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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SANITARY COMMISSIONER WITH THE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

1892,

WITH

APPENDICES AND RETURNS OF SICKNESS AND MORTALITY AMONG
EUROPEAN TROOPS, NATIVE TROOPS, AND PRISONERS,
IN INDIA, FOR THE YEAR.



CALCUTTA:
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.
1894.

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MAP
OF
INDIA
TO ILLUSTRATE THE ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SANITARY COMMISSIONER
WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
1892.

Scale of English Miles
0 50 100 150 200 Miles



NOTE.

Endemic Area of Cholera colored
Area affected epidemically by Cholera in 1892 colored
Area slightly affected by Cholera

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ANNUAL SANITARY REPORT FOR 1892.



SECTION I.

METEOROLOGY OF THE YEAR.

1. The following Report of the Meteorology of India during the year has been kindly furnished by the Meteorological Department of the Government of India :

Summary of the Meteorological phenomena of the year, month by month.

January 1892.—The exceptionally fine and dry weather which obtained over India at the close of the year 1891 continued during January 1892. Four shallow depressions affected the weather over Northern India, but over the Peninsula conditions were very quiet. In consequence of the very small rainfall and snowfall of the month, the mean temperature of the whole of India was more or less excessive. One storm, *viz.*, that of the 23rd, occasioned a decided depression of temperature over Northern India, but, with this exception, there were no cold waves such as are usually experienced. There was a slight defect of temperature in Burma and the Bay Islands, but this was the only exception. In North-Western India and the west of the Peninsula the abnormal excess of the mean temperature was more than 2° . In general the principal excess was in the day temperatures.

Pressure was in moderate defect over Assam and along the west coast of India, and in moderate excess along the foot of the Hills from Rawalpindi to Roorkee, but in general the variations from the normal were very small.

The variations in the amount of humidity were rather irregular. Thus, in Sind, Kathiawar, Guzerat, the west and centre of Rajputana, and in Central India the air was damper than usual, while over Northern India, Burma, and the Peninsula it was drier. The deficiency was most marked in Burma, the Bay Islands, and the centre of the Peninsula. The sky was more cloudy than usual over Sind, Rajputana, Central India, Assam and Southern India.

The weather of January 1892 was unusually quiet throughout the whole Indian region. Four depressions affected the weather in the north, but all of these, except that of the 20th to 25th, were unimportant. The first lasted from the 4th to 5th, the second from the 9th to 10th, the third from the 12th to the 15th, and the last from the 20th to the 25th. The first and second gave light rain to Baluchistan, the Punjab, and the west of the North-Western Provinces, the third gave practically no rain, while the fourth gave a fair burst of rain to Rajputana, Central India, and parts of the North-Western Provinces, and light showers to other portions of North-West and Central India. Burma, Bengal, Behar, Chota-Nagpur, Orissa, the Peninsula, Cutch, and Kathiawar received practically no rain, and all the other divisions, except East Rajputana, Guzerat and Central India, received less than their normal amount.

February.—The fine clear weather, which had characterised the preceding months of the cold weather, continued during February, and in consequence temperature was generally in excess of the normal, but especially so in Sind, Rajputana, and Central India. Three cold waves passed across India during the month. The first occurred between the 12th and 16th, and the remaining two during the last week of the month. Notwithstanding these cool waves, the mean temperature of the month was excessive in all the divisions of India. In the Indus Valley, Rajputana, Central India and Guzerat the abnormal excess was 3° or above, and in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, the Gangetic Plain, Chota Nagpur, and the Upper Sub-Himalayas was 2° and above. The excess was as marked in the night as in the day temperatures.

The mean pressure of the month was, for the whole of India, considerably ($0.060''$) below the normal, but there was some local excess over the Peninsula and considerable excess over the hills.

The air was remarkably dry in the western districts of Bengal, and was drier than usual over parts of the Central Provinces and in the west of the Peninsula. Elsewhere there was somewhat more vapour in the air than usual. The cloud amount was in some excess over Assam, Bengal, Orissa, the Upper Sub-Himalayas and Southern India.

Throughout the month the weather was more settled than usual. A slight disturbance appeared on the 8th in Central India and disappeared on the 10th, after giving showers to the central parts of the country and to East and North Bengal. A second disturbance appeared in Sind on the 10th, and drifted across the head of Peninsula when Central India, the North-Western Provinces, Behar and Chota Nagpur received light showers. The third disturbance was almost rainless, while the last disturbance appeared in Sind and Rajputana on the 25th and gave showers to the Punjab. The normal rainfall of the month is small and the variations from the average were small in most divisions. There was some excess in Burma, Assam, the Gangetic plain and Chota Nagpur, the Upper Sub-Himalayas, the Deccan and Southern India. The greatest excess was 1.30 inch in Assam. In all the other divisions there was some deficiency.

March.—During March the commencement of the hot weather in Northern and Central India occurs. Owing, perhaps, to the unusually settled weather which prevailed during the preceding cold weather, this change was carried out in March 1892 with unusual suddenness and intensity, and the month under review was the hottest and driest March experienced since 1865. During the first week of the month the temperature distribution was irregular, and over a large part of the country the mean temperature was below the normal, but after the 8th temperature began to increase rapidly, and from the 11th to the end of the month was steadily and largely in excess. In Burma the mean for the month showed a trifling deficiency, but in all the other divisions there was an excess, which in the Indus Valley and North-West Rajputana exceeded 4°, in the Upper Sub-Himalaya division 3°, and in Eastern Rajputana, Central India and Guzerat 2°. A period of excessive heat occurred at the end of the month between the 26th and 29th, when maxima of 112° to 115° were recorded at Deesa, Pachpadra and Nagpur, and both the day and night temperatures over North-Western India were between 10° and 17° above the average.

Pressure showed an unusually large deficiency throughout the whole country, due in great part to the unusual and excessive temperature conditions.

At the coast stations the mean humidity of the month was about normal, but over the whole of the interior the amount of vapour was much less than usual, and this, combined with the very high temperatures, occasioned very low humidities, more particularly towards the close of the month. The amount of cloud was more or less excessive over Burma, about normal over the west coast districts and South Bengal, and low elsewhere.

Only one depression of any importance affected the weather during March, and this occurred during the first week. In consequence the general rainfall was defective. No rain fell over five-sixths of India. The Punjab and Baluchistan had light showers between the 1st and 4th, Bengal and Orissa experienced thunder showers at intervals, the principal periods of disturbance being the 4th and 5th and the 28th, and Assam, Burma, and Malabar also received occasional thunder showers. The rest of India was practically or absolutely rainless. The Burma Coast, the Bay Islands, and the west of the Peninsula had slightly more rain than the average, but all the other divisions had less.

April.—Like the preceding month, April was hotter and drier than usual over the whole of North-Western and Central India, but over Bengal, Assam, Burma and the Peninsula thunder-storms were more frequent than usual, and these disturbances occasioned a considerable lowering of the mean temperature. During the period from the 1st to the 16th temperature was in marked excess over Northern and Central India. The 5th, 12th, 13th, and 14th were especially hot days. Thus the maximum temperature at Rawalpindi on the 5th was 22°·7 higher than usual, and at Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan, and Multan on the 12th was 16°·3 higher than usual. The mean temperature of the month was in slight defect in Central Bengal, Cachar, Tenasserim and Malabar, but was in excess elsewhere by amounts which increased fairly steadily northward and westward to the Punjab, where the excess was greatest.

The general deficiency of pressure noticed during the two preceding months continued, but the abnormal deficiency was less than in March.

The air contained more vapour, and the sky was more cloudy than usual over the Peninsula and North-Eastern India, but there was less cloud and less dampness than the normal over the North-West and centre of the country.

Thunder showers were of frequent occurrence in Southern India, and in Burma, Bengal, and Assam, between the 1st and 15th, and again between the 21st and the end of the month, while numerous dust storms were reported over North-Western and Central India, also during the last ten days. The latter were generally unaccompanied with rain, and the month was practically rainless over Sind, Rajputana, Central India, Kathiawar, North Bombay, and nearly the whole of the North-Western Provinces, West Behar, the Central Provinces and Berar. Burma, North-Eastern India, and more especially the Cachar district of Assam had excessive rain, and over the Peninsula the rainfall was on the whole heavier than usual.

May.—During the greater part of the month under review the temperature conditions over India were fairly normal, but at the beginning and again at the close of the month the weather became unsettled and occasioned a temporary depression of temperature. The first temporary reduction occurred on the 2nd and 3rd. After the latter date temperature increased very rapidly, and on the 8th very hot dry weather prevailed. Temperature increased fairly steadily from the 8th until the 20th or 21st. After the 22nd an advance of south-west moist winds occurred, and resulted in a general decrease of heat. The mean temperature of the month was below the normal average in the coast district of Burma, the Bay Islands and Assam by about 1° , and was above in all other parts of the country, the abnormal excess ranging from as much as $3\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ in the Indus Valley, Rajputana, Central India, and Guzerat to only $0^{\circ}\cdot 1$ in Burma inland. The mean maxima were in excess in most of the divisions, the excess being as much as 5° or 6° in West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, and the West Punjab. Jacobabad reported 121° on the 22nd, and Khushab and Dera Ismail Khan $119\cdot 5^{\circ}$ on the 21st.

The mean pressure continued below the normal everywhere, but particularly over Northern India.

The air was damper than usual at most of the coast stations, the local sea winds of the month having been stronger than usual, and was drier in the inland divisions. The increased dryness was most marked in the North-West Provinces and Central Provinces and at the hill stations. The amount of cloud was in defect of the average, except in Lower Burma, East and North Bengal, Assam, and the West Coast stations.

The greater part of May experienced normal hot weather conditions and hot dry weather prevailed, but a cyclonic storm which crossed the Cutch Coast at midday on the 1st and advanced rapidly across Rajputana and the Punjab gave rain to some parts of North-West India, while after the 22nd steep gradients for monsoon winds were established all over the Indian region and a large advance of monsoon winds occurred, which brought up very general rain. The rainfall returns at the close of the month showed that very excessive rain had been received in Assam, moderately excessive rain in Burma Coast, the Bay Islands, and the West Coast divisions, slightly excessive rain in Burma inland and the Gangetic plain and Chota Nagpur, and deficient rain elsewhere.

June.—The south-west monsoon currents advanced over India unusually early, and there was very general rain over the country during the first two weeks of the month. Hence, although a very hot period occurred in the Punjab during the first few days of the month during which maximum temperatures exceeding 120° were registered at Multan and Montgomery, yet the general temperature of the whole country during the first two weeks was low. After the 15th the monsoon currents withdrew for a time from Central and North-Western India, and temperature there rose steadily and was considerably above the normal till the close of the month. The 27th was the hottest day of this period, when readings of over 115° were registered at Khushab, Sialkot, and Dera Ismail Khan. The mean temperature of the whole month varied very little from the normal in any of the divisions. There was a trifling excess in Burma, the Indus Valley, Rajputana, Central India, Guzerat, the Deccan and Southern India, and a trifling defect elsewhere.

The deficient pressure which had prevailed throughout India during the first half of the year seemed to be disappearing, as the mean pressure of the whole of India for June differed little from the normal, being $\cdot 007$ inch in excess.

The variations of humidity from the normal were not large. There was a slight deficiency over North-Western India and at the hill stations. The cloud proportion was generally in slight excess.

At the commencement of the month, heavy rain was falling in the Malabar and Konkan, moderate rain in Burma, and showers in Bengal. Rain extended to the Central Provinces on the 4th, to the North-Western Provinces on the 6th and 7th, and to the east of the Punjab on the 7th. On the 10th a storm advanced from the Bay into the North-Western

Provinces and heavy cyclonic rain fell over the whole of Northern India until the 15th or 16th. After the 16th a break in the rains occurred over North-Western and Central India and extended to Bengal and Assam on the 20th. Showers occurred over the Deccan and Madras, and thunder-storms gave rain to Upper India on the 28th and 29th, but generally there was very little rain after the 20th. The total rainfall of the month was in excess over Central Burma, Arakan, Assam (Surma), Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Behar (North), the North-Western Provinces (Central), the Punjab (West), Madras (South Central), Mysore, the Deccan, Hyderabad, Khandeish, and all the Madras districts, and in defect elsewhere.

July.—During the early part of the month the monsoon currents were very weak, and almost confined to the coast districts and the southern half of the Presidency. Hence the weather was very hot and dry in the interior and in Upper India, and more especially in the Indus Valley and the West Punjab the heat was excessive. Monsoon currents were re-established over Northern and Central India between the 9th and 12th, and caused a large reduction of temperature. From the middle of the month onward the variations of the temperature conditions from the normal were generally small in amount. The mean temperature of the month exceeded the normal in Burma Coast and Bay Islands, in the Upper Sub-Himalayas, in the Indus Valley, in Rajputana, Central India, Guzerat, the Deccan and the West Coast. On the 7th of July a maximum temperature of $120^{\circ}5$ was registered at Dera Ismail Khan, of $116^{\circ}0$ at Peshawar, and of $115^{\circ}3$ at Mooltan.

The abnormal deficiency of pressure, which seemed to be disappearing in June, re-appeared in July and averaged 0.035 inch for the whole Indian area.

Humidity, during the hot period which prevailed at the commencement of the month, was very low over Northern and Central India, but with the re-establishment of the monsoon the dampness increased, and to the end of the month the normal conditions of great dampness obtained. The cloud amount was in considerable to slight excess.

A partial break in the rains obtained in the interior and north during the first week of the month. Subsequently, both the monsoon currents strengthened and advanced rapidly over the whole of the interior and the rainfall increased. Four depressions advanced from Bengal or the Bay area to Upper India, and all were accompanied with more or less heavy rain. Notwithstanding the lightness of the rainfall in the commencement of the month, the general rainfall of the whole month was about up to the average. The exceptions were East and North Bengal, the sub-montane districts of the North-Western Provinces, the Central and Hill districts of the Punjab, the Konkan, Hyderabad, Khandeish, Guzerat, Kathiawar, Rajputana East, and part of the East Coast of the Peninsula.

August.—The monsoon currents were unusually steady during the month of August, and more or less rain fell daily throughout the month. The temperature conditions of the month were dependent upon the rainfall distribution of the month. The mean temperature of the month was in slight excess in the areas of deficient rainfall in Bengal and Burma, and was more or less in defect in the areas of excessive rain, more especially in parts of North-Western India. Of the eleven Meteorological districts on the mean of the month, only Burma Coast, the Bay Islands, East Rajputana, Central India and Guzerat had a trifling excess, all the other divisions had a deficiency which was greatest ($2^{\circ}9$) in the Upper Sub-Himalayas. The deficiency of heat was far more strongly marked in the day than in the night temperatures.

The mean pressure of the whole of India for the month was 0.014 " above the normal.

The air was damper in all districts except Bengal and Burma. The excess of humidity was greatest in parts of North-Western India. The amount of cloud was above the normal in all divisions.

A partial break in the rains set in on the 7th over South-West Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, and South Behar, and lasted for a week. With this exception rain fell daily throughout the month. The fall was in moderate defect over Burma, considerably in defect over East, Central and South Bengal, Chota Nagpur and Orissa, and in excess elsewhere throughout India. The rainfall of the Punjab was exceptional in character. It was marked by excessive local downpours in the driest districts of the province. These downpours occurred in the Peshawar district on the 2nd and 3rd, in the Kohat district on the 3rd and 4th, in the Shahpur and Jhelam districts on the 4th and 5th, and in the Gujerat and Sialkot districts on the 15th and 16th.

September.—The temperature conditions of September are generally determined by the distribution of rainfall, and this was markedly the case in September 1892. The monsoon currents were strong at the commencement of the month, weaker and less steady

during the second and third weeks, and finally withdrew from Upper India about the 26th or 27th. The mean temperature of the month was in slight excess in Bengal and Assam, in moderate excess in Sind, and deficient over the remainder of India. The excess equalled one degree in Assam, and one-fifth of a degree in Bengal, Orissa, the Gangetic plain, the Indus Valley, and North-West Rajputana, while the deficiency was about $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ in the Upper Sub-Himalayas and about 1° in the Deccan and South India. The day temperatures were about $2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ below the normal in the Upper Sub-Himalaya, East Rajputana, Central India and Guzerat, and the Deccan divisions.

The general distribution of pressure during the month was approximately normal, but the mean pressure of the whole month for the whole country was $0.026''$ below the average.

The air was drier than usual in North-East India, the Deccan, Berar, and the Central Provinces, but was damper in North-West India and over the whole of the Peninsula. The amount of cloud was, with few exceptions greater than usual.

During the month three cyclonic storms passed into India from the Bay of Bengal, and the distribution of the rainfall was largely determined by these. The first storm crossed the Orissa Coast on the 30th August, travelled first west and then north, and disappeared in Upper India on the 7th or 8th. It gave a heavy burst of rain to the districts through which it passed, but especially to Guzerat, Khandeish, and South-West Rajputana. The second crossed the Orissa Coast on the 9th, travelled along much the same course as the former storm, and disappeared on the 14th. It gave a moderate burst of rain to the places along its track. The third storm crossed the Circars Coast on the 21st, and filled up in Western India on the 23rd. It occasioned moderate general rain over the Peninsula from the 16th to 22nd. The total rainfall of the month was in excess of the normal in the Burma Coast and Bay Islands, East Rajputana, Central India and Guzerat, the Deccan, the West Coast and South India divisions, and was in defect in the other divisions. The greatest excess ($4.62''$) was in the East Rajputana, Guzerat and Central India division, and the greatest defect in the Burma Inland division.

October.—Although the rainfall of the month of October was below the normal average except in Inland Burma, Assam, and the Peninsula, yet the mean temperature of the month was almost everywhere below the normal average. The variations from the normal were, however, small and unimportant, except in the Upper Sub-Himalaya division, where there was an abnormal deficiency of nearly 2° . The most noteworthy feature in the temperature changes of the month was a cold period over North-West India, which commenced on the 16th and which probably followed a period of disturbed weather and of snowfall over the mountains on the North-West Frontier. Between the 18th and 24th the mean day temperature over North-West India was between 2° and 5° below the average.

The mean pressure of the month was $0.016''$ below the normal. The local variations were small in amount and the general distribution fairly normal.

The air was drier than usual over Burma and North-East India, the defect being greatest in the Allahabad district. The air was more humid than usual over other parts of India. North-Western India both hills and plains had less cloud than usual, but elsewhere the sky was more than usually cloudy.

Practically no rain fell over the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, Central India, the North-Western Provinces, and part of Behar. Over other parts of India the rainfall was chiefly determined by three cyclonic storms. The first passed, between the 15th and 18th, from the Andamans to the Bombay Coast. It gave heavy rain to the north Madras districts. The second passed, between the 17th and 24th, from the Andaman Sea to the Deccan. It gave a heavy burst of rain to the Circars and the Deccan. The third storm passed from the Bay into Madras between the 25th and the 30th. General rain fell over the Peninsula, but especially on the North and Central Madras Coasts. The final amounts for the whole month showed an excess of over 2 inches of rain in Assam, the Deccan, and South India, of over 3 inches in Burma Inland, and of over 5 inches on the West Coast. Elsewhere there was a deficiency which was greatest in the Upper Sub-Himalaya division.

November.—Slightly unsettled weather prevailed over Northern India during the first few days of the month, and two shallow depressions were shown, one over Kathiawar and Cutch and the other over Orissa and the north-west of the Bay. Both gave showers in their neighbourhood and occasioned some local depression of temperature. About the 7th a general fall of temperature set in. The weather was unusually fine and dry, and hence favoured rapid terrestrial radiation, and the fall of temperature at some of the central districts was very large. A considerable and general rise of temperature occur-

red on the 20th and 21st, after which temperature fell again and remained below the normal till the close of the month. The results for the whole month showed a slight excess of temperature in Burma Inland and Indus Valley and North-West Rajputana divisions, no variation from the normal in Burma Coast and Bay Islands and South India, and a general deficiency elsewhere.

The mean pressure of India was $0.015''$ below the normal average.

The air was much drier than usual over by far the greater part of India, but the humidity differed very little from the normal in Upper India and Rajputana. The cloud proportion was in excess over Burma and Upper India, but generally below the normal elsewhere.

Most of the rainfall of the month occurred during the slightly disturbed weather at the commencement of the month. During this period, South and East Bengal received heavy rain, and Burma, Orissa, the Deccan, the Central Provinces, and the West Coast divisions moderate rain. The remainder of the month was practically rainless. The most serious deficiency was in South India, where there was an almost entire failure of the ordinary north-east monsoon rainfall. The final results for the month show that there was some excess of rain in Assam, Bengal, Orissa and the Gangetic plain, and a deficiency elsewhere. In South India an average fall of only 0.97 inch was received, instead of the normal 7.15 inches.

December.—The month was unusually free from storms in the Bay of Bengal, and was generally less disturbed than usual in Northern India. The cold weather, which had characterised the last fortnight of November, continued during the first fortnight of December, during which period temperature was steadily below the normal in Northern India and in excess over the northern half of the Peninsula. Between the 14th and 21st the temperature changes were irregular, but after the 22nd the chief features of the temperature conditions were, as hitherto, deficient temperature over Northern India and excessive temperatures over the Peninsula. A rapid increase of temperature occurred in the North-West on the 28th and 29th. The mean temperature of the month was in defect over by far the larger part of the country, the only exceptions being East Rajputana, Central India, Guzerat, the Deccan and South India, where there was some excess. In Burma and the Bay Islands the abnormal defect amounted to $2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$.

The mean pressure of the Indian area was $0.035''$ above the normal.

The air was slightly damper than usual over the Upper Sub-Himalayas and the Deccan, and was drier than usual elsewhere. The mean amount of cloud was in excess over North-West India and in defect in other parts of the country.

The weather was in general quiet, but a storm which occurred over North-West India during the last few days of the month gave a general and moderate burst of rain to the whole of the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces and Rajputana, and moderate snow to the North-West Himalayas. In consequence the Upper Sub-Himalaya, the Indus Valley and North-West Rajputana and the East Rajputana, Central India and Guzerat divisions had more than the usual amount of rain. In all the other divisions the rainfall was less than usual, and in Burma Inland, Bengal, Orissa, the Gangetic plain, Chota Nagpur, and the Deccan, there was practically no rain. The largest absolute defect was in South India, which received an average fall of $1.34''$ instead of the normal average fall of $3.17''$.

Year.—The preceding data show that on the average of the whole year pressure was in moderate defect over the Indian area and temperature in slight excess. The rainfall of the year was more or less largely in excess in Assam, the Indus Valley, Rajputana, Central India, the Deccan, and the West Coast, normal in the Gangetic plain and the Upper Sub-Himalaya Division and in slight or moderate defect in Burma, Bengal and Orissa. The principal characteristics of the year 1892 were an undisturbed and nearly rainless cold weather, an early and intense hot weather, especially in Northern India; an early monsoon with unusually heavy rain at many stations, especially in Northern India; a rather early cessation of the rains, followed by unusual coolness. The mean temperature of January, February, March, April, May and July was above, while that of June, August, September, October, November and December was below, the normal.

Appendix to Section I.

TABLE I.—Showing the monthly BAROMETRIC PRESSURE and its variation from the average in thirty four stations of India during 1892.

STATIONS.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.	
	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.
Calcutta (Alipore).	30.020	+0.002	29.894	+0.008	29.764	+0.003	29.700	+0.001	29.606	+0.006	29.568	+0.002	29.519	+0.019	29.656	+0.006	29.660	+0.005	29.830	+0.005	29.920	+0.041	30.048	+0.027
Dacca.	29.814	+0.004	29.896	+0.002	29.767	+0.002	29.728	+0.004	29.606	+0.006	29.568	+0.002	29.519	+0.019	29.656	+0.006	29.660	+0.005	29.830	+0.005	29.920	+0.041	30.048	+0.027
Chittagong.	29.958	+0.009	29.844	+0.002	29.756	+0.002	29.720	+0.002	29.606	+0.006	29.568	+0.002	29.519	+0.019	29.656	+0.006	29.660	+0.005	29.830	+0.005	29.920	+0.041	30.048	+0.027
Sibsagar.	29.853	+0.002	29.859	+0.002	29.756	+0.002	29.720	+0.002	29.606	+0.006	29.568	+0.002	29.519	+0.019	29.656	+0.006	29.660	+0.005	29.830	+0.005	29.920	+0.041	30.048	+0.027
Cuttack.	29.902	+0.001	29.841	+0.002	29.756	+0.002	29.720	+0.002	29.606	+0.006	29.568	+0.002	29.519	+0.019	29.656	+0.006	29.660	+0.005	29.830	+0.005	29.920	+0.041	30.048	+0.027
Hazariabagh.	29.904	+0.001	29.889	+0.001	29.756	+0.002	29.720	+0.002	29.606	+0.006	29.568	+0.002	29.519	+0.019	29.656	+0.006	29.660	+0.005	29.830	+0.005	29.920	+0.041	30.048	+0.027
Patna.	29.857	+0.013	29.716	+0.006	29.565	+0.002	29.454	+0.002	29.307	+0.002	29.158	+0.002	29.009	+0.002	28.860	+0.002	28.711	+0.002	28.562	+0.002	28.413	+0.002	28.264	+0.002
Darjeeling.	29.857	+0.007	29.716	+0.006	29.565	+0.002	29.454	+0.002	29.307	+0.002	29.158	+0.002	29.009	+0.002	28.860	+0.002	28.711	+0.002	28.562	+0.002	28.413	+0.002	28.264	+0.002
Allahabad.	29.737	+0.002	29.600	+0.002	29.457	+0.002	29.351	+0.002	29.207	+0.002	29.058	+0.002	28.910	+0.002	28.762	+0.002	28.614	+0.002	28.466	+0.002	28.318	+0.002	28.170	+0.002
Lucknow.	29.737	+0.002	29.600	+0.002	29.457	+0.002	29.351	+0.002	29.207	+0.002	29.058	+0.002	28.910	+0.002	28.762	+0.002	28.614	+0.002	28.466	+0.002	28.318	+0.002	28.170	+0.002
Meerut.	29.737	+0.002	29.600	+0.002	29.457	+0.002	29.351	+0.002	29.207	+0.002	29.058	+0.002	28.910	+0.002	28.762	+0.002	28.614	+0.002	28.466	+0.002	28.318	+0.002	28.170	+0.002
Delhi.	29.737	+0.002	29.600	+0.002	29.457	+0.002	29.351	+0.002	29.207	+0.002	29.058	+0.002	28.910	+0.002	28.762	+0.002	28.614	+0.002	28.466	+0.002	28.318	+0.002	28.170	+0.002
Agra.	29.737	+0.002	29.600	+0.002	29.457	+0.002	29.351	+0.002	29.207	+0.002	29.058	+0.002	28.910	+0.002	28.762	+0.002	28.614	+0.002	28.466	+0.002	28.318	+0.002	28.170	+0.002
Jhansi.	29.737	+0.002	29.600	+0.002	29.457	+0.002	29.351	+0.002	29.207	+0.002	29.058	+0.002	28.910	+0.002	28.762	+0.002	28.614	+0.002	28.466	+0.002	28.318	+0.002	28.170	+0.002
Ajmere.	29.737	+0.002	29.600	+0.002	29.457	+0.002	29.351	+0.002	29.207	+0.002	29.058	+0.002	28.910	+0.002	28.762	+0.002	28.614	+0.002	28.466	+0.002	28.318	+0.002	28.170	+0.002
Jaipur.	29.737	+0.002	29.600	+0.002	29.457	+0.002	29.351	+0.002	29.207	+0.002	29.058	+0.002	28.910	+0.002	28.762	+0.002	28.614	+0.002	28.466	+0.002	28.318	+0.002	28.170	+0.002
Jubbulpore.	29.737	+0.002	29.600	+0.002	29.457	+0.002	29.351	+0.002	29.207	+0.002	29.058	+0.002	28.910	+0.002	28.762	+0.002	28.614	+0.002	28.466	+0.002	28.318	+0.002	28.170	+0.002
Mooltan.	29.737	+0.002	29.600	+0.002	29.457	+0.002	29.351	+0.002	29.207	+0.002	29.058	+0.002	28.910	+0.002	28.762	+0.002	28.614	+0.002	28.466	+0.002	28.318	+0.002	28.170	+0.002
Lahore.	29.737	+0.002	29.600	+0.002	29.457	+0.002	29.351	+0.002	29.207	+0.002	29.058	+0.002	28.910	+0.002	28.762	+0.002	28.614	+0.002	28.466	+0.002	28.318	+0.002	28.170	+0.002
Peshawar.	29.737	+0.002	29.600	+0.002	29.457	+0.002	29.351	+0.002	29.207	+0.002	29.058	+0.002	28.910	+0.002	28.762	+0.002	28.614	+0.002	28.466	+0.002	28.318	+0.002	28.170	+0.002
Ranikhet.	29.737	+0.002	29.600	+0.002	29.457	+0.002	29.351	+0.002	29.207	+0.002	29.058	+0.002	28.910	+0.002	28.762	+0.002	28.614	+0.002	28.466	+0.002	28.318	+0.002	28.170	+0.002
Chattrata.	29.737	+0.002	29.600	+0.002	29.457	+0.002	29.351	+0.002	29.207	+0.002	29.058	+0.002	28.910	+0.002	28.762	+0.002	28.614	+0.002	28.466	+0.002	28.318	+0.002	28.170	+0.002
Indore.	29.737	+0.002	29.600	+0.002	29.457	+0.002	29.351	+0.002	29.207	+0.002	29.058	+0.002	28.910	+0.002	28.762	+0.002	28.614	+0.002	28.466	+0.002	28.318	+0.002	28.170	+0.002
Deesa.	29.737	+0.002	29.600	+0.002	29.457	+0.002	29.351	+0.002	29.207	+0.002	29.058	+0.002	28.910	+0.002	28.762	+0.002	28.614	+0.002	28.466	+0.002	28.318	+0.002	28.170	+0.002
Kanachi.	29.737	+0.002	29.600	+0.002	29.457	+0.002	29.351	+0.002	29.207	+0.002	29.058	+0.002	28.910	+0.002	28.762	+0.002	28.614	+0.002	28.466	+0.002	28.318	+0.002	28.170	+0.002
Bombay.	29.737	+0.002	29.600	+0.002	29.457	+0.002	29.351	+0.002	29.207	+0.002	29.058	+0.002	28.910	+0.002	28.762	+0.002	28.614	+0.002	28.466	+0.002	28.318	+0.002	28.170	+0.002
Belgaum.	29.737	+0.002	29.600	+0.002	29.457	+0.002	29.351	+0.002	29.207	+0.002	29.058	+0.002	28.910	+0.002	28.762	+0.002	28.614	+0.002	28.466	+0.002	28.318	+0.002	28.170	+0.002
Nagpur.	29.737	+0.002	29.600	+0.002	29.457	+0.002	29.351	+0.002	29.207	+0.002	29.058	+0.002	28.910	+0.002	28.762	+0.002	28.614	+0.002	28.466	+0.002	28.318	+0.002	28.170	+0.002
Bellary.	29.737	+0.002	29.600	+0.002	29.457	+0.002	29.351	+0.002	29.207	+0.002	29.058	+0.002	28.910	+0.002	28.762	+0.002	28.614	+0.002	28.466	+0.002	28.318	+0.002	28.170	+0.002
Bangalore.	29.737	+0.002	29.600	+0.002	29.457	+0.002	29.351	+0.002	29.207	+0.002	29.058	+0.002	28.910	+0.002	28.762	+0.002	28.614	+0.002	28.466	+0.002	28.318	+0.002	28.170	+0.002
Madras.	29.737	+0.002	29.600	+0.002	29.457	+0.002	29.351	+0.002	29.207	+0.002	29.058	+0.002	28.910	+0.002	28.762	+0.002	28.614	+0.002	28.466	+0.002	28.318	+0.002	28.170	+0.002
Rangoon.	29.737	+0.002	29.600	+0.002	29.457	+0.002	29.351	+0.002	29.207	+0.002	29.058	+0.002	28.910	+0.002	28.762	+0.002	28.614	+0.002	28.466	+0.002	28.318	+0.002	28.170	+0.002
Alyab.	29.737	+0.002	29.600	+0.002	29.457	+0.002	29.351	+0.002	29.207	+0.002	29.058	+0.002	28.910	+0.002	28.762	+0.002	28.614	+0.002	28.466	+0.002	28.318	+0.002	28.170	+0.002

* The Barometric means for these stations are the means of 8 hours only.

Appendix to Section I.

TABLE II.—Showing the Highest, Lowest and Mean Temperature in shade of each month in thirty-four Stations of India during 1892.

STATIONS.	JANUARY.			FEBRUARY.			MARCH.			APRIL.			MAY.			JUNE.			JULY.			AUGUST.			SEPTEMBER.			OCTOBER.			NOVEMBER.			DECEMBER.			
	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.				
Calcutta (Alipore)	85.5	49.5	66.4	90.7	52.2	72.5	100.8	53.8	80.3	102.7	71.2	85.1	97.9	71.0	86.5	95.1	72.9	84.1	92.5	75.9	82.6	91.0	74.7	81.8	92.0	75.7	82.5	90.3	71.5	80.3	84.8	70.2	70.5	49.0	61.4		
Dacca	83.9	49.5	68.3	87.9	53.5	72.0	99.8	53.8	79.3	98.4	68.4	83.0	93.9	70.9	83.1	93.8	74.2	83.3	92.1	70.3	82.8	90.9	74.5	82.8	92.0	75.7	82.5	90.3	71.5	80.3	84.6	70.2	70.5	49.0	61.4		
Chittagong	88.7	50.0	67.5	88.7	54.1	72.0	93.6	56.0	76.9	93.1	67.9	82.0	93.2	68.6	81.7	91.1	72.6	86.6	92.1	70.3	82.8	90.9	74.5	82.8	92.0	75.7	82.5	90.3	71.5	80.3	84.6	70.2	70.5	49.0	61.4		
Sibangar	77.1	45.1	60.2	79.4	46.1	62.7	91.6	51.2	69.4	93.6	64.7	75.8	93.2	68.2	81.7	91.1	72.6	86.6	92.1	70.3	82.8	90.9	74.5	82.8	92.0	75.7	82.5	90.3	71.5	80.3	84.6	70.2	70.5	49.0	61.4		
Saltah	83.5	49.0	64.8	83.8	48.3	68.8	97.6	51.4	75.0	93.7	57.6	76.9	93.5	67.5	75.9	96.0	72.8	81.5	96.8	74.3	83.8	93.2	73.8	81.0	92.0	75.7	82.5	90.3	71.5	80.3	84.6	70.2	70.5	49.0	61.4		
Cuttack	88.4	53.9	71.9	96.4	59.8	77.1	106.4	62.3	83.3	112.4	78.4	88.5	112.4	71.8	90.8	99.9	73.8	85.0	95.4	72.8	82.5	94.4	74.8	82.9	93.4	75.8	82.8	92.0	71.5	81.0	88.4	70.2	70.5	49.0	61.4		
Hararibagh	81.2	47.8	63.0	84.1	49.2	67.0	101.8	53.4	78.6	107.1	67.8	88.5	108.9	72.3	90.0	103.2	69.7	81.1	95.2	69.8	77.5	88.7	71.3	77.7	89.8	93.4	75.8	82.8	92.0	71.5	81.0	88.4	70.2	70.5	49.0	61.4	
Patna	77.8	44.4	62.2	83.8	51.8	67.8	101.7	53.4	79.6	109.2	67.8	88.5	109.7	71.6	90.1	103.2	69.7	81.1	95.2	69.8	77.5	88.7	71.3	77.7	89.8	93.4	75.8	82.8	92.0	71.5	81.0	88.4	70.2	70.5	49.0	61.4	
Darjeeling	90.5	32.4	40.1	92.3	29.3	41.2	102.8	34.7	49.8	112.1	46.8	55.0	115.4	42.6	57.5	110.6	75.3	90.7	108.7	72.6	84.9	94.1	76.2	82.5	96.0	70.0	83.7	95.4	60.6	72.2	80.2	31.1	46.0	50.3	33.6	39.9	
Allahabad	82.1	41.9	62.5	87.9	50.8	68.2	107.2	47.8	79.4	112.1	68.8	91.8	115.4	72.6	90.1	110.6	75.3	90.7	108.7	72.6	84.9	94.1	76.2	82.5	96.0	70.0	83.7	95.4	60.6	72.2	80.2	31.1	46.0	50.3	33.6	39.9	
Lucknow	82.2	38.9	62.9	85.3	48.0	66.4	105.3	49.0	78.6	112.3	61.9	90.5	111.2	70.8	91.6	110.6	75.3	90.7	108.7	72.6	84.9	94.1	76.2	82.5	96.0	70.0	83.7	95.4	60.6	72.2	80.2	31.1	46.0	50.3	33.6	39.9	
Merrut	76.2	37.0	58.1	82.7	43.1	61.9	103.8	46.6	74.6	108.2	61.0	87.5	111.2	64.0	91.3	109.2	69.2	89.9	105.2	73.9	85.4	93.3	73.1	81.7	93.3	73.9	81.0	93.3	55.0	74.1	85.2	42.1	63.5	77.2	37.5	50.6	
Delhi*	78.1	44.1	60.8	82.1	51.4	65.3	104.5	51.1	78.7	111.3	71.1	92.2	114.0	64.1	91.3	109.2	69.2	89.9	105.2	73.9	85.4	93.3	73.1	81.7	93.3	73.9	81.0	93.3	55.0	74.1	85.2	42.1	63.5	77.2	37.5	50.6	
Agra	80.4	43.6	61.9	85.1	47.4	67.4	108.6	53.6	79.6	112.5	70.2	93.2	114.5	69.5	96.2	113.7	77.9	94.5	110.6	79.7	88.5	92.0	70.1	83.1	93.0	70.1	83.0	93.0	59.6	77.2	86.5	44.0	66.4	78.9	37.6	58.4	
Jhansi*	84.4	48.4	65.6	90.4	51.9	71.2	110.6	50.9	83.3	113.5	74.9	93.5	114.5	72.4	97.2	114.5	72.4	93.5	110.6	79.7	88.5	92.0	70.1	83.1	93.0	70.1	83.0	93.0	59.6	77.2	86.5	44.0	66.4	78.9	37.6	58.4	
Ajmer	80.0	43.4	61.8	85.3	48.3	67.9	107.5	47.3	78.2	113.5	74.9	93.5	114.5	72.4	97.2	114.5	72.4	93.5	110.6	79.7	88.5	92.0	70.1	83.1	93.0	70.1	83.0	93.0	59.6	77.2	86.5	44.0	66.4	78.9	37.6	58.4	
Jaipur	84.5	47.2	66.0	89.3	42.8	67.7	107.5	47.3	78.2	113.5	74.9	93.5	114.5	72.4	97.2	114.5	72.4	93.5	110.6	79.7	88.5	92.0	70.1	83.1	93.0	70.1	83.0	93.0	59.6	77.2	86.5	44.0	66.4	78.9	37.6	58.4	
Jubbulpore	83.3	41.5	64.0	88.4	44.3	67.9	107.5	47.3	78.2	113.5	74.9	93.5	114.5	72.4	97.2	114.5	72.4	93.5	110.6	79.7	88.5	92.0	70.1	83.1	93.0	70.1	83.0	93.0	59.6	77.2	86.5	44.0	66.4	78.9	37.6	58.4	
Noolan	78.8	39.4	57.5	82.3	41.3	63.3	108.0	45.3	77.0	112.3	67.2	86.8	117.9	62.2	93.7	120.3	61.2	94.9	115.3	70.2	83.2	90.9	70.4	78.0	90.9	70.4	78.0	90.9	70.4	78.0	90.9	70.4	78.0	90.9	70.4	78.0	
Lahore*	76.0	33.4	55.0	79.8	37.9	59.4	106.3	42.3	73.5	111.8	58.0	87.0	118.1	61.0	91.6	110.6	75.3	90.7	108.7	72.6	84.9	94.1	76.2	82.5	96.0	70.0	83.7	95.4	60.6	72.2	80.2	31.1	46.0	50.3	33.6	39.9	
Peshwar	75.3	31.9	53.9	77.6	35.9	59.4	106.3	42.3	73.5	111.8	58.0	87.0	118.1	61.0	91.6	110.6	75.3	90.7	108.7	72.6	84.9	94.1	76.2	82.5	96.0	70.0	83.7	95.4	60.6	72.2	80.2	31.1	46.0	50.3	33.6	39.9	
Ramkhet	64.1	38.5	49.5	67.6	29.5	48.3	98.8	37.5	62.4	80.1	51.0	75.3	87.3	50.1	72.4	86.6	54.0	71.1	78.5	60.0	68.9	75.0	59.5	65.9	77.3	50.5	65.9	77.3	48.5	60.2	68.7	39.5	53.9	64.1	34.0	49.7	
Chakrata	61.5	32.7	45.7	67.7	28.6	43.8	81.7	31.1	58.2	80.1	49.1	75.3	87.3	50.1	72.4	86.6	54.0	71.1	78.5	60.0	68.9	75.0	59.5	65.9	77.3	50.5	65.9	77.3	48.5	60.2	68.7	39.5	53.9	64.1	34.0	49.7	
Indore*	83.0	44.1	66.3	90.0	44.1	68.2	106.1	44.1	79.0	107.1	65.1	88.5	106.1	62.6	88.1	115.0	64.3	88.2	117.0	70.9	69.9	99.0	70.4	83.7	103.2	73.2	87.8	103.2	57.7	79.1	80.2	66.4	81.3	39.1	57.2		
Deesa	83.5	49.9	71.6	96.7	49.6	74.4	114.6	47.0	84.2	114.7	72.8	93.5	109.9	63.6	94.2	112.4	74.8	92.2	108.5	73.8	85.2	92.4	70.3	84.3	101.3	74.8	83.1	101.3	61.0	81.4	91.0	53.1	72.7	84.0	48.1	66.3	
Karachi	82.8	50.1	66.1	85.3	51.3	70.2	106.1	55.2	77.3	99.8	70.9	82.2	97.0	76.8	84.9	104.4	80.7	87.2	109.5	76.3	84.8	92.4	70.3	84.3	101.3	74.8	83.1	101.3	61.0	81.4	91.0	53.1	72.7	84.0	48.1	66.3	
Bombay	88.4	63.0	75.3	91.8	66.0	77.7	91.8	66.0	77.7	91.8	66.0	77.7	91.8	66.0	77.7	91.8	66.0	77.7	91.8	66.0	77.7	91.8	66.0	77.7	91.8	66.0	77.7	91.8	66.0	77.7	91.8	66.0	77.7	91.8	66.0	77.7	
Belgaum	86.0	53.7	71.0	98.8	56.3	73.2	103.3	53.1	77.2	101.9	61.4	79.0	104.8	65.4	76.9	104.8	65.4	76.9	104.8	65.4	76.9	104.8	65.4	76.9	104.8	65.4	76.9	104.8	65.4	76.9	104.8	65.4	76.9	104.8	65.4	76.9	
Nasirpur	80.8	51.4	70.2	90.5	54.4	74.9	112.6	55.2	84.5	114.6	73.0	95.4	114.9	78.7	96.3	105.8	73.4	86.8	106.8	71.4	80.3	93.6	68.8	78.9	90.4	79.0	90.4	79.0	90.4	79.0	90.4	79.0	90.4	79.0	90.4	79.0	90.4
Bellary	89.8	68.8	73.4	95.0	59.0	80.6	108.5	60.6	86.3	107.1	74.1	90.9	107.7	73.9	89.3	98.7	71.4	86.6	95.9	71.9	81.3	93.6	68.8	78.9	90.4	79.0	90.4	79.0	90.4	79.0	90.4	79.0	90.4	79.0	90.4	79.0	90.4
Bangalore*	83.2	52.9	68.7	92.2	54.9	73.7	102.6	60.4	79.5	108.2	67.0	81.6	95.2	64.0	79.9	103.9	72.7	85.5	98.8	71.0	84.2	97.2	67.8	78.5	88.8	65.8	78.1	89.7	72.9	80.5	92.2	72.2	80.2	87.4	61.4	76.7	
Madras	80.7	63.5	75.7	90.5	62.0	77.5	102.6	60.4	79.5	108.2	67.0	81.6	95.2	64.0	79.9	103.9																					

Appendix to Section I.

TABLE III.—Showing the mean Monthly HUMIDITY and its variation from the average in thirty-four Stations of India during 1892.

STATIONS.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.	
	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.
Calcutta (Alipore)	63	-8	56	-12	51	-19	67	-19	70	-6	81	-3	86	-1	85	-3	83	-4	76	-8	68	-7	63	-9
Dacca	64	-5	65	-1	58	-9	73	-9	79	-1	84	-3	85	-2	84	-3	86	-4	77	-3	71	-1	66	-5
Chittagong	70	-2	69	-1	67	-3	80	-7	81	+5	84	-1	87	0	86	-2	85	-5	86	+3	81	+2	79	+4
Sibsagar	86	0	82	+1	76	-6	84	+3	88	+5	83	-1	83	0	87	+2	85	-3	85	+3	84	0	88	+3
Silchar	70	-4	70	0	60	-12	80	+4	83	+3	84	-1	85	0	87	+2	83	-1	80	-2	76	-1	74	-2
Cuttack	61	-4	46	-6	54	-12	61	-11	60	-4	72	-3	78	-2	77	-4	77	-4	73	-2	61	-6	46	-6
Hazratbagh	47	-4	56	-4	50	-14	46	-14	52	+6	68	+3	84	-1	82	-3	76	-2	64	-7	46	-5	87	0
Patna	61	-5	53	-4	56	-10	46	-10	93	+6	94	-2	96	0	97	+3	95	-4	83	-14	50	-13	54	-13
Darjeeling	58	-10	55	-1	55	-16	27	-16	28	-10	53	-2	78	-1	84	+8	70	-4	54	-14	50	-13	54	-13
Allahabad	58	-2	52	+1	52	-4	36	-4	33	-8	53	-2	78	-1	87	+11	77	+4	59	-2	56	-2	63	+2
Lucknow	63	-1	64	+3	56	-14	37	-14	38	-8	50	0	77	+3	87	+11	79	+10	60	+3	53	-2	60	+2
Meerut	70	+5	53	+5	32	-6	34	-6	38	-3	42	-3	76	+1	83	+7	85	+12	54	+1	50	-3	59	-2
Delhi*	62	+5	53	+5	32	-6	34	-6	38	-3	42	-3	76	+1	83	+7	85	+12	54	+1	50	-3	59	-2
Agra	69	+12	58	+5	40	-5	41	-5	62	+2	51	+2	77	-1	87	+7	82	+16	53	+7	49	+3	55	+7
Jhansi*	63	+12	50	+5	25	-5	20	-5	26	+2	51	+2	81	+2	87	+7	82	+16	53	+7	49	+3	55	+7
Ajmere	49	+6	43	+2	26	-4	29	-4	32	+2	51	+2	81	+2	87	+7	82	+16	53	+7	49	+3	55	+7
Saugor	66	+6	60	+2	34	-4	37	-4	38	-2	43	-1	82	0	86	+4	81	+7	69	+4	56	-3	58	+1
Jubbulpore	56	-3	52	-1	33	-16	37	-16	31	-4	43	-5	58	-1	81	+5	67	+11	51	-3	51	-3	56	0
Mooltan	60	-1	54	-3	42	-15	36	-15	34	-6	40	+3	51	+3	81	+5	67	+11	51	-3	51	-3	56	0
Lahore	54	-8	54	-1	42	-11	39	-11	43	-8	40	+3	51	+3	81	+5	67	+11	51	-3	51	-3	56	0
Peshawar	54	-0	58	-4	42	-11	39	-11	43	-8	40	+3	51	+3	81	+5	67	+11	51	-3	51	-3	56	0
Ranikhet	50	-13	59	-4	33	-20	34	-20	38	-12	59	-6	89	-3	95	+3	85	+3	66	+3	46	-9	46	-9
Chakrata	76	+3	54	+2	35	-9	28	-9	65	+3	73	-6	87	-2	92	+3	92	+8	66	+6	51	-6	46	-9
Indore*	35	-3	32	+2	21	-9	26	-9	43	+3	46	-6	72	-2	78	+3	74	+8	48	+6	38	-6	28	-10
Deesa	54	-1	64	+7	59	-7	73	-7	75	+2	72	-2	81	+3	89	+3	76	+0	60	+3	53	-1	50	-6
Karachi	66	-4	64	-5	71	-3	71	-3	67	+2	83	+1	85	+1	89	+3	87	+4	81	+3	64	-7	69	-1
Bombay	43	-4	41	+3	42	+1	63	+13	67	+7	85	+3	90	+1	91	+2	89	+4	77	+5	59	-0	52	+3
Belgaum	51	-1	42	+2	26	-5	22	-5	27	-2	58	+3	79	-1	82	+3	79	+4	66	+6	52	-1	53	+1
Nagpur	52	+2	38	+1	27	-6	39	+4	43	+0	65	+7	67	+4	82	+5	73	+8	73	+9	76	+1	71	+13
Bellary	77	+2	71	+1	72	+1	78	+1	70	-7	83	+8	87	+5	91	+9	87	+3	81	+0	76	+3	80	+2
Bangalore*	76	+2	76	+4	75	+1	76	+1	82	+8	72	+8	72	+5	89	+9	76	+3	82	+2	78	+2	80	+2
Madras	62	-3	60	-3	62	-2	68	-2	82	+0	72	+8	91	+1	89	+1	88	-1	83	+3	82	+3	67	-1
Rangoon	68	-3	69	-0	68	-4	72	-4	79	+2	89	+3	90	+1	89	+1	88	-1	84	+2	82	+3	74	-1
Akyab	68	-3	69	-0	68	-4	72	-4	79	+2	89	+3	90	+1	89	+1	88	-1	84	+2	82	+3	74	-1

* Mean of 8 hours only.

Appendix to Section I.

TABLE IV.—Showing the Monthly and Annual Rainfall in thirty-four Stations of India, during 1892.

STATIONS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
Calcutta (Alipore)	...	0'04	...	1'65	4'20	8'59	10'55	8'86	7'60	3'35	1'74	...	46'67
Dacca	...	1'10	1'22	3'69	9'38	7'51	8'08	6'07	5'23	3'35	7'12	...	54'75
Chittagong	...	0'25	0'04	12'21	12'22	9'50	15'81	7'04	17'08	13'40	4'97	...	93'54
Sibsagar	0'90	4'08	8'44	15'19	15'76	3'70	13'40	24'55	11'51	5'01	0'37	1'07	103'98
Siehar	0'56	3'13	1'89	24'90	20'24	22'41	21'02	23'68	18'58	14'09	5'08	...	157'38
Cuttack	...	...	...	0'15	1'75	11'78	12'45	0'37	9'20	12'47	0'36	...	54'53
Hazariabagh	...	2'02	...	...	0'88	9'48	17'12	7'24	7'86	2'66	0'02	...	47'28
Patna	0'06	1'23	...	...	0'45	5'29	11'20	23'57	4'09	0'12	0'02	...	46'03
Darjeeling	0'59	2'14	0'92	8'30	12'79	25'60	43'23	20'25	12'55	1'02	0'30	0'62	134'31
Allahabad	0'20	1'17	...	...	0'22	4'11	10'04	10'37	2'40	...	0'30	0'02	34'92
Lucknow	0'09	1'36	...	...	0'13	2'10	12'41	19'29	2'95	0'20	0'34	0'24	39'11
Meerut	0'28	1'15	...	...	0'20	2'83	11'86	16'25	5'49	...	...	0'81	38'87
Delhi	0'40	1'05	...	...	1'10	0'82	7'16	12'40	2'41	...	...	0'13	25'56
Agra	0'68	0'14	...	...	0'80	0'56	9'41	6'06	3'29	...	...	0'81	21'81
Jhansi	1'34	0'11	...	...	0'51	4'17	13'89	14'09	5'01	0'01	...	0'16	30'39
Ajmere	1'19	...	...	...	0'40	0'68	5'08	7'09	6'36	...	...	0'07	20'87
Saugor	0'39	0'35	...	...	0'19	1'87	21'49	12'71	11'09	0'05	...	0'08	48'22
Jubbulpore	0'65	1'30	...	0'15	0'14	4'47	21'38	16'41	9'13	1'77	...	...	55'40
Mooltan	0'31	0'35	...	...	0'09	1'20	11'53	3'06	0'58	...	...	0'69	18'71
Lahore	0'44	0'18	0'06	...	0'72	0'99	8'11	11'68	0'53	...	...	0'80	23'51
Peshawar	0'19	0'23	1'95	0'03	0'50	0'42	3'68	17'75	0'07	0'12	0'12	0'37	24'53
Ranikhet	0'68	2'45	...	0'71	1'00	3'45	8'58	20'89	7'49	...	...	0'06	45'91
Chakrata	0'20	1'04	0'08	0'17	1'11	2'55	20'12	35'64	17'80	...	...	...	79'37
Indore	0'65	0'22	7	...	0'05	5'07	6'38	8'08	13'85	0'25	0'50	0'31	35'36
Deesa	0'55	...	...	...	...	0'29	15'12	7'86	15'06	0'37	...	0'07	39'32
Karachi	0'31	...	0'07	...	...	...	10'94	0'57	0'07	...	...	...	11'96
Bombay	...	...	...	...	0'11	13'30	23'03	33'04	22'47	...	0'67	...	95'11
Belgaum	...	0'01	...	0'60	3'36	6'07	17'53	0'48	10'23	10'08	0'30	...	64'26
Nagpur	...	0'57	...	...	0'01	6'17	13'46	8'57	11'54	3'74	...	0'03	44'11
Belary	...	...	...	0'45	0'77	5'40	1'12	6'46	3'47	3'74	0'25	...	23'54
Bangalore	...	...	0'18	1'46	3'65	4'24	3'60	8'06	2'73	2'18	0'50	0'09	26'75
Madras	0'13	...	...	0'69	...	4'02	7'52	11'09	6'29	6'44	1'12	4'74	42'04
Rangoon	...	...	2'04	0'33	6'26	16'02	21'86	18'76	13'07	5'12	3'59	...	87'05
Akyab	...	...	...	1'44	11'00	52'88	44'57	30'49	26'83	23'88	1'92	...	193'01

SECTION II.

EUROPEAN ARMY OF INDIA.

2. Chiefly owing to the prevalence of influenza and malaria, sickness and mortality in the European army of India were, as may be seen in the following table, considerably increased.

India.

Abstract of Statistics of European Troops in India.

YEAR.	Average annual strength.	RATIO PER MILLE OF STRENGTH.				
		Admissions.	Constantly sick.	Deaths.	Invaliding.	TOTAL LOSS.
1870-79 . . .	57,742	1,475	60	19'34	43	62
1881-90* . . .	61,399	1,471	73	14'24	27	42
1882-91 . . .	62,229	1,448	74	14'17	26	40
1891	67,030	1,379	79	15'89	27	43
1892	68,137	1,517	84	17'07	24	41

* Including troops in Afghanistan during 1881.

The chief causes of admission were ague, venereal diseases, injuries, diseases of the integuments, and simple continued fever. Among the diseases with increased admission rates were influenza (12'7 per mille against 5'5), remittent fever (13'1 per mille against 6'8), ague (429'1 per mille against 343'5), venereal diseases (409'9 per mille against 400'7), simple continued fever, and respiratory diseases. On the other hand, the admission rate from cholera was reduced from 3'8 to 2'5, the admission rate from alcoholism from 7'5 to 4'3; and the admission rates from tubercle of the lungs, dysentery and diarrhœa were also lessened. Ague caused 28 per cent. of the total sickness, and venereal diseases 27 per cent.

The chief causes of mortality were enteric fever, cholera, remittent fever, hepatic abscess, heatstroke, tubercle of the lungs, dysentery, and pneumonia. Among the diseases with increased mortality were remittent fever (1'10 per mille against 0'42), small-pox, dysentery, hepatic abscess, tubercle of the lungs, and pneumonia. On the other hand, mortality from cholera (1'78 per mille against 2'51), enteric fever, and injuries was lessened. Enteric fever caused 32 per cent. of the total deaths, and cholera 10 per cent.

The chief causes of invaliding were, in order, debility, syphilis and gonorrhœa, malarial fevers, mental diseases, tubercle of the lungs, rheumatism, dysentery, hepatitis, injuries, valvular diseases of the heart, and palpitation.

3. A new arrangement begins in this present report with regard to the statistics of ten-year periods. In each year's report some tables are now to be devoted to the statistics of the preceding ten years. In addition to this, at the end of each census-decade, a short comparison will be made of its statistics with those of former like periods. The decision of the Government of India that the decades shall correspond with those of the census explains why 1881-90 is here taken as the decade for comparison with 1870-79, the year 1880 being dropped. In the way just described, the progress of sanitation from decade to decade

will be indicated, while readers of the Annual Report will always have at hand the means of seeing how the year under review compares with the preceding 10 years taken as a whole, and also, though less fully, with each of the ten. The following 2 tables compare the health statistics of the decennium 1881-90 with those of the decennium 1870-79, and in the case of Bengal, the only presidency for which the figures are available, with those of the decennium 1860-69.

Admitted per 1,000 of strength.

ADMISSIONS FROM	INDIA.		BENGAL.			MADRAS.		BOMBAY.	
	1881-90.	1870-79.	1881-90.	1870-79.	1860-69.	1881-90.	1870-79.	1881-90.	1870-79.
Ague (a)	398	389	459	425	439	195	140	409	528
Venereal disease	360	203	366	209	265	367	198	330	191
Simple continued fever (b)	64	162	68	182	194	52	126	66	131
Respiratory diseases (c)	53	75	74	84	75	40	57	64	64
Diarrhoea	44	63	46	62	109	40	65	43	61
Rheumatism and Neuralgia (d)	41	57	44	62	81	39	46	37	49
Dysentery	30	40	26	33	49	52	77	22	28
Hepatitis (e)	26	50	24	47	59	35	67	20	41
Enteric fever	13	5	15	5	•	9	4	10	3
Remittent fever	10	•	10	•	•	8	•	10	•
Phthisis pulmonalis	6	8	6	8	8	5	9	6	8
Influenza	4	•	3	•	•	6	•	2	•
Spleen diseases	3	6	4	7	†	1	2	3	6
TOTAL FROM ALL CAUSES	1,471	1,475	1,552	1,522	1,755	1,257	1,264	1,431	1,533
CONSTANTLY SICK PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH	73	60	74	61	67	73	60	69	57

(a) Includes febricula up to 1885 inclusive.

(b) Includes other continued fevers from 1860 up to 1885 inclusive.

(c) Includes tonsillitis and sorethroat from 1860 up to 1885 inclusive.

(d) Includes some allied affections from 1860 up to 1885 inclusive.

(e) Includes Hypertrophy and Simple enlargement of the liver from 1860 up to 1885 inclusive.

• Included with simple continued fever.

† From 1864.

‡ Not separated from continued and remittent fevers.

Died per 1,000 of strength.

DEATHS FROM	INDIA.		BENGAL.			MADRAS.		BOMBAY.	
	1881-90.	1870-79.	1881-90.	1870-79.	1860-69.	1881-90.	1870-79.	1881-90.	1870-79.
Enteric fever	3'81	2'03	4'33	2'28	•	2'73	1'42	3'07	1'75
Cholera	1'46	3'22	1'48	4'18	9'24	1'05	1'68	1'87	1'53
Hepatitis	1'33	2'19	1'25	2'04	3'31	1'93	3'16	'97	1'71
Dysentery	'80	1'48	'60	1'37	2'72	'98	2'32	'68	'98
Phthisis pulmonalis	'74	1'18	'82	1'20	1'73	'59	1'18	'68	1'09
Respiratory diseases	'59	'97	'89	1'25	'99	'42	'32	'89	'70
Remittent fever	'52	1'28	'45	1'57	2'92	'69	'60	'60	'98
Diarrhoea	'09	'12	'07	'12	'75	'13	'04	'11	'17
TOTAL FROM ALL CAUSES	14'24	19'34	14'48	21'00	29'98	12'99	17'59	13'90	15'27

• Not separated from remittent and continued fevers.

The increase of the constantly sick rate of India is probably connected with the increased prevalence of venereal diseases and ague; for both the admission and the death ratios from all causes were diminished. Owing to improvements in the grouping of diseases, made gradually in the course of the years, it is not possible in every case to show strictly the same group through two or three decennia; and in reading the tables the foot-notes must be taken into account. With regard to ague, it must be remembered that during the decennium 1881-90, large malarious territories, such as Baluchistan and Burma, were added to the empire. As to the higher admission and death rates from enteric fever some allowance must be made for the greater frequency with which the diagnosis "enteric fever" has been made of late years. All the other death ratios in the

table were reduced, especially that from cholera. It seems that while the progress of sanitation in India has resulted in a general diminution of sickness and mortality, especially from cholera, much remains to be done in the reduction of malaria, and in the protection of the short service army from enteric fever and venereal disease.

4. The tables for 1882-91 for European troops will be found after the annual tables belonging to this section, and are headed Decennial 5, Decennial 18, Decennial 20 and Decennial 21. The Arabic numerals are used as a distinction from the Roman numerals of the headings of the annual tables; and, to facilitate reference, their numbering has been arranged so that Decennial 5 is comparable with Annual V, 18 with XVIII, 20 with XX, and 21 with XXI. In the Report for 1893 Tables 5, etc., will deal with the decennium 1883-92, in the Report for 1894 with the decennium 1884-93, and so on. The decennium of Tables 5, etc., will therefore not always be so nearly identical with the census-decade as it is in the present volume. It will be observed that in these decennial tables the disease headings are not quite the same as in the corresponding annual tables. This is unavoidable, because it is only of recent years that certain of the diseases or groups of diseases now shown in the annual tables have been compiled and given separately; but arrangements have been made for the gradual assimilation of the headings in course of time. For example, Pneumonia and Abscess of the liver will have separate headings when 1889 becomes the first year of the decennium. In the same way stations now excluded will gradually come on the list, and stations now lumped together will be separated. Diseases that could not be shown for ten years have been shown for six, or excluded altogether in the meantime. At the foot of Table 5 the ratios for India of some of the chief diseases have been given year by year for convenience of reference. Extracts from these decennial tables will be found in most of the minor tables throughout this section.

5. In the European army of Bengal sickness and mortality were increased by the prevalence of influenza and malaria. Cholera mortality, though lower than in the previous year, was still high.

European Army of Bengal.

PERIOD.	Average annual strength.	RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.						
		Admissions into hospital.	Constantly sick.	DEATHS FROM			Invaliding.	TOTAL LOSS.
				Cholera.	Other causes.	TOTAL.		
1870-79 .	36,343	1,522	61	4.18	16.82	21.00	41	62
1881-90* .	38,008	1,552	74	1.48	13.00	14.48	26	40
1882-91 .	38,517	1,519	75	1.46	13.04	14.50	25	39
1891 .	40,994	1,394	80	2.78	14.08	16.86	25	42
1892 .	42,198	1,582	87	2.42	17.39	19.81	23	42

* Excluding troops in Afghanistan during 1881.

The chief forms of sickness were ague, venereal diseases, diseases of the integuments, injuries, and simple continued fever. Among the diseases with increased admission rates were influenza (14.8 per mille against 5.8), remittent fever (15.5 per mille against 7.1), enteric fever, ague, respiratory diseases, bowel complaints, and venereal diseases. On the other hand, the admission rates from alcoholism, cholera, small-pox, and nervous diseases were lessened. Ague caused 30 per cent. of the total sickness, and venereal diseases 26 per cent.

The chief causes of mortality were enteric fever, cholera, remittent fever, hepatic abscess, injuries, and heatstroke. Among the diseases with increased mortality were remittent fever (1.59 per mille against 0.39), heatstroke, tubercle of the lungs, pneumonia, and hepatitis. On the other hand, mortality from cholera, small-pox, and enteric fever was lessened. Enteric fever caused 32 per cent. of the total deaths, and cholera 12 per cent.

The chief causes of invaliding were, in order, debility, syphilis and gonorrhœa, malarial affections, mental diseases, tubercle of the lungs, rheumatism, hepatitis, dysentery, palpitation, valvular diseases of the heart, and injuries. See paragraph 53.

6. Although the number constantly sick in the European army of Madras was slightly increased, admission and mortality were substantially reduced. Cholera mortality shared in the reduction.

European Army of Madras.

PERIOD.	Average annual strength.	RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.						
		Admissions into hospital.	Constantly sick.	DEATHS FROM			Invaliding.	TOTAL LOSS.
				Cholera.	Other causes.	TOTAL.		
1870-79 .	11,040	1,264	60	1.68	16.01	17.69	49	67
1881-90 .	11,759	1,257	73	1.05	11.94	12.99	28	41
1882-91 .	12,052	1,270	75	1.05	12.28	13.33	28	41
1891 .	13,324	1,304	82	1.58	12.91	14.49	31	46
1892 .	13,227	1,236	83	.53	11.79	12.32	33	45

The chief forms of sickness were venereal diseases, ague, injuries, diseases of the integuments, and simple continued fever. Among the diseases with increased admission rates were influenza (12.3 per mille against 8.0), enteric fever, remittent fever, venereal diseases and rheumatism. On the other hand, the admission rates from cholera, bowel complaints, ague, simple continued fever, heatstroke, and scurvy were lessened. Venereal diseases caused 34 per cent. of the total sickness, and ague 13 per cent.

The chief causes of mortality were enteric fever, dysentery, and hepatic abscess. Among the diseases with increased mortality were dysentery, ague, and nervous diseases. On the other hand, mortality from cholera, remittent fever, heatstroke, injuries, pneumonia, and hepatic abscess was lessened. Enteric fever caused 26 per cent. of the total deaths, dysentery 10 per cent., and hepatic abscess 8 per cent.

The chief causes of invaliding were, in order, syphilis and gonorrhœa, debility, rheumatism, dysentery, and malarial affections. See paragraph 53.

7. In the European army of Bombay sickness was increased by influenza and malaria, but mortality was considerably reduced, especially cholera mortality.

Bombay.

European Army of Bombay.

PERIOD.	Average annual strength.	RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.						
		Admissions into hospital.	Constantly sick.	DEATHS FROM.			Invaliding.	TOTAL LOSS.
				Cholera.	Other causes.	TOTAL.		
1870-79 .	10,359	1,533	57	1'53	13'74	15'27	43	58
1881-90* .	11,378	1,431	69	1'87	12'03	13'90	32	46
1882-91 .	11,660	1,399	69	2'08	11'89	13'97	30	44
1891 .	12,713	1,409	73	2'60	11'64	14'24	29	43
1892 .	12,712	1,593	74	'94	11'96	12'90	21	34

* Excluding troops in Afghanistan during 1881.

The chief forms of sickness were ague, venereal diseases, injuries, diseases of the integuments, and simple continued fever. Among the diseases with increased admission ratios were influenza (6'0 per mille against 2'1), small-pox, malarial fevers, simple continued fever, pneumonia, and enteric fever. On the other hand, the admission rates from cholera, bowel complaints, hepatitis, and venereal diseases were lessened. Ague caused 33 per cent. of the total sickness, and venereal diseases 25 per cent.

The chief causes of mortality were enteric fever, cholera, injuries, and hepatic abscess. Among the diseases with increased mortality were small-pox, remittent fever, suicide, and alcoholism. On the other hand, mortality from cholera, dysentery, heatstroke, and pneumonia was lessened. Enteric fever caused 39 per cent. of the total deaths, and cholera 7 per cent.

The chief causes of invaliding were, in order, debility, syphilis and gonorrhœa, malarial affections, injuries, tubercle of the lungs, mental diseases, hepatitis, and palpitation. See paragraph 53.

8. The health statistics of the troops serving in Quetta were more favourable than in 1891, though the constantly sick ratio was raised.

PERIOD.	Average annual strength.	Admissions.	RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.			
			Constantly sick.	DEATHS FROM		
				Cholera.	Other causes.	TOTAL.
1884 . . .	1,441	2,056	82	27'07	41'63	68'70
1885 . . .	1,672	2,187	94	42'46	40'67	83'13
1886 . . .	1,752	2,442	73	20'57	19'41	19'98
1887 . . .	1,932	1,374	52	1'03	10'35	11'38
1888 . . .	2,223	1,140	59	...	13'50	13'50
1889 . . .	2,210	1,152	58	'90	9'05	9'95
1890 . . .	2,019	1,099	58	...	9'41	9'41
1891* . . .	2,162	1,621	62	6'48	7'40	13'88
1892* . . .	2,213	1,522	72	...	9'94	9'44

* Excluding troops on the march.

There was increased prevalence of influenza and enteric fever and increased mortality from enteric fever. For details of the statistics of 1892 see Tables XIX-XXII.

9. The statistics of Gnathong were better in 1892 than in the other two years of its occupation.

Gnathong.

PERIOD.	Average annual strength.	RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.				
		Admissions into hospital.	Constantly sick.	DEATHS FROM		
				Cholera.	Other causes.	TOTAL.
1890 . . .	78	1,782	64	...	38.46	38.46
1891 . . .	104	1,192	58	...	9.62	9.62
1892 . . .	112	1,027	45	...	...	...

There was an increase of dysentery, but no deaths from any cause. See Tables XIX-XXII.

10. The vital statistics of the troops serving in Burma were, as shown in the following table, better in 1892 than in 1891, and there was no cholera.

Burma.

European Troops in Burma.

PERIOD.	Average annual strength.	RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.				
		Admissions into hospital.	Constantly sick.	DEATHS FROM		
				Cholera.	Other causes.	TOTAL.
1889 . . .	4,825	1,903	92	2.49	26.73	29.22
1890 . . .	4,712	1,743	102	...	20.80	20.80
1891 . . .	4,623	1,589	92	2.38	17.74	20.12
1892 . . .	4,316	1,491	91	...	14.83	14.83

Burma was distinguished by the prevalence of dysentery and hepatitis. In 1892 it was free from influenza.

Burma Coast and Burma Inland may be compared in detail in Table XVIII.

11. Some of the more important causes of admission into hospital in the

Comparison of presidencies in respect of admissions.

three presidencies are shown in the following table in the direct order of their decennial ratios :—

Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.

Admissions from	BENGAL.			Admissions from	MADRAS.			Admissions from	BOMBAY.		
	1892.	1891.	1882 to 1891.		1892.	1891.	1882 to 1891.		1892.	1891.	1882 to 1891.
Venereal diseases . . .	412	395	377	Venereal diseases . . .	415	402	380	Venereal diseases . . .	396	417	354
Ague . . .	482	369	*362	Ague . . .	166	249	*238	Ague . . .	527	360	*322
Simple continued fever . . .	55	40	*72	Dysentery . . .	45	48	53	Simple continued fever . . .	86	60	*79
Diarrhoea . . .	36	35	44	Simple continued fever . . .	62	70	*73	Diarrhoea . . .	37	39	42
Dysentery . . .	25	23	25	Diarrhoea . . .	8	13	37	Dysentery . . .	19	25	22
Respiratory diseases . . .	40	37	*38	Hepatitis . . .	28	26	34	Hepatitis . . .	16	17	19
Rheumatism and Neuralgia . . .	31	36	*29	Rheumatism and Neuralgia . . .	40	37	*37	Rheumatism and Neuralgia . . .	26	28	*31
Hepatitis . . .	18	18	23	Respiratory diseases . . .	30	28	*26	Respiratory diseases . . .	27	30	*28
Enteric fever . . .	27	25	17	Enteric fever . . .	12	11	10	Enteric fever . . .	18	16	11
Remittent fever . . .	16	7	9	Remittent fever . . .	11	8	8	Remittent fever . . .	7	5	8
Phthisis pulmonalis . . .	4	4	5	Influenza . . .	12	8	7	Phthisis pulmonalis . . .	5	5	6
Influenza . . .	15	6	4	Phthisis pulmonalis . . .	2	3	4	Spleen diseases . . .	2	2	3
Spleen diseases . . .	3	3	4	Spleen diseases . . .	...	1	1	Influenza . . .	6	2	2
TOTAL FROM ALL CAUSES . . .	1,582	1,394	1,519	TOTAL FROM ALL CAUSES . . .	1,236	1,304	1,270	TOTAL FROM ALL CAUSES . . .	1,593	1,409	1,399

* For six years, 1885-91.

In all three presidencies venereal diseases and ague head the list. For the decennium venereal diseases stand first in all three presidencies, but in 1892 ague was highest in Bengal and Bombay. Ague in Madras was lower than in the decennium, but in Bengal and Bombay it was higher; and in all venereal disease was higher than it was for the decennium. Bengal had the highest admission ratios from respiratory diseases, enteric fever, remittent fever, influenza, and spleen diseases; Madras the highest from venereal diseases, hepatitis, rheumatism, and dysentery; Bombay the highest from ague, simple continued fever, diarrhoea, and phthisis pulmonalis. See also Table V.

Comparison of presidencies in
respect of deaths.

12. Some of the more important causes of death in the three presidencies are shown in the following table:—

Deaths from the chief diseases and from all causes in the three presidencies, per mile of strength.

DEATHS FROM	BENGAL.			DEATHS FROM	MADRAS.			DEATHS FROM	BOMBAY.		
	1892.	1891.	1882 to 1891.		1892.	1891.	1882 to 1891.		1892.	1891.	1882 to 1891.
Enteric fever	6.40	6.64	4.73	Enteric fever	3.18	3.08	2.95	Enteric fever	5.03	5.58	3.36
Cholera	2.42	2.78	1.40	Cholera . . . . .	.98	1.35		Cholera . . . . .	.94	2.00	2.08
Hepatic { Abscess	1.28	.98	1.19	Hepatic { Abscess			1.02	Hepatic { Abscess . . . . .	.63	.55	.89
{ Congestion and inflammation				{ Congestion and inflammation . . . . .	.15	.23		{ Congestion and inflammation			
Phthisis pulmonalis . . . . .	.07	.05		Cholera . . . . .	.53	1.58	1.05	Dysentery . . . . .	.08	.16	.86
Pneumonia . . . . .	.75	.61	.79	Dysentery	1.29	.45	.90	Phthisis pulmonalis . . . . .	.55	.63	
Other respiratory diseases . . . . .	.81	.51	.87*	Remittent fever . . . . .	.38	.83	.76	Remittent fever . . . . .	.24	.08	
Dysentery . . . . .	.17	.10		Phthisis pulmonalis . . . . .	.60	.30	.54	Pneumonia . . . . .	.31	.47	.55*
Remittent fever . . . . .	.59	.44	.55	Pneumonia . . . . .	.30	.08	.57*	Other respiratory diseases . . . . .	.16	.08	
Diarrhoea . . . . .	.09	.07	.04	Other respiratory diseases . . . . .	.08	.08		Diarrhoea . . . . .	.16	.16	
Diarrhoea				Diarrhoea . . . . .	...	...	.11				.09
TOTAL FROM ALL CAUSES	19.81	16.86	14.50	TOTAL FROM ALL CAUSES	12.32	14.49	13.33	TOTAL FROM ALL CAUSES	12.50	14.24	13.97

* For six years, 1886—91.

In all three presidencies enteric fever heads the decennial list, followed in Bengal and Bombay by cholera and hepatitis, and in Madras by hepatitis and cholera. But in 1892 remittent occupied the third place in Bengal, and dysentery the second place in Madras. Enteric fever increased in all three presidencies; cholera and hepatitis only in Bengal.

Bengal had the highest death-rates from enteric fever, cholera, hepatic abscess, phthisis, pneumonia, other respiratory diseases, and remittent fever; Madras the highest from dysentery; Bombay the highest from diarrhoea. See also Table V. The percentage respectively of enteric fever, hepatitis, dysentery and pneumonia in the total deaths of each presidency was:—

1892.

	Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal.
Enteric fever	32.3	25.8	39.0
Hepatitis	6.9	9.2	5.5
Dysentery	3.0	10.4	0.6
Pneumonia	4.1	2.5	2.4

Bengal was highest in pneumonia, Madras in dysentery and hepatitis, and Bombay in enteric fever.

13. The following table shows that, judging by the constantly-sick-rate, Groups II, XIIb and V were the most unhealthy for the decennium, and XIIa the most healthy. It also shows that the 1892 constantly sick-rate of every group, except XIIb, was higher than its corresponding decennial ratio, and that the rise was greatest in the case of Group V. Further detail may be obtained by comparing Table XVIII with Table 18:—

		RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.											
		I	II	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XIIa	XIIb
		Burma Coast and Bay Islands.	Burma Inland.	Bengal and Orissa.	Gangetic Plain and Churia Naggar.	Upper Sub-Himalayan.	Indus Valley and North-Western Rajputana.	South-Eastern Rajputana, Central India, and Gujarat.	Deccan.	Western Coast.	Southern India.	Hill Stations.	Hill Convalescent Depôts.
1882-91	Constantly sick	74.6	91.4	82.8	83.0	81.6	79.4	78.8	69.8	72.0	75.7	65.1	90.6
	Death—Cholera	.35	2.24	1.10	3.45	1.04	.85	2.19	.85	...	.38	1.51	.94
	Death—Enteric fever	2.37	2.31	2.09	5.87	5.33	3.69	5.66	3.71	1.71	2.66	4.44	3.67
1891	Constantly sick	83.7	100.0	99.7	98.7	86.7	70.8	78.2	75.7	85.9	87.5	65.8	81.9
	Death—Cholera	...	.74	.45	9.68	1.26	3.03	3.92	1.69	...	.28	1.65	...
	Death—Enteric fever	3.08	4.43	4.98	6.55	8.73	4.11	6.99	4.43	...	4.19	5.84	8.93
1892	Constantly sick	92.6	91.7	97.6	104.7	88.5	89.0	91.0	72.3	85.3	86.8	66.8	84.0
	Death—Cholera	...	...	...	1.50	3.52	3.88	.66	.62	...	1.72	.33	2.27
	Death—Enteric fever	.62	2.85	1.32	5.45	7.41	5.43	6.62	5.72	2.17	2.86	6.31	9.08

In Table XVIII the vital statistics of the groups for 1892 will be found placed side by side to facilitate comparison. Of the twelve annual ratios of constantly sick, ten were higher than the ratio of India, and two lower, the highest being that of the Gangetic Plain, and the lowest that of the Hills. The highest admission ratio was that of the Indus Valley, and the lowest that of the Hills. Burma Coast had the highest admission ratios from dysentery, hepatitis, and rheumatism, and the lowest from enteric fever; Burma Inland the lowest from respiratory diseases; Bengal-Orissa the lowest from tubercle of the lungs; the Gangetic Plain the highest from venereal diseases and diseases of the integuments; the Indus Valley the highest from ague, cholera, remittent fever, heat-stroke, pneumonia, scurvy, and eye diseases, and the lowest from hepatitis, rheumatism, and venereal diseases; Central India the highest from influenza, small-pox and diarrhoea; Western Coast the highest from simple continued fever, and respiratory diseases other than pneumonia, and the lowest from remittent fever, dysentery, and hepatic abscess; the Hills the highest from enteric fever and tonsillitis.

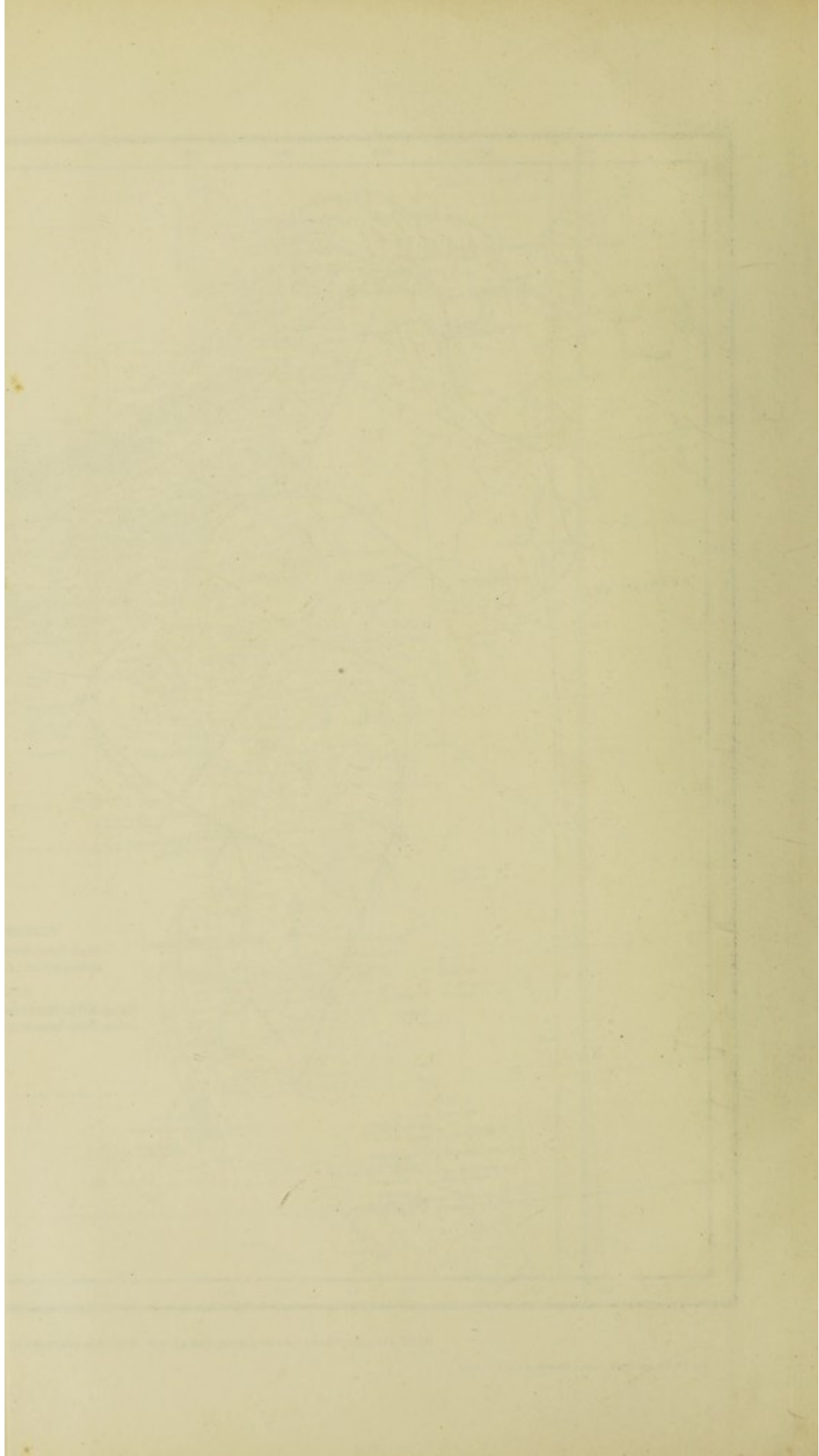
In order to see whether the above facts are exceptional or not, compare them with the results given in Table 18. It will be there discovered, for example, that also in the decennium dysentery and hepatitis were most prevalent, and enteric fever least so, in Group I.

* See the meteorological note in para 33.

† As explained in para. 11 of the Report for 1891, a group has always the same number whether it refers to European troops, to Native troops, or to prisoners. There are no European troops in Group III, and no native troops or prisoners in Sub-group XIIb.



NOTE.—This map shows the new geographical groups. Their boundaries will be marked in the large initial map in the report for 1893.



14. Referring to the table just given in paragraph 13, it will be seen that decennial cholera mortality was highest in Groups V, II and VIII, and lowest in X and I; that for at least eleven years there has been no cholera among the European troops in Group X, Western Coast; and that in 1892 the cholera mortality of Groups VI, VII, XI and XII rose higher than the decennial ratios. It will also be seen that enteric fever mortality was highest in Groups V, VIII, VI, and lowest in X and IV; and that in 1892 the enteric fever mortality of all the groups except I, IV and V, was higher than the decennial ratio. Further details may be obtained by comparing Table XVIII with Table 18. Of the twelve annual ratios in Table XVIII, four were higher and eight lower than the ratio of India; that of the Indus Valley being highest and that of Burma Coast lowest. Burma Coast had the highest death-rate from dysentery, and the lowest from enteric fever; the Indus Valley the highest from cholera, remittent fever, heat-stroke, pneumonia, other respiratory diseases and diarrhoea, and the lowest from hepatic abscess; Western Coast the highest from tubercle of the lungs and suicide; the Hill Convalescent Depôts the highest from enteric fever and abscess of the liver, Upper Sub-Himalayan coming next to them in the former disease and Burma Coast in the latter.

A reference to Table 18 will show that Group I had also the highest decennial dysentery mortality; but that, as a rule, the group-mortalities of 1892 did not follow the decennial scale. It was a great outbreak of sickness in the Peshawar Valley which raised the mortality of Group VII.

The following, compiled from Tables VI-XVII, shows how the composition of 100 deaths varied in the groups in 1892:—

Percentage in Total Deaths.

DEATHS FROM	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Burma Coast and Bay Islands.	Burma Inland.	Bengal and Orissa.	Gangetic Plain and Chutia Nagpur.	Upper Sub-Himalayan.	Indus Valley and North-Western Rajputana.	South-Eastern Rajputana, Central India, and Gujarat.	Deccan.	Western Coast.	Southern India.	Hill Stations.	Hill Convalescent Depôts.
Cholera . . . . .	...	...	...	8.8	16.0	12.2	4.5	5.4	...	16.7	2.5	10.0
Enteric fever	8.3	15.2	11.5	32.0	33.7	17.1	44.9	49.1	18.8	27.8	49.2	40.0
Remittent fever . . . . .	...	8.7	15.4	.8	1.7	32.9	2.2	.9	...	...	1.7	3.3
Dysentery	25.0	8.7	7.7	4.8	2.0	3.7	2.2	5.4	...	2.8	.8	6.7
Diarrhoea . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1.2	2.2	...	...	...	1.7	...
Abscess of the liver	33.3	4.3	15.4	13.6	4.3	1.2	7.9	3.6	6.2	13.9	5.1	11.7
Pneumonia . . . . .	...	...	...	2.4	4.7	4.9	3.4	1.8	6.2	...	6.8	3.3
Tubercle of the lungs . . . . .	...	2.2	7.7	1.6	3.7	2.4	2.2	5.4	12.5	2.8	5.1	3.3
TOTAL FROM ALL CAUSES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

It shows that, viewed in proportion to the total deaths from all causes, dysentery and hepatic abscess formed more important items in Group I than in other groups; cholera in Southern India and Upper Sub-Himalayan; enteric fever in the Hills and the Deccan; remittent fever in the Indus Valley (Peshawar out-break); pneumonia in the Hills and Western Coast; and tubercle of the lungs in Western Coast.

15. Of the large garrisons with a strength of over 1,000, the following returned death-rates higher than the death-rate of their presidencies :—

STATIONS.	AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH IN 1892.	RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.		CHIEF CAUSES OF MORTALITY PER 1,000 IN 1892.								OF TOTAL NUMBER DEATHS IN 1892.
		1892.	1891.	Cholera.	Enteric fever.	Remittent fever.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Abscess of liver.	Pneumonia.	Tubercle of the lungs.	
Bareilly	1,127	28'39	22'12	...	16'86	...	...	...	2'66	'89	...	32
Meean Meer	1,020	38'24	9'99	16'67	5'88	'98	...	...	2'94	1'96	'98	39
Peshawar	1,639	56'74	20'76	7'93	5'49	32'95	2'44	...	...	1'83	...	93
Kurrachee	1,055	18'96	3'65	2'84	3'79	...	...	'95	...	'95	1'90	20
Poona	1,970	13'71	15'27	...	9'14	...	...	...	'51	...	...	27
Secunderabad, South	1,727	13'32	13'44	...	7'53	...	1'74	...	...	'58	1'16	23

See also Tables XXI and XXII. Peshawar suffered from influenza, cholera, dengue, and a severe outbreak of malaria. For a short description of this malarial outbreak, see paragraph 25.

16. According to the following table, issued by the Quarter-Master-General in India, 14,219 men of the Bengal army, or 32'79 per cent. of strength, were located in the hills on the 1st June 1892, but Quetta and Gnahong are not included in this table:—

Statement showing the number of European Troops, etc., located in the Hills on 1st June 1892.†

NAME OF ACCOMMODATION.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Hill Depôts	2,446	214	507
Regular Hill Stations	4,795	203	353
Temporary Locations	6,958	194	404
Mussoorie Summer Home . . . . .	...	...	58
TOTAL	14,219*	607	1,322
PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL STRENGTH	32'79†	40'01†	47'23†

* As on 1st June.

† Excluding twenty-eight men, thirty-two women, and eighty-six children of the unattached list.

‡ Excluding Gnahong and Quetta.

17. In December 1891 influenza began to rise again, attained a maximum in March 1892, and ceased in the following August. Principal diseases: Influenza.* If Tables I and XXIII of 1892 be compared with the corresponding tables of 1891, it will be seen that in 1892 influenza rose from 372 cases, 5'5 per mille of strength, to 862

* See the meteorological note in para. 33.

cases, 12·7 per mille of strength. Geographical Groups VI, VII, X, IX, and XII were attacked in both years; II, IV and X only in 1891; and V, VIII and XI only in 1892. Thirty-eight stations were attacked in 1892 against twenty, and of the 38 thirty had not been attacked in the preceding year, so far at least as the European troops were concerned. The maximum of 1892 was reached in March, whereas that of 1891 was in July. The greatest number of cases occurred at Agra, Peshawar, Quetta, and Secunderabad, places widely separated from each other. In Quetta there were two outbreaks in the year, while the other three stations had single compact outbreaks. The ratio of individual stations will be found in Table XX. The returns deal, of course, only with those cases which were admitted into hospital; but medical officers state that there were many mild cases not admitted. Doubtless also in India, where fever and dysentery are so common, the diagnosis was sometimes difficult. The lowering effect of influenza, however mild, on the general standard of health was also noted. It seems certain that the minute fine bacillus discovered by Pfeiffer is peculiar to the disease. It occurs in vast numbers in the secretions of the air passages of those affected. It remains alive for about fourteen days in moist sputum, but has no spores and is easily deprived of life by drying. There seems, therefore, little danger of the conveyance of the bacillus by letters, clothing, etc., but great danger of infection through the catarrhal secretions of influenza patients. Of the lower animals experimented on (horses were not included), only monkeys proved susceptible of taking the disease.

18. The distribution of the cholera of 1892 by stations and seasons is shown in Table XXIV. The amount of cholera was less than in the preceding year. There were 167 admissions against 252, and 121 deaths against

*Cholera.**

168. The permillage of admissions to strength was 2·5, and of deaths to strength 1·78, and the percentage of deaths to cases 71·01. The corresponding figures of 1891 were 3·8, 2·50, and 66·67, and of the decennium 1881-90 2·1, 1·46 and 68·11. The months most affected were April, June, August, September and October; the greatest number of cases occurred in August and September; and there was more cholera in the second half of the year than in the first.

* See the meteorological note in paragraph 33.

Total number of admissions and deaths from CHOLERA recorded in the three presidencies, and the annual ratios per mille of strength.

PERIOD.	BENGAL.				MADRAS.				BOMBAY.			
	ADMISSIONS.		DEATHS.		ADMISSIONS.		DEATHS.		ADMISSIONS.		DEATHS.	
	Number.	Per mille of strength.	Number.	Per mille of strength.	Number.	Per mille of strength.	Number.	Per mille of strength.	Number.	Per mille of strength.	Number.	Per mille of strength.
1860-69 .	5,754	14·7	3,609	9·24	†	...	†	...	†	...	†	...
1870-79 .	2,162	5·9	1,519*	4·18	318	2·9	186	1·68	217	2·1	159	1·53
1881-90 .	833	2·2	563	1·48	174	1·5	123	1·05	313	2·8	213	1·87
1882-91 .	843	2·2	546	1·46	170	1·4	126	1·05	360	3·1	243	2·08
1891 .	170	4·1	114	2·78	29	2·2	21	1·58	53	4·2	33	2·60
1892 .	143	3·4	102	2·42	8	·6	7	·53	16	1·3	12	·94

* Three hundred and sixty-five of these occurred during 1879 in Afghanistan.
† For these years the statistics are not available in this office.

19. The ratios of morbidity, mortality and fatality in the Bengal army were, respectively, 3'4, 2'42 and 69'66, against 4'1, 2'78, and 67'06 in 1891, and against 2'2, 1'48, and 67'59 in the decennium 1881-90. Of the total 143 cases 56 per cent. occurred in August-October, and 36 per cent. in April-June. The stations most severely affected were Ferozepore with 27 cases and 18 deaths, Meean Meer with 26 cases and 17 deaths, and Peshawar with 21 cases and 13 deaths.

20. In the Madras army there were 8 cases of cholera, a ratio of 0'6, against 2'2, and 7 deaths, a ratio of 0'53 against 1'58. The fatality was 87'50 against 72'41 in 1891, and 70'69 in the decennium 1881-90. There were 5 cases in August, of which Bellary had 4.

21. The morbidity ratio of the Bombay army fell from 4'2 to 1'3, the mortality ratio from 2'60 to 0'94; while the fatality ratio was 75'00 against 62'26 in 1891, and 68'05 in the decennium 1881-90. Out of the 16 cases 50 per cent. occurred in August at Kirkee, Kurrachee and Hyderabad.

22. It has already been mentioned in paragraph 13 that among the geographical groups the Indus Valley had the highest ratio. Next came the Upper Sub-Himalayan and the Hill Depot groups. There was no cholera in Burma Coast, Bengal-Orissa and Western Coast. See Tables XVIII and 18 and the tables given in paragraph 13. The last shows that for 1882-91 Gange-tic Plain, Burma Inland) and Central India had high cholera mortalities; Burma Coast and Southern India low cholera mortalities; and that Western Coast has had no cholera at all for at least eleven years.

23. Small-pox was somewhat more prevalent. There were 18 admissions (0'3 per mille) and 3 deaths (0'04 per mille) against 14 (0'2 per mille) and 1 (0'01 per mille) in 1891. The increase was mostly in Bombay.

Total number of cases and deaths from SMALL-POX, and the annual death-rate per 1,000 of strength from this disease in the three presidencies.

PERIOD.	BENGAL.			MADRAS.			BOMBAY.		
	NUMBER.		Ratio of deaths per 1,000.	NUMBER.		Ratio of deaths per 1,000.	NUMBER.		Ratio of deaths per 1,000.
	Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	
1860-69 . .	848	132	0'34	†	...	...	†	...	...
1870-79* . .	294	45	0'12	55	10	0'09	59	5	0'05
1881-90 . .	414	39	0'10	101	10	0'09	101	7	0'06
1882-91 . .	421	40	0'10	94	9	0'07	100	7	0'06
1891 . .	11	1	0'02	2	...	...	1	...	...
1892 . .	8	...	...	3	1	0'08	7	2	0'16

* Including troops on active service and on the line of march.

† For these years the statistics are not available in this office.

The greatest number of cases at any one station was 3 at Mhow, and one death each occurred at Neemuch, Mhow, and South Bangalore.

24. Ague gave rise to about 28 per cent. of the admissions from all causes in the army of India. The admission-rate was nearly 86 per mille higher than in the preceding year.* The rise of admission was in Bengal

Intermittent Fever.

* See the meteorological note in para 33.

and Bombay, especially the latter; but mortality rose in all three presidencies:—

Annual admission and death-rates from INTERMITTENT FEVER in the three presidencies.

PERIOD.	BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.	
	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.
1886—91 . . .	362	'13	238	'32	322	'04
1891	369	'17	249	'38	360	...
1892	482	'24	166	'60	527	'08

A reference to Tables XVIII and XXVI shows that the most malarious groups in 1892 were Indus Valley, Central India and Upper Sub-Himalayan, and the least malarious Southern India and Burma Coast. The following compares the present with the past:—

	RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.											
	I	II	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII _a	XII _b
	Burma Coast and Bay Islands.	Burma Inland.	Bengal and Orissa.	Gangetic Plain and Chutia Nagpur.	Upper Sub-Himalayan.	Indus Valley and North-Western Rajputana.	South-Eastern Rajputana, Central India and Gujarat.	Deccan.	Western Coast.	Southern India.	Hill Stations.	Hill Convalescent Depôts.
1886—91	199'6	729'3	400'5	217'1	441'6	413'9	487'2	223'9	168'4	144'7	268'7	346'5
1891	149'0	745'5	609'0	292'4	394'8	423'0	409'0	224'4	228'5	138'0	287'3	326'3
1892	98'1	523'4	401'5	281'0	604'2	947'4	622'3	220'5	247'3	53'9	234'2	223'1
												India.
												330'3
												343'5
												429'1

25. The admission and death ratios from remittent fever rose respectively from 6·8 and 0·42 to 13·1 and 1·10. All the presidencies, but especially Bengal, participated in the increase of admission. Mortality in Bengal was much increased, in Bombay increased, and in Madras much decreased.

Annual admission and death-rates from REMITTENT FEVER in the three presidencies.

PERIOD.	BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.	
	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.
1882—91 . . .	9	'43	8	'76	8	'51
1891	7	'39	8	'83	5	'08
1892	16	1'59	11	'38	7	'24

Table XVIII shows that the highest ratio was that of Indus Valley, and the lowest that of Western Coast. There was a great outbreak of malaria at Peshawar (see also paragraph 15), of which the following is a short account by the medical officer in charge, Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Brown:—

* See the meteorological note in paragraph 33.

The malarial fever was of a specially severe type, and prevailed mostly during the months of September, October, November and December. In this period there were fifty-four deaths from remittent fever, and in the early cases it was extremely difficult to diagnose them from cholera; the patient being attacked with purging, vomiting, cramps, suppression of urine, quickly followed by collapse. At the *post-mortem* examinations the liver and spleen were found greatly congested, the latter organ weighing in some cases from thirty to forty ounces.....The cause of this unusual sickness was generally attributed to the heavy rainfall in the months of July and August.* Seventeen inches of rain were recorded during these two months, or more than the whole yearly average, and of this the greater part fell in the early part of August. There is no record of a similar rainfall in the Peshawar Valley for these two months.

26. For India the admission rate rose from 49·8 to 61·9, while there were three deaths against one. Each presidency returned one death, and all had increased admission rates.

Simple Continued Fever.

Annual admission and death-rates from SIMPLE CONTINUED FEVER in the three presidencies.

PERIOD.	BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.	
	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.
1886-91 . . .	72	·04	73	·06	78	·08
1891	40	...	70	...	60	·08
1892	55	·02	62	·08	86	·08

Table XVIII shows that Western Coast had the highest ratio, and Bengal-Orissa the lowest. Medical officers frequently note that many of the cases returned as simple continued fever are in all probability really mild cases of enteric fever with symptoms too indefinite to justify a diagnosis of the more serious malady. Medical officers differ in practice as to where they draw the line between simple continued fever and enteric fever.

27. The experimental results of Sanarelli and of Chantemesse and Widal, reported in the *Annales de l'Institut Pasteur* (25th November 1892), are of practical importance.

Enteric Fever.

These observers, although they found, in opposition to the Lyons school, that the *bacillus coli communis* preserved its identity under all circumstances, and did not tend to merge into the typhoid bacillus, discovered nevertheless that the *bacillus coli* was capable of exercising an important influence on the origin and on the progress of enteric fever. As long as the intestinal canal is in a healthy condition, the *bacillus coli* is harmless, and is non-pathogenic for animals; but there are numerous observations from all parts of the world to show that when the resisting power of the intestinal wall is lowered, and multiplication of the microbe is favoured by circumstances, the *bacillus coli* is capable of setting up pathological processes of all degrees of severity both within and beyond the intestinal canal, and becomes pathogenic for animals. But the important observation of the above experimenters is that the soluble products of *bacillus coli*, as well as of the *proteus vulgaris*, the *streptococcus*, etc., bring about both in the intestine and in the body a state of matters very favourable to the virulent action of the typhoid bacillus; so that abnormal activity of the *bacillus coli* may, on the one hand, determine that a patient shall have an attack of enteric fever, if the typhoid bacillus enters his body at that moment, or is already there; or, on the other hand, may bring about a relapse in a case in which the tissues of the body had almost gained the victory over the typhoid bacillus. It is also known that in

* See the meteorological note in para. 33.

the course of enteric fever the *bacillus coli* multiplies greatly in the intestine. Of special interest it is to Indian medical officers that Sanarelli found that long exposure to humid heat produces grave functional disorders of the abdominal organs, and especially of the intestinal canal, and favours a certain degree of self-poisoning, that renders the animals more sensitive to certain infections. He found that animals, which had been so exposed, rapidly succumbed to attenuated virus; whereas the same attenuated virus had no effect on the control animals, which had not been so exposed. He considers that this self-poisoning and increased susceptibility are partly caused, not only by the check to radiation and the want of oxygenation, but also by the enormous multiplication of the *bacillus coli*, which, if the exposure continues, is capable of invading the whole body, and producing therein a true, specific, general infection of its own. It would be interesting to know the results of experiments with dry heat. One of the practical applications of these observations is the importance of personal hygiene, as well as of general measures of sanitation, the necessity, besides placing the young newly-arrived soldier in clean surroundings, of taking care that his intestinal canal is not allowed to fall into an abnormal condition; so that, if Eberth's bacillus does gain an entrance into his intestinal canal, it shall meet with no encouragement there. Initial constipation in the enteric and other fevers of India is common. Here attention may be drawn to an article on "Enteric-Septic Fevers" by Surgeon-Captain Ross in the *Indian Medical Gazette* of August 1892. An other interesting result, attained by the French observers, was that no matter how the bacillus was introduced into the body of the animals experimented on, the small intestine was always affected. This shows that the constant affection of the ileum in man is no *proof* that he always takes the bacillus in by his mouth, though other circumstances render that probable. In the investigation of outbreaks the possibility of other modes of ingress should, therefore, not be lost sight of. Again, Chantemesse and Widal, noticing that anything that enfeebles the individual, whether by self-poisoning or by poisoning from without (under which heads might, no doubt, be included fatigue, chill, exposure, dietetic errors, etc.) favours the invasion of the typhoid bacillus, go on to say that the action of impure water in causing the appearance of enteric fever is probably similar: it disorders the bowels, lowers the resisting power of the economy, and favours the multiplication of the intestinal microbes, rendering the body an easier prey to any typhoid bacilli that may find an entrance. At any rate, observers of different nationalities are agreed that the presence of the *bacillus coli* in water, even though the typhoid bacillus itself may not be found, is sufficient to condemn the water; because it suggests faecal contamination, and therefore risk of typhoid-stool contamination. This is all the more fortunate as experience has more and more shown that the identification of the typhoid bacillus in water is a matter of the utmost difficulty and delicacy, only to be undertaken by a thoroughly qualified expert in a laboratory. A whole series of morphological, biological, and chemical tests have to be carried out before a conclusion of any certainty can be arrived at; and reports of the finding of the bacillus in water, made in former times of less knowledge, are now looked upon with doubt. The practical conclusion of the whole matter is an old one, that to protect the men of the army of India from enteric fever it is necessary to have soldiers clean and well cared for in every respect, internally as well as externally, placed in clean surroundings, and to extend the area of cleanliness far beyond cantonment limits, in fact ultimately throughout the length and breadth of India. It is a good thing to secure the cleanliness of the immediate environment of the troops, but they will never be safe as long as the native population and its towns and villages are left uncleansed to act as a reservoir of dirt and disease.

With regard to the question of the identification of Indian fevers, the researches of Surgeon-Captains Bruce and Hughes on "Malta Fever" are of great interest (*Practitioner*, September 1887; *Lancet*, 3rd December 1892; *Annales de l'Institut Pasteur*, 25th April 1893 and 25th August 1893). This is a form of fever common on the shores of the Mediterranean, having resemblances both to enteric fever and to malarial fever, but distinct from both, due to a specific micrococcus, and supposed to be connected with faecal insanitation. In this connexion the following remarks of the medical officer of Wellington Dépôt are suggestive:—

The outbreak of simple continued fever occurred shortly after the arrival of the Royal Scots from Malta.....As the Royal Scots show a greater number of admissions, *viz.*, 61 per cent. of the whole, it is probable that climate, age, and immediate previous service in Malta are important elements in its causation.....Six only out of forty admissions occurred among men who joined direct from England.

Lastly, if it be true, as has been reported, that cholera bacilli have been found in the stools of people living in the midst of cholera, but not themselves affected, or only slightly so, and if, in the same way, the typhoid bacillus can also pass through the healthy or comparatively healthy body, one explanation is suggested why the origin of cases is sometimes mysterious.

There was an increase of morbidity but a decrease of mortality from enteric fever in 1892. As compared with the corresponding ratios of 1881, the admission (22.1) and death (5.52) ratios for enteric fever respectively rose by 1.7 and fell by 0.21 per mille of strength. There were 1,509 admissions and 376 deaths in 1892, against 1,366 and 384 in 1891.

28. The following table shows the admission and death-rates from enteric

Enteric Fever compared with some other fevers. and from intermittent, remittent, and simple continued fevers for two decennia and for the last two years:—

Annual admission and death-rates per mille from ENTERIC and from AGUE, REMITTENT, and SIMPLE CONTINUED FEVERS, in the three presidencies.

PERIOD.	BENGAL.						MADRAS.						BOMBAY.					
	ADMISSIONS PER 1,000.			DEATHS PER 1,000.			ADMISSIONS PER 1,000.			DEATHS PER 1,000.			ADMISSIONS PER 1,000.			DEATHS PER 1,000.		
	Enteric fever.	Ague, remittent and simple continued fevers.	TOTAL.	Enteric fever.	Ague, remittent and simple continued fevers.	TOTAL.	Enteric fever.	Ague, remittent and simple continued fevers.	TOTAL.	Enteric fever.	Ague, remittent and simple continued fevers.	TOTAL.	Enteric fever.	Ague, remittent and simple continued fevers.	TOTAL.	Enteric fever.	Ague, remittent and simple continued fevers.	TOTAL.
1870-79*	5.3	60.73	612.6	2.28	1.74	4.02	3.9	266.5	270.4	1.42	0.62	2.04	3.1	65.99	663.0	1.75	1.14	2.89
1881-90†	15.2	53.60	551.2	4.33	0.59	4.92	9.0	254.6	263.6	2.73	0.91	3.64	16.0	48.66	496.6	3.07	0.85	3.92
1891	24.0	41.63	441.2	6.64	0.56	7.20	10.8	327.3	338.1	3.08	1.21	4.29	11.57	424.8	440.5	5.58	0.16	5.74
1892	26.8	55.21	578.9	6.40	1.85	8.25	11.9	239.7	251.6	3.18	1.06	4.24	17.5	620.0	637.5	5.03	0.40	5.43

* Including troops on active service and on the march.

† Excluding Bengal and Bombay troops in Afghanistan during 1881.

The table shows the increase in the diagnosis of enteric fever; but also, especially by the rising mortality, a real increase of enteric fever. The following table contains mortalities only:—

	DURING 1870-79.			DURING 1881-90.			DURING 1891.			DURING 1892.		
	Enteric Fever.	Other Fevers.*	TOTAL OF BOTH.	Enteric Fever.	Other Fevers.*	TOTAL OF BOTH.	Enteric Fever.	Other Fevers.*	TOTAL OF BOTH.	Enteric Fever.	Other Fevers.*	TOTAL OF BOTH.
Army of India†	2.03	1.42	3.45	3.79	.70	4.49	5.73	.61	6.34	5.52	1.42	6.94
„ Bengal‡	2.28	1.74	4.02	4.33	.59	4.92	6.04	.56	6.60	6.40	1.85	8.25
„ Madras‡	1.42	.62	2.04	2.73	.91	3.64	3.08	1.21	4.29	3.18	1.06	4.24
„ Bombay‡	1.75	1.14	2.89	3.07	.85	3.92	5.58	.16	5.74	5.03	.40	5.43

* Intermittent, remittent, and simple continued fevers.

† Excluding troops on active service in Burma during 1885 to 1887.

‡ Excluding troops in Afghanistan during 1881.

It shows that in the last ten years, and especially of recent years, there has been an increase in total fever mortality, usually ascribed to the greater youthfulness and recent arrival of the soldiers of to-day; and an increase of mortality from enteric fever, accompanied by a decrease in mortality from the other fevers, which is probably partly due to increased susceptibility on the part of the army, from youth and recent arrival, and partly due to the greater frequency with which the diagnosis of enteric fever is now made.

Enteric Fever in the Geographical Groups.

29. The following table shows enteric fever in the geographical groups in the decennium 1882-91 and in the last two years:—

	I.		II.		IV.		V.		VI.		VII.		VIII.		IX.		X.		XI.		XIIa.		XIIb.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
1882-91	4'1	2'37	4'7	2'31	5'4	2'09	24'3	5'87	18'6	5'33	12'5	3'69	17'4	5'06	12'0	3'71	4'5	1'71	10'9	2'66	18'4	4'44	10'7	3'07
1891	3'7	3'08	8'5	4'43	10'8	4'93	31'3	6'55	31'1	8'73	12'1	4'11	25'9	6'99	13'3	4'43	2'3	...	10'6	4'19	21'3	5'84	16'3	8'93
1892	3'7	'61	7'3	2'85	8'7	1'31	24'1	6'45	26'5	7'41	17'1	5'43	20'3	6'62	22'7	5'72	5'1	2'17	14'9	2'86	35'0	6'31	22'3	9'08
Percentage of deaths to cases in 1892	16'67		35'84		21'43		18'25		22'80		20'43		28'99		23'81		37'50		15'35		17'42		40'00	

In the decennium Groups V, VI and XIIa had high admission and death-rates, and Groups I, II, IV and X low rates. In the year 1892 also the same groups had high and low rates. All the groups, except I and V, had increased admission and death-rates in 1892, and the reduction in the admission-rate in Group V was very small.

30. The distribution of enteric fever throughout the year by stations and months may be studied in Table XXV. But the

Enteric Fever in Stations.

following shows those garrisons of India which had an average strength of over 1,000 in 1892, with their decennial ratios for reference:—

ENTERIC FEVER IN THE DECENNium 1882-91 AND IN 1892.

Stations over 1,000 strong.

STATIONS.	DECENNium 1882-91.		Admission-rate per 1,000 of strength in 1892.	Death-rate per 1,000 of strength in 1892.	Died out of each hundred cases treated in 1892.
	Admission-rate.	Death-rate.			
Bareilly	34'2	8'67	44'4	16'86	28'79
Lucknow	32'7	5'62	29'6	6'45	16'67
Sialkot	32'1	8'13	52'4	9'87	16'25
Kurrachee	22'4	4'00	23'7	3'79	16'00
Rawalpindi	19'9	5'34	26'8	8'69	27'91
Secunderabad	19'4	5'40	23'5	5'33	21'74
Mhow	19'2	5'31	13'9	1'89	12'50
Meean Meer	19'0	5'75	14'7	5'88	37'50
Bangalore	18'1	3'66	17'0	2'06	9'30
Meerut	15'9	4'93	23'0	6'18	19'64
Quetta	14'0	3'67	30'7	3'62	11'76
Agra	13'9	4'46	15'5	6'01	38'89
Umballa	10'6	2'49	21'9	4'69	18'00
Poona	10'5	3'58	31'0	9'14	26'87
Peshawar	10'4	4'33	11'0	5'49	47'37
Colaba (Bombay)	4'6	1'59	4'9	1'95	40'00
Fort William	3'7	2'21	2'7	...	...
Belgaum	2'9	1'19	1'8	'90	50'00

The high position occupied by the decennial ratios of Bareilly, Lucknow, and Sialkot will be observed; and the low position of the ratio of Fort William. Among the decennial death-rates, those of Bareilly and Sialkot were highest. In 1892 Bareilly and Sialkot had the highest admission and death-rates; and Belgaum and Fort William the lowest. In Table XXV it may be seen that nineteen stations had no enteric fever. Of these Port Blair, Satara, Sitabaldi, Butcher's Island, Pallavaram, Gnathong, Kuldunnah, Ramandroog and Khandalla had also had no enteric fever in 1891; and of these again Satara, Pallavaram, Gnathong, Kuldunnah, Ramandroog and Khandalla had also had none in 1890.

31. The following table, which is derived from Statement II of the appendix to this section, shows the greater liability of the young soldier to die from enteric fever, and the decreasing liability with advancing age:—

Enteric fever and Age.

Statement showing the death-ratios of the European army from ENTERIC FEVER at different ages, together with the ratios of liability to it.

YEAR.	MORTALITY FROM ENTERIC FEVER AND RATIO OF LIABILITY TO IT AT DIFFERENT AGES.					
	24 and under.		25 to 29.		30 to 34.	
	Deaths per mille.	Percentage of liability.	Deaths per mille.	Percentage of liability.	Deaths per mille.	Percentage of liability.
1889 . . .	9.81	64.50	3.25	21.37	1.83	12.03
1890 . . .	7.78	65.93	2.84	24.07	1.18	10.00
1891 . . .	9.11	68.65	2.97	22.38	.71	5.35
1892 . . .	8.44	64.87	2.92	22.44	1.65	12.68

32. Again, the following, which is derived from Statement III of the appendix to this section, shows that the recently arrived soldier is more apt to die from enteric fever than he who has been longer in the country, and that with increased length of service in India the liability to death from enteric fever rapidly diminishes:—

Statement showing the death-ratios of the European army from ENTERIC FEVER at different periods of residence in India, together with the ratios of liability to it.

YEAR.	MORTALITY FROM ENTERIC FEVER AND THE RATIO OF LIABILITY TO IT AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF RESIDENCE IN INDIA.					
	1st and 2nd years.		3rd to 5th year.		6th to 10th year.	
	Deaths per mille.	Percentage of liability.	Deaths per mille.	Percentage of liability.	Deaths per mille.	Percentage of liability.
1889 . . .	11.65	57.02	4.20	20.56	2.43	11.89
1890 . . .	10.21	66.47	2.98	19.40	2.17	14.13
1891 . . .	11.60	64.19	3.64	10.14	2.23	2.34
1892 . . .	10.69	65.99	3.6	20.74	2.15	13.27

33. An examination of Table XXV shows that for India and for Bengal enteric fever had a first maximum in May and a second in August. In Madras the maximum occurred in August; while in Bombay, with a greater amount of fluctuation throughout the year, the maximum was also reached in August. The following table shows the seasonal distribution of enteric fever in the European army of India and compares it with the distribution of some other fevers, the numbers given being cases admitted into hospital:—

GROUPS.	January to March.	April to June.	July to September.	October to December.
1. Burma Coast and Bay Islands . . . . .	...	3	3	...
2. Burma Inland . . . . .	...	1	14	3
4. Bengal and Orissa	2	3	1	7
5. Gangetic Plain and Chutia Nagpur	47	44	36	50
6. Upper Sub-Himalayan	66	104	54	137
7. Indus Valley and N.-W. Rajputana	12	38	32	6
8. South Eastern Rajputana, Central India and Gujarat	14	40	39	30
9. Deccan	37	36	116	29
10. Western Coast	2	1	1	3
11. Southern India	15	14	20	3
12a. Hill Stations	7	126	165	33
12b. Hill Convalescent Depôts . . . . .	...	33	24	2
ARMY OF INDIA	218	443	508	340
Simple continued fever	564	1,193	1,519	941
Remittent fever	72	193	295	334
Intermittent fever	3,244	4,576	8,218	13,199

Enteric and simple continued fevers were most prevalent in the third quarter of the year; ague and remittent fever in the fourth quarter. In 1892 the fifth and sixth groups, instead of having their maximum in the second quarter, had it in the fourth. The difference in the three presidencies in the percentage distribution of enteric fever by quarters is shown in the following table:—

Quarterly percentage of Enteric Fever in the three presidencies in 1892.

PRESIDENCIES.	January to March.	April to June.	July to September.	October to December.	TOTAL.
Bengal	13	33	29	25	= 100
Madras	13	15	55	17	= 100
Bombay	21	23	44	12	= 100
India	14	29	34	23	= 100

In connexion with what has been said above, the meteorology of the year may be summarised (see Section I, end of paragraph 1) as follows:—

On the average of the whole year pressure was in moderate defect over the Indian area, and temperature in slight excess. The rainfall of the year was more or less largely in excess in Assam, the Indus Valley, Rajputana, Central India, the Deccan, and the West Coast; normal in the Gangetic Plain and the Upper Sub-Himalayan division; and in slight or moderate defect in Burma, Bengal, and Orissa.

The principal characteristics of the year 1892 were an undisturbed and nearly rainless cold weather; an early and intense hot weather, especially in Northern India; an early monsoon with unusually heavy rain at many stations, especially in Northern India; a rather early cessation of the rains, followed by unusual coolness. The mean temperature of January, February, March, April, May, and July was above; while that of June, August, September, October, November, and December was below the normal.

34. As in former years, medical officers were usually unable, even to their own satisfaction, to trace out in any given outbreak a definite insanitary condition to which the outbreak might with certainty be attributed. Most medical officers lay stress on the influence of climate acting on young and unseasoned soldiers; some noting that increase of disease in a station is connected with the arrival of drafts from the old country, and that these bodies of men afterwards gradually become "acclimatised." In certain cases, from what is known of the period of incubation of enteric fever, it was believed that these drafts had imbibed the active cause of the disease on their way inland from the port of landing. Most medical officers suspect strongly the bazar supplies, especially the bazar drinks, obtained privately by the men; and also impure water drunk casually by the men out walking or on the march. In the case of a body of men marching up to Dalhousie the medical officer saw a man drink from a dirty puddle on the roadside, and the attack of enteric fever which this man afterwards underwent was thought to be connected therewith. Many of the cases of enteric fever treated in the hill-stations were apparently contracted on the march up from insanitary conditions encountered *en route*. In several cases chill or exposure to the sun, especially if combined with fatigue, as is apt to be the case at rifle ranges and camps of exercise, is mentioned as at least a predisposing cause; and it is the opinion of one medical officer (afterwards quoted) that the so-called enteric fever of India is nothing but a more severe development of the simple continued fever which is apt to follow such exposures. The medical officer at Sialkot considers that there is surface and sub-soil pollution favouring the presence of the disease, the seasonal activity of which is regulated by meteorological conditions. In some cases the state of the conservancy was found fault with, but no definite connexion was established between the defect and the occurrence of the fever. The possibility of the causative activity of infective dust is *directly* noticed by only a few medical officers. At Quetta it was pointed out that the night-soil trenches are to the west of the cantonment, and that the frequent dust-storms come from the same direction. Here it may be noted that in the *Zeitschrift für Hygiene* of 12th May 1893, Professor Pfuhr describes how in the investigation of an epidemic in a certain circumscribed community he was led to conclude that the second case of the series was due to wind-borne sand infection. But it is only recently-infected dust that can be active, because it has been found that the typhoid bacillus in dejecta or other media, when exposed on the *surface* of the ground to the full force of meteorological influences, soon dies. The filter in one of the barracks at Pachmarhi from which cases were admitted was found in a foul condition. In the case of Kasauli, Poona, Kirkee, and Pachmarhi the water-supply was considered to be more or less open to the suspicion of probability of contamination. On the whole, great care seems to have been exercised in supervising the milk-supply, though the difficulties, one of which is the indifference of the men themselves, were great. At Campbellpur, Bhagsu, and Quetta the connexion of cases with dirty milk was suspected or asserted, but there was no complete proof thereof. As a rule, cases seemed to come from the various barracks of a station without preference; and where there seemed to be a preference for a particular room or barrack, the cause of the preference was not discovered, unless, possibly, in the dirty filter at Pachmarhi and in the greater height of the ground-water at the cavalry barracks of Sialkot. Out of the 1,509 cases of enteric fever which occurred throughout the army of India in 1892, about 34 declared themselves among men already in hospital, either as patients or as attendants, or in men who had just left hospital; out of these, 15 were in hospital for venereal diseases, 8 were in hospital for other

Extracts from the reports of
medical officers.

diseases, and 11 were orderlies in attendance on enteric fever cases. The suspicion in these last cases was that from want of observing the proper precautions of cleanliness they got the disease from the sick through the medium of their excretions. At Dagshai a sweeper who removed the excreta from the enteric ward is said to have died from enteric fever. It must be remembered that the station in which a case is admitted is not always the station in which the disease was contracted; for medical officers frequently noted, especially in the case of the hill stations, that the disease must have been contracted before arrival, either from impurities encountered on the march, or from a cause existing in the previous station. Delhi, Mallapuram, Rangoon, Aden, and Satara are said to be stations where enteric fever is rare, and the medical officer of Satara considers this an argument against the climatic origin of Indian enteric fever. Muttra is said to have escaped on account of its good sanitation; Attock because its night-soil trenches are two miles away from the barracks. A diminution of enteric fever at Roorkee and at Nasirabad was thought to be connected with the bazars having been placed out of bounds on account of the prevalence of cholera and small-pox. The medical officer at Allahabad draws attention to a form of dysentery of the ascending colon which is difficult to distinguish from enteric fever; but the great diagnostic difficulty which medical officers note is the drawing of the line between enteric fever and simple continued fever. Many medical officers, recognising the peculiar danger of mild cases as spreaders of the disease, as well as wishing to err on the safe side for the sake of the patients themselves, are in the habit of treating all cases of continued or remittent fever as enteric fever, until they seem to have proved their innocence. Lastly, most medical officers in investigating an outbreak examine or discuss in succession each source of infection that can be thought of—not only for the first case, but for each individual successive case.

In the case of four patients it is noted that they had previously gone through an attack of the disease, one in Dublin and the others in India. At Agra, it is mentioned, the first cases of the outbreak were more severe than those that followed. The finding of rose spots was very frequently reported both from hill and from plains stations. The presence or absence of albuminuria was not noted in any of the "Medical Transactions." As usual, certain of the *post-mortem* records were scarcely typical of the disease. The following were the most atypical:—

Cawnpore.—Spleen enlarged. No ulceration of small intestines anywhere, but there were congested patches where the Peyer's glands should be, but nothing typical.

Purandhur.—Ulceration of the mucous membrane of the large intestine, and enlargement of the mesenteric glands. The large bowel was full of blood-clots, but the ulcer from which the bleeding had come could not be identified. The small intestines were not ulcerated. The liver was found to be the seat of an abscess containing 60 ounces of pus.

Nasirabad.—Spleen deeply congested, enlarged, friable, weighed 1 lb 10 oz. Intestines congested, especially at the lower end of the ileum, near the ileo-cæcal valve, and extending to about two feet below the valve. The solitary glands about this part were all more or less enlarged.

Nasirabad.—The rest of the gut was normal until the ileum was reached, where a few scattered ulcers were found. These were raised above the surrounding parts. The glands were enlarged, and the cæcum a good deal congested. Peyer's patches were not involved.

In 13 cases the spleen was described as normal or small, or even "shrunk and atrophied" or "remarkably small"; but in some of these the ulcers were healing or nearly healed. In a few cases the ulcers were described as transverse to the axis of the intestine.

The following were some of the more important or unusual complications or sequelæ noted—Deafness and epilepsy, deafness (7 cases), numerous

abscesses about the perineum and thighs and one large one of the face, swelling of the left leg, thrombosis of the veins of both calves, phlegmasia dolens of the left leg, phlegmasia dolens (5 cases), thrombosis of left arm and leg, pleurisy, large dental abscess, retention of urine (3 cases), meningitis (12 cases), troublesome and painful boils on the face and head, influenza, thrombosis of the pulmonary artery (causing death), thrombosis of the heart (causing death), sorethroat, abscess in gluteal region, round worms (2 cases), twenty small abscesses in the liver, abscess of the liver (2 cases), three abscesses in the spleen, small ecchymoses on sub-pleural surfaces of lungs, dislocation of jaw, heat-stroke, cystitis with retention of urine and laryngitis, lung complications and pericarditis, erysipelas of head and face, syphilis (said by one medical officer to be an invariably fatal complication, but see below); mental weakness, mild mania, mild dementia, secondary syphilis coming out during convalescence, ischio-rectal abscess and spongy gums, embolism of the femoral artery.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel H. Skey-Muir at Lucknow says—

As usual, there was a diminution in prevalence of the disease during the monsoon. Last year (1891) the rains were very late, and we had no less than seven cases in June and ten in July. This year the rains began in June, and continued somewhat later than usual. Result, only eleven cases during the five months, June to October.....As regards the causation, I confess myself completely in the dark. All attempts to trace the origin of the disease to any special cause fail completely. I stated last year that I inclined to the "faecal dust" theory. While I am unable to adduce further evidence for that theory, I do not think that there is any against it.

From Ranikhet Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Knox writes—

Of the nineteen cases amongst the men, the disease occurred entirely amongst young soldiers, and was chiefly imported into the station. Only six cases appear to have been contracted in Ranikhet. The disease never assumed an epidemic form, and in no single instance could it be traced to any particular cause. The admissions occurred from different barracks, and appeared to have no connexion with each other.

About the only case at Sipri Surgeon-Major Wood remarks—

I ascertained from the man that for some time previous to his admission he had been accustomed to go shooting into the jungle, and had on several occasions, when very thirsty, drunk water from wells in the vicinity of native villages, where most likely he picked up the disease. This in all probability was the way in which he contracted his illness, as his was the only case of enteric fever throughout the year, and the water used in barracks has quite recently been reported on analysis to be good and pure.

With regard to Jhansi Surgeon-Major Wood says—

There is no doubt however that sherbets are vended in the bazars and consumed by the men in spite of every precaution against it.....It is very doubtful whether the men drink the flat, tepid, and unpalatable water from the filters, instead of the cool fresh water from the bhists' mussacks.

About the water of Pachmarhi Surgeon-Major Boulger reports as follows:—

On the whole, the water-supply of Pachmarhi has always been looked upon as satisfactory, and to this its previous immunity from enteric fever was supposed to be due.....However, in my opinion, the wells for the troops are not in good positions. ... The water from the several filters was periodically tested from the time the enteric fever began; and on the advent of so many cases from No. 4 barrack in the month of August, the filter water of the barrack was found to have become loaded with organic matter,—the only one that acted so, as it was cleaned like the others and supplied with water from the same source.....The whole arrangements for the supply of milk are most unsatisfactory.....All enteric stools have been disinfected and buried apart from the general excreta, where no possibility of fouling the water-supply could occur. If means for cremating the enteric stools had been available, this would have been a better plan of disposing of them.....Several men developed the disease while under treatment

for venereal affections. This opens up the question of the men having drunk unfiltered and germ-containing water in the chukla; also the possibility of others of the cases attacked by enteric fever having visited that quarter and drunk water there. The prostitutes obtain their water from the lake.

Surgn.-Lt.-Col. O'Connel writes from Kasauli :—

In my opinion, however, the water-supply of one of the springs (north) from which the water is obtained for troops is so obviously open to pollution, as pointed out in my Annual Report for 1891, that I consider the occurrence of enteric fever at Kasauli is, perhaps, unavoidable. The water for the troops was taken from the south spring, but the north spring is nearer and more convenient for bhists, etc., and it is to be feared that occasionally some of it finds its way to barracks.

As to Subathu, Surgeon-Major Watson says :—

The increased prevalence of the disease can only be attributed to the soil on which the poison had to work, a regiment new to the country and containing a large number of recruits fresh from England. With a large native population in the immediate neighbourhood of the barracks, pollution of the surface soil must occur; and that enteric fever among native children is not uncommon, is, I believe, admitted. One fatal case in a native child was brought to my notice during the year.

The following are some remarks of Surgn.-Lt.-Col. Holmes, at Dagshai :—

The conclusions I have arrived at are that the disease was brought up to Dagshai and spread among the young soldiers; that exposure to the sun, wettings, chills, etc., are exciting causes giving rise to fever, and thus predisposing the patient to enteric fever when this disease is present, in the same way as when cholera is present diarrhoea predisposes to an attack. I also think that the poison is present at Dagshai and requires only a spark to set it going. The soil in the vicinity of barracks is saturated with sewage, when it is remembered the quantity of filth that is buried on the hill, the things that are thrown about in the vicinity of barracks, that which is offensive to the eye being removed by the sweepers, exposed to the rays of a powerful sun, also the large number of cases of enteric fever, sorethroat, and erysipelas occurring about the same time, point to some local cause, which I believe to be miasmatic in character, and the germs of the disease to rise out of the ground. A severe epidemic of sorethroat prevailed during the months of April and May, complicating most of the admissions from enteric fever. Two patients in hospital and five orderlies attending on enteric cases contracted the disease, and a sweeper who removes the excreta from the enteric ward died from it. I think myself that if enteric fever is present the other kinds of fever are liable to take on the enteric type, or they predispose to it; and as some authorities seem to think that the bacillus coli communis, which is always present in the intestines, may, under certain circumstances, become typhogenic; surely this would find a favourable medium in young soldiers lately arrived in the country, suffering from climatic fevers, coming as it were into an infected district.

The opinion of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Boileau at Meerut is as follows :—

As to the cause of the enteric fever, it is as obscure as ever. From what I have seen in India I am induced to think that a fever of a prolonged nature, having as its pathognomonic sign ulceration of the small intestines, can be caused without a specific excitant; in fact that youth, indiscretion, indigestible food, undue exposure to heat, and fatigue are factors enough in themselves to produce a fever, the nature of which is such that over 25 per cent. of those attacked die. Eliminate the five causes mentioned above, and I am inclined to think that with them would go nearly all the cases of the disease we call enteric fever.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Fawcett at Ferozepore says :—

In fact, to summarise, within barracks there is no possible fault in the sanitary care of the men. But outside the barracks on every side the foulest dirt prevails in the city and in the villages, quite adequate to account for sickness, if the germ of enteric is present.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel White reports :—

In 1891 most patients were in hospital in May, June, and July; in 1892 in October and November, the difference being due to transfers from regiments returning from the Isazai Expedition.

Regarding Attock's immunity Surgeon-Captain Wright remarks :—

There were no admissions for this disease during the year. Enteric fever originating in Attock is very rare. This is probably due to the fact that the conservancy trenches are 2 miles from barracks.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Climo at Sialkot says :—

At this station.....there is always a double period of seasonal increase of disease which occurs during the spring and autumn, and which depends on climatic influences acting on local conditions. Those years are healthy in which there is a good average rainfall distributed over the year; those years are unhealthy in which there has been drought followed by storms, or when a heavy rainfall follows a period of drought, to be again succeeded by prolonged dry weather; and the explanation of these phenomena lies in the fact that when the rainfall is fairly distributed over the year impurities are retained in the soil, and filtration only takes place, whereby the well water is kept comparatively pure. Whereas in the second instance the prolonged drying of the ground allows surface and sub-soil impurities to percolate into the water-bearing strata, to contaminate the well water, or the loosened soil permits the disengagement of the germs of disease to poison the atmosphere.....Mounted corps suffer more from enteric fever at Sialkot than infantry.....It was found that the well water at the western end of the station (where the cavalry barracks are) was from 10 to 15 feet nearer the surface than at the eastern end.....In former years it was advanced that the cause of the disease was sub-soil sewage pollution affecting the water-supply. This opinion is still adhered to; but further experience has enlarged its scope, and shown more plainly the sanitary risks our large cantonments are exposed to from prolonged occupation. Everywhere there is more or less sub-soil sewage pollution, and everywhere are the products of decay, to which may be added from time to time the specific contagion itself. In any case fermentation takes place with its complement, bacterial development; and nowhere in our cantonments under present sanitary arrangements can the well water and food-supply be considered free from danger of pollution.

From South Bangalore Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Bennett Kelly writes :—

The food which the European obtains in this country is not always of the purest description. Cows are fed by natives on forage of the most filthy description. Stable litter has been known to be used, and lately the byres under the control of those who keep cows for the production of milk have been found in a most filthy state, the floor having been covered with human ordure, which the cows eat.....Again the butter got from this milk runs an additional risk of contamination from being washed in filthy water after its manufacture; and the milk may also be adulterated with the same dirty water. Bazar drinks, too, such as sodawater, lemonade, etc., etc., are no doubt made from water not properly purified, and, although men are warned against using these drinks, still it is next to an impossibility to entirely prevent them from doing so.

The following are remarks of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson at South Secunderabad :—

In a good many of the *post-mortem* examinations the lesions were not very severe.....I consider the disease to be due to insanitation, which abounds on all sides of the country. Bazars and cities in the vicinity of cantonments require to be put in a sanitary state by having water and drains supplied. Improvements are also required in the milk-supply, washing of clothes, filtration of water, etc.

Of Mandalay Surgeon-Major Cusack says :—

The water-supply is an open canal, but the few number of cases and their distribution over three months does not seem to point to this source of infection.

This is a note by Surgeon-Major Emerson at Toungoo—

Simple continued fever shows 105 admissions. Some of these cases were very severe in character, requiring a long course of treatment. Some cases were undoubtedly the result of the unhealthy climate experienced by the men who formed part of the Wuntho Column, and who suffered severely from the disease on their return to the station. The disease caused no deaths or invaliding.

Writing from Poona, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Lyons says:—

If I may be permitted to hazard an opinion, it would be that the water from the Karakwasla canal, from which the whole of the water-supply of Poona is taken, might be a factor in the spread of the disease. This canal is 10 miles in length, and open throughout its length. It is therefore open to pollution on both sides. The disease occurs most in the rainy season, when the heavy rainfall is more likely to wash débris into the canals.

Surgeon-Major Goggin writes from Nasirabad:—

I cannot help connecting the closing of the Sudder Bazar, which was done owing to small-pox and cholera having broken out there during the period mentioned, with the exemption of the troops from enteric fever.

Surgeon-Major Bourke says of Kirkee.

The water-supply of the cantonment was carefully examined, and followed back to its source of supply at Pashan.....Many improvements and a better supervision at source of origin are needed.....The disease may possibly be spread in barracks by the latrines. A man often has diarrhoea and fever for some days before he comes to hospital.....I am of opinion, however, that the sources of enteric fever are to be sought outside the barracks.....Men go outside.....and partake of various concoctions made up under no supervision.....But from whatever source this enteric fever arises and spreads, it presents two prominent features, 1st, its proneness to attack young soldiers within their first two years of service in this country....2nd, its prevalence, as far as this station is concerned, in the monsoon months of July, August, and September.

35. As compared with the preceding year there was a great increase in the admission ratio from enteric fever, accompanied by a great decrease in that from simple continued fever, and by a considerable decrease in the admission ratios from malarial fevers. The only fevers which caused death were enteric fever and ague.

Fevers in the Quetta District.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel de la Cour Corbett says.

The water-supply from the Hanna Pass conveyed in pipes was found good.....In one case it was distinctly traced to the adulteration of the hospital milk supply. The man had been under treatment for erysipelas 38 days in June and July, and had only been 4 days out, when attacked. The contractor was caught mixing dirty water with the milk, and severely punished. The dhobis' tank was found very dirty and offensive.

36. No cases of typhus were reported in 1892. In all there were 21 cases of dengue, all in Peshawar. There were 15 cases of mumps in 12 stations, not more than 2 in any one station. Erysipelas gave 182 cases with 7 deaths in 48 stations, the greatest number of cases being at Dagshai (16 cases), Peshawar, Meerut, Quetta, and Chakrata (12 cases). There were 35 cases of epidemic rose rash, of which 20 occurred at Umballa.

Typhus, Dengue, Mumps, Erysipelas, and Epidemic rose rash.

37. The death-rates from dysentery and from diarrhoea in the army of India were raised.

Bowel complaints.*

* See the meteorological note in para. 33.

Admission and death-rates per mille from Bowel Complaints in the three presidencies.

PERIOD.	INDIA.*				BENGAL.†				MADRAS.				BOMBAY.‡			
	DYSENTERY.		DIARRHŒA.		DYSENTERY.		DIARRHŒA.		DYSENTERY.		DIARRHŒA.		DYSENTERY.		DIARRHŒA.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
1860-69	§	...	§	...	49	2'72	109	0'75	§	...	§	...	§	...	§	...
1870-79‡	40	1'48	63	0'12	33	1'37	62	0'12	77	2'32	65	0'04	28	0'08	61	0'17
1881-90	30	0'80	44	0'09	26	0'60	46	0'07	52	0'98	40	0'13	22	0'98	43	0'11
1882-91	30	0'67	42	0'07	25	0'55	44	0'04	53	0'90	37	0'11	22	0'86	42	0'09
1891	29	0'45	31	0'07	23	0'44	35	0'07	48	0'45	13	...	25	0'47	39	0'16
1892	28	0'63	31	0'09	25	0'59	36	0'09	45	1'29	8	...	19	0'08	37	0'16

* Including troops in Afghanistan during 1881.

† Excluding troops in Afghanistan during 1881.

‡ Including troops on active service and on the march.

§ The statistics of Madras and Bombay for these years are not available.

Dysentery was most prevalent in the Madras army, least so in the Bombay army. In Bengal the admission rate was higher, whereas in Madras and Bombay it was lower. In no presidency was the admission ratio higher than that of the 1882-91 decennium. Mortality from dysentery was highest in the Madras army, lowest in the Bombay army. In Bengal and Madras the ratio was higher than that of the previous year, and than that of the decennium 1882-91.

38. The admission rate remaining the same, there was an increase in the death-rate. Both ratios were, as may be seen in the table, comparatively low.—

Hepatitis.

Admission and death-rates from Hepatitis in the three presidencies.

PERIOD.	ARMY OF INDIA.*		BENGAL.†		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.‡	
	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.
1860-69	§	...	59	3'31	§	...	§	...
1870-79‡	50	2'19	47	2'04	67	3'16	41	1'71
1881-90	26	1'33	24	1'25	35	1'93	20	0'97
1882-91	24	1'28	23	1'19	34	1'92	19	0'89
1891	19	1'07	18	1'03	26	1'58	17	0'71
1892	19	1'19	18	1'35	28	1'13	16	0'71

* Including troops in Afghanistan during 1881.

† Excluding troops in Afghanistan during 1881.

‡ Including troops on active service and on the march.

§ The statistics of Madras and Bombay for these years are not available.

The admission ratio of Madras was, as usual, higher than that of the other presidencies, but the death rate of Bengal was highest. The Bombay ratios were lowest. All the ratios of 1892, except the death-rate of Bengal, were lower than the corresponding ratios for the decennium 1882-91.

To show the distribution in the presidencies and geographical groups of India of mortality from abscess of the liver, the following table is given :—

Abscess of the Liver.

GROUPS.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Percentage in total deaths.
1. Burma Coast and Bay Islands	2'47	33'3
2. Burma Inland	'82	4'3
4. Bengal and Orissa	1'76	15'4
5. Gangetic Plain and Chutia Nagpur	2'32	13'6
6. Upper Sub-Himalayan	'95	4'3
7. Indus Valley and North-Western Rajputana	'39	1'2
8. South-Eastern Rajputana, Central India, and Gujarat	1'16	7'9
9. Deccan	'42	3'6
10. Western Coast	'72	6'2
11. Southern India	1'43	13'9
12a. Hill Station	'65	5'1
12b. Hill Convalescent Depôts	2'65	11'7
ARMY OF BENGAL	1'28	6'5
ARMY OF MADRAS	'98	8'0
ARMY OF BOMBAY	'63	4'9
ARMY OF INDIA	1'10	6'4

The percentage of hepatic abscess in the total causes of death was highest in Madras, lowest in Bombay; but the death-rate per mille was highest in Bengal, lowest in Bombay. Leaving out the Hill Convalescent Depôts, the highest mortalities were in Burma Coast and Gangetic Plain, the lowest mortality in Indus Valley; while in Burma coast abscess of the liver contributed a much larger share than elsewhere to the total mortality from all causes. In Bengal the abscess of the liver was said to have been associated with dysentery in 25 out of the 54 fatal cases; in Madras in 5 out of the 13; and in Bombay in 2 out of the 8. The Bengal medical officers paid more attention to noting this point than those of the other presidencies.

39. That there was an increase in respiratory morbidity and mortality was
Respiratory Diseases.* due to the revival of the influenza epidemic.

Admission and death-rates from RESPIRATORY DISEASES in the three presidencies

PERIOD.	ARMY OF INDIA.		BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.	
	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.
1870-79†	36	0'97	63	1'25	44	0'32	45	0'70
1886-91	34	0'75	38	0'87	26	0'57	28	0'55
1891	34	0'78	37	0'83	28	0'76	31	0'63
1892	36	0'83	40	1'07	30	0'38	27	0'47

† Including troops on active service and on the march.

Bengal had the highest admission rate, Bombay the lowest. In Bengal and Madras the admission ratios were higher than in 1891, and than the ratio of 1886-91. Bengal had the highest mortality, Madras the lowest. In Bengal only was the mortality higher than in the preceding year, and than the ratio of 1886-91. The greatest prevalence of respiratory diseases was in Western Coast, Indus Valley, Burma Coast, and Bengal-Orissa.

* See the meteorological note in paragraph 33.

The admission and death-rates from pneumonia were as follows:—

Admission and death-rates from Pneumonia in the three presidencies.

PERIOD.	ARMY OF INDIA.		BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.	
	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.
1888 . . .	3.1	0.50	4.3	0.66	1.1	0.43	1.2	...
1889 . . .	2.6	0.46	3.2	0.49	1.4	0.29	1.8	0.55
1890 . . .	4.6	0.90	5.9	1.23	2.6	0.29	2.6	0.47
1891 . . .	2.6	0.54	2.8	0.51	2.4	0.68	2.4	0.47
1892 . . .	3.5	0.62	4.1	0.81	2.1	0.30	3.0	0.31

All the admission rates show increase, except that of Madras, but the death-rates of Madras and Bombay were lowered.

Pneumonia.

GROUPS.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Percentage in total deaths.
1. Burma Coast and Bay Islands . . . . .	...	...
2. Burma Inland . . . . .	...	...
4. Bengal and Orissa . . . . .	...	...
5. Gangetic Plain and Chutia Nagpur . . . . .	.41	2.4
6. Upper Sub-Himalayan	1.03	4.7
7. Indus Valley and North-Western Rajputana	1.55	4.9
8. South-Eastern Rajputana, Central India, and Gujarat . . . . .	.50	3.4
9. Deccan . . . . .	.21	1.8
10. Western Coast . . . . .	.72	6.2
11. Southern India . . . . .	...	...
12a. Hill Stations . . . . .	.87	6.8
12b. Hill Convalescent Depôts. . . . .	.76	3.3
ARMY OF BENGAL . . . . .	.81	4.1
ARMY OF MADRAS . . . . .	.30	2.5
ARMY OF BOMBAY . . . . .	.31	2.4
ARMY OF INDIA . . . . .	.62	3.6

Bengal had the highest death-rate and the highest percentage of pneumonia in the total deaths. Again, the Indus Valley had the highest death rate, and the Hills the highest percentage in total deaths.

40. The "investigation into the venereal statistics of many years back "

Venereal disease in the army of India. referred to in last year's report was contained in a memorandum submitted to Government by the Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Forces in India. One of the principal points sought to be brought out in it was that it is a misleading way of putting it to say that in spite of Lock Hospitals venereal disease increased, and that the real fact is that from some cause, probably the short service system, venereal disease increased generally, but less where there were Lock Hospitals than where there were none. But if the Lock Hospitals really possessed anything like the protective power that was expected from the institution of them, it is reasonable to expect that no cause or influence should have prevailed against them. Nor should they, if the working of them reached all those persons against whom it was intended to protect the troops. It has long been recognised by persons conversant with their management that such was not the case, and probably could not in practice ever be made the case. To this, therefore, and not to any inherent defect in the constitution of them, should be attributed the failure of the Lock Hospitals to check the increase of venereal disease among the troops, who from being younger men, and from restriction of marriage, exposed themselves to risks of contagion much more freely than the men of the older army.

Medical officers now take a much less sanguine view of the good to be effected by the voluntary venereal arrangements in connexion with the cantonment hospitals, because they find that the women, having quite come to realise that no one can force them to come and be cured, have nearly given up attending.

At all the cantonment hospitals of the Bengal Presidency, intended to serve an enormous native population, there were treated only 77,139 patients, of whom only 5,645 were in-patients, and only 4,723 were suffering from venereal disease. The venereal patients have been in-patients or out-patients, males or females, prostitutes or not. The hospitals have now been placed on a different footing, more in line with the charitable dispensaries maintained under civil administration. The statistics are of no value for study in connexion with those of the European troops.

41. Venereal disease caused *directly* 27 per cent. of the admissions, 0·77 per cent of the deaths, and 13 per cent. of the invaliding of the army of India. The admission rate rose 9 per mille of strength above that of 1891.

Venereal disease in the army of India.

The rise was confined to Bengal and Madras, the ratio of Bombay being reduced.

Admissions from Venereal Diseases in the three presidencies.

PRESIDENCY.	ADMISSIONS PER MILLE.											
	1870-79.	1881-90.	1882-91.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Bengal*	209	366	377	291	363	394	356	373	491	504	395	412
Madras	198	367	380	307	350	394	400	376	452	491	402	415
Bombay*	191	339	354	292	272	370	327	357	481	515	417	396
India†	203	360	374	294	343	389	361	371	482	504	401	410

* Excluding troops in Afghanistan during 1881.

† Including troops in Afghanistan during 1881.

The year 1884 was the last year in which the Contagious Diseases Acts were in full force. The following table compares the venereal statistics of 1884, 1891, and 1892:—

ARMY OF INDIA.

Venereal admissions of 1884, 1891, and 1892 compared.

VENEREAL DISEASES.	1892.		1891.		1884.*	
	STRENGTH 68,137.		STRENGTH 67,030.		STRENGTH 55,349.	
	Admissions into hospital.	Ratio per 1,000.	Admissions into hospital.	Ratio per 1,000.	Admissions into hospital.	Ratio per 1,000.
Primary syphilis	6,991	102·6	6,971	104·0	4,992	90·2
Ulcer of penis	3,987	58·5	3,700	55·2	1,352	24·4
Secondary syphilis	3,940	57·8	4,024	60·0	8,070	
Gonorrhœa	10,829	158·9	10,066	150·2		145·8
Other venereal diseases.	2,180	32·0	2,101	31·3	1,835	33·2
TOTAL	27,927	409·9	26,862	400·7	16,249	293·6

* From annual returns.

Regarding only the ratios to the right of the brackets, it appears that all the ratios of 1891 and 1892 were higher than those of 1884.

42. In the army of Bengal venereal disease caused *directly* 26 per cent. of the admissions, 0·81 per cent. of the deaths, and 10 per cent of the invaliding. The admission rate rose about 17 per mille of strength over that of 1891.

Venereal disease in the army of Bengal.

To compare the years 1866, before the Contagious Diseases Acts were imposed, and 1884, while they were in force, with the last two years, the following table is given:—

ARMY OF BENGAL.

Venereal admissions of 1866, 1884, 1891, and 1892 compared.

VENEREAL DISEASES.	1892.		1891.		1884.*		1866.*	
	STRENGTH 42,198.		STRENGTH 40,994.		STRENGTH 33,728.		STRENGTH 35,109.	
	Admissions into hos-pital.	Ratio per 1,000.	Admissions into hos-pital.	Ratio per 1,000.	Admissions into hos-pital.	Ratio per 1,000.	Admissions into hos-pital.	Ratio per 1,000.
Primary syphilis . . .	3,858	91·4	3,471	84·7	2,924	86·7	2,270	64·7
Ulcer of penis . . .	2,775	65·8	2,745	67·0	853	25·3	895	25·5
Secondary syphilis . . .	2,324	55·1	2,368	57·8	5,028	149·1	2,833	80·7
Gonorrhoea . . .	7,102	168·3	6,414	156·5	983	29·1	1,253	35·7
Other venereal diseases . .	1,344	31·8	1,205	29·4				
TOTAL . . .	17,403	412·4	16,203	395·3	9,788	290·2	7,251	206·5

* From annual returns.

The fall in secondary syphilis, noticed last year, continues.

43. In the army of Madras venereal disease caused *directly* 34 per cent. of the admissions, 0·61 per cent. of the deaths, and 23 per cent. of the invaliding. The admission rate rose about 13 per mille of strength above that of 1891. The following table corresponds to that already given for Bengal:—

Venereal disease in the army of Madras.

ARMY OF MADRAS.

Venereal admissions of 1866, 1884, 1890, and 1892 compared.

VENEREAL DISEASES.	1892.		1891.		1884.*		1866.*	
	STRENGTH 13,227.		STRENGTH 13,324.		STRENGTH 10,780.		STRENGTH 11,378.	
	Admissions into hos-pital.	Ratio per 1,000.	Admissions into hos-pital.	Ratio per 1,000.	Admissions into hos-pital.	Ratio per 1,000.	Admissions into hos-pital.	Ratio per 1,000.
Primary syphilis . . .	1,719	130·0	1,617	121·4	1,096	101·7	920	80·9
Ulcer of penis . . .	697	52·7	566	42·5	283	26·3	467	41·0
Secondary syphilis . . .	976	73·8	991	74·4	1,471	136·5	722	63·5
Gonorrhoea . . .	1,696	128·2	1,688	126·7	467	43·3	577	50·7
Other venereal diseases . .	401	30·3	495	37·2				
TOTAL . . .	5,489	415·0	5,357	402·1	3,317	307·7	2,686	236·1

* From annual returns.

The secondary syphilis ratio was slightly reduced. It had been considerably reduced in the preceding year.

44. In the army of Bombay venereal disease caused *directly* 25 per cent. of the admissions, 0·61 per cent. of the deaths, and 8 per cent. of the invaliding. The admission ratio fell about 21 per mille below that of 1891. The

Venereal disease in the army of Bombay.
table which now follows is similar to those already given for the other presidencies, except that the figures for 1866 cannot be furnished :—

ARMY OF BOMBAY.

Venereal admissions of 1884, 1891, and 1892 compared.

VENEREAL DISEASES.	1892.		1891.		1884.	
	STRENGTH 12,712.		STRENGTH 12,713		STRENGTH 10,841 *	
	Admissions into Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000.	Admissions into Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000.	Admission into Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000.
Primary syphilis .	1,414	111·2	1,883	148·1	972	89·7
Ulcer of penis .	515	40·5	389	30·6		
		151·7		178·7		
Secondary syphilis	640	50·3	665	52·3	216	19·9
Gonorrhœa .	2,031	159·8	1,964	154·5	1,571	144·9
Other venereal diseases.	435	34·2	401	31·5	385	35·5
		194·0		186·0		180·4
TOTAL .	5,035	396·1	5,302	417·1	3,144	290·0

* From annual returns.

Here also there was a continued reduction in secondary syphilis.

Summary of Venereal Statistics.

45. The following three tables sum up what has gone before. The first compares the general presidential ratios :—

	1892.	1891.	1884.	1866.
Bengal	412·4	395·3	290·6	217·7
Madras	415·0	402·1	306·7	236·1
Bombay	396·1	417·1	291·6	Not known.

The second compares the secondary syphilis ratios of the three presidencies, and shows that, as usual, that of Madras is highest :—

	1892.	1891.	1884.	1866.
Bengal	55·1	57·8	25·3	25·5
Madras	73·8	74·4	26·3	41·0
Bombay	50·3	52·3	19·9	Not known.

The third compares 1892 with the preceding year in respect of the different forms of venereal disease:—

	PRIMARY SYPHILIS.*			SECONDARY SYPHILIS.			GONORRHOEA AND OTHER VENEREAL DISEASES.		
	1891.	1892.	Difference	1891.	1892.	Difference.	1891.	1892.	Difference.
Army of Bengal	151·6	157·2	+ 5·6	57·8	55·1	—2·7	185·9	200·2	+ 14·3
„ Madras	163·8	182·7	+ 18·9	74·4	73·8	—·6	163·8	158·5	— 5·3
„ Bombay	178·7	151·7	—27·0	52·3	50·3	—2·0	186·0	194·0	+ 8·0
„ India	159·2	161·1	+ 1·9	60·0	57·8	—2·2	181·5	190·9	+ 9·4

* Including ulcer of penis.

Lastly, it may be mentioned that full details of venereal diseases in the European army by stations and presidencies will be found in Tables XXVIII and XXVIIIa.

46. It may be as well to remind readers that in this report “Venereal Diseases” means primary syphilis, ulcer of the penis, secondary syphilis, gonorrhœa, and, in addition, all other cases of disease which medical officers acknowledge to be of venereal origin, though they did not return them under any of the foregoing heads. Lists of such diseases will be found in Table XXVIIIa, to which they were admitted only after correspondence with the medical officers concerned. Efforts are being made to get medical officers to return *all* cases of venereal origin as primary syphilis, or ulcer of the penis, or secondary syphilis, or gonorrhœa, so as to do away with the heading “Other Venereal Diseases” in this report altogether.

47. The ratios of death from heart-disease and aneurysm per mille of average strength in the three arms of the service in 1892 were as follows:—

Heart-disease and aneurysm.

	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.
1881-90	·48	·45	·35
1891	·30	·15	·34
1892	·34	·39	·47

The ratio of the cavalry was higher than that of the artillery, and that of the infantry was highest of all, which is seen to be unusual.

48. Information with regard to the deaths from alcoholism in relation to age and service in India will be found in Statements II, III, and VI of the appendix to this section. (One death omitted in these statements for the reason given in the foot-note to Statement I). There were 7 deaths, giving a ratio of 0·10 per mille of strength, against 5 and 0·07 in 1891. The average number of deaths in the decennium 1881-90 was 10, so that 1892 was below the normal.

49. In Statements II and III of the appendix to this section will be found information with regard to suicide in relation to age and Indian service. In the ten years 1881-90 there were 269 suicides, or an average of about 27 per annum. There were 25 in 1892, of which 19 were by gunshot, 4 by drowning, and 1 each by hanging and cut-throat. The age-period 35 and upwards had the highest proportion of suicides, and the proportion was greatest among men of between 11 and 15 years' service, though most of the men who committed suicide were under 30 years of age, and under 10 years' service. The distribution by season per cent. of the 269 suicides among the European troops in the 10 year period 1881-90 and of the 25 in 1892 was as follows:—

PERIOD.	January to March.	April to June.	July to September.	October to December.	TOTAL.	Total cases.
1881-90 . . .	20	26	26	28	—100	269
1892	24	16	28	32	—100	25

50. In the whole army of India 1,661 men were invalided, or 24·37 per mille of average strength, against 1,793 and 26·78 in the preceding year. The ratio for 1892 was 2·98 per mille less than that of the decennium 1881-90, which was 27·35. The proportion of invalids to strength was lowest in Bombay, highest in Madras.

51. Forty per cent. of the total number invalided were discharged as unfit for further service. This proportion, as may be seen from the marginal table, was rather higher than of late years. In Bengal and Bombay the proportion of discharge was greater than in the previous year, while in Madras it remained the same. The proportion was highest in Bombay, and was there unusually high.

Percentage of those invalided for discharge to total number invalided.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Army of India . . .	39	37	35	34	40
„ Bengal	40	37	33	34	40
„ Madras	43	46	43	36	36
„ Bombay	29	25	32	33	45

52. In the following table the ratios of admission, death, and invaliding in the three armies are given side by side:—

Presidential ratios.

Admission, death and invaliding rates in the three presidencies.

YEAR.	BENGAL.*			MADRAS.			BOMBAY.*		
	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Invaliding per 1,000. †	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Invaliding per 1,000. †	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Invaliding per 1,000. †
1870-79	1,522	21·00	41·40	1,264	17·69	48·71	1,533	15·27	42·79
1881-90	1,552	14·48	25·89	1,257	12·99	27·59	1,431	13·90	32·03
1890	1,584	15·50	25·05	1,442	12·84	22·68	1,396	9·56	28·87
1891	1,394	16·86	24·64	1,304	14·49	31·28	1,409	14·24	28·98
1892	1,582	19·81	22·57	1,236	12·32	33·05	1,593	12·90	21·33

* Excluding troops in Afghanistan during 1881.

† Calculated on the strength derived from annual returns.

53 Details regarding the causes of invaliding will be found in Table XXX, but the following shows the diseases which caused invaliding of not less than 1 per mille of strength.

PENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.	
Diseases.	Invaliding rates.	Diseases.	Invaliding rates.	Diseases.	Invaliding rates.
Debility	3'15	Syphilis and gonorrhœa	7'19	Debility	4'25
Syphilis and gonorrhœa	2'16	Debility	3'63	Syphilis and gonorrhœa	1'74
Malarial fevers	1'85	Rheumatism	2'42	Injuries	1'50
Tubercle of the lungs	1'35	Dysentery	2'34	Malarial fevers	1'50
Mental affections	1'35	Malarial fevers	1'58	Tubercle of the lungs	1'26
Rheumatism	1'16	Other nervous diseases	1'43	Mental affections	1'10
Hepatitis	1'16	Mental affections	1'36	Hepatitis	1'10
Dysentery	1'04	Hepatitis	1'36		
		Tubercle of the lungs	1'13		

Debility and venereal diseases head the list in all three presidencies.

54. There was an increase in the ratio of invaliding from mental disease in the army of India, and in Bengal, while there was a decrease in Madras and Bombay. There were 46 cases of melancholia, 30 of dementia, and 9 of mania.

INVALIDING FROM MENTAL DISEASES.

Ratios per 1,000 of average strength.

YEAR.	Bengal	Madras.	Bombay.	India.
1881-90	1'21	1'54	1'32	1'29
1891	1'03	2'11	1'18	1'17
1892	1'35	1'36	1'10	1'30

55. In Statements I and VIII of the appendix to this section are to be found the general statistics concerning the influence of age and length of Indian service upon invaliding; and in Statements IV, V, and VII is displayed the influence of the same upon invaliding from certain diseases.

The percentage of men who were invalided while under 25 years of age, to the whole number invalided, was 53'41 for the army of India, against 54'01 in the preceding year. The percentage of men under 25 in the strength of the army of India was 51, as in the previous year.

Of the total number of men invalided 35 per cent. were of less than two years' service, and 77 per cent. were of less than 5 years' service. With this is to be considered the fact that 79 per cent. of all the men in the strength of the army in 1892 were of less than 5 years' service.

The percentage to total invaliding of invaliding in the first four years of Indian service was 48 in the period 1871-75, 68 in the period 1881-85, 68 in the period 1886-90, and 65 in 1892; while the percentage of men invalided in the first four years of service who were under 30 years of age has risen from 73 in 1871-75 to 96 in 1892. Of the men invalided under four years of Indian service in 1892, 72 per cent. were also under 25 years of age.

56. The following table shows the result of a tour of service in India upon the strength of the corps enumerated. Out of 920 men who came to India 15 years before in the 2nd Battalion, King's Liverpool Regiment, only 4 returned with the regiment. Of the 916 to be accounted for, 312 were lost to the regiment by death and

invaliding, — about 339 per mille of the original strength. The history of the other corps may be read in the same way : —

REGIMENTS AND BATTERIES.	Years in India.	STRENGTH.			CAUSES OF LOSS.			Loss per 1,000 of strength.	LOSS PER 1,000 FROM THE DIFFERENT CAUSES.		
		Present on arrival in India.	Embarked for Eng. land.	To be accounted for.	Deaths.	Invaliding.	Other causes		Deaths.	Invaliding.	Other causes
"R." Battery, R. H. A.	15	154	...	154	18	7	129	1000'00	116'88	45'45	837'66
15 Company, Western Division, R.A. . .	14	87	...	87	7	12	68	1000'00	80'46	137'93	781'61
3rd Dragoon Guards	8	376	55	321	42	39	240	853'72	111'70	103'72	638'30
7th "											

Note.—The 2nd West Surrey Regiment has failed to furnish the necessary return for this statement.

57. The following is the statement for 1st May 1893 of the proportion of married and unmarried soldiers in the three presidencies :—

	Married.	Unmarried.	Percentage of married to total strength.
Royal Artillery	700	11,974	5'52
Cavalry	251	4,815	4'95
Royal Engineers	58	33	63'74
Infantry	1,325	51,694	2'50
ALL ARMS	2,334	68,516	3'29
Bengal	1,332	42,731	3'02
Madras	623	12,874	4'62
Bombay	379	12,911	2'85
India	2,334	68,516	3'29

The percentages of married to strength for May 1891, 1892, and 1893 were respectively 3'70, 3'36, and 3'29. The proportion was much the highest in Madras, and was lowest in Bombay.

58. The average strength of women remaining nearly the same, the ratios of sickness and mortality rose to an unusual height.

Statistics of Women.

Strength, sickness and mortality of women in the army of India.

YEARS.	Average Annual strength	Admission rate per 1,000.	Constantly sick rate per 1,000.	Death-rate per 1,000.
1881-90	3,352	837'5	30'6	18'86
1882-91	3,291	812'1	29'8	17'59
1891	3,137	748'8	27'1	14'03
1892	3,101	904'2	35'8	19'03

The chief causes of admission were debility, ague, and the diseases peculiar to women. Among the chief diseases which caused increased admission were influenza, small-pox, simple continued fever, pneumonia, other respiratory diseases, debility, spleen diseases, malarial fevers, and cholera; while there was a diminution in enteric fever, dysentery, puerperal affections, and entozoa. The admission rate from influenza rose from 1'9 to 5'5. In the Bengal presidency the admission rate from all causes was 891'0, in Madras 973'6, and in Bombay 852'5; all showing an increase as compared with the previous year. Bengal had the highest ratio for cholera, puerperal affections, and diarrhoea;

Madras the highest for influenza, enteric fever, respiratory diseases, tubercle of the lungs, debility, dysentery, rheumatism, entozoa, and diseases peculiar to women; and Bombay the highest for ague. The constantly sick rate was highest in Madras, lowest in Bombay.

The mortality ratio among women in 1892 is the highest mortality ratio in the above table. The chief causes of death were, in order, puerperal affections, cholera, enteric fever, ague, pneumonia, and other respiratory diseases. The chief increase of mortality was in ague, respiratory diseases, and tubercle of the lungs; and the chief decrease in nervous and circulatory diseases. In the Bengal presidency the death-rate was 24.40, in Madras 13.21, and in Bombay 10.29; all higher, especially Bengal, than the ratios of 1891. Bengal had the highest ratio for cholera, dysentery, hepatic abscess, enteric fever, diarrhoea, puerperal affections, and heatstroke; Madras the highest for pneumonia; and Bombay the highest for remittent fever. Madras had no deaths from bowel complaints or hepatitis; Bombay none from enteric fever, respiratory diseases, bowel complaints, or hepatitis. In Bengal the chief increase was in ague and respiratory diseases; in Madras in fevers, respiratory diseases, and puerperal affections; in Bombay in puerperal affections and malarial fevers.

59. The following table compares the health statistics of the decennium Decennial Statistics of Women. 1881-90 with those of the decennium 1870-79.

Women of the European Army.

DISEASES.	INDIA.		BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.	
	1870-79.	1881-90.	1870-79.	1881-90.	1870-79.	1881-90.	1870-79.	1881-90.
Admission-rates from—								
Anæmia and debility	243.0	252.6	242.4	231.2	270.5	277.2	206.9	283.2
All causes	1,006.6	837.3	1,073.2	834.7	861.3	872.3	981.4	797.4
Death-rates from—								
Cholera	3.64	1.70	4.26	2.14	2.55	.81	3.04	1.69
Enteric fever . . . . .	.83	1.37	1.04	1.44	.63	1.05	.39	1.61
Childbirth and abortion	2.93	3.10	2.88	3.47	2.69	2.33	3.43	3.07
All causes	25.09	18.86	28.41	20.29	19.16	14.90	21.98	20.02
CONSTANTLY SICK-RATE	38.3	30.6	43.0	30.3	29.2	31.3	35.1	29.9

The constantly sick-rates and general admission rates were lowered, except in Madras; while the death-rates were lower in all. In India mortality from cholera was much diminished; and the same was the case with each of the presidencies.

60. The table for 1882-91 for women will be found after the annual tables, and is headed Women Decennial 1, 3, 5, 7. At the foot of the table the ratios for India of some of the chief diseases have been given year by year for convenience of reference. An extract from this table appears in the small table in paragraph 58.

61. The decline in the average strength of children continued. Sickness Statistics of Children. was greater, but mortality was somewhat reduced.

Strength, sickness and mortality of children in the army of India.

YEARS.	Average Annual strength.	Admission-rate per 1,000.	Constantly sick-rate per 1,000.	Death-rate per 1,000.
1881—90	6,286	633.5	23.4	50.22
1882—91	6,220	609.4	22.2	50.63
1891	5,886	509.0	19.2	49.27
1892	5,762	564.6	22.0	48.59

The chief causes of admission were ague, respiratory diseases, and debility. The greatest increase of admission was in influenza, remittent fever, simple con-

tinued fever, and pneumonia; and the greatest decrease in cholera, bowel complaints, and entozoa. In the Bengal presidency the admission rate was 516, in Madras 656, and in Bombay 586; Madras only having a lower ratio than in the previous year. The following compares the presidencies in respect of sickness from some of the more common diseases of childhood:—

—	Measles.	Whooping cough.	Croup and Diphtheria.	Tuberculous diseases.	Convulsions.	Respiratory diseases.	Teething.	Diarrhœa.
India . .	32·1	9·4	5·0	4·2	13·0	67·5	26·2	34·0
Bengal . .	29·9	12·5	6·5	3·1	14·0	54·2	23·1	45·5
Madras . .	7·8	8·5	·7	4·9	7·8	112·8	38·8	9·9
Bombay . .	68·8	1·8	6·2	6·2	16·8	48·5	19·4	31·7

Bengal had the highest ratio for whooping cough, croup and diphtheria, and diarrhœa; Madras the highest for respiratory diseases and teething; and Bombay the highest for measles, tubercle, and convulsions.

The mortality among children, though lower than in 1891, was higher than in 1889 or 1890. The chief causes of death were, in order, convulsions, debility, diarrhœa, respiratory diseases, croup and diphtheria, teething, remittent fever, and tubercle. The greatest increase of mortality was in diphtheria and croup, enteric fever, remittent fever, and simple continued fever; and the greatest decrease in measles, tubercle of the meninges and brain, teething, dysentery, and diarrhœa. In the Bengal presidency the death ratio was 57·01, in Madras 30·30, and in Bombay 47·62; Bengal being the only presidency which had a higher death-rate than in the previous year, and Madras showing the greatest decrease.

The following compares the presidencies in respect of mortality from the same diseases as in the preceding table:—

—	Measles.	Whooping cough.	Croup and diphtheria.	Tuberculous diseases.	Convulsions.	Respiratory diseases.	Teething.	Diarrhœa.
India . .	·69	·52	2·78	1·73	7·81	3·64	2·43	5·38
Bengal . .	·62	·93	4·05	·93	8·72	3·74	1·87	7·79
Madras . .	...	...	...	·70	4·93	3·52	4·23	1·41
Bombay . .	1·76	...	2·65	5·29	8·82	3·52	1·76	3·53

Bengal had the highest ratio from whooping cough, diarrhœa, and croup and diphtheria; Madras the highest from teething; and Bombay the highest from measles, tubercle, and convulsions. There were four deaths from measles in India against 8 in 1891; and there was no scarlet fever. There were no deaths from cholera, small-pox, measles, whooping cough, croup and diphtheria, enteric fever, malarial fevers, or tubercle of the abdominal organs in Madras; and none from cholera, small-pox, whooping cough, or dysentery, in Bombay. Throughout India there were six deaths, against four in the preceding year, from tuberculous disease of the intestine and mesenteric glands. The number of deaths due to enteric fever rose from four in 1891 to six in 1892. The stations where deaths from enteric fever occurred among children were Sialkot, Campbellpur, Subathu, Kuldunnah, Quetta, and Ahmedabad.

An analysis of the mortality among children by ages is given in the two following tables. The largest proportion of deaths occurred, as usual, among infants under six months of age; and the proportion was greater than in 1891. The ratio of liability to death under six months was higher than the standard of 1886-90. The chief causes of death under six months of age were debility, including immaturity at birth, convulsions, and diarrhœa. Still-births continue to be excluded.

Ratio of mortality at the different ages of children of the army of India on strength of 1st July 1892.

Ages on 1st July 1892.	ARMY OF BENGAL.			ARMY OF MADRAS.			ARMY OF BOMBAY.			ARMY OF INDIA.			ARMY OF INDIA.	
	Strength.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Strength.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Strength.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Strength.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 (excluding cholera).	Ratio of liability to death (excluding cholera) at the different ages. Standard = 100.	
													1892.	1886-90.
Under 6 months	210	69	328.57	98	19	193.88	66	16	242.42	374	104	278.07	45.17	40.51
Between 6 months and 12 months	271	36	132.84	133	12	90.23	83	18	216.87	487	66	135.52	22.02	22.00
" 12 " 18 "	232	17	73.28	112	5	44.64	63	6	95.24	407	28	68.80	10.38	18.04
" 18 " 2 years	238	10	42.02	96	3	31.25	76	3	39.47	410	16	39.02	5.94	6.29
" 2 years and 3 "	360	21	58.33	151	2	13.25	116	4	34.48	627	27	43.06	6.48	4.04
" 3 " 4 "	332	6	18.07	140	1	7.14	99	1	10.10	571	8	14.01	2.28	2.23
" 4 " 5 "	351	8	22.79	124	...	...	79	...	...	554	8	14.44	1.76	2.95
" 5 " 6 "	261	3	11.49	89	1	11.24	84	1	11.90	434	5	11.52	1.87	1.79
" 6 " 7 "	245	6	24.49	99	...	...	67	2	29.85	411	8	19.46	3.16	1.21
" 7 " 8 "	179	1	...	76	...	...	67	...	...	322	1	...	...	...
" 8 " 9 "	158	...	...	66	...	...	51	1	...	275	1	...	...	...
" 9 " 10 "	127	3	...	65	...	...	48	...	...	240	3	...	...	...
" 10 " 11 "	93	1	...	53	...	...	40	1	...	186	2	...	...	...
" 11 " 12 "	73	2	8.51	42	...	...	36	...	9.09	151	2	6.47	95	94
" 12 " 13 "	61	...	...	28	...	...	24	...	...	113	1	...	...	...
" 13 " 14 "	46	...	...	23	...	...	18	...	...	87	...	...	...	...
" 14 " 15 "	40	...	...	18	...	...	19	...	...	77	...	...	...	...
" 15 and upwards	46	...	...	21	...	...	27	...	...	94	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	3,323	183	55.07	1,434	43	29.99	1,063	54	50.80	5,820	280	46.74	100.00	100.00

Deaths of the children of the army of India, 1892, distributed by age and the causes of mortality.

AGES OF THE CHILDREN WHO DIED.	Cholera.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Con- tinued Fever.	Other Fever.	Heatstroke.	Tubercle of meninges and brain.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Tubercle of abdominal organs.	Convulsions.	Pneumonia.	Other Re- spiratory diseases.	Teething.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Anæmia, De- bility and Immaturity.	All other Causes.	Total Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.
Under a month
1 month and under
2 "
3 "
4 "
5 "
6 "
7 "
8 "
9 "
10 "
11 "
12 "
13 "
14 "
15 "
16 "
17 "
18 "
19 "
20 "
21 "
22 "
23 "
24 "
Between 2 years and 3 years
3 "
4 "
5 "
6 "
7 "
8 "
9 "
10 "
11 "
12 "
13 "
14 "
15 "
and upwards
TOTAL	8	1	4	3	16	6	4	13	9	...	2	4	...	6	45	7	14	14	4	31	38	51	280	48.11

* With convulsions.

† One diphtheria.

‡ One rheumatic fever and one influenza.

§ One tubercle of elbow joint.

¶ With diarrhoea.

** One immaturity at birth.

†† Two immaturity at birth.

‡‡ One immaturity at birth.

§§ One with teething.

¶¶ Nine immaturity at birth.

62. The following table compares the health statistics of the decennium Decennial statistics of Children. 1881-90 with those of the decennium 1870-79.

Children of the European Army.

DISEASES.	INDIA.		BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.	
	1881-90.	1870-79.	1881-90.	1870-79.	1881-90.	1870-79.	1881-90.	1870-79.
ADMISSION-RATES FROM—								
Measles	41'1	41'6	38'9	46'5	42'8	39'4	45'1	28'9
Whooping cough	10'0	9'5	10'7	11'0	9'0	6'7	9'4	8'8
All causes	633'5	799'8	586'2	858'2	769'8	677'0	583'0	785'0
DEATH-RATES FROM—								
Cholera	1'03	2'69	1'26	3'65	'55	1'49	1'04	1'29
Enteric fever	'43	'23	'52	'16	'31	'25	'35	'41
Convulsions	8'81	11'16	9'97	10'79	6'71	10'84	8'30	12'81
Respiratory diseases	4'61	3'90	5'73	4'45	2'75	3'13	3'89	3'24
Teething	4'52	7'37	3'61	7'33	5'19	7'13	6'31	7'82
Diarrhoea	8'88	12'84	9'39	14'80	6'90	8'22	10'12	13'07
Anæmia and Debility	5'04	7'91	4'87	8'61	4'88	6'07	5'80	8'23
All causes	50'22	68'96	52'67	75'57	41'68	55'32	54'93	66'91
CONSTANTLY SICK-RATE	23'4	33'1	22'2	38'5	25'2	21'8	24'3	31'6

The constantly sick-rates and general admission-rates were lowered, except in Madras; while the death-rate was lowered in all. Mortality from cholera, convulsions, teething, and debility was also reduced.

63. The table for 1882-91 for children will be found after the annual tables, and is headed Children Decennial 2, 4, 6, 8. At the foot of the table the ratios for India of some of the chief diseases have been given year by year for convenience of reference. An extract from this table appears in the first small table in paragraph 61.

64. There were 6,204 officers on the strength of the army of India on the 1st July 1892. The number includes officers in India, Europe, or elsewhere. Of the officers of the British service, 46 died in India, 7 in England, and 2 at sea. The Indian service

lost 35 in, and 18 out of, India. The ratio of mortality of officers of the British service was 17.69, and of the Indian service 17.12, against 12.70 and 11.11 in 1891. The total death-rate was 17.41, as compared with 11.89 per mille in the previous year.

Statement showing the number and causes of Deaths among the Officers of Her Majesty's British and Indian Armies in the three presidencies during the year 1892.

ARMIES.	Year.	Strength in India, whether on leave or not, on the 1st of July.	Deaths during the year.	IN INDIA.																											Strength in Europe or beyond sea on 1st July 1892, whether on furlough or sick leave.	Deaths reported from England of officers whose corps are serving in India.	Died at Sea.		
				CAUSES OF DEATH.																															
				Diphtheria.	Enteric fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fever.	Remittent fever.	Malarial cachexia.	Cancer of abdomen.	Epilethoma.	Congestion of brain.	Myelitis.	Apoplexy.	Heart-disease, not defined.	Aneurysm of aorta.	Pneumonia.	Consumption.	Hæmorrhage from intestines.	Intussusception.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Abscess of liver.	Liver Complaint, not defined.	Bright's disease.	Stroke.	Accident, not defined.	Injuries received from a fall.	Injuries received from a panther.				Rupture of blood-vessel.	Murdered.	Killed by dacoits.	Cause not known.	Not reported.	Total.
Bengal	British	1,523	35	1	8	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31
	Indian	1,233	31	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20
Madras	British	530	12	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	
	Indian	581	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	
Bombay	British	463	8	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	
	Indian	520	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	
India	British	2,516	55	1	14	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	46	
	Indian	2,334	53	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	35	

APPENDIX TO SECTION II.

ARMY OF INDIA,* 1892.

STATEMENT NO. I.—*Distribution of the Strength, Deaths, and Invaliding of the European army of the three presidencies by Age and Length of Residence in India.*

BY AGE.							BY LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.						
AVERAGE STRENGTH AT THE DIFFERENT AGES.							AVERAGE STRENGTH AT THE DIFFERENT PERIODS OF RESIDENCE IN INDIA.						
AGES.	ARMIES.				Per cent. of total.	Average of 1886-90.	LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	ARMIES.				Per cent. of total.	Result of 1891.
	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	India.				Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	India.		
Below 20 . . .	1,168	366	434	1,968	51	51	Under 1 year . .	8,218	2,449	1,560	12,227	34	32
20 to 24 . . .	20,532	6,817	5,036	32,385			1 and less than 2	6,951	2,202	1,538	10,691		
25 to 29 . . .	15,545	4,466	4,983	24,994	37	34	2 " " " 3	7,091	2,220	1,717	11,028	45	47
30 to 34 . . .	3,429	993	1,040	5,462	8	10	3 " " " 4	5,889	1,926	1,735	9,571		
35 to 39 . . .	918	390	344	1,652	3	5	4 " " " 5	5,794	2,288	1,715	9,797	17	18
40 and upwards .	235	125	74	434			5 " " " 10	6,807	1,589	3,234	11,630		
							10 " " " 15	832	304	296	1,432	2	3
							15 " " " 20	171	125	66	362	1	1
							20 and upwards	74	54	29	157		
TOTAL . . .	41,827	13,157	11,911	66,895	100	100	TOTAL . . .	41,827	13,157	11,911	66,895	100	100
NOT CLASSED . .	334	25	794	1,153	...	...	NOT CLASSED . .	334	25	794	1,153	...	...
GRAND TOTAL . .	42,161	13,182	12,705	68,048	...	...	GRAND TOTAL . .	42,161	13,182	12,705	68,048	...	...

MORTALITY OF THE YEAR AT THE DIFFERENT AGES.							MORTALITY OF THE YEAR AT THE DIFFERENT PERIODS OF RESIDENCE.						
(Excluding cholera and deaths from violence).							(Excluding cholera and deaths from violence.)						
AGES.	ARMIES.				Died per 1,000.	Compa-rative ratio of liability.	LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	ARMIES.				Died per 1,000.	Compa-rative ratio of liability.
	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	India.				Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	India.		
Below 20 . . .	8	1	2	11	5'59	9'01	Under 1 year . .	166	35	40	241	18'72	25'02
20 to 24 . . .	388	73	77	538	10'01	26'79	1 and less than 2	139	25	24	188		
25 to 29 . . .	195	52	41	288	11'52	18'58	2 " " " 3	98	19	14	131	10'94	14'60
30 to 34 . . .	41	9	5	55	10'07	16'24	3 " " " 4	84	23	14	121		
35 to 39 . . .	16	3	5	24	18'22	29'38	4 " " " 5	47	19	14	80	12'12	16'20
40 and upwards .	10	3	1	14			5 " " " 10	103	17	21	141		
							10 " " " 15	14	1	2	17	11'87	15'35
							15 " " " 20	4	1	2	7		
							20 and upwards	3	1	...	4	21'19	28'32
TOTAL . . .	658	141	131	930	...	100	TOTAL . . .	658	141	131	930	...	100

INVALIDING OF THE YEAR AT THE DIFFERENT AGES.							INVALIDING OF THE YEAR AT THE DIFFERENT PERIODS OF RESIDENCE.						
AGES.	ARMIES.				Invalid-ed per 1,000.	Invalid-ed per cent. of the total.	LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	ARMIES.				Invalid-ed per 1,000.	Invalid-ed per cent. of the total.
	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	India.				Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	India.		
Below 20 . . .	14	5	5	24	25'50	53'41	Under 2 years . .	360	133	76	569	24'83	34'70
20 to 24 . . .	530	220	102	852			" 5 " " . . .	390	218	91	699	23'00	42'62
25 to 29 . . .	300	158	93	551	22'05	33'60	" 10 " " . . .	181	75	69	325	27'94	19'82
30 to 34 . . .	81	42	20	149	27'28	9'09	" 15 " " . . .	16	9	10	35	24'44	2'13
35 to 39 . . .	21	10	20	51	30'68	3'90	15 and upwards	6	2	4	12	23'12	73
40 and upwards .	7	2	4	13									
TOTAL . . .	953	437	250	1,640	...	100	TOTAL . . .	953	437	250	1,640	...	100

* Excluding Isazai and Fort White Field Forces.

NOTE.—Excluding 6 deaths of some corps while on the line of march in the Bengal presidency, 1 death at Fort White and 8 deaths and 21 invalids at Deolali owing to the strengths not having been received according to age and length of Indian service; excluding also for the same reason the deaths of the Isazai and Fort White Field Forces.

STATEMENT NO. II.—Distribution by Age of the Average Strength of the European Army of India, 1892.

ARMY AS A BODY.	Under 20.		20 to 24.		25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39.	40 and upwards.	Not classed.
	1,948	32,385	24,994	5,462	1,652	434	2,086	1,153	
68,048	34,333								

Deaths of 1892, and the Death-rates at the different Ages.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.						DIED PER 1,000 OF THE STRENGTHS.						RATIO OF LIABILITY IN PERCENTAGES.					
	Under 20.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39.	40 and upwards.	24 and under.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 and upwards.	24 and under.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 and upwards.	Total 100.			
Enteric fever	9	281	73	0	...	...	8.44	2.92	1.65	...	64.87	22.44	12.68	...	100	
Cholera	2	63	37	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery . . . . .	...	26	14	2	...	...	7.6	5.6	3.7	...	44.97	33.14	21.89	...	...	
Malarial fevers . . . . .	...	59	29	6	...	...	1.72	1.16	1.10	...	43.22	29.15	27.64	...	...	
Alcoholism . . . . .	...	...	...	1	2	...	7.3	7.4	1.8	1.44	1.78	2.37	10.65	85.21	100
Tubercle of the lungs	1	25	13	2	1	...	7.0	5.2	3.7	4.8	35.08	24.41	17.37	22.54	100			
Nervous diseases	1	21	11	3	...	...	6.4	4.4	5.5	...	39.26	20.90	33.74	...	100	
Circulatory diseases . . . . .	...	9	13	5	2	...	2.0	5.2	9.2	1.92	7.18	14.36	25.41	53.94	100		
Pneumonia . . . . .	...	17	17	5	2	...	4.0	6.8	9.2	9.0	16.66	22.30	30.16	31.48	100		
Abscess of the liver . . . . .	...	21	41	6	5	...	6.1	1.64	1.10	2.88	9.79	20.32	17.66	40.23	100		
Heatstroke . . . . .	...	26	21	9	3	...	7.6	8.4	1.65	3.40	13.45	14.87	29.20	42.48	100		
All other diseases . . . . .	...	52	55	7	9	8	1.51	2.20	1.28	8.15	11.49	10.74	9.74	62.02	100		
All diseases	13	601	325	63	25	14	17.87	13.00	11.53	18.70	20.25	21.28	18.87	30.61	100			
All diseases, excluding cholera	11	538	288	55	24	14	15.98	11.52	10.07	18.22	28.64	20.65	18.05	32.66	100			
Suicide . . . . .	...	9	9	5	2	...	2.6	3.0	9.2	9.0	10.40	14.40	36.80	38.0	100		
Injuries . . . . .	...	41	22	4	2	1	1.19	8.8	7.3	1.44	28.07	20.75	17.22	33.96	100		
ALL CAUSES, EXCLUDING CHOLERA	11	588	319	64	28	15	17.44	12.76	11.72	20.61	27.89	20.41	18.74	32.96	100			

STATEMENT NO. III.—Distribution by Length of Residence in India of the Average Strength of the European Army of India, 1892.

ARMY AS A BODY.		First and second years.	Third to fifth year.	Sixth to tenth year.	Eleventh to fifteenth year.	Fifteen years and upwards.	Not classed.
68,048		22,918	30,396	11,639	1,432	519	1,453

Deaths of 1892, and the Death-rates at the different Periods of Residence.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.						DIED PER 1,000 OF THE STRENGTH.						RATIO OF LIABILITY IN PERCENTAGES.						TOTAL 100.
	First and second years.	Third to fifth year.	Sixth to tenth year.	Eleventh to fifteenth year.	Fifteen years and upwards.		First and second years.	Third to fifth year.	Sixth to tenth year.	Eleventh to fifteenth year.	Fifteen years and upwards.		First and second years.	Third to fifth year.	Sixth to tenth year.	Eleventh to fifteenth year.	Fifteen years and upwards.		
	First and second years.	Third to fifth year.	Sixth to tenth year.	Eleventh to fifteenth year.	Fifteen years and upwards.		First and second years.	Third to fifth year.	Sixth to tenth year.	Eleventh to fifteenth year.	Fifteen years and upwards.		First and second years.	Third to fifth year.	Sixth to tenth year.	Eleventh to fifteenth year.	Fifteen years and upwards.		
Enteric fever	245	102	25	...	...	10.69	3.36	2.15	...	...	...	65.99	20.74	13.27	...	...	...	100	
Cholera	39	45	25	2	...	8.7	6.3	2.6	...	...	...	49.43	35.80	14.77	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	20	19	3	...	...	1.40	1.55	1.29	...	...	...	33.02	30.56	30.42	...	...	...	100	
Malarial fevers	32	47	15	...	...	9.9	6.3	2.6	...	...	...	8.57	24.71	24.76	66.67	...	...	...
Alcoholism	2	...	3	1	...	7.0	4.9	5.2	7.0	...	...	27.45	21.12	22.41	27.45	...	...	...
Tubercle of the lungs	16	19	6	1	...	6.1	3.9	5.2	7.0	...	...	20.29	21.12	22.41	30.17	...	...	...
Nervous diseases	14	15	6	1	...	3.1	3.9	5.2	7.0	...	...	7.40	9.31	20.53	16.71	46.06	...	...
Circulatory diseases	7	12	10	1	...	6.1	3.9	5.2	7.0	...	...	17.84	13.45	27.78	40.94	...	...	...
Pneumonia	14	14	11	2	...	1.00	8.6	1.72	2.09	...	...	10.50	9.03	18.07	21.05	40.44	...	...
Abscess of the liver	23	26	20	3	...	1.00	7.2	1.03	1.40	...	...	12.50	9.00	12.88	17.50	48.13	...	...
Heatstroke	33	56	30	6	...	1.44	1.84	2.38	4.19	...	...	6.66	8.51	11.94	19.39	53.49	...	...
All other diseases . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All diseases	468	377	166	19	11	20.42	12.40	14.27	13.27	21.19	21.19	25.04	15.21	17.50	16.27	25.08	...	...
All diseases, excluding cholera	429	332	141	17	11	18.72	10.92	12.12	11.87	21.19	21.19	25.04	14.60	16.20	15.86	28.32	...	...
Suicide	5	7	9	4	...	2.2	2.3	7.7	2.79	...	...	5.74	22.67	21.11	69.58	...	...	...
Injuries	26	31	11	2	...	1.13	1.62	9.5	1.40	...	...	25.11	22.67	21.11	31.11	...	...	...
ALL CAUSES, EXCLUDING CHOLERA	460	370	161	23	11	20.97	12.17	13.84	16.06	21.19	21.19	24.08	14.60	16.61	19.27	25.43	...	...	100

STATEMENT NO. IV.—Distribution by Age of the Average Strength of the European Army of India, 1892.

ARMY AS A BODY. •	Under 20.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39.	40 and upwards.	Not classed.
	1,968	32,385			1,652	434	
	34,353		24,994	5,462	2,086		
68,048							1,153

Invaliding of 1892, and the Invaliding rates at the different Ages.

CAUSES OF INVALIDING.	NUMBER INVALIDED.						INVALIDED PER 1,000 OF THE STRENGTH.				RATIO OF LIABILITY IN PERCENTAGES.					TOTAL 100.
	Under 20.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39.	40 and upwards.	24 and under.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 and upwards.	24 and under.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 and upwards.		
Dysentery . . . . .	...	47	29	5	...	...	1'37	1'16	'92	...	39'71	33'62	26'67	...	100
Malarial fevers	3	51	39	16	7	1	1'57	1'56	2'03	3'84	15'86	15'76	29'60	38'79	100	
Veneral diseases	1	120	84	12	2	...	3'52	3'36	2'20	'96	35'06	33'47	21'91	9'56	100	
Debility	8	101	74	23	17	7	3'17	2'06	4'21	11'51	14'51	13'55	19'27	52'68	100	
Rheumatism	1	40	33	9	3	...	1'19	1'32	1'65	1'44	21'25	23'57	29'46	25'71	100	
Tubercle of the lungs . . . . .	...	45	28	10	3	...	1'31	1'12	1'83	1'44	22'08	19'65	32'11	25'26	100
Mental diseases . . . . .	...	39	34	14	...	...	1'14	1'36	2'50	...	22'53	26'88	50'59	...	100
Epilepsy	1	19	8	...	...	...	'58	'32	...	...	64'44	35'56	...	...	100
Other nervous diseases . . . . .	...	14	14	7	2	...	'41	'56	1'28	'96	12'77	17'45	39'88	29'01	100
Eye, ear and nose diseases	1	58	17	8	...	...	1'72	'68	1'46	1'92	29'76	11'76	25'26	33'22	100
Palpitation . . . . .	...	38	17	2	...	...	1'11	'68	'37	...	51'39	31'48	17'13	...	100
Other circulatory diseases	2	69	23	4	2	1	2'07	'92	'73	1'44	40'12	17'83	14'15	27'91	100	
Respiratory diseases	1	17	13	3	1	...	'52	'52	'55	'48	25'12	25'12	26'57	23'19	100	
Hepatitis . . . . .	...	33	30	14	4	...	'96	1'20	2'56	1'92	14'46	18'07	38'55	28'92	100
Locomotive diseases . . . . .	...	25	13	2	...	...	'73	'52	'37	...	45'06	32'10	22'84	...	100
Injuries	1	40	27	6	5	...	1'19	1'08	1'10	2'40	20'62	18'72	19'05	41'59	100	
All other causes	5	96	63	14	5	...	2'94	2'72	2'56	2'40	27'68	25'61	24'11	22'60	100	
ALL CAUSES	24	852	551	149	51	13	25'50	22'05	27'28	30'68	24'17	20'90	25'86	29'08	100	

STATEMENT NO. VI.—*Proportion of Deaths from the chief Diseases in relation to Age and Length of Service in the European Army of India, 1892.*

(Cholera and Deaths from violence excluded.)

COMPOSITION OF 100 DEATHS AT THE DIFFERENT AGES.					COMPOSITION OF 100 DEATHS AT THE DIFFERENT PERIODS OF RESIDENCE.				
CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES.				CAUSES OF DEATH.	YEARS OF RESIDENCE IN INDIA.			
	24 and under.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 and upwards.		First and second years.	Third to fifth year.	Sixth to tenth year.	Ten years and upwards.
Enteric fever	53	25	16	...	Enteric fever	57	31	18	...
Dysentery	5	5	4	...	Dysentery	5	6	2	...
Malarial fevers	11	10	11	...	Malarial fevers	7	14	11	...
Alcoholism . . . .	...	...	2	8	Alcoholism . . . .	...	...	2	4
Tubercle of the lungs	5	5	4	3	Tubercle of the lungs	4	6	4	4
Nervous diseases	4	4	5	...	Nervous diseases	3	5	4	4
Circulatory diseases	2	5	9	11	Circulatory diseases	2	4	7	7
Pneumonia	3	6	9	5	Pneumonia	3	4	8	7
Abscess of the liver	4	14	11	16	Abscess of the liver	5	8	14	18
Heatstroke	5	7	16	13	Heatstroke	5	7	9	14
All other diseases	9	19	13	45	All other diseases	8	17	21	43
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	TOTAL	100	100	100	100

STATEMENT NO. VII.—Composition of 100 cases of Invaliding by Age and Length of Residence in the European Army of India, 1892.

CAUSES OF INVALIDING.	CAUSES OF 100 CASES OF INVALIDING IN RELATION TO AGE.				CAUSES OF INVALIDING.	CAUSES OF 100 CASES OF INVALIDING IN RELATION TO LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.			
	24 and under.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 and upwards.		First and second years.	Third to fifth year.	Sixth to tenth year.	Ten years and upwards.
Dysentery	5	5	3	...	Dysentery	6	5	4	2
Malarial fevers	6	7	11	12	Malarial fevers	3	8	10	17
Veneral diseases	14	15	8	3	Veneral diseases	12	15	13	4
Debility	12	13	15	38	Debility	15	11	15	43
Rheumatism	5	6	6	5	Rheumatism	4	6	7	4
Tubercle of the lungs	5	5	7	5	Tubercle of the lungs	5	5	7	4
Mental diseases	4	6	9	...	Mental diseases	6	5	5	...
Epilepsy	2	1	...	...	Epilepsy	2	1	2	...
Other nervous diseases	2	3	5	3	Other nervous diseases	2	2	3	2
Eye, ear, and nose diseases	7	3	5	6	Eye, ear, and nose diseases	8	4	4	6
Palpitation	4	3	1	...	Palpitation	4	4	2	...
Other circulatory diseases	8	4	3	5	Other circulatory diseases	10	5	2	4
Respiratory diseases	2	2	2	2	Respiratory diseases	2	2	2	...
Hepatitis	4	5	9	6	Hepatitis	2	6	7	11
Locomotive diseases	3	2	1	...	Locomotive diseases	3	3	1	...
Injuries	5	5	4	8	Injuries	5	5	5	2
All other causes	12	12	9	8	All other causes	12	12	11	...
ALL CAUSES	100	100	100	100	ALL CAUSES	100	100	100	100

STATEMENT No. VIII.—Invaliding in relation to Age and Length of Service combined, European Army of India, 1892.

AGES.	LENGTH OF INDIAN SERVICE.				INVALIDED PERCENT OF TOTAL.		
	Total number invalided.	Under 4 years.	Under 7 years.	7 years and above.	Under 4 years.	Under 7 years.	7 years and above.
Under 25 years	876	770	99	7	72.16	21.76	5.93
25 to 29	551	249	277	25	23.34	60.88	21.19
30 to 34	149	36	62	51	3.37	13.63	43.22
35 to 39	51	12	14	25	}	}	}
40 and upwards	13	...	3	10			
					1.12	3.74	29.66
TOTAL	1,640	1,067	455	118	100	100	100
Result of 1891	100	65.06	27.74	7.20			
		92.80					
		63.42	30.36	6.22			
	100	93.78					
		67.68	21.63	10.70			
		89.30					
Standard of 1886-90	100						

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SECTION III.

NATIVE ARMY OF INDIA.

65. While sickness in the native army of India was increased by the prevalence of influenza and malaria, mortality was reduced. The cholera mortality, though still high, was less than in the preceding year.

NATIVE ARMY OF INDIA.

Sickness and Mortality of the periods 1877-81, 1881-90 and 1882-91, and of the years 1891 and 1892.

YEAR.	Average annual strength present.	RATIO PER 1,000.				
		Admissions into hospital.	Constantly sick.	DEATHS FROM		Mortality including absent deaths.
				Cholera.	All causes.	
1877-81	118,669	1,422	48	1'94	24'90	27'40
1881-90	116,712	1,054	35	1'28	13'44	16'91
1882-91	118,111	1,020	34	1'45	13'09	16'61
1891	128,600	972	35	2'64	15'44	19'34
1892	127,355	1,092	37	2'14	14'97	18'67

The chief causes of admission were ague, diseases of the integuments, injuries, and dysentery. Among the diseases with raised admission rates were influenza, small-pox, "other fevers," respiratory diseases, and ague. Among those with lessened rates were cholera, diarrhœa, and guinea-worm. Ague caused 48 per cent. of the total admissions.

The chief causes of death were pneumonia, cholera, and remittent fever. Among the diseases which caused increased mortality were tubercle of the lungs, pneumonia, dysentery, and hepatitis. Among those from which mortality was lessened were suicide, ague, diarrhœa, and cholera. Pneumonia caused 22 per cent. of the total deaths, and cholera 14 per cent.

The chief causes of invaliding in the native army were debility, rheumatism, malarial fevers, and respiratory diseases.

If Table I for native troops be compared with Table I for European troops, it will be seen how much less the native soldier suffered from enteric fever, simple continued fever, heatstroke, nervous diseases, circulatory diseases, tubercle of the lungs, tonsillitis, diarrhœa, hepatitis, rheumatism, venereal diseases, injuries, and how much more he suffered from influenza, cholera, small-pox, ague, pneumonia, other respiratory diseases, dysentery, spleen diseases, scurvy, eye diseases, entozoa, and diseases of the integuments, than his European comrade.

66. In paragraph 3 of Section II of this report explanations regarding decennial statistics will be found. In the case of the native army it is necessary to confine the comparison of decennia to the Bengal army, as there are no available records going far enough back for the other corps. The following tables are therefore for the

Decennial Statistics.

Bengal army only. They show that sickness for the decennium 1881-90 was lower than in either of the other decennia, while mortality, which was higher in 1870-79, sank again in 1881-90 :—

Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.

DISEASES.	BENGAL ARMY.		
	1881-90.	1870-79.	1867-76.
Cholera	1'9	3'3	3'8
Enteric fever*	'2	'4	'3
Ague†	593'5	805'5	744'6
Phthisis pulmonalis	3'2	2'5	2'1
Respiratory diseases‡	57'9	67'3	51'6
Dysentery	60'8	89'7	75'5
Diarrhœa	26'3	51'3	47'2
Scurvy	2'7	3'1	2'7
Venereal diseases	34'3	33'0	34'7
Guinea-worm§	1'8	1'7	...
All causes	1,200'2	1,521'1	1,424'8
Constantly sick-rate	38'1	47'1	43'4

* From 1872.

† Including febricula up to 1885 inclusive.

‡ Including tonsillitis up to 1885 inclusive.

§ From 1878.

Died per 1,000 of Strength.

DISEASES.	BENGAL ARMY.		
	1881-90.	1870-79.	1867-76.
Cholera	1'15	2'05	2'24
Enteric fever*	'10	'18	'14
Ague	'74	2'10	1'53
Phthisis pulmonalis	'90	'80	'72
Respiratory diseases	4'63	5'29	3'02
Dysentery	'94	1'65	1'08
Diarrhœa	'73	1'09	'76
Scurvy	'08	'12	'13
Anæmia and debility	'43	'63	'47
All causes	14'27	19'37	14'25

* From 1872.

The decennium 1881-90 compares favourably with its predecessors in respect of both sickness and mortality from cholera, ague, dysentery and diarrhœa; unfavourably in respect of sickness and mortality from phthisis pulmonalis; while in respect of sickness and mortality from respiratory diseases it occupies an intermediate position.

67. A table for the ten-year period 1882-91 for native troops will be found after the annual tables. The system of numbering adopted is explained in Section II, paragraph 4. The 1882-91 Decennium. It has not been found possible to complete the native army series of 1882-91 tables this year. Next year the tables for groups and stations will also be given, as well as those for corps, but, of course, for 1883-92. At the foot of Decennial Table 7 are given, for convenience of reference, the ratios for India, year by year, of some of the principal diseases. Extracts from Decennial Table 7 will be found in many of the minor tables throughout this section.

68. The sickness of the native army of Bengal was increased by influenza and malaria ; but mortality was somewhat diminished unless those who died while absent from their regiments be included. Cholera mortality was less, though still high.

NATIVE ARMY OF BENGAL.

Sickness and Mortality of the ten-year periods, 1867-76, 1881-90, and 1882-91, and of the years 1891 and 1892.

YEAR.	Average annual strength present.	RATIO PER 1,000.				
		Admissions into hospital.	Constantly sick.	DEATHS FROM		Mortality, including absent deaths.
				Cholera.	All causes.	
1867-76*	39,508	1,360	42	2'12	13'84	17'25
1881-90	55,244	1,200	38	1'15	14'27	18'22
1882-91	56,963	1,150	37	1'49	13'91	17'71
1891†	66,230	1,021	35	3'73	17'32	18'06
1892†	65,594	1,234	40	2'58	16'53	19'70

* Excluding Punjab Frontier Force.

† Excluding certain men on escort duty.

‡ Excluding certain men at Panjgur and on the march.

The chief causes of admission were ague, diseases of the integuments, injuries, and dysentery. Among the diseases with raised admission rates were influenza, enteric fever, "other fevers," heatstroke, ague, respiratory diseases, and dysentery. Among those with lessened rates were cholera, remittent and simple continued fevers, and guineaworm. Ague caused 51 per cent. of the total admissions.

The chief causes of death were pneumonia, cholera, remittent fever, and respiratory diseases other than pneumonia. Among the diseases which caused increased mortality were heatstroke, enteric fever, pneumonia, other respiratory diseases, and dysentery. Among those from which mortality was lessened were small-pox, injuries, cholera, suicide, hepatitis, and spleen diseases. Pneumonia caused 25 per cent. of the total deaths, cholera 16 per cent., and remittent fever 11 per cent.

The chief causes of invaliding were debility and rheumatism.

69. In all respects the statistics of the corps in Central India and Rajputana were worse than in the previous year :—

CORPS OF CENTRAL INDIA AND RAJPUTANA.

Sickness and Mortality of the ten-year periods 1881-90 and 1882-91, and of the years 1891 and 1892.

YEAR.	Average annual strength present.	RATIO PER 1,000.				
		Admissions into hospital.	Constantly sick.	DEATHS FROM		Mortality, including absent deaths.
				Cholera.	All causes.	
1881-90	5,161	709	21	'43	8'27	9'46
1882-91	5,175	690	20	'48	7'85	9'03
1891	5,175	629	20	'58	7'73	8'96
1892	5,128	777	21	2'54	9'56	10'50

The chief causes of admission were ague, injuries, and diseases of the integuments. Among the diseases with raised admission rates were cholera, hepatitis, influenza, and ague. Among those with lessened admission rates were guineaworm, "other fevers", pneumonia, and dysentery. Ague caused 48 per cent. of the total admissions.

The chief causes of death were cholera, pneumonia, and remittent fever. Among the diseases with increased mortality were cholera, ague, and dysentery: Among those with lessened mortality were heatstroke, injuries, suicide, and circulatory diseases. Cholera caused 26 per cent. of the total deaths, and pneumonia 24 per cent.

70. The health of the native army of Madras improved, though cholera increased. It will be observed that the ratios compare unfavourably with those of the decennia; but it must be remembered that Burma was not in occupation during the whole of either decennium.

NATIVE ARMY OF MADRAS.

Sickness and Mortality of the ten-year periods 1881-90, and 1882-91, and of the years 1891 and 1892.

YEAR.	Average annual strength present.	RATIO PER 1,000.				
		Admissions into hospital.	Constantly sick.	DEATHS FROM		Mortality, including absent deaths.
				Cholera.	All causes.	
1881-90 . . .	25,960	835	33	1'98	12'99	27'87
1882-91 . . .	25,715	836	34	2'05	13'81	18'94
1891 . . .	26,088	1,017	46	1'99	20'05	27'32
1892 . . .	25,963	868	38	2'27	18'53	26'00

The chief causes of admission were ague, diseases of the integuments, injuries, and dysentery. Among the diseases with raised admission rates were influenza, small-pox, cholera, and pneumonia. Among those with lessened admission rates were spleen diseases, dysentery, and malarial fevers. Ague caused 39 per cent. of the total admissions.

The chief causes of death were cholera, pneumonia, debility, ague, dysentery, and remittent fever. Among the diseases which caused increased mortality were simple continued fever, pneumonia, hepatitis, injuries, and cholera. Among those from which mortality was lessened were ague, diarrhoea, and remittent fever. Cholera caused 12 per cent. of the total deaths, pneumonia nearly 12 per cent., debility 11 per cent., and ague 10 per cent.

The chief causes of invaliding were debility and malarial fevers.

The following table shows the statistics of all the troops serving in Burma and the Andamans. Of these troops the Madras army furnished in 1892 about 84 per cent:—

NATIVE TROOPS IN BURMA DURING 1892.

	Average annual strength present.	RATIO PER MILLE OF STRENGTH.			
		Admissions into hospital.	Constantly sick.	DEATHS FROM	
				Cholera.	All causes.
1891	11,401	1,676	76	1'75	36'31
1892	11,333	1,349	57	2'29	29'12

A comparison of the health of the troops in the Burma Coast group of stations with that of the troops in the Burma Inland group may be made by the use of Table XX.

71. The health of the native army of Bombay somewhat deteriorated, though cholera mortality was reduced.

Sickness and Mortality of the ten-year periods 1881-90 and 1882-91, and of the years 1891 and 1892.

NATIVE ARMY OF BOMBAY.

YEAR.	Average annual strength. present	RATIO PER MILLE.				
		Admissions into hospital	Constantly sick.	DEATHS FROM		Mortality, including absent deaths.
				Cholera.	All causes.	
1881-90 . . .	23,140	1,151	38	1'12	14'58	16'74
1882-91 . . .	23,024	1,098	36	1'11	12'88	15'35
1891* . . .	23,780	978	31	1'26	9'63	12'34
1892* . . .	23,355	1,130	34	'81	10'10	12'48

* Excluding certain men on escort duty.

The chief causes of admission were ague, diseases of the integuments, injuries, and dysentery. Among the diseases with raised admission rates were small-pox, malarial fevers, and dysentery. Among those with lessened rates were influenza, cholera, and enteric fever. Ague caused 50 per cent. of the total admissions.

The chief cause of death was pneumonia. Among the diseases which caused increased mortality were tubercle of the lungs, injuries, and pneumonia. Among those with lessened mortality rates were debility, enteric fever, cholera, and remittent fever. Pneumonia caused 26 per cent. of the total deaths.

The chief causes of invaliding were debility and respiratory diseases.

72. The health of the Hyderabad Contingent was worse than in the preceding year; and the ratios compare unfavourably also with those of the decennia. Cholera mortality

was increased.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

Sickness and Mortality of the ten-year periods 1881-90 and 1882-91, and of the years 1891 and 1892.

YEAR.	Average annual strength. present	RATIO PER 1,000.				
		Admissions into hospital.	Constantly sick.	DEATHS FROM		Mortality, including absent deaths.
				Cholera.	All causes.	
1881-90 . . .	6,673	590	20	'78	6'28	8'11
1882-91 . . .	6,672	575	20	'84	6'10	8'04
1891 . . .	7,063	529	19	1'13	6'09	7'83
1892 . . .	7,058	681	22	1'70	7'08	8'35

The chief causes of admission were ague, diseases of the integuments, injuries, and influenza. Among the diseases with raised admission rates were influenza, simple continued fever, small-pox, pneumonia, other respiratory diseases, and ague. Among those with lessened rates were remittent fever, tubercle of the lungs, dysentery, and rheumatism. Ague caused 36 per cent. of the total admissions.

The chief causes of death were cholera, pneumonia, and injuries. Among the diseases which caused increased mortality were circulatory diseases, cholera, pneumonia, and injuries. Among those with lessened rates were malarial fevers, and respiratory diseases other than pneumonia. Cholera caused 24 per cent. of the total deaths, pneumonia 22 per cent., and injuries 18 per cent.

73. Having considered individually the health statistics of the several portions of the native army of India in the foregoing paragraphs, it will now be convenient to contrast the main features of the same; and for ready reference the chief results are brought together in the following table:—

CORPS.	Total deaths per mille, including absentees.	Average annual strength present.	RATIO PER MILLE.			
			Admissions into hospital.	Constantly sick.	Deaths from cholera.	Present deaths from all causes.
India	18'67	127,355	1,092	37	2'14	14'97
Bengal Army	19'70	65,594	1,234	40	2'58	16'53
Corps of Central India and Rajputana.	10'50	5,128	777	21	2'54	9'56
Madras Army	26'00	25,963	868	38	2'27	18'53
Bombay "	12'48	23,355	1,130	34	'81	10'10
Hyderabad Contingent	8'35	7,058	681	22	1'70	7'08

As usual, the health of the Hyderabad Contingent and of the Corps of Central India and Rajputana was the best. Sickness was greatest in the Bengal army, and mortality in the Madras army. The comparison is carried into greater detail in Table VII.

74. For the reasons given in paragraph 66 the decennial figures cannot this year be inserted in the following table. As it stands, the table shows that, in the comparison of 1892 with 1891, Groups VI, VII, and XI come out worst—

		RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.											
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
		Burma Coast and Bay Islands.	Burma Inland.	Assam.	Bengal and Orissa.	Gangetic Plain and Chittia Nagpur.	Upper Sub-Himalayan.	Indus Valley and North-Western Rajputana.	South-Eastern Rajputana, Central India and Gujara- rat.	Deccan.	Western Coast.	Southern India.	Hill Stations. India.
1891.	Constantly sick-rate .	57'3	88'4	77'4	54'4	31'5	30'1	35'8	24'2	26'8	22'8	26'0	47'5
	Death-rates from—												
	Cholera . . . . .	...	2'42	'93	'96	'85	'57	1'31	'71	1'58	...	1'42	1'01
	Respiratory diseases .	3'79	2'54	3'71	'96	3'11	3'41	7'78	2'64	2'17	'54	1'94	7'33
1892.	Constantly sick-rate .	75'4	57'4	72'4	57'2	28'8	36'6	45'2	29'5	28'3	23'7	26'8	45'0
	Death-rates from—												
	Cholera . . . . .	...	2'52	'80	...	2'10	2'48	3'24	1'43	'89	...	3'75	3'04
	Respiratory diseases .	2'81	3'08	3'18	'68	1'95	6'67	9'22	2'36	2'04	1'38	2'54	5'59

In Table XX the vital statistics of the native troops in the various groups have been placed side by side for comparison.

The highest constantly sick ratio was that of Burma Coast, and the lowest that of Western Coast. The highest admission ratio was that of Assam, and the lowest that of Southern India. Burma Coast had the highest admission ratios from spleen diseases, rheumatism, eye diseases, and diseases of the integuments, and no influenza, phthisis, or guinea-worm; Burma Inland the highest from diarrhoea; Assam the highest from influenza, small-pox, enteric fever, dysentery, venereal diseases, and entozoa other than guinea-worm; Bengal-Orissa the highest from tubercle of the lungs, respiratory diseases other than pneumonia, and hepatitis; Indus Valley the highest from ague and pneumonia, and the lowest from venereal diseases; Central India the highest from guinea-worm; Western Coast the highest from simple continued fever and urinary diseases, and the lowest from pneumonia, tonsillitis, and spleen diseases; Southern India the highest from cholera, and the lowest from malarial fevers,

respiratory diseases other than pneumonia, bowel complaints, and scurvy; the Hills the highest from remittent fever, "other fevers," tonsillitis, and scurvy.

The highest death ratio was that of Burma Inland, and the lowest that of Western Coast. Burma Inland had the highest death rates from ague, dysentery, diarrhoea, spleen diseases, and debility; Assam the highest from small-pox, enteric fever, injuries, and suicide; Bengal-Orissa the lowest from pneumonia; Upper Sub-Himalayan the highest from heatstroke; Indus Valley the highest from remittent fever and pneumonia; Southern India the highest from cholera, and the lowest from respiratory diseases other than pneumonia; the Hills the highest from tubercle of the lungs, abscess of the liver, and respiratory diseases other than pneumonia.

75. Of the large stations throughout India with a strength of not less than 1,000, the following returned death-rates higher than that of the army or corps to which they belonged:—

STATIONS.	Average annual strength for 1892.	RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.		CHIEF CAUSES OF MORTALITY PER 1,000 IN 1892.								Total number of deaths in 1892.
		1892.	1891.	Cholera.	Ague.	Remittent fever.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Pneumonia.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Anæmia and Debility.	
Rangoon	1,030	25'24	26'58	...	1'94	'97	2'91	...	1'94	...	'97	26
Manipur and outposts .	1,042	22'07	22'73	...	'96	'96	...	...	'96	1'92	'96	23
Dehra Dun	1,383	19'52	27'52	2'89	...	...	...	...	'72	7'23	2'89	27
Ferozepore	1,569	16'57	7'44	7'01	...	2'55	...	...	3'19	...	...	26
Meean Meer	2,141	39'70	16'05	6'07	'47	3'27	'47	'93	21'02	'93	'93	85
Rawalpindi	2,132	18'29	12'02	'47	1'41	...	...	...	4'22	1'88	'47	39
Peshawar and outposts .	2,845	17'93	13'20.	1'05	'70	4'22	1'41	'70	5'98	'35	...	51
Mardan	1,098	18'21	9'50	...	...	2'73	1'82	'91	9'11	...	...	20
Kohat	2,204	28'13	26'78	6'35	1'81	4'99	1'81	'91	4'54	'45	...	62
Edwardesabad	1,814	29'77	19'08	4'96	...	3'86	1'10	1'10	11'58	1'65	...	54
Dera Ismail Khan . . .	2,188	29'25	15'43	3'66	'91	4'57	1'83	...	14'17	...	'46	64
Dera Ghazi Khan . . .	1,164	18'04	12'68	3'44	'86	'86	'86	...	9'45	...	...	21
Aurangabad	1,204	9'14	2'40	1'66	...	...	'83	...	2'49	...	'83	11
Bellary	1,215	18'93	10'99	6'58	...	1'65	...	...	4'94	...	...	23
Almora and outposts . .	1,298	42'37	16'92	31'59	'77	4'62	1'54	...	...	'77	...	55
Quetta*. . . .	5,924	16'71	19'78	'17	1'52	'84	'51	...	6'25	'34	'51	99
Abbottabad and outposts	2,167	20'77	22'12	'92	1'38	2'77	'92	'46	5'08	1'38	...	45

* Mixed troops (Bengal and Bombay).

The mortality at all stations may be studied in Tables XXIII and XXIV.

76. The mortality and other details regarding individual regiments are to be found in Table XXX.

77. Influenza greatly increased, there having been 1,795 cases, or 14'1 per mille of strength, and nineteen deaths, or 0'15 per mille of strength, against 899, or 7'0, and twelve

Principal diseases: Influenza.
or 0'09, in the preceding year. The number of stations affected was fifty-four against seventeen; and of them twelve had also been affected in 1891. In 1892 ten groups were affected against eight: III, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, and XII were affected in both years; II, X, and XI only in 1892; and I only in 1891. It has already been mentioned that in proportion to strength Assam was most severely affected. The relations of the disease to stations and months may be studied in Table XXV. The groups in which most cases

occurred were the Deccan, the Hills, and the Gangetic Plain; and there were no cases only in Burma Coast and Bengal-Orissa. The revival of the epidemic really began in December of 1891. The maximum was reached in January, with a second rise in March, and again a slight rise at the end of the year. If table XXV for 1892 be compared with the similarly numbered table for 1891, the different monthly incidence of the disease in the two years will be clearly seen. The greatest number of cases occurred at Hingoli, Dharmasala, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore, the two latter having had compact outbreaks. The ratios of individual stations will be found in Table XXII. Mild cases were doubtless not always admitted, and diagnosis was probably sometimes uncertain. The following table shows that the native were more severely affected than the European troops, much less severely than the prisoners. It also shows how both sickness and mortality from pneumonia rose in all three bodies:—

	PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.											
	Influenza.		INCREASE OR DECREASE AS COMPARED WITH 1891.									
			Pneumonia.		Other Respiratory Diseases.		Simple Continued fever.		Ague.		All causes.	
	Admission.	Death.	Admission.	Death.	Admission.	Death.	Admission.	Death.	Admission.	Death.	Admission.	Death.
European troops . . .	12.7	.01	+ .9	+ .08	+ .4	— .03	+ 12.1	+ .03	+ 85.6	+ .10	+ 138.2	+ 1.18
Native troops . . .	14.1	.15	+ 2.0	+ .73	+ .7	— .02	+ .2	— .04	+ 98.1	— .34	+ 120.0	— .47
Prisoners . . .	56.7	1.26	+ 1.4	+ .69	— .5	— .42	— 11.7	— .09	+ 106.5	+ .28	+ 143.3	+ 4.94

78. The cholera of the native army of India may be studied in Table XXVI. Cases occurred from March onwards, the maximum being in May. The admission rate was 3.3 per mille of strength, the death-rate 2.14 per mille of strength, and the fatality 62.03 per cent. of cases treated, against, respectively, 4.5, 2.64, and 56.77. In Southern India the cases bore the highest proportion to strength. The greatest numbers of cases occurred in the Hills, the Upper Sub-Himalayan, the Indus Valley, and Southern India. The Gurkhas at Almora had sixty cases fifty-eight in May and two in June.

79. To fevers returned as malarial were due 49 per cent. of the sickness and 16 per cent. of the mortality of the native army. The admission rate per mille of strength from these fevers rose in 1892, while the death-rate fell.

80. The ratio of admission from enteric fever in the native army in 1892 was 0.4 per mille of strength, and the death-rate 0.13. The corresponding decennial ratios of the period 1882-91 were 0.3 and 0.09. The following table shows that the ratios for European troops are very unlike those for native troops and prisoners:—

Admission and death-rates per mille from Enteric fever in the European Troops, Native Troops, and Jails of India compared.

	1882-1891.		1892.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
European troops . . .	14.7	4.13	22.1	5.52
Native troops . . .	.3	.09	.4	.13
Jail population . . .	.2	.10	.3	.15

Post-mortems are rarely obtained in the case of native soldiers; but among prisoners nearly every fatal case of disease is subjected to *post mortem* examination. Under these circumstances the fact that the ratios of prisoners and

sepoys for a ten-year period (see also the tables in paragraph 66 and 96) are practically identical, appears to show that the native troops really suffer less than the European. Again, the following table shows that the fever mortality in the European and native armies is not the same in amount, which indicates that the difference is not a mere matter of diagnosis.

*Fever Mortality of Native Troops compared with that of European Troops
in 1892.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DIED PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.		RELATIVE LIABILITY IN PER- CENTAGES.			PERCENTAGE IN DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES.	
	European Troops.	Native Troops.	European Troops.	Native Troops.	TOTAL-100.	European Troops.	Native Troops.
Ague	28	98	22.2	77.8	100	1.6	6.6
Remittent fever	1.10	1.42	43.7	56.3	100	6.4	9.5
Simple continued fever . . . . .	.04	.05	44.4	55.6	100	.3	.3
Enteric fever	5.52	.13	97.7	2.3	100	32.3	.8
TOTAL	6.94	2.58	72.9	27.1	100	40.6	17.2

The total fever mortality among the native troops in 1892 was to the total fever mortality among European troops as 1 : 2.7. For the period 1886-91 the corresponding ratio was 1 : 1.9, and for 1891 it was 1 : 2.0. Again, among European troops 41 per cent. of all deaths in 1892 were from fevers; only 17 per cent among native troops. It appears, then, that native soldiers and prisoners are less liable to contract enteric fever than Europeans are. At a meeting of the Calcutta Medical Society, reported in the *Indian Medical Gazette* of May 1893, Dr. Crombie showed from an examination of twenty years' records of the Calcutta Hospitals, institutions where *post-mortem* examinations of fever cases are constantly being carried out, the rarity of enteric fever among native patients; and mentioned that he himself was not aware of ever having seen a case of enteric fever in a native of Bengal, though he had seen cases among Gurkhas and Burmans.

In the whole native army of India fifty-four cases with 16 deaths were returned as enteric fever, as against thirty-five with 17 in 1891. Of the deaths, fourteen were in the Bengal army, and two in the Bombay army. The cases were distributed as follows:—

Stations.	Cases.	Deaths.
Mindat-Sikaw	1	...
Silchar and Outposts	1	...
Manipur	19	5
Rawalpindi	1	1
Dera Ismail Khan	1	...
Dera Ghazi Khan	2	...
Bhuj	1	1
Jhansi	1	1
Sirur	1	...
Bolarum	1	...
Bombay	2	1
St. Thomas' Mount	1	...
Almora and Outposts	5	2
Bakloh	7	1
Quetta	3	...
Abbottabad and outpost	6	3
Hyderabad Contingent marching	1	...
Rajanpur . . . . .	...	1
	<u>54</u>	<u>16</u>

The large number of cases among Gurkhas is noticeable: see the next given table.

Eight *post-mortem* records have come to hand, and the following are extracts from them:—

Manipur, 43rd Gurkha Rifles.—Sepoy Bhadra Sing Thapa, aged twenty-one, admitted 4th June 1892, died 5th June 1892. Spleen normal. Mucous membrane of ileum rather pink from hyperæmia. Peyer's patches and the solitary glands, being of a whitish yellow colour, were well set off by the pink back-ground, and were conspicuous. They were soft, but rather elevated. The solitary glands were especially copious in the last two feet of the ileum.... There were three ulcers, all in Peyer's patches.... One had perforated the intestine, and was, I conclude, the cause of the peritonitis. The mesenteric glands appeared to be normal.

Manipur, 43rd Gurkha Rifles.—Sepoy Kanak Sing Ale, aged twenty-one, admitted 11th July 1892, died 18th July 1892. Spleen somewhat enlarged. Infiltration, ulceration, and sloughing of Peyer's patches and the solitary glands. Small sloughy ulcers in ascending and transverse colon.. The mesenteric glands were congested and enlarged to some extent.....

Manipur, 43rd Gurkha Rifles.—Sepoy Siri Lal Malla, aged twenty-two, admitted 9th September 1892, died 14th September 1892. Spleen enlarged. Peritonitic exudation in abdominal cavity. Two perforations in lower part of ileum. Ulceration and sloughing of Peyer's patches and solitary glands in the ileum. Mesenteric glands congested and somewhat enlarged.

Manipur, 43rd Gurkha Rifles.—Recruit Tekbir Rai, aged nineteen, admitted 12th October 1892, died 22nd October 1892. Spleen enlarged. Peritonitic lymph, and a perforation of the ileum. Ulceration and sloughing of the Peyer's patches and solitary glands, and, in the lower part of the ileum, of all the mucous membrane. Small ulcers in cæcum. Mesenteric glands rather enlarged.

Manipur, 43rd Gurkha Rifles.—Sepoy Hast Ram Pun, aged twenty, admitted 7th June 1892, died 16th June 1892. Spleen enlarged, softish, blue. Lower half of ileum studded with enlarged, infiltrated solitary glands, which in the lowest three or four feet were ulcerated. Peyer's patches were pink, cloudy, raised, infiltrated, soft, and conspicuous. Twenty-three were easily counted. On these twenty-three patches fifty-five ulcers were counted, small superficial. Enlarged and ulcerated solitary glands in the cæcum. The mesenteric glands were enlarged, soft, pink, or yellowish pink.

Jhansi, 45th Sikhs.—Sepoy Assa Singh, aged twenty, admitted for ague, disease changed to remittent fever on 12th June 1892, died 18th June 1892, and disease changed to enteric fever on *post-mortem* examination. Spleen 19 oz., slightly enlarged, very dark coloured and soft. Mucous membrane of the small intestine congested throughout. Peyer's patches in all states, from the glands engorged with yellow deposit, looking like human fat, to the destroyed gland with thinning of the intestine. There were congested spots round the remnants of glands, but no true ulceration. The solitary glands were enlarged. There was no perforation and no peritonitis. Large intestine congested. No ulceration. Solitary glands slightly enlarged.

Abbottabad, 2-5th Gurkha Rifles.—Sepoy Surbir Gurung, aged twenty-three, admitted 12th February 1892, died 12th February 1892. Spleen somewhat enlarged and congested. The small intestines were the seat of extensive ulceration of Peyer's and the solitary glands. The ulcers of the Peyer's glands were longitudinal as regards the long axis, were for the most part punched out and undermined..... The ulcerative process was most marked from above downwards..... Just above the ileo-colic valve there was one large ulcer, which nearly surrounded the gut, and was about two inches broad..... A little way above this the ulcerative process was seen to have in some ulcers extended through the muscular coat, leaving only the peritoneum between it and perforation..... There were no ulcerations in the large intestine. The mesenteric glands were all considerably enlarged.

Camp Elysium, Agfior, 2-5th Gurkha Rifles.—Sepoy Sarabjit Thapa, aged twenty-four, admitted for remittent fever 14th August 1892, and disease changed to enteric fever 3rd September 1892, died 6th September 1892. Spleen very large.... soft. The ileum was crowded with typical enteric ulcers in an early stage. The glands of Peyer were much swollen and raised above the general mucous surface, and covered with faecal matter, which adhered very closely, and when washed away showed ulceration. This did

not extend far into the muscular coat. The solitary glands also were enlarged and ulcerated. The inflammation was particularly intense towards the valve, but nothing abnormal could be discovered in the colon. There were no old or healing ulcers: they all seemed to be of about the same date, that is to say, what one might expect to find at the end of the second or beginning of the third week.

The following table compares the ratios from enteric fever of the Gurkha regiments with those of the whole army of Bengal:—

Admission and Death-rates per mille from Enteric Fever in the Bengal Army and Gurkha Regiments from 1881-91 compared.

YEAR.	ADMISSIONS.		DEATHS.	
	Army of Bengal.	Gurkha* Regiments.	Army of Bengal.	Gurkha Regiments.*
1883	·3	...	·07	...
1884	·2	·3	·12	·26
1885	·3	·7	·10	...
1886	·2	·8	·03	...
1887	·4	1·6	·12	·43
1888	·1	1·0	·10	·38
1889	·3	1·0	·09	·50
1890	·2	·1	·09	·13
1891	·3	·1	·14	...
1892	·7	2·3	·21	·76

* Including 5th Gurkhas.

Experience shows that in all cases of remitting fever occurring in Gurkhas the possibility of the presence of tuberculosis must be borne in mind by the diagnosing medical officer. Acute tuberculosis and enteric fever may co-exist.

81. During the year under review the native army was free from dengue, typhus, and cerebro-spinal fever. Benares recorded two cases, and Barrackpore one case of epidemic rose rash; and Edwardesabad one case of scarlet fever. Of measles there were 484 cases with two deaths, against 163 with three in 1891. Of the 484 cases, 304, or 63 per cent., occurred among the Gurkha regiments of Bengal. Erysipelas gave rise to fifty-four admissions and six deaths, not more than four cases in any one regiment. There were 753 cases of mumps against 915 in the preceding year. Of the 753 cases, 159, or 21 per cent., occurred in the 44th Bengal Infantry at Shillong, 103, or 14 per cent., in the 10th Madras Infantry at Maymyo, and ninety, or 12 per cent. in the 38th Bengal Infantry at Sialkot.

82. The ratio of scurvy admissions remained at 2·6 in 1892. There were in all 325 cases against 333 cases in the preceding year, 58 per cent. in the Bengal army, and 32 per cent. in the Bombay army. Thirty-two per cent. of the cases occurred in the Hills, and 16 per cent. in the Indus Valley. Again, of the total number of cases 26 per cent. occurred in the Quetta district, 6 per cent. at Aden, and 5 per cent. at Myingyan. While the ratio of scurvy admissions to strength in the Quetta district was 7·7, that of the Bengal troops in the same district was 25·4: in both bodies the ratio was lowered, the figures for 1891 having been 10·6 and 44·4 respectively. Four deaths in all were directly attributed to scurvy against 5 in the preceding year.

83. From dysentery the admission and death-rates were higher than in the preceding year; the former by 5·6 and the latter by 0·09 per mille of strength. The comparative prevalence and mortality of dysentery in the various divisions of the army of India may be studied in Tables VII and XX. The highest admission rate was that of

Assam, and the lowest that of Southern India; the highest death-rate was that of Burma Inland, and there were no deaths in Western Coast. On comparing the tables for European troops with those for native troops, it will be seen that the death-rate of natives from dysentery was to that of Europeans as 1·5 : 1, and that dysentery caused 6·4 per cent. of all the deaths of native soldiers, but only 3·7 per cent. of the deaths of European soldiers. In 1891 these percentages were respectively 5·6 and 2·8.

84. In Table XX may be seen how the mortality from abscess of the liver was distributed over the geographical groups of the native army.

On comparing the statistics of the native army with those of the European it will be found that in the year under review the death ratio of the Europeans from hepatic abscess was about twelve times higher than that of the natives of India, it having been about 25, 25, and 12 times in the three preceding years; also that hepatic abscess contributed 6·4 per cent. of all the deaths of European soldiers, but only 0·6 per cent. of the deaths of native soldiers. The ratio of mortality to strength was raised in the case of both native and European soldiers.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	DIED PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.		RELATIVE LIABILITY IN PERCENTAGES.			PERCENTAGE IN DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES.	
	European Troops.	Native Troops.	European Troops.	Native Troops.	TOTAL = 100.	European Troops.	Native Troops.
Abscess of liver	1·10	·09	92·4	7·6	100	6·4	·6

85. The admission rate from tubercle of the lungs remained the same, but the death-rate rose. The highest admission rate from tubercle of the lungs was in Bengal-Orissa, and the lowest in Burma Coast. The Gurkhas suffer more than other native soldiers from tuberculosis :—

Admission and Death-rates per mille from tubercle of the lungs in the Bengal Army and Gurkha Regiments.

	Admission rates.	Death-rates.
Native Army of Bengal	2·8	·79
Gurkha Regiments	8·2	3·28

Among the explanations offered for the high rate of admission for tuberculosis in the 24th Bengal Infantry, at Barrackpore, is the influence of the preceding influenza of 1891.

86. The following table shows the ratios of admission from respiratory diseases in the principal divisions of the native army :—

PERIOD.	RATIO OF ADMISSION PER MILLE OF STRENGTH.					
	INDIA.	Bengal.	Corps of Central India and Rajputana.	Madras.	Bombay.	Hyderabad Contingent.
1881-85	56	56	38	27	91	25
1886-91	47	51	34	27	65	23
1891	50	61	32	36	50	20
1892	53	66	37	37	44	35

Except in the case of Bombay, the ratios were higher than in the previous year. This was probably due to the revival of the influenza epidemic. Increase was greatest in the case of the Hyderabad Contingent.

As respiratory disease is the chief cause of death in the native army, the following is given to compare the present with the past in respect thereof:—

PERIOD.	RATIO PER MILLE OF STRENGTH.					
	DEATHS FROM RESPIRATORY DISEASES.					
	India.	Bengal.	Corps of Central India and Rajputana.	Madras.	Bombay.	Hyderabad Contingent.
1881-85	4'24	4'15	3'37	1'53	6'73	1'40
1886-91	3'41	4'25	2'72	1'60	3'80	1'52
1891	3'56	4'63	3'29	2'07	2'74	1'98
1892	4'27	5'51	2'93	2'74	3'51	1'99

All the corps-ratios, except that of Central India and Rajputana, were higher than in 1891; and all except Bombay were higher than in 1886-91.

The highest mortality from respiratory diseases other than pneumonia was, as in the preceding year, in the Hills.

87. The following table gives the admission and death-rates per mille from pneumonia in 1892, and shows a general deterioration, except in the case of Central India and Rajputana:—

Admission and Death-rates per mille from Pneumonia in the different Corps of the Native Army.

PERIOD.	INDIA.		BENGAL.		CORPS OF CENTRAL INDIA AND RAJPUTANA.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
1891	11'6	2'53	14'9	3'35	12'4	2'71	7'2	1'53	9'5	1'77	3'7	'99
1892	13'6	3'26	17'4	4'18	11'9	2'34	9'3	2'16	9'5	2'65	9'2	1'56

Then follows a table from which may be seen at a glance the incidence of mortality from pneumonia in the various geographical groups:—

Deaths from Pneumonia.

	GROUPS.											
	Burma Coast and Bay Islands.	Burma Inland.	Assam.	Bengal and Orissa.	Gangetic Plain and Chutia Nagpur.	Upper Sub-Himalayan.	Indus Valley and N. W. Rajputana.	South Eastern Rajputana, Central India and Gujarat.	Deccan.	Western Coast.	Southern India.	Hill Stations.
Death-rates per 1,000 of average annual strength †	2'25	1'96	1'99	'34	1'35	5'02	7'57	1'79	1'57	'55	2'42	3'91
Percentages in total deaths . . .	9'8	6'6	9'1	3'7	16'7	30'4	34'7	22'7	20'8	9'5	16'8	21'8

It shows high mortality from pneumonia in the Indus Valley and in the Upper Sub-Himalayan. It also shows the high percentage of pneumonia to the total death-causes in those regions. Again, from the following it may be

gathered that in 1892 the mortality of native soldiers from pneumonia was more than five times as great as that of European soldiers.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	DIED PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.		RELATIVE LIABILITY IN PERCENTAGES.			PERCENTAGES IN DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES.	
	European Troops.	Native Troops.	European Troops.	Native Troops.	Total 100.	European Troops.	Native Troops.
Pneumonia . . .	62	326	16.0	84.0	100	3.6	21.8

88. Full details regarding venereal diseases in 1892 will be found in Tables XXVIII and XXVIIIa. In the case of European troops the number of cases of "other venereal diseases" was checked by correspondence with every station in India; but it was not possible to carry out this check in the case of native troops. It is probable, therefore, that negligence in return may have made the number of "other venereal diseases" shown in this report somewhat too high. The following statements are given to correspond with those in Section II. The first shows that the venereal ratio for India of 1892 was somewhat higher than that of 1891; and that the ratios of the armies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay were raised, while the ratios of the two smaller corps were lowered.

Venereal Disease in the Native Army of India.

Corps.	ADMISSIONS PER MILLE OF STRENGTH.			
	1866.	1884.	1891.	1892.
Bengal Army	47.6	31.3	35.5*	37.5*
Corps of Central India and Rajputana	59.3	18.1	21.1	17.4
Madras Army	22.6	22.6	42.7	45.5
Bombay "	No record.	32.1	47.0	49.6
Hyderabad Contingent	No record.	16.4	23.5	21.1
India	Incomplete.	27.9†	37.9*†	39.6*†

* Including native drivers of European batteries.

† Including mixed troops of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

The second shows, taking the figures to the right of the brackets, that the ratios of the different forms of venereal disease were higher in 1892 than in 1891.

VENEREAL DISEASES.	1884.*		1891.		1892.	
	STRENGTH 127,477.		STRENGTH 128,600.		STRENGTH 127,355.	
	Admissions into hospital.	Ratio per 1,000.	Admissions into hospital.	Ratio per 1,000.	Admissions into hospital.	Ratio per 1,000.
Primary Syphilis	1,266	9.9	1,206	9.4	1,166	9.2
Ulcer of Penis . . . . .	...	...	548	4.3	635	5.0
Secondary Syphilis	609	4.8	887	6.9	1,001	7.9
Gonorrhœa	959	7.5	1,377	10.7	1,440	11.3
Other venereal diseases	333	2.6	853	6.6	800	6.3
TOTAL	3,167	24.8	4,871	37.9	5,042	39.6

* From Annual Returns and excluding native drivers of European batteries.

The third shows that the ratios of both European and native troops for 1892 were higher than the corresponding ratios of 1891; that Madras was worst in the case of European troops, and Bombay best; that Bombay was worst in the case of native troops, and Bengal best; and that in all cases, as usual, the ratios of the European troops were higher than those of the native troops. Among the European troops of India, there were 410 admissions to every 1,000 men, among the native troops only 40.

STATEMENT Z.—*A comparative summary of venereal disease in the European and Native Armies.*

	1884.						1891.						1892.					
	EUROPEAN TROOPS.			NATIVE TROOPS.			EUROPEAN TROOPS.			NATIVE TROOPS.			EUROPEAN TROOPS.			NATIVE TROOPS.		
	Strength.	Admissions.	Ratio per 1,000.	Strength.	Admissions.	Ratio per 1,000.	Strength.	Admissions.	Ratio per 1,000.	Strength.	Admissions.	Ratio per 1,000.	Strength.	Admissions.	Ratio per 1,000.	Strength.	Admissions.	Ratio per 1,000.
Army of Bengal	33,486	9,731	290.6	51,308	1,608	31.3	40,994	16,203	395.3	66,230	2,354	35.5	42,198	17,403	412.4	65,594	2,458	37.5
Army of Madras	10,785	3,308	306.7	28,050	635	22.6	13,324	5,357	402.1	26,088	1,115	42.7	13,227	5,489	415.0	25,963	1,182	45.5
Army of Bombay	10,725	3,127	291.6	23,373	750	32.1	12,713	5,302	417.1	23,780	1,118	47.0	12,712	5,035	396.1	23,355	1,159	49.6
Army of India	54,996	16,166	293.9	114,827*	3,200	27.9	67,030	26,862	400.7	128,600†	4,871	37.9	68,137	27,927	409.9	127,355†	5,042	39.6

* Including Corps of Central India and Rajputana and Hyderabad Contingent.

† Including Corps of Central India and Rajputana, Hyderabad Contingent, and native drivers of European batteries.

The fourth, again, shows that the increase-decrease of secondary syphilis in both native and European troops in 1892 was slight; and that the secondary syphilis of native troops runs at an altogether lower level than the secondary syphilis of European troops.

STATEMENT ZZ.—*Comparison of the Secondary Syphilis Ratios of the European and Native Armies.*

	1884.	1891.	1892.
European Troops	24.4	58.5	57.8
Native Troops	4.8	6.9	7.9

It is of course but natural that the ratios of the native troops should be much less than those of the European troops, considering the very different environment of the two bodies of men.

89. There were 29 deaths from so-called beri-beri against 47 in the preceding year. The following table shows that mortality occurred principally in Burma, and, besides Burma, only in the Madras presidency. No deaths were registered as due to the *dochmius duodenalis* :—

Beri-beri.

	Burma Coast and Bay Islands.	Burma Inland.	Southern India.	Madras troops marching, Burma.
Death-rate per 1,000 of strength	7.88	.28	1.21	2.59

90. In the year under review there was a fall in the ratio of admission from guinea-worm, and the number of cases went down from 579 to 504. The percentage distribution of the total admissions is shown in the following table:—

Guinea-worm during 1892.

Total Admissions.	PERCENTAGE OF ADMISSIONS.												
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	
	Burma Coast and Bay Islands.	Burma Inland.	Assam.	Bengal and Orissa.	Gangetic Plain and Churia Nagpur.	Upper Sub-Himalayan.	Indus Valley and North-Western Rajputana.	South Eastern Rajputana, Central India and Gujarat.	Deccan.	Western Coast.	Southern India.	Hill Stations.	Panjour.
													Field Forces.
													Marching.
													India.
504	...	4	2	6	10.7	5.6	19.6	23.0	30.6	1.8	2.0	3.8	4
													2
													1.2
													100

The highest percentages fall in Groups V to IX, and the highest of all in Group IX. A reference to Table XX will show that Group VIII (closely followed by IX and V) had the highest ratio per mille of strength. Of the total number of cases 9 per cent. declared themselves at Kherwara, 7 per cent. each at Dera Ismail Khan and Secunderabad, 6 per cent. at Poona, and 5 per cent. at Satara. Of the 15 cases occurring in the Quetta district, 11 were among the Bombay troops and 4 among the Bengal troops. The larval stage of the *filaria Medinensis*, parasitic on minute fresh-water crustaceans is now believed to gain access to the interior of the human body through being swallowed with water. Personal habits with regard to bathing and drinking are not the same in the European army as in the native: hence probably the great difference in the liability to guinea-worm.

91. During the ten years 1881-90 there were 241 cases of suicide, or an average of about 24 per annum. There were only 9 in 1892. Of these nine, 6 were by gunshot, 2 by hanging, and 1 by lying down in front of a train. Most of the suicides were between 20 and 25 years of age;

PERIOD.		ACCORDING TO AGE—PERCENTAGES.							Total cases.
		Under 20	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40 and over.	TOTAL	
1881-90	. . . . .	8.7	40.7	20.3	18.3	5.4	6.6	= 100	241
1892	. . . . .	...	56	22	11	11	...	= 100	9

between three and six years in the service;

PERIOD.		ACCORDING TO SERVICE—PERCENTAGES.						REMARKS.
		1st and 2nd years.	3 to 6.	7 to 10.	10 and over.	TOTAL.	Total cases.	
1881-90	. . . . .	24.1	29.5	13.8	32.6	= 100	224	224 + 17 = 241
1892	. . . . .	22	44	11	22	= 100	9	...

and killed themselves in the hot weather instead of, as usual, in the cold weather.

PERIOD.	ACCORDING TO SEASON—PERCENTAGES.					Total cases.
	January to March.	April to June.	July to September.	October to December.	TOTAL.	
1881-90	27·8	24·5	22·4	25·3	=100	241
1892	11	56	22	11	=100	9

92. The following statement summarises the reports of sanitary defects existing in the stations occupied by native troops during the year 1892, and of the improvements that have been carried out, or suggested, to remedy them :—

Summary of Sanitary Sheets of the three Presidencies.

STATION.	Corps.	RATIO PER 1,000.		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, etc.
		Admissions.	Deaths.	
BENGAL TROOPS.				
Fort William . . .	3rd B. I. . .	1802·7	42·38	Overcrowding occasionally. Clothing and diet insufficient while on Field Service in South Lushai Hills. Duty heavy. Water-supply very bad while on Field Service. Sickness and mortality due to actual privations and hardships in three campaigns in rapid succession—all in unhealthy climates.
Alipore ...	17th B. I. . .	1238·0	20·29	Sickness and mortality mainly due to damp and malarial climate. Water-supply brought into lines. Recommended that further latrine accommodation should be supplied to the hospital, and that the hospital should have the municipal water laid on.
Barrackpore ...	8th B. I. . .	1631·6	23·09	Drainage round the lines imperfect during the rains for want of proper masonry drains. The ordure deposited in large open earthen vessels prior to being carried away, while the urine is poured into trenches near the men's latrines. The women's latrines very imperfect. Native clothing too light for the rains and cold weather, especially in the mornings and evenings. Duty often heavy. River water impure at Phalta guard, and only unclean tank water at the Jafferpore musketry camp. Surroundings are water-logged from imperfect drainage during and after the rains, and formerly used for burying night-soil and station refuse. Sickness and mortality due to damp malarious climate, water-logged soil, chills and constitutions impaired by service in the unhealthy Cachar-Lushai Frontier in 1890-91. Filtered water supplied in carts for guard at Phalta and for musketry camp at Jafferpore. Recommendations were made for large iron receptacles with covers in place of present open earthen vessels for the disposal of night-soil prior to removal; for Crowly carts for the removal of the urine for burial, and for proper latrines for the women in place of the present defective ones in use.
Silchar ...	18th B. I. . .	1784·2	24·83	Overcrowded to some extent for a short time only. From the end of April to the end of September all the land within cantonments is water-logged and undrained. Rations not always satisfactory: <i>atta</i> sometimes of inferior quality, surroundings marshy and unhealthy. Sickness and mortality due to drying up of water-logged ground in a malarious climate. New latrine and urinal of new pattern erected during the year.
Ditto ...	Dett. 4th B. I.	2191·7	29·80	Overcrowding lasted for a few days. Duty heavy. Surroundings unhealthy: most of the Silchar cantonments being a swamp for 9 months in the year. Sickness and mortality due to exposure to rain and wet and constant duty in malarious localities and to bad accommodation at outposts. Improvement of accommodation at the outposts recommended.
Dibrugarh ...	L. W. 13th B. I.	1710·1	5·19	Single men's lines slightly overcrowded. Ague probably due to unusually heavy rainfall. Single men's lines rebuilt. <i>Pucca</i> drains for elephant lines recommended.

Summary of Sanitary Sheets of the three Presidencies—continued.

STATION.	Corps.	RATIO PER 1,000.		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, etc.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.	
Shillong	... 14th Goorkha Rifles.	1465.6	15.33	None.
Kohima	... 42nd do.	1573.0	25.24	None.
Manipur	... 43rd do.	1580.5	23.68	Drainage very bad. Swamps on north-east, stagnant nullah in the middle of the lines, wet and swampy state of north of lines and of parade ground in the rains. Conservancy arrangements very defective. Personal cleanliness unsatisfactory. Clothing insufficient. Rice and <i>atta</i> supplied were sometimes mouldy and unwholesome. Duty sometimes heavy. Water-supply open to contamination and very turbid in the rains. Surroundings swampy and covered with rank jungle. Malarial fever, enteric fever and tubercle of the lungs due to the water-logged state of the valley, great diurnal temperature in the autumn and spring; heavy dew, thick fogs and hoar frost in the autumn and cold weather. A new temporary hospital built and a well sunk in the new hospital compound. Recommendations were made for pure water-supply, for improvements of drainage and conservancy for <i>pucca</i> roads in lines and for more officers' quarters.
Manipur	... L. H. B. 42nd Goorkha Rifles.	556.3	14.12	Water-supply bad. Ague due to marshy nature of the country and climatic influences at unhealthy outposts. Wearing of warm clothing and discontinuance of midday parades recommended.
Kairong	... 28th Bo. Pioneers	1287.9	8.66	Some overcrowding existed amongst unmarried men during the rains. Meat ration should have been supplied while road-making eight hours day. Ague due to cold, moist and damp. A swamp near the lines very objectionable. Lines being built. Latrines paved and drained and water reservoir covered.
Camp Depupani	... L.W. 1st M. Pio- neers.	909.1	21.74	Considerable overcrowding existed in the huts.
Baxa	... Dett. 12th K. I. G. Regt.	1350.6	15.67	Drainage defective at times. Clothing thin for the climate. Quality of <i>dal</i> and rice poor. All sorts of food except the actual ration scarce at times, and the sepoys underfed themselves. Water-supply occasionally produces goitre. Sickness and mortality due to cold, damp and stormy climate and poor quality of the rations supplied to the men. New stone and iron roof hospital and two cement drains constructed. Recommended that the sepoys be compelled to purchase more food, and that they be induced to wear stockings.
Dorunda	... 12th K.I.G. Regt. of B.I.	307.5	5.81	Slight overcrowding always existed. Water-supply slightly deficient in quantity in May and first fortnight in June. Bronchitis, ague and rheumatism due to climatic causes.
Dinapore	... 13th B.I.	666.7	20.33	Latrines thoroughly renovated.
Darjeeling	... Native Drivers of No. 6 M. Battery, R. A.	1103.7	13.51	Personal cleanliness neglected, and itch due to that cause.
Gantak	... Dett. 18th B.I.	*	*	Fireplaces with chimneys placed in all the huts in the lines and additional accommodation made to relieve overcrowding.
Ditto	... Dett. 8th B.I.	*	*	A new hospital provided apart from the lines.
Benares	... 5th B. L. I.	937.3	16.74	Overcrowding lasted for a short time in the cold weather.
Fyzabad	... Hd. Qrs. 4th (P. A. V.) B. I.	904.3	15.33	None.
Do.	... 3rd B. C.	689.5	7.63	None.
Lucknow	... 9th B. I.	910.4	7.89	None.
Do.	... 10th B. I.	529.7	14.57	Personal cleanliness neglected by the young recruits. Dysentery due to errors in diet, fever to exposure to heat, and cold during the rainy season, and pneumonia to chills.
Do.	... 5th B. C.	644.5	13.01	Overcrowded during the drill season.
Cawnpore	... 4th do.	663.4	4.80	Overcrowdings lasted for a few days in February and for one or two days in November and December. Fevers and chest affections due to climatic causes. A new latrine for followers and urinals in the troop lines built.
Do.	... 6th B.L.I.	1023.4	14.64	Overcrowding lasted from 1st January to 18th March and from 21st to 24th October 1892. Dysentery due to exposure on the line of march. Urinals introduced into the lines.
Allahabad	... 2nd Q.O.B.L.I.	1141.9	6.62	Overcrowding existed throughout the year. Sickness due to situation of the lines close to land covered by the Ganges in the rainy season.

* Included with Head Quarters.

Summary of Sanitary Sheets of the three Presidencies—continued.

STATION.	Corps.	RATIO PER 1,000.		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, etc.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.	
Allahabad	... 2nd B. Lancers	690.3	12.80	The main drain running in front of lines defective. Sickness due to climatic causes. Recommendations were made for supplying water from the lines for men at works on guard duty and for making the main drain <i>pucca</i> throughout.
Bareilly	... 11th B. I. ...	583.4	10.96	Sickness due to climatic causes. Two new huts occupied in lines, two <i>pucca</i> drains made in lines and hospital latrine improved.
Do.	... 7th B. C. ...	638.1	...	None.
Almorah	... 1-3 Goorkha Rifles.	856.2	15.44	Water-supply somewhat scarce in the lines in hot months.
Sitoli	... 2-3 Goorkha Rifles.	1042.4	58.00	A public road through cantonment and an insanitary village of Pandikhola near the lines objectionable.
Lansdowne	... Depôt. 39th Goorkha Rifles.	1027.9	11.32	Ague and dysentery due to previous service in Burma and malarial and insanitary surroundings when at home on furlough. Iron movable latrines introduced instead of trenches.
Dehra Dun	... G. G.'s Body-Guard.	1794.1	25.64	Latrines for the men at Dehra Dun constructed.
Do.	... 1-2 Goorkhas	1163.6	12.26	Slight overcrowding existed during the drill season.
Do.	... 2-2 P. W. O. Goorkhas.	810.3	15.37	Water-supply of hospital unsatisfactory. Cooking places of the men in their huts objectionable. New water-supply completed for the lines.
Do.	... No. 8 B. M. Battery.	1329.9	34.65	Duty always heavy. Surroundings too much enclosed by trees and high crops. Sickness and mortality due to unavoidable conditions of service. Hospital ward and several new buildings finished in lines.
Roorkee	... Ben. Sap. and Miners.	650.8	12.62	Recommendation was made for the erection of urinals in the lines.
Meerut	... 31st P. I. ...	1314.8	33.48	Overcrowding lasted from January to 10th September 1892.
Do.	... 6th B. C. ...	611.2	6.48	Sickness due to climatic causes. Drainage improved and urinals of a better pattern adopted.
Delhi	... 36th Sikhs	1916.2	28.84	New barracks built.
Agra	... 16th B. I. ...	718.8	10.25	Overcrowding existed in the cold season.
Do.	... 21st P. I. ...	306.2	17.82	Overcrowding lasted from January to September. Personal cleanliness neglected by the Pathans. Duty heavy since arrival in Kohat on 2nd October. Malarial fevers and their <i>sequelæ</i> during the last quarter of the year, due to late and unusually heavy rainfall in the Punjab after a long dry hot season.
Do.	... R. W. 45th Sikhs	1119.6	...	Ague and dysentery probably due to rapid changes of temperature and dampness of the soil during and after the rains.
Jhansi	... 45th Sikhs ...	1447.3	10.04	Overcrowding lasted up to 27th September. Ventilation defective, doors of huts low, and no ridge ventilation. Drainage unsatisfactory. Duty heavy for a short time in October. The lines are badly planned and ventilated, and the huts too close together. Malarial fevers, bowel complaints, dysentery and diarrhoea due to dietetic errors, and bronchitis to chills.
Nowgong	... 35th Sikhs ...	1358.3	6.73	Ventilation deficient. Fresh vegetables scarce. Malarial fevers due to insufficient clothing, consequent chills, damp barracks, etc. General distribution of lime juice from 6th October to 9th December, and the wearing socks and warmer clothing at nights, etc., recommended.
Do.	... 8th B. C. ...	1063.1	6.57	Rations dear. Malarial fevers, etc., due to chills and exposure to sun, etc., on ordinary duties.
Saugor	... 1st B. C. ...	694.8	6.45	Fevers due to climatic influences. A shed erected outside hospital latrine for washing purposes.
Jubbulpore	... 1st B. I. ...	1049.7	10.06	None.
Umballa	... 10th B. Lancers	520.1	12.88	None.
Do.	... 32nd Pioneers...	866.1	25.44	Ventilation defective. Surface drains defective during very heavy rains. Personal cleanliness neglected. Water-supply insufficient on two occasions. Boils and itch due to defective personal cleanliness and pneumonia to cold. One new line of huts built double the height of the others.
Jutogh	... Native Drivers, No. 2 M. B. R. A.	750.0	6.99	None.
Do.	... Native Drivers, No. 1 M. B. R. A.	507.2	13.79	None.
Jullundur	... 14th B. Lancers.	1005.9	11.25	Roof ventilation deficient. Malarial fevers due to climatic causes. A new cook-house for hospital erected.
Do.	... 27th P. I. ...	1027.9	6.67	Private clothing of some of the men insufficient. New lines completed during the year.
Ferozepore	... 18th B. L. ...	1863.5	29.17	Overcrowding lasted from January to middle of March and from middle of October to the middle of December. Malarial fevers in the autumn months due to unusually heavy rainfall. Movable iron screens provided for the trench latrines.

Summary of Sanitary Sheets of the three Presidencies—continued.

STATION.	Corps.	RATIO PER 1,000.		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, etc.
		Admissions.	Deaths.	
Ferozepore	15th Sikhs	1451.7	15.22	None.
Do.	24th P. I.	1596.9	16.67	Sickness and mortality due to heavy rainfall during the autumn months. Hospital ventilation improved.
Mooltan	22nd P. I.	1593.2	15.56	Overcrowded during the spring months.
Do.	15th B. L.	1321.3	3.21	Ague due to unusually heavy rainfall in July and August.
Sialkot	38th Dogras	744.3	11.00	Slight overcrowding existed occasionally in the cold season. Sickness and mortality due to climate, infection, overcrowding and exposure to the sun and subsequent chill.
Do.	25th P. I.	721.1	16.85	Overcrowded throughout the year except in January, part of February and September. Sickness due to excessive heat of the summer months, and later in the year to the difference in the temperature of the nights and days and in some extent to the lengthened drought following on the excessive rainfall during the monsoon.
Do.	12th B. C.	1020.0	17.92	Sickness and mortality due to climatic causes, especially the excessive autumn rains. Regimental hospital latrine improved.
Dharmasala	2-1 Goorkha Rifles.	1174.4	14.32	Overcrowding existed during the first four months of the year. Water-supply for bathing and washing, scarce. Milk ration unsatisfactory.
Do.	1-1st Do.	1689.1	20.99	Overcrowded for a few days in April. Water-supply scarce during hot weather. Surroundings are rice fields.
Bakloh	2-4th Goorkha Rifles.	968.0	12.40	Overcrowded. Ventilation insufficient. Water-supply scanty in hot weather. The men are naturally of dirty habits. Supply of vegetables insufficient.
Do.	1-4th Do.	912.9	15.35	None.
Meean Meer	16th B. C.	684.1	28.89	None.
Do.	20th P. I.	1133.2	30.86	Malarial fevers partly due to unusually wet season, and chest affections to cold.
Do.	34th Pioneers	816.4	53.63	Ventilation too free in the cold weather. Latrines too far from the lines. Ulcers; anemia, etc., due to scurvy and pneumonia and rheumatism due to cold. New lines being built.
Rawal Pindi	33rd P. I.	1231.6	16.61	None.
Do.	30th do.	1162.7	36.04	Chest affections probably due to great variations in daily temperature and partly to influenza.
Do.	11th B. L.	919.0	8.03	Ventilation and drainage defective. Malarial fever probably due to late and heavy monsoon rains during the autumn. The city (pipe) water-supply laid down in the lines for drinking and cooking purposes.
Do.	Native Drivers of No. 9 M. B. R. A.	1160.3	7.19	None.
Do.	Native Drivers of No. 8 M. B. R. A.	1640.6	20.55	None.
Do.	Native Drivers of No. 3 M. B. R. A.	1874.1	20.55	None.
Jhelum	23rd Pioneer	733.0	11.38	Malarial fever probably due to flooding and drying of the 'Bala' beside the Jhelum after the rainy season.
Do.	19th B. L.	593.7	12.17	None.
Do.	29th P. I.	679.4	13.33	Slight overcrowding in January and February.
Nowshera	37th Dogras	1702.4	10.02	Some overcrowding always in the cold weather months. Ague due to excessive rainfall. Urinals provided both for lines and hospital.
Do.	13th B. L.	1093.0	30.65	None.
Peshawar	28th P. I.	1071.2	23.74	New urinals made. Recommended that the dry earth and trench system of conservancy should be strictly carried out.
Do.	26th do.	1044.0	22.80	None.
Do.	14th Sikhs	822.0	21.49	Malarial fevers due to excessive rainfall.
Do.	9th B. L.	1052.3	9.65	Overcrowding existed in the married quarters during the cold weather. Sickness and mortality due to chills and influenced by the excessive rainfall. Recommendations made concerning latrines and drains.
Abbottabad	1-5th Goorkha Rifles.	960.0	16.45	None.
Do.	4th Sikh Infantry.	1227.0	16.80	None.
Do.	2-5th Goorkha Rifles.	1224.6	32.01	A field close to the barracks of the left wing which is too often used as a latrine, objectionable. Sickness probably due to abnormal climatic conditions.
Do.	No. 1 (Kohat) M. Battery.	1512.3	37.19	Barracks slightly overcrowded. Itch due to dirty habits of some of the Muhammadan drivers. Ague and dysentery due to climatic causes. Latrines on the movable trench system introduced for general use.

Summary of Sanitary Sheets of the three Presidencies—continued.

STATION.	Corps.	RATIO PER 1,000		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, etc.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.	
Mardan ...	Q. O. Corps of Guides.	1270.2	20.47	The proximity of the village of Baghdada near the lines objectionable. Fever due to wet weather in August.
Kohat ...	1st P. I. ...	1691.5	34.68	Lines overcrowded in January, March, September and October. Personal cleanliness neglected by the Pathans. Clothing insufficient. In the cold weather men underfeed themselves. Vegetable supply deficient. Duty often very severe. Irrigated and polluted land at the back of lines objectionable. Malarial fevers due to irrigated land and to unusually heavy rainfall, and cholera to importation. Large permanent latrines outside and at some distance from the lines brought into use. Recommended that irrigation of land close to lines be stopped, and that city refuse be removed to a greater distance from cantonments.
Do. ...	3rd Sikhs ...	2097.5	30.07	Overcrowding at times. Ventilation defective in winter and summer. Lines close to the city wall unsatisfactory. Ague due to unusually severe rains and damp weather in the autumn. Works for a new water-supply were being carried on. The present lines have been condemned.
Do. ...	2nd P. I. ...	2252.0	25.25	Duty heavy at times. There is a very insanitary village near the lines. Fevers due to exceptional rains in Kohat and the alternations of temperature on the Samana when the regiment was on field service.
Do. ...	3 Peshawar M. Battery.	2393.6	14.29	Overcrowding lasted only for a short time in winter. Malarial fever due to irrigation round the lines and to dampness during the rains.
Do. ...	Punjab Gar. Battery.	1193.5	27.40	Water contains excess of lime salts. Irrigated lands and graveyards surround the station on all sides. Sickness and mortality due chiefly to malaria and the cold 'Hangu' breeze.
Do. ...	W. 19th B. L. ...	1708.3	14.42	Drainage insufficient during heavy rains. Water contains too much lime salts. Graveyards too near lines and parade grounds, and proximity of irrigated land objectionable.
Do. ...	Hd. Qrs., 5th P. C.	2289.6	23.57	Slightly overcrowded during February and March. Drainage insufficient during heavy rains. Water contains too much lime salts. Graveyards too near lines and parade grounds. Malaria fevers due to great variations in temperature, 'Hangu' breeze and piercing dry wind which blows night and morning.
Edwardesabad ...	6th P. I. ...	2145.8	42.33	Slightly overcrowded during January and February. Drainage defective during heavy rains. Duty very severe. Water hard and contains lime salts. Insanitary villages, rank cultivation and irrigation near the lines very objectionable. Sickness and mortality due to variations in temperature, severe duties, dietetic errors and bad surroundings.
Do. ...	4th do. ...	2131.1	37.83	Overcrowding lasted from 1st January to 15th March and from 15th October to 15th November. Ventilation of one barrack insufficient. Drainage defective during heavy rainfall. Duty very heavy. Water very hard. Surroundings objectionable. Sickness and mortality due to heavy rain followed by drought, cold and great diurnal range of atmospheric temperature, heavy night duties and bad surroundings. Recommended that more barrack accommodation be provided; that the defective ventilation of the barrack be improved, and that steps be taken to render the night duty less severe.
Do. ...	No. 4 Hazara M. Battery.	2394.9	4.48	Drainage insufficient in very wet weather. Water very hard. There is much cultivation immediately around the station; and the latter and the vicinity are much intersected by water-channels for irrigation purposes. Sickness and mortality due to heavy rain followed by drought, cold and great diurnal range of temperature and probably to bad surroundings.
Do. ...	R. W. 5th P. C.	1791.9	32.73	Ventilation somewhat insufficient: drainage defective in very wet weather. Water hard. There is a great deal of cultivation immediately around the station; and the latter and its vicinity are much intersected by water-channels for irrigation purposes. Sickness and mortality due to heavy rain followed by drought, cold and great diurnal range of temperature and to some extent to bad surroundings.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	3rd P. C. ...	1200.9	29.52	Ventilation imperfect: doors on one side only, and a small opening near the roof on the other. Malarial fevers due to excessive rainfall in August.

Summary of Sanitary Sheets of the three Presidencies—continued.

STATION.	Corps.	RATIO PER 1,000		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, etc.
		Admissions.	Deaths.	
Dera Ismail Khan ...	2nd Sikh Infy.	1733·3	31·32	Water-supply of Tatta Camp contained much mineral matter (chlorides, sulphates of lime) and was to some extent polluted by Powindahs in the Gumal Pass. Country around cantonments irrigated. Station close to bed of Indus. Malarial fevers due to heavy and late autumnal rainfall. Chest diseases due to chills and sporadic cholera and dysentery due to bad water-supply at outposts.
Do. ...	5th P. Infy. ...	1727·8	17·66	Water hard at Dera Ismail Khan and bad at Murtaza and Khajuri Kach. Sickness and mortality chiefly due to climatic causes and exposure to cold on service.
Do. ...	7th B. M. Battery	2816·0	34·63	Drainage defective; water hard. Fever due to unusually high floods in July and August.
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	1st P. C. ...	1208·2	22·51	Drainage defective. Sickness due to high subsoil water level and bad drainage.
Do. ...	1st Sikh Infy. ...	1686·2	22·40	Sickness and mortality due to malaria and cold.
Rajanpur ...	2nd P. C. ...	2288·9	33·03	Lines overcrowded. Water saline all over country. Malarial fevers due to climatic causes. Recommended that men should wear socks.
Agar ...	2nd C. I. Horse	900·8	4·81	None.
Goona ...	1st do. ...	532·7	3·22	Malarial fevers due to variations in temperature. Recommendation was made for the introduction of a regular system of conservancy.
Sirdarpore	Malwa Bhil Corps	552·2	16·95	Pulmonary affections due to epidemic influenza.
Kherwara	Meywar do. ...	782·0	16·28	Lines occasionally overcrowded. Duty rather heavy. Sickness due to abnormal rainfall.
Erinpura	Erinpura Irregular Force.	1039·8	9·21	Slightly over crowded. Ventilation too free. Vegetables occasionally scarce. Sickness due to early hot weather and excessive and prolonged rains. Good roads and proper flushing drains constructed. Recommended that Sheogunge should be put under proper medical supervision, being a source of danger to cantonment.
Sehore ...	Bhopal Bn. ...	701·2	6·56	None.
Deoli ...	Deoli Ir. Force	918·0	17·34	Slight overcrowding existed from 4th February to 14th March. Water-supply was scanty until the middle of July. Sickness and mortality due to climatic causes and excessive rainfall. Conservancy arrangements of the cavalry lines improved. Latrines of an improved pattern erected in the married men's quarters and all latrines removed from unmarried men's quarters.
Ajmere ...	Merwara Bn. ...	656·0	7·03	Vegetables scarce. The lines are in the proximity of a large native city. Ague and remittent fevers due to excessive rainfall, rheumatism due to cold and conjunctivitis due to cooking in confined spaces. Recommended that the men be ordered to eat vegetables whenever procurable.
Loralai ...	No 2. D. M. B.	1289·7	8·37	Overcrowding lasted for a short time.
Do. ...	3rd Belooch Bn.	1144·3	6·15	Overcrowded for short periods occasionally. Vegetables scarce and expensive. Malarial fevers due to variations in temperature during the hot months and in the autumn. During the prevalence of malarial fever prophylactic issue of quinine and arsenic to the whole of the men was made regularly and meat ration issued to the men on payment.
Do. ...	17th B. C. ...	1124·0	14·56	Overcrowding to a slight extent. Fresh vegetables deficient at times. Sickness and mortality due to malaria and cold.
Sibi ...	26th Belooch, Bo. I.	1400·0	...	Water supplied from open tanks. Venereal due to want of preventive measures.
Quetta	6th Bo. C. ...	1150·6	12·94	Surface drainage in several parts of lines often defective. Clothing insufficient for cold season. Water-supply very indifferent at Sibi. Sickness chiefly due to malaria and mortality from pneumonia due to exposure to cold in cold season after heavy rainfall. Erection of lavatories recommended.
Do. ...	4th Bo. Rifles ...	1545·9	21·52	Surface drainage very defective during heavy rain. Sickness in September due to the ground being broken up for repairs to barracks during the unhealthy season.
Do. ...	Native Drivers, 5th M. Battery, R. A.	1485·1	...	Sickness probably due to filth pits and refuse ground being to windward.
Do. ...	24th Belooch Regt.	1386·2	10·38	Slight overcrowding lasted from August to December. Surface drainage defective during heavy rain and the lines very muddy. Personal cleanliness neglected by the recruits. Sickness due to climatic causes. Preparations made to renovate the old barracks.
Pishin ...	2nd P. W. O. Regt., Bo. I. Grenadiers.	1530·1	30·69	Ventilation defective, <i>vis.</i> , round holes cut in the walls of the barracks. Drainage of surface water off the ground inside the fort defective. Water-supply brought by a channel running close to the road for

Summary of Sanitary Sheets of the three Presidencies—continued.

STATION.	Corps.	RATIO PER 1,000.		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, etc.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.	
Fort Sandeman	... W. 5th Bo. C.	1718.5	24.66	many miles, liable to surface contamination. Dysentery probably due to improperly-cooked food and chills, ague due to chills, increased subsoil moisture, and in September and October to great heat, debility to climatic causes, and respiratory diseases chiefly due to cold climate. Corrugated iron latrines substituted for the permanent mud ones, and, with the exception of three, placed outside the fort; filth pits changed to a better site; water-supply piped through part of its course, and filter beds constructed. To get the water-supply for drinking purposes from a <i>karez</i> north-west of the fort recommended.
Do.	... 19th P. I.	1127.1	22.94	Overcrowding lasted during the whole year. Vegetables scarce. Sickness and mortality due to climatic and local malarial conditions.
Murtaza	... W. 3rd P. C.	1654.3	...	Overcrowded during the whole year. Vegetables scarce. Malaria due to local climatic causes, and respiratory diseases to excessive cold.
Chaman	... 40th Pathan B. I.	1024.9	14.07	Duty occasionally heavy. Water-supply not very good. Surroundings too much irrigated. Sickness and mortality due to bad drinking water and heavy rainfall in August.
Camp Jatta	... W. 2nd P. C.	2911.4	...	Chest complaints and ague due to chill, to men being careless about clothing, and to rapid and great variations of temperature. Hospital enlarged; old latrines inside fort removed and Horbury's pattern substituted for them.
BOMBAY TROOPS				
Khormaksar	... Aden Troop	4080.5	10.10	Water-supply polluted by Powindahs up the stream. Malarial fever due to heavy late rainfall, and dysentery due to unpreventable pollution of water-supply by passing Powindahs and to large diurnal variation in temperature during the earlier winter months.
Jacobabad	... 7th Bo. Lancers	1130.6	24.59	None.
Hyderabad	... 29th Bo. I.	1004.1	14.83	Ventilation inefficient in some of the quarters. Water-supply bad. Most of the wells contain a large amount of salts. Lines are situated very close to the bazar. Sickness due to great length of the hot season and the proximity of land saturated with water for irrigation of the crops.
Kurrachee	... 27th Bo. L. I.	1253.9	13.50	Malarial fever (ague) due to drying up of the land after the great flooding of the country around from the unprecedented overflow of the river Indus.
Bhuj	... 17th Bo. I.	1596.8	22.76	Sickness due to chill and exposure.
Rajkot	... 23rd Bo. Rifles	1570.4	12.35	Sickness and mortality due to malarial poisoning and exposure to cold.
Deesa	... 3rd Bo. C.	1133.3	8.32	Lines overcrowded during October and November. Ague due to late and excessive rainfall.
Do.	... 14th Bo. I.	1207.5	11.08	Conjunctivitis due to glare of sun and irritation from dust and wind. A better system for removal of the refuse bath water introduced during the year.
Ahmedabad	... 22nd Bo. I.	1297.0	21.25	Little variety of fresh vegetables in hot months. Ague due to climatic causes. A hot sun acting on moist decaying vegetation; dysentery and diarrhoea due to chill and dietetic errors; and conjunctivitis due to glare of the sun and irritation of wind and sand.
Baroda	... 1st Bo. Grenadiers.	1299.1	9.88	No ridge ventilation. Drainage for surface water defective. Lines too close to Sudder Bazar. Malarial fevers, dysentery and respiratory diseases due to the amount of subsoil water after the rains and to large amount of decomposing vegetation together with difference in night and day temperature. Lines partially re-roofed.
Nusseerabad	... 20th Bo. I.	1664.6	13.46	Ventilation defective: no windows of the huts and the doors too low. Drainage insufficient at the north-east end of lines. Vegetables somewhat scarce at times. Sickness and mortality chiefly due to malaria and chills in the cold months when the temperature varies many degrees. <i>Pendals</i> in lines partly rebuilt; floor of hospital latrine asphalted; wire fencing placed round the hospital; and drainage improved.
Neemuch	... 1st Bo. L.	804.4	8.03	Water-supply scanty for a time.
Do.	... 26th Bo. I.	695.5	9.38	Overcrowded owing to the old lines being in course of demolition. Night latrines wanted near the lines. Water-supply ran dry in hot weather. Sickness due to malarial causes and heavy rainfall. Surface drainage of lines improved and urinals erected. Erection of night latrines recommended.
				Ventilation defective—only by doors. Drainage somewhat deficient. No masonry-built drains—only dug-surface drains. Ague due to effects of climate and chills.

Summary of Sanitary Sheets of the three Presidencies—continued.

STATION.	Corps.	RATIO PER 1000		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, etc.
		Admissions.	Deaths.	
Neemuch ...	L. W. 20th Bo. I.	1850'0	48'78	Ventilation defective—only by doors. Latrines for night use ought to be near the lines. Private clothing very insufficient. Sickness due to chill from deficient clothing acting on bodies, insufficiently fed.
Mhow ...	9th Bo. I. ...	670'0	8'76	Family quarters overcrowded. Malarial fever and pneumonia due to excessive rainfall.
Do. ...	19th Bo. I. ...	698'3	6'18	Drainage insufficient. Sickness and mortality due to climatic conditions.
Bombay ...	5th Bo. L. I. ...	699'1	9'80	Fresh vegetables expensive. Meat and fish market and the Municipal drainage pumping place near the lines from which smells come, objectionable. Sickness and mortality due to climate, exposure to cold and damp, and errors in diet. Drains in hospital servants' quarters improved. Recommended that the latrine be altered so as to prevent the danger of children being drowned in the drain.
Bombay ...	Govr.'s Body-Guard.	1212'1	...	Sickness principally due to variations in climate acting on constitutions readily susceptible to malaria. Conservancy arrangements improved. The prickly pear hedge near the followers' lines removed, and wire fencing substituted.
Do. ...	21st Bo. I. ...	1100'3	12'30	Some of the dwellings overcrowded. In the north the lines are in too close proximity to some houses occupied by bazar people, and a large and old cemetery adjoins the same. Sickness due to climatic causes and malaria.
Ahmednagar ...	8th Bo. I. ...	705'9	3'65	Ventilation insufficient. Sickness due to climatic causes. Recommendations were made on various matters regarding improvement of the lines, latrines, diet, etc.
Sirur ...	4th Bo. C. ...	391'0	9'66	Lines are too near the native town. Sickness due to climatic influences and to exigencies of cavalry service. Latrines made <i>pucca</i> .
Poona ...	2nd Bo. L. ...	1036'4	12'86	Sugar cultivation near the lines objectionable. Malarial fevers probably due to unusually heavy rainfall and growth of unhealthy crops in the immediate vicinity of the hospital and lines. Recommended that sugarcane cultivation within a mile of the lines should be stopped, and to avoid chills by parading after 7-30 during the cold weather.
Do. ...	10th Bo. L. I. ...	806'4	9'83	Ventilation and lighting of huts defective. The school-room is too near the latrines. Ague chiefly due to heavy rainfall. No. 2 ward and its verandah made <i>pucca</i> , stone-paved; children's latrines in lines done away with; recommended that the school room too near the latrines should be removed.
Do. ...	25th Bo. Rifles	709'4	7'36	Fever due to malaria. Dooly bearers and ward orderlies' quarters rebuilt. Recommendations were made to rebuild the hospital assistants' quarters and to supply Horbury's latrines in place of present ones.
Do. ...	13th Bo. I. ...	1202'7	9'79	Ventilation and drains in line bazar defective. The large regimental bazar is insanitary and a source of danger. Malaria due to climatic causes. A large covered iron tank for drinking water with 16 service cocks erected in a convenient place in the lines. Recommended that the line bazar drains be made <i>pucca</i> .
Kirkee ...	Bo. Sap. and Miners.	794'5	11'17	Water should be delivered from a covered cistern and not from open cisterns. Sickness due to malaria and climate. Recommended that the potable water be supplied by taps from a covered cistern, that certain latrines be paved with stones and that when funds are available, zinc latrines with stone pavement be introduced in place of these latrines.
Satara ...	3rd Bo. I. ...	638'9	1'22	New latrines built.
Aden ...	16th Bo. I. ...	2321'0	15'97	Ague, dysentery, diarrhoea, rheumatism and chest complaints due to exposure to the variable winds and temperature. New lines completed and occupied. New latrines with stone-paved floor provided and the old ones pulled down.
HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.				
Ellichpur ...	1st Infy. H. C.	572'4	7'13	None.
Do. ...	No. 3, F. Battery do.	825'2	27'03	None.
Aurangabad ...	5th Infy. H. C.	402'3	11'90	Water-supply scanty in the hot weather, obtained chiefly from "Jeeras" in the neighbouring nullas and very impure. Sickness and mortality due to malaria and climatic changes.

Summary of Sanitary Sheets of the three Presidencies—continued.

STATION.	Corps.	RATIO PER 1,000.		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, etc.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.	
Aurangabad	4th Infy. H. C.	431.7	15.38	Ventilation insufficient in temporary huts. Sick- ness chiefly due to importation and climatic changes.
Do.	1st F. Battery do.	783.5	18.87	Water-supply from wells in the lines very scanty in the hot weather, and procured outside canton- ment limits; the source however is polluted by burials in the vicinity. Sickness and mortality chiefly due to exposure on duty. Public latrines built for the use of single men and followers.
Do.	1st R. Lancers do.	691.1	7.39	None.
Jalna	2nd Infy. do.	1158.2	11.93	None.
Hingoli	3rd Lancers do.	1004.1	5.47	None.
Do.	No. 4 F. Battery	1350.0	...	None.
Do.	3rd Infy. do.	842.2	6.04	Water-supply deficient in the hot weather.
Bolarum	6th Do. do.	430.7	2.33	Ventilation defective—by doors only. A small native village outside cantonments and close to the lines objectionable. Sickness chiefly due to malaria and to sudden changes in the temperature of the air during the monsoon and cold weather.
Do.	4th Lancers H. C.	733.2	3.69	Personal cleanliness neglected by the Sikhs. Provi- sions dear. Surroundings low ground with wet cultivation on the west.
Do.	No. 2 F. Battery H. C.	561.9	26.79	The drains connect with those of the bazar which are defective. Provisions dear during the greater part of the year.
Mominabad	2nd Lancers H. C.	550.6	1.83	Personal cleanliness neglected by the Sikhs. Ague pro- bably due to great differences in temperature during the 24 hours. The private latrines were being improved.
MADRAS TROOPS.				
Secunderabad	16th M. I.	1114.5	22.30	Men underclothe and underfeed themselves. Water- supply deficient in hot weather. A long valley on the east of the lines given up to paddy cultivation, and northern shore of the Hossain Sagar tank, on the south, a marsh in the rains. Ague due to predis- position acquired in Burma and to exposed position of the lines and the marshy tracts on the east, south and south-west. Recommended that the lines be moved to the eastern or protected slope.
Do.	21st M. I. Pioneers.	857.1	14.29	None.
Do.	1st M. Lancers	397.2	1.63	New barracks and quarters were being built.
Do.	26th M. I.	1259.4	34.40	Huts small in size and not according to regulation. Duty occasionally heavy. Water-supply deficient in the hot weather.
Do.	Native Details	...	...	None.
Do.	15th M. I.	637.1	6.02	Ague, pneumonia, hepatitis and catarrhal dysentery due to great and sudden variations of temperature.
Do.	Det., Q. O. Sap. and Miners.	*	*	New huts were under construction.
Kamptee	12th B. O. I.	851.4	8.73	Ague due to climatic causes, and boils due to change to the great heat of Kamptee after the cold of Quetta. Solitary cells improved. The building of two additional <i>pendals</i> commenced.
Sambalpur	R. W. 7th Bo. I.	553.3	11.98	The drains are V shaped, and the slabs of stone lining them are broken in places and allow percolation of water into the ground. Flour contains a large percentage of grit. During the rains the ground about 100 yards to the west of the lines becomes a swamp. Rice fields are numerous about 300 yards to the west. Ague due to poison generated in surrounding rice fields, and dysentery probably due to drinking tank water when away from the lines. New latrines erected, and sewage instead of being trenched, as formerly, close to the lines is now removed to a considerable distance.
Raipur	L. W. (Hd. Qrs.) 7th Bo. I.	683.6	8.21	Ague, dysentery, diarrhoea, rheumatism, etc., due to dampness rising from the numerous tanks surround- ing the cantonment.
Cuttack	L. W., 19th M. I.	924.6	7.79	Ague contracted in Burma, and diarrhoea and dysen- tery due to chill and other climatic peculiarities. The old huts demolished, and the greater portion of the detachment transferred to new blocks. Re- commended that the bachelors in the lines be trans- ferred to new blocks available for them.
Berhampur	19th M. I.	723.8	43.88	Lines adjoin an insanitary native <i>bazar</i> . Recom- mended that the amount of animal food supplied at Recruits' mess be increased.

* Included with Head Quarters.

Summary of Sanitary Sheets of the three Presidencies—continued.

STATION.	Corps.	RATIO PER 1,000		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, etc.	
		Admissions.	Deaths.		
Vizianagram	9th M. I.	436.5	38.51	Married men's huts slightly overcrowded. Ventilation defective; huts low with only a door in front. Water-supply scarce owing to failure of the monsoon. Sickness chiefly due to climatic influences.	
Belgaum	30th M. I.	58.0	...	No pucca drains.	
Do.	2nd M. I.	518.1	7.76	None.	
Bellary	14th M. I.	602.5	31.10	Ventilation defective. Drainage bad, no masonry drains. Drainage carried only by surface channel along side of the streets. Family latrine arrangements defective. Well water insufficient in early part of the year owing to failure of monsoon in the previous year. Sickness and mortality due to malaria and climatic influences, defective drainage of the lines and insanitary and unwholesome state of the huts. Recommendations were made regarding drainage of the lines, cleanliness and use of dry earth in private latrines and construction of new in place of present old and insanitary lines.	
Do.	3rd M. L.	538.9	13.05	Lines too close to the <i>basar</i> . Cholera due to pollution of water-supply from the tanks after the monsoon; and ague, conjunctivitis and pneumonia due to climatic causes.	
Do.	Wings and Hd. Qrs., 29th M. I.	367.3	9.01	Ventilation defective. Ague due to climate and rheumatism contracted from the camps of Cannanore.	
Madras	Bodyguard	798.0	19.42	Sickness due to chills and climatic changes.	
Do.	27th M. I.	578.6	7.52	Married quarters with children overcrowded. Ventilation defective—only by a small door. Fall of drainage insufficient. Surroundings unsatisfactory, too close to <i>basar</i> . Sickness and mortality due to climatic causes.	
Perambore	Lines,	6th M. I.	295.6	9.63	Ventilation of the huts defective. Sickness due to exposure to cold wind, and wet, the result of an unusually heavy monsoon.
Madras.					
Saint Thomas' Mount	Regl. Hospl.	...	...	None.
Pallaveram	M. I. Depot	...	...	Some of the huts overcrowded; ventilation defective.
Do.	E. A. V. Coy.	...	...	None.
Camp Do.	31st M. L. I.	37.0	39.30	None.	
Vizagapatam	E. I. V. Coy.	...	...	None.
Do.	Regl. Hospl.	...	...	None.
Vellore	Do.	...	...	Ventilation of the huts defective. No pucca or masonry drains. Sickness and mortality due to climate and incidental hardships of field and foreign service in Burma. The conservancy of the lines and their immediate neighbourhood improved.
Bangalore	Hd. Qrs., 4th M. Pioneers.	848.0	27.69	Ventilation defective, no windows or other means of ventilation.	
Do.	8th M. I.	467.2	12.09	Overcrowded. Ventilation defective, no windows. Sickness due to climatic peculiarities and exposure.	
Do.	Q. O. Sap. and Miners.	1088.1	25.08	None.	
Do.	13th M. I.	539.4	5.97	Sickness and mortality due to malaria, exposure to cold and wet and contagion.	
Do.	2nd M. Lancers.	478.7	7.42	Men are allowed to live in <i>basar</i> , and the ventilation of the huts defective.	
Mangalore	7th M. I.	577.2	15.56	None.	
Do.	R. W. 7th M. I.	486.1	...	Overcrowding existed to a great extent in family barracks. Ventilation quite insufficient, by one door only. Personal cleanliness neglected.	
Cannanore	Hd. Qrs., 29th M. I.	253.5	3.94	Huts overcrowded. Ague due to climate, and dysentery probably due to men getting wet in the rains and not changing their wet clothing quickly, or wearing damp clothes. Recommended that woollen socks with well fitting boots be worn.	
Quilon	17th M. I.	446.6	2.44	Ventilation of all native huts defective. Cultivation (paddy fields) too near to the north of the lines, and surrounds the majority of the officers' bungalows. At Trichore the native town adjoins the lines. Diarrhoea and rheumatism due to heavy rainfall.	
Trichinopoly	3rd M. L. I.	315.0	4.85	Lines overcrowded. Ventilation unsatisfactory. No pucca drains in the lines. Private latrines improved and new windows for the unmarried men's quarters provided.	
Do.	1st M. Pioneers	736.8	32.45	The main drain of the lines defective. There are some paddy fields quite close to the lines. Sickness and mortality due to residence at Nichuguard at the foot of Naga Hills in Assam, the nature of work on which the regiment was employed, i.e., jungle cutting and road making, exposure to heavy and continuous rain on the return march and want of proper food and well protected rest camps.	

Summary of Sanitary Sheets of the three Presidencies—concluded.

STATION.	Corps.	RATIO PER 1,000		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, etc.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.	
Rangoon	5th M. I.	1821.7	56.28	Slight overcrowding in November for a short time. Personal cleanliness neglected during the rainy season. Sickness and mortality due to conditions of service, i.e., unhealthy climate, bad food, bad water, insufficient clothing and indifferent accommodation.
Do.	24th M. I.	593.6	21.07	No masonry drain and no bathing tank. Meat and provisions generally expensive. Sickness mostly due to supply of inferior rice.
Moulmein	11th M. I.	1008.0	80.37	Mutton not frequently used owing to high price. Malaria due to exposure to wet and cold when on column duty.
Toungoo	20th M. I.	1879.3	42.15	None.
Mandalay	B. Sap. and Miners.	1345.6	17.75	None.
Do.	N. Drivers of No. 7 M. Battery, R. A.	1456.4	33.56	A scheme for the rebuilding of barracks and out-houses was under consideration.
Pakokku	28th M. I.	1378.4	79.89	Ventilation too free in the cold weather. No drainage. Barma rations defective in nitrogenous food and vegetables and too monotonous. Well water brackish and bad, and river water when in flood, full of earthy sediment. Sickness and mortality exclusively due to malarious and unhealthy outposts of No. 3 Stockade.
Myingyan	7th (D. C. O.) B. I.	902.8	28.30	Slight overcrowding for about a fortnight. Atta supplied at Mindat Sakan outpost very bad. Duty very heavy at some of the outposts. River water used for all purposes contains mud and sand and unfit for drinking unless filtered. The town and civil lines to windward are in a very insanitary state. Sickness and mortality due to climate, impure drinking water, hard work at outposts and bad atta. New latrines reconstructed so as to suit the dry-earth system and a new hospital and out-offices built.
Wuntho	23rd M. L. I.	2942.9	118.89	Continuous overcrowding. Personal cleanliness neglected in cold weather. Duty occasionally heavy for a short period. Shallow well water doubtful. Surroundings are hilly and covered by dense jungle. All low-lying ground swampy during rains. Mutton and rum issued to men twice weekly on payment.
Fort Dufferin	30th (5th B. B.) M. I.	1174.4	15.89	Warm clothing insufficient in cold weather. Diet contains no special antiscorbutic ingredients.
Ditto	25th M. I.	579.2	6.18	The diet contains too great a proportion of carbon. A larger proportion of nitrogenous food (milk, eggs, meat, etc.) required. Malarial fevers due to want of subsoil drainage.
Maymyo	10th M. I.	1672.8	36.25	Duty very arduous. Sickness due to malaria. A pucca latrine on the dry-earth system for the hospital, a ward for infectious diseases and a ward for sick followers built during the year.
Bhamo	33rd M. I.	1255.7	59.72	Latrine accommodation insufficient. Clothing insufficient during cold weather. Atta supplied at first of inferior quality but latterly improved. Meat ration deficient. Ague and malarial diseases during rains probably due to malarious emanations, and bronchial affections due to cold weather. Drainage improved.
Do.	No. 5, Bo. M. Battery.	2064.0	22.94	None.
Do.	No. 6, Do.	914.9	24.04	None.
Meiktila	32nd M. I. (4th B. B.)	697.7	12.36	Some overcrowding existed. Water always doubtful and decidedly bad during the rains. Sickness and mortality due mainly to malaria contracted in other places. Introduction of another system of conservancy recommended.
Fort Stedman	22nd M. I.	1189.1	40.05	Ventilation often too free. Escort duty heavy. Well water indifferent at Bompon. Sickness due to exposure to malarial influences in the Shan States. Shelter trench and movable latrine system started at Fort Stedman. Drainage improved.
Falam	39th B. I.	3132.1	32.57	Hospital overcrowded in August and September. Ventilation too free. Drainage defective during rains. Diet poor in quality. Water hard. Duty heavy. Surroundings unhealthy. Malaria and rheumatism due to climatic causes.
Haka	12th (2nd B. B.) M. I.	1790.2	45.69	Sickness due to defective accommodation and want of warming arrangements. Recommended that the hospital and barracks be suitably warmed.
Chin Hills	R. W. 4th M. Pioneers.	1421.5	5.85	Fevers due to road-making when jungle was cut and new earth turned up.
Port Blair	L. W. 11th M. I.	628.8	...	Lines overcrowded during the whole period the wing was stationed at Port Blair. New roof provided to the hospital, and latrines put in thorough repair.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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SECTION IV. JAILS OF INDIA.

93. There was an increase, as shown in the subjoined table, of the average jail population in 1892. Influenza, malaria, and cholera being prevalent, there was increased sickness and mortality. Mortality from dysentery was much increased.

Statement showing the sickness and mortality among the prisoners of India during 1877-81, 1881-90, 1882-91, 1891 and 1892.

YEAR.	Average Annual Strength.	RATIO PER 1,000.				
		Admissions into hospital.	Constantly sick.	DEATHS FROM		
				Cholera.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	All Causes.
1877-81 . . .	112,670	1,189	45	4.48	24.97	63.01
1881-90 . . .	89,978	1,113	39	2.91	11.72	34.96
1882-91 . . .	89,642	1,093	38	2.91	10.77	33.61
1891* . . .	101,019	1,043	37	3.09	8.42	31.89
1892* . . .	103,159	1,186	41	4.73	9.77	36.83
* Including the Subsidary Jails . . .	104,435	1,046	37	...	...	31.50
* Including the Subsidary Jails . . .	106,739	1,180	41	...	...	36.43

The chief causes of admission were ague, dysentery, abscess, diarrhoea, and influenza. Among the diseases with raised admission rates were influenza, cholera, malarial fevers, debility, pneumonia, bowel complaints, and abscess. Among those from which admission rates were lower were simple continued fever, respiratory diseases other than pneumonia, eye diseases, and entozoa. Ague caused 42 per cent. of the total sickness, and bowel complaints 15 per cent.

The chief causes of death were dysentery, pneumonia, and cholera. Among the diseases which caused increased mortality were dysentery, debility, cholera, enteric fever, nervous diseases, and pneumonia. Among those from which mortality was lessened were "other fevers," diarrhoea, and injuries. Dysentery caused 21 per cent. of the total deaths, pneumonia 15 per cent., and cholera 13 per cent.

Proportion of prisoners in population.

94. The following statement shows for each administration the proportion of prisoners in 10,000 of the population :—

Ratio of prisoners per 10,000 of population in each of nine administrations for 1891 and 1892 (Andamans excluded).

ADMINISTRATIONS.	Period.	General population according to census of 1891.	PRISONERS.		
			Average number.*	Proportion per 10,000 of population.	Deaths per mille of average strength.*
Burma	{ 1891 } { 1892 }	7,605,560	{ 11,444 } { 11,844 }	15'0 15'6	30'23 33'10
Assam	{ 1891 } { 1892 }		{ 1,322 } { 1,290 }	2'4 2'4	63'54 58'91
Bengal	{ 1891 } { 1892 }	71,346,987	{ 15,917 } { 17,178 }	2'2 2'4	30'97 37'32
N.-W. P. and Oudh	{ 1891 } { 1892 }		{ 28,268 } { 27,505 }	6'0 5'9	27'63 29'19
Punjab	{ 1891 } { 1892 }	20,866,847	{ 12,439 } { 12,853 }	6'0 6'2	28'38 30'19
Bombay	{ 1891 } { 1892 }	18,901,123	{ 7,543 } { 7,552 }	4'0 4'0	32'48 36'94
Berar	{ 1891 } { 1892 }	2,897,491	{ 1,065 } { 1,224 }	3'7 4'2	11'27 17'16
Central Provinces	{ 1891 } { 1892 }	10,784,294	{ 4,675 } { 4,716 }	4'3 4'4	30'37 44'95
Madras	{ 1891 } { 1892 }	35,630,440	{ 9,779 } { 11,095 }	2'7 3'1	35'08 45'43

* Including subsidiary jails.

95. An explanation has been given in Section II, paragraph 3, with regard to decennial statistics. In the case of jails the statistics of India as a whole are not available before 1877. The comparison of decennia must in this case therefore be confined to the "Bengal Presidency", which comprises the administrations of Assam, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces. The following tables compare the decennium 1881-90 with the decennium 1870-79, and also with the decennium 1867-76, which, of course, partially overlaps 1870-79.

JAILS OF THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.

ADMISSIONS FROM	1881-90.	1870-79.	1867-76.
Ague (a)	458	451	417
Dysentery	112	110	103
Diarrhoea	100	95	90
Respiratory diseases (b)	46	41	37
Anæmia and debility	28	19	14
Spleen diseases	9	8	8
Phthisis pulmonalis	5	4	4
Cholera	5	8	8
Scurvy	3	4	3
Hepatitis (c)	1	1	1
TOTAL FROM ALL CAUSES	1,088	1,046	1,000
CONSTANTLY SICK PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH	36	34	31

(a) Including Febricula up to 1885 inclusive.

(b) Including Tonsillitis and sorethroat from 1867 up to 1885 inclusive.

(c) Including Hypertrophy and Simple enlargement of the liver from 1867 up to 1885 inclusive.

Died per 1,000 of Strength.

DEATHS FROM	1881-90.	1870-79.	1867-76.
Dysentery	8.37	13.03	15.58*
Respiratory diseases	6.83	6.25	4.81
Diarrhœa	4.80	5.46	†
Cholera	2.99	3.63	3.42
Anæmia and Debility	2.24	2.89	2.20
Phthisis pulmonalis	2.16	2.43	2.19
Ague . . . . .	.93	1.82	†
Spleen diseases . . . . .	.26	.36	.39
Hepatitis . . . . .	.19	.15	.17
Scurvy . . . . .	.11	.12	.09
TOTAL FROM ALL CAUSES	36.41	45.77	38.63

* Including diarrhœa. † Included in dysentery. ‡ Not separated from other fevers.

In reading these tables attention must be paid to the foot-notes. There has been an improvement in the general death-rate, and in the death-rate from all the diseases shown in the table, except respiratory diseases and hepatitis; and, as far as is known, this improvement may be put down to increased attention to sanitation. At the same time the constantly sick-rate and the general admission-rate have risen, as also the admission rates from all the diseases given, except cholera and scurvy. This curious result might be due to increase of non-fatal diseases, but may, not improbably, be owing to greater care taken to admit sick men into hospital, instead of treating large numbers of them as out-patients. This latter explanation rather gains support from the fact of cholera forming an exception, as just noted; as prisoners suffering from cholera are not likely ever to have been treated as out-patients.

96. The tables for 1882-91 will be found after the annual tables belonging to this section. The system of numbering adopted, and other matters concerning them, have been explained in Section II, paragraph 4. At the foot of Table 15 the ratios for India of some of the chief diseases have been given year by year for convenience of reference. Extracts from these decennial tables will be found in most of the minor tables throughout this section.

97. In Table XV the various jail administrations of India may be compared in respect of mortality; and the following shows the proportion in which some of the principal diseases entered into the composition of a hundred deaths in each administration:—

CAUSES OF DEATH.	COMPOSITION OF 100 DEATHS.									
	Andamans.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Prov., Punjab and Oudh.	Punjab.	Bombay.	Benar.	Central Provinces.	Madras.
Cholera . . . . .	...	27.3	16.2	10.9	5.1	7.5	2.6	...	21.7	38.2
Fevers	14.4	6.1	4.4	10.7	6.6	7.7	10.7	...	4.7	1.9
Pneumonia	11.4	10.7	11.8	14.4	14.7	38.1	24.6	4.8	10.4	3.4
Dysentery and Diarrhœa	39.8	18.9	33.8	30.4	21.1	18.6	23.9	23.8	28.8	27.1
Tubercle of the lungs . . . . .	...	7.9	...	5.1	6.6	5.9	.4	4.8	.5	3.2
Anæmia and Debility	10.5	3.6	4.4	3.8	8.5	1.5	10.3	...	7.5	3.2
ALL CAUSES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In Table XV it is seen that the Andamans had the highest mortality from remittent fever, respiratory diseases other than pneumonia, dysentery, and debility, and, as usual, no cholera; Burma the highest mortality from tubercle of the lungs; Assam the highest mortality from small-pox, diarrhoea, spleen diseases, and all causes, and no deaths from tubercle of the lungs or scurvy; Bengal the highest mortality from ague; the Punjab the highest mortality from heatstroke, pneumonia, and sloughing; Bombay the highest mortality from simple continued fever, and scurvy; Berar the highest mortality from nervous diseases, circulatory diseases, and injuries, and no deaths from cholera, fevers, scurvy or debility; the Central Provinces the highest mortality from "other fevers," and urinary diseases; Madras the highest mortality from cholera and enteric fever, and the lowest from pneumonia.

98. In the Andamans the health of the prisoners was worse than in the preceding year, this being due to influenza and increased malaria following the great cyclone of the preceding November.

Andamans.

Convict Settlement, Andamans.

YEAR.	Average Annual Strength.	RATIO PER MILLE.				
		Admissions.	Constantly sick.	DEATHS FROM		
				Cholera.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	All Causes.
1881-90 . . .	11,766	1,808	65	None.	7.63	29.31
1882-91 . . .	11,801	1,739	61		7.38	28.72
1891	11,576	1,588	59		13.05	41.47
1892	11,047	1,764	60		20.19	50.78

The chief causes of admission were ague, dysentery, respiratory diseases other than pneumonia, and abscess etc. The admission rates from influenza, malarial fevers, respiratory diseases, bowel complaints, debility, and scurvy were raised; while those from tubercle of the lungs, spleen diseases, and diseases of the integuments were lowered. The settlement remained free from cholera. Ague caused 55 per cent. of the total sickness.

The chief causes of death were dysentery, respiratory diseases, remittent fever, and debility. The mortality from pneumonia, remittent fever, dysentery, debility and scurvy was raised; while that from injuries, tubercle of the lungs, and diarrhoea was lowered. Dysentery caused 38 per cent. of the total deaths.

Burma.

99. Sickness in the Burma jails increased, cholera having been prevalent.

Burma Jails.

YEAR.	Average Annual Strength.	RATIO PER MILLE.				
		Admissions.	Constantly sick.	DEATHS FROM		
				Cholera.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	All Causes.
1877-81 . . .	4,626	833	35	11.15	12.36	43.67
1882-91 . . .	8,339	483	41	7.78	12.70	42.09
1891	11,444	896	35	4.54	7.78	30.23
1892	11,844	934	43	9.03	6.25	33.10

The chief causes of admission were ague, abscess etc., eye diseases, dysentery, diarrhoea, and simple continued fever. The admission rates from cholera, respiratory diseases, especially pneumonia, tubercle of the lungs, diseases of the integuments, and malarial fevers were raised; while those from simple continued fevers, influenza, bowel complaints, and debility were lowered. Ague caused 22 per cent. of the total sickness.

The chief causes of death were cholera, dysentery, pneumonia, and tubercle of the lungs. The mortality from cholera, dysentery, pneumonia, tubercle of the lungs, and debility was raised; while that from remittent fever, respiratory diseases other than pneumonia, nervous diseases, circulatory diseases, diarrhoea, and scurvy was lowered. Cholera caused 27 per cent. of the total deaths, and dysentery 16 per cent.

The following shows the jails of not less than 100 strength where mortality was higher than the ratio for the administration of Burma, with the chief causes in each case:—

JAILS.	Average annual strength, for 1892.	RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.		CHIEF CAUSES OF MORTALITY PER 1,000 IN 1892.						Total number of deaths in 1892.
		1892.	1891.	Cholera.	Fevers.	Pneumonia.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Anæmia and Debility	
Akyab . . .	351	96.87	11.29	45.58	8.55	...	22.79	...	2.85	34
Moulmein . . .	824	50.97	54.78	13.35	...	1.21	15.78	6.07	1.21	42
Toungoo . . .	390	84.62	109.51	61.54	2.56	...	10.26	2.56	...	33
Myingyan . . .	1,050	53.33	36.04	23.81	4.76	4.76	3.81	1.90	4.76	56
Magwe . . .	127	102.36	12.82	94.49	...	...	...	7.87	...	13
Shwebo . . .	164	48.78	10.42	...	18.29	6.10	6.10	...	6.10	8
Meiktila . . .	138	50.72	14.49	...	...	...	36.23	...	...	7

100. The ratios shown in the following table demonstrate a considerable improvement in the health of the prisoners of Assam, even though cholera increased.

Assam.

*Assam Jails.**

YEAR.	Average Annual Strength.	RATIO PER MILLE.				
		Admissions.	Constantly sick.	DEATHS FROM		
				Cholera.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	All Causes.
1877—81 . . .	1,259	1,382	44	6.67	25.89	58.78
1882—91 . . .	1,201	1,978	58	5.41	20.15	48.06
1891 . . .	1,106	2,052	70	9.95	31.64	66.91
1892 . . .	1,083	1,798	52	10.16	21.24	62.79

* Excluding subsidiary jails.

The chief causes of admission were ague, diarrhoea, dysentery, abscess etc., and respiratory diseases other than pneumonia. The admission rates from influenza, cholera, circulatory diseases, respiratory diseases, spleen diseases and eye diseases were raised; while those from scurvy, bowel complaints, and nervous diseases were lowered. Ague caused 42 per cent. of the total sickness.

The chief causes of death were dysentery, cholera, pneumonia, other respiratory diseases, and diarrhoea. The mortality from remittent fever, respiratory diseases, and cholera was raised; while that from bowel complaints, scurvy, and debility was lowered. Dysentery caused 26 per cent. of the total deaths, and cholera 16 per cent.

The following shows the jails of not less than 100 strength, where mortality was higher than the ratio for the administration of Assam, with the chief causes in each case :—

JAILS.	Average annual strength, for 1892.	DIED PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.		CHIEF CAUSES OF MORTALITY PER 1,000 IN 1892.						Total number of deaths in 1892.
		1892.	1891.	Cholera.	Fevers.	Pneumonia.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Anæmia and Debility.	
Gauhati . . .	195	133'33	78'43	56'41	10'26	5'13	35'90	...	5'13	26

101. With the exception of a slight improvement in the admission rate, the health of the prisoners of Bengal exhibited a falling off, as compared with that of the previous year.

Bengal.

*Bengal Jails.**

YEAR.	Average Annual strength.	RATIO PER MILLE.				
		Admissions.	Constantly sick.	DEATHS FROM		
				Cholera.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	All Causes.
1882—91 . . .	13,984	1,373	47	5'65	19'08	46'14
1891	15,069	1,134	39	3'58	8'89	31'39
1892	16,339	1,122	40	4'04	11'26	37'09

* Excluding subsidiary jails.

The chief causes of admission were ague, dysentery, diarrhoea, influenza, and "other fevers." The admission ratios from "other fevers," influenza, pneumonia, and eye diseases were raised; while those from simple continued fever, malarial fevers, spleen diseases, and debility were lowered. Ague caused 26 per cent. of the total sickness, and dysentery 19 per cent.

The chief causes of death were dysentery, pneumonia, and cholera. The mortality from dysentery, cholera, and pneumonia was raised; while that from all fevers, except ague, and from diarrhoea, was lowered. Dysentery caused 26 per cent. of the total deaths, pneumonia 14 per cent., and cholera 11 per cent.

The following shows the jails of not less than 100 strength where mortality was higher than the ratio for the administration of Bengal, with the chief causes in each case :—

JAILS.	Average annual strength for 1892.	RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.		CHIEF CAUSES OF MORTALITY PER 1,000 IN 1892.						Total number of deaths in 1892.
		1892.	1891.	Cholera.	Fevers.	Pneumonia.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Anæmia and Debility.	
Jessore	342	61'40	44'44	...	8'77	2'92	32'36	...	...	21
Hooghly	351	45'58	34'38	...	5'70	17'09	14'25	...	...	16
Purnea	165	42'42	123'81	...	...	6'06	24'24	...	...	7
Jalpaiguri	122	73'77	45'05	...	8'20	16'39	16'39	...	...	9
Dinajpur	167	95'81	80'81	...	...	23'95	47'90	11'98	...	16
Rangpur	249	88'35	90'91	...	...	20'08	28'11	8'03	8'03	22
Bogra	120	83'33	27'28	...	41'66	...	8'33	...	...	10
Mymensingh	436	38'99	20'11	...	...	6'88	13'76	...	6'88	17
Dacca	1,134	43'21	40'93	88	13'22	7'05	11'46	1'76	2'65	49
Puri	114	43'86	85'71	17'54	...	...	...	...	...	5
Balasore	126	39'68	17'70	...	7'94	...	23'81	...	...	5
Midnapore	964	53'94	28'57	7'26	3'11	6'22	9'34	7'26	...	52
Bankura	142	49'30	18'18	...	...	...	42'25	...	...	7
Suri	123	105'69	13'33	...	...	...	56'91	8'13	...	13
Naya Dumka	165	247'62	...	95'24	...	...	76'19	...	19'05	26
Monghyr	317	44'16	10'45	25'24	...	3'15	15'77	...	...	14
Chaibassa	108	148'15	47'17	46'30	9'26	...	64'82	...	...	16
Champaran	356	47'75	12'08	...	14'05	5'62	28'09	...	...	17
Muzaffarpur	263	45'63	40'16	15'21	11'40	7'60	7'60	...	3'80	12
Chupra	324	83'33	65'79	49'38	...	3'09	18'52	...	6'17	27

102. Notwithstanding a reduction of mortality from cholera and bowel complaints, the following table shows for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh a deterioration, in great part due to influenza, as compared with the previous year :—

*North-Western Provinces and Oudh Jails.**

YEAR.	Average Annual Strength.	RATIO PER MILLE.				
		Admissions.	Constantly sick.	DEATHS FROM		
				Cholera.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	All Causes.
1877—81 . . .	31,551	754	31	'91	12'03	31'64
1882—91 . . .	22,617	727	29	1'67	7'45	25'61
1891	27,809	752	34	3'52	7'41	27'83
1892	27,213	910	41	1'47	6'13	29'07

* Excluding subsidiary jails.

The chief causes of admission were ague, influenza, abscess etc., and dysentery. The admission ratios from influenza, ague, enteric fever, hepatitis and abscess were raised; while those from cholera, small-pox, respiratory diseases, bowel complaints, spleen diseases, and debility were lowered. Ague caused 31 per cent. of the total sickness.

The chief causes of death were dysentery and pneumonia. The mortality from ague, tubercle of the lungs, and debility was raised; while that from cholera, respiratory diseases, and bowel complaints was lowered. Dysentery and pneumonia caused each 15 per cent. of the total deaths.

The following shows the jails of not less than 100 strength where mortality was higher than the ratio for the administration of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with the chief causes in each case :—

JAILS.	Average annual strength for 1892.	RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.		CHIEF CAUSES OF MORTALITY PER 1,000 IN 1892.							Total number of deaths in 1892.
		1892.	1891.	Cholera.	Fever.	Pneumonia.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Anæmia and Debility.		
Ghazipur	513	60'43	41'44	...	1'95	9'75	21'44	...	9'75	31	
Benares Central	2,145	31'70	33'89	47	93	1'40	5'59	3'73	7'40	68	
District	484	30'99	60'67	...	...	2'07	12'40	...	2'07	15
Mirzapur	213	42'25	48'39	...	...	...	14'08	...	...	9
Azamgarh	424	37'74	44'05	...	4'72	4'72	11'80	...	2'36	16	
Jaunpur	333	33'03	37'97	...	9'00	3'00	6'00	...	...	11
Gorakhpur	666	87'09	75'61	15'02	6'00	12'01	16'52	4'50	3'00	58	
Basti	285	38'60	51'72	...	7'02	...	7'02	...	7'02	11	
Gonda	557	39'50	36'73	...	3'59	3'59	8'98	...	10'77	22	
Fyzabad	580	39'66	54'39	1'72	6'89	1'72	10'35	3'45	10'34	23	
Hardoi	331	30'21	14'88	...	...	3'02	6'04	...	6'04	10
Fatehgarh District	323	40'25	40'65	...	...	3'10	6'20	9'29	6'19	13
Cawnpore	361	36'01	28'17	...	...	8'31	22'16	...	...	13
Banda	224	75'89	48'31	...	8'92	4'46	8'93	...	8'93	17	
Allahabad Central	1,922	39'02	20'59	10'41	2'08	3'64	7'80	1'56	...	75	
District	615	43'90	32'10	...	6'51	11'38	4'88	1'63	...	27	
Aligarh	462	60'61	17'35	...	4'33	6'49	17'31	...	2'16	28	
Bulandshahr	227	30'84	33'98	...	4'41	13'22	8'82	...	4'41	7	
Saharanpur	279	50'18	35'93	...	7'16	...	21'51	...	3'58	14	
Muzaffarnagar	170	41'18	13'33	...	...	11'26	...	...	...	7
Meerut	554	39'71	29'36	...	7'23	12'64	1'81	1'81	...	22	
Almora	106	37'74	47'17	...	9'43	...	...	...	9'43	4

Punjab.

103. The health of the Punjab prisoners deteriorated, there being an increase of cholera mortality.

*Punjab Jails.**

YEAR.	Average Annual Strength.	RATIO PER MILLE.				
		Admissions.	Constantly sick.	DEATHS FROM		
				Cholera.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	All Causes.
1877-81 . . .	14,180	1,674	51	2 38	31'64	88'13
1881-90 . . .	12,124	1,353	35	1'98	9'39	36'14
1882-91 . . .	11,935	1,370	33	1'29	7'61	31'91
1891 . . .	12,292	1,742	40	'98	4'72	28'31
1892 . . .	12,696	2,198	47	2 28	5'67	30'56

* Excluding subsidiary jails.

The chief causes of admission were ague, abscess etc., diarrhoea, and dysentery. The admission rates from ague, cholera, and bowel complaints were raised; while those from remittent fever, simple continued fever, guinea-worm, and respiratory diseases other than pneumonia were lowered. Ague caused 68 per cent. of the total admissions.

The chief causes of death were pneumonia, dysentery, and cholera. The mortality from cholera, ague, pneumonia, and bowel complaints was raised; while that from remittent fever, enteric fever, and "other fevers" was lowered. Pneumonia caused 38 per cent. of the total deaths.

The following shows the jails of not less than 100 strength where mortality was higher than the ratio for the administration of the Punjab, with the chief causes in each case:—

JAILS.	Average annual strength for 1892.	RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.		CHIEF CAUSES OF MORTALITY PER 1,000 IN 1892.						Total number of deaths in 1892.
		1892.	1891.	Cholera.	Fevers.	Pneumonia.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Anæmia and Debility.	
Delhi . . .	472	31'78	49'60	...	...	23'31	4'24	2'12	...	15
Karnal . . .	133	75'19	33'11	...	...	60'15	...	...	7'52	10
Ludhiana . . .	238	37'82	45'45	...	...	21'01	12'60	...	...	9
Ferozepore . . .	392	53'57	18'81	2'55	17'86	10'20	10'20	2'55	2'55	21
Amritsar . . .	310	67'74	11'76	...	...	16'13	35'49	...	...	21
Lahore Central . . .	1,283	37'41	34'84	9'35	1'56	14'81	...	4'68	...	48
" District . . .	537	35'38	18'18	1'86	1'86	18'62	1'86	5'59	...	19
" Female . . .	124	40'32	...	24'19	...	...	8'06	...	...	5
Gurdaspur . . .	236	33'90	43'00	...	4'24	12'71	8'47	...	4'24	8
Jhelum . . .	335	47'76	39'82	...	8'96	11'94	8'95	...	...	16
Montgomery . . .	750	30'67	9'14	...	1'33	17'33	4'00	1'33	...	23
Mooltan Central . . .	895	45'81	26'43	11'17	1'12	13'41	6'71	3'35	3'35	41
Dera Ismail Khan . . .	394	60'92	37'50	...	...	30'46	20'31	...	...	24
Bannu . . .	121	57'85	21'74	...	24'79	16'53	...	...	...	7
Kohat . . .	121	74'38	54'35	...	...	49'59	8'26	6'26	...	9

104. All the ratios of the following table compare unfavourably with those for the preceding year, except the death-rate from bowel complaints.

Bombay.

*Bombay Jails.**

YEAR.	Average annual strength.	RATIO PER MILLE.				
		Admissions.	Constantly sick.	DEATHS FROM		
				Cholera.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All Causes.
1877-81 . . .	11,772	1,158	40	3'47	27'56	76'83
1881-90 . . .	7,415	758	27	1'94	7'73	32'20
1882-91 . . .	6,916	698	25	1'43	6'91	31'18
1891	7,265	691	27	'41	4'06	33'46
1892	7,266	813	31	'96	4'68	37'43

* Excluding subsidiary jails.

The chief causes of admission were ague, diarrhoea, and dysentery. The admission rates from simple continued fever, malarial fevers, and bowel complaints were raised; while those from respiratory diseases, influenza, spleen diseases, and diseases of the integuments were lowered. Ague caused 39 per cent. of the total sickness.

The chief causes of death were pneumonia, diarrhoea, dysentery, and debility. The mortality from nervous diseases, cholera, bowel complaints, and debility was raised; while that from heat-stroke, respiratory diseases, tubercle of the lungs, and injuries was lowered. Pneumonia caused 25 per cent. of the total deaths, and bowel complaints 24 per cent.

The following shows the jails of not less than 100 strength where mortality was higher than the ratio for the administration of Bombay, with the chief causes in each case:—

JAILS.	Average annual strength for 1892.	RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.		CHIEF CAUSES OF MORTALITY PER 1,000 IN 1892.						Total number of deaths in 1892.
		1892.	1891.	Cholera.	Fevers.	Pneumonia.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Anæmia and debility.	
Kurrachee . . .	310	51'61	28'75	3'23	6'46	9'68	16'13	...	3'23	16
Hyderabad . . .	667	46'48	81'17	6'00	11'99	6'00	4'50	...	7'50	31
Nara	312	64'10	109'81	...	9'62	12'82	6'42	...	22'44	29
Shikarpur† . . .	551	121'60	57'28	...	9'07	70'78	7'26	...	3'63	67
Kaira	213	70'42	41'67	...	18'77	9'39	37'56	...	4'69	15
Surat	151	38'67	10'58	11'05	...	5'52	11'05	...	5'52	7
Thana	628	41'40	21'84	...	...	7'96	4'77	...	6'37	26

† See paragraphs 112 and 125.

Berar.

105. The health of the prisoners of Berar showed a decided falling off, though there was no cholera.

Berar Jails †

YEAR.	Average annual strength.	RATIO PER MILLE.				
		Admissions.	Constantly sick.	DEATHS FROM		
				Cholera.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All Causes.
1872-81 . . .	1,169	978	31	2'74	9'41	33'37
1881-90 . . .	1,069	614	15	'94	1'96	14'78
1882-91 . . .	1,048	571	14	'86	1'91	14'21
1891	1,063	438	14	...	1'88	11'29
1891	1,223	575	16	...	4'09	17'17

† Excluding subsidiary jails.

The chief cause of admission was ague. The admission ratios from influenza and ague were raised; while those from bowel complaints, guinea-worm, and remittent fever were lowered. Ague caused 60 per cent. of the total sickness.

The chief causes of death were circulatory diseases, dysentery, and injuries. The mortality from dysentery, injuries, nervous diseases, and circulatory diseases was raised; while that from debility, pneumonia, ague and diarrhoea was lowered. Circulatory diseases, dysentery and injuries caused each 19 per cent. of the total deaths, and nervous diseases 14 per cent.

The following shows the jails of not less than 100 strength where mortality was higher than the ratio for the administration of Berar, with the chief causes in each case:—

JAILS.	Average annual strength for 1892.	RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.		CHIEF CAUSES OF MORTALITY PER 1,000 IN 1892.						Total number of deaths in 1892.
		1892.	1891.	Cholera.	Fevers.	Pneumonia.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Anæmia and Debility.	
Akola . . .	539	29.68	11.29	...	...	1.86	7.42	...	...	16

106. In the jails of the Central Provinces sickness increased with a sudden rise in cholera mortality.
Central Provinces.

Central Provinces Jails.

YEAR.	Average annual strength.	RATIO PER MILE.				
		Admissions.	Constantly sick.	DEATHS FROM		
				Cholera.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	All Causes.
1877-81 . . .	4,347	938	38	8.37	24.71	65.56
1882-91 . . .	3,998	954	33	5.15	24.61	52.87
1891 . . .	4,675	791	28	...	10.27	30.37
1892 . . .	4,716	951	31	9.75	12.93	44.95

The chief causes of admission were ague, abscess, etc., dysentery, and diarrhoea. The admission rates from influenza, cholera, remittent fever, simple continued fever, bowel complaints, and debility were raised; while those from "other fevers," tubercle of the lungs, and pneumonia were lowered. Ague caused 38 per cent. of the total sickness.

The chief causes of death were dysentery, cholera, pneumonia, and debility. The mortality from cholera, debility, and dysentery was raised; while that from malarial fevers, diarrhoea, and nervous diseases was lowered. Dysentery caused 24 per cent. of the total deaths, and cholera 22 per cent.

The following shows the jails of not less than 100 strength where mor-

tality was higher than the ratio for the administration of the Central Provinces with the chief causes in each case :—

JAILS.	Average annual strength for 1892.	RATIOS PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.		CHIEF CAUSES OF MORTALITY PER 1,000 IN 1892.						Total number of deaths in 1892.
		1892.	1891.	Cholera.	Fevers.	Pneumonia.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Anæmia and Debility.	
Saugor . . .	216	64.81	51.19	...	4.63	37.04	9.26	...	...	14
Sambalpur . .	193	290.16	54.05	108.81	15.54	5.18	134.71	...	10.36	56
Bilaspur . . .	152	184.21	46.87	92.11	6.58	6.58	59.21	...	13.16	28

107. The increase of sickness and mortality among the prisoners of Madras is attributed to cholera and bowel complaints, following food-scarcity in the presidency.

Madras.

*Madras Jails.**

YEAR.	Average annual strength.	RATIO PER MILLE.				
		Admissions.	Constantly sick.	DEATHS FROM		
				Cholera.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	All Causes.
1877-81 . . .	15,788	898	42	8.83	47.78	102.37
1881-90 . . .	7,535	753	28	2.69	11.20	29.54
1882-91 . . .	7,333	748	27	3.44	9.85	28.79
1891	8,313	687	24	9.86	10.94	38.25
1892	9,297	814	29	19.58	13.87	51.20

* Excluding subsidiary jails.

The chief causes of admission were ague, diarrhoea, dysentery, debility, and abscess, etc. The admission rates from influenza, cholera, malarial fevers, respiratory diseases, dysentery, debility, and guinea-worm were raised; while those from eye diseases and diarrhoea were lowered. Bowel complaints caused 26 per cent. of the total sickness, and ague 15 per cent.

The chief causes of death were cholera, dysentery and diarrhoea. The mortality from cholera, dysentery, nervous diseases, circulatory diseases, tubercle of the lungs, and urinary diseases was raised; while that from fevers, diarrhoea, and debility was lowered. Cholera caused 38 per cent. of the total deaths, and dysentery 21 per cent.

The following shows the jails of not less than 100 strength where mortality was higher than the ratio for the administration of Madras, with the chief causes in each case :—

JAILS.	Average annual strength for 1892.	RATIOS PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.		CHIEF CAUSES OF MORTALITY PER 1,000 IN 1892.						Total number of deaths in 1892.
		1892.	1891.	Cholera.	Fevers.	Pneumonia.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Anæmia and Debility.	
Cannanore . . .	758	84.43	50.85	35.62	3.96	2.64	22.43	3.96	3.96	64
Cuddapah . . .	235	59.57	44.69	21.28	...	8.51	...	...	8.51	14
Coimbatore . . .	997	118.36	32.15	62.19	...	3.01	33.10	...	6.02	118
Rajamundry . . .	646	99.07	64.34	26.32	...	1.55	35.61	6.19	3.10	64
Vizagapatam . .	215	65.12	24.39	37.21	...	...	23.25	...	...	14
Bertampur . . .	138	123.19	20.41	65.22	...	...	50.73	...	7.25	17

108. The following statement, prepared from Tables XIV and 14, compares the geographical groups with their own past and with each other :—

		RATIO PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.											
		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.
		Burma Coast and Bay Islands.	Burma Inland.	Assam.	Bengal and Orissa.	Gangetic Plain and Chota Nagpur.	Upper Sub-Himalayan.	Indus Valley and North-Western Rajputana.	South Eastern Rajputana, Central India, and Gujarat.	Deccan.	Western Coast.	Southern India.	Hills.
1882-91	Constantly Sick	53.7	44.1	36.6	51.0	28.5	35.2	29.4	26.7	29.6	29.0	25.0	48.6
	Deaths—Cholera	3.00	3.27	5.59	5.06	3.19	1.46	.09	1.71	3.50	.72	3.89	1.66
	Deaths—Dysentery	7.01	5.88	13.37	14.48	6.78	5.05	2.62	2.79	7.51	4.73	3.87	9.05
1891	Constantly Sick	51.7	29.5	68.3	41.9	33.0	36.4	36.0	34.7	27.1	25.1	22.6	47.4
	Deaths—Cholera	2.70	.44	11.21	2.74	4.46	2.30	...	.45	.12	...	11.53	...
	Deaths—Dysentery	9.13	4.21	17.33	7.54	5.97	3.48	3.07	1.79	3.82	5.86	3.80	13.53
1892	Constantly Sick	56.3	31.0	51.7	43.9	38.0	43.1	39.4	48.7	33.0	29.2	26.9	34.3
	Deaths—Cholera	2.80	12.66	10.54	2.65	3.01	1.38	2.45	1.77	5.27	11.93	19.01	...
	Deaths—Dysentery	14.03	3.66	17.24	9.88	6.15	3.52	3.60	3.99	7.91	9.28	9.69	4.12

For the decennium 1882—91 Assam had the highest constantly sick-rate, Southern India the lowest; Assam the highest death-rate from cholera, the Indus Valley the lowest; Bengal, and next to it Assam, the highest death-rate from dysentery, and the Indus Valley the lowest. In 1892 Groups VII, VIII, IX, X and XI compared altogether unfavourably with the past, Group XII favourably, and Group IV favourably with the decennium.

In Table XIV the statistics of the geographical groups as regards prisoners in 1892 have been placed side by side for comparison. Of the twelve annual ratios of constantly sick, five were above the ratio for India, and seven below, the highest being that of Burma Coast, and the lowest that of Southern India. The highest admission rate was that of Assam, and the lowest that of Burma Inland. Burma Coast had the highest admission rates from respiratory diseases other than pneumonia, hepatic abscess, scurvy, and rheumatism, and the lowest from influenza; Burma Inland the highest from urinary and eye diseases; Assam the highest from diarrhoea, spleen diseases, and entozoa other than guinea-worm; Bengal-Orissa the highest from small-pox, remittent fever, simple continued fever, "other fevers," tubercle of the lungs, dysentery and hepatitis; the Upper Sub-Himalayan the highest from enteric fever and ague; the Indus Valley the highest from heat-stroke, pneumonia and diseases of the integuments; Central India the highest from influenza; the Western Coast the highest from circulatory diseases; Southern India the highest from cholera, debility, and guinea-worm; the Hills the highest from nervous diseases and tonsillitis, and the lowest from cholera.

In order to see whether any one of the above facts is usual, Table 14 may be consulted. It can thus be discovered, for example, that it is normal for Group VI to have the highest admission ratio from ague, and for Group XI to have the highest from guinea-worm.

The highest death-rate was that of Assam, and the lowest that of the Hills. Burma Coast had the highest mortality from remittent fever, and the lowest from diarrhoea; Assam the highest from circulatory diseases, respiratory diseases other than pneumonia, dysentery, diarrhoea and injuries; Bengal-Orissa the highest from small-pox, ague, "other fevers," and tubercle of the lungs; the Upper Sub-Himalayan the lowest from dysentery; the Indus Valley the highest from heat-stroke, pneumonia, and sloughing; the Deccan the highest from

hepatic abscess; Western Coast the highest from enteric fever, hepatitis, and scurvy; Southern India the highest from cholera and urinary diseases, and the lowest from remittent fever; the Hills the highest from spleen diseases, and the lowest from cholera, tubercle of the lungs, pneumonia, and other respiratory diseases.

A reference to Table 14 will show that the Hills had not the lowest ratios from cholera, phthisis, or respiratory diseases in the decennium.

109. In the year under review there was an increase in the amount of scurvy

Principal diseases: Scurvy.

returned as compared with the preceding year.

The most decided increase was in the Andamans, and the most decided decrease in Assam. Of the other administrations Burma, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab had increased ratios; the Central Provinces, Berar and Bombay decreased ratios; while the ratio of Madras remained unchanged.

Scurvy.

YEARS.	ANDAMANS.		BURMA.		ASSAM.		BENGAL.		N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.		PUNJAB.		BOMBAY.		BERAR.		CENTRAL PROVINCES.		MADRAS.	
	Number of jails affected.	Number of cases.	Number of jails affected.	Number of cases.	Number of jails affected.	Number of cases.	Number of jails affected.	Number of cases.	Number of jails affected.	Number of cases.	Number of jails affected.	Number of cases.	Number of jails affected.	Number of cases.	Number of jails affected.	Number of cases.	Number of jails affected.	Number of cases.	Number of jails affected.	Number of cases.
1882-91 . . . . .	...	65	...	496	...	161	...	421	...	193	...	392	...	238	...	15	...	428	...	44
1891 . . . . .	...	...	3	13	5	12	11	38	6	10	4	10	7	40	1	1	3	35	...	...
1892	1	72	3	30	1	1	10	65	4	18	7	12	4	24	...	...	4	24	...	...

Out of the whole number of cases 72, or 29 per cent., occurred in the Andamans, and 66, or 27 per cent., in the Bengal administration. Again, 11 per cent. of the whole number of cases occurred in the Rangoon Jail, 8 per cent. each in the Champaran and Nagpur jails, 7 per cent. in the Shikarpur Jail, 6 per cent. in the Dacca Jail, and 5 per cent. in the Fyzabad Jail.

Beri-beri.

110. The following shows the return of mortality from "Beri-beri" in 1892:—

Mortality ratio from Beri-beri during the year 1892.

	Group III, Assam.	Group XI, Southern India.	India.
Beri-beri	'92	'74	'07

In all, sixty cases with seven deaths were returned from the jails of India, against 106 cases with ten deaths in the preceding year. Assam had seven cases with one death, and Madras fifty-three cases with six deaths. Rajamundry Central Prison had forty-two cases with four deaths. The disease is still obscure and ill-defined.

Tubercle of the lungs.

111. The following table compares the various jail administrations in respect of admission from tubercle of the lungs:—

Comparison of Administrations in respect of Tubercle of the lungs.

ADMINISTRATIONS.	Andamans.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Bombay.	Berar.	Central Provinces.	Madras.
Admitted per 1,000 of strength .	'1	4'2	...	4'7	3'5	3'5	1'1	1'6	'6	3'4
Percentage in total admissions .	'01	'45	...	'41	'38	'16	'14	'28	'07	'42

Bengal and Burma had the highest ratios. For phthisis pulmonalis, which included also pneumonic phthisis and hæmoptysis, the ratio of Assam was 10·2, that of Bengal 9·1, that of Madras and that of the Andamans 6·2, and that of Burma 5·3.

112. With the increase of influenza there was a rise in the pneumonia ratios, as compared with those of the preceding year. In

Pneumonia.

Table XV it may be seen that the Punjab and Bombay had the highest ratios, and in Table XIV that the Indus Valley had the highest ratio. There was a severe outbreak of pneumonia in the Shikarpur Jail with thirty-nine deaths, of which thirty occurred in the cold month of January, and five on one day.

113. There were seventeen cases with fifteen deaths from cerebro-spinal fever against thirty-five cases with twenty-nine deaths in the previous year. The following were the jails affected:—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Alipore	5	4
Jalpaiguri	1	1
Bhagalpur	1	1
Buxar	1	...
Bareilly, Central	1	1
Moradabad . . . . .	...	1
Raipur	3	3
Ferozepore	1	1
Lahore, Central	2	1
Lahore District	1	1
Chinawan	1	1
	<hr/> 17	<hr/> 15

Typhus Fever.

114. During the year under review no cases of typhus fever were returned from any of the jails of India.

115. There was a great reduction in the amount of relapsing fever, only two cases with one death having been reported. These cases occurred in the Bogra Jail.

Relapsing Fever.

116. Throughout the jails of India there were returned twenty-seven admissions with fifteen deaths from enteric fever, the numbers in the preceding year having been sixteen

Enteric Fever.

and eight. The jails which returned cases were—

Enteric fever in jails, 1892.

	Admissions.	Deaths.
Shwegyin	2	1
Presidency, Europeans	1	...
Presidency, Natives	1	1
Champaran	2	...
Benares, Central	1	...
Jaunpur	1	1
Gorakhpur	2	2
Fatehgarh, Central	1	...
Allahabad, District	1	1
Bareilly, Central	2	...
Meerut	2	2
Delhi	1	...
Chinawan	3	1
Kurrachee	2	1
Narsinghpur	1	1
Cannanore	1	1
Madura	2	2
Trichinopoly	1	1
	<hr/> 27	<hr/> 15

The following are the *post mortem* records of the fatal cases.

Shwegyin Jail.—Nga Po Kin, male, aged 36, admitted 22nd December 1892, died 27th December 1892. *Spleen* small: weight 3 oz. Outer surface of *small intestine* congested, covered with dirty yellow pus, and slightly adherent to peritoneum, which was inflamed: 8 to 10 ulcers in ileum, varying from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, some nearly through.

Presidency Jail, Natives.—Girija Money Neogy, aged 30, admitted 19th March 1892, died 2nd April 1892.—Ileum ulcerated, enlargement of mesenteric glands, but the other parts of small intestine healthy. Liver and spleen enlarged. Peritonitis.

Faunpur Jail.—Bishan, aged 24, admitted 14th October 1892, died 27th October 1892; admitted to jail ill with fever, and only 14 days in jail.—The ileum for about four or five feet next to the cæcum showed several oval, elongated, almost healed ulcers. The ulcers were slightly raised by the presence of granulations, and their longest diameter was in the same direction as the intestinal canal; in fact being due to the infiltration of Peyer's patches. The surface of the patches was of a deeper red colour, thus contrasting with the surrounding mucous membrane. There were no ulcers in the large intestine, nor in the jejunum or upper part of the ileum. Both the liver and spleen congested, the latter markedly.

Gorakhpur Jail, 1st case.—Bandhoo, aged 30, admitted 21st February 1892, died 8th March 1892.—The solitary glands and Peyer's patches were prominent and ulcerated. Some of the ulcers were very deep.

Second case.—Jaisri, aged 18, admitted 20th July 1892, died 28th July 1892.—Peyer's patches presented a most typical typhoid appearance: they were ulcerated, and covered with a yellowish slough in the lower part of the ileum. Higher up the ileum and in the jejunum they were red and raised above the surface. *Spleen* enlarged, softened, dark.

Allahabad District Jail.—Bhaggar, aged 18, admitted 16th June 1892, died 8th July 1892; twenty-five days in jail, and in hospital all the time.—*Spleen* somewhat congested and enlarged. Three typical typhoid ulcers found in the ileum near the ileo-cæcal valve. Several Peyer's patches were ulcerated deeply, and one perforation was noticed in the upper part of the ileum. There were many more patches and Peyer's glands ulcerated in the ileum, and some of the agminated (*sic*) glands were also ulcerated. There were many enlarged and congested lymphatic glands in the mesentery, corresponding with the seat of the ulcers in the intestine. There were a few ulcers found in the jejunum and also in the colon.

Meerut Jail, 1st case.—Kasin, aged 27, admitted 2nd November 1892, died 2nd December 1892.—In the last three feet of the ileum twenty ulcers, the lowest being on the ileo-cæcal valve. The ulcers had clean-cut edges without a trace of healing, and outside several the peritoneal coat was inflamed. They implicated both Peyer's patches and the solitary glands. The mesenteric glands were swollen and soft.

Second case.—Nunkoo, aged 21, admitted 8th December 1892, died 12th December 1892.—*Spleen* considerably enlarged. Nothing abnormal in the large bowel. In the lower part of the small intestine the characteristic lesions of enteric fever were found in Peyer's patches and the solitary glands. In the more advanced the deposit had commenced to break down and ulcerate. The condition resembled what one would expect on the 10th-12th day.—The mesenteric glands were swollen and purple coloured, and the peritoneal coat over the ulcers was congested.

Narsinghpur Jail.—Bhagwat, aged 44, admitted 4th August 1892, died 9th August 1892. "Typho-malarial fever."—*Spleen* soft and congested. The small intestine more congested than the large, the mucous membrane of the ileum most congested and inflamed. There was an ulcer of about the size of a four-anna piece found, situated nearer the ileo-cæcal valve. It had not perforated the bowel, but its inner (mucous) surface was ragged in appearance. The solitary glands and Peyer's patches about this situation of the gut were inflamed and enlarged.

Chinawan Central Jail.—Sirdaria, aged 26, admitted 24th April 1892, died 5th May 1892.—*Spleen* weighs 12 oz., slightly enlarged, and deeply congested. Lower part of ileum just above ileo-cæcal valve showed two inflamed Peyer's patches and two ulcers, one more advanced than the other, and showing the characteristics of a typhoid ulcer. From these appearances I came to the conclusion that the prisoner died from enteric fever.

Kurrachee Jail.—Pathai, aged 24, admitted 13th September 1892, died 20th September 1892.—Numerous ulcers of the solitary glands and Peyer's patches in the ileum, with an intensely congested state of the lower two feet of that part of the bowel. The spleen weighed 1 lb. 6 oz., and was firm, solid, and congested.

Cannanore Jail.—T. Moidu, aged 25, admitted 1st July 1892, died 18th July 1892.—Spleen 7 oz., enlarged and congested. Intestinal glands appearing distinct and elevated, but the glands in the lower third of the ileum, the cæcum, and a portion of the ascending colon were in various stages of ulceration.

Madura Jail, 1st case. Chunia Karuppa Tenan, aged 28, admitted 25th September 1892, died 1st October 1892. Two perforated ulcers two inches apart, inside about the size of an 8-anna bit, and outside circular and $\frac{1}{4}$ th of an inch wide.

Second case.—Sundraraja Pillai, aged 21, admitted 30th September 1892, died 10th October 1892.—Liver and spleen very much congested, especially spleen. Three of the Peyer's patches above cæcum ulcerated, and the coats of the intestines almost perforated.

Trichinopoly Central Jail.—Maradaimuthoo, aged 20, admitted 10th April 1892.—Spleen very much enlarged, 14 oz. Small bowel very much inflamed, lower part of ileum ulcerated and sloughy.

117. In all, 140 cases with twenty-two deaths occurred in the jails of India

Erysipelas. against 116 cases with ten deaths in the preceding year. Of these, fifty cases with six deaths were

recorded in the Punjab, thirty-seven cases with seven deaths in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, seventeen cases with one death in Bengal, eleven cases with two deaths in Burma, and ten cases with two deaths in the Andamans. The maximum number of cases in any one jail was thirteen in the Rawalpindi Jail.

118. Year by year a large number of cases of mumps is returned from the jails of India. During the year under review there

Mumps. were 1,416 cases without death, against 1,015 in

the preceding year. The North-Western Provinces and Oudh returned 570 of the cases, including 211 from Benares, 123 from Allahabad (Central), and 71 from Gorakhpur. Burma returned 568 of the cases, including 321 from Rangoon, and 86 from Thayetmyo.

119. In 1892 there was a recrudescence, which began in the preceding

Influenza. December, of the influenza epidemic. It caused 5,851 admissions and 130 deaths against 1,918 and

29 in 1891, and against 7,589 and 65 in 1890. The incidence of the disease may be studied in Table XIX. With the increased prevalence, the maximum went back from July to March. The 1890 maximum was in April. The three geographical groups,—II, III and X,—which escaped in 1891, were affected in 1892. The number of jails attacked rose from 35 to 109; and 22 jails suffered in both years. If Table XIX be compared with the corresponding table for 1891, it will be seen that the epidemic in 1892 was more compact, symmetrical, and regular in its progression in time, than that of the preceding year. The greatest number of cases occurred in the Agra Central Prison (1,229), Bhagalpur Central Prison, and Fatehgarh Central Prison. In the first and third the epidemic was concentrated, while in Bhagalpur it was long drawn out. The ratios of individual jails will be found in Table XVII. Doubtless many of the milder cases were not admitted to hospital; and diagnosis may often have been doubtful.

120. There was during 1892 again a serious increase of both admission

Cholera. and mortality from cholera. The admission-rate was 8.7 against 5.6, the death rate 4.73 against

3.09, and there were 488 deaths against 312. The percentage of deaths to cases was 54 against 54. The increase of cholera was chiefly in Burma Inland, Assam, Indus Valley, Deccan, Western Coast, and Southern India. There was no cholera in the hills. Berar had no cholera, and, as always, the An-

damans enjoyed complete immunity. Table 14 shows that for the decennium 1882-91 Assam had the highest ratio of admission, and Indus Valley the lowest; while Table 15 shows for the same period that Burma and Assam had the highest, and the Andamans and Berar the lowest. The incidence of the disease may be studied in Table XX. The maximum was in July. The Coimbatore Jail had 127 cases in January, and this was the maximum number of cases in any one jail. The next largest numbers were at Trichinopoly and Myingyan. The ratios for cholera in individual jails will be found for 1892 in Tables XVII and XVIII, and for 1882-91 in Tables 17 and 18.

121. The following table compares the various geographical groups of the jails of India in respect of mortality from bowel complaints:—

Dysentery and Diarrhoea.

Deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhoea, 1892.

GROUPS.	Burma Coast and Bay Islands.	Burma Inland.	Assam.	Bengal and Orissa.	Gangetic Plain and Chutia Nagpur.	Upper Sub-Himalayan.	Indus Valley and North-Western Rajputana.	South-Eastern Rajputana, Central India, and Gujarat.	Deccan.	Western Coast.	Southern India.	Hills.	India.
1882-91 Death-rate	9.50	10.29	20.10	19.96	10.08	8.79	4.85	4.58	15.16	8.60	9.42	15.38	10.77
1892 { Death-rate per 1,000 of strength.	14.91	5.38	22.03	10.89	8.22	5.59	6.38	6.87	10.32	11.05	13.00	8.24	9.77
Percentages in total deaths	35.0	14.3	34.4	27.5	26.2	20.8	13.7	22.8	31.3	24.0	26.4	37.6	26.5

The proportion of deaths from bowel complaints per mille of strength was greatest in the jails of Assam, both for 1892 and for the decennium. In 1892 the proportion per cent. in total deaths was greatest in the Hills. A reference to Tables XV and 15 shows that Assam was also the administration that had the highest ratio of deaths to strength.

Guinea-worm.

122. The following table shows the distribution of guinea-worm in the various geographical groups of the jails of India:—

Admissions from Guinea-worm, 1892.

GROUPS.	Burma Coast and Bay Islands.	Burma Inland.	Assam.	Bengal and Orissa.	Gangetic Plain and Chutia Nagpur.	Upper Sub-Himalayan.	Indus Valley and North-Western Rajputana.	South-Eastern Rajputana, Central India, and Gujarat.	Deccan.	Western Coast.	Southern India.	Hills.	India.
Total cases	1	...	...	...	1	27	53	15	93	23	205	1	419
Percentage of distribution	.2	...	...	...	.2	6.4	12.6	3.6	22.2	5.5	48.9	.2	100.0
Total cases, 1882-91.	32	...	1	1	23	405	534	269	948	288	989	20	3,511

Cases were most frequent in Southern India and the Deccan. Tables XIV and 14 show that the groups with the highest ratios per mille of strength were VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, and XI; and Tables XV and 15 show that the administrations with the highest ratios were the Punjab, Bombay, Berar and Madras.

123. During the year eighty-one cases with twenty-four deaths were returned as due to the parasite *dochmius duodenalis*.

Dochmius duodenalis.

Of these cases sixty-one with seventeen deaths occurred in the Gorakhpur Jail, and twelve cases with five deaths in the Nowgong Jail. It was also found in the bodies of prisoners dying in these jails from other diseases. Thus, in Gorakhpur, it was found in all but three out of 48 *post mortems*. But Dr. Richardson, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, "quoting the experience gained by Dr. Dobson in Assam, considers that it remains an open question whether the *dochmius duodenalis*, so prevalent at Gorakhpur, and now suspected at Azamgarh, is the cause of all the mortality with which it is credited."

124. A table is, as usual, here given to compare the mortality of prisoners in 1892 with that of soldiers. Taking the death-rate of European troops as unit, the death-rate of native troops will be represented by 0.9, and the death-rate of prisoners by 2.2. The mortality of prisoners was, as in the preceding year, comparatively high as regards cholera, bowel complaints, spleen diseases, debility, respiratory diseases, and tubercle of the lungs. Only from fevers was the European soldiers' mortality highest. The enormously greater liability of the prisoners to bowel complaints is well shown in the table. Among the prisoners nearly 27 per cent. of all the deaths were from bowel complaints, and 21 per cent. from respiratory diseases; among the native troops nearly 10 per cent. from bowel complaints, and 29 per cent. from respiratory diseases; and among the European troops 4 per cent. from bowel complaints, and 5 per cent. from respiratory diseases. In all three bodies of men the proportion of mortality was somewhat raised by the increase of influenza. While the liability of the native soldiers to die from respiratory diseases was little more than half that of the prisoners, yet these diseases made up a larger percentage of the total deaths among native soldiers than among prisoners. Again, fevers accounted for 41 per cent. of all the deaths among the European soldiers, 18 per cent. of all the deaths among the native soldiers, and 8 per cent. of all the deaths among prisoners. Taking the mortality of the prisoners from fevers as 1, that of the native troops is 0.9, and that of the European troops 2.3. Taking the mortality of the European troops from bowel complaints as 1, that of the native troops is 2.0, and that of the prisoners 13.6. Taking the mortality of the European troops from respiratory diseases as 1, that of the native troops is 5.1, and that of the prisoners 9.3. The chief cause of death among European troops was fevers, among native troops respiratory diseases, and among prisoners bowel complaints.

Mortality of prisoners compared with that of soldiers in 1892.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DIED PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.			RELATIVE LIABILITY IN PERCENTAGES.				PERCENTAGE IN DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES.		
	European troops.	Native troops.	Jail population.	European troops.	Native troops.	Jail population.	Total 100.	European troops.	Native troops.	Jail population.
Cholera	1.78	2.14	4.73	20.6	24.7	54.7	100	10.4	14.3	12.8
Fevers	6.99	2.62	2.98	55.5	20.8	23.7	100	41.0	17.5	8.1
Bowel complaints . . . . .	.72	1.42	9.77	6.0	11.9	82.0	100	4.2	9.5	26.5
Spleen diseases . . . . .	.06	.05	.19	20.0	16.7	63.3	100	.3	.4	.5
Anæmia and debility . . . . .	.07	.63	2.24	2.4	21.4	76.2	100	.4	4.2	6.1
Respiratory diseases . . . . .	.83	4.27	7.68	6.5	33.4	60.1	100	4.8	28.6	20.9
Tubercle of the lungs . . . . .	.63	.52	1.50	23.8	19.6	56.6	100	3.7	3.5	4.1
All other causes	5.99	3.34	7.75	35.1	19.6	45.4	100	35.0	22.2	21.0
ALL CAUSES	17.07	14.97	36.83	24.8	21.7	53.5	100	100	100	100

For more detail compare Tables XVIII European troops, XX Native troops and XIV Prisoners. Table Y has been omitted this year to make more room for the decennial tables.

125. A summary of the sanitary reports on jails is appended for comparison, and reference anent defects, improvement, etc., in relation to the health of the population of individual jails:—

Abstract of Sanitary Sheets.

JAILS.	Average strength.	PER MILLE.		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, etc.
		Admissions.	Deaths.	
BENGAL. Presidency (natives)	1,237	574'0	18'59	Ventilation of the press building defective during still days in the hot weather. Clothing insufficient during the rains. Diarrhoea and dysentery partly due to chill in the rains when the clothing was insufficient, and partly in some cases to the diet being of an unsuitable and unusual character, and sometimes criminally induced by the ingestion of irritants. The single roof of the press shed was replaced by double corrugated iron one. Cubic space per man and ventilation in one of the sleeping wards improved by the removal of a divisional wall, and in others arches were made.
Alipore . . .	1,770	1296'0	36'16	Overcrowding lasted from 22nd April to the end of the year. A blanket overcoat is absolutely necessary for the use of prisoners working in the outside gang during the cold and rainy season. Water-supply for bathing and washing purposes scanty during hot months of the year. Chest complaints due to jute manufacture in the jail, and mortality chiefly due to climatic causes and to the bad and indifferent health of the prisoners on admission to prison and on transfer from other jails. Granary, cowhouse, and earthen mould for sleeping berths, erected.
Jessore . . .	342	1634'5	61'40	Overcrowding existed in every ward throughout the year except in the female, civil and hospital wards. Ventilation defective. Slope of drains defective and the water does not flow away readily. Trenching human ordure and manuring the fields in immediate vicinity of jail very objectionable as the subsoil water becomes contaminated and passes into the shallow wells, the water of which analysis has shown to be contaminated. Water for bathing and washing purposes scarce during hot months. Clothing for out-door gangs during rainy weather insufficient. Good vegetables scarce during the rains. Sickness and mortality due to constant stagnant state of the "Bhyrub" river and excessive overcrowding in the jail. Recommendations were made for deepening and thoroughly cleaning the jail wells and for the provision of a suitable ward for infectious and contagious cases.
Khulna . . .	42	1833'3	...	All the wards overcrowded in January, February, March, June, and July. Ventilation defective. Drainage of the surroundings unsatisfactory. Immediate surroundings damp during the rains from want of free flow of surface water. Some parts of the jail premises were levelled and converted into a vegetable garden.
Palamow . . .	50	1200'0	...	Overcrowding existed in all the cells and wards from 1st January to 2nd March, 28th March to 28th April, 20th July to 9th August, and from 22nd August to 26th September. Ventilation defective except in the <i>kutcha</i> barrack. Drainage outside the jail walls imperfect. Surroundings bad, paddy fields all round the jail and the ground low. Dysentery due to hard, indigestible and not properly boiled food, and ague to climatic causes.
Nuddea . . .	172	872'1	34'88	Except the hospital all the wards overcrowded for the last six months of the year. The southern windows of the hospital, which were fastened before, were opened, and a Donaldson's patent ejector was fitted up on the north-west corner of the outer wall of the jail through which the refuse were thrown into the garden for trenching.
Berhampore . .	200	1765'0	15'00	Water-supply from Bhagirathi river, becomes very muddy in the rains and likely to be contaminated in cold weather when the river is very low and sluggish. Sickness and mortality principally due to malaria and diseases of digestive organs. Settling tanks for river water and latrines for A class prisoners under cover provided, and ejector for night-soil fixed. Covered latrines for females and for the hospital recommended.
Hooghly . . .	351	1042'7	45'58	The Municipal drain which surrounds the jail on the north and west objectionable and should be made <i>pucca</i> . Water imperfectly boiled. Ventilation and light of the solitary cell yards improved by lowering the walls.

JAILS.	Average strength.	PER MILLE.		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, etc.
		Admissions.	Deaths.	
Hooghly— <i>contd.</i>				The cessation of the intra-mural burial of night-soil recommended.
Burdwan	231	718.6	17.32	Overcrowding from April to July and from September to November. Ventilation of the sleeping wards defective. The garden tank completed, and the tank on the western side of the jail was being dug.
Malda	76	2671.1	52.63	All, but especially the male wards, overcrowded for sixty-three days. Water obtained from a jail well not quite fit for drinking purposes. Soil level of the surroundings low-lying and becomes damp during the rains. Fevers, dysentery, and diarrhoea due to malarious and low-lying nature of the neighbourhood. A corrugated iron roofed verandah in wards Nos. 5 and 6 constructed and paddy-soaking tank and drying platform removed from vicinity of ward No. 6 to the neighbourhood of the workshop.
Purneah	165	2448.5	42.42	Female ward insufficiently ventilated. The jungle garden brought under cultivation. New warm clothing and blankets supplied to the prisoners and additions to diet made.
Jalpaiguri	122	631.1	73.77	Well water contains an excess of chlorides. It was recommended to carry the drainage from the jail through the low-lying fields to the Dhurdharia nullah.
Darjeeling	91	1285.7	21.98	It is essential that the main drain along the south side of the jail should be made <i>pucca</i> . Long blanket trousers supplied to all the prisoners and Donaldson's ejector for passing out the night-soil set up.
Dinaipur	167	2640.7	95.81	Fever, dysentery, diarrhoea and dyspepsia prevalent, said to be due to malaria. Ventilation of the sleeping wards improved.
Rungpur	249	2212.9	88.35	Ventilation of ground floor very imperfect owing to the extremely high wall surrounding the jail and the small area of the enclosure. Drainage outside the jail insufficient. The flooring inside the jail walls mostly relaid with porous materials to ensure speedy drying. Donaldson's ejector fixed near the latrine. Larymore's patent boiler was being put up.
Rajshahye	710	460.6	18.31	Drain running close to the north jail wall very defective. Supply of blankets insufficient during cold weather, and pneumonia prevalent due to insufficient covering at night. The recommendations made during the previous year have not yet been carried out.
Bogra	120	1641.7	83.33	None.
Mymensingh	436	1566.5	38.99	Overcrowded throughout the year. Sub-soil drainage defective. Carrying night-soil through the jail yards objectionable. The whole country around the jail very malarious and very low, consisting chiefly of paddy fields, and with some swampy ground and small <i>bheels</i> within from quarter to half a mile of the jail. Dysentery, diarrhoea, fever, respiratory affections, etc., due to dampness and overcrowding. Recommendation made for the introduction of Donaldson's ejector.
Pabna	137	897.8	21.90	None.
Faridpur	316	1810.1	12.66	Temporary overcrowding in January, February and June. Drainage defective outside the jail during rainy season on account of defective drainage of the town. Ague, dysentery and rheumatism prevalent, due to damp and malarious nature of the locality.
Backergunge	451	1239.5	33.26	Except female ward, overcrowding existed temporarily in almost every ward. Dysentery, fever, diarrhoea, bronchitis, due to malarious climate and indifferent health of the prisoners admitted. Construction of a cowshed recommended.
Noakhali	89	988.8	56.18	Slight overcrowding existed from the end of May to the middle of June, and somewhat more from the latter part of July to the end of September in the convict wards Nos. 1, 2, 3 and in the under-trial ward. Drains inside the jail defective; sickness, specially dysentery, due to very low and damp floors of the huts and to excessive rainfall. Ventilation of the workshop improved by the construction of <i>jaffree</i> windows. Recommended to make the floors of the huts <i>pucca</i> , and to reconstruct the drains inside the jail.
Chittagong	183	1021.9	21.86	Ventilation defective in female enclosure, which is too much shut in. Drainage bad; water does not run away outside the jail. Drinking water, from a spring outside the jail, impure. Dirty <i>nullah</i> at south-east corner objectionable. Ague due to climatic causes, dysentery to chills and exposure, and diarrhoea partly due to sudden stoppage of opium among prisoners who had formerly been accustomed to the drug. A Donaldson's patent night-soil ejector fitted into the jail wall, and a cholera shed erected in the jail garden. Recommendations were made regarding provision of solitary cells, another workshop, improvements of drainage, and provision of down pipes to carry off the water from the top of the jail buildings.

JAILS.	Average strength.	PER MILLE.		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, etc.
		Admissions.	Deaths.	
Tippera . . .	170	358.8	5.88	Excepting that for females, all the wards overcrowded throughout the year. Surface drainage defective during the rains. Latrine accommodation insufficient. Sickness principally dysentery and fever, due to overcrowding and dampness owing to excessive rain and exposure from absence of covering for the latrines and feeding platforms. A regular dairy was opened. It was recommended that the jail enclosure should be enlarged, that a second storey over existing barracks should be built, that a roof should be erected over the feeding platform, that a new day latrine with a shade over it should be built, that the existing bathing platform should be repaired and a new one made, and that new cooking sheds should be provided.
Dacca . . .	1,134	2028.2	43.21	Overcrowded. Surroundings bad. Ague due to climatic causes.
Cuttack . . .	275	2138.2	21.82	Overcrowding lasted from July to December.
Puri . . .	114	649.1	43.86	All the wards overcrowded for 114 days, except the hospital, female and juvenile wards. The pilgrim hospital close outside the jail walls very objectionable and a source of disease. Quarters for Civil Hospital Assistant nearly finished, and worksheds constructed. Recommendations were made for the construction of a solitary cell and a granary.
Balasore . . .	126	634.9	39.68	Temporary overcrowding in male wards.
Midnapore . . .	964	731.3	53.94	None.
Bankura . . .	142	577.5	49.30	None.
Manbhoom (Purulia)	114	719.3	17.54	Under-trial and female wards overcrowded for five days. Ventilation in the <i>pucca</i> wards for male convicts defective. Water contains large quantities of chlorides and nitrogen as nitrites ascribable probably to the proximity of the day latrine, which is situated at a distance of 17 feet only from the well which is 40 feet deep, while the soil is porous and gravelly on the surface. Recommended increased ventilation of the <i>pucca</i> dormitories for male convicts, removal of the existing day latrine from near the well and the cookshed to some other conveniently remote site, and conversion of a portion of the hospital ward into a separate compartment for the confinement of patients suffering from infectious diseases.
Beerbhoom . . .	123	1382.1	105.69	Some of the large drains inside the jail enclosure defective for want of repairs.
Naya Dumka . . .	105	2504.8	247.62	Considerable overcrowding existed in the female ward during March and April and in the male wards during June, July, and a portion of August. Quantity and quality of milk supplied from <i>basar</i> insufficient and indifferent. Jail well-water proved by analysis not to be good; <i>chatti</i> filters introduced. Removal of cholera hut from neighbourhood of jail, and filling up old drain to east of jail recommended.
Monghyr . . .	317	447.9	44.16	Certain wards overcrowded in February, May, June, July, August, September, October, and November. Cholera possibly due to a contaminated water-supply. Latrines and the boiler reconstructed, and a cattle shed erected.
Bhagalpur . . .	1,285	771.2	17.90	Slight overcrowding in a few wards during July, August, and September. Anæmia probably due to bad or insufficient food before admission to jail. All the hollows to the east of the jail filled up and the filling up of hollow at north-west corner of jail almost completed. Drainage of the hospital compound somewhat improved.
Singhbhum . . .	108	2370.4	148.15	Water-supply from jail well bad and dysentery and diarrhoea probably due to this cause. Recommended that the water used for drinking and culinary purposes should be changed.
Lohardugga (Ranchi)	171	982.5	11.70	None.
Hazaribagh . . .	202	816.8	34.65	New drains required outside the jail grounds to drain off also refuse. No bathing platform. Ventilation of the latrine improved.
Gya . . .	330	1236.4	15.15	Cross ventilation in the under-trial and female wards insufficient in the hot weather. Influenza due to infection, malarial fevers to climatic causes, bowel complaints to chills and climate, and chest complaints, probably to chills. Earthen beds constructed in the under-trial and female wards.
Patna . . .	312	1064.1	35.26	None.
Arrah . . .	200	620.0	35.00	Under-trial and female wards overcrowded for the last twenty days of December. Ventilation of the wards defective. Drains running outside near the jail wall liable to contamination from the adjoining <i>basar</i> ; canal water becomes muddy in the rains. Water in the inside wells bad. Surroundings on three sides unsatisfactory, as the land is not under control of the jail authority and liable to contamination. A Donaldson's night-soil ejector fitted up. Recommended that 40 yards of land

JAILS.	Average strength.	PER MILLE.		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, etc.
		Admissions.	Deaths.	
Arrah— <i>contd.</i>				
Buxar . . .	1,116	441·8	22·40	should be acquired all round the jail walls, and that the cowshed should be removed to an enclosure outside the jail. Fevers, bowel complaints, anæmia, etc., due to a heavy rainfall and severe cold weather. Six new <i>golas</i> and a miscellaneous store godown for storage of food-grains completed. Two <i>pucca</i> drains built—one from the tank to the hospital and the other from behind the solitary cells up to the hospital. A portion of the channel in which drinking water is carried into the jail from the settling tanks fitted with glazed pipes; this should be done all through. Diet of the prisoners increased and improved.
Champaran . .	356	1952·2	47·75	Under-trial and female wards overcrowded at times. Fresh vegetables insufficient during July, August, and September. Water-supply muddy during the rains. Surroundings low-lying. Scurvy due to insufficient diet. Corrugated iron roofs put up over additional latrine accommodation and hospital day latrines. A settling tank constructed, a Donaldson's ejector for disposal of night-soil put up, and a <i>pucca</i> drain with a reservoir in the outer garden constructed. Recommendations were made for the construction of an under-trial ward and a cowshed.
Muzaffarpur . .	263	699·6	45·63	Iron grated doors substituted for wooden ones in the upper and lower storey wards. A Donaldson's ejector fixed in the workshed enclosure wall. Recommendations were made for improving ventilation of the day latrine, and for providing covered day latrines for female and sick prisoners.
Durbhunga . .	331	857·7	18·13	<i>Hajut</i> ward overcrowded throughout the year, except in January and December, and the female ward from April to December. Drainage defective—fall insufficient. Bowel complaints due to climatic causes, and pneumonia to chills.
Sarun . . .	324	1129·6	83·33	All the wards overcrowded. Ventilation insufficient owing to over-crowding. Drainage defective in the southern portion of the jail. Water-supply doubtful and liable to contamination. The city built up to the walls of the jail on three sides. Malarial fevers and bowel diseases due to canal irrigation, over-population, over-cultivation, and the railway embankment which blocks up all the natural drainage passages, and to insufficient culverts and water-ways. Two pits for the collection of urine from cowshed, which were deep and very foul, were cleaned, made shallow and <i>pucca</i> . Donaldson's ejector erected and brought into use.
ASSAM.				
Gauhati . . .	195	1169·2	133·33	Drainage defective during heavy rains. Water-supply unsatisfactory. The jail is situated between a native <i>basar</i> and a dirty tank. Dysentery due to malaria and exposure. Recommended introduction of a bathing trough, use of a half woollen garment, roofing of a workshed in corrugated iron, and closure of the tank behind the jail.
Tezpur . . .	184	1380·4	48·91	Water-supply for bathing purposes from the wells was low from the end of March till June, when the prisoners were sent to bathe in the River Brahmaputra. Malarial fevers, dysentery, and diarrhoea due chiefly to climatic changes. A female hospital built and the B section and <i>hajut</i> wards re-built with corrugated iron roofing.
Sylhet . . .	313	2236·4	31·95	Malarial fevers due to excessive rainfall during the year, bowel complaints due to climatic causes, and respiratory diseases probably due to exposure to rain. The old day latrines were pulled down and new day latrines with 85 seats erected in their place. Recommendation was made for the provision of a night latrine for the jail hospital.
Shillong . . .	39	1974·4	25·64	None.
Dhubri . . .	13	2076·9	76·92	None.
Nowgong . . .	73	1616·4	123·29	Floor of the female ward low, old and softened by damp. The floor of the convict ward allows the subsoil air to rise into the ward and makes the air of the ward damp. Under-trial ward also damp. Animal food or fish not issued regularly according to diet scale four times a week. The present wooden platform cover of the well is rather open, and allows drippings to fall back into the well. Bowel complaints in some instances due to deprivation of the accustomed opium supply, and in others to intestinal worms, and respiratory affections to chills caught while

JAILS.	Average strength.	PER MILLE.		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, etc.
		Admissions.	Deaths.	
Nowgong— <i>contd.</i>				
Sibsagar . . .	67	1,597.0	29.85	exposed at work. An additional shed for distribution of food to the prisoners provided; pathways improved; and one latrine reconstructed. Overcrowding lasted throughout the year except in November in the criminal ward, and in the female ward in June and October. Rice bad in June and sometimes in July. Supply of vegetables bad in August and insufficient in December. Fish insufficient in quantity in May, June, July and August. Health of the prisoners injuriously affected by Municipal task work and <i>Jumuna</i> clearing. Bowel complaints due to bad rice and <i>Pachala</i> vegetables, and an insufficient supply of opium to confirmed opium eaters, and ague due to wet and cold in <i>Jumuna</i> clearing, Municipal task work, and to climatic causes. Recommendations for the supply of good rice and vegetables made and carried out, and recommendations were made for the construction of a new latrine and female hospital accommodation.
Dibrugarh . . .	70	2,500.0	128.57	Clothing insufficient during rainy season, and bowel complaints due to this cause. A small ward for the treatment, especially of chest complaints, fitted up during the year.
Silchar . . .	66	1,757.6	15.15	Convict and under-trial wards overcrowded in March and November. Ague, dysentery and diarrhoea due to climatic causes. Two <i>pucca</i> drains made within the jail wall to carry off the surface water.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.				
Ghazipur . . .	513	655.0	60.43	Overcrowded for a few days in November and December. Sickness and high mortality chiefly due to admission into jail of prisoners in a half-starved and broken down condition of health consequent on the failure of crops in the preceding year. Ventilation of the oil press factory improved by removing portions of the brick work of the north and south walls.
Benares Central . . .	2,145	652.2	31.70	Some overcrowding in January and February.
Do. District . . .	484	712.8	30.99	Water-supply to the hospital and civil ward improved.
Mirzapur . . .	213	1,586.9	42.25	Civil ward overcrowded. Ventilation bad owing to the low barracks and small courtyards attached. Discharge of all the drainage into a pond in the proximity of the jail objectionable. Sickness and mortality due to bad ventilation. Entirely new barracks were being built. Filling up of the tank close to the jail by the Municipal Board, recommended.
Azamgarh . . .	424	1,094.3	37.74	Continuous overcrowding existed in the female barracks. Bathing platforms for all prisoners were in course of construction. Ventilation of the civil barracks and cells improved. A ward in the hospital provided with glass doors for the treatment of pneumonia cases.
Jaunpur . . .	333	585.6	33.03	Two solitary cells erected in the female barrack.
Gorakhpur . . .	666	1,334.8	87.09	The land on the south and west of the jail very low and flooded in the rainy season. Drainage of the city on the east side of the jail defective. Water-supply bad. A new jail being built.
Basti . . .	285	778.9	38.60	Sickness and mortality due to climatic causes, malaria and the enfeebled state of health in which the prisoners were admitted from the district.
Hamirpur . . .	174	2,431.0	17.24	<i>Hawalat</i> barrack overcrowded from 1st to 11th September.
Orai . . .	143	1,846.2	6.99	Sickness almost entirely due to malarial influences. The old and objectionable solitary cells demolished and a new block of six cells built in their place. The verandah floors of No. 1 and hospital barracks constructed of bricks on edge. The workshed in the female barrack-yard covered with a roof of Allahabad tiles, to provide sleeping accommodation for the female warder. Perforated zinc panel doors adapted to the jail cook-house.
Fatehgarh Central . . .	1,978	855.9	15.67	Influenza due to importation; ague, remittent fever and malarial cachexia due to climatic conditions and to predisposition on the part of prisoners from their former exposure to malarious influences; dysentery due to climatic conditions excited or aggravated by a chill or by eating imprudently; bronchitis due to chill or cold; and diarrhoea due to over-eating or injudicious eating. Surface <i>pucca</i> drains completed in jail grounds; an ejector for thoroughly mixing night-soil with dry earth erected; cook-house improved; and <i>pucca</i> tables of masonry substituted for the old wooden ones.

JAILS.	Average strength.	PER MILLE.		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, etc.
		Admissions.	Deaths.	
Fatehgarh District .	323	1356.0	40.25	Ague, remittent fever and malarious cachexia due to climatic conditions; bronchitis and pneumonia due to cold or chill or to over-fatigue; and dysentery and diarrhoea due to chill or injudicious eating. Ventilation of the cook-house improved by fitting three zinc gauze doors in place of two old wooden ones.
Cawnpore . . .	361	803.3	36.01	Overcrowding lasted for six days in the barracks for habitual prisoners, and for eight days in the <i>hawalat</i> barrack. A new civil barrack with a small <i>pucca</i> well constructed in the solitary cells enclosure.
Fatehpore . . .	269	910.8	14.87	A bathing platform constructed for the use of the sick. Recommended to lower all divisional walls in interior of jail.
Banda	224	964.3	75.89	The jail site being black cotton soil is highly productive of malarious fever. Barrack No. 11 re-roofed with Allahabad lock tiles, and ridge ventilation arranged for.
Allahabad Central .	1,922	862.1	39.02	None.
Do. District . .	615	1,048.8	43.90	None.
Lalitpore	89	1,471.9	22.47	Female barrack overcrowded three days in November and nine days in December.
Jhansi	221	629.0	22.62	Under-trial barrack overcrowded during part of April and May. Malarial fevers due to climatic causes, and respiratory diseases to chills in the rainy and cold seasons. A sentry-box built to shelter the guard on the inner gate. Recommendations were made for adding windows to the bath-rooms of the cells for Europeans and for enlarging the <i>hawalat</i> .
Ajmere	435	351.7	27.59	Slight overcrowding existed in January, February, June, July and August. Pneumonia due to outbreak of influenza; malarial fevers to an excessive rainfall; and dysentery to climatic causes.
Muttra	215	879.1	13.95	A new mill-house in barrack No. 1 and a gallows enclosure constructed during the year.
Agra Central . . .	2,156	1359.9	26.90	Water-supply very indifferent in quality and saline. A new water-supply from the Municipal water works was being introduced. Bronchitis and pneumonia due to epidemic of influenza. Iron beds provided for the hospital.
Agra District . . .	446	961.9	26.91	Water-supply was formerly indifferent, but the water has been introduced from the Municipal works. Ague and malarial fever probably due to the rains being excessive and late.
Etah	306	1,382.4	22.88	Overcrowding lasted in the <i>hawalat</i> barrack from April to November 1892. Drainage defective. Outside the jail the ground remains water-logged during the rains, as there is no escape for water. Six latrines constructed, the mill-house re-roofed and the defective drains inside the jail repaired. The construction of sleeping berths in the <i>hawalat</i> recommended.
Etawah	256	918.0	19.53	Bathing platforms of new and improved pattern substituted for the old ones.
Mainpuri	270	974.1	14.81	Ague probably due to an impure water-supply. A pneumonia ward built.
Aligarh	462	1846.3	60.61	<i>Hawalat</i> barracks overcrowded for 284 days, female barrack for 134 days, and No. 12 barrack (temporarily used for under-trials) for 122 days. Tanks full of stagnant water just outside jail grounds on one and part of two sides objectionable. Sickness and mortality due to local soil conditions, bad surroundings and ventilation. Latrines for Police lines just outside the jail constructed; new mill-house opened; <i>hawalat</i> extended; thorough over-hauling of the hospital was in progress; drainage and latrines improved; plinthing (<i>pucca</i>) supplied round two wells; a filter constructed; one extra blanket beyond authorized scale issued to prisoners; and wire gauze frames fitted to cook-house door.
Bulandshahr . . .	227	1484.6	30.84	Under-trial barracks overcrowded. Ventilation excessive in the barracks during winter months. A large water cistern built near the central <i>pucca</i> well.
Shahjahanpur . .	353	1113.3	17.00	Overcrowded for a few days. Two new mill-houses made—one for habitual criminals and one for ordinary convicts; buildings near barrack No. 2 formerly used as a cook-house converted into convict clothing <i>godown</i> . Building near barrack No. 5 formerly used as a miscellaneous <i>godown</i> converted into cook-house with a good chimney to it. Partitions removed in the yards of old solitary cells and iron gate fixed at end.
Bareilly Central .	2,109	608.3	12.80	None.
Do. District . . .	616	564.9	21.10	Ague and pneumonia due to climatic causes. The jail hospital completed. The cook-house was being remodelled.
Budaon	374	478.6	16.04	Slight overcrowding from June to October in the <i>hawalat</i> barrack. Remodelling and re-roofing of barracks Nos. 7 and 8 completed, and the divisional walls between

Jails.	Average Strength.	PER MILLE.		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, etc.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.	
Budaon— <i>contd.</i>				
Saharanpur . . .	279	1,229'4	50'18	barracks Nos. 1 and 2, and Nos. 7 and 8 were taken down to ensure better ventilation. The civil ward re-built. Recommended to reconstruct the inner main gate and barrack No. 5, to convert mill-shed in female barrack into solitary cells, and to make a verandah on the north side of female barrack for factory shed.
Bijnor . . .	205	551'2	4'88	Barracks Nos. 4, 6, 7 and the hospital barracks over-crowded. The conveying of filth and sweepings towards the western boundary of the jail in the hot season by the municipal carts objectionable. Fever, ague and malarial fever due to seasonal influences. Latrines within the barrack for use of the prisoners at night and berths for civil prisoners' barrack No. 3, constructed. Recommended the construction of a new mill-house, and repair of old mill-house and factory No. VII, building of a new well for jail garden, quarters for female warder in barrack yard, a shed for prisoners working at the "charas" in the height of the hot season, and dismantling and re-roofing of No. 3 Barrack.
Dehra Dun . . .	44	636'4	68'18	None.
Almora . . .	106	405'7	37'74	None.
Muraffarnagar . .	170	1,400'0	41'18	Overcrowding during parts of March, April and May. The cook-house provided with doors, and iron grating doors substituted for the old wooden ones in the condemned cells. Recommendation was made to re-build the <i>kutcha</i> low and unhealthy quarters occupied by jail officials.
Moradabad . . .	358	1,687'2	27'93	Pneumonia prevalent, due to extreme differences in temperature between day and night in the cold season, and fever due to climatic causes.
Meerut . . .	554	1,335'7	39'71	Slight temporary overcrowding existed in barracks Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7 and 8. Personal cleanliness neglected in the cold weather. A bathing platform erected in the habituels' factory and the mill-house re-modelled and rebuilt.
Gonda . . .	557	637'3	39'50	Slight overcrowding from 1st to 27th January. Sickness and mortality due to advanced age and weak state of health of the prisoners on admission to jail, to an epidemic of influenza, and to climatic causes.
Bahraich . . .	364	255'5	24'73	None.
Fyzabad . . .	580	982'8	39'66	<i>Hawalat</i> and female barracks slightly overcrowded in February, October, and November.
Rae Bareilly . . .	431	220'4	13'92	A few superficial <i>pucca</i> drains constructed.
Partabgarh . . .	353	1,345'6	17'00	None.
Hardoi . . .	331	1,069'5	30'21	None.
Kheri . . .	234	739'3	21'37	Male barracks slightly overcrowded for 5 days. System of water-supply defective. Fever due to malaria, diarrhoea and dysentery due to indigestion, and respiratory affections due to wet and cold.
Lucknow Central . .	1,563	648'8	19'19	Female barrack slightly overcrowded. Intermittent fever and bowel complaints due to climatic causes. A system of surface masonry drains was in progress of construction.
Do. District . . .	620	1,151'6	16'13	Intermittent fevers, bowel complaints, dysentery and diarrhoea due to climatic causes. One dormitory re-roofed.
Sitapur . . .	669	446'9	17'94	The jail is in vicinity of the <i>Naya Basti</i> , considered generally, the worst part of the town. Influenza and mumps prevalent due to importation from outside, and malarial fever probably due to bad situation of the jail. The hospital was divided by a partition wall to allow of segregation when necessary. Recommendation was made for improved drainage of solitary cells.
Bara Banki . . .	343	294'5	20'41	Dysentery due to exposure to cold and malarial influence and diarrhoea due to catarrhal inflammation of the intestines caused by chills, etc.
Unao . . .	205	936'6	9'76	Recommended that <i>pucca</i> drains should be made in place of <i>kutcha</i> ones.
PUNJAB.				
Delhi . . .	472	3,305'1	31'78	Ventilation of the casual sleeping barracks defective. Water contains several impurities. Sickness and mortality due to malaria and its sequelae. New day latrines built during the year. Recommendation was made for a more liberal scale of diet on account of ill-health of the prisoners.
Rohtak . . .	164	1,597'6	12'20	Overcrowding from 29th September to 17th October 1892. Two condemned cells provided and pipes laid to carry water from the jail well to the paper shed. Recommendation for the construction of day and night latrines was made.

Jails.	Average Strength.	PER MILLE.		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, etc.
		Admissions.	Deaths.	
Hissar . . .	281	2,587.2	21.35	Overcrowding lasted from 5th February to 4th November. At the back of the jail, the ground is broken up and low-lying—the site of old brick kilns and pits in which water lodges during rain. Malarial fever during autumn probably due to above conditions and to sedentary occupation of the men, and the necessity for carrying on the same in open sheds. Grated iron arched openings of the sleeping barracks partially built up with unburnt bricks during winter.
Karnal . . .	133	1,864.7	75.19	Ventilation of the civil ward insufficient. Latrine accommodation insufficient. Fever due to sudden chills, ordinary climatic influences and flooding of the jail and its surroundings. Recommendation was made for the immediate construction of water ways through the railway embankment to carry off surface drainage.
Umballa . . .	772	781.1	14.25	Ventilation of the solitary cells insufficient for hot weather months. Windows of the barracks placed too low and in some instances the sleeping berths are too close to them. Drainage improved.
Simla . . .	14	1,142.9	71.43	None.
Ludhiana . . .	238	2,197.5	37.82	Lateral ventilation very defective in the sleeping barracks and much more so in the solitary cells and in the paper-polishing shed. Malarial fevers due to excessive rainfall, and dysentery due to general influences of malaria. Proper bathing platforms constructed and defects in drains near the jail removed.
Hoshiarpur . . .	67	3,283.6	14.93	None.
Jullundur . . .	302	847.7	16.56	Overcrowding existed only during hot weather. No <i>pucca</i> latrines or bathing platforms. The jail is very close to the city and to an insanitary tank.
Ferozepore . . .	392	2,413.3	53.57	Overcrowding lasted for four months. Ventilation of hospital insufficient. Malarial diseases due to unusually heavy rains.
Amritsar . . .	310	2,932.3	67.74	Overcrowding existed during the whole year. Clothing insufficient. Diet of inferior quality supplied to the prisoners, and diarrhoea, dysentery and gastro-enteric disorders due to this cause. A new bathing platform erected. Recommended to discontinue issue of inferior grains, to issue a second suit of clothes to each prisoner, and to restore the quantity of milk in convalescent diet to the old scale.
Lahore Central . . .	1,283	4,547.2	37.41	Lateral ventilation of the barracks defective. More <i>pucca</i> drains required. Drains to bathing platforms completed and hospital repaired. Recommendations were made regarding more <i>pucca</i> drains and improvement of the lateral ventilation of the barracks.
Do. District . . .	537	2,422.7	35.38	Lateral ventilation in all the barracks defective. More <i>pucca</i> drains required. Sickness and mortality due to canal irrigation and to extreme climate and variations from heat to cold and from drought to damp. Drainage improved; bathing platforms completed; and ablution latrine platforms erected. Recommendations were made regarding lateral ventilation of the barracks and raising of the roofs of two barracks.
Do. Female . . .	124	3,983.9	40.32	Main drain leading from the jail defective. Intermittent fever due to faulty drainage. Recommendation was made to improve the main drain.
Sialkot . . .	469	1,438.4	21.32	All the wards overcrowded from June to middle of December. Bathing platform made during the year.
Dharmasala . . .	115	602.0	...	Overcrowding in the female ward lasted for 65 days. Lateral ventilation in the wards and tread-mill shed insufficient. There is no convenience for the bathing of the prisoners in winter and rains; a roof over the bathing platform urgently required. Water-supply liable to contamination and insufficient in dry season. The proximity of a crowded and very dirty <i>Sudder basar</i> objectionable. Temporary screen latrines erected for the use of the jail officials. Many objectionable pits just outside the jail filled up by the municipality.
Gurdaspur . . .	236	1,796.6	33.90	Overcrowding lasted from 26th June to 21st August. Ague due to prevalence of malaria in the district, and dysentery to impaired health of the prisoners in a malarial season.
Gujranwala . . .	413	992.7	12.11	Overcrowding existed during the year. Ventilation of sleeping barracks and 24 solitary cells very defective. Ventilation of paper factory, <i>Jandar</i> shed and godown improved.
Chinawan . . .	730	2,657.5	8.22	Ventilation of the barracks during hot months very defective. Ague due to climatic causes, and pneumonia probably induced by chills.
Gujrat . . .	206	1,708.7	29.13	All the wards overcrowded from 1st January to 25th October and from 31st October to 8th November. Ventilation of the sleeping barracks defective. Just outside the jail a city sewer in course of construction is

Jails.	Average Strength.	PER MILLE.		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, etc.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.	
Gujrat— <i>contd.</i>				
Shahpur	274	1,762.8	10.95	very offensive and objectionable. No proper bathing platforms. Sickness due to want of proper drainage round the city and jail. Overcrowding in almost all the wards from 13th March to 9th August. Ventilation of the west side sleeping barracks, and drainage defective. The cotton field on the west side of the jail dirty. Malaria due to excessive rains. Ventilation of the jail hospital and sleeping barracks improved; sleeping barracks on the east re-roofed; arrangement made for water-supply to the female ward; proper condemned cells provided; and a new female ward was under construction.
Jhelum	335	1,552.2	47.76	Overcrowding lasted nearly the whole year. Hospital badly ventilated. Surface drainage inside and outside the jail defective; rain water collecting in the compound as well as the yards of cells and barracks. There are no arrangements for bathing inside the jail or for washing clothes. Sickness due to climatic causes; badly drained condition of the jail, both internally and externally; and insanitary condition of the hospital. A concrete drain leading from the paper factory to the garden laid down; ventilation windows made in the under-trial and sessions wards; and a juvenile under-trial ward built. Recommendations were made regarding surface drainage of the jail and improved ventilation of the hospital.
Montgomery . . .	750	1,285.3	30.67	Slight overcrowding existed for nine months. Personal cleanliness unsatisfactory.
Jhang	248	1,229.8	24.19	Overcrowded for thirteen days. Lateral ventilation of barracks, hospital, cells, etc., defective. Malarial fevers due to unusual rainfall.
Mooltan Central . .	895	2,434.6	45.81	Lateral ventilation insufficient. Surface drainage defective during heavy rainfall. The hospital compound drained and new latrines supplied to all the barracks and hospital. Recommended to increase the lateral ventilation of all the barracks and hospital.
Do. District	696	1,320.4	30.17	Hospital and barrack No. 8 over-crowded for six months from 2nd July to the end of the year. Ventilation of the solitary cells insufficient in hot weather. Surface drainage outside and near the jail defective during the rains. Sickness probably due to saturation of the soil owing to extremely heavy rainfall, and mumps due to introduction from the Muzaffargarh lock-up. A machine (Donaldson's patent) for the ejection of night-soil from the jail introduced early in the year.
Dera Ghazi Khan . .	303	2,455.4	23.10	Overcrowding for about four and half months. Respiratory diseases prevalent, probably due to chill and cold.
Dera Ismail Khan . .	394	2,251.3	60.91	Slight overcrowding lasted from 2nd August to 31st December. Country surrounding jail irrigated. Surface drainage insufficient, waste water from paper factory still lies in trenches in jail compound. Malarial fevers and dysentery due to climatic influence, and pneumonia and dysentery due to climatic influence, and chills. Ventilation of all barracks improved and a new bathing platform constructed during the year.
Bannu	121	1,082.6	57.85	Magistrate's lock-up overcrowded during the whole year. Sickness and mortality due to heavy rain, cold, and great diurnal range of temperature. More ventilation provided in barracks Nos. 1 and 2.
Kohat	121	2,892.6	74.38	Overcrowding existed in all except the female and hospital wards during January, February, August, November and December. Ventilation insufficient in hot weather but too free in the cold. The jail is surrounded on three sides by the city, of which it is practically a part. Malarial fevers due to climatic causes.
Rawa. Pindi . . .	743	1,799.5	16.15	Barracks are ill-ventilated. Barley and gram issued to prisoners is not a good mixture, and gram (parched) not very wholesome. The new well machinery defective; pneumonia due to defective ventilation, ulcers due to scorbutic taint, and dysentery due to malaria and scurvy.
Abbottabad . . .	89	1,656.6	11.24	Overcrowding during June, July and August. Ague due to climatic influences, skin diseases due to friction of fetters and filthy habits, and chest diseases due to chills. The new jail was being built and was occupied on 1st May in an unfinished state.
Peshawar	469	2,469.1	19.19	Overcrowding lasted from 28th July to 17th November. Lateral ventilation defective all through the jail. In wet weather the dry earth system of conservancy fails owing to the latrines being without roofs. Sickness due to diseases of a malarial character, exaggerated by an unusually heavy rainfall. Water-supply from pipes introduced into the paper manufactory during the year.

Jails.	Average Strength.	PER MILE.		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, etc.
		Admissions.	Deaths.	
CENTRAL PROVINCES.				
Sambalpur	193	1,212'4	290'16	Barracks for male convicts, under-trial wards and hospital always overcrowded. Diet deficient in fats. A small rocky hill on one side of the jail considerably affects the under ground water-level during the rains. Dysentery and diarrhoea due to exposure in camp during cholera epidemic, and to overcrowding in the jail. Recommended that the jail should be enlarged.
Raipur	806	825'1	40'94	Malarial fevers due to seasonal influences, and diarrhoea and dysentery during the monsoons due to drinking water-supply becoming disturbed by percolation of surface drainage into the wells. Ventilation improved by fitting shutters to all the gratings in the barracks.
Bilaspur	152	1,401'3	184'21	All the male convicts' barracks, and the under-trial wards overcrowded from January to 29th November. Ventilation unsatisfactory; the site of the jail rather crowded, and the divisional walls between the sections too high. Surface drainage defective. There are no proper arrangements for washing and bathing the prisoners. The site of the well, the water of which is used by the male convicts, unsatisfactory; sickness and mortality due to bad site of the jail and unavoidably overcrowding. Recommendations were made to convert the present hospital into a sleeping barrack; to extend sleeping barrack No. 2; to convert present barrack No. 1 into a hospital; to dismantle present work shed and to build two new ones; to extend the circumvallation wall to the west; to build a new cook-house on a better pattern; and to lower the divisional walls between wards to the height of 6 feet.
Mandla	71	1,478'9	42'25	Under-trial ward overcrowded in July and August. Chest affections due to cold and debility.
Seoni	136	1,036'8	29'41	Overcrowding amongst the male convicts from January to April and from August to December. Sleeping barracks over-ventilated during the rains and cold weather; malarial diseases due to climate and irregular rainfall. The entrance and side wings re-roofed. A new latrine, a new bathing platform, and a new drain at the back of the jail constructed during the year.
Chindwara	106	122'6	18'87	Overcrowding lasted for 176 days in habitual, 82 days in female, and 1 day in under-trial wards. Supply of new blankets to the prisoners insufficient. A masonry surface drain, a work shed in the female yard, four night latrines and colonial lift pump constructed during the year. Recommendations were made for the construction of a workshop in the factory, for call-bells in the cells, for a cook-room for under-trial prisoners, for a verandah for the hospital, for shelter for the sentry at main gate, and for two day latrines on the standard plan.
Betul	75	666'7	13'32	Sickness and mortality due to malarial diseases and exposure to chill. A system of new <i>pucca</i> drains completed during the year for the removal of storm water; and ventilation of the solitary cells improved by lowering the surrounding walls. Recommended that sun and rain protectors be fixed over the doors of solitary cells, and that the jail wall be thrown out at the north-east corner in order to enclose the existing space, between the female barrack and the factory, which should be utilised for the erection of a day latrine on the standard pattern.
Narsinghpur . . .	121	669'4	24'79	All the wards more or less overcrowded throughout the year except in December. Ventilation in barracks Nos. 1 and 4 insufficient for the hot season. Sickness due to influences of climate, insufficient ventilation of barracks Nos. 1 and 4, defective drainage and overcrowding. Enlargement of the jail recommended.
Hoshangabad . . .	188	1,244'7	15'96	Overcrowding chiefly in the under-trial ward, for a few weeks. Malarial fever prevalent, due to climatic causes. Recommended that the present large hospital ward should be abandoned and ward No. 6 which is smaller should be used as a hospital.
Nimar	75	866'7	26'67	Water-supply insufficient for bathing purposes, and prisoners bathe only once weekly during the hot months.
Nagpur	1,010	1,691'1	21'78	Surface drainage defective. New hospital built.
Bhandara	97	216'5	30'93	Under-trial ward and wards Nos. 5 and 6 overcrowded for a few days. A new kitchen built and drainage improved.
Wardha	70	1,442'9	14'29	Under-trial ward overcrowded. Remittent and intermittent fevers prevalent, due to malarial influences.

JAILS.	Average Strength.	PER MILLE.		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, etc.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.	
Chanda . . .	120	1,258.3	8.33	Lateral ventilation of the under-trial wards and female workshop deficient. Re-roofing of the sleeping barracks completed during the year. Hospital provided with two iron barred windows. The work of enlarging the female ward lately taken in hand by the Public Works Department.
Sironcha . . .	8	500.0	...	None.
Balaghat . . .	63	1,079.4	15.87	Female and under-trial wards overcrowded for a few days each in May, June, July, August, September and November. Two night latrines completed. Recommendations were made for the construction of five more night latrines and a cook-house on standard plans, for lowering of partition walls between factory and hospital, for extending female ward enclosures, to remedy site-crowding and for water-supply through a system of pipes.
Jubbulpore . . .	1,124	412.8	25.80	Pneumonia, phthisis, and pulmonary affections generally attributed to diminishing the ventilation of the barracks at night.
Damoh . . .	85	376.5	70.59	Drainage insufficient during rains. Water-supply deficient in hot weather. A new latrine for male prisoners erected. Construction of a hospital for females recommended.
Saugor . . .	216	625.0	64.81	Under-trial and female wards overcrowded for about 2 months. Site of the jail bad. A deep drain dug in front part of the jail. Recommended that the water be laid on to all the wards and workshops by iron pipes, that the workshop be divided into three parts by stout wire netting, and that the electric bells be supplied in all the solitary cells.
BERAR.				
Amraoti . . .	388	881.4	5.15	None.
Akola . . .	539	415.6	29.68	None.
Ellichpur . . .	37	1,000.0	...	None.
Buldana . . .	54	370.4	18.52	Three new day latrines constructed during the year.
Basim . . .	62	129.0	...	Slightly overcrowded at the end of the year. Drainage defective. A badly drained hollow to the south of the jail objectionable. Several drains were cut to remove rise in subsoil water but to no purpose. The subject of thoroughly draining the jail was under consideration.
Yeotmahl . . .	70	542.9	14.29	Barracks Nos. 1 and 2 and female ward overcrowded in January, June, September, October, November, and December.
Secunderabad . . .	73	479.5	13.70	A new saucer drain constructed through the enclosure of female ward during the year.
LOWER BURMA.				
Akyab . . .	351	669.5	96.87	Ordinary clothing of the prisoners not suitable for all seasons of the year and blanket coats should be supplied during the rains and colder months.
Kyaukpyu . . .	129	767.4	7.75	A new guard-room, an office and store-room completed. The kitchen was demolished and a new one built.
Sandoway . . .	43	1,604.7	23.26	Slight overcrowding for a few months.
Shwegyin . . .	189	1,391.5	5.29	Civil prisoners' ward overcrowded for 20 days. Water-supply was deficient for ten days. Ague and dysentery due to malarious climate of the district; diarrhoea and dyspepsia due to errors in diet, and simple continued fever due to alternations of temperature. Removal of the female ward outside the jail enclosure; the demolition of the sectional wall bisecting the main enclosure and the deepening the new well were recommended.
Toungoo . . .	390	956.4	84.62	Drainage defective for want of repairs. Dysentery, diarrhoea and ague prevalent, due to climatic causes.
Thayetmyo . . .	1,185	721.5	24.47	Overcrowding lasted for the four months, May to August, and in the female ward throughout the year. Latrines too small. Clothing insufficient for the cold season. Fevers and respiratory complaints due to climatic causes; and mumps and conjunctivitis due to infection and contagion. The drains in the main jail repaired and put in good order, and the ventilation of the new hospital improved. Recommended that all the prisoners be supplied with blanket <i>Kurtas</i> during cold and rainy seasons.
Henzada . . .	315	476.2	6.35	Slight overcrowding existed for a few days during April and September. Dysentery, ague, and remittent fever prevalent, due to climatic causes.

JAILS.	Average Strength.	PER MILLE.		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, etc.
		Admissions.	Deaths.	
Bassein . . .	990	190.9	13.13	The aprons of two wells, one at the back of the Deputy Jailor's quarters and other in No. 1 yard, re-constructed and a pump placed over the latter. Cook-house re-roofed with new corrugated iron sheets. Ventilation of the lower wards improved by putting iron gratings above old grated openings in verandah walls in the whole of the main jail. Nine workshed verandahs and one main jail verandah completed during the year, besides several other minor improvements. No recommendation made.
Maubin . . .	240	575.0	29.17	Certain wards overcrowded from 27th May to 10th July 1892. Drainage <i>kutcha</i> and unsatisfactory. There were no latrines— <i>jars</i> being used. Clothing insufficient for the winter. Dysentery and diarrhoea due to stoppage of habitual use of opium and possibly to daily use of <i>dhall</i> to which Burmans are not used. Fever due to exposure, hard work and malaria. A latrine erected and drains cemented and levelled. Recommendations made for separate and increased hospital accommodation; for supply of warm jackets and blankets for the winter, and for supply of fish diet to the prisoners twice a week.
Rangoon (natives) .	3,218	1,529.5	23.93	Overcrowding throughout the year. Drainage defective. Milk supplied by the contractor usually watered. Fevers, rheumatism and pulmonary complaints due to malarious nature of the homes of the prisoners in fever-stricken districts, excessive cold, or rather, large diurnal variation of temperature, and to prisoners going to and from the worksheds at meal times and latrine parades during the monsoon when they are wet to the skin, and their clothes dry on them. Woollen coats of the Ulster type issued to all old and sickly prisoners and to women.
Moulmein . . .	824	997.6	50.97	Ventilation defective owing to faulty construction of the dormitories and lowness of the upper verandahs. Surroundings not satisfactory on account of the existence in the immediate neighbourhood of the jail of a crowded locality, and a population living in insanitary conditions. Ague during winter, and dysentery in rains, due to climatic influences. The eventual abandonment of the jail decided upon.
Tavoy . . .	96	218.7	10.42	Bowel complaints and fevers due to climatic changes. The proposed additions and alterations to jailor's quarters completed during the year. Several additions and alterations with regard to the palisading surrounding the different wards, the workshed, the solitary cells and the garden. etc., recommended.
Mergui . . .	26	115.4	38.46	Occasional overcrowding from 18th to 29th February 1892. Improvements in the latrines recommended.
UPPER BURMA. Mandalay . . .	1,147	656.5	18.31	The upper and lower wards of the main sleeping barrack overcrowded. Drainage bad. Water-supply bad. The cook-house enlarged and the flooring improved by laying down concrete. The drains inside the jail improved. Erection of divisional walls in the main dormitory enclosure with necessary latrine, and bathing troughs completed during the year. Recommended to have water laid on in service pipes into all enclosures from the filter, to improve drains outside, and to construct additional drains inside.
Myingyan . . .	1,050	477.1	53.33	Drainage defective during heavy rains. Removal of filth by jars through the main gates objectionable. Quality of diet supplied by the contractor sometimes bad. Water-supply bad and liable to contamination. Five oz. of rice were given to the prisoners in lieu of 4 oz. of <i>dhall</i> to wheat grinders; all old buildings and jungle around the jail cleared; cots, mattresses, pillows and sheets supplied to hospitals, and water-supply greatly improved.
Minbu . . .	59	777.8	...	The <i>pucca</i> drain leading from the cook-house to the outside cistern passes under the reservoir for water. Recommended that this drain should be removed and another drain made.
Pagan . . .	70	1,114.3	85.71	The existing earthen drains around the store-room, the female ward, and the workshop should be made <i>pucca</i> . Fever, boils, and abscesses, diarrhoea and dysentery and ulcers mainly due to exceptional causes, and predisposition by exposure to great heat and particularly oppressive weather for want of rain. The present system of obtaining water from the river by means of carts dragged by convicts being objectionable, arrangements were being made by the Public Works Departments for pumping water from the river Irrawaddy for the use of the jail and the garden.

JAILS.	Average Strength.	PER MILLE.		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, etc.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.	
Bhamo	74	1,216.2	135.14	All the wards except the hospital overcrowded almost throughout the year, except in January, February and December. Fever and dysentery due to prisoners coming into jail with malaria in their systems, diarrhoea due to indigestion and exposure, and cholera due to importation. A cholera camp with six sheds, and a cooking place established during June.
Taungdwingyi . .	49	755.1	...	Convict ward overcrowded for 12 days only. Drainage of the surroundings defective. Warm clothing insufficient for weakly prisoners in the cold weather. Water from a well inside the jail enclosure supplied to the prisoners till 23rd July, bad, and unfit for drinking purposes. Ague due to malaria, conjunctivitis due to dirty habits, diarrhoea due to chill, prevalent.
Yeu	52	230.8	19.23	Recommended that the jail should be converted into a permanent district jail as soon as possible.
Monywa	103	650.5	...	Overcrowding for a short time. Diarrhoea due to eating uncooked grain when engaged in cleaning it, and ague to malarious nature of the district.
Yamethin	95	1,042.1	...	Overcrowding lasted during several months in the sleeping barracks at night. Drainage defective; water-supply scanty at the end of the dry season. Ague, dysentery and diarrhoea induced by chills. Practically a new jail was built, a large brick wall replaced the old bamboo stockade; a hospital for 12, under-trial ward for 12, and female ward for 6, all separate and detached buildings were erected. The jail garden increased in size and a large tank dug to store water for the dry season. A detached workshop for wheat grinding also put up.
Shwebo	164	920.7	48.78	Water-supply for bathing and washing purposes insufficient in the hot weather. Malarial fevers, dysentery and diarrhoea due to chills caught when the rains had just begun to set in. Baskets of charcoal hung up in the hospital and latrines, and a bathing trough built for the female ward.
Pyinmana	50	200.0	20.00	None.
Magwe	127	842.5	102.36	Female ward overcrowded for about a month.
Pakkoku	77	1428.6	25.97	Convict and undertrial wards slightly overcrowded from 1st July to 9th August. Ague due to malaria, ulcers of legs due to wearing of fetters and diarrhoea probably due to errors of diet.
Meiktila	138	442.0	50.72	Ventilation too free. Drainage defective, pucca "feeders" from the main building to the side drains required. Water bad, particularly in the beginning of the rains. Sickness and mortality chiefly due to bad water, in some cases aggravated by the consumption of <i>jowari</i> substituted for rice. Warders' quarters and store-room constructed and water pump supplied. Recommended that the water should be filtered.
Katha	77	1,857.1	155.84	Old jail overcrowded from 1st January to 19th October, and the new jail for four days. Clothing insufficient for the damp raw winter months. Some very dirty <i>sayats</i> immediately outside to the east and north of the new jail, and an extensive swamp on the west, objectionable. Sickness due to want of cleanliness; the rotten litter beneath each Burman dwelling and the night-soil accumulations in every enclosure are glaring defects. The landing of crowds of coolies just before the jail is a source of the spread of cholera. The old lock-up abandoned on the 19th October 1892, and the new jail occupied. Warmer covering for the prisoners during winter recommended.
Myanaung	63	691.2	58.82	Criminal and undertrial wards overcrowded for 221 days.
Kindat	20	2,600.0	250.00	Sleeping ward of the old jail overcrowded. There were no bathing platforms in the old jail. Fever, diarrhoea and dysentery due to malarial nature of the district. New jail was occupied on 12th October 1892.
Insein (July to December 1892).	367	1,370.6	10.90	Supply of blankets to prisoners insufficient, only about half the number of prisoners being supplied with blankets. Fever especially ague, due to chills. Application for blankets for each prisoner made soon after the opening of the jail in July 1892. Recommended that the drinking water should be supplied at a different place from the bathing water, that filters should be constructed, and that the water tanks should be covered in.
COORG.				
Mercara	99	1,141.4	30.30	Under-trial ward overcrowded on some occasions. Fevers, bowel complaints and respiratory diseases prevalent, due to climatic causes. Two V shaped brick drains,

JAILS.	Average Strength.	PER MILLE.		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, etc.
		Admissions.	Deaths.	
Mercara— <i>contd.</i>				one at the south-west corner and one outside the jail, constructed. A Donaldson's patent ejector and tap in the wall, with an attached shed behind over a wooden platform erected. Construction of a verandah outside the main wards with a view to provide a convenient place for the prisoners to eat their meals and to parade for inspection, during the monsoon recommended.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.				
Mangalore . . .	100	540'0	40'00	Dysentery, diarrhoea and malarial fever due to climatic causes. The night-soil is now trenched at a greater distance from the jail than formerly.
Coimbatore . . .	997	1,212'6	118'36	None.
Palamecottah . . .	325	381'5	18'46	Dysentery, diarrhoea and fever due to climatic causes, and pneumonia due to cold.
Madura . . .	404	188'1	17'33	The drinking-water well in the civil jail provided with a cover, and a wall erected between the female blocks and other buildings.
Trichinopoly . . .	1,133	849'1	50'31	Surface drains improved, and a night latrine added to the hospital. Recommended that no bone should be issued with the meat ration, and that the grain should be weighed after being ground.
Tanjore . . .	291	591'1	24'05	Overcrowding lasted in the under-trial, contagious and hospital wards from 2nd to 9th September 1892. Cell pipes should be connected with the main drains. Diet monotonous.
Salem . . .	689	449'9	50'80	Overcrowding to small extent from May to October. Clothing not always in good condition. Water hard and scarce in hot months, when most of the wells were dry. Sickness and mortality due to exposed position of the jail, combined with unfavourable climatic conditions during the latter part of the north-east monsoon, and a deteriorated water-supply. Recommendations were made for extending the drains, for improving the ventilation, and for providing accommodation for the hospital assistant on night duty.
Cuddalore . . .	267	651'7	3'75	Some overcrowding during the last three months of the year.
Madras Grand Jail . . .	27	2,185'2	...	None.
Do. Penitentiary . . .	763	702'5	39'32	The site of the jail is low, and in close proximity to Cooum. Movable latrines erected. Erection of dead-house and out-houses for hospital, and cleaning and deepening of the bed of the Cooum on the jail side as a preventive measure against the silting up of mud and sewage along the bank recommended.
Vellore . . .	1,185	734'2	15'20	Slight overcrowding throughout the year. Ague due to climatic causes. Sanitation of the village near the jail and drainage and conservancy of the warders' lines improved. A large masonry drain in the garden and a new drain near the female yard were constructed.
Nellore . . .	168	773'8	5'95	None.
Cuddapah . . .	235	540'4	59'57	Sickness and mortality due to bad climate and the poor state of health in which some of the prisoners were admitted. Drainage improved.
Bellary . . .	313	562'3	25'56	Some of the wards occasionally overcrowded. Sickness due to climatic and constitutional causes. Construction of a quarantine ward outside the jail enclosure recommended.
Kurnool . . .	131	923'7	15'27	Overcrowding in the early part of the year. Ventilation defective. Surroundings objectionable. No hospital for females. Water-supply is liable to contamination. Ague due to water-logged condition of the soil.
Rajahmundry . . .	646	1,054'2	99'07	Clothing insufficient during the wet and cold months. Bowel-complaints due to exposure to wet and cold during the damp rainy weather on account of bad site of the jail. The hospital block thoroughly overhauled, retiled and repaired. Doors and windows provided for blocks Nos. 1 and 8, which are specially exposed to bad weather. A quarantine block just outside the main gate constructed.
Vizagapatam . . .	215	1,293'0	65'12	There was no water in the jail well from October 1891 to August 1892, and the water procured from temporary wells dug in the Kylasu stream was of doubtful quality. A cemetery still in use on the eastern side of the jail objectionable.
Berhampur . . .	138	1,652'2	123'19	Recommendations for better ventilation, for improvement of drainage, and for removal of latrine attached to the wards were made.

JAILS.	Average strength.	PER MILLE.		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, etc.
		Admissions.	Deaths.	
Cannanore . . .	758	1,176.8	84.43	Fever, bowel-complaints, influenza and chest diseases due to great humidity and the land wind especially at the end of the year. A new kitchen added to the jail buildings.
Guntur	210	523.8	9.52	Overcrowding in June, July, August, September and December. Sickness principally due to climatic causes and exposure to wet and cold during the rainy season. Filters should be used for the drinking-water.
Parvatipur . . .	204	960.8	24.51	Overcrowding at various periods not lasting over a week at a time, except in August and September. Water contains a large amount of nitrates. The crowded state of the buildings within the jail walls objectionable.
Russelkondah . .	70	757.1	28.57	None.
Port Blair . . .	11,047	1,763.6	50.78	Vegetables scarce. Many forms of labour in the Settlement very unhealthy. Smaller tanks liable to surface pollution and generally run dry in the hot weather. Sickness due to climate and exposure on account of the destruction of buildings caused by the cyclone in November 1891. Many of the barracks situated in malarious jungles, and the work sometimes very unhealthy and entailing a good deal of exposure, more especially during the monsoon rains. Work of an unhealthy nature diminished. The Viper jail much improved, and the number of inmates reduced. A sanitarium at Mount Harriet for broken down invalids established, and considerable attention given to the water-supply. Changes of diet in connection with the prevalence of scurvy and deficiency of vegetables recommended.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.				
Aden	82	548.8	...	Overcrowding lasted from 12th January to 3rd October, and from 15th November to 15th December. There is no drainage in the jail. Dates, which are cheap and plentiful here, might with advantage be substituted for some other article of diet.
Karachi	310	487.1	51.61	Convict and under-trial wards occasionally overcrowded. Ventilation of the main barrack excessive in cold weather, and the ventilation in the women's and under-trial wards imperfect. Latrines should be upon a non-absorbent basement of cement or paving instead of on the bare ground. Surroundings unclean owing to defective municipal conservancy. Pneumonia due to variable climate. Floors of two of the Europeans' cells and ten remaining courtyards of Transports' cells paved with stone, and the police rebuilt on an improved plan.
Hyderabad, Sind .	667	857.6	46.48	Overcrowding from May to October. The issue of 100 extra cold-weather uniforms recommended.
Nara Convict gang	312	564.1	64.10	Labour being in the open necessarily exposes the prisoners to chills and dangers of extreme heat and cold. Surroundings are cultivated fields. Sickness due to extremes of heat and cold in their respective seasons, and to the influence of fields under cultivation in the neighbourhood.
Shikarpur . . .	551	733.2	121.60	Overcrowding throughout the year. Ventilation excessive. Warm clothing insufficient. Plank benches to sleep on, should be substituted for the present mud berths.
Rajkot	60	533.3	16.67	Overcrowding lasted for a few days in March and April.
Ahmedabad . . .	460	832.6	34.78	Slight overcrowding throughout the year. The obeying calls of nature at night in the wards into open vessels and so tainting the air until the next morning objectionable. Clothing inadequate. Sickness due to climate, unhealthy position of the jail in the city where the prisoners are exposed to all the bad influences arising from an overcrowded and insanitary city, and inadequate clothing during the rains and cold weather. Recommendation regarding clothing made during the year.
Sadra	41	780.5	48.78	Malarial fevers and respiratory affections due to climatic causes. Latrines put up in the jail compound.
Dhuliakot . . .	209	215.3	28.71	None.
Kaira	213	2,150.2	70.42	All the wards overcrowded during the whole year. Clothing insufficient during cold and wet months. During October and November the quality of <i>bajree</i> issued to the prisoners bad. Water-supply bad and unfit for drinking purposes from September, when the wells become contaminated by the floods. Lime-

JAILS.	Average strength.	PER MILLE.		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, etc.
		Admissions.	Deaths.	
Kaira— <i>contd.</i>				
Surat . . .	181	326.0	38.67	kilns, tanners, and sweepers' huts close to the jail walls objectionable. Intermittent and remittent fevers, dysentery and diarrhoea due to floods and heavy rains, feeble state of health of the prisoners when admitted to jail, deficient clothing, impure water-supply, inferior quality of some of the food, and overcrowding. Warm clothing issued to prisoners in November, and best quality of <i>bajree</i> issued instead of second which had been spoiled by the floods.
Tanna . . .	628	845.5	41.49	Slight overcrowding existed occasionally. Ventilation of some of the cells defective. Water unfit for drinking purposes. The <i>Bhungies'</i> sheds, which have been so frequently reported upon, still remain undisturbed.
Bombay Common .	269	171.0	7.43	Overcrowding lasted from 10th January to 20th February.
Bombay House of Correction.	326	408.0	18.49	Overcrowding lasted during the whole year. Surroundings bad from defective drainage and overcrowding. Overcrowding throughout the year. Corner cells Nos. 2, 3 and 5 ill-ventilated. Sickness and mortality due to climatic influences, unhealthiness of the homes of the prisoners prior to their incarceration and irregular and intemperate mode of life, when free, of the majority of them whose constitutions are either undermined by syphilis or scurvy.
Dhulia . . .	288	125.0	10.42	None.
Kolhapur . . .	141	418.4	21.28	The jail is situated immediately inside the eastern gate of the native town, and closely surrounded by the rampart and high native dwelling-houses, and on one side by a moat which is a receptacle for surface drainage and filth of every kind.
Savantvadi . . .	32	281.2	31.25	Malarial fevers due to climatic causes.
Ratnagiri . . .	89	573.0	22.47	None.
Dharwar . . .	348	1,149.4	28.74	Overcrowded. Ventilation of the solitary cells very defective, and side ventilation of the cubical cells and sleeping barracks insufficient. Water-supply suspicious. Diarrhoea, ague, simple continued fever and dysentery due to unusually wet season. Glass window-shutters provided for the hospital.
Bijapur . . .	268	242.5	14.93	Overcrowding existed occasionally.
Karwar . . .	83	265.1	...	None.
Yerrowda . . .	1,160	1,669.8	12.93	Hospital overcrowded during December. Sickness attributed to heavy rainfall.
Nasik . . .	44	272.7	45.45	All the wards overcrowded almost throughout the year. Ventilation defective. No roof or through ventilation in cells. The jail is surrounded on all sides by dwelling-houses. Roof ventilation recommended, and the construction of a ventilator to one of the sleeping cells undertaken during the year as an experimental measure.
Deccan Convict gang	718	491.6	32.03	Personal cleanliness neglected for first four months of the year for want of water. Water-supply on the outdoor works unfit for drinking. Sickness and mortality due to bad water-supply, heavy rainfall, exposure to damp and cold and chill and rapid emaciation, resulting from unsuitability of climate in some, and effects of jail life in other convicts. A filter for the purification of the water brought into use from 1st November.

SECTION V. VITAL STATISTICS OF THE GENERAL POPULATION.

126. The highest mean provincial birth-rates were recorded in Berar, 39'9 the Central Provinces 38'39, and the Punjab 38'16 in the remaining provinces the rates ranged from 36'17 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to 22'12 in Coorg, and 17'88 in Mysore. The excess of male over female births varied from 13'87 per cent. in the Punjab to 3'99 per cent. in Coorg. In four provinces the number of deaths exceeded the number of births, the ratio of excess per mille of the death-rate being, in the Punjab 11'32, in Coorg 8'49, in Bengal 3'77, and in Assam 3'16. In all the other provinces the birth-rate was higher than the death-rate, the excess per thousand varying between 11'1 in Berar and 2'06 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and 1'33 in Mysore.

The highest death-rates were registered in the Punjab 49'48, in Assam 34'21, in the Central Provinces 34'14, and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh 34'11; in the other provinces the rates ranged from 32'50 in Bombay to 20 in Lower Burma and 16'55 in Mysore.

In all provinces except the Central Provinces, where the rates per thousand were, urban 27'30 and rural 34'77, the urban death-rate was higher than the rural, the excess varying from '72 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to 5'7 in Madras and 10'59 in Burma.

Fevers as usual caused the greatest mortality, indeed in most provinces fevers caused more deaths than all other causes put together. The highest death-rate under this heading was 34'83 per mille in the Punjab, and 24'90 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the lowest 8'3 in Madras and 8'2 in Mysore. The cholera death-rates varied from 4'29 and 4'21 in Assam and the Central Provinces, respectively, to '7 in Berar and '33 in Coorg. By far the highest death-rate from small pox was recorded in Coorg, where 5'27 per thousand died from this disease. In the other provinces the death-rates varied between 1'74 in Mysore and '02 in Berar. The highest death-rates from dysentery and diarrhoea were recorded in Berar 3'9 and in Assam 3'12, the lowest in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh '90 and in Bengal '68.

The following statement shews the deaths from all causes, recorded month by month, in the different provinces:—

Statement showing the Deaths from ALL CAUSES according to MONTHS in the different Provinces of India during the year 1892.

PROVINCE.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.	RATIOS OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.	
														1892.	1891.
Bengal	189,124	191,517	254,822	207,117	217,907	156,776	148,849	185,183	148,705	163,111	204,360	179,804	2,247,275	31'92	26'94
Assam	11,805	11,796	15,279	13,770	15,828	15,220	14,859	13,994	14,707	15,200	14,677	14,559	171,784	34'21	29'91
N.-W. P. and Oudh	118,254	101,747	135,673	174,597	192,819	145,560	110,577	104,021	129,534	141,988	128,015	117,268	1,600,053	34'11	31'14
Punjab	63,738	51,182	52,918	56,966	82,973	72,726	56,220	52,846	110,499	192,971	136,423	87,561	1,017,023	49'48	29'13
Central Provinces	20,246	20,108	29,659	34,055	31,964	28,427	27,439	28,325	27,223	26,855	26,521	23,526	324,348	34'14	35'54
Berar	6,255	5,926	9,133	8,987	5,533	3,705	4,809	6,627	8,408	8,458	8,180	6,103	82,124	28'8	40'6
Lower Burma	7,053	5,922	6,368	6,006	6,264	7,034	9,156	9,334	8,447	7,983	7,964	8,702	90,233	20'00	15'93
Madras Presidency	86,870	61,728	63,795	56,483	56,550	53,643	74,465	73,693	58,689	53,479	54,259	57,131	759,755	22'3	26'2
Bombay	69,044	45,142	49,156	41,729	41,517	44,243	60,342	51,979	48,023	51,317	60,652	49,198	611,742	32'50	27'26
Mysore	6,238	6,314	6,926	7,977	8,094	6,987	6,821	6,370	6,220	5,972	6,273	5,957	80,149	16'55	14'03
Coorg	469	437	446	362	394	522	514	544	476	428	354	333	5,299	30'62	21'79
TOTAL	579,096	501,819	624,145	608,049	659,843	534,843	514,051	532,916	560,931	667,852	647,078	550,162	6,980,785		

127. In Bengal, until the end of 1891, the registration of births was confined to selected towns, and was effected by Municipal agency. Since the beginning of 1892 registration

Bengal.

has been extended to all town and rural areas, and the work has been entrusted to the police. It is carried out as follows. Each *chowkidar* or village watchman is provided with a pocket-book, in which he is to record, or to have recorded by the *punchayet* of the village if he is illiterate, all births and deaths which take place within his jurisdiction; these are reported on certain days at the police-stations and out-posts, which are the registering centres. The statistics thus obtained are checked from time to time by Inspecting Officers, including Magistrates, Sub-Divisional and Police Officers, the Sanitary Commissioner, and his Deputies, and the superior officials of the Vaccination staff. If omissions are detected, the defaulting *chowkidar* is reprimanded or punished. So far the plan has worked very successfully, and the Sanitary Commissioner hopes that the backward position of Bengal as regards the registration of vital statistics will be speedily improved.

The population of Bengal, excluding Calcutta, the Chittagong Hill Tracts and the Tributary Estates of Angul in Orissa, according to the Census Report of 1891, is 70,388,083, and among this population 1,981,960 births were registered, equivalent to a birth-rate of 28·15 per thousand. The Sanitary Commissioner believes that these figures represent very imperfectly the real birth rate, which is something over 40 per thousand. The average birth-rate for rural circles was 28·27. In the towns the birth-rate was 25·31, the ratios varying from 47·71 in Siwan to 4·65 in Jhalukati. Of the 145 towns, in 3 the birth-rate was over 40 per thousand, in 19 between 35 and 40, in 19 between 30 and 35, between 20 and 30 in 63, under 20 in 41, of which 5 returned a rate under 10 per mille. In certain of the towns the low rates may perhaps be in part due to an excess of males over females in the population, but it must be concluded that registration is defective in most of the towns shewing a low rate. The proportion per cent. of male to female births in the province was 108 varying in the different divisions from 111 in the Presidency Division to 106 in Chota Nagpur.

In seven of the nine divisions there was recorded an excess of deaths over births, the registered excess in the province being 3·77 per mille. In the Chittagong Division the excess of births over deaths was 8·09, and in Chota Nagpur 30 per mille. During the year 2,247,275 deaths were reported to have occurred, the death-rate being 31·92 per thousand, against 26·94 in 1891. The average death-rate in districts, excluding towns, was 31·85, and varied from 43·88 in Backergunge to 19·12 in Singhbhum. In the towns the death-rate was 33·57, the ratios varying from 59·31, in Lalgunj in the district of Mozuffarpur, to 14·52 in Tangail in Mymensingh. The provincial death-rate among infants under one year of age was 168·29 per thousand of living, against 132·95 in 1891; and in children between one year and five years of age, 43·71 against 37·11 in the previous year. In Calcutta the death-rates among children under one year of age was 380·9, and among those between one year and four years, 47·9.

128. The population of the areas in Assam under registration was, according to the census of 1891, 5,021,084, and among this population in 1892 there were recorded 155,909

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births, 12,361 in excess of the number registered in the previous year. The birth-rate was 31·05 against 28·59 in 1891. This rate is slightly lower than the rates recorded in 1888 and 1889, but as it is calculated on the greater population obtained by the census of 1891, it is, as the Sanitary Commissioner notes, really the highest on record. In the districts the ratios per thousand varied from 37·06 in Goalpara to 22·09 in Nowgong. The average birth-rate in

the Surma Valley was 33·79, in the Assam Valley it was 28·36, and in the selected areas of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills 24·14. The mean birth-rate in town registration circles was 19·67, in rural circles it was 31·30. In the *sadar* towns the ratio of births per thousand of the population was 17·83, the highest ratio, 34·12, being recorded in Dibrugarh, and the lowest, 6·21, in Dhubri. The provincial average number of males born for every hundred females born was 107, the figures varying from 112 in Kamrup and in Darrang, to 104 in Cachar.

The number of deaths rose from 150,156 in 1891 to 171,784 in the year under review, against 127,315, the average of the five years 1886 to 1890. The death-rate in 1892 was 34·21 per thousand against 29·91 in the previous year. In the province generally the death-rate exceeded the registered birth-rate by 3·16 per mille of the population. In the Darrang district the excess of deaths over births registered was 14·46 per thousand, in Kamrup the excess was 10·42, and in Nowgong 7·74; in two districts only did the recorded birth-rate exceed the death-rate, namely, Goalpara and Sylhet, where the ratios of excess were 2·04 and ·26 per mille respectively. Of the districts the highest death-rate was recorded in Darrang 41·41, and the lowest, in Sibsagar 26·68. In the Surma Valley the death-rate was 34·33, in the Assam Valley it was 34·22, and in selected areas of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, 28·11. In town circles the average death-rate was 38·80, and in rural circles 34·11. In the *sadar* towns the average death-rate was 40·96, including deaths in the dispensaries; but if these deaths are excluded, the rate was 26·45. Including deaths in the dispensaries, the highest death-rate registered was 80·78 in Tezpur, and the lowest 12·65 in Shillong. Between the ages of 10 and 30 the death-rate of females was higher than that of males; between the ages of 30 and 40 the death-rates of the sexes were equal, while at all other age-periods the male rates were the higher. Excluding the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, the death-ratios per thousand living among infants under one year of age were 179·85 and 161·82 for males and females respectively, the ratios for children over one year and under five years being 39·29 for males, and 37·89 for females.

129. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the number of births registered was 1,696,427, an increase of 136,539 over the figure of 1891. The birth-rate was 36·17 per mille, compared with 38·18, the corrected decennial average. In eleven districts birth-rates of 40 per mille and over were recorded. The highest district-rate was returned from Moradabad, 46·35, and the lowest from Ghazipur, 26·45, and Dehra Dun, 20·45. The average birth-rate in municipal towns was 34·94, and, among the larger, ranged from 45·70 in Koil (Aligarh) to 25·17 in Bareilly. Among the smaller Municipalities, the highest rate was 51·40 per thousand, recorded in Khairabad, and high rates over 50 per mille were returned from Amroha, Tilhar, Ujhani, and Sahaswan. The lowest rates, 20·97 and 13·89, were registered in Bela and Dehra respectively. In the province as a whole, the percentage of male to female births was 110·3.

The total number of deaths recorded was 1,600,053, less than the total number of births by 96,374, and the death-rate was 34·11, against 31·14 in 1891, and 31·66, the corrected average of the decennium 1881 to 1890. In the districts, the highest death-rate, 52·35, was recorded in Naini Tal, including the Terai and Bhabar, and very high death-rates were registered in Dehra Dun, 43·35, Garhwal, 45·34, and Almora, 48·47, due to the great prevalence of cholera in the Hill Tracts. The lowest rate, 23·13, was returned from Ghazipur. In the municipal towns the average death-rate was 34·82 per mille compared with 36·51 in 1891, which was on the whole the healthier year. Among the larger

the rate calculated on the census figures of 1891 being 49·48 per thousand. This death-rate is the highest on record; it is 20·35 per thousand higher than the rate of 1891 and 18·44 per thousand higher than the average rate of the years 1886—90 calculated on the same population. With the single exception of Simla, the registered death-rate was higher in every district than the average of the previous five years. In the eastern districts the mortality was somewhat above the average, in the midland districts the excess over the average was greater, and in the western districts the death-rate was more than twice the average of the previous quinquennium. The highest death-rate was registered in the district of Bannu, and was 66·69 per thousand; the next in order were Gurdaspur (63·18), Sialkot (62·44), Montgomery (57·85), Shahpur (56·58), and Multan (56·38). The lowest death-rate was recorded in the Simla district, 23·01 per thousand, the next lowest being returned from Rohtak (36·97), and Dera Ghaz Khan (38·45). The average death-rate in the municipal towns was 54·22, the highest 90 per mille, and the lowest 36 per mille, being returned from Tanda *cum* Urmar and Kartarpur, in the Jullundur district, respectively.

The abnormal mortality in the province was due to excessive outbreaks of cholera, fever, and influenza. In the Punjab, ordinarily, the highest percentage of deaths occurs in October; this was especially the case in the year under review, the percentage of the total deaths recorded in this month being 19·0 against 13·4, the average percentage of the total mortality recorded for October in the previous 11 years. The death-rate among females exceeded the death-rate among males by 2·55 per thousand. In infancy, and in the age-periods between 40 and 60, the death-rates of males were higher than those of females. In all other age-periods the death-rates of females were higher. As might be expected in this exceptionally unhealthy year, the mortality among the infant population was very high, and the deaths of 117,418 male and of 110,536 female infants were recorded. If these figures are calculated on the number of male and female children born during the year, the death-rates are found to be 281·16 and 301·40 for males and females respectively. The Sanitary Commissioner remarks—

"It is well-known that female infants are not so well clothed and looked after in other respects as male infants are, and it is therefore probable that considerably more female infants fell victims to disease in the very unhealthy year, 1892, than the better cared for male infants."

The female infant death-rate as compared with the male was, as hitherto, very much greater in the districts of Jullundur, Amritsar, and Ludhiana. It is to be feared that among certain classes of Jats in these districts female infants are sometimes intentionally neglected. The Muhammadan death-rate was 53·03 the Hindu 44·98 per thousand. This difference except in the case of Gurdaspur, was especially noticeable in districts where the total death-rate was highest, and is ascribed by the Sanitary Commissioner to the greater poverty of the Muhammadans as a class.

131. In 1881 the total population of the registration circles in the Central Provinces was 8,817,185; in 1891 it was 9,501,401, shewing an increase of 7·76 per cent. The number of births, registered in 1892 was 364,745, and the birth-rate, the lowest since 1886, was 38·39 per thousand. The districts of Damoh, Murwara, Nimar, Betul, Chhindwara, and Wardha returned birth-rates of 40·00 per mille and over, the highest rate being in Chhindwara, where it was 45·03. The lowest birth-rate was registered in the Berhampur district, 34·79 per thousand. In the *sadar* towns the average birth-rate was 26·63. For the whole province the excess of male over female births was 6·95 per cent., the highest ratio being 16·27,

recorded in the Berhampur district, the lowest 3·32 in Bilaspur. In three districts, Raipur, Bilaspur, and Sambalpur, the deaths exceeded the births; this was due to the prevalence of cholera. In the remaining seventeen districts the births were in excess, the highest ratio of excess, 20·45 per thousand, being in Chhindwara. The number of deaths registered was 324,348, a larger number than in any of the last ten years except in 1889, when 386,155 were recorded. The death-rate was 34·14 against 32·98 in 1891, calculated on the census figures of that year. Of the districts Raipur had the heaviest death-rate, 46·66 per mille, and the registered death-rate was lowest in the Chhindwara district, 24·58. In the *sadar* towns the average death-rate was 27·02. The percentage of deaths of infants to the total deaths registered was 29 against 30 in 1891. Among Muhammadans the ratio of deaths per thousand of population was 28·67; among Hindus 30·47, and among other classes 55·67.

132. In Berar the total number of births registered in 1892 was 113,640, or 8,115 less than in the previous year, and the birth-rate was 39·9 against 42·8. There was a decrease of births in all districts. The highest rate, 43·7, was recorded in the Akola district; Basim, with 36·5, and Wun, with 33·1, come next.

Of the towns, Wadegaon had the highest birth-rate, 52·1, and Basim the lowest, 26·0. In the case of the latter, the Sanitary Commissioner indicates how faulty the registration of births is,—of 20 children born during the year, selected by him, ten had not been registered. The proportion of male to female births was 104·6 to 100. The proportion of still-births to live births was 4·2 per cent. made up of 2·5 per cent. males, and 1·7 per cent. females.

There were 82,124 deaths registered during the year, the death-rate being 28·8 per thousand of the population. For every 100 females that died, 112·6 male deaths were recorded. In the districts the death-rate ranged from 33·2 in Ellichpur to 24·0 in Wun. Among the towns the highest mortality was registered in Balapur, 44·1; in Hiwarkhed and Pusad also were recorded death-rates over 40 per mille, and in Barsi Takli, Pathrot, and Kholapur the rates were high. In these towns the chief causes of death were fevers and bowel-complaints—the results of their insanitary surroundings and impure water-supply.

The highest mortality was in March, April, September, and October; the lowest in May, June, and July. The average death-rate among infants under one year of age was 241·8 per thousand, and among children under five 59·8.

133. In the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, there were registered 650,667 births, a less number by 32,010 than that recorded in 1891. The birth-rate for 1892 was 34·57 per mille, against 36·27 in the previous year, and a mean of 35·16 for the preceding ten years. The highest rate was recorded in the Southern registration district, 38·43, and the lowest, 23·41, in Sind, where registration is stated to be defective. Of the 24 collectorates, in five, Nasik, Thána, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, and Kanara, the recorded births were more numerous in 1892 than in 1891, in each of the remainder there was a decrease. The recorded birth-rates among the urban and rural populations were respectively 28·24 and 35·46, against 28·63 and 37·34 in 1891. In most of the collectorates the birth-rate was higher among the rural than among the urban population, but in five collectorates, (four of which are in Sind) *viz.*, Karachi, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Shikarpur, and Ratnagiri, the urban rate was much higher than the rural. Of the rural registration circles, in 10 the recorded birth-rate was above 50 per mille; in 61 between 40 and 50; in 86 between 30 and 40; in 40 between 20 and 30, and in 25 it was below 20. Of the last 25 circles, 22 are in Sind. Of the 56 towns in the Presidency, 14 had a birth-rate exceeding 40, and in five, namely, Broach, Jacobabad,

Bombay, Mahad and Thána, rates under 20 per thousand were recorded. The ratios ranged from 53·85 in Vengurla to 16·67 in Thána. For every 100 female births 107·54 male births were registered, but in the city of Bombay, in Kanara, Kaira, and Ahmedabad, the proportion of male births was somewhat higher, and in the collectorates of the Sind registration district, much higher. In the whole Presidency the percentage of still-born children was 0·98; in the city of Bombay 9·32, and in Kanara 4·68.

The death-rate was 32·50 against 27·26 in 1891, the recorded number of deaths being 611,742 in 1892, against 513,132 in the previous year. The highest rate, 40·03 per mille, was returned from the Gujrat, and the lowest, 28·12, from the Central, registration district. Of the collectorates, the highest rate, 47·51, was recorded in Ahmedabad and the lowest 20·93, in Ratnagiri. The recorded death-rates among the urban and rural populations were respectively 36·13 and 32·00 per thousand, against 29·45 and 26·96 in 1891. Of the *talukas* or rural registration circles, 42 recorded a death-rate over 40 per mille; 90 between 30 and 40; 77 between 20 and 30, whilst in 13 the death-rate was under 20. The death-rates in the towns varied from 63·82 in Umarkot to 16·60 in Karwar. The rates of deaths of infants under one year of age, per thousand living, were 190·20 and 166·86 for males and females respectively, and the ratios for male and females over one year and under five were 60·96 and 56·43. Between the ages of 10 and 40 the female death-rate was higher than the male; for all other ages the male death-rate was the higher.

134. In Madras, in 1891, there were registered 924,238 births, in 1892 the number was 845,029, shewing a decrease of 79,209. Last year the birth-rate was reported to be 32·4 per thousand, but this was calculated on the census figures of 1881; adopting the figures of 1891 the rate is reduced to 27·4. In 1892 the birth-rate was only 25·1 per thousand. The low birth-rate in Madras is of course in part due to defective registration, but the contention of the Sanitary Commissioner, that the diminution was due to the prevailing scarcity, is borne out by the fact that the diminution was greatest where the distress was most severely felt. In all the districts, except South Canara and the Nilgiris, the birth-rates were lower than the average of the previous ten years. In nineteen districts the rates were lower than in 1891; in the remaining three, Godavari, South Canara, and Tinnevely, they were somewhat higher. In no district was the birth-rate above 36·8 per thousand; in four only was it above 30; in seventeen it was between 20 and 30; and in one district, Ganjam, it was below 20 per thousand. The highest birth-rates were recorded for the districts of Madras (36·8), and Bellary (32·5); the lowest for Malabar (20·4), and Ganjam (17·8). Of the rural registration circles, from one a birth-rate was returned of over 40 per thousand, and from thirty-six, rates ranging from 30 to 40. In one hundred and fifteen the rates were between 20 and 30, and in twenty-seven below 20 per thousand.

In the 55 municipal towns the average birth-rate was 29·9 per thousand, the rates ranging from a maximum of 41·3 in Vaniyambadi to minima of 20·9 in Vizianagram and Trichinopoly. In only two towns were the birth-rates over 40 per thousand of the population, from thirty-three rates were returned between 30 and 40, and from twenty between 20 and 30. In the Presidency for every 100 female births registered there were recorded the births of 104 males. As in past years, the total number of births exceeded the total number of deaths, but in 1892 the excess was at the rate of only 2·8 per thousand of the population. In seven districts more deaths than births were registered, the greatest excess of death over birth-rates being in the districts of Madras and Godavari.

The total number of deaths recorded was 750,755, giving a death-rate of 22·3 per thousand against 22·2 in 1891—a higher death-rate than in any year since 1878. The highest death-rate was recorded in Madras, 46·5, a marked decrease as compared with last year when the rate was 53·1. The next highest death-rate was 35·1 in the Kurnool district, where fevers were very prevalent, and the lowest death-rate, 14·3, was returned from the district of Ganjam, where, however, registration is very imperfectly carried out. In five registration circles death-rates above 40 per thousand were recorded, in twenty the rates were between 30 and 40, in eighty-seven between 20 and 30, and in sixty-seven below 20. The average death-rate of the municipal towns was 29·4 per thousand, or 7·5 higher than the district rate. The ratios varied from 55·2 in Kurnool, where cholera and fevers were rife, to 18·2 in Salem. The death-rate among infants under one year of age was 173·9 per thousand, calculated on the number born during the year.

135. In Coorg the number of births registered was 3,829, giving a ratio of 22·12 per mille against 20·31 in 1891. The proportion of males to every hundred females born was 103·99. As is usually the case, the death-rate exceeded the birth-rate, the excess this year being 8·49 per mille of the population.

The deaths registered aggregated 5,299, and the death-rate per thousand was 30·62, compared with 21·79 in 1891, and 21·77, the mean ratio of the previous five years. The number of deaths amongst males, compared with the number of deaths amongst females, was as 126·84 to 100. In Mercara, the only considerable town in the province, the death-rate was 31·98 against 20·04 in 1891.

136. The total number of births registered in Lower Burma was 112,070, and the birth-rate per thousand of the population was 24·83 against 20·74 in 1891, and 22·15, the mean ratio of the previous five years. The ratios range from 37·44 in the Sandoway District to 18·36 in Shwegyin. Although registration in the districts is very defective, there has apparently been improvement in all except Tharrawaddy and Merguis. In the towns, however, little or no improvement can be recorded, for in 12 out of the 25 municipal towns containing populations of 5,000 and over, the results were worse than in 1891. The average birth-rate for the towns was 21·80; the ratios varying between 49·92 recorded in Myanaung, and 15·59 in Rangoon. In all districts, except Sandoway, there was an excess of male births, and taking the province as a whole, 107 males were born for every 100 females. The births exceeded the deaths in the ratio of 5 per thousand of the entire population; but in the Hanthawaddy and Akyab districts the deaths were in excess of the births,—a result mainly induced by the preponderance of the male sex among the large population of Indian immigrants in the towns of Rangoon and Akyab in these districts.

The deaths numbered 90,233, and the death-rate was 20·00 per mille against 15·93 in 1891, and 18·00 the average of the previous five years. The highest district rate was 29·91, recorded in Akyab, the lowest, 12·55, in Tavoy. In the towns the average death-rate was 29·31, and the rates varied from 38·80 in Paungde to 12·99 in Zalun. In the province, as a whole, the percentage of male to female deaths recorded was 128. In 1892 the seasonal distribution of mortality corresponded fairly closely with the experience of former years, the heaviest mortality occurring during the rains and the lightest during the hottest months. The death-rates among infants under one year of age were 181·01 and 126·93 per thousand for males and females respectively; among children over one year and under five years of age the rates were 27·66 for boys and 23·50 for girls. At all age-periods, except between 20 and 30, the male death-rates were the higher.

137. The following statement shows the mortality among the native population of cantonments:—

Death-rate amongst Natives in the Cantonments of the Bengal Presidency during 1892.

Cantonments.	Died per 1,000 of population.	Cantonments.	Died per 1,000 of population.	Cantonments.	Died per 1,000 of population.
Fort William . .	9·8	Cawnpore . .	22·6	Dharmsala . .	20·3
Alipore . .	24·9	Allahabad . .	13·8	Kangra . .	*
Dum-Dum . .	12·6	Banda . .	*	Amritsar . .	5·9
Barrackpore . .	20·9	Jhansi . .	10·7	Dalhousie . .	7·1
Darjeeling . .	23·0	Benares . .	17·4	Bakloh . .	22·4
Buxa . .	3·6	Chunar . .	*	Sialkot . .	15·1
Doranda . .	33·4	Gorakhpore . .	19·5	Meean Meer . .	21·0
Dinapore . .	25·9	Lucknow . .	22·4	Ferozepore . .	31·1
Cachar . .	16·9	Fyzabad . .	5·5	Rawal Pindi . .	7·5
Shillong . .	15·0	Sitapur . .	26·9	Campbellpore . .	25·8
Dibrugarh . .	25·5	Sutna . .	*	Murree . .	32·4
Kohima . .	24·3	Sipri . .	29·3	Attock . .	21·5
Chakrata . .	24·5	Saugor . .	28·1	Jhelum . .	16·7
Landour . .	21·6	Jubbulpore . .	23·1	Mooltan . .	23·7
Dehra Dun . .	16·0	Pachmarhi . .	47·5	Dera Ismail Khan	17·0
Roorkee . .	12·0	Nowgong . .	22·7	Dera Ghazi Khan	22·5
Meerut . .	20·0	Deoli . .	27·7	Rajanpore . .	20·9
Naini Tal . .	26·5	Delhi . .	24·9	Edwardesabad . .	24·7
Ranikhet . .	35·4	Umballa . .	21·9	Peshawar . .	9·8
Almora . .	53·5	Kasauli . .	31·4	Nowshera . .	11·0
Bareilly . .	14·1	Dagshai . .	25·7	Murdan . .	16·1
Moradabad . .	11·7	Subathu . .	30·4	Abbottabad . .	4·0
Shahjahanpur . .	24·9	Jutogh . .	10·8	Kohat . .	7·1
Fatehgarh . .	37·4	Solon† . .	54·9	Hyderabad Assign- ed Districts . .	23·6
Agra . .	23·9	Jullundur . .	15·9		
Muttra . .	18·1				

* Not separately shown.

† For six months only.

Appendix to Section V.

STATEMENT NO. I.—*Births.*

PROVINCE.	Population under registration (census of 1891).	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.
		Maximum for any one district.	Minimum for any one district.	Mean for the province.			
Bengal	70,388,083	41'28	12'04	28'15	103	...	3'77
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	46,905,085	46'35	20'45	36'17	110'31	2'06	...
Punjab	20,553,982	50'80	15'12	38'16	113'87	...	11'32
Central Provinces	9,501,401	45'03	34'70	38'39	106'95	4'36	...
Berar	2,843,222	43'7	33'1	39'9	104'6	11'1	...
Lower Burma	4,512,695	37'44	18'36	24'83	107	5	...
Assam	5,021,084	37'06	22'00	31'05	107'99	...	3'16
Madras Presidency	33,693,179	36'8*	17'8*	25'1*	104'0	2'8	...
Bombay	18,820,346	46'94	16'57	34'57	107'54	2'07	...
Mysore	4,843,523	23'83	14'77	17'88	105'37	1'33	...
Coorg	173,055	22'12	22'12	22'12	103'99	...	8'49

* The population for which the returns were received from the districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam according to the census of 1891 is not available. Hence the ratios have been calculated on the total population of those districts as per census of 1891.

STATEMENT NO. II.—*Deaths.*

PROVINCE.	Population under registration.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			DEATH-RATE PER 1,000.	
				Maximum for any one district.	Minimum for any one district.	Mean for the province.	Male.	Female.
Bengal	70,388,083	144,382	487	43'62	19'34	31'92	34'15	29'72
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	46,905,085	108,955	430	52'35	23'13	34'11	35'15	33'00
Punjab	20,553,982	110,463	186	66'69	23'01	49'48	48'30	50'85
Central Provinces	9,501,401	71,582	133	46'66	24'58	34'14	36'71	31'56
Berar	2,843,222	16,068	177	33'2	24'0	28'8	29'7	28'0
Lower Burma	4,512,695	78,304	58	29'91	12'55	20'00	21'19	18'65
Assam	5,021,084	28,755	175	41'41	26'68	34'21	34'86	33'52
Madras Presidency	33,693,179	124,943	270	46'5	14'3*	22'3*	23'1*	21'5*
Bombay	18,820,346	124,130	152	47'51	20'93	32'50	32'56	32'45
Mysore	4,843,523	27,924	173	24'50	13'57	16'55	17'37	15'71
Coorg	173,055	1,582	109	30'62	30'62	30'62	30'89	30'27

* Vide footnote to Statement No. I.

STATEMENT NO. III.—*Deaths in Towns and Rural Circles compared.*

PROVINCE.	NUMBER OF REGISTRATION CIRCLES.			POPULATION.			DEATHS PER 1,000.		
	Rural.	Town.	TOTAL.	Rural.	Town.	TOTAL.	Rural.	Town.	TOTAL.
Bengal	558	145	703	67,619,702	2,768,381	70,388,083	31'85	33'57	31'92
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,027	101	1,128	43,686,067	3,219,018	46,905,085	34'06	34'78	34'11
Punjab	400	45	445	19,127,673	1,410,328	20,553,982	49'13	54'22	49'48
Central Provinces	88	72	160	8,689,691	811,710	9,501,401	34'77	27'30	34'14
Berar	88	33	121	2,522,616	320,606	2,843,222	28'8	29'8	28'8
Lower Burma	93	25	118	3,968,661	544,034	4,512,695	18'72	29'31	20'00
Assam	56	21	77	4,912,153	108,931	5,021,084	34'11	38'80	34'21
Madras Presidency	179	91	270	31,610,872	2,082,307	33,693,179	21'9*	27'6*	22'3*
Bombay	222	63	285	16,515,973	2,304,373	18,820,346	32'00	30'13	32'50
Mysore	47	20	67	4,543,830	299,693	4,843,523	16'36	19'61	16'55
Coorg	5	1	6	166,021	7,034	173,055	30'56	31'98	30'62

* Vide footnote to Statement No. I.

† Including 18,323, the population of Hill sanatoria, and excluding 8,342, the total of Europeans and Eurasians in the Province.

STATEMENT NO. IV.—Deaths according to Age.

PROVINCE.	RATIO PER 1,000.																			
	Under 1 year.		1 year and under 5 years.		5 years and under 10 years.		10 years and under 15 years.		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.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Bengal	186'15	151'39	47'41	40'31	19'00	15'47	14'82	12'20	18'81	17'64	21'21	18'42	23'89	20'04	32'69	25'66	46'17	40'55	89'19	71'06
N.-W. P. and Oudh	230'39	208'38	57'01	53'74	15'14	12'76	9'74	8'90	14'23	18'80	18'67	19'77	23'00	20'60	34'09	28'80	54'29	42'72	77'07	54'17
Punjab	257'63	249'72	95'90	104'24	22'17	23'42	15'09	16'71	15'72	16'80	18'96	20'38	23'93	26'26	37'17	35'41	55'69	50'38	154'75	157'33
Central Provinces	Information not available.																			
Berar	262'3	221'4	63'8	54'9	9'9	8'7	6'1	6'5	7'5	9'7	9'4	11'5	12'4	13'3	20'0	13'6	36'6	28'2	75'3	71'3
Lower Burma	181'01	126'93	27'66	23'50	11'48	9'91	6'77	5'99	9'47	8'14	11'39	11'58	15'13	15'00	20'34	15'93	27'54	22'16	56'58	53'04
Assam	179'85	161'82	39'29	37'89	18'33	16'18	16'42	16'64	24'68	28'68	23'32	25'23	27'15	27'15	34'80	29'74	51'49	45'40	85'12	69'68
Madras Presidency	137'5	115'8	29'0	26'8	10'7	9'6	8'0	7'6	10'6	13'5	11'9	12'1	13'4	13'3	20'5	15'7	32'7	27'0	58'0	54'1
Bombay	190'20	166'86	60'96	56'43	13'36	13'32	8'93	10'14	10'99	13'56	14'47	16'62	19'56	20'36	29'08	23'50	48'10	38'81	97'27	90'75
Mysore	Information not available.																			
Coorg	242'89	197'37	34'67	31'16	15'02	12'51	10'86	12'20	18'90	21'37	25'16	25'11	29'62	30'17	34'35	31'23	44'03	44'82	54'50	53'12

STATEMENT NO. V.—Deaths according to Cause.

PROVINCE.	DEATH PER 1,000 IN 1892.							Deaths per 1,000 in 1891.	Deaths per 1,000 in 1890.
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Injuries.	All other causes.	All causes.		
Bengal	3'68	'31	22'84	'68	'39	4'00	31'92	26'94	24'48
N.-W. P. and Oudh	4'15	'16	24'90	'90	'53	3'46	34'11	31'14	37'27
Punjab	3'70	0'54	34'83	1'06	0'32	9'03	49'48	29'13	46'87
Central Provinces	4'21	0'10	19'79	1'69	0'54	7'81	34'14	35'54	32'52
Berar	'7	'02	14'6	3'9	'4	9'1	28'8	40'6	35'4
Lower Burma	1'38	'32	9'84	1'21	'19	7'05	20'00	15'93	17'40
Assam	4'29	'29	18'72	3'12	'40	7'39	34'21	29'91	29'64
Madras Presidency	2'3	1'3	8'3	1'0	0'3	9'0	22'3	26'2	22'8
Bombay	2'28	0'15	23'27	1'88	0'29	4'63	32'50	27'26	28'18
Mysore	1'13	1'74	8'20	1'10	0'22	4'15	16'55	14'03	17'29
Coorg	0'33	5'27	19'98	1'67	0'42	2'92	30'02	21'79	25'32

STATEMENT NO. VI.—Deaths from All Causes according to Months.

PROVINCE.	RATIO PER 1,000.												TOTAL.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Bengal	2'68	2'72	3'62	2'94	3'09	2'22	2'11	2'63	2'11	2'31	2'90	2'55	31'92
N.-W. P. and Oudh	2'52	2'17	2'89	3'72	4'11	3'10	2'36	2'22	2'76	3'03	2'73	2'50	34'11
Punjab	3'10	2'49	2'57	2'77	4'04	3'54	2'74	2'57	5'38	9'39	6'64	4'26	49'48
Central Provinces	2'13	2'12	3'12	3'58	3'3	2'99	2'89	2'98	2'87	2'83	2'79	2'48	34'14
Berar	2'2	2'1	3'2	3'1	1'9	1'3	1'7	2'3	3'0	3'0	2'9	2'1	28'8
Lower Burma	1'56	1'31	1'41	1'33	1'39	1'56	2'03	2'07	1'87	1'77	1'76	1'93	20'00
Assam	2'35	2'35	3'04	2'74	3'15	3'03	2'96	2'78	2'95	3'04	2'92	2'90	34'21
Madras Presidency	2'6	1'8	1'9	1'7	1'7	1'6	2'2	2'2	1'7	1'6	1'6	1'7	22'3
Bombay Presidency	3'67	2'39	2'61	2'22	2'21	2'35	3'21	2'76	2'55	2'73	3'19	2'61	32'50
Mysore	1'29	1'30	1'43	1'65	1'67	1'44	1'41	1'31	1'28	1'23	1'30	1'23	16'55
Coorg	2'71	2'52	2'57	2'09	2'27	3'01	2'97	3'14	2'75	2'47	2'04	2'03	36'02

STATEMENT No. VI - District of Columbia

Description		Amount		Total	
General Fund		100,000.00		100,000.00	
Special Fund		50,000.00		50,000.00	
Total		150,000.00		150,000.00	

STATEMENT No. VII - District of Columbia

Description		Amount		Total	
General Fund		100,000.00		100,000.00	
Special Fund		50,000.00		50,000.00	
Total		150,000.00		150,000.00	

STATEMENT No. VIII - District of Columbia

Description		Amount		Total	
General Fund		100,000.00		100,000.00	
Special Fund		50,000.00		50,000.00	
Total		150,000.00		150,000.00	

SECTION VI. GENERAL POPULATION.

HISTORY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

Cholera.

138. The total number of deaths due to cholera, recorded in India during 1891, was 601,603; and it was observed in the report for that year that this was the highest figure in any year since 1877, when there were 635,977 deaths from this cause. In 1892, however, cholera prevailed with greater intensity than in either of those years, and the number of deaths due to it was 762,695. The following table shows, that, excepting Madras, Assam, Berar, and the Native States of Central India and Hyderabad, every province participated in this increase as compared with 1891, and that the excess was most marked in the Punjab, Rajputana, Bombay, Mysore and Lower Burma. A comparison of the mortality in individual provinces from 1877 to 1892 shows that in Bengal, Punjab, Rajputana, Mysore and Coorg, the number of recorded deaths from cholera was never so great as in 1892.

Statement showing the deaths from CHOLERA in the different Provinces in India from 1877 to 1892.

Year.	Bengal.*	Assam.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Central Provinces.	Berar.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Bombay.	Hyderabad.	Madras.	Mysore.	Coorg.	Lower Burma.
1877	155,305	11,377	31,770	29	3,418	842	60	926	57,228	7,414	357,430	2,902	†	7,276
1878	95,102	6,732	22,221	215	40,985	34,306	2,393	8,047	40,743	6,696	47,167	723	49	6,759
1879	136,363	17,415	35,892	26,135	27,575	223	918	2,734	6,937	6	13,295	14	...	1,828
1880	39,643	2,803	71,546	274	330	1	...	299	684	...	613	25	...	2,638
1881	79,180	5,010	25,865	5,207	9,140	3,404	197	581	16,694	1,721	9,446	25	3	5,239
1882	182,352	21,055	89,372	39	11,932	3,573	1,327	1,562	7,904	150	23,604	893	31	7,177
1883	90,439	14,008	18,160	190	16,235	27,897	797	1,740	37,954	1,947	36,284	124	...	2,185
1884	134,421	22,276	30,143	614	149	87	1,207	1,018	13,804	2,479	75,476	330	...	5,515
1885	173,767	7,753	63,457	1,936	21,868	3,683	1,615	4,624	37,287	1,387	58,109	2,677	...	7,685
1886	118,368	20,188	34,565	12	16,679	976	173	290	167	499	12,417	10	...	4,027
1887	172,578	7,941	200,628	8,804	12,576	14,396	2,612	8,868	25,711	2,831	28,359	832	3	2,649
1888	111,391	9,693	18,704	14,938	921	305	32	191	36,500†	2,057	58,677	1,015	2	15,982
1889	171,103	18,288	48,494	2,838	52,588	10,925	6,923	3,344	32,431	1,128	76,020	1,590	9	3,240
1890	145,885	15,106	80,295	3,401	4,787	847	2,746	3,132	3,259	...	35,288	1,326	5	1,076
1891	229,575	23,882	169,013	10,107	21,312	7,958	2,946	13,474	17,850	3,102	98,773	1,204	7	2,400
1892	259,398	21,552	194,886	75,959	39,972	2,030	26,760	8,384	42,900	58	79,033	5,497	58	6,203

* Excluding Calcutta, † Including four deaths, the monthly distribution of which is not known. ‡ Statistics not available.

139. As will be seen from the following statement the disease showed signs of slight subsidence in February; but from March it began to prevail with increasing severity until it reached its highest point in May, thereafter it began to decline steadily, and was at a minimum in December.

Statement showing the deaths from CHOLERA registered in the different Provinces by Months during the year 1892.

PROVINCE.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.	RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.	
														1892	1891.
Bengal	11,362	11,140	31,235	39,725	56,280	37,593	25,629	18,345	4,687	3,168	10,559	9,675	259,398	3.68	3.26
Assam	721	1,013	1,887	2,279	2,509	2,209	1,310	773	1,750	1,960	2,392	2,743	21,552	4.29	4.76
N.-W. P. and Oudh	949	697	3,437	31,913	58,087	39,066	19,155	9,923	12,587	13,082	4,193	897	194,886	4.15	3.60
Punjab	60	18	58	6,834	25,252	21,203	11,205	5,444	4,613	1,116	96	...	75,959	3.70	0.49
Central Provinces	4	148	2,128	5,897	8,474	10,170	7,535	3,968	1,218	312	117	8	39,972	4.21	2.42
Berar	...	...	...	37	263	157	277	402	431	309	139	15	2,030	7	2.8
Lower Burma	459	522	678	858	794	527	824	588	476	245	132	105	6,208	1.38	.52
Madras	18,676	6,874	4,601	3,652	4,417	5,957	16,739	13,003	3,462	876	490	286	79,033	2.3	3.5
Mysore	666	1,008	1,672	3,078	6,050	8,089	14,694	5,238	1,562	436	215	192	42,900	2.28	0.95
Coorg	104	208	393	1,818	1,753	664	275	126	24	52	71	9	5,497	1.13	0.25
TOTAL	33,001	21,628	46,089	96,088	163,885	125,635	97,712	57,828	30,833	22,459	18,405	13,930	727,493	...	...

The severity of the disease in the different provinces, and its relative prevalence in the urban and rural circles, together with information under other heads, are shown in the subjoined table.

PROVINCE.	Mortality in 1892.	Mean mortality of previous five years.	Urban mortality.	Rural mortality.	Per cent. of villages attacked.	Maximum mortality in any one rural circle.	Maximum mortality in any one town.	Month of maximum prevalence.
Bengal	3·68	2·34	5·05	3·62	10·7	15·00	21·05	May.
Assam	4·29	3·00	4·53	4·29	18·1	7·45	24·18	December.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	4·15	2·29	1·99	4·31	18·2	19·32	60·08	May.
Punjab	3·70	0·39	2·90	3·76	18·2	11·36	10·89	May.
Central Provinces	4·21	2·05	1·47	4·46	10·7	13·66	16·76	June.
Berar	·7	2·4	1·3	·6	2·5	1·3	16·0	September.
Lower Burma	1·33	1·36	2·28	1·25	8·6	3·42	11·14	April.
Madras	2·3	1·8	3·2	2·3	17·5	6·6	36·1	January.
Bombay	2·28	1·38	1·88	2·34	12·2	9·54	12·11	July.

Compared with the mean mortality of the preceding five years the death-rates in 1892 were greater in all the provinces with the exception of Berar. In Bengal, Assam, Berar, Lower Burma and Madras the town mortality was greater than that which occurred among the rural population, while in the remaining four provinces the case was just the reverse; in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Central Provinces the excess of rural mortality was very marked. The disease was most widespread in Assam, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab and Madras, whereas in Berar it was confined to a very limited area. Excepting Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, in all of which the maximum mortality occurred in May, in all the other provinces the months when the mortality was greatest, varied.

140. In Bengal, in 1892, there were registered as due to cholera 259,398 deaths, against 229,575 in 1891, and 165,172 the average of the five years 1887-91. The death-rate

Cholera in Bengal.

in 1892 was 3·68 per thousand of the population, ·42 in excess of the rate of the previous year, and 1·34 above the average of the quinquennium 1887-91. In spite of this apparent increase, the Sanitary Commissioner does not consider that cholera was more prevalent in the year under review than in 1891, but ascribes the seemingly higher mortality to improved registration. Of the nine divisions Orissa suffered most, and Rajshahi least, the death-rates being, respectively, 12·09 and ·68 per mille. As in 1891, the disease was present in every district in every month of the year; the greatest mortality occurred in Balasore, where 15·00 per thousand of the population died of cholera, and the least in Purnea, where the death-rate was ·14. The average mortality of the district population was 3·62 per mille. The urban population suffered more than the rural, the average death-rate for the towns being 5·05 per thousand. In four towns, Dinajpur, Muktagachha, Sherpur, and Kishengunj, no death from cholera was recorded, in the others the death-rates ranged from 21·05 in Raniganj and 16·49 in Puri, to ·13 in Purnea, and ·07 in Rangpur.

The period of the heaviest incidence of the disease in the province as a whole was from March to June. The first five months of the year were practically rainless, and the temperature was above the normal, as results of these conditions there was a progressive deterioration of the supply of drinking water, scarcity of food, and consequent lowered vitality of the people. The cholera mortality advanced from the beginning of the year and reached its maximum in May; receding with the onset of the rains to a minimum in October, it rose

again rapidly in November. The rise after the cessation of the rains, was, in the opinion of the Sanitary Commissioner, due to lowering of the subsoil water.

The most remarkable facts concerning the distribution of the disease in Bengal during the year were these. Balasore, Puri, and Cuttack, which were comparatively free from cholera in 1891, suffered terribly in 1892, while Purnea, Jalpaiguri, and Rangpur, in which cholera was most prevalent in the former year, enjoyed a remarkable immunity in the latter. The causes which apparently led to the great severity of the disease in Orissa were identical with, but greater in degree than, those which determined its prevalence in the province generally. Drought in October of 1891, failure of the winter rains, and a rainless spring, resulted in an unprecedented scarcity of water. When to this is added the effects of the severe cyclone which swept over the country in November 1891, we have those conditions which are favourable to the prevalence of cholera; exposure, scarcity of food, and a deficient and extremely polluted supply of water. In his interesting note regarding the condition of affairs in Balasore, the Magistrate, Mr. Cornish, writes:—

"The outbreaks are far too simultaneous and widespread, and occur at too great a distance from the pilgrim routes to allow us to attribute them to the passage of pilgrims. As to the immediate cause, I cannot do better than repeat what I wrote three years ago. In their eagerness to save the winter rice imperilled by the October drought the raiyats everywhere use for irrigation purposes every available drop of water, with the result that by February there is little left for drinking purposes. In the year under report January, February, March, April and two-thirds of May, were, with the exception of one extremely local storm at Bhadrak, practically rainless. Tanks failed, streams went dry, and cholera was universal. As usual, Jelasore with its good supply of Subarnarekha water suffered least."

Concerning the comparative freedom of Purnea from cholera in 1892 the Sanitary Commissioner writes:—

"In my report for 1891, in addition to trying to account for the heavy mortality of that year, which it was stated was, in a great measure, due to the *Ardhodya Fog*, I drew attention to the peculiar physical characteristics and topography of the district, and to the extraordinary biennial epidemics of cholera which take place in it. It was shown that from 1859, the earliest year for which any statistics are available, cholera, in spite of ordinary precautions at fairs, etc., has appeared almost with regularity every second year, being more prevalent in the odd than in the even years, almost throughout all that period. The experience of 1892 is in accordance with this singular fact, and it remains a mystery why the disease in this district causes such havoc in one year and not in another, while conditions of water-supply, sanitation, conservancy, and the habits of the people, remain much the same."

With reference especially to the etiology of cholera the Sanitary Commissioner quotes a number of extracts from the reports on their districts by Civil Surgeons; the conclusion to be drawn from these is that a bad water-supply is the great danger, and a good water-supply an efficient protection.

In the Port of Calcutta in 1892, the average number of European seamen was 2,133, there were 12 cases of cholera and seven died. The ratio of deaths per thousand was 3.28, the lowest on record.

141. In Assam the total registered mortality from cholera was less than in the previous year, the numbers of deaths being 21,552 in 1892 and 23,882 in 1891, and the death-rates 4.29 and 4.76 respectively, against 2.84 in the quinquennial period 1886—90. There was an increase, compared with 1891, in the recorded number of fatal cases in the Kamrup, Sylhet, Sibsagar, Lakhimpur and Khasi and Jaintia Hills districts; in the remaining districts there was a decrease. In the Surma and Assam Valleys deaths occurred in every month in the year, the disease in the former was most prevalent from September until the end of the year, especially in

December; in the latter it was most severe from March to July. Of the *sadar* towns Tezpur, Silchar and Gauhati in the order given were most severely affected. In Shillong only one death from cholera was recorded.

142. The total number of immigrants into the Province of Assam during the year was 56,050. Of these 19,916 went to the *Health of the Assam immigrants.* Surma Valley and 36,134 to the Assam Valley, a percentage increase over the figures of 1891 of 14'00 and 11'39 respectively. No special explanation of the increase is given, but it was probably due to the opening out of new gardens and extension of cultivation. From the recruiting districts 25,421 immigrants for the Assam Valley started for Dhubri. Of these 11,768 travelled *via* Goalundo and 13,308 by way of Kaunia-Jatrapur, 47 died *en route* and 259 were detained on account of sickness. The number of labourers and dependents despatched from Dhubri was 24,517, of whom 62 died on their way to the gardens. Besides these 11,296 immigrants were shipped at Goalundo for gardens in the Assam Valley, amongst whom 20 deaths occurred between Goalundo and Dhubri; 3 between Dhubri and Gauhati; 15 between Gauhati and Tezpur; and 13 between Tezpur and Dibrugarh. The total numbers of casualties among immigrants during their passage through the Assam Valley, were, at Dhubri 70, of which 59 were due to cholera; on board steamers 62, including 48 cholera deaths; and at the various ports of debarkation 126 persons died of cholera and 20 from all other causes. The total number of deaths from cholera were 233 against 83 in 1891. Regarding the immigrants into the Surma Valley the sources of information are less complete, and the following figures refer only to coolies imported under the Act, who passed through the depôts. For Cachar 3,457 coolies left Goalundo, of whom 64 died, 29 *en route*, and 35 in hospital. For Sylhet 2,399 left Goalundo, one died *en route* and 10 in hospital. Of the total number of deaths, 54 in the case of Cachar, and 10 in the case of Sylhet, were due to cholera.

143. The exceptionally high mortality from cholera in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in December of 1891 indicated *Cholera in N.-W.P. and Oudh.* the probable recrudescence of the disease in the spring of 1892. This indication was fulfilled, and the number of deaths registered reached the high figure of 194,886. In the two previous great epidemics the numbers of deaths recorded were 169,013, in 1891, and 200,628 in 1887; the death-rates per thousand of the population for the three years being 4'15, 3'60 and 4'54 respectively. In the epidemics of 1891 and 1887 the highest monthly mortality occurred in June, in 1892 the maximum was in May, when 58,087 deaths were registered, considerably the highest number recorded as due to cholera, in these provinces, in any one month.

The mortality was exceptional in Dehra Dun and in the hill tracts of Garhwal and Almora. In Dehra Dun the death-rate was 18'13 per mille, in Garhwal 14'57, and in Bahraich 13'80. The cholera mortality was also exceptional in Bara Banki (12'71), Almora (12'40), Gonda (11'16), and Sitapur (10'08). There was excessive mortality in the districts of Partabgarh, Basti, Fyzabad, Kheri, Pilibhit, Sultanpur, and Hardoi, where the death-rates ranged from 8'97 to 5'02, and in the Tarai and hill tract, including the district of Naini Tal, the death-rate was 7'07. In Ghazipur the mortality was 1 per thousand, and in the districts of Muttra, Muzaffarnagar, Cawnpore, Farukhabad, Etah, Etawah, and Saharanpur it was less.

The municipal towns on the whole enjoyed a marked immunity from the disease, and the ratio of mortality in the towns of the province was 1'99 compared with 4'31 the rural, and 4'15 the provincial ratios. In the towns having a population over 40,000, the death-rate from cholera ranged from 3'53 in Fyzabad and Ajudhia and 2'29 in Benares, to '33 in Agra and '23 in Farkhabad.

In some of the minor towns, however, the death-rate from cholera was most excessive, and in a non-municipal town of the Sitapur district called Laharpur, with a population of 11,452, the death-rate from cholera was 60·08 per thousand, in Balrampur it was 15·69 and in Rudauli, in the Bara Banki district, it was 8·58.

At the *Magh mela* at Allahabad, in January, there was no cholera, and only three deaths from the disease were recorded in the whole district of Allahabad during the month.

So much attention has recently been directed to the alleged dissemination of cholera by pilgrims returning to their homes from the annual fairs at Hardwár, that a note on Hardwár and its fairs may not seem to be out of place.

Hardwár is situated in the Saharanpur district, 39 miles north-east of Saharanpur town, and 17 miles north-east of Rurki. The present town and the ruined village of Mayapur, lie on the right bank of the Ganges, at the southern base of the Siwalik range, through a gorge in which, about a mile in width at its narrowest part, the river enters the plains. A branch of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway connects Hardwár with the Railway system. The head waters of the Ganges canal are drawn from the Ganges close to the town and the canal runs through Rurki. The population of Hardwár, in 1891, was 29,125. Ordinarily there is an influx of from 1,000 to 1,500 pilgrims into Hardwár daily, and the monthly total of visitors is from 30,000 to 45,000, in addition to the numbers who attend the special fairs. The principal annual fair takes place on the first day of the month Baisákh (March-April), which corresponds with the entry of the sun into Aries, is the commencement of the Hindu solar year, and the anniversary of the day on which the river Ganges is said to have appeared upon earth. Every twelfth year the planet Jupiter is in Aquarius (Kumbha) at the time of the sun's entry into Aries. In that year the fair is called a *Kumbh mela*, and is attended by great multitudes. Six years after the *Kumbh mela*, half way to the next, is the *Adh kumbh*, at which also an enormous concourse of people assembles. The numbers present at these festivals in recent years, estimated in the case of the last two figures, from the amount received as pilgrim tax, were in 1879 (*Kumbh*), 500,000, in 1885 (*Adh kumbh*) 262,621, and in 1891 (*Kumbh*) 269,345. But these are by no means the only fairs, in 1892 there were sixteen, of which a list is subjoined, giving the dates of occurrence and, approximately, the numbers present at each:—

Name.	Date 1892.	Numbers present.
1. Moni Amawash . . .	. 29th January .	. 12,000
2. Sankrant kumbh . . .	. 12th February .	. 10,000
3. Holi . . . . .	. 13th March .	. 30,000—40,000
4. Mahavaruni . . . .	. 26th March .	} Fair broken up when about 70,000 had assembled.
5. Sambati . . . . .	. 28th March .	
6. Bathing festival . .	. 12th April .	
7. Lunar eclipse . . . .	. 11th May .	. 20,000
8. Dasehra . . . . .	. 5th June .	. 30,000
9. Byaspoono . . . . .	. 10th July .	. 15,000
10. Gadli Ganga . . . .	. 23rd July .	. 15,000
11. Saloono . . . . .	. 8th August .	. 10,000
12. Somwati Amawash . .	. 22nd August .	. 20,000
13. Dasehra . . . . .	. 1st October .	. 20,000
14. Diwali . . . . .	. 20th October .	. 15,000
15. Lunar eclipse . . . .	. 4th November .	. 35,000
16. Somwati Amawash . .	. 19th December .	. 15,000

The following statement, courteously furnished by the authorities of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, gives an idea of the continual influx of pilgrims into Hardwár, although the figures refer only to those travelling by rail:—

Numbers of Passengers carried by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway to Hardwár.

	January to June.	July to December.	Total.
1886	106,775	100,657	207,432
1887	170,064	114,901	284,965
1888	193,504	120,424	313,928
1889	162,109	128,119	290,228
1890	182,280	124,522	306,802
1891	315,590	126,470	442,160
1892	179,891	129,608	309,499

In the majority of instances, at the smaller fairs, pilgrims remain only one or two, and at the larger fairs, two or three days. At the *Kumbh* and *Adh Kumbh* the stay is limited to three or four days except in a few cases. After leaving Hardwár, some pilgrims visit shrines in British Garhwal, but the majority travel to their homes carrying with them, in many instances no doubt, vessels filled with water from the holy stream.

Regarding the *Kumbh mela* of 1891, the Sanitary Commissioner writes:—

"It has been stated, and the statement has been published in a leading London medical paper, that the cholera which has recently reached Europe was disseminated from Hardwár in 1891. There were, in that year, a few doubtful cases at the great Hardwár fair of the year, but the pilgrims were dispersed free from the disease. A case occurred, it was stated, in the Punjab, in the person of a man who had visited the fair, and several other cases followed, but the disease died out locally. With reference to this supposed importation of the disease, the evidence of the railway and other authorities shows that there was no proof of the appearance of the disease on the route from Hardwár on the dispersion of the pilgrims after the *Kumbh-mela*. On the other hand, in the month of March, prior to the Hardwár fair, 57,774 deaths from cholera had been reported in Lower Bengal, 3,910 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 10,720 in Madras, and 468 in Bombay, and with such a body of cholera as in Lower Bengal and other parts of India, it is altogether against evidence to trace the origin of a European or other epidemic to a locality where the existence of cholera was so slight or even doubtful."

Turning now to the bathing festival of 1892. When about 70,000 persons had assembled at Hardwár, cholera appeared on the 22nd of March. The collected pilgrims were at once dispersed, and a number estimated at 200,000 on their way by rail and road to Hardwár, were intercepted and induced to return to their homes. The sanitary arrangements at the fair were those which proved so successful in 1891; it was impossible, however, to keep the water in the bathing pool so fresh as on the former occasion, on account of the smaller volume of water in the river, and the direct obstruction to its flow in the sacred pool by recently formed obstacles and foreshores. It is mentioned, in his report by the Commissioner, that during the occurrence of cholera, "two sufferers in the last stage of cholera were taken out of the pool and died immediately afterwards." Cholera appeared in the track of the dispersing pilgrims, and the invasion of the Dehra Dun district followed the outbreak of the disease at Hardwár. Cases of the disease occurred among the pilgrims in the special trains that conveyed them from the fair. But epidemic cholera was prevalent in the end of 1891, and there was evidence of the presence of the disease in epidemic form in many parts of the province before the date of the Hardwár fair. Moreover, the excessive prevalence of cholera was limited to some of the districts on the north and east of the province. In the district of Muzaffarnagar, which adjoins Saharanpur on the south, the cholera death-

rate was 74 per mille, one of the lowest in the province, and in Saharanpur itself the rate was 40 absolutely, the lowest in the province. In Rurki, which derives part of its water-supply from the Ganges canal, among the 14 291 inhabitants, only six died of cholera.

144. For five years in succession cholera had appeared in the Punjab in epidemic form, and in 1892 the sixth year, there raged an epidemic of much greater severity than any that has occurred since 1867. In that year 43,146 deaths were recorded as due to cholera, but at that time no proper arrangements for death registration had been completed, and the mortality was probably greatly underestimated. In 1892, 75,959 deaths were recorded, equal to a death-rate of 370 per thousand. During the year the climatic conditions were peculiar. A higher temperature than usual until the end of May, and a rainfall that, during the first six months of the year, was very deficient, led to a serious scarcity of food stuffs in many parts of the province, and a general diminution of the supply of water. In the submontane tracts many of the streams were dried up, and the water level in the tanks and wells was much lower than usual. The water-supply was not only scanty, but was in consequence more than ordinarily impure. In the Punjab, the cholera death-rate is generally greatest in August, then comes September, and next in order July, June and May. In 1867, the percentage of cholera deaths in May and June was much above the average; in 1892 this peculiarity of monthly distribution was much more marked; about one-third of the registered deaths occurred in May, and more than one-fourth in June, while only 72 per cent. of the total occurred in August.

In the end of 1891 cholera was present in Bannu, and between the 1st and the 9th January 1892, when the outbreak ceased, 60 deaths from cholera occurred in that district. Early in February there was a smart outbreak in a village of the Kohat district, but from the 7th of February until the 24th of March, not a single cholera death was recorded in the province. Between the 24th and 31st of March cholera appeared in 14 districts, and before the end of April in other 16; the remaining district, Dera Ghazi Khan, escaped until the 11th of June. The Sanitary Commissioner attributes the severity of the outbreak in part to the Hardwár fair, and gives the following particulars regarding the alleged importation of the disease by pilgrims:—

“The Sanitary Commissioner of the North-Western Provinces reported that cholera appeared at the Hardwár fair on the 22nd of March, and that the fair was broken up on the 24th of that month, and on the 25th of March a native of Amritsar returning from Hardwár was taken out of the train at Phillour suffering from symptoms of cholera and died the next day. On the 26th, a pilgrim returning from Hardwár was removed from the railway station of Ludhiána, suffering from the symptoms of cholera; the man stated that he was attacked at 8 o'clock the previous evening. On the 27th, five persons, just returned from Hardwár, were found suffering from cholera in Delhi, and two of them died the same day. On the same day a pilgrim returning from Hardwár was taken out of the train at Umballa Cantonment Railway Station and another at the station for Umballa City suffering from cholera. Both these cases died on the 28th of March. Two cases of the disease occurred among pilgrims returning from Hardwár at Amritsar Railway Station on the 28th March, and both proved fatal. On the 28th a Hardwár pilgrim was attacked with cholera at Gujranwála, half an hour after his arrival by train, and died three hours afterwards. On the 26th of March a body of pilgrims from Hardwár reached Ditarpur, in the Hoshiárpur district, and one of them was attacked with cholera on the 28th, and another on the 30th; both cases proved fatal. On the 29th a pilgrim, just returned from Hardwár, was attacked with cholera at Sirsa and died on the 30th. A woman belonging to Lahore was attacked with the symptoms of cholera at Hardwár, returned by train to Lahore and died there on the 31st. Several pilgrims from Hardwár died of cholera on the 30th and 31st of March at Pinjore, a village in Patiala territory, near Kálka in the Simla district. A pilgrim from Hardwár was removed from the train at Montgomery on

the 30th and died on the 31st March. Six cholera deaths were reported from the Bannu district in the week ending 31st March, and the first cases were stated by the Civil Surgeon to have been reported to be pilgrims lately returned from Hardwár. On the 31st, four cases of cholera were reported to have occurred at Warcha, in the Shahpur district, near the border of the Bannu district. The Civil Surgeon states in his Annual Report that these persons had returned the same day from Músa Khel in the Bannu district. A boy was attacked with the symptoms of cholera at Jhelum on the 30th and died on the 31st March. This boy was not a pilgrim from Hardwár and there was no evidence that he had come in contact with Hardwár pilgrims. Thus, of the first cases of cholera which were reported in the 14 districts above mentioned, between the 25th and 31st of March, all were pilgrims recently returned from Hardwar, with the exception of the Shahpur cases and the boy who was attacked at Jhelum."

An exception must, however, also be made in the case of Bannu, for the first fatal case of the second outbreak was recorded on the 24th March in Mianwala, a rural circle of that district. The Sanitary Commissioner is of opinion that, although there might have been an epidemic at any rate, the disease was spread abroad more rapidly on account of the Hardwár pilgrims. On this point he writes:—

"Cases of cholera occurred to the west of the Punjab and probably in Afghánistán before the outbreak of the disease at the Hardwár fair, and, as climatic conditions were favourable, there would probably have been a widespread epidemic of the disease in the province even though the Hardwár fair had not been held. At the same time, seeing that the first cases of cholera reported from 18 of the 31 districts of the province in the end of March and beginning of April occurred in the persons of Hardwár pilgrims, and as in many villages the disease appeared among the general population very shortly after the first cases among pilgrims, I am strongly of opinion that the disease was distributed much more rapidly and earlier than it would have been had the Hardwár fair not been held, and that, in consequence of the earlier distribution of the disease, the mortality was much greater than it would otherwise have been."

He further notes—"In the two very severe epidemics of cholera on record the disease was very rapidly distributed throughout the province, though the rate of distribution was considerably faster in 1892 than in 1867."

The cholera death-rate in the rural circles of the districts was 3·76. The highest rate, 11·36 per mille was returned from Bannu, the next highest rates were recorded in Kurnal, Montgomery, and Hissar 9·35, 7·36, and 7·13 respectively. Muzaffargarh had the lowest death rate, ·42 per thousand, and Simla ·58, Hoshiarpur ·48, Gurdaspur ·61, and Jullundur 1·0, were the next in order. In the towns the death-rate from cholera averaged 2·90 per mille, and ranged from 10·89 in Dera Ismail Khan to ·10 in Sadhaura in the Umballa district. There was no death registered in Tanda and Urmar in the Hoshiarpur district.

145. In the Central Provinces the total number of deaths from cholera registered was 39,972, and the death-rate in the province from this cause was 4·21 per mille. Of the one hundred and sixty registration circles into which the province is divided, cholera was more or less prevalent in one hundred and twenty-seven. The disease was most severe in the Chattisgarh division, it also prevailed in the Northern and Central districts, the Eastern part of the province was comparatively free. The highest death-rates were recorded in Raipur 13·50, Bilaspur 8·25, and Sambalpur 4·84.

The conditions favouring the spread of cholera are only too patent. Filth, sodden village sites and a water-supply polluted in every possible way, the latter evil being especially intensified in the year under report by deficiency of the winter rains and a late monsoon, conditions attended by a temperature in excess of the average during the first half of the year. Moreover, in 1892, although the rice crop was good and the outturn of wheat fair, the return of the other food grains was deficient, and the demand for wheat for export

forced up prices, so that the pinch of poverty was felt by the poorer classes. Regarding the spread of the disease, the Sanitary Commissioner writes :—

"The introduction of first cases in the persons of pilgrims from infected places and the spread of the disease in their villages is undoubted. The numerous fairs, down to the weekly bazárs, held at every town and large village, bringing large concourses of people together contributed to the spread. In several districts direct proof of importation was not made out."

The Sanitary Commissioner specially refers to a number of cases of alleged importation from the *Magh mela* at Allahabad. Perhaps the most remarkable of these occurred at Ratakot, a small village of 175 inhabitants, in the Raipur district, near Arang. A family of pilgrims left Allahabad on the 27th January. A female of the party was seized with cholera on the road and died on reaching her home on the 4th February. Five other members of the family were attacked and three died. The disease then spread in the village causing 38 attacks and 22 deaths. It then spread to a neighbouring village. Several other cases of importation by pilgrims from Allahabad are said to have been traced in other parts of the Raipur district. In Bilaspur, the Civil Surgeon states that the first case occurred in the person of a pilgrim from the Allahabad fair, and that several cases of importation thence occurred in the district. Now, there is little doubt that the disease in these cases first manifested itself in the persons of returned pilgrims. It is very unlikely, however, that pilgrim carried the disease from Allahabad to the Central Provinces in the early part of the year, for, as mentioned above, cholera was absent from the *Magh mela* at Allahabad, and only three deaths from the disease were reported in the whole of that district in the month of January. Moreover, the cholera of 1891 did not die out in the Central Provinces in the cold weather, and in January two fatal cases occurred in the Tirora *tahsil* of the Bhandara district, and two also in the Brahmapuri circle of the Chanda district.

146. Cholera was prevalent throughout the whole of Berar in 1892, the highest mortality being in the Buldana district (1·3), and the lowest in Basim (·2). The total number of deaths was 2,030 against 7,958 in 1891, and 4,413 the mean of the previous five years. The death-rate from cholera was ·7 against 2·8 per mille in 1891.

147. During 1892, 42,900 deaths in the Bombay Presidency were attributed to cholera, and the ratio of deaths per thousand of the population was 2·28 against ·95 in 1891 and 1·38, the mean of the previous five years. Of the Collectorates, Karachi, Dharwar, and Hyderabad, where the death-rates were 9·98, 7·91 and 6·28 respectively, were the most severely affected, and the least mortality occurred in Bombay City, Ratnagiri and Broach, in which the ratios were ·20, ·08, and ·05 respectively. Out of 222 rural circles of registration, 189 were more or less affected by cholera during the year, and in 37 the death rate was upwards of 5 per mille. Out of 56 town circles 44 returned fatal cases of cholera, and in 11 the death-rate was over 5 per thousand. Of the 25,206 villages in the presidency, in 3,080 cholera was present, the highest percentage of villages attacked was in the Karachi district, where 424 out of 792 villages were affected, equal to 53·60 per cent. The proportions of villages attacked in the districts of Belgaum, Dharwar, Hyderabad, Shikarpur, and Upper Sind Frontier were also high. The great fair held in July at Pandharpur passed off without any serious outbreak of the disease; the first case did not occur until the fair was practically over, and only 27 deaths occurred in all. Cholera was prevalent only to a very slight extent in the Sholapur Collectorate, in which Pandharpur is situated; and in this connection the Sanitary Commissioner states that in his experience cholera occurs at fairs only when it is previously prevalent in the district in which the fair is held.

148. The number of deaths registered as due to cholera in Madras in 1892, was 79,033, being 19,740 less than in 1891. The death rate from this cause was 2·3 per mille. In no month of the year was the disease absent, but there was a very great decrease in the mortality during the three last months of the year. The greatest numbers of deaths were registered in January (18,676), July (16,739) and August (13,003), and the smallest in October (876), November (490) and December (286). The disease was most severe in the Godávári, Kurnool and Tanjore districts, where the death rates per thousand were respectively 6·5, 6·0 and 4·1. In the first two of these districts the very deficient rainfall of 1891 was followed by a rainfall much above the average in 1892.

Out of 44,678 villages in the presidency 17·5 per cent. were attacked, the highest ratio was recorded in the Kurnool district, where 36·0 per cent. of the villages were affected. The disease was more severe in urban than in rural circles, the death-rate in municipal towns being 3·2 per thousand of the population. The highest death-rates are returned by Periyakulam 14·7, and Anantapur 11·5 per mille. In two municipalities, Palni and Ootacamund, no death was recorded.

149. Fifty-eight deaths were registered in Coorg as having been caused by cholera: the death-rate from this cause was 0·33, the mean ratio per thousand for the previous five years having been 0·03.

150. In 1892, in Rajputana, a severe visitation of cholera caused 26,760 deaths. The disease was epidemic in Bikanir at the beginning of the year in April it appeared in many different and distant parts of the province, and the distribution soon became general. The severity of the epidemic increased during May and reached its maximum in June. The mortality in July was great, but it declined in August and September, and towards the end of the year became slight. The States that suffered most were Marwar, Bikanir, the British district of Ajmere-Merwara, Jeypur, and Ulwar. In parts of the three first named there was scarcity, in some places approaching famine, during the greater part of the year, and the water-supply was very deficient.

151. During the year, in Lower Burma 6,208 deaths were recorded as due to cholera, the death rate per thousand of the population attributed to this disease being 1·38. The Arakan division suffered most severely, the death rate there having been 2·91. Of the sixteen districts, cholera deaths were reported from all except Tavoy and Mergui. The largest numbers of deaths were returned from Akyab (1,592), Bassein (1,072) and Henzada (727). Out of 118 circles of registration and 17,414 villages, 96 and 1,497 respectively, reported deaths from this cause. In Akyab town cholera was very prevalent in the latter part of February and in March, the epidemic died away in April and May, but fatal cases again became frequent in June and July, in which months 55 and 41 inches of rain respectively were registered. In Bassein town cholera broke out in January and lasted until June. In Toungoo the first case occurred on the 4th of May, the first day on which rain fell, and the epidemic attained its greatest intensity in June and July, the two months of heaviest rainfall.

152. The following is a summary of the reports regarding the outbreak of cholera in regiments and jails:—

153. Among European troops the disease appeared on 38 occasions. In six instances the men first attacked had been exposed to unusual fatigue, and in one case the disease declared itself after prolonged exposure to the heat

Exposure to fatigue in the first case.

of the midday sun. In 22 cases premonitory diarrhœa is stated to have occurred. In seven cases the seizure was connected with some dietary indiscretion, and in two cases with over-indulgence in alcoholic liquor. Among the native troops unusual fatigue is said to have been undergone by the first sufferers in 10 out of a total of 96 outbreaks, and in 34 cases the existence of premonitory diarrhœa is recorded. In 13 cases, excesses in eating immediately preceded the attacks. In two cases the abuse of alcohol was considered to be connected with the seizures. In the jails there were 65 outbreaks. In six first cases the disease supervened on unusual fatigue. The occurrence of premonitory diarrhœa was noted in eleven instances. At Thayetmyo two prisoners were admitted to jail suffering from cholera.

154. Among European troops diarrhœa seems to have been unusually prevalent during the occurrence of nine outbreaks, among native troops during seven, and in jails during fifteen.

155. In the stations in which cholera occurred among European troops, there were 720 buildings occupied by them, of these 85 or 11·8 per cent. furnished cases. The number of buildings occupied by native troops in the stations in which cholera was present among them was 8,343, and cases of cholera came from 239, or 2·8 per cent. In the jails 168 out of 1,117, or 15·0 per cent. of the buildings occupied by prisoners in infected jails furnished cases.

156. The disease appears to have occurred under nearly all possible variations of meteorological conditions.

157. Among European troops in nine of the 38 outbreaks cholera is said to have been imported or to have been brought from places where cholera was known to exist, and in other seven cases this was thought to have been the case. Among native troops the disease was said to have been imported in 31 cases and into the jails in 13 cases.

158. The following statement shows the number and percentage attacked of those actually in attendance on persons suffering from cholera :—

COMMUNITIES.	Number of cases of cholera treated.	MEDICAL OFFICERS, HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS AND OTHER ATTENDANTS ON CHOLERA CASES.		Percentage of attendants attacked.
		Number.	Number of these attacked.	
European Troops	231	485	6	1·23
Native Troops	514	1,379	41	2·97
Jails	462	587	18	3·06
TOTAL	1,207	2,451	65	2·65

159. In the returns regarding the European troops no sanitary defect is mentioned in this connection, except in the cases of Ferozepore and Secunderabad; in the former of these places the surface drainage is stated to be imperfect, and in the latter the conservancy arrangements are said to have been defective.

Regarding the surroundings of the native troops attacked, deficient drainage is frequently the subject of complaint, and in a few instances overcrowding

existed. At Fort Aijal and at Aurungabad the water-supplies appear to have been bad, and at Dharmasala, Ajmere, Deoli and Nusseerabad the supplies were insufficient. The surroundings of the troops at Barrackpore, Raichur and Kohat were insanitary. At Kohat, while the supply of drinking water is good and is protected from contamination, a foul stream runs behind the lines of one regiment, and around a portion of the parade ground. The sanitary state of the environs of the cantonment is reported to be extremely bad.

In the affected jails imperfect drainage and overcrowding are frequently noted, and in a few cases the drinking water was bad.

160. The effects of moving into camp were generally satisfactory. European troops moved into camp from 20 cantonments in 86 parties. Cholera appeared in 8 of these parties, and the total number of cases after leaving cantonments was 18. Thirty-six native batteries and regiments went into camp in 97 parties, 20 of the parties were attacked, and the total number of attacks after moving was 107. Forty-eight parties were encamped from 19 jails, and 74 seizures were recorded subsequent to removal.

Cholera Camps.

Small-pox.

161. During 1892 the mortality from small-pox in India was heavier than in the preceding year—the total number of deaths being 101,121 in 1892 against 98,831 in 1891; and it will be observed from the following table that this increase was general almost all over the country: from only two provinces, Assam and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, were smaller numbers of deaths returned from this cause than in 1891. Distributed according to months the greatest number of deaths occurred in March, and the least in November. The highest death-rates were recorded in Coorg, Mysore and Madras, and the lowest in Berar and the Central Provinces.

Statement showing the deaths from SMALL-POX registered in the different Provinces, by months, during the year 1892.

PROVINCE.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.		RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.	
													1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.
Bengal . . .	2,221	2,972	4,093	3,354	2,936	1,864	1,335	977	533	448	626	1,000	22,359	16,193	·31	0·23
Assam . . .	78	190	208	141	237	99	76	101	64	48	67	143	1,452	2,361	·29	0·47
North-Western Provinces & Oudh . . .	487	537	805	1,087	1,386	1,286	856	474	246	115	137	293	7,709	26,355	·16	0·56
Punjab . . .	965	655	766	1,193	1,985	1,782	1,404	723	407	349	343	601	11,173	3,426	0·54	0·17
Central Provinces . . .	22	26	51	108	145	166	119	133	74	48	47	56	995	748	0·10	0·08
Berar . . .	5	5	10	10	14	10	7	3	...	...	2	2	68	34	·02	·01
Lower Burma . . .	49	58	151	105	99	165	146	163	106	76	120	225	1,463	1,326	·32	·29
Madras Presidency . . .	5,405	6,437	6,872	5,728	3,802	2,878	2,612	2,361	2,039	1,888	1,619	2,116	43,757	41,322	1·3	1·4
Bombay . . .	206	308	500	451	305	270	196	126	92	78	76	162	2,770	1,491	0·15	0·08
Mysore . . .	745	888	786	781	853	802	827	719	551	478	489	543	8,462	5,099	1·75	1·05
Coorg . . .	190	183	176	96	68	54	34	39	29	19	11	14	913	476	5·27	2·75
TOTAL . . .	10,373	12,259	14,418	13,954	11,830	9,376	7,612	5,819	4,141	3,547	3,537	5,155	101,121	98,831	...	...

162. Although the mortality from small-pox in Bengal in 1892 was insignificant when compared with that from other causes, still it was the highest on record since 1882. The number of deaths registered as due to this disease was 22,359, equal to a death-rate of ·31 per thousand. The disease affected 60 circles more or less severely,

Small-pox in Bengal.

and was absent from 282. The largest number of deaths occurred in March (4,093) and in April (3,354). The prevalence of the disease to any serious extent was practically limited to Orissa, Chota Nagpore, and Midnapore, where, owing to the strong prejudices of the people, vaccination has made but little progress. It is hoped that, under the new decentralization scheme, to which reference was made last year, whereby Civil Surgeons have been made directly responsible for the vaccination of their districts, these parts of the province will be efficiently protected, and enjoy as great an immunity from small-pox as the rest of the province.

The districts which suffered most were in order, Puri, Cuttack, Lohardaga Midnapore, and Palamow.

The urban mortality was the same as last year, '48 per thousand. Among children under 12 years of age there were 14,754 deaths,—nearly 66 per cent. of the total small-pox mortality; as the Sanitary Commissioner remarks, "nothing could show more clearly than these figures the necessity that exists for increased vigilance on the part of the Vaccination Department."

In the port of Calcutta no death from small-pox occurred among the European seamen or among the Native floating population.

163. In Assam the number of deaths from small-pox was 1,452, and the death-rate '29 per mille, against 2,361 deaths and a death-rate of '47 in 1891. In Kamrup 1,025 deaths were registered, and the death-rate was 1'62. In Nowgong there was no fatal case; in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills only one death, and in Lakhimpur three deaths. Of the *sadr* towns Gauhati had the highest death-rate, 3'24 per thousand, while there was no death recorded in Sylhet, Dhubri, and Nowgong. In all the *sadr* towns 47 deaths occurred, and the average rate of mortality among their inhabitants was '69 per thousand. Of the deaths 229 occurred among infants under one year, and 869 among children under twelve years of age.

164. The deaths from small-pox in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh numbered only 7,709, and the death-rate, '16, was the lowest on record since 1871. In no district was the mean ratio of the previous five years, '73, exceeded. Only one death from small-pox was recorded in the Cawnpore district, two in Lucknow, and three in Meerut, the aggregate population of these three districts being 3,375,316.

Of the larger Municipalities Moradabad had a death-rate of 1'47, Ghazipur 1'42; the next highest was Muttra, with '53 per thousand. Only one of the smaller Municipalities returned a death-rate from small-pox higher than '26 per mille, *viz.*, Pilibhit, where the rate was 2'19. Of the 101 towns in the province with a population above 10,000, in 50 no death from small-pox was registered, while in 26, only one or two deaths occurred.

165. In the Punjab the number of deaths recorded as due to small-pox was 11,173, giving a death-rate of 0'54 per thousand, which is very slightly ('02) above the average for the last five years. As in 1891, the highest mortality occurred in the Bannu district, where the death-rate was 4'08 per thousand. As noted last year, vaccinators have special difficulties to contend against in this district, the proportion of the population successfully vaccinated in 1891-92 being 27'13 per thousand against 33'24, the average rate in the province. The next highest mortality was recorded in the neighbouring district of Kohat (2'45). These districts are followed by Peshawar (1'81) and Ludhiana (1'23). The lowest mortality, '004 per thousand, occurred in the Jhang and Gujranwala districts, in which two and three deaths occurred respectively. The reported small-pox death-rates in

Gujrat ('01), Kangra and Dehra Ghazi Khan ('03), Gurdaspur and Sialkot ('04), were also very small.

166. In the Central Provinces, in 1892, small-pox was more prevalent than in 1891, but excluding that year it was less so than in any of the previous eight years. The total number of deaths registered from this cause was 995, giving a death-rate of '10 per thousand. It is worthy of note that in three districts, Murwara, Jubbulpore, and Burhanpur, no death from small-pox was registered, while in Nimar there was only one death. In five districts only was the mortality severe, *viz.*, Bilaspur, Saugor, Raipur, Chanda, and Sambalpur.

167. There were 68 deaths from small-pox registered in Berar, the death-rate from this disease being '02 per mille against '2, the mean of the previous five years. Deaths occurred in all districts except Ellichpur. The death-rate was equally divided between the sexes, and all the deaths occurred among children under twelve 51'5 per cent. of the fatal cases being infants under one year.

168. The total number of deaths registered in the Madras Presidency as due to small-pox in 1892 was 43,757; the death-rate per thousand of the population was 1'3. The largest number of deaths, occurring in any one month was 6,872, in March; the smallest, 1,619, in November. The Sanitary Commissioner points out that, just as the maximum mortality from small-pox usually occurs during the dry months and the minimum during the wet months, so years of deficient rainfall, such as 1890 and 1891, are followed by years of excessive prevalence of small-pox. Of the total mortality, 46'6 per cent. occurred among children under twelve years of age. The increase in the small-pox mortality in 1892, as compared with 1891, was chiefly due to the great prevalence of the disease in the Malabar and Godavari districts. In Malabar the death-rate was 4'4. Here it appears that vaccination is carried on under several disadvantages,—the houses of the people are much scattered and not collected together in towns and villages as in other districts, the females who are said to have a preponderating and unusual influence in this district are much opposed to vaccination, while the highly conservative Moplah population oppose any practice that is new to them.

Small-pox deaths were registered in 47 of the 55 Municipal towns. Cochin heads the list with a death-rate of 19'9 per thousand. Vaccination is not compulsory in Cochin, and the people are opposed to it. It is further explained that many of the deaths from small-pox occurred among people from the neighbouring Native States who came to the hospital in Cochin for treatment. The lowest death-rate ('06) was returned from Madras, in which town vaccination is carried on thoroughly and efficiently.

169. Small-pox was epidemic in Coorg throughout the year, but most severely during the months of January, February, and March. Of the 913 deaths registered as due to small-pox, 549 occurred during these months. The death-rate was 5'27 per mille of the population, compared with 2'75 in 1891, and 1'07 the average of the previous five years.

170. During 1892 there were 2,770 deaths recorded in the Bombay Presidency as due to small-pox, and the death-rate was '15 per mille, against '08 in the previous year, and '31, the decennial mean. In the collectorates the highest death ratio, '67 per thousand, was registered in the town and island of Bombay; the next highest was '46, returned from Dharwar. The lowest ratios per thousand were reported from Surat, Ahmedabad, Kaira, and Shikarpur. In the Upper Sind

Frontier no fatal case occurred. Of the deaths 24·99 per cent. were among infants under one year of age, and 46·71 per cent. among children over one year and under twelve years of age. The disease was present throughout the year; it reached its maximum intensity in March and then began to decline, the smallest number of deaths being registered in November, and the number rising again in December.

171. In Lower Burma 1,463 deaths were recorded in 1892 as caused by small-pox, the provincial death-rate being '32 against '29 in 1891, and '46 the mean of the previous five years.

The district which suffered most severely was Akyab, where the ratio of deaths from this cause was 1·98 per mille, the next highest rates were returned from Pegu, '96, Hanthawaddy, '27, and Shwegyin, '24. No death from small-pox was reported in the districts of Sandoway, Mergui, and Toungoo, and in the districts of Bassein, Prome, Thayetmyo, and Tavoy only 10, 4, 1, and 1 deaths respectively were recorded. Deaths were reported to have occurred in 55 out of 118 circles of registration. Of the total number of those who died 979 were under twelve years of age, and of these 274 were infants.

Fevers.

172. Everywhere, excepting in the Central Provinces and Berar, fevers were more prevalent than in the preceding year, and in India, as a whole, the total number of

deaths recorded in 1892 was 4,621,583 against 3,817,683 in 1891, and 4,105,890 in 1890. It will be seen from the following table that the mortality was extremely heavy during the last quarter, and that the smallest numbers of deaths occurred in June and July:—

Statement showing the deaths from fevers registered in the different Provinces, by months during the year 1892.

PROVINCE.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.		RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.	
													1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.
Bengal . . .	144,174	146,831	186,444	137,741	128,848	91,983	94,267	130,428	115,047	110,998	161,621	139,393	1,607,716	1,333,395	22·84	18·94
Assam . . .	6,246	6,577	8,836	7,694	8,820	8,845	8,969	8,450	7,783	8,093	6,953	6,680	93,971*	75,995	18·72	15·13
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . .	98,073	84,661	113,568	123,911	114,794	88,226	72,576	72,291	92,427	105,730	104,498	97,290	1,168,077	1,033,059	24·90	22·02
Punjab . . .	47,835	37,812	39,149	36,105	39,447	34,416	28,923	29,956	81,824	160,278	112,645	67,306	715,890	442,154	34·83	21·52
Central Provinces . . .	13,187	13,719	19,041	19,343	13,218	11,354	12,160	14,842	16,689	18,744	18,197	16,010	188,017	190,550	19·79	21·61
Berar . . .	3,020	3,022	5,243	5,417	2,893	1,976	1,911	2,718	3,777	4,341	4,350	3,304	41,661	49,850	14·6	17·5
Lower Burma . . .	3,621	2,988	3,228	2,862	2,834	3,149	4,168	4,332	3,930	3,841	4,132	5,116	44,482	35,658	9·84	7·76
Madras Presidency . . .	24,691	20,698	25,125	22,698	21,700	19,822	24,114	25,789	23,957	22,404	24,242	25,180	280,627	247,029	8·3	8·6
Bombay . . .	57,782	34,985	37,993	29,269	25,625	25,480	32,061	32,441	34,373	30,911	48,529	38,664	438,038	368,913	23·27	19·69
Mysore . . .	3,128	3,165	3,777	3,443	3,216	3,251	3,341	3,123	2,337	3,185	3,258	3,310	39,705	38,307	8·19	7·91
Coorg . . .	221	206	212	208	253	364	394	381	340	322	271	277	3,459	2,703	19·08	15·61
TOTAL . . .	402,005	354,715	442,482	387,721	363,769	288,574	283,686	325,855	283,486	497,429	489,011	492,450	4,621,583	3,817,683	...	...

* Includes 6,734 deaths from "Kala azar."

173. There were 1,607,716 deaths registered as due to fever in Bengal in 1892, and the death-rate for the year was 22·84 per thousand of the population. The death-rate from this cause has been rising steadily; the average of the last ten years was 15·17 per mille, of the last five years 16·37; while in 1891 it was 18·94. Allowing an increase of 2 per thousand for improved registration this year, the mortality is still 2 per thousand in excess of that of 1891, and 4 per

thousand in excess of the average of the years 1887—91. The mortality in rural circles was 23·01 per mille, and ranged from 37·23 in Rajshahye to 13·24 in Singhbhum and 6·63 in Puri. In the towns the average fever death-rate was 18·57, a notable increase compared with last year, when it was 12·55, and it ranged from 49·74 in Chanduria, in the Khulna district, to 7·14 in Darjeeling. As a rule, the highest mortality occurs during the three months after the rains, but in the year under review the mortality was greatest in the first three months of the year. This is explained by the Sanitary Commissioner as due to the lowered vitality of the people owing to the scarcity caused by the prolonged drought, and the more than ordinarily poisonous state of the water-supply from the same cause. The most unhealthy divisions in the province were, in order, Rajshahye, the Presidency, and Bhagulpur. In the first named the highest death-rates occurred in the districts of Rajshahye and Jalpaiguri districts situated in the Terai with insufficient drainage and a very impure water-supply. The Sanitary Commissioner writes:—

“The water-courses, which are the main drainage channels, have changed their direction, and left a chain of swamps in their ancient beds. Exactly the same thing has occurred in the districts of Jessore and Nadia, and to a lesser extent in Murshidabad; and in the first two of these districts the population has declined by 18,687 and 50,548 respectively. Jessore and Nadia are now seamed with the beds of extinct rivers, and the few which maintain a languid vitality during the rains, are in the dry weather, a chain of fœtid swamps. The evil has also, I am afraid, been intensified by the construction of railways and feeder roads with insufficient waterways, and nothing but comprehensive drainage schemes can now restore these districts to their former state of salubrity.”

The increase in the mortality from fevers in the Bhagalpur Division, which formerly was noted for its healthiness, is said to be in part due to the increase which has taken place in the population, and consequent deterioration of the public health, and, in 1892, to the scarcity and the bad water-supply owing to the drought, but in part also, the Sanitary Commissioner fears, to obstruction from various causes to the free drainage of the country. Chota Nagpore generally enjoys an immunity from fevers unknown in the Gangetic Delta, but this year in two districts, Hazaribagh and Palamow, the fever death-rates were 26·63 and 29·49 per mille respectively. In Palamow, this is partly accounted for by the occurrence in January, February, and March of a severe epidemic of influenza; but in Hazaribagh, the fevers seem to have been of the ordinary malarial type. Orissa was relatively free from fever, the death-rate from this cause having been 12·70 per mille against 9·91 in 1891 and 8·49 the average of the five years 1887—91.

At the end of the year a scheme was put in practice, which it may be hoped will tend to lessen the suffering from periodic fevers under which the people of Bengal labour. Quinine, enclosed in sealed packets, in doses of 5 grains, is now for sale in most of the post offices in the province, at the price of one pice a packet. A dose of pure quinine is thus placed within the reach of every person in Bengal who has a pice wherewith to buy it. It is too soon yet to hazard an opinion as to how far the people will ultimately take advantage of the plan, but so far the number of purchasers is considered to be encouraging.

Among the European sailors in the Port of Calcutta, there were 310 cases of “fever” with one death, which resulted from enteric fever. There were five cases of enteric, 96 of malarial, and 209 of simple continued fever, against 8, 106, and 88, respectively, in 1891.

174. The total number of deaths recorded under this heading in Assam, in 1892 was 93,971, 18,006 in excess of the number recorded in 1891, and 24,273 in excess of the average of the previous quinquennium. The death-rate was 18·72 per mille, against 15·13 in the previous

year, and 13·88, the average of the years 1886—90. In the Surma Valley the mortality from this cause was 15·01; in the Assam Valley 22·77; and in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills 6·53 per thousand. Of the districts of the Assam and Surma Valleys, the lowest fever death-rate, 13·38, was returned from Lakhimpur, and the highest, 29·79, from Goalpara. The rural death-rate from fever was 18·74, and the urban 17·40. Among the towns, the death-rates ranged from 54·00 in Nowgong, to 3·80 in Maulvi Bazar in Sylhet, and 1·43 in Jowai, in the Hill District.

The heading "Fevers" includes *Kala azar*, and the following table shows the number of fatal cases of this disease recorded in the various districts in 1892 compared with 1891:—

						Number of deaths from <i>Kala azar</i> .	
						1892.	1891.
Cachar	.	.	.	.	.	2	...
Darrang	.	.	.	.	.	1,187	232
Nowgong	.	.	.	.	.	865	77
Lakhimpur	.	.	.	.	.	1	...
Kamrup	.	.	.	.	.	3,879	8,682
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	.	.	.	.	.	8	1
Goalpara	.	.	.	.	.	792	915
TOTAL						6,734	9,937

These figures, as setting forth accurately the mortality from *Kala azar*, must be taken for what they may be worth, seeing that the diagnosis is made in the majority of the cases by unprofessional persons, but the increase in the numbers of fatal cases in Darrang and Nowgong is noteworthy, and the decrease in Kamrup remarkable. In Cachar and Lakhimpur cases were registered for the first time. A valuable and interesting appendix to the Sanitary Report, made up of contributions by Civil Surgeons and Medical Officers of the tea gardens in the province, deals with the relation of the *anchylostomum duodenale* to anæmia, and of *anchylostomiasis* to *Kala azar*. The most important contribution is that by Surgeon-Major E. Dobson, M.B., Civil Surgeon of Dhubri. It is impossible here to do more than summarise the account of his laborious enquiries, which deal mainly with the effects produced on the health of the host by the presence in the intestines of the *anchylostomum*. Dr. Dobson selected 605 "of the healthiest-looking of the coolies" who arrived at Dhubri with the intention of executing labour contracts in Assam, and set himself to ascertain how many of them harboured the parasite. In the cases of 58, observations could not be concluded, and it is fair to exclude them. Of the remaining 547, in 454 or 83 per cent. *anchylostoma* were present, in 88 instances associated with other parasites. In 23 cases more than 50 worms were obtained and in one case 230. In 366 cases less than 20 worms were obtained and in only seven cases 100 or more.

Thirty-three coolies, who were rejected at Dhubri on account of anæmia, were examined; of these 26 or 78·78 per cent. had *anchylostoma*; in two cases over 50 worms were obtained. Forty-two coolies were rejected because of enlargement of the spleen; thirty-one or 75·51 per cent. had *anchylostoma*, in one case over 50 worms were present. Twenty-one coolies were rejected for other causes; *anchylostoma* were present in 18 cases, or 85·71 per cent.

During his researches Dr. Dobson found the parasite in persons newly arrived from Bengal, Behar, Orissa, Chota Nagpore, the Central Provinces, the North-Western Provinces, the Panjab, Madras, and Nepal. Both sexes at all ages, Hindu and Muhammadan alike, harboured the parasite without apparent ill effect. Regarding the relationship of the *anchylostomum* to *Kala azar*, Dr. Dobson remarks that "in cases of that disease it is often not found." On this

aspect of the question the following extracts from the report by Surgeon-Major Macnamara, M.B., Civil Surgeon of Gauhati, in Kamrup, are very pertinent :—

" I can see nothing in common between these diseases unless the symptoms of anæmia and its consequences * * * *. In this district we have two diseases to deal with, *vis.*, the anæmic dropsy of coolies and the *Kala azar* which I believe to be distinct, because the anæmic dropsy of coolies has been always with us and no suspicion of propagation from person to person has ever been raised until a conclusion, I believe, not fully warranted by facts, was come to, and it was put in the same category with a disease which came as an epidemic, and which is now, so far as I can ascertain, dying out. The disappearance of *Kala azar* from the places where it was prevalent without any corresponding synchronous sanitary improvements seems to me to weigh strongly against a parasitic origin, more specially when the entozoon concerned is supposed to develop with ease and rapidity. All that is now certain is that we have had a disease of the most fatal kind, which has *alike* attacked villagers and garden coolies, and which has certainly subsided of late. Since my arrival here I have satisfied myself of two facts—first, that many men enjoy good health with large quantities of the *anchylostoma*, second, that many men die of *Kala azar* who have given no parasites after treatment with thymol or on *post-mortem* examination.

From the reports furnished by a number of the Medical Officers of the tea-gardens, it appears that the chain of symptoms described as *anchylostomiasis* does not usually develop until some months after arrival in Assam.

The following conclusions seem to be justified:—

- (1) The presence of the *anchylostomum* in the intestines does not necessarily give rise to serious symptoms, unless other circumstances favour this result.
- (2) The presence of the *anchylostomum* in the intestines may be a serious complication, but is not the cause, of *Kala azar*.
- (3) The so-called Beri-Beri of Ceylon and Assam has no connection with the disease known by this name, the signs and symptoms of which are chiefly due to the effects of peripheral neuritis, which occurs in the Dutch East Indies, Hong Kong, the Straits, and occasionally in Burma; it is probable that this disease rarely, if ever, occurs in Assam.

175. The number of deaths recorded under this heading in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Western Provinces and Oudh in 1892 was 1,168,077, and the death-rate was 24.90 per mille against 1,033,059 deaths and a death-rate of 22.02 in 1891. The deaths from "fevers" were in excess in the first-half of the year, the highest monthly mortality, 123,941 being recorded in April. October, in which month most fever deaths are generally registered, came next with 105,730. The highest death-rate, 41.22, was returned from the Naini Tal district, which includes the Tarai and Bhabar; the next highest rate was in the Saharanpur district, 36.34; and ratios over 30 per thousand were returned from the Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, Bahraich, and Kheri districts.

The death-rates recorded in the larger Municipalities ranged from 34.88 in Saharanpur to 7.05 in Gorakhpur. Among the minor Municipalities, Manglaur returned a death-rate of 49.43, while in Bulandshahr, Sikandrabad, Sardhana, and Hapur the rate was over 40 per mille.

176. The average fever death-rate in the Punjab in the previous five years was 23.27: in 1892 the rate was 34.83 per 1,000, no less a number than 715,890 deaths having been registered under this heading. In the Gurgaon district the death-rate was below the average of the previous five years, and in Rohtak, Delhi, Karnal, and Simla the excess above the average was moderate, but with these exceptions the death-rates in all districts were greatly above the average. The Gurdaspur

district suffered most severely (49.53 per 1,000); the neighbouring district of Sialkot comes next (44.70); then follow Bannu, Mooltan, Dera Ismail Khan, and Muzaffargarh. The death-rate, especially in the North-Western districts was raised in the early months of the year by the occurrence of a widespread epidemic of influenza, the deaths from which were recorded as fever. During the cold weather months typhus fever is said to have prevailed in the frontier districts, especially in Peshawar and Rawal Pindi. The vast majority of deaths, however, were caused by fevers of malarial origin and occurred in the months of September, October, November, and December.

The Sanitary Commissioner attributes much of the prevalence of malarial fevers in many districts to excessive rainfall during the third quarter of the year. In the flat Punjab plains heavy rain soon causes floods, and when this is succeeded by a high temperature, fever follows. The comparative scarcity of food in many districts doubtless rendered the members of the poorer classes easy victims to the effects of malaria.

177. The number of deaths registered as due to fevers during the year was 188,017, against 190,550 in 1891. Compared with that year, there was an increase in the mortality in seven districts and a decrease in thirteen. The provincial death-rate was 19.79 per thousand of the population against 20.05 last year, calculated on the census of 1891, and 20.40 the mean of the previous five years.

178. In Berar under the heading "fevers," there were 41,661 deaths registered in 1892, the provincial death-rate from this cause being 14.6, that is, 1.0 per mille lower than the average of the previous five years. The highest district rate was returned from Wun, 18.0, and the lowest, 12.0, from Basim.

179. The number of deaths registered under this heading in Madras was 280,627, a higher mortality than in any year since 1879. Although the death-rate was doubtless rendered higher in several parts of the Presidency owing to the prevalence in them of influenza, still the principal cause of the increased mortality was malarial fever, said to have been due to the heavy rainfall; the public health had been depressed on account of the scarcity that prevailed, and the people were less able than usual to withstand the ill effects of their insanitary surroundings. The death-rate for the Presidency was 8.3 per mille against 7.3 in 1891.

The highest district death-rate (22.8) was, as is usual, recorded in Kurnool, while the rate was lowest (2.2) in Tanjore. In the Municipal towns the death-rate was 7.0 per thousand. The highest rate was 31.4 in Kurnool; the lowest 1.5, in Dindigul.

180. The total number of deaths from fevers in Coorg was 3,459, and the death-rate was 19.98 per thousand of the population. The mean ratio of the previous five years was 17.24.

181. In the Bombay Presidency during 1892, 438,038 persons are reported to have died from fever, and the ratio of deaths per thousand of the population was 23.27, against 19.60 in 1891, and 18.32 the mean ratio of the ten years 1882 to 1891. Of the registration districts the rates were highest, in Gujarat and Sind, 34.89 and 27.63 per mille respectively, and lowest in the Southern, 18.24. In eleven collectorates the death-rate was higher than the provincial mean, the list being headed by Ahmedabad, where 41.41 deaths per thousand of the population were registered. Exceedingly high death-rates were also recorded in Broach, 35.06, Shikarpur, 34.49, Kaira, 33.76, and Surat, 31.22 per mille.

182. The number of deaths registered as due to fever, in Lower Burma, in 1892 was 44,422, which is the largest number on record. The death-rate for the province under this heading was 9·84, against 7·76 in 1891, and 8·71 the mean of the previous five years. Deaths from fevers were returned from all the registration circles except one. The highest rates of mortality were returned from the three districts of the Arakan division, Akyab (19·47), Sandoway (15·16), and Kyaukpyu (14·64). The lowest death-rates were recorded in the districts of Thongwa (4·44) and Pegu (4·61). Among the towns the highest rate, 23·79, was registered in Pegu; the lowest, 1·33, in Zalun, in the Henzada district.

The mean death-rate in urban areas was 8·58, and in rural areas 10·02.

Dysentery and Diarrhœa.

183. In India, as a whole, the total number of deaths returned under Dysentery and Diarrhœa in India "dysentery and diarrhœa" was 234,370, or 9,086 less than in the preceding year. This decrease, however, was confined to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces, Berar, Madras, and Bombay. In all the other provinces the mortality was greater than in 1891.

Statement showing the Deaths from DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA registered in the different Provinces, by months, during the year 1892.

PROVINCE.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.		RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.	
													1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.
Bengal	4,261	3,973	4,095	3,807	4,450	3,827	4,344	5,540	3,732	3,476	3,699	3,359	48,491	43,183	·68	0·61
Assam	1,022	834	892	914	1,362	1,369	1,523	1,602	1,644	1,583	1,575	1,315	15,685	14,410	3·12	2·87
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	3,499	2,444	2,768	3,400	4,340	3,693	3,580	3,664	4,141	3,004	3,639	3,777	49,448	49,586	·00	1·00
Punjab	750	483	480	839	1,233	1,919	883	1,196	2,006	5,202	4,081	2,074	21,781	12,152	1·06	0·59
Central Provinces	532	854	1,425	1,415	1,410	1,130	1,513	2,050	1,848	1,108	1,093	895	16,021	20,850	1·69	2·37
Berar	870	767	981	866	585	499	847	1,220	1,532	1,266	1,057	793	11,200	22,007	3·9	7·7
Lower Burma	255	303	240	310	415	502	893	751	631	477	371	341	5,440	4,102	1·81	·91
Madras Presidency	4,184	2,511	2,237	1,830	2,430	2,168	3,434	3,773	3,044	2,346	1,920	1,919	32,803	31,223	1·0	1·2
Bombay	2,502	2,127	2,234	2,131	2,753	3,019	4,020	4,044	3,495	3,064	2,952	2,731	35,496	37,728	1·88	2·00
Mysore	433	411	362	337	287	423	516	513	511	482	500	432	5,307	4,935	1·10	1·02
Coorg	15	11	12	15	22	52	30	46	30	21	18	17	289	172	1·67	0·99
TOTAL	10,950	14,678	15,727	16,188	19,432	17,997	21,586	24,414	23,514	23,316	20,835	17,613	234,370	243,456	...	...

184. In Bengal the registered number of deaths under this heading was 48,491, against 43,183 in 1891, and an average of 49,053 in the five years 1887-1891. These figures bear ratios per thousand of the population of '68, '61 and '69, respectively. In urban circles the death-rate was 2·87, in rural circles '59. The largest number of deaths occurred in August (5,540); the next largest in May (4,450), and January (4,261); the fewest deaths were recorded in December (3,359.) As usual Darjeeling has the highest death-rate (5·57), followed by Balasore and Howrah.

185. In Assam, under this heading, 15,685 deaths were registered, and the ratio of mortality was 3·12 per mille, against 2·87 in 1891, and 2·97, the mean death-rate of the quinquennium 1886-90. The highest rates were returned from the districts of Lakhimpur, 6·65, Cachar, 4·76, Darrang, 4·29, Sibsagar, 3·97, and Sylhet 3·31; the lowest from Goalpara '48, and Kamrup 1·03.

186. There were 42,448 deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, against 49,586 in the previous year, shewing a fall in the death-rate from 1·06 to '90 per mille. The highest mortality was, as usual, recorded in the hill tracts, where the high rates 7·62 and 6·02 were returned from the districts of Garhwal and Almora, respectively. The Dehra Dun district shows the next highest rate 3·85, and in Jhansi, Gorakhpur and Jalaun

rates of 2·74, 2·71, and 2·44 respectively were noted. The average ratio in towns was 2·23. From Kashipur (10·26), Budaun (9·95), Hathras (9·70), Kalpi (7·55) and Koil (7·22), the highest rates were returned; in five towns only one death under this heading was returned, and in three, namely Sahtawar, Laharpur, and Mallawan none at all.

187. In the Punjab, under this heading, there were 21,781 deaths registered during the year, the death-rate being 1·06 per thousand against 12,152 deaths and a rate of ·59 in 1891. The death-rate among males was decidedly higher than among females, the rates being 1·12 for males and only ·99 for females; this circumstance is mentioned by the Sanitary Commissioner as having occurred in former years. The districts of Gurdaspur and Sialkot show the highest fever mortality, and from them also are returned the highest death-rates from dysentery and diarrhoea—2·45 and 2·27, respectively. The next highest rates are those registered in the Gurgaon, Multan and Amritsar districts where also the mortality from fevers was high. The lowest rates were registered in the Peshawar, Gujranwala and Hazara districts, ·24, ·31 and ·32, respectively. It must be noted, however, that in the Peshawar and Hazara districts registration is very imperfectly carried out.

188. The total deaths registered in the Central Provinces from dysentery and diarrhoea were 16,021, or 4,863 less than in 1891. The death-rate was 1·69, compared with 2·20 in 1891, and 2·42 the mean of the previous five years. There was a decrease in the death-rates in almost all districts, but in a few the rates are rather high, and in Bilaspur and Sambalpur they were much higher than in 1891.

189. In Berar the deaths registered as due to dysentery and diarrhoea numbered 11,200, compared with 22,007 in 1891. The death-rate per mille was 3·9 against 7·7 last year, and 5·9 the mean of the previous five years. The highest district death-rate, 7·8, was recorded in Ellichpur, the lowest 1·1, in Wun.

190. In Madras there were 32,293 deaths recorded under this heading, 1,930 less than in 1891, and the death-rate was 1·0 per mille. By far the highest mortality from these diseases was recorded in Madras, 8·9 per thousand, next comes Chingleput, with a ratio of 3·2. These two districts usually furnish the largest numbers of deaths. The lowest rates were returned from Ganjam (·4), Salem (·4) and Anantapur (·3). The largest number of deaths occurred in January, the smallest number in April. In the Municipal towns the average death-rate was 3·4, while the district rate for the presidency was only ·8 per mille. Bimlipatam has the highest death-rate, 10·7, and next comes Tanjore with a death-rate at 8·3. The lowest rate was registered in Dindigul and Vaniyambadi; in both these towns the mortality was ·3 per mille.

191. The total number of deaths which occurred under the heading dysentery and diarrhoea in Coorg was 289, the death-rate was 1·67 per mille against 1·47, the mean ratio of the previous five years. As usual the largest number of deaths occurred during the monsoon months.

192. During 1892, in Bombay, 35,406 deaths were attributed to dysentery and diarrhoea and the ratio of deaths was 1·88 against 2·00 per thousand in the previous year. These diseases were especially prevalent in the Southern and Western registration districts, which returned death-rates, respectively, of 4·37 and 2·56 per thousand. In the Collectorates the highest mortality occurred in Belgaum

(5·95) and Dharwar (4·97), and the lowest in Hyderabad (·06) and Thar and Parkar (·06). The maximum mortality occurred in August, the minimum in February.

193. Under this head 5,449 deaths were registered in Lower Burma, and the death-rate was 1·21 per mille against ·91 last year and 1·01 the mean of the previous five years.

Dysentery and Diarrhoea in Burma. The districts of the Arakan division show the highest ratios of mortality,—Sandoway, 3·10, Kyaukpyu, 2·77, and Akyab, 2·42. The lowest rate, ·30, was returned from Henzada. Of the towns, Bassein (7·16), Myanaung (4·74), Toungoo (4·37) and Akyab (3·37), had the highest death-rates.

Injuries.

194. The numbers of deaths recorded under the heading "Injuries" in the different provinces are given in the following tables.

The total number for the whole of India in 1892 was 85,950, against 88,933 in 1891, and 87,264 in 1890. But, notwithstanding this decrease, the mortality, as compared with 1891, was greater in Assam, the Punjab, Berar, Lower Burma, Madras, Mysore and Coorg. The diminution in the total number referred to above was almost evenly distributed under the several sub-heads embraced by "Injuries."

Statement showing the deaths from INJURIES registered in the different Provinces, by months, during the year 1892.

PROVINCE.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.		RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.	
													1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.
Bengal	935	945	1,360	1,706	2,693	3,294	3,904	4,123	3,872	2,442	1,303	1,127	27,704	29,223	·39	0·41
Assam	97	83	126	229	202	192	243	223	217	183	119	100	2,016	1,597	·40	0·32
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,120	1,114	1,569	1,751	1,974	2,764	3,110	3,440	3,397	2,169	1,279	1,006	24,693	27,630	·53	0·59
Punjab	333	293	373	483	557	612	916	1,244	697	411	294	334	6,547	5,882	0·32	0·29
Central Provinces	324	286	336	409	421	514	573	560	541	443	360	331	5,098	5,285	0·54	0·60
Berar	54	64	86	111	99	126	91	113	105	106	92	91	1,140	1,090	·4	0·4
Lower Burma	50	48	48	63	100	79	83	106	68	76	60	80	873	733	·19	0·16
Madras Presidency	801	847	1,002	1,037	1,045	895	964	981	1,028	973	904	835	11,312	10,542	0·3	0·4
Bombay Presidency	334	314	353	436	485	563	556	591	546	548	372	334	5,432	5,887	0·29	0·31
Mysore	64	72	79	109	140	104	87	104	70	80	99	54	1,062	1,008	·22	0·20
Coorg	9	6	7	9	6	4	4	4	6	7	8	3	73	56	0·42	0·32
TOTAL	4,127	4,072	5,339	6,343	7,722	9,147	10,533	11,489	10,547	7,418	4,890	4,303	85,950	88,933	...	...

Statement showing detail of deaths from INJURIES registered in the different Provinces, during the year 1892.

PROVINCE.	Population under registration.	DETAIL OF DEATH FROM INJURIES.				TOTAL.
		Suicide.	Wounding.	Accident.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	
Bengal	70,388,083	3,078	1,583	12,672	10,371	27,704
Assam	5,021,084	99	180	1,365	372	2,016
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	46,905,085	2,749	1,554	14,805	5,585	24,693
Punjab	20,553,982	359	471	4,601	1,116	6,547
Central Provinces	9,501,401	798	537	2,522	1,241	5,098
Berar	2,843,222	187	52	687	214	1,140
Lower Burma	4,512,695	55	146	294	378	873
Madras	33,693,179	2,120	7,094		2,098	11,312
Bombay	18,820,346	594	407	3,295	1,136	5,432
Mysore	4,843,523	93	73	735	161	1,062
Coorg	173,055	10	7	56	...	73
TOTAL	217,255,655	10,142	53,136		22,672	85,950

All other causes.

195. The number of deaths from "all other causes," which rose from 1,086,586 in 1890 to 1,109,512 in 1891, was no less than 1,210,268 in 1892; and all the provinces contributed to this increase excepting the Central Provinces, Berar and Madras.

Statement showing the deaths from ALL OTHER CAUSES registered in the different Provinces by months, during the year 1892.

PROVINCE.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.		RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.	
													1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.
Bengal	26,231	25,605	27,594	20,784	21,700	18,215	10,173	25,700	20,834	22,699	25,522	25,310	281,607	244,592	4'00	3'17
Assam	3,641	3,049	3,330	2,513	2,690	2,506	2,730	1,845	3,247	3,421	3,555	3,579	27,100*	31,933	7'39	0'35
North-Western Prov. inces and Oudh . . .	14,124	12,391	13,525	12,505	12,229	10,535	11,200	14,125	16,735	15,093	14,259	14,205	162,240	155,080	3'46	3'31
Punjab	13,265	11,921	12,092	11,512	14,404	13,694	12,859	14,779	20,032	25,515	18,274	16,555	186,673	124,916	9'93	6'08
Central Provinces . .	5,777	5,055	6,028	6,873	6,390	5,077	5,136	6,793	6,853	6,400	6,707	6,220	72,245	74,180	7'81	8'06
Berar	2,533	2,058	2,507	2,546	1,678	1,249	1,675	2,162	2,101	2,426	2,530	2,085	26,024	34,619	9'1	12'2
Lower Burma	2,612	2,103	2,623	1,808	2,022	2,512	3,043	3,374	3,226	3,268	2,049	2,869	31,818	28,911	7'05	6'29
Madras Presidency . .	32,815	24,361	21,028	21,528	23,106	21,723	20,402	21,706	25,159	21,992	23,034	26,789	303,731	315,677	9'0	11'1
Bombay Presidency . .	7,554	6,460	6,494	6,050	6,265	6,822	8,507	8,541	7,050	7,273	7,008	7,115	87,199	81,263	4'63	4'32
Mysore	1,754	1,570	1,579	1,489	1,615	1,743	1,775	1,775	1,727	1,695	1,755	1,509	20,116	17,131	4'15	3'60
Coorg	34	31	39	27	29	48	52	56	48	50	45	42	507	357	2'92	2'05
TOTAL	110,540	94,497	100,090	87,635	93,205	84,134	93,512	107,510	107,411	113,593	110,400	106,691	1,210,268	1,109,512	...	...

* Includes 1,247 deaths from "Berl Beri" of Ceylon (anæmia of coolies).

Appendix A to Section VI.

STATEMENT NO. I.—*Showing the deaths from CHOLERA registered in the District of Bengal Proper during each month of 1892.*

DISTRICT.	Population.	NUMBER OF CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN EACH MONTH.												Total of the year.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Calcutta	681,560	92	125	451	400	340	168	115	37	40	43	127	81	2,019
24 Pergunnahs	1,892,033	1,343	915	2,191	1,368	1,156	610	280	69	36	18	232	521	8,739
Howrah	721,211	394	342	553	493	479	210	67	67	28	100	128	135	2,996
Serampore	1,076,710	16	43	157	463	331	84	109	17	9	19	78	105	1,434
Hooghly	1,644,108	32	47	282	958	384	170	201	107	7	12	24	51	1,981
Nudda	1,177,652	1,568	1,030	2,374	2,981	1,325	127	28	3	10	22	529	592	10,591
Khulna	1,888,827	356	161	663	966	667	168	97	39	1	2	377	494	3,961
Jessore	1,391,880	1,576	1,161	2,984	3,142	817	55	9	7	...	88	1,046	401	11,286
Burdwan	1,069,668	195	364	1,655	1,208	997	303	147	118	41	20	433	60	5,851
Bankura	797,833	31	59	623	563	449	78	21	36	3	3	18	22	1,993
Boerbhoom	1,009,668	66	110	420	371	105	97	52	57	18	4	314	482	2,996
Midnapore	2,631,516	576	896	1,613	1,549	1,288	2,034	1,126	506	53	25	168	155	9,929
Dacca	2,420,656	633	501	835	1,271	666	101	62	23	20	28	461	592	5,513
Furzedpore	1,797,320	209	306	1,512	1,358	417	37	18	107	41	284	915	628	5,832
Backergunge	2,153,965	663	815	5,019	3,816	1,640	241	84	28	5	7	210	1,026	13,554
Mymensingh	3,472,186	476	346	241	325	262	20	28	17	12	30	199	598	2,554
Darjeeling	223,314	...	...	1	...	2	33	49	35	8	3	1	...	132
Jalpaiguri	681,357	...	40	8	33	43	51	70	82	30	43	1	...	408
Moorshedabad	1,250,946	879	674	995	928	627	67	37	125	118	63	130	64	4,617
Dinagore	1,555,833	29	43	10	7	137	17	15	...	...	...	...	40	298
Maldah	814,919	76	16	3	107	83	11	1	3	...	5	...	8	336
Rajshahye	1,313,336	309	61	143	539	267	16	4	5	10	12	266	176	1,802
Rungpore	2,065,404	18	1	50	118	54	51	48	48	14	22	125	44	593
Bogra	817,494	16	4	2	6	27	...	...	4	3	11	20	67	160
Pubna	1,362,392	134	86	56	309	274	41	19	27	32	167	542	435	2,122
Purneah	1,044,658	5	51	6	1	10	...	5	12	19	10	99	64	282
Chittagong	1,290,167	76	296	978	1,926	1,339	654	644	439	160	49	26	194	6,781
Noakhally	1,009,693	114	130	506	975	758	143	12	26	35	250	342	215	3,506
Tipperah	1,782,935	309	387	742	631	263	21	6	1	...	96	207	275	2,938
Balasore	994,625	485	474	1,690	2,923	5,057	3,341	434	124	10	8	252	128	14,926
Cuttack	1,937,671	547	1,404	2,902	2,224	3,559	3,678	2,022	1,894	468	315	1,419	866	21,289
Pooree	944,998	134	138	695	1,004	2,409	2,989	821	979	120	214	935	230	10,686
Rajmehal	1,754,196	43	90	602	488	665	316	956	1,468	393	211	54	29	5,515
Deoghur	596,770	...	...	...	59	337	474	265	510	252	14	1	...	1,912
Palamau	1,193,328	21	65	363	641	1,108	697	203	164	18	4	2	10	3,356
Manbhoom	1,164,321	2	4	39	133	207	487	592	543	235	49	25	25	2,341
Hazaribagh	1,128,885	...	...	6	1	214	278	904	1,731	235	...	10	...	3,379
Ranchee	545,488	5	...	4	66	428	331	99	33	13	...	...	...	979
Chybassa	2,036,021	2	18	121	380	1,841	1,579	934	847	332	197	45	1	6,297
Monghyr	2,032,696	6	8	139	385	520	336	316	1,048	445	224	125	38	3,590
Bhagalpur	2,138,131	10	23	55	542	2,138	2,490	2,825	1,349	233	86	125	13	9,889
Gya	1,769,004	1	14	26	232	892	1,350	3,898	1,403	124	22	161	10	8,133
Patna	2,093,337	...	7	32	728	2,322	1,324	1,821	374	138	115	81	4	6,946
Shahabad	2,467,477	3	6	4	85	1,887	1,987	2,171	910	331	101	161	10	7,656
Saran	2,711,445	...	3	1	2,112	9,317	4,143	1,366	831	205	57	175	26	18,236
Tirhoot	1,859,405	...	...	...	301	2,825	2,591	1,310	1,608	309	145	28	...	9,117
Chumprun	2,801,955	4	1	43	1,217	5,849	3,559	1,387	521	112	13	113	137	12,956
Durbhunga														
TOTAL	70,388,083	11,362	11,140	31,235	39,725	56,280	37,593	25,629	18,345	4,687	3,168	10,559	9,675	259,398

STATEMENT NO. II.—*Showing the deaths from CHOLERA registered in the districts of Assam during each month of 1892.*

DISTRICT.	Population.	NUMBER OF CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN EACH MONTH.												Total of the year.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Lakhimpur	254,053	26	27	77	85	87	56	89	54	61	61	33	51	707
Sibsagar	457,274	8	26	412	369	135	50	28	31	42	21	10	34	1,166
Nowgong	344,141	137	7	38	82	46	61	21	10	13	55	104	76	650
Darrang	307,761	2	42	178	324	473	507	257	58	39	10	7	24	1,921
Goalpara	452,304	13	15	26	49	7	49	51	8	19	17	198	343	795
Kamrup	634,249	162	450	352	387	1,169	1,136	685	162	82	11	30	61	4,687
Cachar	367,542	6	7	95	316	207	159	63	74	51	28	29	79	1,114
Sylhet	2,154,593	363	439	708	666	385	191	114	311	1,391	1,732	1,956	2,059	10,325
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	49,167	4	...	1	1	...	...	8	65	52	25	25	6	187
TOTAL	5,021,084	721	1,013	1,887	2,279	2,509	2,209	1,316	773	1,750	1,960	2,392	2,743	21,552

Appendix A to Section VI—*contd.*

STATEMENT NO. III.—*Showing the deaths from CHOLERA registered in the Districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during each month of 1892.*

DISTRICT.	Popu- lation.	NUMBER OF CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN EACH MONTH.												Total of the year.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.														
Eastern Districts.														
Ghazipur . . .	1,077,909	13	2	4	139	453	235	175	53	2	3	1	...	1,080
Ballia . . .	942,405	...	1	1	28	686	558	578	50	29	8	...	...	1,939
Benares . . .	921,943	13	63	179	516	358	140	89	25	29	10	29	3	1,454
Mirzapur . . .	1,161,508	...	12	155	929	478	178	25	8	8	1	1	1	1,796
Azamgarh . . .	1,728,625	2	3	2	1,392	1,351	899	755	163	38	101	65	9	4,780
Jaunpur . . .	1,264,949	17	29	262	1,275	906	239	44	11	1	3	3	22	2,812
Gorakhpur . . .	2,994,057	11	...	8	1,069	3,349	3,795	1,871	516	212	174	162	14	11,178
Basti . . .	1,785,844	67	32	266	3,021	6,521	3,050	1,219	259	39	41	70	59	15,250
Allahabad . . .	1,548,737	3	150	694	1,817	2,171	663	52	11	21	6	8	...	5,596
Fatehpur . . .	699,157	...	...	10	244	697	317	1	...	...	...	...	...	1,269
Cawnpore . . .	1,209,695	...	...	2	65	251	179	42	23	52	157	15	...	786
Fatehgarh . . .	858,687	...	...	...	...	40	99	72	53	119	117	9	1	510
Districts south of, or bordering on the Jumna.														
Banda . . .	705,832	...	3	35	304	716	800	107	44	6	...	...	...	2,015
Hamirpur . . .	513,720	6	...	...	52	187	329	165	61	45	...	...	4	849
Jalaun . . .	396,391	...	...	...	...	3	297	514	108	96	11	1	...	1,030
Etawa . . .	727,629	...	...	...	11	76	164	73	20	7	...	1	1	353
Jhansi . . .	683,619	...	...	1	38	110	533	1,427	130	113	108	4	...	2,404
Districts lying west of 80°, east longitude.														
Bareilly . . .	1,040,691	3	2	3	23	168	114	60	180	550	906	139	1	2,158
Pilibhit . . .	485,366	...	...	...	16	6	75	58	92	455	1,463	510	12	2,687
Budoun . . .	925,598	8	...	...	43	72	78	263	708	520	277	81	1	2,051
Shahjahanpur . . .	918,551	2	...	...	30	12	91	146	218	770	1,804	547	22	3,642
Moradabad . . .	1,179,398	2	3	2	5	34	12	51	352	397	499	35	8	1,400
Etah . . .	702,063	...	...	...	25	64	33	12	29	173	64	1	...	401
Mainpuri . . .	762,163	...	...	...	20	187	512	183	97	135	16	...	...	1,150
Aligarh . . .	1,043,172	...	...	...	260	581	312	89	21	105	2	1	1	1,372
Bulandshahr . . .	949,914	...	...	1	135	311	728	316	53	283	34	...	...	1,561
Agra . . .	1,003,796	...	...	1	15	251	481	198	111	54	1	1	1	1,114
Muttra . . .	713,421	...	...	...	123	304	154	98	7	...	...	...	...	686
Meerut . . .	1,391,458	...	...	1	14	1,301	1,845	144	89	154	3	1	1	3,553
Muzaffarnagar . . .	772,874	...	5	...	19	211	112	99	85	30	7	...	1	375
Saharanpur . . .	1,001,280	...	1	74	61	105	44	3	20	85	5	...	...	398
Bijnor . . .	794,070	...	1	...	123	349	16	21	302	549	401	5	...	1,767
Debra Dun . . .	168,135	...	...	39	712	556	863	351	191	115	164	58	...	3,049
Naini Tal . . .	362,248	1	...	...	1,281	1,025	192	23	36	3	1	1	...	2,563
Almora . . .	411,501	1	...	2	448	2,678	716	777	361	90	30	...	...	5,103
Garhwal . . .	407,818	...	...	...	258	915	1,364	1,306	1,314	726	60	...	...	5,943
ODDH.														
Partabgarh . . .	910,895	26	122	1,066	4,736	1,880	312	20	5	...	7	...	...	8,174
Rae Bareilly . . .	1,036,521	27	4	86	1,132	2,582	1,293	14	...	6	...	...	...	5,148
Sultanpur . . .	1,075,851	414	89	147	2,166	2,358	433	59	10	...	62	101	28	5,667
Fyzabad . . .	1,216,959	175	77	126	2,515	3,348	1,105	986	205	21	22	51	11	8,702
Bara Banki . . .	1,136,966	36	37	52	1,458	5,746	4,873	1,673	309	81	10	45	20	14,380
Lucknow . . .	774,163	6	4	1	54	518	646	152	84	311	344	250	25	2,396
Unao . . .	953,636	...	...	...	29	124	312	20	15	154	249	53	...	976
Gonda . . .	1,459,229	5	...	1	1,693	7,467	4,968	1,631	288	86	66	62	13	16,280
Bahraich . . .	1,000,432	6	...	196	3,362	5,673	2,479	1,411	525	129	4	19	4	13,808
Kheri . . .	903,615	13	...	...	7	92	222	37	680	1,108	2,382	1,130	415	6,095
Sitapur . . .	1,075,413	89	57	20	213	803	1,404	1,405	1,676	2,969	1,686	385	130	10,837
Hardoi . . .	1,113,211	3	...	...	...	10	122	339	325	1,666	2,673	332	89	5,589
TOTAL	46,905,085	949	697	3,437	31,913	58,087	39,066	19,155	9,923	12,587	13,982	4,193	897	194,886

Appendix A to Section VI—contd.

STATEMENT NO. IV.—Showing the deaths from CHOLERA registered in the Districts of the Punjab during each month of 1892.

DISTRICT.	Population.	NUMBER OF CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN EACH MONTH.												Total of the year.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Gurgaon . . .	668,863	...	...	...	57	494	466	86	33	127	17	...	...	1,280
Delhi . . .	635,224	...	...	8	365	1,146	717	28	1	1	...	...	...	2,266
Rohtak . . .	590,446	...	...	...	30	2,579	540	38	24	4	...	...	...	3,215
Hissar . . .	775,808	...	...	1	188	2,391	2,258	384	36	28	16	...	...	5,302
Karnal . . .	683,652	...	...	...	356	4,434	995	95	26	54	...	...	...	5,960
Umballa . . .	982,291	...	...	8	360	1,122	1,191	318	38	19	1	...	...	3,037
Simla . . .	35,246	...	...	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Jullundur . . .	891,347	...	...	8	38	109	158	427	118	174	3	...	...	1,035
Ludhiana . . .	648,635	...	...	4	51	28	381	187	119	66	7	...	...	1,843
Hoshiarpur . . .	1,011,614	...	...	4	95	35	70	104	62	117	21	3	...	511
Kangra . . .	759,458	...	...	...	679	2,039	1,766	218	156	170	25	...	...	5,062
Gurdaspur . . .	940,785	...	...	...	140	99	24	15	16	265	84	...	...	643
Sialkot . . .	1,098,712	...	...	...	22	...	173	841	603	513	131	13	...	2,296
Amritsar . . .	990,990	...	...	9	76	235	440	602	332	172	14	2	...	1,882
Gujrat . . .	760,823	...	...	...	65	38	34	1,224	228	134	43	...	...	1,766
Gujranwala . . .	690,661	...	...	1	21	246	960	348	61	22	...	...	...	1,868
Lahore . . .	1,055,619	...	...	2	77	1,205	3,138	1,244	497	233	8	...	...	6,374
Ferozepore . . .	861,499	...	...	...	271	1,703	1,582	904	113	30	11	...	...	4,614
Montgomery . . .	490,449	...	...	1	378	1,324	1,466	408	90	4	4	1	...	3,676
Mooltan . . .	620,899	...	...	...	171	459	733	408	101	48	19	...	...	1,939
Muzaffargarh . . .	381,072	...	...	...	13	10	1	127	4	2	...	2	...	159
Dera Ghazi Khan . . .	399,860	...	...	...	...	77	37	12	152	220	33	...	...	531
Dera Ismail Khan . . .	482,463	...	...	...	87	1,309	591	128	178	69	23	1	...	2,386
Jhang . . .	439,821	...	...	...	4	340	978	479	447	251	...	...	...	2,499
Shahpur . . .	493,535	...	...	1	444	626	1,348	526	24	85	36	...	...	3,690
Jhelum . . .	608,774	...	...	1	435	1,460	511	71	76	142	77	...	...	2,773
Hazara . . .	470,125†	...	...	...	12	235	143	408	1,289	246	24	...	...	2,447
Rawalpindi . . .	845,250	...	...	...	34	104	152	62	293	459	9	...	...	1,113
Peshawar . . .	671,156	...	...	...	3	48	8	19	227	756	285	39	...	1,385
Kohat . . .	190,514	...	18	...	9	40	136	107	195	242	21	...	...	768
Banna . . .	369,972	60	...	6	2,402	1,394	157	132	15	19	17	2	...	4,204
TOTAL . . .	20,553,982	60	18	58	6,834	25,252	21,203	11,265	5,444	4,613	1,116	96	...	75,959

* Excluding Europeans and Eurasians and the population of Military Cantonments.

† Excluding population of Tanawal tract not under registration.

STATEMENT NO. V.—Showing the deaths from CHOLERA registered in the Districts of the Central Provinces during each month of 1892.

DISTRICT.	Population.	NUMBER OF CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN EACH MONTH.												Total of the year.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Raipur . . .	1,255,698	...	77	1,547	2,002	4,569	3,830	3,209	1,456	178	71	10	...	16,949
Bilaspur . . .	827,433	...	...	60	491	1,434	2,493	1,391	735	156	31	36	2	6,829
Sambalpur . . .	388,205	...	...	5	142	384	530	425	191	186	14	...	...	1,877
Jubbulpore . . .	574,838	...	...	15	7	123	61	52	3	11	...	...	...	272
Seoni . . .	370,797	...	...	...	...	381	648	308	50	6	3	...	...	1,396
Mandla . . .	339,373	...	...	...	...	1	376	221	66	55	1	...	...	720
Narsingpur . . .	367,026	...	...	22	220	296	439	107	12	...	...	...	...	1,099
Murwara . . .	173,368	...	...	13	111	51	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	276
Damoh . . .	325,613	...	3	59	174	38	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,805
Saugor . . .	591,743	...	26	75	426	221	400	436	125	82	13	...	1	1,805
Chhindwara . . .	339,443	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	32	9	...	...	...	49
Betul . . .	323,196	...	24	67	578	250	38	12	40	25	3	...	...	1,037
Hoshangabad . . .	525,276	...	5	84	1,458	421	38	8	...	...	...	...	...	2,014
Nimar . . .	172,120	...	...	162	165	81	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	413
Bhandara . . .	742,850	2	13	19	90	140	719	858	744	61	31	21	5	2,793
Nagpur . . .	757,862	...	...	...	...	...	14	1	6	65	7	...	...	93
Balaghat . . .	383,331	...	...	...	22	84	548	460	275	149	16	...	...	1,593
Wardha . . .	400,854	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	136	192	101	42	...	490
Chanda . . .	561,099	2	...	...	...	...	6	13	29	43	21	8	...	122
Burhanpur . . .	81,366	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	68	...	...	...	...	69
TOTAL . . .	9,501,401	4	148	2,128	5,887	8,474	10,170	7,538	3,668	1,218	312	117	8	39,972

Appendix A to Section VI—continued.

STATEMENT NO. VI.—Showing the deaths from CHOLERA registered in the Districts of Berar during each month of 1892.

DISTRICT.	Population.	NUMBER OF CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN EACH MONTH.												Total of the year.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Akola . . .	580,590*	...	...	...	29	169	81	212	87	7	53	15	12	665
Buldana . . .	478,029	...	...	...	8	94	76	59	105	143	84	65	2	636
Basim . . .	398,181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	56	16	1	82
Amraoti . . .	655,645	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	174	91	37	...	331
Ellichpur . . .	259,164†	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	110	40	19	...	...	172
Wun . . .	471,613	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	68	61	6	6	...	144
TOTAL . . .	2,843,222	...	...	...	37	263	157	277	402	431	309	139	15	2,030

* Villages containing a population of 2,816 transferred from the Melghat to the Akola District.

† Population of Melghat and Ellichpur Cantonment excluded.

STATEMENT NO. VII.—Showing the deaths from CHOLERA registered in the Native States of Rajputana and Central India during each month of 1892.

NATIVE STATES.	Population.	NUMBER OF CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN EACH MONTH.												Total of the year.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Rajputana.														
Ajmere-Merwara .	542,358	...	...	...	63	631	1,310	333	15	...	...	...	...	2,352
Marwar . . .	542,358	...	...	...	145	1,763	5,115	1,283	22	145	...	...	...	8,473
Bikanir . . .	831,943	35	160	309	341	942	1,476	108	3	...	1	8	...	3,383
Jeypore . . .	2,818,023	...	...	...	284	452	471	211	...	80	...	...	...	1,498
Uwar . . .	767,786	...	...	...	401	1,267	373	151	4	9	...	...	...	2,205
Tonk . . .	114,439	...	...	...	...	563	584	77	24	...	...	...	...	1,248
Meywar . . .	1,831,483	...	...	...	...	230	223	136	64	13	...	...	...	666
Kotah . . .	526,263	...	...	...	69	539	133	17	...	...	...	...	...	758
Jhallawar . . .	343,583	...	...	...	...	113	559	106	...	...	...	...	...	808
Bhartpore . . .	645,540	...	...	...	184	251	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	465
Pertabgarh . . .	87,975	...	...	...	...	239	94	20	...	...	...	...	...	353
Bunswara . . .	180,268	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	12	...	...	...	...	39
Sirohi . . .	126,310	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	7	10	5	...	...	37
Deoli . . .	Not stated	...	...	...	5	8	21	1	...	...	...	...	...	35
Dungarpore . . .	98,448	23	...	...	...	...	554	1,078	22	...	...	...	...	1,677
Kerowlee . . .	156,587	...	...	...	71	18	77	44	...	5	...	...	...	215
Kishengurh . . .	125,422	...	...	...	47	485	269	...	2	...	...	...	...	803
Bundi . . .	22,544	...	...	...	...	1,193	32	...	18	...	...	...	...	1,243
Shahpura . . .	63,645	...	...	...	...	101	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	162
Dholpore . . .	279,890	...	...	...	...	...	308	32	...	...	...	...	...	340
TOTAL .	Not stated	58	160	309	1,610	8,795	11,730	3,629	193	262	6	8	...	26,760
Central India.														
Western Malwa .	Not stated	...	...	21	564	1,158	783	310	...	...	...	...	...	2,836
Baghelkhand . .	1,507,931	...	...	...	216	302	188	33	...	...	...	...	...	829
Indore . . .	Not stated	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Goona . . .	Ditto	...	...	...	13	175	113	72	67	25	...	...	...	465
Bundelkhand . .	Ditto	...	...	...	35	251	336	252	83	...	...	...	...	957
Bhopal . . .	12,248	...	...	...	1	...	7	28	18	21	8	...	...	83
Bhopawar . . .	Not stated	...	...	66	765	535	204	249	29	4	...	...	...	1,852
Gwalior . . .	Ditto	...	...	...	38	150	561	531	78	...	1	...	...	1,359
TOTAL .	Not stated	...	...	90	1,632	2,661	2,192	1,475	275	50	9	...	...	8,384
GRAND TOTAL.	Not stated	58	160	309	3,242	11,456	13,922	5,104	468	312	15	8	...	35,144

Appendix A to Section VI—continued.

STATEMENT NO. VIII.—Showing the deaths from CHOLERA registered in the Districts of Hyderabad during each month of 1892.

DISTRICT.	Population.	NUMBER OF CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN EACH MONTH.												Total of the year.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Raichur . .	Not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1	...	...	...	18
Hingoli . .	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mominabad . .	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolarum . .	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	10	...	...	...	18
Hyderabad . .	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Jalna . .	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Aurangabad . .	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	1	...	20
TOTAL . .	Not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	25	11	19	2	...	58

STATEMENT NO. IX.—Showing the deaths from CHOLERA registered in the Districts of the Madras Presidency during each month of 1892.

DISTRICT.	Population.	NUMBER OF CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN EACH MONTH.												Total of the year.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Ganjam . .	1,896,100	19	...	10	5	2	11	25	145	16	31	175	30	469
Vizagapatam . .	1,042,195	1	48	785	202	354	696	672	366	74	24	7	...	3,229
Godavari . .	2,077,858	71	71	240	190	574	1,642	8,130	2,296	257	118	7	22	13,618
Kistna . .	1,855,024	264	278	308	411	149	121	1,282	1,368	176	65	43	74	4,539
Nellore . .	1,463,357	178	152	25	42	10	35	261	891	192	8	24	...	1,818
Madras . .	436,375	21	27	3	83	157	15	28	150	60	15	4	2	565
Chingleput . .	1,133,901	717	266	67	30	214	152	80	184	139	73	25	10	1,957
South Arcot . .	2,162,336	2,754	727	232	16	7	22	41	23	7	2	...	...	3,831
Trichinopoly . .	1,371,726	1,447	615	108	99	28	22	1	8	...	...	...	...	2,328
Tanjore . .	2,227,081	4,549	1,046	532	419	433	619	425	106	52	10	2	...	9,093
Madura . .	1,575,318	1,694	538	496	46	40	17	6	...	...	1	...	...	2,838
Tinnevely . .	1,915,702	2,611	650	327	223	151	78	209	172	45	12	...	...	4,458
Kurnool . .	817,660	56	10	50	89	482	315	1,523	1,724	403	116	102	16	4,886
Cuddapah . .	1,271,721	212	104	67	4	33	132	857	1,186	570	82	69	22	3,338
Bellary . .	909,661	...	10	174	294	103	212	671	690	251	48	2	...	2,455
Anantapur . .	708,143	15	...	...	2	...	4	251	354	163	31	...	...	820
North Arcot . .	2,179,585	1,124	370	161	133	438	575	320	154	51	1	...	...	3,327
Salem . .	1,061,784	1,415	566	326	297	482	364	153	102	138	13	1	4	3,861
Coimbatore . .	2,003,911	1,077	214	40	155	277	135	85	71	26	7	1	3	2,091
Nilgiris . .	96,765	18	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
South Canara . .	1,052,002	42	8	...	...	21	115	156	542	207	82	14	79	1,266
Malabar . .	2,636,674	391	291	650	912	462	675	1,563	2,471	635	137	14	24	8,225
TOTAL . .	33,693,179	18,676	6,874	4,601	3,652	4,417	5,957	16,739	13,003	3,462	876	490	286	79,033

Appendix A to Section VI—continued.

STATEMENT NO. X.—Showing the deaths from CHOLERA registered in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency during each month of 1892.

DISTRICT.	Population.	NUMBER OF CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN EACH MONTH.												Total of the year.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Bombay City	806,144	1	2	1	12	17	12	26	29	29	27	10	3	169
Tanna	818,067	...	...	...	...	...	53	345	130	70	32	12	...	648
Colaba	594,779	...	...	...	...	...	160	304	156	7	14	62	25	728
Surat	649,824	...	...	...	...	...	8	78	67	42	18	...	13	226
Ahmedabad	920,928	...	...	...	1	16	...	43	96	56	...	...	...	212
Broach	341,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	12	16
Panch Mahals	313,381	...	...	...	3	...	2	186	57	...	...	...	...	248
Kaira	871,529	...	...	...	...	...	...	228	59	39	1	...	...	327
Khandesh	1,460,319	...	...	...	...	9	4	37	238	108	42	4	...	442
Ahmednagar	887,636	...	...	...	108	512	515	1,098	278	14	26	6	...	2,537
Nasik	841,087	...	...	...	56	113	250	516	93	7	1	5	...	1,041
Sholapur	750,255	...	...	...	...	...	14	78	166	111	28	14	32	443
Satara	1,225,511	...	...	...	...	62	599	1,232	362	237	26	20	7	2,565
Bijapur	796,286	...	...	...	20	288	160	113	32	45	8	...	...	666
Belgaum	1,011,453	...	...	34	777	2,529	1,420	412	56	2	2	10	17	5,259
Dharwar	1,050,533	654	1,005	1,637	2,013	1,501	844	454	145	...	1	...	...	8,314
Kanara	446,156	11	1	...	8	131	76	30	17	3	...	...	5	282
Ratnagiri	1,105,862	...	...	...	...	5	17	30	3	...	...	8	31	94
Poona	1,061,449	...	...	...	...	...	82	1,795	448	78	8	9	14	2,434
Thar and Parkar	298,189	...	...	...	...	...	58	753	42	1	...	...	...	834
Shikarpur	915,058	...	...	...	80	671	641	1,415	377	98	10	5	...	3,297
Karachi	561,013	...	...	...	...	3	1,352	2,523	1,059	443	175	12	33	5,600
Hyderabad	918,048	...	...	...	...	1	1,382	2,801	1,302	169	17	...	...	5,762
Upper Sind	174,469	...	...	...	...	132	440	87	20	3	...	34	...	716
TOTAL	18,820,346	666	1,008	1,672	3,078	6,050	8,089	14,694	5,238	1,562	436	215	192	42,900

STATEMENT NO. XI.—Showing the deaths from CHOLERA registered in the Districts of Lower Burma during each month of 1892.

DISTRICT.	Population.	NUMBER OF CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN EACH MONTH.												Total of the year.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Akyab	416,305	61	263	311	274	177	74	179	141	81	29	...	2	1,592
Kyaukpau	163,832	...	...	...	16	...	...	22	85	21	16	28	2	190
Sandoway	77,134	...	...	9	2	...	25	14	39	9	5	1	29	133
Hanthawaddy	447,363	27	5	7	22	28	10	23	6	3	8	13	18	170
Pegu	301,420	35	10	14	56	70	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	215
Tharrawaddy	347,454	17	...	26	14	21	10	42	89	183	84	42	22	551
Prome	356,348	...	...	...	...	2	4	67	115	139	85	36	21	469
Thongwa	446,076	178	46	45	37	51	56	91	15	11	...	11	4	545
Bassein	404,711	88	129	98	275	294	104	63	14	4	...	1	2	1,072
Henzada	438,131	45	43	72	82	95	157	185	27	14	7	...	...	727
Thayetmyo	194,637	1	...	...	4	...	...	46	40	...	...	...	...	91
Amherst	417,312	...	8	76	73	38	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	219
Tavoy	94,921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mergui	73,748	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shwegyin	198,521	7	18	20	3	17	7	...	...	11	10	...	...	93
Toungoo	134,782	...	...	...	...	1	26	92	17	...	...	...	5	141
TOTAL	4,512,695	450	522	678	858	794	527	824	588	476	245	132	105	6,208

Appendix A to Section VI—concluded.

STATEMENT No. XII.—Showing the deaths from CHOLERA registered in the Districts of Mysore during each month of 1892.

DISTRICT.	Population.	NUMBER OF CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN EACH MONTH.												Total of the year.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
MYSORE.														
Bangalore	702,913	...	...	3	7	61	15	64	52	7	22	9	...	240
Kolar	591,030	70	46	21	6	15	17	33	32	5	...	...	9	254
Tumkur	580,786	...	4	...	115	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	230
Mysore	1,181,814	2	18	112	1,076	767	22	52	15	3	10	...	...	2,284
Hassan	514,952	...	...	...	36	188	89	6	...	...	...	1	...	313
Shimoga	527,981	23	81	173	364	342	150	31	3	...	20	60	...	1,256
Kadur	330,063	...	...	4	...	17	71	15	...	...	...	...	...	107
Chitaldroog	413,984	9	39	80	214	252	9	74	24	9	...	1	...	813
TOTAL	4,843,523	104	208	393	1,818	1,753	664	275	126	24	52	71	9	5,497
COORG.														
Coorg	173,055	...	...	...	7	6	...	...	18	23	3	1	...	58
GRAND TOTAL	5,016,578	104	208	393	1,825	1,759	664	275	144	47	55	72	9	5,555

Appendix B to Section VI.

Statement showing the number of Attendants on Cholera cases treated in the Hospitals of European and Native Regiments and in Jails during 1892, and the number of these attacked by Cholera.

No.	STATION.	Community.	Number of cases of cholera treated.	MEDICAL OFFICERS, HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS AND OTHER ATTENDANTS ON CHOLERA CASES.	
				Number.	Number of these attacked with cholera.
		<i>European Troops.</i>			
1	Dinapore	British Corps	7	23	None.
2	Benares	Ditto	2	5	None.
3	Lucknow	Station Hospital	21	About 12	None.
4	Cawnpore	Ditto	1	8	None.
5	Allahabad	Ditto	1	9	None.
6	Shahjahanpur	2nd Battalion, Essex Regiment	3	10	None.
7	Roorkee	2nd Dragoon Guards, Queen's Bays	2	10	1
8	Delhi	6th Company, Western Division, R.A.	1	8	None.
9	Muttra	7th Dragoon Guards	1	16	None.
10	Ditto	Ditto ditto	1	Not stated	None.
11	Agra	European Garrison	5	8	None.
12	Jhansi	Drafts Corps	4	11	None.
13	Ferozepore	British Corps	30	32	2
14	Mooltan	2nd Battalion, the Border Regiment	3	16	None.
15	Fort Lahore	Dett., 2nd K. O. S. Borderers	5	9	None.
16	Meean Meer	Station Hospital	48	39	None.
17	Jhelum	29th P. I. (British Officer)	1	5	None.
18	Rawalpindi	European Troops	4	21	None.
19	On the line of march Derbund to Rawalpindi	1st Bedfordshire Regiment	5	8	None.
20	Peshawar	Station Hospital	26	26	None.
21	Chaubuttia	2nd Lincoln Regiment	1	5	None.
22	Chakrata	1-R West Kent Regiment	1	5	None.
23	Gharial	2nd Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders	2	8	3*
24	Lower Topa, Murree Hills	2nd Dragoon Guards and A. M. S.	3	10	None.
25	Naini Tal	Depôt	2	9	None.
26	Landour	Station Hospital	2	14	None.
27	Murree	Cantonments	13	23	None.
28	Camp Abbottabad	No. 3 M. Battery, R. A.	1	5	None.
29	Camp Wadi	2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment	1	5	None.
Carried over			197	360	6

* Two European Medical Officers and one sweeper.

Appendix B to Section VI—continued.

Statement showing the number of Attendants on Cholera cases treated in the Hospitals of European and Native Regiments and in Fails during 1892, and the number of these attacked by Cholera—continued.

No.	STATION.	Community.	Number of cases of cholera treated.	MEDICAL OFFICERS, HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS AND OTHER ATTENDANTS ON CHOLERA CASES.	
				Number.	Number of these attacked with cholera.
		Brought forward	197	360	6
30	Karachi	Station Hospital	7	12	None.
31	Hyderabad, Sind	Dett., 2 Royal Dublin Fusiliers	6	10	None.
32	Ahmednagar	Various Corps	6	17	None.
33	Kirkee	Royal Artillery	3	About 50	None.
34	Deolali	Depôt	1	8	None.
35	Secunderabad	Followers, M. Battery, R. H. A.	3	4	None.
36	Bellary	British Corps	6	14	None.
37	Madras	Commissariat Department	1	4	None.
38	Thayetmyo	2nd Battalion, King's Royal Rifles	1	6	None.
		TOTAL	231	485	6
		Native Troops.			
1	Barrackpore	8th Bengal Infantry	1	10	None.
2	Silchar	Dett., 4th Bengal Infantry	2	6	None.
3	Fort Aijal	Do., 18th ditto	1	6	None.
4	Benares	5th B. L. I.	5	6	None.
5	Fyzabad	4th B. I.	1	5	None.
6	Lucknow	10th B. I.	4	11	None.
7	Ditto	9th B. I.	4	18	None.
8	Ditto	5th B. C.	5	13	None.
9	Ditto	Dett., 7th B. I.	1	6	None.
10	Cawnpore	6th B. L. I.	14	42	1*
11	Allahabad	2nd Bengal Lancers	5	16	None.
12	Ditto	Fort	1	7	None.
13	Almora	1-3rd Goorkha Rifles	8	20	1
14	Sitoli	2-3rd Ditto	61	About 56	3
15	Dehra Dun	2-2nd Ditto	6	16	None.
16	Ditto	Governor-General's Body-Guard	3	14	None.
17	Hurdwar	Head-Quarters, Bengal Sappers and Miners	5	7	None.
18	Meerut	31st P. I.	9	21	None.
19	Delhi	36th Sikhs	4	15	None.
20	Jhansi	45th Do.	1	9	None.
21	Saugor	1st B. C.	1	9	None.
22	Fort Ludhiana	Dett., 27th P. I.	2	6	None.
23	Jullundur	27th P. I.	1	6	None.
24	Ferozepore	Depôt, 24th P. I.	1	6	None.
25	Ditto	Do., 18th B. L.	4	15	None.
26	Ditto	15th Sikhs	6	19	None.
27	Ditto	18th B. L.	38	51	10
28	Mooltan	22nd P. I.	1	6	None.
29	Ditto	15th B. L.	1	10	None.
30	Sialkot	12th B. C.	3	9	None.
31	Dharmasala	2-1st Goorkha Rifles	5	14	None.
32	Ditto	1-1st Ditto	4	6	None.
33	Bakloh	2-4th Ditto	1	7	None.
34	Ditto	Do. Ditto	2	5	None.
35	Ditto	1-4th Ditto	9	17	None.
36	Amritsar	Dett., 24th B. I.	2	5	None.
37	Meeran Meer	34th Pioneers	5	7	None.
38	Ditto	16th B. C.	32	55	3
39	Ditto	20th P. I.	7	19	1
40	Jhelum	19th B. L.	4	13	None.
41	Ditto	23rd Pioneers	1	8	None.
42	Rawalpindi	30th Punjab Infantry	1	6	None.
43	Camp Derbund	Ditto	1	4	None.
44	Camp Kalabagh	Native Drivers, No. 3 M. Battery, R. A.	1	4	None.
45	Fort Attock	Dett., 33rd P. I.	4	5	1
46	Peshawar	14th Sikhs	1	6	None.
47	Ditto	26th P. I.	1	8	None.
48	Ditto	28th P. I.	1	20	None.
49	Sirdarpore	Malwa Bhil Corps	12	23	1
50	Kherwara	Meywar ditto	7	13	None.
51	Erinpura	Erinpura Irregular Force	3	13	None.
		Carried over	303	699	21

* Sweeper.

Appendix B to Section VI—continued.

Statement showing the number of Attendants on Cholera cases treated in the Hospitals of European and Native Regiments and in Jails during 1892, and the number of these attacked by Cholera—continued.

No.	STATION.	Community.	Number of cases of cholera treated.	MEDICAL OFFICERS, HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS AND OTHER ATTENDANTS ON CHOLERA CASES.	
				Number.	Number of these attacked with cholera.
		Brought forward	303	699	21
52	Deoli	Deoli Irregular Force	15	32	2
53	Ajmere	Merwara Battalion	5	18	None.
54	Beawar	Dett. ditto	2	7	None.
55	Abbottabad	Depôt, 2-5th Goorkha Rifles	2	8	None.
56	Ditto	1-5th ditto	3	7	None.
57	Camp Bandpore	Dett., ditto ditto	1	6	None.
58	Kohat	2nd P. I.	6	17	None.
59	Ditto	1st P. I.	5	10	None.
60	Ditto	3rd Sikhs	12	35	1
61	Ditto	No. 3 Peshawar Mountain Battery	1	6	None.
62	Ditto	Wing, 10th Bengal Lancers	2	9	None.
63	Camp Palosi	No. 1 Kohat Mountain Battery	1	5	None.
64	Camp Oghi	Ditto ditto	2	9	None.
65	Ditto	2-5th Goorkha Rifles	2	9	None.
66	Jhandola	Jhandola Force	9	19	3
67	Manjhi and Draband	Dett., 3rd P. C.	5	18	None.
68	Ditto Girni and Zam	Dett., 2nd Sikhs	9	30	None.
69	Edwardesabad	No. 4 Hazara Mountain Battery	1	5	None.
70	Ditto	4th P. I.	4	13	None.
71	Ditto	6th P. I.	8	21	None.
72	Dera Ghazi Khan	1st Sikh Infantry	7	20	None.
73	Ditto	1st P. C.	10	41	1
74	Dera Ismail Khan	Depôt, No. 7 Bengal M. Battery	1	5	None.
75	Mirali Khel	Dett., 10th P. I.	1	4	None.
76	Camp Nawa Obu	19th P. I.	1	5	None.
77	Chaman	40th Pathan Bengal Infantry	2	5	None.
78	Turbat Kej (Mekran)	Details of No. 5 Bombay Mountain Battery	3	5	1
79	Jacobabad	Dett., 29th Bo. I.	2	13	1
80	Ditto	7th Bombay Lancers	3	12	None.
81	Ditto	Depôt, 5th Bombay Cavalry	3	15	1
82	Hyderabad, Sind	29th Bo. I.	3	6	None.
83	Karachi	1st Baluch Battalion	1	10	None.
84	Deesa	3rd Q. O. Lt.-C.	1	9	None.
85	Ditto	14th Bo. I.	4	19	None.
86	Nusseerabad	20th Bo. I.	6	17	1
87	Neemuch	1st Bombay Lancers	1	8	None.
88	Ahmednagar	8th Bo. I.	2	8	None.
89	Sirur	4th Bo. C. (Poona Horse)	4	15	None.
90	Satara	3rd Bo. I.	4	15	4
91	Ellichpur	3rd Field Battery, H. C.	3	8	None.
92	Ditto	1st Infantry, H. C.	2	9	None.
93	Aurangabad	1st Lancers, H. C.	2*	17	None.
94	Ditto and on the march to Camp Keder	5th Infantry, H. C.	10*	34	None.
95	Bolarum	No. 2 Field Battery, H. C.	2	About 12	1
96	Raichur	4th Infantry, H. C.	38	84	4
		TOTAL	514	1,379	41
		Jails.			
1	Calcutta	Presidency jail	1	8	None.
2	Alipore	Central jail	3	12	None.
3	Dum-Dum	Sub-jail	1	4	None.
4	Jessore	Jail	1	5	None.
5	Nadia	Do.	1	5	None.
6	Berhampore	Do.	1	5	None.
7	Jalpaiguri	Do.	1	10	None.
8	Backergunge	Do.	1	5	None.
9	Patuakhali	Sub-jail	1	5	None.
10	Noakhali	Jail	1	4	None.
11	Chittagong	Do.	1	7	None.
12	Dacca	Do.	1	6	None.
		Carried over	14	76	...

* Including the wife of an European Officer.

Appendix B to Section VI—concluded.

Statement showing the number of Attendants on Cholera cases treated in the Hospitals of European and Native Regiments and in Jails during 1892, and the number of these attacked by Cholera—concluded.

No.	STATION.	Community.	Number of cases of cholera treated.	MEDICAL OFFICERS, HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS AND OTHER ATTENDANTS ON CHOLERA CASES.	
				Number.	Number of these attacked with cholera.
		Brought forward	14	76	...
13	Puri	Intermediate jail	3	6	None.
14	Midnapore	Jail	1	13	None.
15	Ditto	Do.	1	13	None.
16	Ditto	Do.	2	4	None.
17	Ditto	Do.	1	4	None.
18	Ditto	Do.	8	4	None.
19	Ditto	Do.	1	4	None.
20	Contai	Sub-jail	1	4	None.
21	Gobindpur	Do.	1	3	None.
22	Naya Dumka	Intermediate jail	13	About 25	1
23	Monghyr	Jail	1	6	None.
24	Ditto	Do.	18	8	None.
25	Bhagalpur	Do.	1	8	None.
26	Chybassa	Intermediate jail	11	7	None.
27	Ditto	Ditto	1	7	None.
28	Gya	Jail	2	6	None.
29	Bankipore	Do.	7	6	None.
30	Muzaffarpur	Do.	5	8	None.
31	Sitamarhi	Sub-jail	1	3	None.
32	Durbhunga	Jail	2	10	None.
33	Chupra	Do.	30	46	1*
34	Gauhati	Do.	12	9	None.
35	Ditto	Do.	11	11	None.
36	Habiganj	Lock-up	1	3	None.
37	Benares	Central jail	1	5	None.
38	Gorakhpur	Jail	17	48	None.
39	Hamirpur	Do.	1	8	None.
40	Karwi	Do.	1	2	None.
41	Allahabad	Central jail	30	18†	3†
42	Agra	Do.	9	About 10	None.
43	Dehra Dun	Jail	1	6	None.
44	Ferozepore	Do.	1	3	None.
45	Lahore	Central jail	19	10	2
46	Ditto	District jail	1	4	None.
47	Ditto	Female jail	10	7	1‡
48	Gujrat	Jail	2	5	None.
49	Rawalpindi	Do.	2	5	None.
50	Mooltan	Do.	About 16	16	None.
51	Akyab	Do.	18	8	2§
52	Bassein	Do.	1	6	None.
53	Moulmein	Do.	11	10	None.
54	Toungoo	Do.	32	27	4||
55	Ditto	Do.	1	9	None.
56	Ditto	Do.	1	9	None.
57	Thayetmyo	Do.	2	6	None.
58	Myingyan	Do.	44	10	None.
59	Ditto	Do.	30	9	None.
60	Pagan	Do.	1	5	None.
61	Magwe	Do.	22	13	4||
62	Bhamo	Do.	13	7	None.
63	Katha	Do.	8	5	None.
64	Kindat	Do.	5	8	None.
65	Lahore	Lunatic Asylum	13	14	None.
TOTAL			462	587	18
GRAND TOTAL			1,207	2,451	65

* A convict overseer in charge of the gang of sick and their attendants throughout, though not in such intimate contact with the sick as the men who were specially nursing them, was very willing and attentive throughout this time. He was attacked on the 17th July and died on 21st July 1892.

† These figures refer to hospital only.

‡ Besides this a child of a hospital sweepress who is not entered in the list was taken ill and died of cholera on 12th August 1892.

§ Sweepers.

|| Including two sweepers.

ORIGINAL ARTICLES

THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
CHICAGO, ILL., MAY 1, 1914

NAME		ADDRESS		CITY		STATE	
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Dr. A. B. Jones		456 Broadway		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. C. D. Brown		789 Third Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. E. F. White		101 West 42nd St.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. G. H. Black		234 Fifth Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. I. J. Green		567 Sixth Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. K. L. Hall		890 Seventh Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. M. N. King		112 Eighth Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. O. P. Lee		145 Ninth Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. Q. R. Scott		178 Tenth Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. S. T. Walker		211 Eleventh Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. U. V. Young		244 Twelfth Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. W. X. Zane		277 Thirteenth Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
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Dr. Z. A. Carter		343 Fifteenth Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. A. B. Davis		376 Sixteenth Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. C. D. Evans		409 Seventeenth Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. E. F. Foster		442 Eighteenth Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. G. H. Gibson		475 Nineteenth Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. I. J. Harris		508 Twentieth Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. K. L. Hill		541 Twenty-first Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. M. N. Howell		574 Twenty-second Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. O. P. Ingram		607 Twenty-third Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. Q. R. Jackson		640 Twenty-fourth Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. S. T. Keller		673 Twenty-fifth Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. U. V. Lewis		706 Twenty-sixth Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. W. X. Martin		739 Twenty-seventh Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. Y. Z. Nelson		772 Twenty-eighth Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. Z. A. Olsen		805 Twenty-ninth Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. A. B. Parker		838 Thirtieth Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. C. D. Quinn		871 Thirty-first Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. E. F. Reed		904 Thirty-second Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. G. H. Russell		937 Thirty-third Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. I. J. Smith		970 Thirty-fourth Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. K. L. Taylor		1003 Thirty-fifth Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. M. N. Vance		1036 Thirty-sixth Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. O. P. Webb		1069 Thirty-seventh Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. Q. R. Wright		1102 Thirty-eighth Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. S. T. Young		1135 Thirty-ninth Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. U. V. Zane		1168 Fortieth Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. W. X. Baker		1201 Forty-first Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. Y. Z. Carter		1234 Forty-second Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. Z. A. Davis		1267 Forty-third Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. A. B. Evans		1300 Forty-fourth Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. C. D. Foster		1333 Forty-fifth Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. E. F. Gibson		1366 Forty-sixth Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. G. H. Harris		1399 Forty-seventh Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. I. J. Hill		1432 Forty-eighth Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. K. L. Howell		1465 Forty-ninth Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. M. N. Ingram		1498 Fiftieth Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. O. P. Jackson		1531 Fifty-first Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. Q. R. Keller		1564 Fifty-second Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. S. T. Lewis		1597 Fifty-third Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. U. V. Martin		1630 Fifty-fourth Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. W. X. Nelson		1663 Fifty-fifth Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. Y. Z. Olsen		1696 Fifty-sixth Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. Z. A. Parker		1729 Fifty-seventh Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. A. B. Quinn		1762 Fifty-eighth Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. C. D. Reed		1795 Fifty-ninth Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. E. F. Russell		1828 Sixtieth Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. G. H. Smith		1861 Sixty-first Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. I. J. Taylor		1894 Sixty-second Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. K. L. Vance		1927 Sixty-third Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. M. N. Webb		1960 Sixty-fourth Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. O. P. Wright		1993 Sixty-fifth Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. Q. R. Young		2026 Sixty-sixth Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. S. T. Zane		2059 Sixty-seventh Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. U. V. Baker		2092 Sixty-eighth Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. W. X. Carter		2125 Sixty-ninth Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. Y. Z. Davis		2158 Seventieth Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. Z. A. Evans		2191 Seventy-first Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. A. B. Foster		2224 Seventy-second Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. C. D. Gibson		2257 Seventy-third Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. E. F. Harris		2290 Seventy-fourth Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. G. H. Hill		2323 Seventy-fifth Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. I. J. Howell		2356 Seventy-sixth Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. K. L. Ingram		2389 Seventy-seventh Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. M. N. Jackson		2422 Seventy-eighth Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. O. P. Keller		2455 Seventy-ninth Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. Q. R. Lewis		2488 Eightieth Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. S. T. Martin		2521 Eighty-first Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. U. V. Nelson		2554 Eighty-second Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. W. X. Olsen		2587 Eighty-third Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. Y. Z. Parker		2620 Eighty-fourth Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. Z. A. Quinn		2653 Eighty-fifth Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. A. B. Reed		2686 Eighty-sixth Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. C. D. Russell		2719 Eighty-seventh Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. E. F. Smith		2752 Eighty-eighth Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. G. H. Taylor		2785 Eighty-ninth Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. I. J. Vance		2818 Ninetieth Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. K. L. Webb		2851 Ninety-first Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. M. N. Wright		2884 Ninety-second Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. O. P. Young		2917 Ninety-third Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. Q. R. Zane		2950 Ninety-fourth Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. S. T. Baker		2983 Ninety-fifth Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. U. V. Carter		3016 Ninety-sixth Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. W. X. Davis		3049 Ninety-seventh Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. Y. Z. Evans		3082 Ninety-eighth Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. Z. A. Foster		3115 Ninety-ninth Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. A. B. Gibson		3148 One Hundred Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. C. D. Harris		3181 One Hundred First Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. E. F. Hill		3214 One Hundred Second Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. G. H. Howell		3247 One Hundred Third Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. I. J. Ingram		3280 One Hundred Fourth Ave.		New York		N. Y.	
Dr. K. L.							

SECTION VII. GENERAL HISTORY OF VACCINATION.

196. The total number of successful vaccine operations performed in 1892-93 was 6,239,659 against 5,712,508 in 1891-92, and 5,812,829 in 1890-91. This increase was very generally distributed: only from the Central Provinces was a diminution in the number of successful cases reported. The highest average number of vaccinations performed by each vaccinator was 3,316 in Berar, and the lowest 632 in Bengal. The percentage of success in primary cases, returned from Burma, was exceptionally low, *vis.*, 85.63 in Lower Burma and 86.09 in Upper Burma. In the other provinces it was nowhere less than 92.43. The highest ratio of success in any province was 99.45 in Bengal. In the case of revaccinations the percentage of success ranged between 24.8 in Berar and 84.27 in the Central Provinces. The lowest proportion of persons successfully vaccinated per mille of population was recorded in Upper Burma, 19.29, and the highest, 63.80, in Coorg; the next highest figures being 37 in Berar, 34.25 in the Central Provinces, and 33.25 in the Punjab. In both the Punjab and Berar, where there was an undue increase in the number of revaccinations, the number of infants protected was less than in 1891-92, but estimating the births at 40 per mille of population, the ratio of successful operations among infants would appear to be respectively 50.5 and 66.4, a result which, compared with results in other provinces, cannot be considered unsatisfactory. In addition to the operations carried on by the special establishment, 156,823 successful vaccinations were performed by the dispensary staff, against 170,175 in 1891-92. This falling off was mainly due to the dispensary establishment being relieved of the vaccination work in Berar, and to the selection of dispensaries as vaccination centres in Burma, so that the cases in such dispensaries are not performed by the dispensary staff.

197. The vaccination establishment of the Province was reorganized in 1892-

Bengal.

93. Under the new system every Civil Surgeon is held responsible for the protection of his district from small-pox. He uses his own discretion as to the number of vaccinators it is necessary to employ, and is allowed the assistance of an Inspector and a Sub-Inspector to supervise the work of the vaccinators. According to this new scheme the total number of inspecting officers was 259, and of vaccinators 3,045. They performed in all 1,836,411 operations, of which 1,812,259 were successful; in 1891-92 the corresponding figures were 1,641,088 and 1,614,501.

The average number operated on by each vaccinator in 1892-93 was 603

YEAR.	Death-rate from small-pox per 1000 of population.	Number successfully vaccinated per 1000 of population.*	YEAR.	Death-rate from small-pox per 1000 of population.	Number successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.*
1877	0.13	14.79	1885	0.14	25.76
1878	0.20	18.95	1886	0.06	29.68
1879	0.38	39.41	1887	0.05	30.41
1880	0.38	34.81	1888	0.09	29.51
1881	0.40	30.06	1889	0.13	28.79
1882	0.20	28.38	1890	0.19	28.64
1883	0.14	27.38	1891	0.23	22.63
1884	0.28	28.94	1892	0.31	24.52

* The ratios of successful vaccinations refer to official year (April to March).

against 599 in 1891-92.

In the table in the margin the proportion of population protected by vaccination is shewn side by side with the ratio of mortality from small-pox from 1877 to 1892. From this it will be seen that the death-

rate in 1892 was greater than in any of the preceding ten years; and that the proportion of persons successfully vaccinated though somewhat greater than the ratio of 1891 was less than in any of the 12 years, 1879-90.

198. The total number of operations in 1892-93, including those performed by the dispensary officials, was 214,402 against 197,147 in 1891-92. Of these the operations carried on by the paid and licensed vaccinators and also some Native Inspectors numbered 200,241, out of which 190,117 were primary cases and 10,124 were revaccinations, the percentages of success being respectively 94.53 and 83.17. Of the dispensary operations, 13,438 were primary cases, successes 81.72 per cent., and 723 were revaccinations, of which 86.30 out of each 100 proved successful.

In addition to these 10,541 operations were performed in the Tea-gardens by Garden agency. All of these were primary vaccinations, and the ratio of success in them was at the rate of 79.48 per cent.

The average number of vaccinators employed rose from 205 in 1891-92 to 216 in 1892-93; and the percentage of successful primary operations among infants under one year of age to the total number of births stood at 26.89 as compared with 15.50 in 1891-92, and 11.69 in 1890-91.

YEAR.	Death-rate from small-pox per 1,000 of population.	Number successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.*	YEAR.	Death-rate from small-pox per 1,000 of population.	Number successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.*
1877	0.3	4.51	1885	0.44	22.31
1878	0.3	6.42	1886	0.12	24.04
1879	0.37	8.00	1887	0.26	24.01
1880	0.59	5.27	1888	0.45	25.38
1881	0.69	8.91	1889	0.42	24.49
1882	0.71	10.53	1890	0.31	26.92
1883	1.16	15.19	1891	0.47	29.93
1884	1.06	18.67	1892	0.29	31.51

* The ratios of successful vaccinations refer to official year (April to March).

From the table in the margin it will be seen that the mortality from small-pox was less than in the preceding four years, and that the proportion of people protected by vaccination was greater than in any year since 1877.

The Compulsory Vaccination Act was in force in nine municipalities and one cantonment, but its provisions are not apparently enforced with strictness: for instance, while at Dhubri with a population of 4,825 persons, the number of vaccinations was 248, in Goalpara with a population of 5,440 persons no more than 83 persons were operated on by the vaccinators.

The bovine vaccine Dépôt at Shillong is reported to have worked well, but the evidence as to the comparative efficacy of the "glycerine" or the "lanoline" preserved lymph is somewhat conflicting. Reports from the local Sanitary Commissioner stated that the lymph preserved in glycerine was "much better" than that preserved in lanoline; whereas during the course of a recent tour of inspection in Assam made by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, he ascertained that while the "glycerine" lymph got from Shillong failed and led to delay in establishing vaccination the "lanoline" lymph from Darjeeling was very successful.

199. The number of vaccinators employed rose from 770 in 1891-92, to 824 in 1892-93, and the total number of operations from 1,059,981 to 1,112,117. There was also a slight increase in the percentage of successful cases, which rose from 91.66 to 92.43 in primary vaccinations, and from 54.73 to 56.50 in revaccinations. The proportion of persons protected by vaccination in the Province, 20.34 per mille, though somewhat greater than the ratio for the preceding year, 19.10, is still low as compared with most other provinces. The number of successful primary operations among children under one year of age increased from 378,512 in 1891-92, to 424,016 in 1892-93, and among those under six years of age from

432,777, to 452,993. From the figures in the marginal table it will be seen that

YEAR.	Death-rate from small-pox per 1,000 of population.	Number successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.*	YEAR.	Death-rate from small-pox per 1,000 of population.	Number successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.*
1877 . .	0.84	19.40*	1885 . .	0.33	13.50
1878 . .	3.99	14.74	1886 . .	0.24	14.05
1879 . .	1.72	12.42	1887 . .	0.19	14.93
1880 . .	0.19	12.93	1888 . .	0.56	15.14
1881 . .	0.39	15.59	1889 . .	1.09	16.09
1882 . .	0.60	13.69	1890 . .	1.26	19.48
1883 . .	3.14	12.94	1891 . .	0.56	19.10
1884 . .	4.59	12.88	1892 . .	0.16	20.34

* Excluding Oudh.

† The ratios of successful vaccinations refer to official year (April to March).

the death-rate from small-pox has not been so low as in the year under review since 1877, and that the proportion of persons protected by vaccination in 1892-93 is the highest on record.

Vaccination with calf lymph was practised to a certain extent in the 2nd and 3rd circles, but the Sanitary Commissioner remarks "there is reason to believe that the extension of the use of preserved lymph as opposed to fresh lymph derived in the arm-to-arm system would lessen the amount of protection against small-pox which is at present afforded by vaccination."

200. In noticing the statistics for 1891-92 it was remarked that in consequence of an order forbidding the practice of unnecessary and repeated revaccinations at short intervals there was a marked decrease in the total number of such operations during that year; in 1892-93, however, the number rose to 251,108, or 61,015 more than in the preceding year. But on the other hand the total number of primary operations, 564,975, was not only less than the figure for 1891-92, when it was 611,576, but also less than the total for 1890-91, viz., 588,416. This is stated to have been chiefly due to the unhealthiness of the year, and also partly to the failure of the lymph supply and the carelessness of some of the vaccinators.

There has been a steady increase in the use of animal lymph by the Vaccination Department of this Province. In 1892-93, 93 per cent. of the total operations were performed with this lymph against 86 in 1891-92 and 68 in 1890-91.

YEAR.	Death-rate from small-pox per 1,000 of population.	Number successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.*	YEAR.	Death-rate from small-pox per 1,000 of population.	Number successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.*
1877 . .	0.70	23.70	1885 . .	0.40	29.93
1878 . .	2.30	21.23	1886 . .	0.57	30.52
1879 . .	2.83	17.34	1887 . .	0.87	32.36
1880 . .	0.52	21.41	1888 . .	0.90	40.84
1881 . .	0.38	35.62	1889 . .	0.42	40.13
1882 . .	0.34	25.15	1890 . .	0.47	37.15
1883 . .	0.64	31.08	1891 . .	0.17	33.24
1884 . .	0.87	28.68	1892 . .	0.54	33.25

* The ratios of successful vaccinations refer to official year (April to March).

The table in the margin shows the mortality from small-pox and the ratios of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of population for the past 16 years.

201. As compared with 1891-92, the Provincial Vaccination Staff was less by one man, and the total number of operations fell from 445,720 to 435,410, but the ratio of success in primary cases rose from 96.40 to 96.68, and in revaccinations from 79.57 to 84.27. The decrease in the number vaccinated is said to have been partly due to the introduction of the new system of animal vaccination and partly to remissness on the part of some of the vaccinators. It is, however, satisfactory to observe that of children under one year of age, 248,315 were successfully vaccinated in 1892-93 against 239,951 in 1891-92. On the whole, the proportion of persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population fell from 38.25 to 34.25, but with regard to this it should be remembered that the ratio of 1891-92 was calculated on the census figures of 1881, which are much less than those of 1891. In addition to the numbers vaccinated by the vaccination staff, 18,436

operations were performed by the dispensary establishments against 17,526 in 1891-92; and the percentages of success in these were 92.09 in primary cases and 70.67 in revaccinations against 91.86 and 63.03, respectively, in the previous year.

Considerable progress was made in the introduction of animal vaccination in the Province.

It will be seen from the marginal table that although the small-pox mortality in 1892

YEAR.	Death-rate from small-pox per 1,000 of population,†	Number successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population,†	YEAR.	Death-rate from small-pox per 1,000 of population,†	Number successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population,†
1877 . . .	† 0.37	37.68	1885 . . .	0.38	32.15
1878 . . .	† 2.18	37.41	1886 . . .	0.31	34.32
1879 . . .	3.44	34.89	1887 . . .	0.38	36.49
1880 . . .	0.69	38.45	1888 . . .	1.22	37.51
1881 . . .	0.24	47.64	1889 . . .	1.99	34.87
1882 . . .	0.45	36.48	1890 . . .	0.26	37.94
1883 . . .	0.53	36.37	1891 . . .	0.08	38.25
1884 . . .	0.55	36.01	1892 . . .	0.10	34.25

† The ratios of successful vaccinations refer to official year (April to March).

was slightly greater than in 1891, yet it was much less than in any of the fourteen years preceding 1891.

202. The vaccination establishment of the Province was strengthened by the addition of two vaccinators during the year under report, and the proportion of persons protected rose from 36.0 in 1891-92 to 37.0 in 1892-93. The total number of operations was 145,882 or 17,026 more than in the preceding year, but this excess was to a large extent due to increase in the number of revaccinations during the year. The important events of the year were the transfer of the work of vaccination from the dispensary establishment to the provincial special vaccination establishment, and the introduction of vaccination into Melghat.

The mortality from small-pox was somewhat greater than in the preceding

YEAR.	Death-rate from small-pox per 1,000 of population.	Number successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.*	YEAR.	Death-rate from small-pox per 1,000 of population.	Number successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.*
1877 . . .	2.9	35.6	1885 . . .	0.09	36.2
1878 . . .	2.7	20.8	1886 . . .	0.04	35.6
1879 . . .	0.03	28.30	1887 . . .	0.1	35.2
1880 . . .	0.02	31.70	1888 . . .	0.3	36.6
1881 . . .	0.1	30.8	1889 . . .	0.7	35.40
1882 . . .	0.1	36.1	1890 . . .	0.1	36.8
1883 . . .	1.5	30.33	1891 . . .	0.01	36.0
1884 . . .	0.02	37.0	1892 . . .	0.02	37

* The ratios of successful vaccinations refer to official year (April to March).

year, but it was less as compared with that of any year since 1885, as may be seen from the table given in the margin.

203. The total number of operations performed by the special establishment was 11,851 against 10,430 in 1891-92, and the average number performed by each vaccinator was 1,317 against 1,159 in the previous year. The percentage of success in primary cases was at the rate of 94.25 and in revaccinations at 81.35 against 93.15 and 89.38 respectively in 1891-92.

204. Although the number of vaccinators was less by one than in the preceding year, the total number of operations rose from 129,509 to 156,116 and the average number vaccinated by each vaccinator from 1,962 to 2,402. The percentage of success in primary cases was 86.65 and in revaccinations 47.79 against 85.21 and

Lower Burma.

57.19 respectively in the preceding year. From the figures in the margin it

YEAR.	Death-rate from small-pox per 1,000 of population.	Number successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.*	YEAR.	Death-rate from small-pox per 1,000 of population.	Number successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.*
1877	0.41	6.66	1885	0.58	13.46
1878	0.47	9.25	1886	0.03	14.69
1879	0.74	11.79	1887	0.06	16.70
1880	1.73	11.00	1888	0.16	19.79
1881	0.48	11.	1889	0.77	26.67
1882	0.21	12.50	1890	1.01	24.36
1883	0.19	16.70	1891	0.29	21.42
1884	1.67	19.95	1892	0.32	25.79

* The ratios of successful vaccinations refer to official year (April to March).

year since 1877. There has been a steady falling off in the number of dispensary vaccinations in the past two years, but this is said to be due to the selection of dispensaries as vaccination centres according to the rules framed under the Vaccination Act, and the consequent entry of their vaccination operations in the general returns. In 1892-93 the number of these operations amounted to only 830, with 81.36 per cent. of success in primary cases and 50 per cent. in revaccinations.

205. The total number of operations performed during the year was 77,991

Upper Burma.

or 20,006 more than in 1891-92, and 40,035 more than in 1890-91. This increase was widely distributed: out of the 21 districts in the province in only four were the operations fewer in number than in the preceding year. The percentage of success in primary cases was 86.09 and in revaccinations 73.61 against 85.74 and 70.76 respectively in 1891-92. In addition to the above 2,164 operations were performed by the dispensary officials; in these the ratio of success in primary cases was 81.72, and in revaccinations 86.30. The ratio of persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population was 19.29 against 14.37 in the previous year.

206. Notwithstanding the addition of three Superintendents, one Inspector,

Bombay.

three Assistant Superintendents and seventeen Vaccinators to the Vaccination Establishment of the Presidency, the total number of operations performed during 1892-93 fell to 986,758 from 998,065 in 1891-92. This falling off is said to have been mainly due to the prevalence of fever and cholera and to scarcity. The percentage of success in primary cases was 94.64 against 94.95 in 1891-92, and in revaccinations 58.80 against 62.14. The ratio of persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population also fell from 31.78 in the preceding year to 30.71 in the year under report. These results are hardly satisfactory, especially when the number of small-pox deaths in 1892 amounted to 2,770 against 1,491 in 1891.

YEAR.	Death-rate from small-pox per 1,000 of population.	Number successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.*	YEAR.	Death-rate from small-pox per 1,000 of population.	Number successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.*
1877	1.69	26.58	1885	0.16	32.45
1878	0.28	22.30	1886	0.05	32.30
1879	0.07	23.15	1887	0.23	33.54
1880	0.06	25.25	1888	0.22	34.07
1881	0.03	27.88	1889	0.43	34.34
1882	0.10	30.18	1890	0.17	33.59
1883	0.81	31.01	1891	0.08	31.78
1884	0.88	30.39	1892	0.15	30.71

* The ratios of successful vaccinations refer to official year (April to March).

207. There was an accession of nine Vaccinators and one second class Deputy Inspector to the vaccination staff of the Presidency, and the total number of operations, including

Madras.

The marginal table shows the death-rates from small-pox and the ratios of successful vaccinations from 1877 to 1892.

those performed by dispensary officials, increased by 111,121. The proportion of success in primary cases was 95·2 per cent. against 93·6 in 1891-92, and in revaccinations 78·5 against 76·2. The ratio of persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population was 28·7.

It appears from the marginal table that in this Presidency there has been a

YEAR.	Death-rate from small-pox per 1,000 of population.	Number successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.†	YEAR.	Death-rate from small-pox per 1,000 of population.	Number successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.†
1877 . .	3·02	21·	1885 . .	1·2	22·3
1878 . .	1·9	14·	1886 . .	0·6	21·1
1879 . .	0·6	13·	1887 . .	0·7	22·1
1880 . .	0·5	18·	1888 . .	0·8	24·4
1881 . .	0·5	16·7	1889 . .	1·0	26·1
1882 . .	0·6	19·22	1890 . .	1·0	27·9
1883 . .	0·3	21·9	1891 . .	1·4*	30·2
1884 . .	2·1	23·0	1892 . .	1·3	28·7

* Calculated on the census figures of 1881.

† The ratios of successful vaccinations refer to official year (April to March).

fairly steady increase in the proportion of the people protected by vaccination. The results of the working of the department appear, however, to admit of great improvement, especially in the districts of Tanjore, Godavari, Ganjam, Anantapur, and Vizagapatam.

It is reported that the use of glycerine paste proved more successful than any other kind of preserved animal lymph, but it was inferior to lymph taken direct from the calf.

208. The results of vaccination among the European and native troops are given in statement VII of the appendix to this section.

Vaccination among troops.

From this it will be seen that the number of troops primarily operated on in 1892-93 was greater than in the preceding year, but the number of successful operations was smaller than in 1891-92.

Appendix to Section VII.

STATEMENT NO. I.—*Showing the Strength of the Special Vaccination Establishment in each Province, and the total number of persons vaccinated by them during the year 1892-93.*

PROVINCE.	Population among whom vaccination was carried on (census of 1891).	Average population per square mile.	STAFF.						TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED.			Average number vaccinated by each vaccinator.
			Sanitary Commissioner.	Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.	Superintendent.	Deputy Superintendent.	Native Superintendent.	Average number of vaccinators employed during the season.	Male.	Female.	TOTAL.	
Bengal	70,253,264	404	1	3	4	2	196	2,752	896,184	843,848	1,740,032	632
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	47,146,327	420	1	3	...	7	49	824	567,512	544,605	1,112,117	1,350
Punjab	20,551,982	186	1	1	...	...	35	297	467,808	348,275	816,083	2,748
Central Provinces	12,141,731	124	1	...	19	...	27	249	221,663	213,747	435,410	1,740
Berar	2,897,040	192	1	...	...	...	7	44	89,713	56,169	145,882	3,316
Burma { Lower	4,658,627	53	1	...	19	1	5	65	97,988	58,128	156,116	2,402
{ Upper	3,455,886	28		...	21	...	...	33	40,474	37,517	77,991	2,363
Assam	5,634,258	108	1	...	12	...	16	216	111,997	88,244	200,241	927 (b)
Madras Presidency	35,830,282	261	1	1	...	...	58	824	610,631	515,569	1,126,200	1,348 (c)
Bombay „	29,374,621	149	(d)	5	6	...	55	543	512,415	462,770	977,128	1,794
Coorg	173,055	109	1	...	...	...	1	9	7,534	4,317	11,851	1,317

(a) Civil Surgeons.

(b) In finding the average the total work of Medical Subordinates is excluded.

(c) Including 1,943 secondary vaccinations.

(d) Surgeon to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

STATEMENT NO. II.—*Showing the proportion of successful cases in primary vaccinations and re vaccinations performed by the Special Vaccination Establishment in each Province during the year 1892-93.*

PROVINCE.	PRIMARY VACCINATION.				RE-VACCINATION.		PERCENTAGE OF SUCCESSFUL CASES.	
	TOTAL.	Successful.			TOTAL.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.
		—1.	—6.	Total of all ages.				
Bengal	1,730,474	300,993	1,231,459	1,718,140	9,558	4,986	99'45	53'17
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,087,755	424,016	452,993	945,364	24,362	13,764	92'43	56'50
Punjab	564,975	414,437	116,719	539,272	251,108	144,126	95'45	57'40
Central Provinces	394,194	248,315	110,749	381,093	41,216	34,733	96'68	84'27
Berar	101,774	76,986	18,041	96,306	44,108	10,945	94'7	24'8
Burma { Lower	117,178	26,415	53,608	101,540	38,938	18,609	86'65	47'79
{ Upper	74,217	18,656	33,900	63,897	3,774	2,778	86'09	73'61
Assam	190,117	38,873	110,982	179,712	10,124	8,421	94'53	83'17
Madras Presidency	1,070,559	252,737	552,778	1,019,213	55,641	43,706	95'2	78'5
Bombay „	918,760	656,004	198,939	867,702	58,368	34,311	94'64	58'80
Coorg	10,848	1,006	4,499	10,225	1,003	816	94'25	81'35

Appendix to Section VII—*contd.*

STATEMENT NO. III.—*Showing the cost of the Special Vaccination Establishment in each Province, the cost of each successful case, and the sources from which the expenses were paid during the year 1892-93.*

PROVINCE.	EXPENDITURE.				PAID FROM						Average cost of each successful case.
	Establishment.	Traveling allowances.	Contingencies.	TOTAL.	Imperial Funds.	Provincial Funds.	Local Funds.	Municipalities.	Native States.	Total.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R a. p.
Bengal . . .	1,21,655	34,401	9,543	1,65,601	...	1,32,573	338	22,975	615	1,65,601	0 1 5
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1,42,147	5,999	6,339	1,54,485	...	1,16,306	9,765	20,395	8,019*	1,54,485	0 2 7
Punjab . . .	66,519	5,164	5,033	76,698	...	18,181	41,459	15,998	...	76,698†	0 1 9
Central Provinces .	45,714	4,551	1,894	52,159	...	12,060	34,043	1,812	4,241	52,159	0 2 0
Berar . . .	16,694	95	446	17,235	17,235	...	...	...	...	17,235	0 2 7
Burma . . .	24,906	5,308	839	31,253	...	864	13,618	16,771	...	31,253	0 4 2
Assam . . .	8,394	2,598	979	11,971	1,405	554	4,117	6,253	...	11,971	0 2 10
Madras Presidency	15,071	2,554	66	17,701	...	7,238	8,922	761	780	17,701	0 1 6‡
Bombay . . .	1,62,832	32,758	44,376	2,39,966	1,578	21,760	1,79,896	35,213	1,519	2,39,966	0 3 8§
Coorg . . .	2,64,610	27,750	28,243	3,20,603	...	1,10,687	95,587	33,619	79,395	3,20,603	0 5 8
Coorg . . .	1,854	223	610	2,687	...	2,091	...	596	...	2,687	0 3 10

* The amount is noted to have been received from "other sources."

† Including Rs. 1,060 from Cantonment Funds.

‡ Including Rs. 1,315 from Cantonment Funds.

§ Inclusive of the pay and allowances of the Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.

¶ The details fall short of the totals by Rs. 10,000.

STATEMENT NO. IV.—*Showing the Vaccinations performed by the Dispensary Establishment in each Province during the year 1892-93.*

PROVINCE.	Number of vaccina- tors attached to dispensaries.	Total number of persons vaccinated.	Average number vaccinated by each vaccinator.	PRIMARY VACCINATION.				RE-VACCINATION.		PERCENTAGE OF SUCCESSFUL CASES.	
				TOTAL.	Successful.			TOTAL.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.
					—1.	—6.	Total of all ages.				
Bengal . . .	293	96,379	329	90,325	18,591	57,411	86,659	6,034	2,474	96'92	41'54
North-Western Pro- vinces and Oudh*
Punjab	2,039	...	1,484	1,139	204	1,343	555	184	90'50	33'15
Central Provinces	18,435	...	16,697	11,317	3,800	15,376	1,739	1,229	92'09	70'67
Berar †
Burma . { Lower	830	...	810	105	346	659	20	10	81'36	50'00
{ Upper	2,164	...	2,047	328	681	1,736	117	64	84'81	54'70
Assam	14,161	...	13,438	3,042	3,831	10,982	723	624	81'72	86'30
Madras Presidency	...	38,341	...	35,958	6,722	16,442	30,292	2,383	1,496	84'2	62'8
Bombay „	3,860‡	277	3,308	2,000	594	2,976	552	323	90'02	58'51
Coorg	550	92	379	20	46	266	171	130	70'18	76'02

* No dispensary vaccination.

† Dispensary vaccination transferred to special establishment since July 1892.

‡ Including two secondary vaccinations.

N.B.—In all the Provinces against which the number of vaccinators is not shown, the operations were performed by Medical subordinates attached to dispensaries.

Appendix to Section VII—*contd.*STATEMENT NO. V.—*Showing the total Vaccinations performed by the Special Vaccination and Dispensary Establishments combined in each Province during the year 1892-93.*

PROVINCE.	TOTAL NUMBER SUCCESSFULLY VACCINATED.			Ratio of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of population.*	AVERAGE ANNUAL SUCCESSFUL VACCINATIONS DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.		AVERAGE ANNUAL DEATHS FROM SMALL-POX DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.	
	By Vaccine Department.	By Dispensaries.	TOTAL.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
Bengal	1,723,126	89,133	1,812,257	24.52	1,659,032	23.72	10,275	14
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	959,128	†	959,128	20.34	803,620	17.05	32,697	69
Punjab	683,398	1,527	684,925	33.25	703,750	34.24	10,398	0.51
Central Provinces	415,826	16,605	432,431	34.25	406,090	33.45	6,812	0.72
Berar	107,251	‡	107,251	37	96,729	33.4	597	20
Burma { Lower	120,149	669	120,818	25.79	89,214	21.79	1,726	46
{ Upper	66,675	1,800	68,475	19.29	...	...	...	...
Assam	188,133	11,606	199,739	31.51	124,564	23.01	1,827	37
Madras Presidency	1,062,919	31,788	1,094,707	28.7	802,614	22.1	30,709	0.9
Bombay „	902,013	3,299	905,312	30.71	877,851	29.88	3,667	0.12
Coorg	11,041	396	11,437	63.80	8,055	46.54	251	1.44

* Calculated on the work done by special establishment only.

† No dispensary vaccination.

‡ Dispensary vaccination transferred to special establishment since July 1892.

STATEMENT NO. VI.—*Showing the Operations performed by the Special Vaccination and Dispensary Establishments combined, with the estimated Births in each Province during the year 1892-93.*

PROVINCE.	Annual births estimated at 40 per 1,000 of population.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN SUCCESSFULLY VACCINATED UNDER ONE YEAR.			Percentage of annual estimated births successfully vaccinated.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN SUCCESSFULLY VACCINATED FROM ABOVE ONE AND UNDER SIX YEARS.		
		By Vaccine Department.	By Dispensaries.	TOTAL.		By Vaccine Department.	By Dispensaries.	TOTAL.
Bengal	2,810,131	301,125	18,591	319,716	11.4	1,232,134	57,578	1,289,712
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,885,853	424,016	*	424,016	22.5	452,993	*	452,993
Punjab	822,159	414,437	1,139	415,576	50.5	116,719	204	116,923
Central Provinces	485,669	248,315	11,317	259,632	53.5	110,749	3,800	114,549
Berar	115,882	76,986	†	76,986	66.4	18,041	†	18,041
Burma { Lower	186,345	26,415	106	26,521	14.2	53,608	346	53,954
{ Upper	138,235	18,656	328	18,984	13.7	33,900	681	34,581
Assam	225,370	38,878	3,042	41,920	18.6	110,982	3,831	114,813
Madras Presidency	1,433,211	252,737	6,722	259,459	18.1	552,778	16,442	569,220
Bombay „	1,174,995	656,004	2,000	658,004	56.0	198,939	594	199,533
Coorg	6,922	1,006	20	1,026	14.8	4,499	46	4,545

* No dispensary vaccination.

† Dispensary vaccination transferred to special establishment since July 1892.

Appendix to Section VII—concl.

STATEMENT No. VII.—Comparative Statement showing the number of persons primarily vaccinated, and the number of those who were successfully vaccinated in Her Majesty's European and Native Troops in the Bengal Command in each of the undermentioned official years.

ESTABLISHMENT.	PERSONS PRIMARILY VACCINATED.																																							
	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.																
European Army.	1,720,122	1,310	987,121	1,033,123	973	944	826	1,272	1,043	1,046	924	633	572	742	601	1,131	840	1,076	839	965	790	849	636	936	721	832	700	799	612	875	698	956	755	678	(*)	575	663	655	772	567
	+	+	+	+	+	2,520	2,104	3,285	2,746	1,837	1,674	+	+	1,552	1,155	1,728	1,294	3,457	2,400	3,043	2,167	2,358	1,579	3,644	1	2,015	3,110	5,705	11,633	8,566	7,779*	6,029	7,674**	6,001	7,477	5,606	7,400	5,801	7,595	5,642
Native Army*	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	

(a) Excluding the figures of the Station Hospital, Meerut, the return of which has not been received.
 * The statistics of Native Army include the non-commissioned officers and men of the Regular Native Army, the Punjab Frontier Force, and the Central India Force for the years 1880-81 to 1884-85.
 † Statistics not available.
 ‡ Several of the regiments that were serving in Afghanistan during 1880-81 omitted to furnish the return.
 § The 23rd and 32nd Pioneers have not furnished the return, their head-quarters being in Southern Afghanistan.
 ¶ Excluding figures of the 26th and 27th Bengal Infantry, the returns of which had not been received. The figures formerly given were erroneously compiled.
 ** Excluding the figures of the 13th, 17th, 32nd, 42nd Bengal Infantry, and 2-1 Gurkha Regiment, the returns of which have not been received.
 *** Excluding the figures of the head-quarters, 42nd Bengal Infantry, the return of which has not been received.

SECTION VIII. SANITARY WORKS—MILITARY.

209. The total outlay on Military Works executed during 1892-93 amounted to Rs 90,88,203, or Rs 7,43,949 less than in the preceding year. The details of the various works on which the above amount was spent are not yet available.

210. The works executed for the health and comfort of troops during 1891-92 were as follows:—

ACCOMMODATION FOR BRITISH TROOPS.

Fort William.—Improvements to the married men's quarters, in progress from the previous year, were completed.

Jubbulpore.—The additional buildings for the British Infantry were two-thirds completed.

Jhansi.—The accommodation for two batteries of Royal Artillery was practically completed, with the exception of the Institute and the Heavy Battery gun-shed, which will be finished next year.

Connected with the project for British Infantry additional accommodation in the fort, two staff sergeants' quarters were put in hand.

Naini Tal.—Alterations of certain buildings, necessitated by the land-slip of 1880, were completed.

Chakrata.—At Kailana the huts for single men were completed.

Ranikhet.—At Kumpur the single men's huts have also been completed, and the auxiliary and subsidiary buildings were put in hand.

Rawalpindi.—At West Ridge schools for the two battalions of British Infantry and a garrison prayer-room were built.

Murree Hills.—At Kuldannah, excepting three huts, the barracks for single men have been completed.

At Gharial, buildings for five companies of British Infantry have been completed.

At Thoba, sergeants' quarters were added to the single men's barracks, and the foundations for a new hut for single men were laid and materials collected.

Peshawar.—Relating to the restoration scheme, two barracks in the left British Infantry lines were renewed, and the demolition of three barracks was carried out in the right British Infantry lines.

Nowshera.—Urinals were built for the British Infantry.

Quetta.—A forge and shoeing shed for the Mountain Battery of Royal Artillery was constructed, and improvements made to the cook-houses of the Royal Artillery and British Infantry.

Warren and Benham's cooking apparatus for experimental use was provided in some of the barracks.

Colaba.—Two barracks to contain 100 men each and a double-storied barrack for 20 families, commenced in the previous year, were completed.

Kirkee.—The magazine for the Royal Artillery was completed.

Deolali.—Cells for the garrison were completed.

Poonamallee.—The double-storied barrack for 4 sergeants and 200 men, in progress from last year, has been three-fourths completed.

Wellington.—Six huts to accommodate 6 sergeants and 144 men were completed.

Mandalay.—The construction of permanent lines for a Garrison Battery of Artillery has been held in abeyance in consequence of the decision of Government to withdraw the battery to India, and, pending orders as to the retention of a British Mountain Battery, the project for the alteration of the Native Mountain Battery barracks to adapt them for the British Battery was also held in abeyance. The quarters for married men and for staff sergeants in the Mountain Battery lines, which were in progress from the previous year, were, however, carried to completion, and two barracks for single men were provided with ceilings.

In the British Infantry lines the armourer's shop was rebuilt, day rooms were provided to the married men's quarters, and a plunge-bath was two-thirds completed.

Quarters for two British non-commissioned officers of the Sappers and Miners were completed.

ACCOMMODATION FOR NATIVE TROOPS.

Calcutta.—Buildings for a troop of Native Cavalry were commenced and completed.

Barrackpore.—Barracks were constructed during the year for the left wing of the Native Infantry.

Dehra.—The harness room for a Native Mountain Battery was taken in hand and completed.

Kalabagh.—Huts for native drivers of the Mountain Battery were completed.

In the Khojak, barracks were completed for four companies of Native Infantry at Chaman and for one company each at Shellabagh and Spinwana.

At Drug and Mogalkot small defensible posts were built for the Native troops.

Poona.—Iron latrines for three regiments of Native Infantry, put in hand the previous year, were completed.

Aden.—In the Native Infantry lines at the Crater, four blocks of quarters for native officers and several auxiliary buildings were completed; also ten huts to hold 40 men each were constructed and almost completed.

Mandalay.—Quarters for two native officers of the Madras Sappers and Miners were completed.

OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

Ranikhet.—At the Kumpur standing camp, quarters for 2 Majors, 4 Captains and 8 Subalterns were commenced, as also the necessary servants' houses.

Rawalpindi.—At West Ridge, of the three mess-houses with subsidiary buildings for the officers of the four Mountain Batteries and two battalions of British Infantry, two were completed.

Kuldannah.—The new mess-house with out-offices was practically completed.

Wellington.—The British Infantry officers' mess-house was completed.

Fort Sandeman.—Quarters for four married officers were nearly completed.

Quetta.—Three blocks of four-unit quarters for officers were constructed and completed.

Mandalay.—Quarters for two officers of the Burma Sappers and Miners and the bricking in of the basements of officers' quarters were completed.

HOSPITALS.

Buxa.—A new hospital was constructed for the Native Infantry.

Jhansi.—The combined Native Infantry hospital was completed.

Ranikhet.—At Kumpur a new block for 50 beds, with necessary out-houses, was completed, and a second block was commenced.

Dehra.—Hospital accommodation for the new Native Mountain Battery was completed.

Mian Mir.—The station hospital guard-room was converted into a ward for sick officers.

Campbellpore.—A hospital was built for the women of the Field Battery.

Peshawar.—Minor improvements to the station hospital were carried out.

Cherat.—Sites were prepared for the new hospital buildings.

Quetta.—A women's hospital was commenced and completed. A new purveyor's store-room was built, and an old one improved.

Karachi.—The addition of a second storey to the existing station hospital was completed, and quarters were built for the army hospital corps followers.

INSTITUTES.

Fort William.—The garrison theatre was improved.

Jhansi.—An institute for two batteries of Royal Artillery was put in hand.

Bareilly.—Improvements to the British Infantry institute were nearly completed.

Meerut.—An institute for Royal Artillery in the Rocket troop lines was provided by remodelling and re-roofing existing buildings.

Chowbutia.—The necessary alterations to two barracks to provide for an institute were carried out, and new out-houses constructed.

Sabathu.—An institute was built during the year for the British Infantry.

Mian Mir.—The British Infantry institute was completed.

Kuldannah.—The institute was practically completed.

Gharial.—An institute was commenced.

GENERAL CANTONMENT WORKS.

Allahabad.—The cantonment water-works were completed.

Rawalpindi.—The water-supply by gravitation to the Sudder Bazar was completed.

The cantonment portion of the water-works was well in progress, and about two-thirds completed.

Murree Hills.—The excavation of the water-supply pipe line to Murree and the adjacent hutted camps was completed.

Dehra.—The extension of the water-supply to the lines of the 2-2nd Battalion of Gurkhas was finished.

Sitapore.—A filter tank was provided in the British Infantry lines.

Umballa.—The water-supply of the Sudder Bazar was improved.

Rindli.—The water-supply at the rest-camp was improved.

Karachi.—The water-supply at the rest-camp was improved.

Aden.—A new line of piping is being laid for the conveyance of condensed water to the new Native Infantry lines.

Lebong.—A recreation ground for the use of the troops was resumed by payment of compensation to the civil authorities.

Mandalay.—The Burma Sappers Miners' lines were drained and levelled, and the concreting of the bottom of the main drains in the British Infantry lines was nearly completed.

Parade grounds were levelled, roads opened, and rifle ranges were improved at several stations.

211. The following is an abstract of the Annual Sanitary Reports received from the different cantonments in the Bengal Presidency for 1892:—

Summary of Cantonment Sanitary Reports.

Summary of the Annual Sanitary Reports on the Cantonments in the Bengal Presidency for 1892.

STATION.	ADMISSIONS PER 1,000.		DEATHS PER 1,000.		Diseases prevailing, sanitary defects, suggestions, improvements, etc.
	European Troops.	Native Troops.	European Troops.	Native Troops.	
Fort William . . .	1272.0	1061.5	7.11	...	Venereal diseases prevalent among European troops and malarial fever and dysentery among Native troops. Vaccination was carried on with lanoline vaccine paste, and the results were satisfactory. Bomb-proof Infantry barracks overcrowded. Followers' hospital enlarged and repaired. Suggestions were made to carry out the improvement of the Ravelin quarters and to increase the roof ventilation of the bomb-proof infantry barracks.
Alipore . . .	...		...	11.75	
Dum-Dum . . .	1864.8	469.9	14.89	...	Malarial fever and dysentery prevalent. Eighty-one persons were successfully vaccinated out of 85 operations. Surface drainage defective during the rains. Hydrants supplying the filtered water of the Calcutta Municipality introduced into the lines during the year. Recommended that surface drains should be improved and that the water-supply of the Municipality should be laid on to the hospital for Native troops and to the Cavalry lines. Venereal diseases, ague and enteric fever prevalent. Vaccination with calf lymph and arm-to-arm vaccination were carried out and the results were generally satisfactory. Drainage of the cantonment defective, the fall being insufficient. There are a number of jheels and marshes in the vicinity of the cantonment, and the site of the cantonment is unhealthy. Water-supply inferior in quality, being derived entirely from tanks excavated in an alluvial soil and subject to contamination from many sources. Mutton and beef as a rule too thin, poor and under-fed, to afford substantial nourishment to the young and growing soldiers. Measures were being taken for extending the Calcutta filtered water-supply to Dum-Dum by laying pipes from Talla pumping station. Improvements to the drainage of cantonments were under consideration. It was suggested that the limits of the cantonments might be advantageously extended by pushing the southern boundary about 200 yards further south, so as to remove to a greater distance from the barracks several very insanitary "bustees." Slaughter-house and urinals are offensive for want of careful supervision. The "bustees" to the north of the hospital for British troops and to the south of workshops in the British Infantry lines most objectionable. The ground where the night-soil is trenched should be cultivated.

Summary of the Annual Sanitary Reports on the Cantonments in the Bengal Presidency for 1892—continued.

STATION.	ADMISSIONS PER 1,000.		DEATHS PER 1,000.		Diseases prevailing, sanitary defects, suggestions, improvements, etc.
	European Troops.	Native Troops.	European Troops.	Native Troops.	
Barrackpore . . .	2070.0	1584.9	17.49	11.75	Malarial fever prevalent from July to November. Vaccination was originally carried on from tubes, but subsequently from arm to arm: 163 persons were successfully vaccinated out of 167 operations. The liquid sewage should be disposed of at a greater distance from the Native Infantry lines. The urinals were being improved.
Silchar	2450.7	...	27.62	Dysentery, diarrhoea, ague, malarial diseases and intestinal worms prevalent. Vaccination was not carried out during 1892. The land outside cantonments used for burying night-soil was not cultivated. The bungalows occupied by British officers are in the most swampy and unhealthy position by the river bank. The drainage from the town escapes from the open drain with every heavy rainfall into the swamp around the barracks and intermittently contaminates it. Water-supply at cholera camps very indifferent. Atta, mutton and vegetables dear, and milk often indifferent and scarce, and, especially in the rains, often of inferior quality. A new latrine constructed. Recommendations were made for efficient drainage of the cantonments and the diversion of the town drainage; for additions to the cantonment in order to bring under it efficient sanitary control of the village of Edgargunge; and for erection of another urinal.
Shillong	1495.4	...	13.25	An epidemic of mumps from 17th May to 27th August, and an epidemic of influenza from 1st March to 1st April 1892. Out of 240 persons vaccinated with calf lymph, 226 cases were successful.
Dibrugarh	1725.4	...	2.99	Ague prevalent during the whole year, but more especially during October and November. Vaccination was carried out among the troops with satisfactory results. The land used for burying night-soil is not cultivated. No proper urinals. Drains are <i>kutchas</i> . A tract of land behind married lines is converted into a marsh during the rains. Slight overcrowding existed in single lines. <i>Pucca</i> drains should be made in the elephant lines. The old barracks pulled down and new ones built of the same type.
Kohima	1920.1	...	27.55	Influenza prevalent in August, and fever and ague during the rains. Over 50 recruits were successfully vaccinated with bovine lymph preserved in lanoline. Water-supply liable to become deficient in February and March, owing to excessive absorption and absence of rainfall. Staff of sweepers insufficient. Prices of food very high and quality of 'bazar' articles often unsatisfactory. Filter beds removed, cleaned and exposed to the sun and fresh gravel supplied. An incinerator built and arrangements made for burning all night-soil and refuse from the lines. Recommended that houses for the storage of litter for fuel should be built.
Buxa	1349.7	...	3.07	Malarial fever, ague, bronchitis, diarrhoea, pleurisy, rheumatism and dysentery prevalent. Vaccination was carried out with lanoline lymph. Bamboo and grass houses for Native officers unsuitable for the climate. Latrines and urinals require impermeable flooring to prevent soakage. Prices of food very high and supply of vegetables, meat, poultry and milk very scanty.
Cuttack	983.3	...	...	Vaccination, arm-to-arm, and with lanoline paste was carried on during the year: 245 operations successful out of 290. Some of the drains are simply trenches. A ditch exists round the fort. Recommended that all the trench drains in the cantonments, especially where the troops are quartered, should be made 'pucca' with proper slope. Price of rice very high.
Dorunda	313.1	...	4.50	Arm-to-arm vaccination was carried on. Out of 103 persons vaccinated, 94 were successful cases. Water-supply deficient in May and June. Native lines overcrowded. Recommended that the latrines should, as far as possible, be placed on arable land.

Summary of the Annual Sanitary Reports on the Cantonments in the Bengal Presidency for 1892—continued.

STATION.	ADMISSIONS PER 1,000.		DEATHS PER 1,000.		Diseases prevailing, sanitary defects, suggestions, improvements, etc.
	European Troops.	Native Troops.	European Troops.	Native Troops.	
Dinapore . . .	1918.1	675.8	15.74	11.42	Ague prevalent from January to September. Arm-to-arm vaccination was successfully carried on. Out of 539 operations, 476 proved successful. Water of some of the wells brackish.
Darjeeling . . .	1013.0	1103.7	15.62	14.81	Veneral diseases of a bad type prevalent throughout the year, and mild influenza, especially amongst native establishment, during first quarter of the year. Vaccination was carried out during the year. Only 67 cases proved successful out of 185 persons vaccinated and re-vaccinated. Method of disposal of sewage in cantonments objectionable. Schemes for its more efficient removal, such as by wire tramway, etc., were under consideration.
Benares . . .	1994.5	946.1	21.86	11.83	Simple continued fever and ague prevalent during September and October, and venereal diseases more or less throughout the year. Of 650 persons vaccinated, 562 proved successful cases. Prices of food high owing to bad seasons. Conservancy arrangements of the cantonment considerably improved. The Native Infantry lines very bad.
Fyzabad . . .	1563.3	827.3	11.63	8.80	Ague, venereal diseases and enteric fever prevalent among European troops. Out of 1,012 persons vaccinated, 826 cases were successful. Price of food high.
Lucknow . . .	1475.2	677.6	17.82	66.5	Veneral and malarial diseases and enteric fever prevalent. Arm-to-arm vaccination was carried on during the year. Out of 632 operations, 550 were successful. A well was filled in and a new one made instead. Thirty-six compartments of iron latrines of the movable type were erected in supersession of the old pattern fixed masonry latrine.
Sitapur . . .	1129.5	...	15.91	...	Veneral diseases prevalent throughout the year. Of 34 persons vaccinated (arm-to-arm), 20 were successful. A new system of conservancy was being adopted instead of the movable trench system and fixed latrines at present in use.
Fatehgarh . . .	1349.8	863.3	13.45	...	Syphilitic and febrile diseases and enteric fever prevalent. Vaccination was carried on from tubes and from arm to arm. Out of 70 operations, 50 proved successful. Five new latrines behind the Regimental Bazar erected and an extra staff of sweepers entertained. Representations were made showing the necessity for a good <i>pucca</i> drain to carry the flush and the house water to a distance from the inhabited houses, and for a square brick-lined receptacle in a suitable place for dry rubbish.
Cawnpore . . .	1847.2	849.0	26.23	12.50	Ague prevalent during September and October and part of November. Arm-to-arm vaccination was carried on with good results. Of 1,058 operations, 881 cases proved successful. Drainage defective in some of the <i>mohallas</i> . Water from some of the wells suspicious and unfit for use. All <i>mohallas</i> overcrowded. The open space for latrines insufficient. Latrine accommodation for Native troops increased by 50 seats of the Allahabad movable iron pattern and four Crowley carts with necessary bullocks purchased. The demolition of the insanitary <i>mohallas</i> and worst parts of the bazar was under consideration.
Allahabad . . .	*1695.2	991.7	*13.54	4.95	Veneral disease, ague, enteric fever, simple continued fever, bronchitis and boils prevalent among European troops and ague and cholera among Native troops. Vaccination was carried out with vaccine lymph and arm to arm. Of 69 operations, 65 cases proved successful. Ventilation of the family quarters in the North and South Ellenborough Barracks in the fort, bad. Overcrowding lasted throughout the year in the Native Infantry lines. Waterworks extended to the Royal Artillery Bazar and Dairy Farm. One hundred and twenty-five compartments of the Allahabad pattern iron latrines with seats, buckets, etc., have been purchased. Suggested that the ventilators for

* Excluding Fort Allahabad.

Summary of the Annual Sanitary Reports on the Cantonments in the Bengal Presidency for 1892—continued.

STATION.	ADMISSIONS PER 1,000.		DEATHS PER 1,000.		Diseases prevailing, sanitary defects, suggestions, improvements, etc.
	European Troops.	Native Troops.	European Troops.	Native Troops.	
Allahabad— <i>contd.</i>					the married quarters of the North and South Ellenborough Barracks in the fort should be reconstructed. Defects in the main drainage in front of the 2nd Bengal Lancers lines, noted in the last year's report, have not yet been remedied.
Shahjahanpur . . .	1688.3	...	11.21	...	Veneral diseases prevalent throughout the year. Vaccination was carried on with satisfactory results.
Almorah . . .	...	958.4	...	42.37	Malarial fevers prevalent. Arm-to-arm vaccination was carried out with excellent results. No land within cantonments used for trench latrines. Prices of rations for Native troops, high.
Chakrata . . .	949.6	...	18.13	...	Enteric fever prevalent. Vaccination was carried on with lymph preserved in tubes and also from arm-to-arm, and the results were satisfactory. Water-supply of Kailana suspicious and liable to contamination. Barracks overcrowded. Conservancy arrangements improved. Four followers' latrines and servants' latrines attached to officers' quarters, objectionable, and their alteration recommended. Proposals were made to introduce the incineration of night-soil, etc.; to increase the appliances for purposes of ablution at latrines and to add to the number of urinals in <i>bazars</i> and lines.
Lansdowne . . .	...	1250.0	...	14.49	Vaccination was successfully carried out from vaccine capillary tubes and continued from arm to arm. Prices of rations high. Grave sanitary defects exist in Kotdwara Mundi, through which all travellers and supplies for Lansdowne must pass.
Dehra Dun . . .	...	1151.8	...	19.52	Cholera prevalent. Vaccination from points carried out during the year; 140 cases proved successful out of 295 persons vaccinated. The Nalota water-supply extended from the 2-2nd Gurkha to the 1-2nd Gurkha lines, and a reservoir constructed in a fairly convenient position to the Mountain Battery lines, to which the same supply is conveyed in iron pipes. Sanction was accorded and the work was in hand for the construction of a reservoir in the hospital precincts, in order to obviate the patients and hospital establishment taking their water from the open channel which is fed by the notoriously polluted Tons stream.
Landour . . .	918.2	...	18.87	...	Vaccination, arm-to-arm, and with tubes of fresh lymph, was carried out, and the results were satisfactory.
Roorkee . . .	908.9	476.9	17.72	1.45	Malarial fevers prevalent during August, September and October. Vaccination was carried on from tubes. Out of 200 persons vaccinated, 173 operations were successful. Cantonment, on the south side, extended up to the railway line.
Meerut . . .	1912.4	920.4	19.66	13.40	Influenza, malarial fever, ague, venereal diseases and boils prevalent. Compulsory arm-to-arm vaccination was in force. Of 1,902 persons vaccinated, 1,613 cases successful. The bungalows in the British Cavalry and Infantry lines are too crowded and a scheme for pulling down a certain number was under consideration. Erection of a furnace to burn all solid and fluid excreta of persons living at the east end of cantonment was being arranged. Abolition of separate servants' latrines for each of the small compounds and substitution of general movable latrines for servants, use on the edges of cantonments, recommended.
Bareilly . . .	1287.5	619.1	28.39	5.71	Fever prevalent among the native population. Six hundred and twenty-one persons were successfully vaccinated out of 751 operations among native population. Prices of rations slightly high. Twelve filth and one rubbish carts purchased. Iron latrines and an incinerator for the destruction of filth erected. The <i>gomalas'</i> houses at the Khalasi lines sold, the site cleared and the debris thrown into the tank adjoining. The new cantonment hospital was under construction. Suggestions were made to fill up a filthy

Summary of the Annual Sanitary Reports on the Cantonments in the Bengal Presidency for 1892—continued.

STATION.	ADMISSIONS PER 1,000.		DEATHS PER 1,000.		Diseases prevailing, sanitary defects, suggestions, improvements, etc.
	European Troops.	Native Troops.	European Troops.	Native Troops.	
Bareilly— <i>contd.</i>					
Moradabad . . .	1294.1	...	70.59	...	tank near the village Chunata in cantonments and to complete the filling up of the tank at the Khalasi lines.
Naini Tal . . .	1175.5	...	21.28	...	None.
Ranikhet . . .	1313.0	...	12.21	...	Cholera and enteric fever prevalent. Arm-to-arm vaccination was carried out with satisfactory results. Water-supply liable to pollution by surface drainage and contamination from the big <i>bazar</i> . It was suggested that water should be obtained from the Municipal water pipes.
Delhi . . .	2524.8	1842.9	36.30	19.63	Veneral diseases prevalent amongst European troops, and ague and diseases of the eye amongst natives in the ' <i>bazar</i> .' Arm-to-arm vaccination was carried on, and 659 persons were successfully vaccinated out of 817 operations. Some of the main drains in the <i>Sudder Bazar</i> require to be extended further down the hill side. Some of the old <i>pucca</i> latrines in the <i>Sudder Bazar</i> require to be removed and new latrines made on other ground. Meat ration rather poor. Some further improvements carried out to the <i>Sudder Bazar</i> drainage, a reservoir made at the Jogi Dwara spring, the road through the cantonment garden metalled and two iron tanks placed at No. 1 Abkari spring. The introduction of an improved system of conservancy was under consideration.
Muttra . . .	1380.6	...	16.19	...	Cholera and malarial fevers prevalent. Vaccination was carried on with lymph taken from buffalo calves, and the results were most satisfactory. During and after the rains the land near the river was in a marshy state.
Agra . . .	1881.4	775.7	19.76	4.82	Malarial fevers prevalent during August, September and October. Vaccination from points was successfully carried out during the year. Surface drainage bad. Barrack accommodation not good, except in the four new barracks: the others being very old and dilapidated. The four rooms built on end to the prevailing wind very hot and defective in ventilation. The non-commissioned officers' quarters scarcely habitable. Two absorption pits relaid and trees planted. Two more large filter tanks erected in barracks. No. 2 Hospital building remodelled. Suggested that the old barrack rooms should be condemned as unfit for habitation for British troops, and that <i>jhamps</i> should be provided in the present main guard-room. Recommended that the <i>ghurra</i> filters in stables should be abolished and pure filtered drinking water supplied.
Jhansi . . .	1941.7	1517.7	34.97	4.42	Influenza and fevers prevalent among European troops, and malarial fevers amongst Native troops. Vaccination was carried on from tubes, points and arm-to-arm with satisfactory results. Out of 1,780 operations, 1,530 proved successful. There is an objectionable large tank near No. 2 Native Infantry Hospital. The site of the latrine of <i>zyces</i> lines, 9th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, unsuitable, and recommendation was made to remove these lines to a more suitable position. The improvements in the main drainage from the British Infantry lines completed, and a chain pump placed at the end of the drain in cantonment limits to facilitate the removal of the drainage. Horbury's patent latrines have been still further introduced into cantonments, and the old brick permanent latrines were being demolished. Royal Artillery <i>zyce</i> lines supplied with the Horbury patent latrines. The extension of the Jumna water-supply through the water-works to cantonments was under consideration.
					Enteric fever prevalent among British troops, and malarial fever among both European and Native troops. Vaccination was performed from fresh humanised lymph, and the results were very satisfactory. Out of 254 persons vaccinated, 226 operations proved successful. There is an objectionable large tank below the fort. The hospital of British troops and the

Summary of the Annual Sanitary Reports on the Cantonments in the Bengal Presidency for 1892—continued.

STATION.	ADMISSIONS PER 1,000.		DEATHS PER 1,000.		Diseases prevailing, sanitary defects, sugges- tions, improvements, etc.
	European Troops.	Native Troops.	European Troops.	Native Troops.	
Jhansi— <i>contd.</i>					
Nowgong . . .	2532.1	1322.0	4.43	.87	Native Infantry lines were overcrowded. The building of a new station hospital sanctioned and the site selected. Extension of Native Infantry lines and removal of kitchens recommended. Improvement in the water-supply was under consideration.
Sipri . . .	1490.0	...	10.00	...	Enteric and malarial fevers prevalent. Vaccination was carried on from arm-to-arm and by means of tubes of humanised lymph. Of 270 operations which were performed among European troops, and 469 in the <i>Sudder Bazar</i> , 157 and 429 cases, respectively, proved successful. Malarial fevers of a mild type prevalent all the year round. Out of 55 operations from stored lymph and by means of arm-to-arm vaccination, 39 persons were successfully vaccinated. Drainage in the south and west of the barracks defective after heavy rains. Public latrines reconstructed. New filth and rubbish carts supplied for conservancy purposes. The <i>nala</i> in Sipri cantonment cleaned and widened.
Saugor . . .	1582.9	913.4	5.52	8.83	Malarial fevers and venereal diseases prevalent. Vaccination was carried on with English lymph, buffalo lymph and from arm to arm. Out of 726 operations, 680 persons were successfully vaccinated. Water in the wells of the Native Cavalry and Infantry somewhat deficient in hot weather.
Jubbulpore . . .	1504.0	957.9	8.06	8.09	Vaccination was performed with animal lymph and from arm to arm. Of 535 persons vaccinated, 462 cases were successful. Sub-soil water is at a very high level during and immediately after the rains. Well water used by officers, etc., in cantonments liable to contamination. Water-supply should be laid on throughout the cantonment, and not only to the barracks and <i>basars</i> . Station hospital overcrowded. The means for the thorough removal of soil and waste water insufficient. A scheme for the removal of soiled water to some distance from cantonments by means of sub-surface pipes was under consideration.
Pachmarhi . . .	1187.5	...	80.36	...	Enteric fever and malarial fevers prevalent. Of 32 children vaccinated, 30 cases proved successful. The low-lying land near the <i>Sudder Bazar</i> is under water during the rains. The drinking water contains a large excess of organic matter, probably of vegetable origin, during the rains. Meat ration often very poor, and during the rains, potatoes bad.
Udaolia . . .	1329.0	738.2	13.53	14.21	Enteric fever, malarial fevers and venereal diseases prevalent. Drainage of the <i>Sudder Bazar</i> defective. In the <i>Sudder Bazar</i> three additional reservoirs and a small one for sweepers built, and an estimate for constructing two more was in course of preparation. Work for preventing leakage in the aqueducts throughout the station was in progress. The improvement of the drainage of the <i>Sudder Bazar</i> and the pumping of additional water from wells in the Tangree near Beebyal were being considered.
Jullundur . . .	1197.2	1009.4	4.62	4.42	Enteric fever prevalent. Out of 427 operations, 336 persons were successfully vaccinated. Estimates were submitted for providing a <i>pucca</i> drain on the north face of the cavalry lines and for filling up the tank on the south-east of the station hospital to the level of the west main drain. Detailed projects for a pipe water-supply from wells in the Bayna river submitted. Accommodation in the British Infantry lines insufficient. The old Native Infantry lines were dismantled and an entirely new raised well-ventilated set of lines constructed for the entire regiment. The Native Cavalry hospital provided with a cook-house. Market prices of ration little higher in June and July. A new site selected for burying the cantonment filth.
Ferozepore . . .	1971.9	1591.5	42.62	16.57	Cholera and ague prevalent. Vaccination, arm-to-arm, and by means of preserved lymph, was carried out and the results were satisfactory.

Summary of the Annual Sanitary Reports on the Cantonments in the Bengal Presidency for 1892—continued.

STATION.	ADMISSIONS PER 1,000.		DEATHS PER 1,000.		Diseases prevailing, sanitary defects, suggestions, improvements, etc.
	European Troops.	Native Troops.	European Troops.	Native Troops.	
Ferozepore— <i>contd.</i>					
Kasauli . . .	1301.5	...	40.00	...	Iron movable latrines introduced during the year. The Native regiments still use the trench system, which is not satisfactory for use within cantonments. Iron filth and rubbish carts purchased, and night-soil now buried further from the cantonment.
Dagshai . . .	1062.7	...	20.05	...	Erysipelas prevalent from 9th April to 19th May. Vaccination was carried on from tubes and from arm to arm with successful results. Water-supply improved. Disposal of filth by a system of incineration was under consideration.
Solon . . .	921.7	...	9.22	...	Fevers, especially enteric fever, very prevalent. Out of 27 operations, 10 persons were successfully vaccinated. The drains from the wash-houses should be carried down the <i>khand</i> as offensive smells come from them in the hot weather. The meat ration poor in hot weather. The floor of slaughter-house in <i>bazar</i> relaid in concrete. Re-introduction of a system of incineration of night-soil was under consideration.
Subatha . . .	1119.6	...	23.92	...	Venereal diseases prevalent. Vaccination was successfully carried on during the year. One movable latrine erected. It was under consideration to bring the water in pipes into the station.
Jutogh . . .	1027.8	515.8	15.87	7.02	Enteric fever prevalent during June, July, August and September. Eighty-eight persons were vaccinated, of whom 79 were proved successful. Drainage of the <i>bazar</i> bad; dirty water stands about in pools and contaminates the ground by soakage. Water-supply limited in quantity. Recommended that the drains in the <i>bazar</i> be cemented and the sewage matter be incinerated.
Mooltan . . .	2129.8	1263.5	20.72	9.89	Enteric fever prevalent. Only one case of vaccination amongst British troops, and the result was successful. Among the natives 19 operations were performed with preserved lymph, and all the cases were unsuccessful. Sanction was obtained for the erection of movable iron latrines. A system of incineration of latrine sewage recommended.
Sialkot . . .	2421.4	823.2	15.19	10.84	Malarial fever prevalent. Vaccination with animal lymph was carried on, and 321 persons were vaccinated, of whom 292 cases were successful. Land used for trenches was not cultivated owing to scanty rainfall.
Dharmasala . . .	...	1465.6	...	15.43	Ague, enteric fever and gonorrhoea prevalent amongst British troops. Vaccination was carried on from arm to arm and with buffalo calf lymph, and 682 cases were successful out of 904 operations among the civil population. Drainage in regimental lines and in <i>basars</i> bad. Quality of the well water in spring and autumn bad and always open to suspicion. Accommodation for British troops insufficient. Conservancy arrangements were being improved. A scheme for the introduction of a supply of drinking water by pipes was under consideration. Substitution of <i>pucca</i> drains for the <i>kutchha</i> drains in the regimental lines and <i>basars</i> suggested.
Dalhousie . . .	1340.8	...	13.16	...	Influenza, measles, malarial fevers and cholera prevalent. Vaccination was carried out at first with calf lymph and then from arm to arm. Water-supply in cantonments liable to contamination. The ground in vicinity of the permanent latrines of the 1-1st Goorkhas is too confined. Recommendation was made for a pipe water-supply. The general sanitary condition of lower cantonment unsatisfactory.
Bakloh . . .	...	915.0	...	12.38	Enteric fever and venereal diseases prevalent. Results of vaccination from tubes very unsatisfactory—failure in every case. Recommended that incinerators be built and used experimentally for the destruction of filth and refuse in lieu of burial in trenches.
					Measles and cholera prevalent. Vaccination was at first carried out with lymph in tubes and then from arm to arm.—31 cases proved success-

* Including Simla.

Summary of the Annual Sanitary Reports on the Cantonments in the Bengal Presidency for 1892—contd.

STATION.	ADMISSIONS PER 1,000.		DEATHS PER 1,000.		Diseases prevailing, sanitary defects, suggestions, improvements, etc.
	European Troops.	Native Troops.	European Troops.	Native Troops.	
Bakloh—contd.					ful out of 38 operations. Water-supply becomes scanty during the hot weather, and especially when the rains are late in setting in. Barracks of the 2-4th Goorkha Rifles deficient in superficial and cubic space and are also insufficiently ventilated and lighted. There are no urinals for the 2nd Battalion. Improvements of the lines of the 2-4th Goorkha Rifles were under consideration. Incineration of refuse, etc., strongly recommended.
Amritsar . . .	2,582.4	830.5	14.65	28.25	Malarial fevers and cholera prevalent. Ninety persons were vaccinated from a buffalo calf, among whom in 55 cases the operation was successful. The old permanent <i>basar</i> latrine removed, ground levelled and movable latrines solely used.
Meean Meer . . .	2,312.7	954.7	38.24	39.70	Cholera, ague, and respiratory diseases prevalent. Out of 128 operations, 111 persons were successfully vaccinated. Drainage indifferent within cantonments,—irrigation rather overdone in some parts of the station. Bread of an inferior quality supplied for a time. Extending the pipe water to the Native troops and <i>Sudder basar</i> suggested. Orders issued to prevent over-irrigation.
Jhelum . . .	...	631.6	...	10.01	Malarial fevers prevalent during the last four months of the year. Out of 271 operations direct from buffalo lymph, 193 persons were successfully vaccinated. Prices of food-grains high throughout the year. A scheme and estimate for improving the drainage of the lines and parade-ground submitted during the year.
Rawalpindi . . .	1,403.2	1,183.4	19.54	18.29	Cholera, small-pox, and malarial fever prevalent. Vaccination was carried on direct from calf, and the results were most satisfactory. The <i>basars</i> overcrowded, and the station generally small for the number of inhabitants. There are scarcely any available building sites left within cantonment limits. Prices of food for Native troops rather high. Conservancy arrangements were being improved. Measures were in progress to abolish the trench system for disposal of filth and to introduce cinerators for the destruction of all filth and rubbish. Proposals were made to remove the objectionable old slaughter-house to a site selected near the Gwal Mandi and to construct a Dhobi's Ghat at which all Dhobis in cantonment will wash clothes.
Murree . . .	1,222.9*	928.6†	51.43*	...	Cholera prevalent from 25th August to 16th September. Vaccination was carried on with satisfactory result from lymph from a buffalo calf. Water-supply scarce owing to lateness of rains, and liable to contamination.
Campbellpore . . .	2,205.8	...	18.05	...	Simple continued fever and ague very prevalent during August, September and October. Arm-to-arm vaccination was carried on with good results. Station hospital overcrowded for a short time in November.
Attock . . .	2,709.1	1,267.9	45.45	89.29	Malarial fever prevalent during September, October and November. Calf lymph vaccination was carried on. Out of 7 operations only one was successful. Well near Delhi gate was closed, as the water was found on examination to be unfit for drinking.
Nowshera . . .	2,275.5	1,535.8	15.38	10.73	Malarial fevers very prevalent in September, October and November. Calf lymph was used for vaccine operations with very satisfactory result.
Peshawar . . .	1,964.0	997.5	56.74	17.93	Cholera and malarial fevers prevalent. Vaccination was done in almost all the cases direct from a buffalo calf or indirectly with lanoline vaccine; 839 cases were successful out of 893 operations. Process of baking bread at times faulty. Recommendation was made for taps of water from filter beds to every barrack, bungalow, lavatory and cook-house in lines occupied by British troops, and to prevent followers using irrigation water for drinking and cooking purposes.
Quetta . . .	1,522.4	1,372.6	9.94	16.71	Influenza, enteric fever and ague prevalent. Results of vaccination successful. A scheme for improving the milk supply was under consideration.

* Depôt figures.

† Murree Hills.

Summary of the Annual Sanitary Reports on the Cantonments in the Bengal Presidency for 1892—continued.

STATION.	ADMISSIONS PER 1,000.		DEATHS PER 1,000.		Diseases prevailing, sanitary defects, suggestions, improvements, etc.
	European Troops.	Native Troops.	European Troops.	Native Troops.	
Quetta— <i>contd.</i>					
Pishin* . . .	...	...	...	...	ation. An office for the cantonment milk inspector built. Construction of a metalled road to the cantonment draught-cattle yard and laying down metal on the road to the new Native hospital, which is almost unapproachable in severe weather, recommended.
Loralai* . . .	...	...	...	...	Ague, dysentery and diarrhoea prevalent. Twenty-nine persons were successfully vaccinated during the year. Water indifferent, containing a large quantity of dissolved solids, and is very liable to surface contamination. A new site selected for filth pits. Ventilation of the barracks improved. Suggested that fire places in the barracks be improved by bringing the arches further out over the hearths, and that the level of the ground outside the barracks be altered, so that the floors of the barracks may be on a level with, or, if possible, higher than, the surrounding ground.
Chaman* . . .	...	...	...	...	Sixty-five men were successfully vaccinated out of 202 operations from calf lymph obtained in capillary tubes.
Fort Sandeman* . . .	...	...	...	...	Of 76 persons vaccinated in only 11 cases did the operation prove successful. The water in the tunnel runs in an open brick drain between the rails and is liable to contamination. The mode of disposal of sewage defective. Suggested that the water channel at the Spinwana and of the tunnel should be covered in with brick or tiles, sand cemented, from the neighbourhood of the spring in the tunnel to the first collecting tank, and that the sewage should be disposed of by cremation.
Cherat . . .	985.2	1013.0	8.20	...	Ague prevalent from August to November. Vaccination was carried on with good result. All the barracks and military hospitals overcrowded. Quality of <i>atta</i> and rice for Native troops inferior. Increased and improved barrack accommodation recommended.
Abbottabad . . .	...	1228.9	...	20.77	The mode of distribution of water by <i>puckals</i> faulty and water is liable to contamination. Means of ablution very defective. The system adopted for conveying the solid and liquid sewage in <i>separate</i> carts and disposing them in separate areas of ground certainly resulted in a marked improvement in sanitary conditions. Construction of proper wash-houses, cook-houses, urinals and latrines for the barracks and family quarters for the women and children recommended.
Hoti Mardan . . .	...	1330.6	...	18.21	Measles, cholera and malarial fevers prevalent. Animal lymph vaccination was carried on with satisfactory results. The main sewer of the town discharges itself into a shallow depression to the south-west of cantonments and fouls a <i>nala</i> running below the parade ground. Water-supply liable to contamination. Mountain Battery lines overcrowded. Introduction of the movable trench system of latrines proposed. Recommended that the tank at the head works be covered in; that the ravine higher up be thoroughly examined with a view to ascertaining whether the supply could not be tapped at a higher point; that the service reservoir be fenced so as to protect the water from pollution; and that the main masonry sewer of the town be diverted, so that it may discharge itself in a southerly direction and away from cantonments.
Kohat . . .	...	2386.1	...	28.13	Malarial fevers prevalent. Vaccination was carried on from arm to arm with successful results. The growth of irrigation crops within a mile radius of cantonments and of <i>kharif</i> crops close to barracks prohibited. It was under consideration to build an iron latrine in place of the two <i>kutchas</i> latrines in the hospital compound.
					Malarial fevers, respiratory affections and cholera prevalent. Vaccination was carried out with very good results from buffalo lymph chiefly, and from arm to arm occasionally. Water-supply

* Not separately shown.

Summary of the Annual Sanitary Reports on the Cantonments in the Bengal Presidency for 1892—concluded.

STATION.	ADMISSIONS PER 1,000.		DEATHS PER 1,000.		Diseases prevailing, sanitary defects, suggestions, improvements, etc.
	European Troops.	Native Troops.	European Troops.	Native Troops.	
Kohat— <i>contd.</i>					deficient in dry season. Works for a new water-supply were being carried out and will soon be completed. Overcrowding existed, especially in the centre Infantry lines, demolition of which and construction on selected site recommended some years ago, but has not yet been accomplished. Objectionable and insanitary huts of conservancy sweepers and carts near the station cells demolished and constructed on a good site, some distance away from the buildings. Separate <i>ghats</i> made for <i>Dhobis</i> washing clothes. Extension of the new water scheme from the left Infantry lines to the village of Chikerkate and building of latrines by the villages of Chikerkate and Junglekheh suggested.
Edwardesabad	...	2159.9	...	29.77	Pneumonia, bronchitis and ague prevalent. Vaccination both from buffalo calves and from arm to arm in force, and the results very successful. No movable latrines in use, and the land used was not regularly cultivated. Drainage insufficient in wet weather. The cantonments surrounded by much cultivation and irrigation and intersected also by water-channels. The methods of drawing and distribution of water inefficient and antiquated. The wells, being open, are contaminated by dust, etc. Overcrowding existed in the barracks of the 4th and 6th Regiments of Punjab Infantry. The system of conservancy in private compounds greatly improved. More Crowley's fifth carts obtained and taken into use. Recommended that the system of drainage should be rendered more efficient; that more wells should be sunk and better protected from pollution; that a more modern system of drawing and distribution of water should be employed; that more barracks for the Infantry regiments should be built; that the system of sewage disposal should be a uniform one, involving its removal to a considerable distance from cantonments; that excessive cultivation immediately around cantonments should be stopped; and that irrigation in and around cantonments should be reduced to a minimum.
Dera Ismail Khan	...	2032.9	...	29.25	Malarial fevers prevalent throughout the year. Vaccination was carried on from a buffalo calf with satisfactory results. The operation proved successful in 36 cases out of 40 operations among men and followers. Out-fall of surface drainage insufficient.
Dera Ghazi Khan	...	1580.8	...	18.04	Malarial fevers prevalent during September, October and November. Out of 40 operations from buffalo lymph, 35 persons were successfully vaccinated. No trench latrines. Surface drainage has no out-fall. Water contains a large quantity of chloride of soda and potash and becomes very brackish if the wells are unused for a short time.
Rajanpur	...	2174.9	...	43.73	Pulmonary disease, including an epidemic of pleuro-pneumonia, prevalent from 15th January to 31st March. Vaccination was carried on directly from the calf. Out of 18 operations, 16 proved successful.

SECTION IX.

CIVIL SANITARY WORKS.

212. In 1892 the income of the 145 municipalities of Bengal, added to the balance from 1891, amounted to R34,51,618, and of this sum 5'04 per cent. was spent on original sanitary works, and 37'79 per cent. on sanitary works of an annually recurring nature. On three heads of expenditure—Conservancy, Drainage, and Water-supply—R10,08,058 were spent against R9,07,220 in 1891. The increase on account of Conservancy was R58,356, on account of Drainage R3,868, and on Water-supply, R38,614. Many improvements in the interests of the public health were made in the province during the year at the expense of public funds and of private liberality. The most important work was the construction of waterworks at Nasirabad by Raja Surya Kanto Acharji, Bahadur, at a cost of R1,42,764. In all municipalities night-soil is now trenched, but the system is not yet completely carried out, as in most municipalities sufficient attention is not given to the cropping of the land.

The following were among the more important matters considered by the Sanitary Board during the year; it is satisfactory to note that in some cases work is being carried on:—

- (1) Drainage of Dinajpur.
- (2) Preparation of internal drainage scheme for Jamalpur.
- (3) Improvement to the water-supply of, and a drainage scheme for, Pubna.

An attempt was made to induce the municipality of Monghyr to combine with the East Indian Railway Company, in their action to secure water for their locomotive shops at Jamalpur, and so obtain a supply of filtered water at Monghyr. It is feared that the municipality are not disposed to incur the expense.

213. The total income of the twenty municipalities of Assam in 1892 was R1,89,956 against R1,73,340 in 1891, and of this 60'31 per cent. was expended on sanitary and other works, including roads and bridges, against 54'74 of the total so spent last year. About one-seventh was expended on water-supply and a little over one-fourth on conservancy. No work of special importance was carried out during the year, but attention was given to the improvement of conservancy in the municipalities and the increase and improvement of water-supply.

The Sanitary Board seems to have considered the improvement of the water-supply of villages and particularly village conservancy.

214. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the following are the more important sanitary improvements begun or completed during the year:—

- (1) The completion of the Benares Water-works, which were opened on the 18th of November by the Lieutenant-Governor.
- (2) The water-supply projects of Cawnpore and Lucknow were sanctioned; considerable progress was made in the works at Cawnpore, and in Lucknow work was begun.
- (3) Minor water-works were completed at Haldwani and Naini Tal, and schemes for improved water-supplies for Mussoorie, Rajpur, Dehra, and elsewhere were in progress or proposed.

- (4) A scheme to supply the City and Cantonment of Meerut with good potable water was proposed, and reports were called for towards the end of the year.
- (5) At Benares sanction to proceed with an extensive drainage and sewerage project was accorded.
- (6) At Naini Tal the drainage and sewerage scheme was nearly completed.
- (7) The Kali Barhganga drainage scheme was completed.

The question of the re-constitution of the Sanitary Board was before the Local Government during the year, but final orders on the subject have not yet issued. For some time past the Board has had under consideration the more urgent projects for the relief of obstructed drainage in certain tracts, and the question of carrying into effect the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Village Sanitation Act (Act II of 1892) has been referred to them for consideration.

"An Act for the licensing, inspection and regulation of Lodging-houses in Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh" (Act I of 1892) was passed and became law on the 19th of January 1893.

A committee was appointed by Government to advise on the remedies to be employed to prevent the pollution of the sacred pool at Hardwar, to report on the practicability of providing Hardwar with a supply of pure drinking water, to formulate regulations for the prevention of overcrowding, and to make suggestions for the health, comfort, and convenience of pilgrims at future fairs.

215. The income of the municipal towns in 1892 amounted to R44,46,572

Panjab.

and the expenditure on sanitary works was R14,72,431, or R2,67,662 more than last year.

The expenditure on water-supply, including the cleaning of tanks, was R5,86,041, as compared with R3,41,618 in 1891, and the amount spent on drainage and sewerage was R1,29,853 against R1,17,479. The sum realized by the sale of manure and town sweepings continues to increase, and in the year under report was R1,28,804. The water-works at Delhi were completed and were formally opened by the Lieutenant-Governor in November. A part of the Delhi drainage scheme has been sanctioned, and a loan promised by Government to carry out the project. At Simla rapid progress was being made with the schemes for the extension of the water-works and improvements in the sewerage. The Abbottabad water-works were completed. Rapid progress was made in the water-supply works of the town and cantonment of Kohat. The Murree water-supply project was in progress; while schemes for the supply of water to the cities of Umballa, Amritsar and Mooltan were under consideration. Projects for the drainage of Anarkalli and Dera Ghazi Khan were submitted to Government for sanction. The intra-mural drainage works at Gujranwala were nearly finished, and at Kohat the drainage scheme was completed. There was great improvement effected in the drainage of Peshawar; while schemes for the drainage of Ferozepore, Rawalpindi and Muzaffargarh were under consideration.

The Sanitary Board met six times during the year. They considered and recommended the adoption of improvements in the rules for the collection of vital statistics, which were approved by Government. They had under consideration projects for the better drainage of the water-logged tracts in the province, besides various sanitary schemes of minor importance. After considering the suggestion in the memorandum of the Army Sanitary Commission on the report of the Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab for 1890, that the addition of a special Engineer to the Sanitary Board would be a very valuable

assistance, the Board represented the matter to Government, and recommended that a first-class Executive or Superintending Engineer should be appointed to the Board, and should give his whole time to the initiation and supervision of sanitary works.

216. The total income of the nineteen municipalities of the Central Provinces in 1892 was R16,66,969, and of this 19.04 per cent., or R3,17,470, was spent on sanitation, including R62,753 spent on medical relief. Of the total, 11.43 per cent. was spent on conservancy, 0.23 per cent. on drainage, and 2.47 per cent. on water-supply.

The most important of the sanitary works completed or under consideration were the following:—

- (1) *The Balram Dass Water-works, Raipur.*—In March 1892 an estimate amounting to R3,48,691 was sanctioned. Owing to the situation of the town of Raipur a gravitation scheme was found to be impossible. The water is collected in underground galleries on the right bank of the river Karoon from the percolation stream which attends the river. The river bed is the filter; and the water is pumped up through a rising main $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length to an expense reservoir 134½ feet above the pumping station, and at a sufficiently high level to command the town, civil station and military lines. The works were opened by the Chief Commissioner on the 30th December 1892. The results are excellent.
- (2) *The Rajnandgaon Water-works.*—An estimate amounting to R1,89,365 for this scheme, which is on the same lines as the Raipur project, was sanctioned.
- (3) *The Burhanpur Water-works* were improved, the estimated cost being R1,41,279.
- (4) *Nagpur water-supply* improved by laying a second main from Ambajheri reservoir to the pumping station, fencing in a portion of the reservoir area, and removing a small village, which was bought up.
- (5) *Harda Water-works.*—Survey completed.
- (6) *Khandwa Water-works.*—Survey completed.
- (7) *Drainage surveys* were carried out for the towns of Nagpur, Jabulpore, Saugor, Bilaspur, and Sambalpur.

The Sanitary Board were chiefly occupied with village sanitation. In many villages the water-supply was improved by the construction of new wells and the renewal of old, and especial attention was given to the provision of pure water for the lower castes. Many villages were properly drained, and the sites of others cleansed under the direction of the Board.

217. The income of the eight municipalities in Berar in 1892 was R2,22,152, of which 61.1 per cent. was expended upon sanitary works. Great attention was paid to conservancy, and night-soil is trenched in all the municipalities. Although cultivation has been begun in most, it is to be feared that some time must elapse before this will be remunerative, as local caste prejudices are strong against the use of night-soil as manure. Considerable sums have been expended on the improvement of the Akola water-supply at Kapsi. The works were in progress during the year, and when completed will give an abundant supply of good, wholesome water. A complete system of drainage for the city of Amraoti was considered, and work will be begun as soon as funds are available.

Not including municipalities, the total expenditure on works of sanitary improvements was R1,48,571, chiefly incurred on village conservancy, the construction and up-keep of wells, etc. The District Sanitary Boards assembled once in the year at each head-quarter station, and were chiefly occupied in projects for the improvement of the sanitary state of villages. Village Sanitary Boards have not so far proved to be very useful.

218. The total estimated receipts of the towns in Madras in 1892-93 was R25,51,800. Of this amount R15,39,485, or 60·3 per cent., was assigned for expenditure on sanitation, and during the first nine months of the year R7,85,927 were actually spent for this purpose. The works undertaken and carried out during the year consisted in the sinking and repairing of wells, construction and repair of tanks, latrines, drains, dust-bins, etc. No work of especial importance seems to have been carried out. In ten municipalities the trenching of night-soil and the subsequent cultivation of the land has been introduced, and "is likely to become popular and prove a success." The affairs of each district were managed by a Board, called the District Board, consisting of not less than 24 members, presided over by the Collector. Each District Board has subordinate to it a number of *Taluq* Boards and Union *Panchayats*. The total estimated income of the districts in 1892-93 was R79,04,903, of which 8 per cent. was allotted for sanitary purposes. During the first nine months of the year a little more than half of the allotment was utilised.

219. In Coorg, in 1892, R21,078 were spent on sanitary works; a considerable amount of this was spent on road-making and other works not directly connected with sanitation; but a good deal was spent on the construction and repair of wells. Most of the money, however, R15,208, was expended on the water-works at Merkara, which, it is hoped, when completed, will give the town an excellent and abundant supply. The Sanitary Board met five times during the year.

220. In Bombay, in 1892, the chief features of the year in the direction of sanitary improvement seem to have been (1) the sewerage at Ahmedabad; sewers have been laid in one section of the town and house connections were made, the liquid sewage is pumped up to a sewage farm: (2) arrangements to supply the City of Surat with water from wells or galleries sunk near the river at Warucha: (3) experiments to discover a source of pure water for Broach: and (4) the extension of the water-supply, and the preparation of a drainage scheme for Poona, which are still under consideration.

The Sanitary Board entered on their duties on the 23rd of January, and the members arranged to travel on inspection duty together. The following are the more important transactions of the Board. Projects for the water-supply of the following towns were considered, namely, Kalyan, Dakore, Yeola, Nasik, Broach, Surat, Murbad, Shahapur, Barsi, Hubli, and Veramgam. Plans and estimates for the supply of water to Poona City and Cantonment were drawn up by the Sanitary Engineer, and the prospects of supplying Ahmednagar with water were enquired into by that officer. A project for the water-supply of Dharwar was discussed by the Sanitary and Executive Engineers, and the site for a proposed reservoir examined by the Board. Improvements in the water-supply of Kirkee, Sholapur, and Satara were considered by the Board. Reports on the drainage of Sholapur and Pandharpur were made by the Sanitary Engineer; and the advice of the Board concerning the drainage of Dakore, Barsi, Hubli, Nasik and Sirur was given. Plans and estimates for the surface drainage of Belgaum town were approved.

221. In Burma, in 1892, the total expenditure by the Public Works Department on sanitary works and improvements was, in the

Burma.

Lower Province R20,169, including R8,596 on water-supply, and in the Upper Province R24,749, including R15,485 on water-supply. In the absence of sufficient data it is not possible to say what was the total income of the municipalities, nor what proportion was spent on sanitation. Much activity is said to have been displayed throughout the larger towns of the province in the matter of conservancy. In Rangoon the Shone and Ault system of sewerage has been maintained in good working order, and 587 new house connections were made during the year, bringing the total to 1,180. At Rangoon the work of constructing a reservoir in connection with the Royal Lake was nearly completed. This will not however add much to the storage capacity of the lake, and a scheme for extending the Victoria Lake by the erection of bunds, at a cost of about R1,42,000, was drawn up by the Municipal Engineer. It is calculated that when the extension is completed the area of the lake at the top water-level will be 1,010 acres, and the contents 2,820 million gallons of water, and that 25 gallons of water a day per head of population will be available. It was proposed to augment the supply of the lakes by sinking artesian wells, but it appears that this would not suffice to meet the increasing wants of the town. Seven such wells in Rangoon, sunk by private individuals, yield about 100,000 gallons daily. The water-works at Prome continue to work satisfactorily, and the supply was extended. The water-supply at Akyab was much improved during the year. Artesian borings for water were carried on at Myingyan, Letpadan and Gyobingauk, but as yet with negative results. Sanction for the sinking of an artesian well at Yamethin was obtained. At Mandalay the water-supply scheme was still under consideration. The number of meetings of the Sanitary Board is not stated in their report, but they seem to have been mainly occupied in considering the surveys of selected towns.

SECTION X.
GENERAL REMARKS.

222. The Lazaretto at Camaran was opened on the 2nd of February, and the first steamer arrived on the 5th of that month; the last steamer left on the 30th of June. During the Haj season 43 vessels, with 24,015 pilgrims, called at Camaran; against 32 ships with 22,303 pilgrims in 1891. Of the total number of pilgrims 9,719 were natives of India, and 305 were Afghans. There was not a single case of cholera during the season, but there were a few cases of smallpox at Camaran, and some cases of this disease occurred among the pilgrims in the steamers from India. The chief diseases from which the pilgrims suffered were fevers, chest complaints, dysentery and diarrhœa. It is said that there were cases of influenza, but if there were, the cases were few in number and not severe. The number of deaths was 49 against 76 last year. Water for drinking purposes, although sweet at the beginning of the year, became saltish later on; this was attributed in a measure to the want of rain in May and June. Much inconvenience is suffered by the pilgrims on account of there being no cook-houses. The latrine arrangements are said to be satisfactory. Although the brackish water is believed not to be injurious to health, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul suggests the use in future of condensers which will, he hopes, remove one of the principal causes of complaint on the part of the pilgrims. In April a Committee visited Camaran for the purpose of considering the best means to improve the condition of the Lazaretto. They made a number of recommendations, which, if carried out, will remove much of the discomfort endured by the pilgrims during their stay, and will greatly improve the sanitary condition of their surroundings. The Acting Consul at Jeddah points out that while pilgrims from Java are subjected to a quarantine of only five days, Indian pilgrims are invariably detained for ten; he believes that if special arrangements were made for the disinfection of pilgrims and their luggage, and the ships in which they are conveyed, under competent supervision at the principal ports of embarkation in India, that the Board of Health at Constantinople could be induced, through Her Majesty's Ambassador at the Porte, to reduce the term of quarantine for pilgrims from India, from ten days to five.

The Haj came to an end without the outbreak of cholera or other epidemic disease.

223. The work which has been done during the course of the past year in the Laboratory attached to the Office of the Sanitary Commissioner has been almost entirely devoted to an attempt finally to settle the vexed question whether any one specific comma-bacillus is associated with cholera in Calcutta. Full details regarding the investigation are included in a paper which is now passing through the press for the forthcoming number of "Scientific Memoirs by Medical Officers in the Army of India," but the following is a summary of the principal results and conclusions which have been arrived at:—

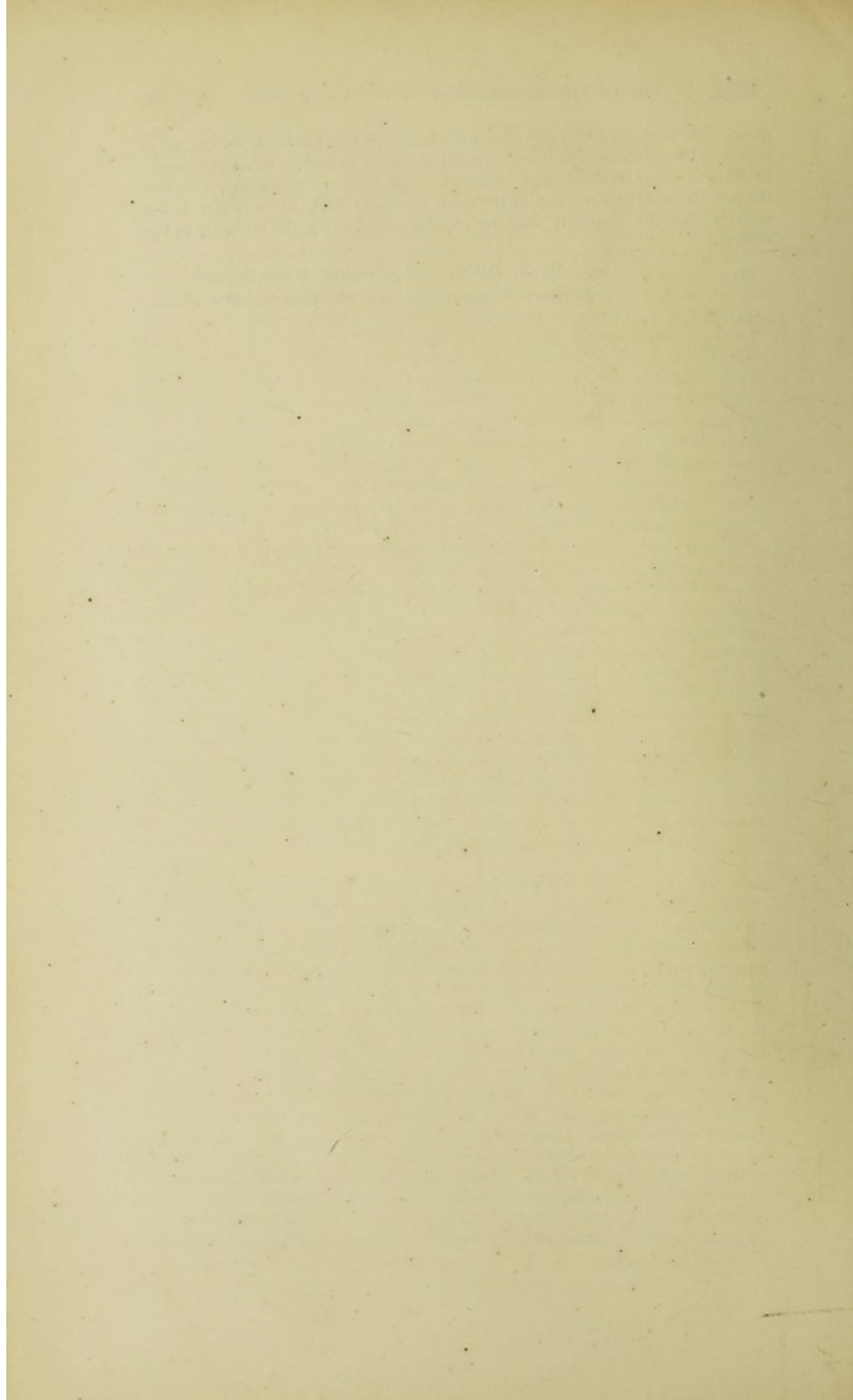
The evidence which has been gradually accumulated in the Laboratory during the course of the past four years appears fully to justify the conclusion that there is no one specific choleraic comma-bacillus. Certain distinct forms of comma-bacilli obtained from cases of cholera have now been in continuous cultivation for nearly four years, and various others for periods ranging from over three years to one year and-a-half. During the periods in which they have

been cultivated they have all been exposed to the influence of precisely like conditions. They have been grown in portions of the same media in the strictest sense, they have been transplanted simultaneously and have been exposed to like conditions of environment during growth, and yet they continue to present well-defined differences. Abundant evidence has been acquired that the majority of them are extremely susceptible to both morphological and physiological modifications under the influence of prolonged exposure to particular environments, and consequently, there are fair grounds for concluding that under the influence of prolonged cultivation under precisely like common conditions any distinctive peculiarities, which were originally present, not as the result of any inherent specific peculiarities, but merely owing to antecedent exposure to unlike conditions, ought to have disappeared. But no tendency to any such general assimilation in the characters of the various forms has manifested itself. Prolonged cultivation under special conditions has certainly in many cases given rise to important modifications of property, but these have not been of a nature to produce any general unification of the various forms; they have not led to the development of any common average form as the result of disappearance of distinctive features. The distinctive features which the various forms now present are not invariably precisely of the same nature as they originally were, which, of course, is only natural in a group of modifiable organisms, but where the original differences have disappeared, equally conspicuous new ones have replaced them. There is thus no scientific ground whatever for the assumption that all the distinct forms of comma-bacilli occurring in connection with cases of cholera are mere varieties of one species. Taking the facts as they stand, there are no more logical grounds for regarding all the forms of choleraic comma-bacilli as mere varieties, than there are for regarding all schizomycete organisms as such. Any definite relation between the occurrence of cholera and the presence of a particular species of comma-bacillus within the intestinal tract cannot, therefore, be shown to exist, and with this any theory ascribing the choleraic condition to the action of any distinct species of intestinal organism which has yet been discovered comes to the ground. But, more than this, the induction of the choleraic condition cannot even be ascribed to the action of a group of organisms consisting of the various forms of comma-bacilli which occur within the intestinal tract in cases of the disease, seeing that cases occur in which there is no evidence of the presence of comma-bacilli of any kind whatever.

If the induction of the primary choleraic condition be owing to the action of any organisms growing within the intestinal tract, these have yet to be found. The introduction of large quantities of comma-bacilli into the intestinal tract has never yet been satisfactorily shown to lead to the development of cholera, and comma-bacilli of various kinds frequently abound in the intestinal contents of cases which are unequivocally not of choleraic origin in the ordinary sense of the term. There is thus no evidence to show that any form of comma-bacillus is capable of inducing the choleraic condition if it gain access to the intestinal tract, and there are many facts suggesting that the frequency with which comma-bacilli abound within the intestinal tract in cases of cholera is a consequence, not a cause of the choleraic condition. Even, however, if this be so, even if the prevalence of comma-bacilli within the intestinal tract hold a consequential and not a causal relation to the establishment of the primary choleraic condition, it by no means necessarily follows that they are of no importance. Some forms at all events may be capable of affecting the ultimate course of the disease owing to the nature of the products to which they give rise, and which are liable to enter the system in bulk whenever active intestinal absorption begins to be re-established. The facts as they stand afford no reasonable

grounds for supposing that any measures establishing immunity from the toxic effects of the products, which are certainly produced by certain forms of comma-bacilli and other schizomycete organisms, can have any appreciable effect on the prevalence of cholera, but, at the same time, are such as to render it not unlikely that the immunity may be capable of affecting the mortality of the disease.

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ANNUAL RETURNS
OF THE
EUROPEAN ARMY OF INDIA
AND OF THE
NATIVE ARMY AND JAIL POPULATION
FOR THE YEAR

1892.



COMPILED AND SYSTEMATICALLY ARRANGED FROM THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS

BY

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ANNUAL RETURN

EUROPEAN ARMY OF INDIA

NATIVE ARMY AND JAIL POPULATION

FOR THE YEAR

1882

PREPARED BY THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LONDON: PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER

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Note 1.—Owing to the system of weekly returns at present in force for the army, the months mentioned in the tables for Troops are not calendar months, but 4-5 week periods.

For 1892 the months are divided as follows:—

January—from 1st to 29th January.
February—from 30th January to 26th February.
March—from 27th February to 1st April.
April—from 2nd April to 29th April.
May—from 30th April to 3rd June.
June—from 4th June to 1st July.
July—from 2nd to 29th July.
August—from 30th July to 2nd September.
September—from 3rd to 30th September.
October—from 1st to 28th October.
November—from 29th October to 2nd December.
December—from 3rd to 31st December.

In the Jail tables, on the other hand, the months mentioned are calendar months, the returns being monthly returns.

Note 2.—Throughout this Report the Sub-group marked XIIIa comprises, not only the Himalayan but, all the Hill Stations of India.

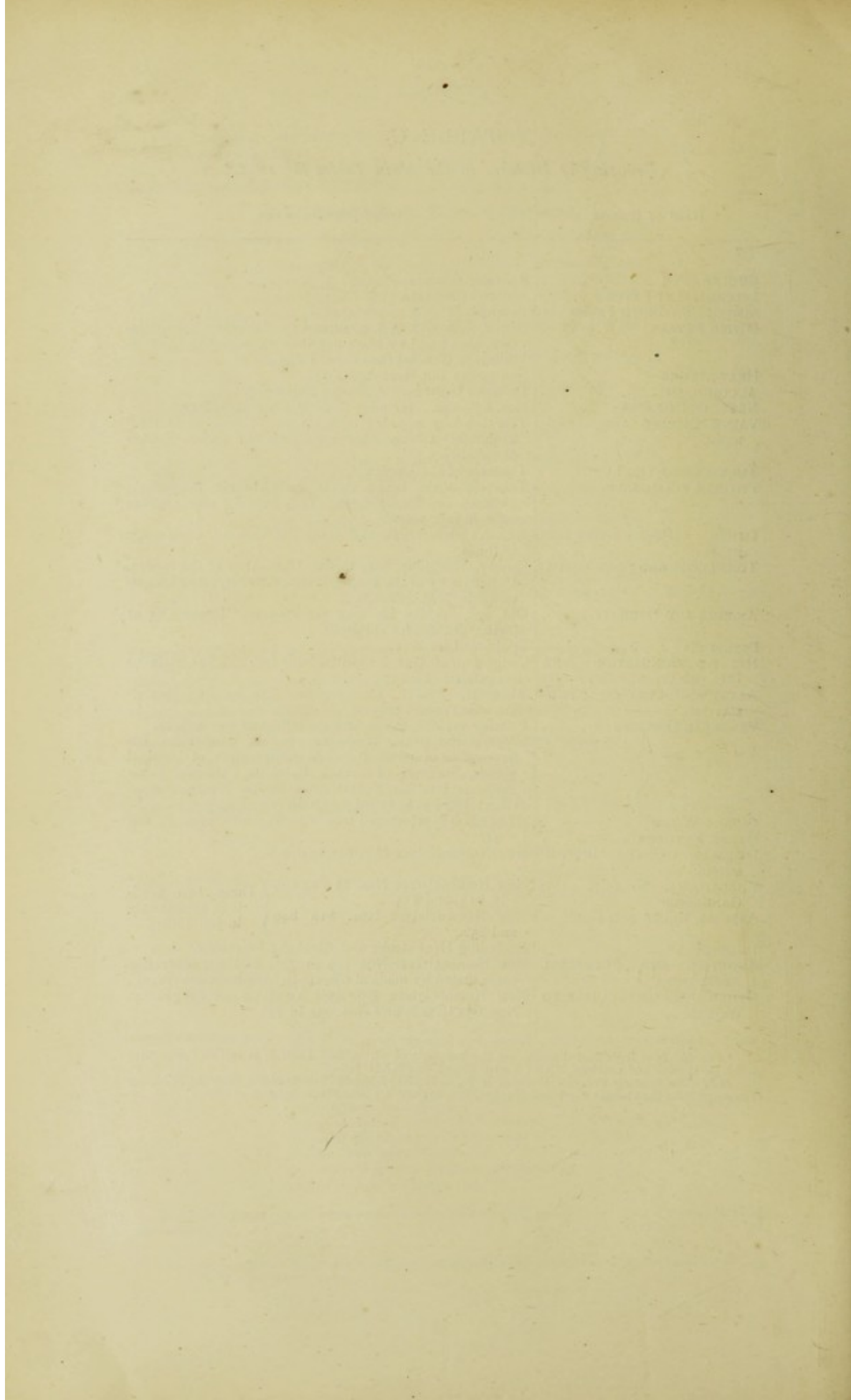
TABLE G.

*Grouping of Diseases in the Main Tables for 1892.**

HEAD OF DISEASE.	Includes or includes also
CHOLERA	Sporadic Cholera.
INTERMITTENT FEVER	Malarial Cachexia.
SIMPLE CONTINUED FEVER	Febricula.
OTHER FEVERS	Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 15 of the New Nomenclature, also 1 and 17 when not shown separately. For details, see General Summary, Table Z.
HEAT-STROKE	Sun stroke and Heat Apoplexy.
ALCOHOLISM	Delirium tremens. Alcoholic Poisoning.
NERVOUS DISEASES	Nos. 80—142. Includes Neuralgia and Apoplexy.
VALVE DISEASE AND ANEURYSM.	This heading appears only under "Causes of Death." Circulatory Diseases are not subdivided under "Causes of Admission."
TUBERCLE OF THE LUNGS	Tubercle of the Larynx.
PHTHISIS PULMONALIS	Tubercle of the lungs, Acute and Chronic Pneumonic Phthisis, and Hæmoptysis. This heading now appears only in foot-notes.
OTHER RESPIRATORY DISEASES.	Includes Hæmoptysis and Acute and Chronic Pneumonic Phthisis.
TONSILLITIS AND SORE-THROAT	Quinsy, Sloughing Sore-throat, Ulceration of the fauces, Hypertrophy of the tonsils, Relaxed throat, and Elongated uvula, Nos. 418—425.
ANÆMIA AND DEBILITY	Old age (Tables for men and women). Immaturity at birth (Tables for children).
DIARRHŒA	Epidemic Diarrhœa.
HEPATIC CONGESTION AND INFLAMMATION.	Congestion of liver, Hepatitis, Perihepatitis; but excludes cirrhosis of liver.
ACUTE AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.	Rheumatic Fever. Rheumatism. The heading Neuralgia now appears only in foot-notes.
VENEREAL DISEASES	Primary syphilis, Secondary syphilis, and Gonorrhœa. Ulcer of the penis, Warts of genitals, Condyloma, Inflammation of inguinal glands, Suppuration of inguinal glands, Stricture of urethra, Balanitis, Phimosis, Paraphimosis, Orchitis, Epididymitis, Nodes, Herpes præputialis; when acknowledged to be venereal.
GUINEA-WORM	} The entozoa numbered from 1 to 66: also Nos. 93 and 94.
OTHER ENTOZOA	
DISEASES OF THE INTEGUMENTS.	New Nomenclature Nos. 810 to 874.
PHAGEDÆNA, SLOUGH AND GANGRENE.	New Nomenclature Nos. 25 <i>a</i> and <i>b</i> , 787, 813, and 854.
ABSCCESS, ULCER AND BOIL	New Nomenclature Nos. 812, 849 and 852.
INJURIES	Excluding Heat-stroke and Alcoholic Poisoning.
ABORTION AND PUERPERAL AFFECTIONS.	New Nomenclature Nos. 709 to 731, and any other diseases stated by medical officers to have been puerperal.
OTHER DISEASES PECULIAR TO WOMEN.	New Nomenclature No. 455, Vomiting of Pregnancy, Nos. 632 to 708, and Nos. 732 to 743.

* For details of individual diseases, see the last table of all, entitled Table Z, as well as Tables XIII and XIV Women and Children, XXXI Native Troops, and XXII Jails.

N.B.—The heading Parasitic Diseases in Table XXXII European Troops and in Table XXX Native Troops excludes the diseases numbered 870, 871, 872, 873 and 874 in the Nomenclature of 1885.



EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1892.

EUROPEAN THEOREM, 1892.

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1892.

I.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the EUROPEAN TROOPS of the ARMY of INDIA during the year 1892, and the prevalence of the principal diseases in each Month of the year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Constantly sick.	Constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 per annum.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																								
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Alcoholism.	Nervous Diseases.	Valve Disease and Aneurysm.	Other Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Urinary Diseases.	Scurvy.	Injuries.	Suicide.	All other Causes.	
January	65,073	5,343	82.1	66	12.80	1	...	26	1	1	3	2	1	6	6	1	2	4	1	5		
February	65,684	5,320	81.0	48	9.55	14	2	2	1	1	5	3	3	1	...	5	2	5		
March	66,666	5,079	76.2	72	11.29	1	...	21	1	1	3	2	2	3	5	1	2	6	...	6	3	8		
April	68,807	5,107	74.2	86	16.34	18	...	29	...	1	3	...	1	1	6	1	2	6	...	6	3	8		
May	69,642	5,481	78.7	120	18.02	6	1	63	1	1	9	...	4	2	...	4	3	...	1	2	...	7	1	7		
June	69,739	5,662	81.2	113	21.18	17	1	25	2	3	1	22	1	2	...	1	2	...	5	...	12	...	8		
July	69,693	5,557	85.5	90	16.88	6	...	25	2	1	13	1	2	1	7	2	1	3	1	5	2	...	5	2	10	
August	69,642	5,920	85.0	138	20.72	31	...	50	2	1	1	6	1	5	...	4	2	...	4	1	7	1	3	...	5	3	11
September	68,861	6,168	89.6	121	22.97	21	...	41	1	11	1	5	1	3	...	1	5	2	...	1	...	1	3	...	8	8
October	67,976	6,245	91.9	99	19.04	16	...	27	4	6	1	4	2	3	4	...	1	5	...	6	1	...	6	4	...	9	7
November	67,504	6,503	96.3	122	18.90	4	...	36	2	34	4	1	2	4	3	2	2	1	6	1	1	...	5	2	7	6
December	68,105	5,751	84.4	88	16.31	...	1	17	3	15	1	2	3	1	4	8	1	5	...	9	1	1	...	9	1	6
						121*	3	376	19	75	3	1	61	75	37†	16†	15‡	43	42	14‡	43*	6*	75‡	6	12	...	71	25	§§	
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																														
For the year	68,137	5,697	83.6	1,163	17.07	1.78	.04	5.52	.28	1.10	.04	.01	.90	.10	.54	.23	.22	.63	.62	.21	.63	.09	1.10	.09	.18	...	1.04	.37	1.35	
Composition of 100 Deaths.																														
						10.4	.3	32.3	1.6	6.4	.3	.1	5.2	.6	3.2	1.4	1.3	3.7	3.6	1.2	3.7	.5	6.4	.5	1.0	...	6.1	2.1	7.9	
* One out of hospital. † Three out of hospital. ‡ Four out of hospital. § Five out of hospital. || Twelve out of hospital. ¶ Thirty-one associated with dysentery, of which one out of hospital. ** Twenty-three out of hospital. †† Forty-one out of hospital. ‡‡ Two out of hospital and four Pneumonic Phthisis. §§ One Influenza and six Rheumatic Fever.																														
CAUSES OF ADMISSION.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of strength.	Composition of 100 admissions.	Died out of each 100 cases treated.*														
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.																		
Influenza	113	53	354	241	57	4	32	8	...	...	...	...	862	12.7	.83	.11										
Cholera	1	...	1	26	9	20	9	43	29	21	8	...	167	2.5	.16	71.01														
Small-pox	1	...	1	3	7	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	18	.3	.02	16.67										
Enteric Fever	72	55	91	150	194	99	143	201	164	118	126	96	1,509	22.1	1.46	22.33														
Intermittent Fever	1,106	879	1,199	1,294	1,608	1,674	1,879	2,087	3,052	5,348	5,310	2,341	29,237	429.1	28.28	.06														
Remittent Fever	22	23	27	54	85	54	95	95	105	106	166	62	894	13.1	.86	8.17														
Simple Continued Fever	123	150	291	391	451	351	468	515	536	449	342	150	4,217	61.9	4.08	.07														
Other Fevers	4	3	4	4	30	4	1	...	8	2	21	4	85	1.2	.08	1.16														
Heat-stroke	1	1	8	5	29	72	84	13	5	4	...	1	223	3.3	.22	21.78														
Alcoholism	18	13	25	31	32	20	22	33	38	30	12	19	293	4.3	.28	.99														
Nervous Diseases	58	60	69	52	73	58	60	61	56	71	59	39	716†	10.5	.69	4.22														
Circulatory Diseases	42	46	65	44	58	46	58	76	38	48	55	53	629	9.2	.61	3.35														
Tubercle of the lungs	25	15	24	15	19	12	15	15	12	15	19	16	202‡	3.0	.20	16.35														
Pneumonia	49	27	24	23	17	11	8	9	3	7	31	32	241	3.5	.23	15.30														
Other Respiratory Diseases	321	217	198	132	163	113	124	174	102	145	228	207	2,184	32.1	2.11	.51														
Tonsillitis and Sorethroat	244	199	360	409	524	195	126	133	86	102	153	126	2,637	39.0	2.57	...														
Dysentery	104	102	111	128	136	120	109	272	205	181	217	108	1,883	27.6	1.82	2.09														
Diarrhoea	89	97	139	204	178	147	185	318	224	180	205	134	2,100	30.8	2.03	.23														
Hepatic { Abscess	11	10	10	3	12	10	4	9	12	8	11	6	106	1.6	.10	60.16														
Hepatic { Congestion and Inflammation	82	81	93	112	145	106	116	138	94	94	100	51	1,212	17.8	1.17	.47														
Spleen Diseases	8	12	11	16	11	10	9	6	6	11	23	12	135	2.0	.13	2.82														
Urinary Diseases	14	13	13	7	10	12	17	17	12	9	16	14	154	2.3	.15	6.98														
Scurvy	...	...	1	4	4	2	5	1	1	3	...	...	21	.3	.02	...										
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism	163	166	155	163	247	240	223	220	125	151	171	144	2,168§	31.8	2.10	...														
Veneral Diseases	2,451	2,302	2,950	2,395	2,723	2,058	1,871	2,465	1,814	2,154	2,680	2,064	27,027	409.9	27.01	...														
Eye Diseases	58	61	92	79	93	74	74	84	50	65	64	53	847	12.4	.82	...														
Entozoa	15	21	29	30	38	31	17	24	14	14	16	7	256	3.8	.25	...														
Diseases of the Integuments	381	373	463	435	676	662	805	735	563	482	528	325	6,458	94.8	6.25	...														
Injuries	469	553	690	548	661	548	445	505	399	452	566	660	6,556	96.2	6.34	...														
All other Causes	567	558	784	784	1,048	878	914	1,119	683	693	817	579	9,474	138.3	9.12	...														
						6,672	6,090	8,282	7,782	9,338	7,664	8,008	10,037	9,036	10,963	11,944	7,565	103,381								.99				
Admitted per 1,000 per annum.																														
						129.4	121.9	129.1	147.8	140.2	143.6	150.2	150.7	171.5	210.8	185.0	140.1	9										1,517.3		

* Excluding deaths out of hospital.

† Neuralgia 341 = 5.0.

‡ Phthisis pulmonalis 249 = 3.7.

§ See Table XXVII.

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1892.

II.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the EUROPEAN TROOPS of the ARMY of BENGAL during the year 1892, and the prevalence of the principal diseases in each Month of the year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Constantly sick.	Constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 per annum.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																								
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Alcoholism.	Nervous Diseases.	Valve Disease and Aneurysm.	Other Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Urinary Diseases.	Scurvy.	Injuries.	Suicide.	All other Causes.	
January	40,158	3,305	82.3	51	16.03	22	1	1	1	1	2	1	4	5	4	4	1	4		
February	41,402	3,353	81.0	29	9.16	8	1	...	1	1	4	3	2	...	3	1	1	3		
March	41,305	3,132	75.8	46	11.65	1	...	15	...	1	1	2	2	3	...	2	...	4	...	2	...	4	2	6		
April	42,647	3,254	76.3	73	22.37	18	...	26	...	1	1	1	...	4	...	2	...	3	6	3	5		
May	43,437	3,556	81.9	88	21.19	5	...	55	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	5	...	6		
June	43,379	3,595	82.9	79	23.81	14	...	23	1	2	17	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	4	9	...	3		
July	43,249	3,783	87.5	59	17.83	2	...	16	12	1	2	1	3	2	1	...	1	3	1	...	5	1	7		
August	43,227	3,734	86.4	87	21.05	21	...	26	1	1	1	6	...	3	2	2	...	3	1	7	...	5	2	5		
September	42,647	3,051	92.6	80	24.52	21	...	17	1	9	3	1	3	...	1	3	...	2	4	2	7	2	3		
October	41,066	4,121	100.4	78	24.83	16	...	19	4	4	3	1	3	3	...	1	1	...	6	1	...	6	4	6		
November	42,219	4,345	102.9	102	25.26	4	...	31	1	33	3	1	2	3	3	2	6	...	3	...	1	...	2	5		
December	41,302	3,760	91.0	64	19.56	12	1	15	2	2	1	3	7	1	3	...	7	1	1	5	...	3		
						102*	...	270	10†	67	1	1	43‡	4§	23§	12§	12§	28	34	11§	25	4	54	3	6	...	52	17	36	
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																								
For the year	42,198	3,656	86.6	836	19.81	2.42	...	6.40	2.24	1.59	.02	.02	.02	.09	.55	.28	.28	.66	.81	.26	.59	.09	1.28	.07	.14	...	1.23	.43	1.33	
						Composition of 100 Deaths.																								
						12.2	...	32.3	1.2	8.0	.1	.1	5.1	.5	2.8	1.4	1.4	3.3	4.1	1.3	3.0	.5	6.5	.4	.7	...	6.2	2.2	6.7	
						* One out of hospital. † Two Malarial Cachexia. ‡ Seven out of hospital. § Two out of hospital. ¶ Three out of hospital. §§ Four Pneumonic Phthisis and two out of hospital. ¶¶ Twenty-five associated with Dysentery. ** Thirty-one out of hospital. †† Sixteen out of hospital. ‡‡ Three Rheumatic Fever and one Subacute Rheumatism with Endocarditis.																								
CAUSES OF ADMISSION.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of strength.	Composition of 100 admissions.	Died out of each 100 cases treated.*														
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.																		
Influenza	49	26	255	268	47	2	28	8	...	...	...	...	623	14.8	.93	...										
Cholera	...	...	1	26	8	17	3	30	29	21	8	...	143	3.4	.21	69.66												
Small-pox	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	8	.2	.01	...								
Enteric Fever	57	25	68	126	162	82	87	122	114	103	112	72	1,130	26.8	1.69	21.38														
Intermittent Fever	711	490	662	832	972	1,004	1,049	1,905	2,750	4,210	4,000	1,749	20,340	482.0	30.46	.05														
Remittent Fever	16	17	13	30	54	27	69	71	73	81	152	51	654	15.5	.98	9.96														
Simple Continued Fever	43	68	130	233	240	229	329	328	357	214	83	48	2,302	54.6	3.45	.04														
Other Fevers	2	3	2	3	30	3	...	...	3	2	21	4	73	1.7	.11	1.37												
Heat-stroke	...	...	1	2	20	67	70	11	2	3	...	...	176	4.2	.26	20.23										
Alcoholism	14	6	13	22	26	17	10	26	27	20	9	10	200	4.7	.30	.99														
Nervous Diseases	28	21	36	26	41	40	39	35	32	46	31	24	399†	9.5	.60	...														
Circulatory Diseases	26	31	33	29	44	30	45	50	29	32	41	30	420	10.0	.63	4.40														
Tubercle of the lungs	14	11	6	11	13	2	10	5	10	8	12	11	113‡	2.7	.17	3.94														
Pneumonia	38	23	14	19	12	10	8	5	2	3	24	17	175	4.1	.26	17.35														
Other Respiratory Diseases	194	160	134	79	122	71	72	134	71	94	182	196	1,509	35.8	2.26	.56														
Tonsillitis and Sorethroat.	173	137	223	349	454	158	93	82	58	74	107	96	2,004	47.5	3.00	...														
Dysentery	62	58	63	93	84	57	69	121	117	107	154	66	1,051	24.9	1.57	2.21														
Diarrhoea	56	70	97	167	131	108	102	236	162	141	161	88	1,519	36.0	2.27	.26														
Hepatic { Abscess.	6	8	3	2	7	7	3	8	9	5	6	3	67	1.6	.10	68.35														
Congestion and Inflammation	53	32	44	63	88	62	68	79	56	50	50	32	677	16.0	1.01	.42														
Spleen Diseases	7	9	9	14	10	8	9	6	6	6	19	8	111	2.6	.17	2.56														
Urinary Diseases	5	7	7	1	6	8	7	7	10	3	11	7	79	1.9	.12	6.82														
Scurvy	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	...	...	11	.3	.02	...										
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism	88	101	89	97	162	177	141	127	74	79	96	84	1,315§	31.2	1.97	...														
Venerical Diseases	1,575	1,488	1,836	1,587	1,728	1,386	1,216	1,569	1,061	1,205	1,508	1,184	17,403	412.4	26.06	...														
Eye Diseases	35	45	66	47	56	44	38	52	34	37	48	38	540	12.8	.81	...														
Entozoa	8	17	22	15	23	15	11	14	7	6	10	6	154	3.6	.23	...														
Diseases of the Integuments	228	235	278	260	380	449	602	563	413	290	313	191	4,202	99.6	6.29	...														
Injuries	202	335	436	343	470	327	273	328	231	265	327	393	3,670	94.1	5.95	...														
All other Causes	309	289	415	448	570	523	558	654	416	395	494	325	5,406	128.1	8.10	...														
													66,774				1.10													
													Admitted per 1,000 per annum.																	
													1,283.1	1,171.9	1,255.0	1,573.6	1,426.2	1,486.8	1,514.2	1,591.3	1,888.1	2,388.2	1,991.2	1,446.6	1,582.4					

* Excluding deaths out of hospital.

† Neuralgia 168 = 4.0.

‡ Phthisis pulmonalis 131 = 3.6.

§ See Table XXVII.

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1892.

III.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the EUROPEAN TROOPS of the ARMY of MADRAS during the year 1892, and the prevalence of the principal diseases in each Month of the year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Constantly sick.	Constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 per annum.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																							
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Alcoholism.	Nervous Diseases.	Valve Disease and Aneurysm.	Other Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Urinary Diseases.	Scurvy.	Injuries.	Suicide.	All other Causes.
January	12,087	1,110	91.8	7	7.31	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
February	12,245	1,125	91.9	5	5.34	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
March	12,318	1,041	84.5	12	10.19	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
April	13,449	1,015	75.5	6	5.81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	13,747	1,098	79.9	16	12.17	1	1	5	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
June	13,926	1,173	84.2	20	18.77	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
July	13,962	1,187	85.0	16	14.98	1	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3
August	13,989	1,212	86.6	29	21.68	4	...	14	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	5
September	13,678	1,156	84.5	21	20.07	...	...	9	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	3
October	13,048	1,047	80.2	10	10.02	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
November	13,133	1,068	81.3	11	8.76	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...
December	13,097	995	76.0	10	9.64	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
						7	1	42	8*	5	1	...	9†	1‡	9	2	1‡	8	4	1	17‡	...	13‡	2	3	...	8‡	2‡	19
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																							
For the year	13,227	1,100	83.2	163	12.32	.53	.08	3.18	.60	.38	.0868	.08	.68	.15	.08	.60	.30	.08	1.2998	.15	.2360	.15	1.44
						Composition of 100 Deaths.																							
						4.3	.6	25.8	4.9	3.1	.6	...	5.5	.6	5.5	1.2	.6	4.9	2.5	.6	10.4	...	8.0	1.2	1.8	...	4.9	1.2	11.7

* Three Malarial Cachexia. † Four out of hospital. ‡ One out of hospital. § Four associated with dysentery, of which one out of hospital. || Five out of hospital. ¶ Two out of hospital. ** Two Rheumatic Fever.

CAUSES OF ADMISSION.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of strength.	Composition of 100 admissions.	Died out of each 100 cases treated.*									
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.													
Influenza . . . .	...	16	98	33	10	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	163	12.3	1.00	...			
Cholera	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	8	.6	.05	87.50		
Small-pox . . . .	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	.2	.02	33.33
Enteric Fever . .	6	7	8	4	10	9	27	43	17	6	3	17	157	11.9	.96	24.00									
Intermittent Fever .	198	135	168	172	221	217	257	193	103	123	233	179	2,199	166.3	13.45	.35									
Remittent Fever . .	5	4	8	21	25	16	12	12	15	13	11	5	147	11.1	.90	3.29									
Simple Continued Fever	39	35	89	88	139	75	48	79	56	46	86	44	824	62.3	5.04	.12									
Other Fevers . . .	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	...	...	...	8	.6	.05	...		
Heat-stroke . . . .	...	1	3	2	2	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	13	1.0	.08	38.46						
Alcoholism	3	6	10	4	3	...	7	4	6	7	3	5	58	4.4	.35	...									
Nervous Diseases .	19	22	15	15	24	14	11	17	12	11	17	9	186†	14.1	1.14	4.37									
Circulatory Diseases	7	4	6	2	5	6	8	13	3	7	4	7	72	5.4	.44	2.41									
Tubercle of the lungs .	3	2	...	2	2	1	3	5	2	4	1	1	26‡	2.0	.16	21.05									
Pneumonia	3	3	5	2	2	...	...	3	...	2	4	4	28	2.1	.17	12.90							
Other Respiratory Diseases	47	37	42	42	27	19	34	22	21	31	23	25	370	28.0	2.26	.26									
Tonsillitis and Sorethroat	33	34	70	27	18	16	12	19	18	17	22	12	298	22.5	1.82	...									
Dysentery	23	29	29	25	34	51	102	109	61	51	51	29	593	44.8	3.63	.55									
Diarrhoea { Abscess	7	7	10	4	16	5	29	8	4	5	5	5	105	7.9	.64	...									
Diarrhoea { Congestion and Inflammation	2	1	3	1	2	1	1	...	2	2	2	3	20	1.5	.12	52.17									
Hepatic {	17	28	30	35	39	33	29	34	25	31	36	11	348	26.3	2.13	.54									
Spleen Diseases . .	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	.2	.01	50.00
Urinary Diseases . .	6	1	2	5	2	4	6	5	...	2	3	5	41	3.1	.25	6.82									
Scurvy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism	52	40	35	40	59	40	48	58	34	42	44	30	522§	39.5	3.19	...									
Veneral Diseases . .	44‡	45‡	545	402	504	372	346	497	429	431	600	410	5,489	415.0	33.56	...									
Eye Diseases . . .	13	9	14	12	19	22	18	19	9	11	5	6	157	11.9	.96	...									
Entozoa	2	1	2	7	7	4	3	6	4	6	1	1	44	3.3	.27	...									
Diseases of the Integuments	80	61	83	105	147	89	71	74	60	93	128	68	1,059	80.1	6.48	...									
Injuries	92	106	135	99	124	114	82	123	79	94	124	110	1,282	96.9	7.84	...									
All other Causes . .	148	141	182	198	259	178	191	241	151	159	166	119	2,133	161.3	13.04	...									
													16,355												
Admitted per 1,000 per annum.																									
													1304.1	1262.8	1351.5	1309.2	1341.8	1210.8	1264.8	1189.3	1066.5	1197.1	1251.7	1064.8	1236.5

* Excluding deaths out of hospital.

† Neuralgia 108 = 8.2.

‡ Phthisis pulmonalis 32 = 2.4.

§ See Table XXVII.

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1892.

IV.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the EUROPEAN TROOPS of the ARMY of BOMBAY during the year 1892, and the prevalence of the principal diseases in each Month of the year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Constantly sick.	Constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 per annum.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																							
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Alcoholism.	Nervous Diseases.	Valv Disease and Aneurysm.	Other Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Urinary Diseases.	Scurvy.	Injuries.	Suicide.	All other Causes.
January	12,828	928	72.3	8	7.87	3	1	1	1	...	2	
February	12,037	842	70.0	14	15.20	5	1	1	1	2	1	1	...	
March	13,043	906	69.5	7	11.22	4	1	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	1	...	
April	12,711	838	65.9	7	7.20	3	1	1	
May	12,458	827	66.4	16	13.43	5	...	1	3	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	
June	12,434	894	71.9	14	14.72	3	1	1	4	2	1	
July	12,482	987	79.1	15	15.71	3	...	5	1	1	3	1	1	1	...	
August	12,426	974	78.4	22	18.51	6	...	10	1	2	1	1	...	
September	12,536	1,061	84.6	20	20.85	15	...	1	1	1	1	...	
October	13,862	1,077	77.7	11	10.37	6	...	1	1	1	2	
November	12,152	1,090	89.7	9	7.74	3	1	1	1	1	2	
December	13,706	996	72.7	14	12.89	...	1	4	1	1	3	3	...	
						12	2	64	1	3	1	...	9*	2*	5	2	2*	7	4	2	1	2*	8†	1	3	...	11‡	5‡	17§
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																													
For the year	12,712	941	74.0	164	12.90	7.4	1.6	5.03	0.8	2.4	0.8	...	7.1	1.6	3.9	1.6	1.6	5.5	3.1	1.6	0.8	1.6	6.3	0.8	2.4	...	8.7	3.9	1.34
Composition of 100 Deaths.																													
7.3 1.2 39.0 0.6 1.8 0.6 ... 5.5 1.2 3.0 1.2 1.2 4.3 2.4 1.2 0.6 1.2 4.9 0.6 1.8 ... 6.7 3.0 10.4																													
* One out of hospital. † Two associated with Dysentery. ‡ Five out of hospital. § One Influenza and one Rheumatic Fever.																													
CAUSES OF ADMISSION.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of strength.	Composition of 100 admissions.	Died out of each 100 cases treated.*													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.																	
Influenza	64	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	6.0	1.38	1.30				
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	8	...	...	...	...	16	1.3	0.8	75.00				
Small-pox	1	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	0.6	0.3	28.57							
Enteric Fever	9	23	15	20	22	8	29	36	33	9	11	7	222	17.5	1.10	26.02													
Intermittent Fever	257	254	369	290	415	453	573	589	793	1,015	1,077	613	6,698	526.9	33.07	0.1													
Remittent Fever	1	2	6	3	6	11	14	12	17	12	3	6	93	7.3	4.6	3.23													
Simple Continued Fever	41	47	72	70	72	47	91	108	123	189	173	58	1,091	85.8	5.39	0.9													
Other Fevers	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	0.3	0.2	...				
Heat-stroke	1	...	4	1	7	4	14	...	2	...	...	1	34	2.7	1.7	23.53											
Alcoholism	1	1	2	5	3	3	5	3	5	3	...	4	35	2.8	1.7	2.78													
Nervous Diseases	11	17	18	11	8	4	10	9	12	14	11	6	131†	10.3	0.65	3.45													
Circulatory Diseases	9	11	26	13	9	10	5	13	6	9	10	16	137	10.8	0.68	2.04													
Tubercle of the lungs	8	2	18	2	4	9	2	5	...	3	6	4	63‡	5.0	3.1	10.14													
Pneumonia	8	1	5	2	3	1	...	1	1	2	3	11	38	3.0	1.9	9.09													
Other Respiratory Diseases	80	20	22	11	14	23	18	18	10	20	23	46	305	24.0	1.51	0.59													
Tonsillitis and Sorethroat	38	28	67	33	52	21	21	32	10	11	24	18	355	27.9	1.75	...													
Dysentery	20	15	19	10	18	12	28	42	27	23	12	13	239	18.8	1.18	4.0													
Diarrhoea	26	20	32	33	31	34	54	74	58	34	39	41	476	37.4	2.35	2.0													
Hepatic Abscess	3	1	4	...	3	2	...	1	1	1	3	...	19	1.5	0.9	38.10													
Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation	12	21	19	14	18	11	19	25	13	13	14	8	187	14.7	0.92	5.0													
Spleen Diseases	1	1	2	2	1	2	...	...	...	5	4	4	22	1.7	1.1	...										
Urinary Diseases	3	5	4	1	2	...	4	5	2	4	2	2	34	2.7	1.7	7.50													
Scurvy	...	...	...	3	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	10	0.8	0.5	...					
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism	23	25	31	26	26	23	34	35	17	30	31	30	331§	26.0	1.63	...													
Veneral Diseases	434	363	569	406	431	300	309	399	324	518	512	470	5,035	396.1	24.86	...													
Eye Diseases	10	7	12	20	18	8	18	13	7	17	11	9	150	11.8	0.74	...													
Entozoa	5	3	5	8	8	12	3	4	3	2	5	...	58	4.6	0.29	...													
Diseases of the Integuments	73	77	102	76	149	154	132	98	90	99	87	66	1,197	94.2	5.91	...													
Injuries	85	112	119	106	117	107	90	114	89	93	115	157	1,304	102.6	6.44	...													
All other Causes	110	128	187	138	209	177	165	224	116	139	157	135	1,885	148.3	9.31	...													
													20,252																
Admitted per 1,000 per annum.																													
1312.4 1297.7 1389.4 1337.9 1385.0 1513.8 1724.8 1572.0 1835.2 2135.8 2007.6 1589.3 1593.1																													

* Excluding deaths out of hospital.

† Neuralgia 65 = 5.1.

‡ Phthisis pulmonalis 66 = 5.2.

§ See Table XXVII.

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1892.

V.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the RATIOS of SICKNESS and MORTALITY in the ARMIES of the THREE PRESIDENCIES for the year 1892.

	RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.			
	Army of Bengal.	Army of Madras.	Army of Bombay.	Army of India.
I.—AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	42,198	13,227	12,712	68,137
II.—CONSTANTLY-SICK-RATE OF—				
January	82'3	91'8	72'3	82'1
February	81'0	91'9	70'0	81'0
March	75'8	84'5	69'5	76'2
April	76'3	75'5	65'9	74'2
May	81'9	79'9	66'4	78'7
June	82'9	84'2	71'9	81'2
July	87'5	85'0	79'1	85'5
August	86'4	80'6	78'4	83'0
September	92'6	84'5	84'6	89'6
October	100'4	80'2	77'7	91'9
November	102'9	81'3	89'7	96'3
December	91'0	76'0	72'7	84'4
Of the year	86'6	83'2	74'0	83'6
III.—ADMISSION-RATE OF THE YEAR—				
Influenza	14'8	12'3	6'0	12'7
Cholera	3'4	0	1'3	2'5
Small-pox	2	2	0	3
Enteric Fever	26'8	11'9	17'5	22'1
Intermittent Fever	482'0	166'3	526'9	429'1
Remittent Fever	15'5	11'1	7'3	13'1
Simple Continued Fever	54'6	62'3	85'8	61'9
Other Fevers	1'7	0	3	1'2
Heat-stroke	4'2	1'0	2'7	3'3
Alcoholism	4'7	4'4	2'8	4'3
Nervous Diseases	9'5	14'1	10'3	10'5
Circulatory Diseases	10'0	5'4	10'8	9'2
Tubercle of the lungs	2'7	2'0	5'0	3'0
Pneumonia	4'1	2'1	3'0	3'5
Other Respiratory Diseases	35'8	28'0	24'0	32'1
Tonsillitis and Sorethroat	47'5	22'5	27'9	39'0
Dysentery	24'9	44'8	18'8	27'6
Diarrhoea	36'0	7'9	37'4	30'8
Hepatic { Abscess	1'6	1'5	1'5	1'6
{ Congestion and Inflammation	16'0	26'3	14'7	17'8
Spleen Diseases	2'6	2	1'7	2'0
Urinary Diseases	1'9	3'1	2'7	2'3
Scurvy	3	...	8	3
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism	31'2	39'5	26'0	31'8
Veneral Diseases	412'4	415'0	396'1	409'9
Eye Diseases	12'8	11'9	11'8	12'4
Entozoa	3'6	3'3	4'6	3'8
Diseases of the Integuments	99'6	80'1	94'2	94'8
Injuries	94'1	96'9	102'6	96'2
All other Causes	128'1	101'3	148'3	138'3
ALL CAUSES	1582'4	1236'5	1593'1	1517'3
IV.—DEATH-RATE OF THE YEAR—				
Cholera	2'42	53	94	1'78
Small-pox . . . . .	...	08	16	04
Enteric Fever	6'40	3'18	5'03	5'52
Intermittent Fever	24	60	08	28
Remittent Fever	1'59	38	24	1'10
Simple Continued Fever	02	08	08	04
Other Fevers	02	...	...	01
Heat-stroke	1'02	68	71	90
Alcoholism	09	08	16	10
Nervous Diseases	55	68	39	54
Valve Disease and Aneurysm	28	15	16	23
Other Circulatory Diseases	66	08	16	22
Tubercle of the lungs	81	30	31	62
Pneumonia	26	08	16	21
Other Respiratory Diseases	59	1'29	08	63
Dysentery	09	...	16	09
Diarrhoea	1'28	98	63	1'10
Hepatic { Abscess	07	15	08	09
{ Congestion and Inflammation	1'14	23	24	18
Urinary Diseases . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Scurvy	1'23	60	87	1'04
Injuries	43	15	39	37
Suicide	1'33	1'44	1'34	1'35
All other Causes . . . . .	...	...	...	...
ALL CAUSES	19'81	12'32	12'90	17'07
DIED OUT OF EACH HUNDRED CASES TREATED.				
V.—FATALITY—				
Cholera	69'66	87'50	75'00	71'01
Enteric Fever	21'38	24'00	26'02	22'33
Remittent Fever	9'96	3'29	3'23	8'17
Simple Continued Fever	04	12	09	07
Heat-stroke	20'23	38'46	23'53	21'78
Tubercle of the lungs	17'95	21'05	10'14	16'35
Pneumonia	17'35	12'90	9'09	15'50
Other Respiratory Diseases	36	26	59	51
Dysentery	2'21	2'55	40	2'09
Hepatic { Abscess	68'35	52'17	38'10	60'16
{ Congestion and Inflammation	42	54	50	47

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1892.

VI.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the EUROPEAN TROOPS serving in the BURMA COAST and BAY ISLANDS group of stations during the year 1892, and the prevalence of the principal diseases in each Month of the year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Constantly sick.	Constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 per annum.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																							
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Alcoholism.	Nervous Diseases.	Valve Disease and Aneurysm.	Other Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Urinary Diseases.	Scurvy.	Injuries.	Suicide.	All other Causes.
January	1,789	181	101.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	1,798	192	106.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	1,715	159	92.7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
April	1,553	144	92.7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	1,638	164	100.1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June	1,628	156	95.8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July	1,624	144	88.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August	1,607	135	84.0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September	1,614	125	77.4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October	1,629	150	92.1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	1,605	150	93.5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	1,216	110	90.5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	1	...	...	...	1
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																													
For the year.	1,620	150	92.6	12	7.41	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.23	...	...	...	...	1.85	...	2.47	62	...	...	...	62
Composition of 100 Deaths.																													
						...	...	8.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.7	...	...	...	...	25.0	...	33.3	8.3	...	...	...	8.3
Composition of 100 Admissions.																													
CAUSES OF ADMISSION.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of strength.	Composition of 100 admissions.	Died out of each 100 cases treated.													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.																	
Influenza.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever.	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	6	3.7	27	16.67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermittent Fever.	21	15	30	10	9	17	13	11	9	13	9	2	159	98.1	7.28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remittent Fever.	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	1	12	7.4	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Simple Continued Fever.	7	7	29	45	75	6	5	5	7	4	8	8	206	127.2	9.43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Fevers.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heat-stroke.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism.	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	2.5	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nervous Diseases.	5	4	5	2	2	1	2	5	3	3	4	2	38	23.5	1.74	4.55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Circulatory Diseases.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.6	0.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tubercle of the lungs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1.2	0.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia.	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	3.7	2.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Respiratory Diseases.	9	6	8	6	5	5	8	7	7	10	3	2	76	46.9	3.48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonsillitis and Sorethroat.	2	3	6	4	4	...	2	1	1	3	2	2	30	18.5	1.37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery.	4	9	7	11	9	6	19	9	4	8	10	7	103	63.6	4.71	2.68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.6	0.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hepatic { Abscess.	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4.3	3.2	57.14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Congestion and Inflammation.	3	6	20	17	9	11	4	6	6	7	3	6	98	60.5	4.49	9.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spleen Diseases.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urinary Diseases.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1.2	0.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scurvy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism.	10	7	6	8	7	5	12	11	4	7	6	2	85	52.5	3.89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veneral Diseases.	68	78	65	61	74	51	53	60	54	67	65	40	736	454.3	33.68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eye Diseases.	1	...	4	1	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	2	14	8.6	0.64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Entozoa.	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	9	5.6	0.41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of the Integuments.	11	6	15	8	36	11	18	11	10	15	33	6	180	111.1	8.24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injuries.	4	13	27	17	20	13	15	26	17	15	23	16	206	127.2	9.43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other Causes.	13	7	18	12	19	13	18	21	19	19	29	16	204	125.9	9.34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	158	164	245	208	274	142	175	179	151	177	196	116	2,185			3.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Admitted per 1,000 per annum.																													
	

* Neuralgia 28 = 17.3.

† Phthisis pulmonalis 3 = 1.9.

‡ See Table XXVII.

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1892.

VII.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the EUROPEAN TROOPS serving in the BURMA INLAND group of stations during the year 1892, and the prevalence of the principal diseases in each Month of the year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Constantly sick.	Constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 per annum.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																							
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Alcoholism.	Nervous Diseases.	Valve Disease and Aneurysm.	Other Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Urinary Diseases.	Scurvy.	Injuries.	Suicide.	All other Causes.
January	2,078	227	109.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	2,068	187	90.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	2,055	161	78.3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	2,226	192	86.3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	2,487	234	94.1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June	2,686	280	104.2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July	2,686	275	102.4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August	2,717	265	97.5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September	2,660	262	98.5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October	2,550	269	82.0	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	2,588	219	84.6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	2,622	201	76.7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						7	*6	4	1	...	†4	...	†	†	†1	1	4	...	‡2	1	2	...	†2	...	9
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																							
For the year	2,453	225	91.7	46	18.75	2.85	2.45	1.63	.41	...	1.6341	.41	.41	.41	...	1.6382	.41	.8282	...	3.67	
						Composition of 100 Deaths.																							
						15.2	13.0	8.7	2.2	...	8.7	...	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	8.7	...	4.3	2.2	4.3	...	4.3	...	19.6
						* One Malarial Cachexia. † One out of hospital. One associated with dysentery.																							

CAUSES OF ADMISSION.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of strength.	Composition of 100 admissions.	Died out of each 100 cases treated.*
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermittent Fever	121	83	76	114	152	152	142	126	58	69	121	70	1,284	523.4	32.95	36.84
Remittent Fever	3	...	3	8	8	10	5	3	6	2	7	2	57	23.2	1.46	6.78
Simple Continued Fever	3	1	2	1	1	6	5	12	3	1	2	1	38	15.5	.98	2.56
Other Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heat-stroke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nervous Diseases	3	...	...	3	4	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	20†	8.2	.51	4.35
Circulatory Diseases	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tubercle of the lungs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Respiratory Diseases	9	4	4	1	3	7	6	3	4	3	4	6	54	22.0	1.39	...
Tonsillitis and Sorethroat	6	5	7	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	17.5	1.10	...
Dysentery	6	5	4	...	5	13	12	9	9	7	5	3	78	31.8	2.00	4.76
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hepatic { Abscess	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hepatic { Congestion and Inflammation	3	8	3	3	12	6	9	8	8	8	12	...	80	32.6	2.05	1.16
Spleen Diseases	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urinary Diseases	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scurvy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism	16	8	5	8	10	6	5	10	8	4	7	8	95	38.7	2.44	...
Veneral Diseases	64	60	79	59	91	81	55	103	84	103	130	100	1,009	411.3	25.89	...
Eye Diseases	2	...	2	1	1	4	5	3	1	2	...	2	23	9.4	.59	...
Entozoa	...	...	1	3	2	2	1	2	1	3	...	...	15	6.1	.38	...
Diseases of the Integuments	12	6	18	19	22	20	19	16	20	34	36	25	247	100.7	6.34	...
Injuries	13	17	22	19	15	22	12	21	8	21	20	29	219	89.3	5.62	...
All other Causes	29	34	35	64	85	61	52	70	29	51	41	17	568	231.6	14.58	...
													3,897			1.05
													Admitted per 1,000 per annum.			
													1,583.7			

* Excluding deaths out of hospital.

† Neuralgia 11 = 4.5.

‡ Phthisis pulmonalis 6 = 2.4.

§ See Table XXVil.

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1892.

VIII.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the EUROPEAN TROOPS serving in the BENGAL and ORISSA group of stations during the year 1892, and the prevalence of the principal diseases in each Month of the year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Constantly sick.	Constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 per annum.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																							
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Alcoholism.	Nervous Diseases.	Valve Disease and Aneurysm.	Other Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Urinary Diseases.	Scurvy.	Injuries.	Suicide.	All other Causes.
January	2,115	236	111'6	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	2,253	226	100'3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	2,204	210	95'3	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	2,300	202	87'8	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	2,284	186	81'4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
June	2,240	205	91'2	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
July	2,248	211	93'9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August	2,264	230	101'6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September	2,294	251	109'4	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October	2,176	238	109'4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	2,476	229	92'5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	2,378	252	106'0	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
						3	1	4	2*	...	2	...	1	2	2	...	4†	1	2†	...	2§
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																													
For the year	2,274	222	97'6	26	11'43	1'32	'44	1'76	'88	...	'88	...	'44	'88	'88	...	1'76	'44	'88	...	'88
Composition of 100 Deaths.																													
						11'5	3'8	15'4	7'7	...	7'7	...	3'8	7'7	7'7	...	15'4	3'8	7'7	...	7'7
* One out of hospital. † Two out of hospital. ‡ Three associated with dysentery. § One Rheumatic Fever.																													

CAUSES OF ADMISSION.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of strength.	Composition of 100 admissions.	Died out of each 100 cases treated.*												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.																
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	4	3	13	5'7	'36	21'43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermittent Fever	76	61	102	74	47	40	63	84	87	77	110	92	913	401'5	25'05	'10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remittent Fever	1	1	...	3	5	2	1	11	7	4	8	5	50	22'0	1'37	7'84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Simple Continued Fever	...	...	1	1	3	2	...	1	2	...	3	1	14	6'2	'38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Fevers	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	'9	'05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heat-stroke	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	'4	'03	100'00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	7	3'1	'19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nervous Diseases	2	...	4	...	2	2	2	4	2	3	5	4	130	13'2	'82	5'88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Circulatory Diseases	...	2	2	6	3	1	3	4	3	2	5	3	34	15'0	'93	2'56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tubercle of the lungs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	12	'9	'05	33'33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1'3	'68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Respiratory Diseases	11	17	13	2	5	2	2	9	11	18	7	9	106	46'0	2'91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonsillitis and Sorethroat.	8	5	6	3	3	2	...	2	6	7	4	2	48	21'1	1'32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	1	12	7	5	8	9	11	15	10	6	8	9	101	44'4	2'77	1'82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea	4	2	9	1	4	6	6	2	9	1	1	2	47	20'7	1'29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hepatic { Abscess	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	5	2'2	'14	66'67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hepatic { Congestion and Inflammation	1	2	6	6	10	6	8	14	5	6	4	3	71	31'2	1'95	1'32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spleen Diseases	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	1'8	'11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urinary Diseases	...	2	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	8	3'5	'22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scurvy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism.	3	5	7	8	12	9	8	9	4	10	2	5	582	36'1	2'25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veneral Diseases	93	103	110	106	112	118	94	122	90	101	131	118	1,298	570'8	35'62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eye Diseases	...	1	2	...	3	2	3	6	3	1	2	3	26	11'4	'71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Entozoa	...	...	2	1	2	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	10	4'4	'27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of the Integuments	9	9	9	13	28	13	11	19	10	16	17	9	163	71'7	4'47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injuries	4	14	15	17	15	17	6	14	14	15	12	25	168	73'9	4'61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other Causes	13	26	37	45	38	31	37	60	34	49	43	25	438	192'6	12'02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
												3,644					'59											
Admitted per 1,000 per annum.																												
												1,602'5																

* Excluding deaths out of hospital.

† Neuralgia 9=4'0.

‡ Phthisis pulmonalis 5=2'2.

§ See Table XXVII.

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1892.

IX.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the EUROPEAN TROOPS serving in the GANGETIC PLAIN and CHUTIA NAGPUR group of stations during the year 1892, and the prevalence of the principal diseases in each Month of the year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Constantly sick.	Constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 per annum.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																							
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Alcoholism.	Nervous Diseases.	Valve Disease and Aneurysm.	Other Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Urinary Diseases.	Scurvy.	Injuries.	Suicide.	All other Causes.
January	7,265	723	99'5	13	10	1	1	1		
February	7,515	733	97'5	7	4	1	1		
March	7,713	708	91'8	4	1	1	1	1		
April	7,331	708	96'6	7	3	1	2		
May	7,281	761	104'5	17	9	1	1	3		
June	7,235	860	118'9	20	3	...	1	8	1	1	1	...	5	...		
July	7,176	919	128'1	7	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1		
August	7,197	800	111'2	12	...	4	...	2	1	1	1	3	1	...	1		
September	7,134	807	113'1	8	3	1	1	1	1	1		
October	6,939	766	110'4	9	...	2	...	3	2	1	1		
November	7,741	777	100'4	10	...	4	1	...	1	...	2	1		
December	7,352	694	94'4	11	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	3	1	1		
						11	...	40	...	1	11*	1	4	3	2*	2	3	2†	6	...	17‡	2	1	...	10§	2* 7||	
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																							
For the year	7,337	768	104'7	125	17'04	1'50	...	5'45	...	1'14	1'50	1'14	5'55	4'1	2'7	2'7	4'1	2'7	8'2	...	2'32	2'7	1'14	...	1'36	2'7	9'5
						Composition of 100 Deaths.																							
						8'8	...	32'0	...	8	8'8	8	3'2	2'4	1'6	1'6	2'4	1'6	4'8	...	13'6	1'6	8	...	8'0	1'6	5'6
						* One out of hospital. † One Chronic Pneumonic Phthisis. ‡ Eight associated with dysentery. § Five out of hospital. || One Rheumatic Fever.																							
CAUSES OF ADMISSION.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of strength.	Composition of 100 admissions.	Died out of each 100 cases treated.*													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.																	
Influenza	...	...	26	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	5'7	35	...				
Cholera	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	4	...	...	7	...	16	2'2	13	68'75							
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	28	13	6	15	23	6	7	15	14	10	22	18	177	24'1	1'40	18'26													
Intermittent Fever	74	61	82	67	114	263	289	168	322	317	218	87	2,062	281'0	17'38	...													
Remittent Fever	8	11	2	3	6	1	5	8	15	14	8	...	81	11'0	68	1'19													
Simple Continued Fever	...	2	16	32	25	76	51	19	101	80	29	5	436	59'4	3'67	...													
Other Fevers	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	6	8	05	...							
Heat-stroke	...	...	...	...	6	32	5	...	1	...	...	...	44	6'0	37	22'22						
Alcoholism	2	2	2	3	4	2	...	3	3	3	1	5	30	4'1	25	3'33													
Nervous Diseases	6	7	8	3	5	7	11	5	9	14	8	4	87†	11'9	73	3'77													
Circulatory Diseases	6	7	7	5	7	9	10	7	9	9	8	8	92	12'5	78	3'92													
Tubercle of the lungs	1	2	3	...	4	1	3	3	3	2	4	3	29‡	4'0	24	5'26													
Pneumonia	2	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	10	1'4	08	25'00								
Other Respiratory Diseases	35	22	16	7	13	10	15	26	16	11	15	23	209	28'5	1'76	91													
Tonsillitis and Sorethroat	14	7	24	20	25	15	11	13	7	10	20	6	172	23'4	1'45	...													
Dysentery	13	11	16	13	12	6	9	17	15	20	41	12	185	25'2	1'56	2'74													
Diarrhoea	13	11	18	15	19	17	16	29	8	30	50	12	238	32'4	2'01	...													
Hepatic { Abscess	1	4	1	...	3	...	2	3	3	1	1	2	21	2'9	18	77'27													
Hepatic { Congestion and Inflammation.	13	9	15	16	21	10	12	14	12	6	13	8	149	20'3	1'26	1'22													
Spleen Diseases	...	2	2	3	1	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	15	2'0	13	5'88										
Urinary Diseases	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	2	3	12	1'6	10	8'33											
Scurvy	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	01	...		
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism	13	17	7	18	14	17	23	24	17	13	27	13	205§	27'9	1'73	...													
Veneral Diseases	375	346	523	393	405	374	322	407	300	319	385	246	4,455	607'2	37'54	...													
Eye Diseases	5	9	10	8	9	10	11	8	11	8	13	10	112	15'3	94	...													
Entozoa	1	4	2	2	...	2	1	2	3	...	...	1	18	2'5	15	...											
Diseases of the Integuments	48	40	56	54	95	154	177	124	130	109	96	32	1,115	152'0	9'40	...													
Injuries	45	64	100	65	65	71	42	56	53	45	77	81	764	104'1	6'44	...													
All other Causes	54	45	84	68	98	118	117	157	99	91	90	63	1,084	147'7	9'13	...													
													11,867																
													Admitted per 1,000 per annum.																
													1,617'4																

* Excluding deaths out of hospital.

† Neuralgia 41 = 5'6.

‡ Phthisis pulmonalis 40 = 5'5.

§ See Table XXVII.

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1892.

X.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the EUROPEAN TROOPS serving in the UPPER SUB-HIMALAYAN group of stations during the year 1892, and the prevalence of the principal diseases in each Month of the year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Constantly sick.	Constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 per annum.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																							
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Alcoholism.	Nervous Diseases.	Valvular Disease and Aneurysm.	Other Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Urinary Diseases.	Scurvy.	Injuries.	Suicide.	All other Causes.
January	17,409	1,537	88.3	26	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	5	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	2
February	19,064	1,515	79.5	15	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2
March	17,308	1,256	72.6	23	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	1
April	12,889	956	74.2	31	...	12	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	3
May	10,717	838	78.2	27	...	3	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
June	10,385	786	75.7	29	...	11	...	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...
July	10,325	861	83.4	18	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4
August	10,280	859	83.6	28	...	12	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	1
September	10,205	1,043	102.2	16	...	8	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
October	11,949	1,261	105.5	27	...	1	...	9	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
November	15,783	1,829	115.9	43	...	...	...	22	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	2	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	5
December	17,107	1,688	98.7	17	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	2
						48	...	101	96	5	...	...	19	...	18	14	53	11	14	14	6	...	13	...	3	...	20	25
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																													
For the year.	13,632	1,206	88.5	300	22.01	3.52	...	7.41	44	37	1.39	...	5.9	2.9	2.2	8.1	1.03	2.9	4.4	...	9.5	...	2.2	...	1.47	7.3	1.49
Composition of 100 Deaths.																													
16.0 ... 33.7 2.0 1.7 ... 6.3 ... 2.7 1.3 1.0 3.7 4.7 1.3 2.0 ... 4.3 ... 1.0 ... 6.7 3.3 8.3																													
* One Malarial Cachexia. † Thrice out of hospital. ‡ Two out of hospital. § One out of hospital. || One out of hospital and two Chronic Pneumoniae. Phthisis. ¶ Seven associated with dysentery. ** Sixteen out of hospital. †† All out of hospital. ‡‡ One tubercle of meninges and one tubercle of kidneys.																													

CAUSES OF ADMISSION.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of strength.	Composition of 100 admissions.	Died out of each 100 cases treated.*
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Influenza	20	13	26	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	5.7	1.34	...
Cholera	...	...	...	18	2	14	1	19	11	1	1	...	67	4.9	2.29	69.57
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	1.02	...
Enteric Fever	21	7	38	44	44	16	15	16	23	40	64	33	361	26.5	1.55	22.80
Intermittent Fever	312	184	239	222	250	219	296	783	1,159	1,709	1,938	906	8,237	604.2	35.45	1.07
Remittent Fever	6	3	6	8	9	12	40	15	11	16	22	1	149	10.9	1.64	3.09
Simple Continued Fever	33	59	79	87	67	66	117	67	51	31	36	33	726	53.3	3.12	...
Other Fevers	2	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	19	4	32	2.3	1.4	...
Heat-stroke	...	...	...	2	8	23	41	2	1	...	...	...	77	5.6	3.3	20.78
Alcoholism	6	4	7	11	7	4	2	9	13	10	4	3	80	5.9	3.4	...
Nervous Diseases	10	5	9	8	9	9	8	5	7	6	8	8	92	6.7	4.0	5.50
Circulatory Diseases	11	16	13	5	9	6	10	22	5	12	16	11	136	10.0	5.9	2.67
Tubercle of the lungs	5	5	2	1	4	...	2	...	1	...	4	4	28	2.1	1.2	26.19
Pneumonia	25	11	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	...	13	7	68	5.0	2.9	17.28
Other Respiratory Diseases	98	53	38	25	35	11	9	25	8	24	93	77	496	36.4	2.13	5.5
Tonsillitis and Sorethroat	100	79	105	80	61	15	10	13	10	14	41	48	576	42.3	2.48	...
Dysentery	29	29	19	23	14	9	10	22	43	36	57	32	323	23.7	1.39	1.72
Diarrhoea	27	33	35	81	38	16	20	79	62	42	77	47	557	40.9	2.40	...
Hepatic Abscess	5	2	2	1	1	3	...	...	1	1	4	1	21	1.5	1.09	48.15
Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation	17	9	15	14	13	12	15	14	12	7	19	10	157	11.5	6.8	...
Spleen Diseases	3	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	4	10	5	34	2.5	1.5	2.86
Urinary Diseases	3	2	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	6	3	26	1.9	1.1	9.68
Scurvy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism	49	41	41	20	34	20	20	26	21	17	43	35	367	26.9	1.58	...
Veneral Diseases	749	689	674	421	294	289	357	256	408	623	536	574	5,743	421.3	24.72	...
Eye Diseases	15	25	37	17	15	6	6	11	5	14	18	12	181	13.3	7.8	...
Entozoa	5	8	11	11	12	8	6	8	4	3	8	4	88	6.5	3.8	...
Diseases of the Integuments	105	121	123	65	101	112	212	216	147	82	113	95	1,492	109.4	6.42	...
Injuries	138	162	184	122	122	71	79	83	35	62	132	147	1,337	98.1	5.75	...
All other Causes	136	123	151	140	160	133	125	158	114	121	207	131	1,699	124.6	7.31	...
													23,234			
													Admitted per 1,000 per annum.			
													1,704.4			

* Excluding deaths out of hospital.

† Neuralgia 37=2.7.

‡ Phthisis pulmonalis 39=2.9.

§ See Table XXVII.

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1892.

XI.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the EUROPEAN TROOPS serving in the INDUS VALLEY and NORTH-WESTERN RAJPUTANA group of stations during the year 1892, and the prevalence of the principal diseases in each Month of the year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Constantly sick.	Constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 per annum.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																							
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Alcoholism.	Nervous Diseases.	Valve Disease and Aneurysm.	Other Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Urinary Diseases.	Scurvy.	Injuries.	Suicide.	All other Causes.
						20	...	28	...	54	*1	...	†13	2	3	1	2	‡4	8	2	6	§2	2	...	1	...	||7	1	...	¶7
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																							
For the year	5,155	459	89.0	164	31.81	3.88	...	5.43	...	10.48		
						Composition of 100 Deaths.																							
						12.2	...	17.1	...	32.9		
						* With Heat Apoplexy. † Three out of hospital. ‡ One with Hepatic Abscess. § One out of hospital from Syncope. || Two out of hospital. ¶ One Tubercle of intestines.																							
CAUSES OF ADMISSION.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of strength.	Composition of 100 admissions.	Died out of each 100 cases treated.*													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.																	
Influenza	1	...	76	40	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	25.4	1.27	...						
Cholera	...	...	...	...	5	2	3	8	14	...	...	...	32	6.2	.31	62.50						
Small-pox	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	.4	.02	...				
Enteric Fever	2	6	4	6	27	5	2	13	17	...	3	3	88	17.1	.85	30.43													
Intermittent Fever	71	79	83	239	117	124	99	327	583	1,185	1,391	584	4,884	947.4	47.17	...													
Remittent Fever	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	8	20	28	104	40	206	40.0	1.99	26.21									
Simple Continued Fever	3	4	13	61	82	35	57	90	78	102	34	9	568	110.2	5.49	1.17													
Other Fevers	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	4.3	.21	...		
Heat-stroke	...	...	...	...	6	8	27	9	...	...	...	1	51	9.9	.49	19.61						
Alcoholism	1	...	1	2	4	4	5	4	6	2	1	2	32	6.2	.31	6.25													
Nervous Diseases	9	2	8	5	2	3	4	3	1	4	3	4	48†	9.3	.46	3.08													
Circulatory Diseases	4	2	7	8	7	4	5	7	5	2	6	10	67	13.0	.65	4.29													
Tubercle of the lungs	2	...	6	1	2	6	1	1	1	1	5	3	29‡	5.6	.28	12.12													
Pneumonia	7	10	3	4	1	1	...	...	...	2	4	12	44	8.5	.42	16.67										
Other Respiratory Diseases	41	34	31	7	7	10	14	11	5	3	28	48	239	46.4	2.31	7.76													
Tonsillitis and Sorethroat	23	15	13	13	15	10	6	5	2	...	8	12	122	23.7	1.18	...													
Dysentery	11	1	5	4	10	6	1	12	13	11	25	9	108	21.0	1.04	5.26													
Diarrhoea	5	7	11	13	9	5	3	43	18	7	14	24	159	30.8	1.54	6.1													
Hepatic { Abscess	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	1.0	.05	40.00								
Congestion and Inflammation.	4	8	3	3	5	1	4	8	2	...	3	1	42	8.1	.41	...													
Spleen Diseases	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	4	2	12	2.3	.12	...							
Urinary Diseases	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	6	1.2	.06	16.67								
Scurvy	...	...	1	...	3	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	9	1.7	.09	...							
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism	13	10	10	9	6	10	11	1	2	2	10	15	99§	19.2	.96	...													
Veneral Diseases	119	168	202	151	150	112	91	108	34	65	108	107	1,415	274.5	13.66	...													
Eye Diseases	9	7	8	11	4	10	9	10	2	4	3	7	84	16.3	.81	...													
Entozoa	1	2	5	2	6	7	1	1	1	1	...	...	27	5.2	.26	...											
Diseases of the Integuments	30	38	36	31	43	80	103	90	52	33	18	27	581	112.7	5.61	...													
Injuries	61	62	69	34	53	40	23	42	18	21	26	61	510	98.9	4.93	...													
All other Causes	44	48	58	43	71	73	86	108	44	39	53	66	733	142.2	7.08	...													
													10,355																
													Admitted per 1,000 per annum.																
													...	...	...	2,008.7										

* Excluding deaths out of hospital.

† Neuralgia 20 = 3.9.

‡ Phthisis pulmonalis 31 = 6.0.

§ See Table XXVII.

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1892.

XII.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the EUROPEAN TROOPS serving in the SOUTH-EASTERN RAJPUTANA, CENTRAL INDIA, and GUJARAT group of stations during the year 1892, and the prevalence of the principal diseases in each Month of the year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Constantly sick.	Constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 per annum.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																							
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Alcoholism.	Nervous Diseases.	Valve Disease and Aneurysm.	Other Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Urinary Diseases.	Scurvy.	Injuries.	Suicide.	All other Causes.
January	5,958	493	83.1	5	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	6,065	456	75.2	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
March	6,310	467	74.0	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
April	6,225	475	76.3	10	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
May	6,137	469	76.3	10	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June	6,127	491	80.1	6	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
July	6,135	536	87.4	5	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
August	6,188	589	95.2	9	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September	6,081	745	122.5	8	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October	5,937	728	122.6	13	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
November	5,779	658	113.9	7	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
December	5,564	510	91.7	8	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
						4	2	40	1	2	4	*1	3	*1	...	2	3	...	2	2	7	...	1	...	†7	‡2	§5
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																							
For the year	6,045	550	91.0	89	14.72	'66	'33	'62	'17	'33	'66	'17	'50	'17	...	'33	'50	...	'33	'33	'16	...	'17	...	'16	'33	'83
						Composition of 100 Deaths.																							
						4.5	2.2	44.9	1.1	2.2	4.5	1.1	3.4	1.1	...	2.2	3.4	...	2.2	2.2	7.9	...	1.1	...	7.9	2.2	5.6
						* One out of hospital. † Three out of hospital. ‡ Two out of hospital. § One Rheumatic Fever.																							

CAUSES OF ADMISSION.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of strength.	Composition of 100 admissions.	Died out of each 100 cases treated.*													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.																	
Influenza	14	1	30	129	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	31.4	1.7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	.8	.05	80.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1.2	.06	28.57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	4	5	5	17	18	5	3	18	18	9	12	9	123	20.3	1.12	28.99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermittent Fever	159	108	143	68	171	201	164	311	625	811	664	336	3,762	622.3	34.26	.03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remittent Fever	...	2	...	6	5	11	13	10	16	12	1	5	81	13.4	.74	2.44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Simple Continued Fever	18	23	40	27	18	22	90	171	186	76	40	14	731	120.9	6.66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Fevers	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	.5	.03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heat-stroke	...	...	1	...	4	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	13	2.2	.12	28.57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism	1	...	1	2	5	2	2	5	4	5	...	2	29	4.8	.26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nervous Diseases	7	8	6	3	6	7	7	12	4	8	6	6	80†	13.2	.73	3.53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Circulatory Diseases	6	2	7	...	6	2	5	8	3	...	4	5	48	7.9	.44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tubercle of the lungs	9	4	...	3	2	...	1	1	...	2	1	3	26‡	4.3	.24	5.56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	1	...	...	2	3	2	1	...	...	...	1	2	12	2.0	.11	20.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Respiratory Diseases	25	8	12	7	12	10	13	19	6	12	15	14	153	25.3	1.39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonsillitis and Sorethroat	17	18	35	23	41	15	10	17	7	6	22	16	227	37.6	2.07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	2	7	6	9	7	6	7	32	17	10	7	5	115	19.0	1.05	1.67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea	13	14	18	28	20	14	18	52	38	15	20	23	273	45.2	2.49	.72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hepatic { Abscess	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	3	...	9	1.5	.08	77.78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hepatic { Congestion and Inflammation.	14	9	11	6	12	10	8	15	7	12	11	4	119	19.7	1.08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spleen Diseases	2	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	13	2.2	.12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urinary Diseases	3	1	2	...	1	...	4	2	2	2	1	...	18	3.0	.16	4.55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scurvy	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	5	.8	.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism	6	15	9	9	16	10	16	19	5	14	8	4	131§	21.7	1.19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veneral Diseases	188	193	278	210	224	159	165	287	188	189	192	170	2,443	404.1	22.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eye Diseases	6	3	8	6	7	4	6	8	4	11	9	3	75	12.4	.68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Entozoa	3	4	2	1	3	3	...	2	2	1	6	...	27	4.5	.23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of the Integuments	48	40	63	37	75	83	100	85	67	53	42	25	718	118.8	6.54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injuries	34	48	64	65	61	61	62	51	51	55	70	68	690	114.1	6.28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other Causes	60	50	76	79	97	72	66	114	69	53	80	38	854	141.3	7.78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
													10,980				7.2												
													Admitted per 1,000 per annum.																
													1,816.4																

* Excluding deaths out of hospital. † Neuralgia 47=7.8. ‡ Phthisis pulmonalis 27 = 4.5. § See Table XXVII

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1892.

XIII.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the EUROPEAN TROOPS serving in the DECCAN group of stations during the year 1892, and the prevalence of the principal diseases in each Month of the year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Constantly sick.	Constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 per annum.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																						
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Alcoholism.	Nervous Diseases.	Valve Disease and Aneurysm.	Other Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Urinary Diseases.	Scurvy.	Injuries.	Suicide.	All other Causes.
January	9,376	718	76.6	2	1	...	1	
February	9,597	757	78.9	9	4	1	2	1	
March	9,724	710	73.0	11	5	1	1	1	1	1	
April	9,629	626	65.0	3	
May	9,513	596	62.7	10	5	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	
June	9,641	621	64.4	9	...	3	...	3	2	1	...	1	...	
July	9,842	701	71.2	15	...	1	...	6	3	...	3	...	1	1	...	1	...	
August	9,829	774	78.7	22	...	2	...	17	1	1	...	1	...	
September	9,625	752	78.1	13	10	3	...	
October	9,425	692	73.4	5	2	1	...	2	
November	9,596	721	75.1	5	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	
December	9,617	678	70.5	8	1	1	1	2	1	2	...	
						6	...	55	* 1	1	...	† 2	† 2	† 6	2	2	6	...	§ 4	...	1	...	|| 9	|| 4	¶ 11	
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																												
For the year	9,621	696	72.3	112	11.64	* 62	...	5.72	* 10	* 10	* 21	* 21	* 62	* 21	* 21	* 62	...	* 42	...	* 10	...	* 94	* 42	* 14
						Composition of 100 Deaths.																						
						5.4	...	49.1	* 9	* 9	1.8	1.8	5.4	1.8	1.8	5.4	...	3.6	...	* 9	...	8.0	3.6	9.8
* Malarial Cachexia. † One out of hospital. ‡ One Tubercle of larynx. § Two associated with dysentery. || Four out of hospital. ¶ One Rheumatic Fever and one Influenza.																												
CAUSES OF ADMISSION.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of strength.	Composition of 100 admissions.	Died out of each 100 cases treated.*												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.																
Influenza	49	26	88	17	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185	19.2	1.58	.54					
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	7	.7	.06	85.71			
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.1	.01	...	
Enteric Fever	9	16	12	11	16	9	47	45	24	5	4	20	218	22.7	1.86	23.81												
Intermittent Fever	112	106	152	102	87	168	277	228	228	229	294	138	2,121	220.5	18.06	.05												
Remittent Fever	...	1	8	8	13	2	13	13	8	10	8	1	85	8.8	.72	1.18												
Simple Continued Fever	32	36	41	38	50	19	50	55	34	43	96	42	536	55.7	4.56	...												
Other Fevers	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	.3	.03	...				
Heat-stroke	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	.6	.05	16.67					
Alcoholism	3	1	3	1	1	1	3	2	3	1	1	...	20	2.1	.17	...												
Nervous Diseases	3	10	6	4	6	7	3	7	3	5	7	5	66†	6.9	.56	...												
Circulatory Diseases	5	5	11	6	4	6	4	5	3	9	5	8	71	7.4	.60	1.28												
Tubercle of the lungs	2	...	...	...	2	4	3	3	...	1	1	1	17‡	1.8	.14	24.00									
Pneumonia	2	2	3	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	4	4	25	2.6	.21	7.41												
Other Respiratory Diseases	43	19	25	24	16	14	17	11	7	25	15	15	231	24.0	1.97	.83												
Tonsillitis and Sorethroat	35	30	26	27	29	12	15	14	9	13	17	8	285	29.6	2.43	...												
Dysentery	13	10	10	5	11	24	62	86	48	28	17	13	327	34.0	2.78	1.78												
Diarrhoea	11	10	16	8	12	26	57	25	20	11	11	7	214	22.2	1.82	...												
Hepatic { Abscess	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	2	1	9	.9	.08	30.77												
Congestion and Inflammation.	8	15	8	15	10	8	10	19	10	20	10	2	135	14.0	1.15	...												
Spleen Diseases	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	9	.9	.08	...										
Urinary Diseases	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	3	2	3	18	1.9	.15	4.00								
Scurvy	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.1	.01	...	
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism	16	27	17	22	30	23	30	32	19	21	23	12	272§	28.3	2.32	...												
Venerical Diseases	417	356	427	305	414	253	286	347	280	288	481	352	4,206	437.2	35.82	...												
Eye Diseases	7	10	8	14	14	9	6	13	6	9	5	3	104	10.8	.89	...												
Entozoa	...	2	2	3	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	13	1.4	.11	...										
Diseases of the Integuments	46	54	44	47	64	60	40	41	39	50	66	34	585	60.8	4.98	...												
Injuries	71	76	72	73	63	71	54	71	53	47	77	73	801	83.3	6.82	...												
All other Causes	90	95	134	87	136	101	93	109	83	82	101	60	1,171	121.7	9.97	...												
													11,742			.83												
													Admitted per 1,000 per annum.															
													1,220.5															

* Excluding deaths out of hospital.

† Neuralgia 34 = 3.5.

‡ Phthisis pulmonalis 17 = 1.8.

§ See Table XXVII.

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1892.

XIV.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the EUROPEAN TROOPS serving in the WESTERN COAST group of stations during the year 1892, and the prevalence of the principal diseases in each Month of the year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Constantly sick.	Constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 per annum.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																							
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Alcoholism.	Nervous Diseases.	Valv Disease and Aneurysm.	Other Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Urinary Diseases.	Scurvy.	Injuries.	Suicide.	All other Causes.
January	1,163	116	99.7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
February	1,277	103	80.7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	1,445	136	94.1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	1,451	112	77.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	1,338	109	81.5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June	1,364	108	79.2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July	1,388	111	80.0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August	1,398	117	83.7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September	1,422	122	85.8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October	1,476	116	78.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	1,350	136	100.7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	1,524	130	85.3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	3*	2†
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																													
For the year	1,383	118	85.3	16	11.57	...	...	2.17	...	...	...	...	.72	...	.72	...	...	1.45	.72	...	...	...	.72	.72	.72	...	...	2.17	1.45
						Composition of 100 Deaths.																							
						...	...	18.8	...	...	...	...	6.2	...	6.2	...	...	12.5	6.2	...	...	...	6.2	6.2	6.2	...	...	18.8	12.5
						* All out of hospital. † One Rheumatic Fever.																							
CAUSES OF ADMISSION.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of strength.	Composition of 100 admissions.	Died out of each 100 cases treated.*													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.																	
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	7	5.1	32	37.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermittent Fever	28	20	38	17	13	14	47	36	61	19	21	8	342	247.3	15.46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remittent Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Simple Continued Fever	2	6	18	12	10	11	23	28	16	51	70	24	271	196.0	12.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heat-stroke	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism	...	2	2	3	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	12	8.7	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nervous Diseases	...	4	5	3	...	...	2	1	...	2	2	1	20†	14.5	90	4.55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Circulatory Diseases	...	3	4	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	13	9.4	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tubercle of the lungs	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	2.2	14	66.67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2.2	14	33.33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Respiratory Diseases	4	3	12	6	3	2	3	4	2	3	7	24	73	52.8	3.30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonsillitis and Sorethroat	2	5	8	5	1	...	4	7	...	...	2	1	35	25.3	1.58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	2	3	1	...	2	...	2	3	...	1	1	1	16	11.6	.72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea	2	2	3	2	...	...	5	5	...	2	6	5	32	23.1	1.45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hepatic { Abscess	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	.05	50.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hepatic { Congestion and Inflammation	3	2	3	2	4	2	3	3	...	1	3	3	29	21.0	1.31	3.33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spleen Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urinary Diseases	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	2.9	1.8	20.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scurvy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism	3	2	4	2	1	1	3	2	3	7	7	9	41§	31.8	1.99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veneral Diseases	54	45	76	44	68	37	35	71	54	53	69	58	605	480.8	30.06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eye Diseases	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	9	6.5	.41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Entozoa	2	...	...	3	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	9	6.5	.41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of the Integuments	7	14	12	13	34	23	17	12	8	16	18	7	181	130.9	8.18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injuries	14	19	27	18	17	9	11	20	13	15	21	21	205	148.2	9.27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other Causes	10	18	38	23	21	26	15	17	7	17	14	29	235	169.9	10.62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	136	150	253	157	179	131	173	234	167	189	249	194	2,212			56													
Admitted per 1,000 per annum.																													
...																	1,599.4												

* Excluding deaths out of hospital.

† Neuralgia 11 = 8.0.

‡ Phthisis pulmonalis 3 = 2.2

§ See Table XXVII.

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1892.

XV.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the EUROPEAN TROOPS serving in the SOUTHERN INDIA group of stations during the year 1892, and the prevalence of the principal diseases in each Month of the year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Constantly sick.	Constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 per annum.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																							
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Alcoholism.	Nervous Diseases.	Valve Disease and Aneurysm.	Other Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Urinary Diseases.	Scurvy.	Injuries.	Suicide.	All other Causes.
January	3,592	361	100.5	3	1	1	
February	3,637	351	96.5	1	
March	3,582	337	94.1	2	1	1	
April	3,448	305	88.5	2	
May	3,495	308	90.5	6	...	1	1	1	1	2	
June	3,359	279	83.1	2	1	1	
July	3,471	280	80.7	5	...	1	...	2	1	1	
August	3,489	283	81.1	10	...	4	...	3	1	2	...	
September	3,516	275	78.2	2	1	1	
October	3,421	279	81.6	1	
November	3,333	279	83.7	1	1	
December	3,676	301	81.9	1	1	
						6	1	10	*1	1	†1	3	1	...	1	†5	...	1	†1	3		
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																							
For the year	3,491	303	86.8	36	10.31	1.72	.29	2.86	.2929	.29	.86	.292929	...	1.432929	.86
						Composition of 100 Deaths.																							
						16.7	2.8	27.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	8.3	2.8	...	2.8	2.8	...	13.9	...	2.8	2.8	8.3
						* Malarial Cachexia. † Out of hospital. ‡ Two associated with Dysentery, of which one out of hospital.																							
CAUSES OF ADMISSION.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of strength.	Composition of 100 admissions.	Died out of each 100 cases treated.*													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.																	
Influenza	...	...	6	16	5	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	33	9.5	.81	...						
Cholera	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	6	1.7	.15	100.00					
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	.9	.07	33.33		
Enteric Fever	3	5	7	2	6	6	12	2	3	...	...	...	52	14.9	1.28	15.38										
Intermittent Fever	17	9	15	7	14	5	14	5	5	13	41	43	188	53.9	4.64	.53													
Remittent Fever	...	2	3	13	12	5	8	5	4	2	1	...	60	17.2	1.48	...													
Simple Continued Fever	15	11	30	25	19	29	15	22	19	6	13	5	209	59.9	5.16	...													
Other Fevers	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	6	1.7	.15	...				
Heat-stroke	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	5	1.4	.12	20.00									
Alcoholism	2	1	4	1	2	...	3	...	2	1	1	3	20	5.7	.49	...													
Nervous Diseases	7	10	9	8	9	4	6	5	5	5	7	3	78†	22.3	1.92	3.61													
Circulatory Diseases	4	...	3	...	1	4	3	3	1	3	2	2	26	7.4	.64	3.45													
Tubercle of the lungs	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	6‡	1.7	.15	9.09								
Pneumonia	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1.1	.10	...				
Other Respiratory Diseases	10	16	12	14	4	4	4	5	6	4	7	9	95	27.2	2.34	...													
Tonsillitis and Sorethroat	8	11	20	4	4	4	2	4	7	6	5	5	80	22.9	1.97	...													
Dysentery	3	6	9	9	7	6	20	24	13	7	16	4	124	35.5	3.06	.79													
Diarrhoea	7	6	7	...	2	1	3	1	1	2	2	...	32	9.2	.79	...													
Hepatic { Abscess	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	6	1.7	.15	57.14							
Hepatic { Congestion and Inflammation.	1	5	2	5	10	6	4	6	3	4	6	2	54	15.5	1.33	...													
Spleen Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urinary Diseases	3	...	1	4	2	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	16	4.6	.39	6.25													
Scurvy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism	12	10	10	8	15	20	7	15	10	14	14	8	143‡	41.0	3.53	...													
Veneral Diseases	145	130	172	117	137	97	95	125	111	116	144	118	1,507	431.7	37.19	...													
Eye Diseases	4	1	4	1	11	8	9	3	4	4	2	1	52	14.9	1.28	...													
Entozoa	2	...	1	2	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	11	3.2	.27	...											
Diseases of the Integuments	32	22	32	34	38	20	13	24	14	18	20	22	289	82.8	7.13	...													
Injuries	43	32	38	22	44	32	23	20	17	25	32	26	354	101.4	8.74	...													
All other Causes	55	51	49	60	54	39	43	71	42	36	42	51	593	169.9	14.63	...													
						378	331	436	353	403	295	282	361	272	277	359	305	4,052				75							
						Admitted per 1,000 per annum.																							
						1,160.7										

* Excluding deaths out of hospital.

† Neuralgia 31=14.6.

‡ Phthisis pulmonalis 8=2.3

§ See Table XXVI.

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1892.

XVI.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the EUROPEAN TROOPS serving in the HILL STATIONS of INDIA during the year 1892, and the prevalence of the principal diseases in each Month of the year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Constantly sick.	Constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 per annum.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Alcoholism.	Nervous Diseases.	Valve Disease and Aneurysm.	Other Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Urinary Diseases.	Scurvy.	Injuries.	Suicide.	All other Causes.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
						1	1	1	1

* Excluding deaths out of hospital.

† Neuralgia 33 = 3·6.

‡ Phthisis pulmonalis 24 = 2·6.

§ See Table XXVII.

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1892.

XVII.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the EUROPEAN TROOPS serving in the HILL CONVALESCENT DEPÔTS of INDIA during the year 1892, and the prevalence of the principal diseases in each Month of the year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Constantly sick.	Constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 per annum.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																							
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Alcoholism.	Nervous Diseases.	Valve Disease and Aneurysm.	Other Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Urinary Diseases.	Scurvy.	Injuries.	Self-destruction.	All other Causes.
January .	762	58	76.1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February .	675	40	59.3	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March .	881	46	52.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April .	3,402	254	74.7	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May .	4,315	350	83.4	8	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June .	4,354	399	91.6	11	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July .	4,445	411	92.5	7	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August .	4,460	413	92.6	10	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September .	4,092	374	91.3	8	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October .	2,613	205	78.5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November .	1,063	106	99.7	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December .	764	54	70.7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						6	...	24	...	2	2*	2	1	2	2	1	4	...	7†	6‡	
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																							
For the year	2,644	222	84.0	60	22.69	2.27	...	9.08	...	7.6	7.6	7.6	3.8	7.6	7.6	3.8	1.51	...	2.65	3.8	...	2.27
						Composition of 100 Deaths.																							
						10.0	...	40.0	...	3.3	3.3	3.3	1.7	3.3	3.3	1.7	6.7	...	11.7	1.7	...	10.0
						* One out of hospital. † Two associated with Dysentery. ‡ One Rheumatic Fever.																							

CAUSES OF ADMISSION.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of strength.	Composition of 100 admissions.	Died out of each 100 cases treated.*														
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.																		
Influenza .	7	8	3	3	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	30	11.3	95	...									
Cholera	3	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	8	3.0	25	75.00											
Small-pox														
Enteric Fever	10	12	11	7	14	3	1	...	1	59	22.3	186	40.00														
Intermittent Fever	12	29	94	84	79	100	47	34	40	17	590	223.1	18.61	...														
Remittent Fever	1	4	5	2	5	4	1	1	1	24	9.1	76	8.33														
Simple Continued Fever	1	7	20	19	5	4	4	2	1	...	63	23.8	1.99	...														
Other Fevers														
Heat-stroke	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Alcoholism	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	8	3.0	25	...											
Nervous Diseases	3	6	7	3	7	2	6	1	...	38†	14.4	120	2.44														
Circulatory Diseases	2	11	3	10	5	2	3	...	...	37	14.0	117	7.50												
Tubercle of the lungs	3	2	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	12‡	4.3	38	14.29												
Pneumonia	1	4	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	11	4.2	35	18.18												
Other Respiratory Diseases	8	13	4	8	13	6	6	2	1	69	26.1	218	1.43														
Tonsillitis and Sorethroat	3	42	69	17	8	12	8	4	1	167	63.2	527	...														
Dysentery	3	13	8	13	6	14	6	4	...	73	27.6	230	5.48														
Diarrhoea	1	13	6	16	20	31	16	7	2	113	42.7	336	...														
Hepatic { Abscess.	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	5	1.9	16	100.00											
{ Congestion and Inflammation														
Spleen Diseases	9	8	8	12	3	4	4	3	1	56	21.2	177	...														
Urinary Diseases	5	4	2	2	3	1	1	...	...	20	7.6	63	5.00												
Scurvy	12	4.5	38	...														
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism	1	4	30	...														
Veneral Diseases														
Eye Diseases														
Entozoa														
Diseases of the Integuments														
Injuries														
All other Causes														
													58	38	92	495	531	444	404	472	273	195	114	55	3,171			1.83		
													Admitted per 1,000 per annum.																	
																											1,199.3			

* Excluding deaths out of hospital.

† Neuralgia 14=5.3

‡ Phthisis pulmonalis 17=6.4.

§ See Table XXVII.

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1892.

XVIII.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the RATIOS of SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the EUROPEAN TROOPS serving in the various GROUPS of STATIONS of INDIA during the year 1892.

	RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.											
	I	II	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XIIa	XIIb
	Burma Coast and Bay Islands.	Burma Inland.	Bengal and Orissa.	Gange- tic Plain and Chutia Nagpur.	Upper Sub- Hima- layan.	Indus Valley and N. W. Rajpu- tana.	S. E. Raj- putana, C. India and Gujarat.	Deccan.	Western Coast.	South- ern India.	Hill Stations.	Hill Convalescent Depôts.
I.—AVERAGE STRENGTH OF THE YEAR	1,620	2,453	2,274	7,337	13,632	5,155	6,045	9,621	1,383	3,491	9,190	2,644
II.—CONSTANTLY-SICK RATE OF												
January	101'2	109'2	111'6	99'5	88'3	70'9	83'1	76'6	99'7	100'5	58'3	76'1
February	106'8	90'4	100'3	97'5	79'5	75'2	75'2	78'9	80'7	96'5	68'7	59'3
March	92'7	78'3	95'3	91'8	72'6	70'2	74'0	73'0	94'1	94'1	66'2	52'2
April	92'7	86'3	87'8	96'6	74'2	67'6	76'3	65'0	77'2	88'5	60'0	74'7
May	100'1	94'1	81'4	104'5	78'2	72'1	76'3	62'7	81'5	90'5	69'4	83'4
June	95'8	104'2	91'2	118'9	75'7	76'8	80'1	64'4	79'2	83'1	65'9	91'6
July	88'7	102'4	93'9	128'1	83'4	76'9	87'4	71'2	80'0	80'7	67'2	92'5
August	84'0	97'5	101'6	111'2	83'6	75'7	95'2	78'7	81'7	81'1	66'5	92'6
September	77'4	98'5	109'4	113'1	102'2	102'8	122'5	78'1	85'8	78'2	64'9	79'2
October	92'1	82'0	109'4	110'4	105'5	131'2	122'6	73'4	78'6	81'6	73'1	78'5
November	93'5	84'6	92'5	100'4	115'9	137'4	113'9	75'1	100'7	83'7	77'0	99'7
December	90'5	76'7	106'0	94'4	98'7	106'9	91'7	70'5	85'3	81'9	62'5	70'7
OF THE YEAR	92'6	91'7	97'6	104'7	88'5	89'0	91'0	72'3	85'3	86'8	66'8	84'0
III.—ADMISSION-RATE OF THE YEAR.												
Influenza	...	...	...	5'7	5'7	25'4	31'4	19'2	...	9'5	17'1	11'3
Cholera	...	...	...	2'2	4'9	6'2	...	...	...	1'7	...	3'0
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'2	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	3'7	7'3	5'7	24'1	26'5	17'1	20'3	22'7	5'1	14'9	36'0	22'3
Intermittent Fever	98'1	52'4	40'5	28'0	60'2	94'7	622'3	220'5	247'3	53'9	234'2	223'1
Remittent Fever	7'4	23'2	22'0	11'0	10'9	40'0	13'4	8'8	...	17'2	7'1	9'1
Simple Continued Fever	127'2	15'5	6'2	59'4	53'3	110'2	120'9	55'7	196'0	59'9	37'0	23'8
Other Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heat-stroke	...	1'6	...	6'0	5'6	9'9	2'2	...	...	1'4	...	...
Alcoholism	2'5	3'7	3'1	4'1	5'9	6'2	4'8	2'1	8'7	5'7	3'3	3'0
Nervous Diseases	23'5	8'2	13'2	11'9	6'7	9'3	13'2	6'9	14'5	22'3	8'7	14'4
Circulatory Diseases	...	6'1	15'0	12'5	10'0	13'0	7'9	7'4	9'4	7'4	6'7	14'0
Tubercle of the lungs	1'2	2'0	...	4'0	2'1	5'6	4'3	1'8	2'2	1'7	1'8	4'5
Pneumonia	3'7	4'1	1'3	1'4	5'0	8'5	2'0	2'6	2'2	1'1	3'9	4'2
Other Respiratory Diseases	46'9	22'0	46'6	28'5	36'4	46'4	23'3	24'0	52'8	27'2	36'3	26'1
Tonsillitis and Sorethroat	18'5	17'5	21'1	23'4	42'3	23'7	37'6	20'6	25'3	22'9	89'2	63'2
Dysentery	63'6	31'8	44'4	25'2	23'7	21'0	19'0	34'0	11'6	35'5	22'1	27'6
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hepatic { Abscess	4'3	1'2	2'2	2'9	1'5	1'0	1'5	...	...	1'7	...	1'9
Hepatic { Congestion and Inflammation	60'5	32'6	31'2	20'3	11'5	8'1	19'7	14'0	21'0	15'5	17'8	21'2
Spleen Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urinary Diseases	1'2	3'3	3'5	1'6	1'9	1'2	3'0	1'9	2'9	4'6	1'3	4'5
Scurvy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism	52'5	38'7	36'1	27'9	26'9	19'2	21'7	28'3	31'8	41'0	48'1	40'8
Veneral Diseases	454'3	411'3	570'8	607'2	421'3	274'5	404'1	437'2	480'8	431'7	275'8	327'2
Eye Diseases	8'6	9'4	11'4	15'3	13'3	10'3	12'4	10'8	6'5	14'9	11'5	12'5
Entozoa	5'6	6'1	4'4	2'5	6'5	5'2	4'5	1'4	6'5	3'2	1'7	1'1
Diseases of the Integuments	111'1	100'7	71'7	152'0	109'4	112'7	118'8	60'8	130'9	82'8	55'4	54'5
Injuries	122'2	89'3	73'9	104'1	98'1	98'9	114'1	83'3	148'2	101'4	88'4	79'0
All other Causes	125'9	231'6	192'6	147'7	124'6	142'2	141'3	121'7	169'9	169'9	105'2	155'4
ALL CAUSES	1,348'8	1,588'7	1,602'5	1,617'4	1,704'4	2,608'7	1,816'4	1,220'5	1,599'4	1,160'7	1,147'3	1,199'3
IV.—DEATH-RATE OF THE YEAR.												
Cholera	...	...	...	1'50	3'52	3'88	...	...	...	1'72	...	2'27
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	...	2'85	1'32	5'45	7'41	5'43	6'62	5'72	2'17	2'86	6'31	9'08
Intermittent Fever	...	2'45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remittent Fever	...	1'63	1'76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Simple Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heat-stroke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism	...	1'63	...	1'50	1'39	2'52	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nervous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Valve Disease and Aneurysm	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Circulatory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tubercle of the lungs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	1'85	1'63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hepatic { Abscess	2'47	...	1'76	2'32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hepatic { Congestion and Inflammation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urinary Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scurvy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injuries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ALL CAUSES	7'41	18'75	11'43	17'04	22'01	31'81	14'72	11'64	11'57	10'31	12'84	22'69
DIED OUT OF EACH HUNDRED CASES TREATED.												
V.—FATALITY.												
Cholera	...	...	...	68'75	69'57	62'50	80'00	85'71	...	100'00	75'00	75'00
Enteric Fever	16'67	36'84	21'43	18'26	22'80	30'43	28'99	23'81	37'50	15'38	17'42	40'00
Remittent Fever	...	6'78	7'84	1'19	3'09	26'21	2'44	1'18	...	...	2'99	8'33
Simple Continued Fever	...	2'56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heat-stroke	...	75'00	100'00	22'22	20'78	19'61	28'57	16'67	100'00	20'00	...	...
Tubercle of the lungs	...	16'67	33'33	3'26	26'19	12'12	5'56	24'00	66'67	9'09	28'57	14'29
Pneumonia	...	...	...	25'00	17'28	16'67	20'00	7'41	33'33	...	21'05	18'18
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	2'68	4'76	1'82	2'74	1'72	5'26	1'67	1'78	...	...	...	...
Hepatic { Abscess	57'14	66'67	66'67	77'27	48'15	40'00	77'78	30'77	50'00	57'14	66'67	100'00
Hepatic { Congestion and Inflammation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ALL CAUSES	9'5	1'16	1'32	1'22	...	...	...	...	3'33	...	...	...

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1892.

XIX.

TABLE showing the General Statistics of SICKNESS and MORTALITY in the military STATIONS of the three presidencies.

STATIONS.	Average Annual Strength.	AVERAGE NUMBER CONSTANTLY SICK PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH IN EACH MONTH.												Constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.	Admitted per 1,000 of strength.	Died per 1,000 of strength.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Port Blair	146	51'9	19'7	19'9	19'7	26'7	14'1	28'2	56'3	35'0	36'2	36'2	27'0	27'4	719'2	6'85
Rangoon	919	133'3	143'4	115'2	112'5	124'2	128'9	116'6	102'5	91'5	97'2	94'2	101'0	114'3	1,265'5	7'62
Toungoo	555	58'3	63'1	70'4	81'6	79'4	61'3	57'6	60'2	64'6	97'3	104'5	95'5	73'9	1,052'3	7'21
Thayetmyo	566	63'8	59'3	64'2	75'6	83'3	90'6	88'0	76'6	77'9	62'4	67'8	65'9	72'4	1,498'2	12'37
Meiktila	279	98'2	87'7	82'6	89'3	103'7	103'7	140'2	188'5	211'9	129'4	82'0	65'8	114'7	1,774'2	21'51
Myingyan (11 months)	201	128'5	165'7	148'4	190'5	166'0	193'3	189'0	126'1	90'3	95'0	400'0	...	154'2	2,427'9	69'65
Fort Dufferin (Mandalay)	771	143'3	99'2	85'8	94'1	85'1	104'0	89'4	87'7	105'9	96'1	101'5	104'0	98'6	1,540'8	20'75
Shwebo	392	115'7	84'4	61'5	39'9	70'8	65'4	66'3	68'9	61'5	61'2	77'1	63'1	68'9	1,188'8	5'10
Bhamo	244	79'8	73'9	53'1	63'9	100'8	80'2	84'0	71'7	56'7	65'0	76'1	75'9	73'8	1,688'5	4'10
Fort William	1,125	88'7	104'8	100'5	86'5	87'3	100'0	80'0	99'5	106'5	115'2	100'1	102'5	96'9	1,272'0	7'11
Dum Dum	806	277'8	105'0	85'4	85'7	80'8	87'5	111'8	104'1	112'2	106'7	82'1	117'3	100'5	1,864'8	14'89
Barrackpore	343	93'6	66'7	107'1	97'1	65'4	75'7	96'5	102'6	112'0	99'7	101'8	96'4	93'3	2,070'0	17'49
Dinapore	953	91'6	79'7	85'7	91'2	88'8	103'4	131'5	126'6	132'4	125'6	102'5	107'4	104'9	1,018'1	15'74
Benares	366	98'4	110'5	110'2	131'4	138'8	133'5	142'4	115'2	139'8	145'7	130'2	98'9	123'0	1,994'5	21'80
Fyzabad	774	109'3	84'4	62'3	71'7	77'3	115'3	133'2	102'4	105'1	117'1	75'9	143'2	96'9	1,563'3	11'63
Lucknow	2,637	80'5	107'0	103'4	108'3	129'0	147'5	153'7	131'3	109'1	105'2	105'8	77'9	110'7	1,475'2	17'82
Sitapur	440	120'8	104'5	73'5	67'0	61'3	60'5	61'3	51'1	85'0	65'0	74'1	98'2	70'5	1,129'5	15'91
Fatehgarh	223	104'8	108'7	61'4	64'5	82'9	64'5	93'0	84'1	66'4	60'6	59'1	48'7	76'2	1,349'8	13'45
Cawnpore	877	196'0	84'1	108'3	106'0	110'0	104'9	111'4	96'9	118'9	123'0	109'2	125'4	110'6	1,847'2	26'23
Allahabad	886	110'0	112'2	98'9	104'7	93'6	119'6	112'5	105'1	126'2	126'6	121'6	109'9	110'6	1,695'2	13'54
Fort Allahabad	181	85'9	95'5	43'0	42'8	78'9	100'0	90'9	69'8	80'2	50'3	72'2	64'3	71'8	1,590'7	5'52
Muttra	494	90'3	69'8	52'7	43'2	38'2	44'8	57'3	61'2	84'2	65'4	72'0	74'9	60'7	1,380'6	16'19
Shahjahanpur	446	112'2	95'0	94'7	107'0	117'9	82'4	78'6	107'4	99'1	65'9	74'6	108'0	91'9	1,688'3	11'21
Bareilly	1,127	91'1	80'1	80'1	98'0	103'3	115'7	120'4	102'6	125'5	90'2	145'3	103'0	102'9	1,287'5	28'39
Moradabad	85	404'5	168'3	112'2	31'2	31'2	20'8	42'1	53'2	61'9	64'5	140'4	400'0	105'9	1,294'1	70'39
Meerut	1,780	101'4	78'8	76'3	79'6	84'9	82'2	84'6	80'9	100'7	116'5	126'6	82'3	89'9	1,912'4	19'66
Delhi	303	150'1	92'7	56'9	69'1	62'9	66'0	100'3	145'4	186'4	160'3	179'2	124'3	115'5	2,524'8	36'30
Roorkee	395	83'8	97'6	69'8	45'8	50'5	47'8	48'1	75'8	69'0	84'0	42'1	46'6	58'2	908'9	17'72
Umballa	1,921	77'9	73'0	89'1	107'4	84'0	82'6	85'7	88'6	112'7	114'1	79'9	80'8	86'4	1,329'0	13'53
Jullundur	649	89'9	67'1	57'7	62'1	69'3	78'5	80'8	67'9	63'0	134'7	235'3	225'4	75'5	1,197'2	4'62
Ferozepore	962	80'7	59'2	52'4	65'3	53'1	51'4	63'7	75'5	133'7	139'0	189'8	154'8	87'3	1,971'9	42'62
Meeran Meer	1,020	92'0	102'2	73'6	69'9	77'0	71'8	81'0	89'6	89'1	80'0	98'7	118'9	91'2	2,312'7	38'24
Fort Lahore	97	87'9	100'0	71'4	91'8	93'8	88'9	148'9	120'9	153'8	156'9	154'5	216'2	123'7	3,639'1	92'78
Amritsar	273	32'6	39'6	55'2	81'9	27'7	80'3	82'1	96'1	132'9	153'0	150'9	136'6	91'6	2,582'4	14'05
Sialkot	1,317	72'4	85'7	87'1	79'3	96'1	90'8	104'7	85'4	112'7	160'3	200'9	167'7	113'9	2,421'4	15'19
Rawalpindi	2,763	77'6	76'2	61'5	60'1	74'0	60'6	68'5	63'0	64'7	71'9	106'6	88'5	77'1	1,403'2	19'54
Campbellpur	277	169'2	47'1	38'1	61'0	82'1	81'0	83'0	88'5	83'7	93'7	67'4	102'7	75'8	2,205'8	18'05
Attock	110	56'9	65'0	60'8	86'5	57'7	38'5	105'8	99'0	120'0	126'2	116'5	96'2	81'8	2,709'1	45'45
Nowshera	715	68'2	75'2	59'9	57'0	54'0	62'6	75'2	70'5	119'6	164'7	159'0	118'5	80'7	2,225'5	15'38
Peshawar	1,639	54'4	55'8	52'1	65'1	69'8	72'1	58'5	67'3	115'0	169'1	184'9	141'8	93'3	1,964'0	50'74
Mooltan	917	179'6	122'5	115'0	81'8	91'5	89'1	102'7	97'3	100'6	133'2	148'7	129'5	113'4	2,129'8	20'72
Hyderabad	442	54'9	58'5	72'3	67'0	63'4	72'6	56'4	44'3	53'2	74'8	88'2	84'9	65'6	1,850'7	24'89
Kurrachee	1,055	68'9	75'0	75'9	68'4	70'2	84'8	83'8	73'9	105'8	92'3	83'5	53'9	76'8	1,733'6	18'96
Nowgong	451	117'0	68'1	71'4	89'8	110'5	105'7	102'3	119'0	146'4	151'4	100'2	84'6	106'4	2,532'1	4'43
Ihansi	772	87'2	83'6	97'1	88'8	98'9	98'0	108'3	128'1	148'5	164'7	123'3	100'7	108'8	1,941'7	34'97
Sipri	100	93'8	34'9	34'9	45'0	62'5	53'6	18'0	64'2	127'5	99'0	75'5	52'6	60'0	1,400'0	10'00
Agra	1,164	89'8	91'3	91'2	108'6	99'4	96'3	110'2	123'1	148'0	111'2	103'5	121'3	106'5	1,881'4	19'76
Nasirabad	753	60'2	28'5	20'4	50'6	43'4	42'1	45'2	58'7	109'5	140'6	147'0	100'7	67'7	1,800'8	13'28
Neemuch	521	63'7	61'4	70'6	53'3	61'0	71'7	79'7	75'9	117'2	155'2	130'3	83'3	86'4	1,902'1	9'60
Indore	110	84'9	65'4	36'4	65'4	65'4	60'9	51'3	52'6	55'0	65'4	91'7	69'6	63'6	1,309'1	...
Mhow	1,584	91'1	93'8	76'1	69'3	63'4	77'4	91'9	92'8	95'5	92'5	93'2	87'7	84'6	1,417'9	5'68
Ahmedabad	245	83'7	104'0	106'9	92'4	102'5	122'4	109'8	90'9	141'7	171'7	211'3	158'7	122'4	2,640'0	20'41
Deesa	345	47'2	52'3	67'0	45'5	33'1	43'8	45'3	49'6	113'7	77'4	117'9	53'0	60'9	1,779'7	20'29

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1892.

XIX—continued.

TABLE showing the General Statistics of SICKNESS and MORTALITY in the Military STATIONS of the three presidencies.

STATIONS.	Average Annual Strength.	AVERAGE NUMBER CONSTANTLY SICK PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH IN EACH MONTH.												Constantly sick per 1,000 strength.	Admitted per 1,000 strength.	Died per 1,000 of strength.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Ahmednagar	672	88'4	32'7	48'2	78'1	81'9	46'3	42'7	43'9	40'8	34'0	34'9	26'2	49'1	931'5	17'86
Poona	1,070	90'7	80'5	72'4	58'5	52'6	58'4	71'4	80'0	80'8	77'4	75'5	79'7	72'6	1,156'3	13'71
Kirkee	828	46'5	70'1	73'3	60'6	57'1	57'2	59'7	40'2	46'4	52'6	57'8	42'2	55'6	1,068'8	21'74
Satara	197	98'4	38'5	58'3	61'7	61'9	44'4	40'0	69'9	78'0	68'1	95'0	173'9	66'0	1,340'1	5'08
Kamptee	875	86'3	80'1	71'9	72'2	74'1	91'0	109'6	112'4	72'2	73'3	92'6	91'8	84'6	1,705'7	8'00
Sitabaldi	55	17'9	34'5	35'7	37'7	37'0	37'0	36'4	35'7	35'7	36'4	36'4	37'0	36'4	1,800'0	...
Belgam	1,105	60'0	72'4	63'4	60'7	51'7	56'9	67'8	74'8	70'6	60'0	54'1	55'7	62'4	857'9	5'43
Secunderabad, North	503	76'7	87'8	60'0	44'6	50'6	63'7	63'5	86'5	95'7	80'4	66'0	37'2	67'5	1,328'6	8'88
" Central	523	88'4	99'8	99'5	99'8	100'2	87'0	67'0	89'2	84'7	70'5	73'1	60'2	86'0	1,118'5	9'36
" South	1,727	66'0	75'5	80'5	62'1	54'0	63'0	77'3	82'4	90'4	87'0	86'2	79'5	75'9	1,199'8	13'32
Jubbulpore	744	122'2	121'9	103'2	75'5	83'1	80'8	85'3	104'3	112'6	108'4	97'9	102'0	99'5	1,504'0	8'06
Saugor	362	79'5	67'4	57'7	57'9	71'6	85'2	71'4	84'3	89'1	91'7	93'4	64'0	77'3	1,582'9	5'52
Colaba (Bombay)	1,012	111'7	85'4	103'1	80'9	87'7	84'3	87'8	91'7	94'9	88'7	114'8	93'6	93'9	1,806'3	12'85
Butcher's Island	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	76'9	...	...	...	50'0	...	...	1,733'3	...
Cannanore	105	67'3	48'1	43'5	47'2	56'6	76'9	69'3	88'2	79'2	48'1	48'5	49'0	57'1	990'5	...
Calicut	101	60'6	91'8	82'5	74'8	68'0	68'0	68'0	58'3	59'4	60'0	60'0	60'0	69'3	960'4	...
Mallapuram	150	94'6	76'4	87'8	81'7	75'3	60'8	44'6	51'0	52'3	45'8	79'5	73'3	66'7	1,046'7	20'09
Madras	654	107'0	101'8	82'1	86'4	82'7	79'5	83'8	75'0	64'2	85'1	86'5	81'6	84'1	1,162'1	21'41
St. Thomas' Mount	296	61'8	75'3	97'9	90'0	98'4	74'0	64'5	62'9	64'4	79'3	79'3	92'5	77'7	1,402'0	6'76
Pallavaram	40	...	37'0	...	...	...	...	...	12'5	14'1	28'8	37'7	...	25'0	600'0	...
Bangalore, North	910	117'4	101'3	111'9	76'4	78'8	77'4	75'2	66'5	67'1	70'5	78'9	79'3	83'8	1,169'7	6'58
" South	1,025	111'0	108'2	103'6	117'9	128'1	109'0	93'9	107'2	107'8	103'7	101'4	93'8	107'3	1,269'3	7'80
Bellary	557	80'6	75'9	58'8	51'9	41'6	50'6	69'7	84'9	75'3	65'9	64'0	65'7	66'4	856'4	10'77
Gnathong	112	49'6	58'8	43'5	52'2	17'9	35'1	35'1	35'4	57'1	71'4	63'6	71'4	44'6	1,026'8	...
Ranikhet	901	113'9	96'8	70'6	88'6	98'8	70'8	81'1	78'9	74'1	75'0	90'5	70'7	82'1	1,313'0	12'21
Chaubettia (7 months)	268	...	...	62'8	86'8	85'3	71'7	68'7	61'2	50'8	...	...	...	70'9	1,380'6	14'93
Chakrata	933	...	...	59'9	68'4	76'7	68'0	57'4	52'3	51'0	53'4	61'8	101'7	61'4	949'6	18'13
Dagshai	798	156'9	153'4	64'7	74'0	88'9	100'6	99'0	89'6	59'3	60'7	80'9	67'7	82'7	1,067'2	20'05
Solon (7 months)	217	...	...	48'9	59'9	43'9	40'4	42'5	43'0	49'7	...	...	...	46'1	921'7	9'22
Subatha	418	32'3	34'1	70'8	58'0	83'9	71'5	92'2	100'3	87'4	76'4	226'6	196'1	86'1	1,119'6	23'02
Jutogh	252	...	...	24'4	49'8	78'7	58'6	70'0	78'0	73'0	60'8	103'7	76'9	67'5	1,027'8	15'87
Bhagsu (6-7 months)	62	...	...	19'2	80'3	94'9	57'1	50'4	27'4	...	...	...	...	64'5	601'3	32'26
Khyragully (5-6 ")	56	...	...	...	74'4	59'2	60'6	29'0	17'7	...	...	...	...	53'6	750'0	...
Baragully (5 ")	39	...	...	...	72'3	80'0	69'3	49'0	41'7	...	...	...	...	51'3	871'8	...
Kuldunnah (6-7 ")	431	...	...	...	44'6	55'0	55'3	33'9	18'9	43'0	309'1	...	...	44'1	691'4	4'64
Kalabagh (5 ")	39	...	...	...	115'4	101'0	95'2	94'3	54'8	...	...	...	...	102'6	1,435'9	...
Camp Gharial (4-5 ")	158	...	...	...	40'0	61'3	800'0	...	11'6	20'5	...	...	...	44'3	740'5	18'99
" Thobha (7-8 ")	331	...	...	...	151'5	44'9	47'7	52'6	61'3	62'7	112'1	...	...	57'4	1,015'1	6'04
" Lower Topa (5 ")	93	...	...	...	40'7	30'2	21'8	21'0	22'4	...	...	...	...	21'5	634'4	21'51
Ghora Dhaka (6-7 ")	191	...	...	...	34'5	38'1	44'3	52'7	70'3	52'6	...	...	...	52'4	780'1	...
Cherat	610	...	...	...	18'9	40'7	39'2	51'0	63'6	71'0	70'6	62'8	105'3	55'7	985'2	8'20
Quetta	2,213	45'5	59'7	70'1	49'0	63'7	72'8	83'6	80'1	91'7	96'3	74'9	59'4	71'8	1,522'4	9'94
Taragarh	34	...	...	...	25'6	70'4	133'3	140'4	157'9	196'7	171'9	142'5	...	117'6	2,441'2	88'24
Mount Abu	69	...	...	...	52'6	67'5	74'1	94'9	138'5	83'3	...	71'4	66'7	72'5	1,739'1	14'49
Purandhar	126	153'2	126'1	104'8	102'8	146'7	94'9	83'3	108'3	52'6	44'6	101'6	102'4	103'2	1,793'6	7'94
Ramandrug	42	...	...	...	32'0	32'0	16'5	...	...	...	...	...	...	23'8	666'7	...
Wellington (10-11 ")	513	45'5	...	...	18'4	33'8	66'7	51'5	57'4	52'3	37'6	36'2	35'4	42'9	353'6	9'75
Maymyo (2 ")	11	...	...	...	19'2	80'0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90'9	3,545'5	...
Bernardmyo	207	64'8	60'2	55'0	63'6	82'2	86'8	82'2	82'2	68'5	77'3	120'8	8'8'6	77'3	1,205'7	19'32
Fort White (2-3 months)	6	...	...	...	218'8	200'0	333'3	...	...	...	...	...	...	166'7	2,333'3	166'07
Darjeeling Depôt	384	44'2	61'9	46'4	71'8	76'9	80'0	86'6	64'2	55'1	62'8	76'6	55'8	67'7	1,013'0	15'62
Naini Tal	188	156'9	87'0	83'3	82'3	79'5	79'4	71'9	88'6	67'6	59'6	67'3	101'4	79'8	1,175'5	21'28
Landsour	159	...	...	...	101'0	105'3	62'7	89'6	79'3	41'7	45'8	...	...	69'2	918'2	18'87
Kasauli	325	125'0	69'0	27'0	82'2	86'2	90'2	88'5	92'5	74'1	69'0	129'4	88'2	83'1	1,301'5	40'00
Dalhousie	760	20'4	...	...	74'2	85'0	79'5	78'2	83'2	72'6	95'7	163'6	67'4	80'3	1,340'8	13'16
Murree	175	90'9	45'5	...	81'1	92'1	169'6	152'9	139'9	142'4	1-8'4	107'7	36'4	125'7	1,222'9	51'43
Pachmarhi	112	76'9	83'3	96'8	60'8	54'7	80'0	82'0	116'0	101'5	97'4	290'3	272'7	89'3	1,187'5	80'36
Wellington	436	131'8	87'4	80'0	70'7	93'6	107'0	113'0	111'7	101'9	108'3	123'3	135'6	103'2	1,243'1	13'76
Khandalla	105	53'0	48'8	66'7	37'0	29'8	...	...	...	...	39'0	50'6	36'4	47'6	800'0	...
Isarni Field Force (2 months)	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6'9	43'2	...	...	27'8	2,736'1	111'11
Fort White Field Force (2 months)	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42'1	95'2	57'1	2,628'6	114'29
Bengal Troops marching	1,347	6'7	2'2	15'3	19'9	40'8	...	...	...	5'8	59'1	11'2	11'3	16'3	1,053'5	19'30
Madras Troops marching	32	...	428'6	187'5	73'2	...	...	...	...	...	21'7	...	...	93'8	1,187'5	125'00
Bombay Troops marching	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106'1	15'15
Deolali Depôt	728	40'6	61'4	54'1	51'6	81'6	87'9	108'1	134'0	86'4	28'5	35'6	26'9	57'7	1,832'4	8'24
Poonamallee Depôt	107	252'9	241'0	225'0	111'1	170'2	234'8	311'5	272'7	211'9	250'0	234'4	239'7	233'6	1,972'0	28'04
Aden	905	63'4	67'3	70'8	78'9	77'0	100'7	117'3	76'1	72'1	74'3	128'3	101'0	85'1	2,430'9	7'73

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1892.

XX.

TABLE showing the RATIO in which the PRINCIPAL DISEASES have contributed to make up the ADMISSION-RATE of the YEAR in the Military STATIONS of the three Presidencies.

STATIONS.	ADMITTED INTO HOSPITAL PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.																																
	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Euteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Alcoholism.	Nervous Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Tonsillitis and Sorethroat.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Spleen Diseases.	Urinary Diseases.	Scurvy.	Acute and Chronic Rheumatism.	Veneral Diseases.	Eye Diseases.	Entozoa.	Diseases of the Integuments.	Injuries.	All other Causes.	All Causes.		
Port Blair	13.7	47.9	...	...	...	41.1	...	...	...	...	2.4	6.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.612	
Rangoon	104.5	10.9	...	...	3.3	7.6	1.1	2.2	...	...	12.6	6.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,265.5	
Toungoo	91.9	18.2	...	...	1.8	45.0	...	...	...	...	27.0	57.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,632.3	
Thayetmyo	...	1.8	...	...	...	515.9	33.6	...	...	...	12.4	5.3	1.8	...	...	21.2	15.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,408.2
Meiktila	139.8	14.3	...	...	...	7.2	1.9	7.2	...	...	10.8	57.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,774.2	
Myingyan	621.9	89.6	...	...	...	14.9	5.0	...	...	...	19.9	44.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,427.9	
Fort Dufferin (Mandalay)	730.2	9.1	...	...	...	2.6	6.5	3.6	...	...	16.9	25.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,540.8	
Shwebo	214.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.9	43.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,188.8	
Bhamo	741.8	36.9	...	...	...	12.3	...	...	...	...	16.4	28.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,688.3	
Fort William	187.6	5.3	...	...	...	13.3	10.7	1.8	...	...	21.3	27.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,272.0	
Dum Dum	531.6	20.8	...	...	...	9.9	24.8	...	...	...	27.3	64.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,864.8	
Barrackpore	798.8	58.3	...	...	...	20.4	5.8	...	...	...	5.8	58.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,070.0	
Dinapore	454.4	1.0	...	...	...	16.8	11.5	1.0	...	...	32.5	25.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,918.1	
Benares	338.8	...	...	...	...	10.4	21.9	...	...	...	10.9	84.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,994.5	
Varanasi	290.0	6.5	...	...	...	14.2	15.3	2.6	...	...	11.6	36.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,503.3	
Lucknow	153.6	9.9	...	...	...	11.0	15.9	4.6	...	...	18.6	20.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,475.2	
Shampur	266.8	...	...	...	...	11.4	2.3	6.8	...	...	25.0	31.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,129.5	
Fachgarh	9.0	...	...	...	...	9.0	17.9	4.5	...	...	31.4	13.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,349.8	
Cawnpore	525.7	55.9	...	...	...	11.4	6.8	1.1	...	...	20.2	17.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,173.1	
Allahabad	276.5	...	...	...	...	11.3	9.0	6.8	3.4	...	53.0	21.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,847.2	
Fort Altabad	436.5	...	...	...	...	...	5.3	...	...	...	22.6	22.1	16.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,565.2	
Muttra	437.2	6.1	...	...	...	6.1	...	...	...	...	16.2	48.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,356.7	
Shahjahanpur	239.9	...	...	...	...	15.7	20.2	6.7	...	...	22.4	17.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,380.6	
Bareilly	84.3	...	...	...	...	8.6	7.1	9.8	...	...	27.1	27.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,283.3	
Moradabad	227.1	...	...	...	...	11.8	...	...	...	...	11.8	35.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,204.1	
Meerut	648.9	3.3	...	...	...	1.1	4.5	...	...	...	31.5	57.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,517.1	
Roskoee	129.1	...	...	...	...	6.6	3.3	3.3	...	...	27.6	52.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,524.8	
Unbala	1,405.3	5.1	31.5	22.8	908.9
Jullundur	322.2	...	...	...	...	1.6	6.8	14.6	...	...	57.8	36.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,439.0	
Ferozepore	235.7	...	...	...	...	7.7	...	...	...	...	18.5	24.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,109.9	
Meeran Meer	1,081.1	3.1	...	...	...	6.1	...	...	...	...	37.4	62.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,307.9	
Fort Lohore	1,027.5	...	...	...	...	14.7	12.7	3.9	...	...	82.4	59.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,197.2	
Amritsar	1,039.4	10.3	...	...	...	20.6	20.6	20.6	...	...	72.2	61.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,312.7	
Saikat	1,000.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.7	25.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,039.1	
Rawalpindi	458.2	21.7	...	...	...	3.6	5.1	2.2	...	...	28.2	43.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,421.4	

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1892.

XX—continued.

TABLE showing the *RATIO* in which the *PRINCIPAL DISEASES* have contributed to make up the *ADMISSION-RATE* of the *YEAR* in the *Military STATIONS* of the three *presidencies*—continued.

STATIONS.	Average Annual Strength	ADMITTED INTO HOSPITAL PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.																				All other Causes.	All Causes.										
		Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Alcoholism.	Nervous Dis- eases.	Circulatory Dis- eases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respira- tory Diseases.	Tonsillitis and Sorethroat.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Conges- tion and In- flammation.			Spleen Diseases.	Urinary Dis- eases.	Scurvy.	Acute and Chro- nic Rheuma- tism.	Veneral Dis- eases.	Eye Diseases.	Etiologia.	Diseases of the Integuments.	Injuries.	
Campbellpur	277	289	7870	36	4765	...	72	325	801	144	908	325	217	253	93	144	91	101	181	261	101	906	127	181	144	2,205
Attack	110	...	...	...	...	1,245	...	345	...	453	273	91	...	...	56	273	378	304	118	...	...	91	273	...	...	91	181	273	127	181	218	2,709
Nonshera	715	...	...	...	126	1,421	154	126	...	112	112	140	...	...	28	56	378	210	210	...	...	182	273	...	...	140	181	273	92	113	113	2,275
Feshawar	1,639	793	128	6	229	1,157	115	67	128	49	76	55	18	12	109	67	214	287	73	...	...	189	205	110	65	142	205	110	482	799	830	1,694
Moolan	917	...	33	11	229	860	11	118	...	174	76	44	153	11	109	48	164	240	567	...	...	142	205	87	65	142	205	110	482	799	830	2,190
Hyderabad	442	...	43	...	158	810	...	769	...	181	45	0	136	45	...	226	158	158	113	...	...	45	205	113	45	90	205	113	151	115	191	1,850
Kurrachee	1,055	57	...	...	237	361	28	2227	...	38	...	101	246	193	123	389	133	341	521	...	...	332	258	322	19	332	258	322	152	137	208	1,733
Nowong	451	510	...	...	89	1,308	89	200	...	...	22	89	44	67	89	443	353	266	310	...	...	111	376	44	...	67	564	133	133	909	137	2,531
Ihansi	772	...	52	...	59	855	52	427	...	...	26	194	39	67	...	303	108	324	427	...	...	111	376	...	...	402	290	142	156	804	1,404	
Sipri	160	...	...	...	100	810	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	700	100	100	...	...	100	100	...	...	100	100	100	100	800	1,400	
Agri	1,164	1306	9	...	155	2204	34	3359	...	34	163	198	103	93	17	332	249	146	387	...	...	172	427	17	...	172	427	153	162	140	147	1,881
Nasrabad	753	13	...	...	186	9509	13	531	...	13	13	80	40	93	17	332	249	146	387	...	...	332	201	133	...	332	201	133	664	983	1394	1,808
Neemuch	521	...	...	38	77	9603	...	19	...	...	...	77	38	19	19	134	134	58	441	...	...	182	204	115	...	182	204	115	979	908	708	1,008
Indore	110	...	...	...	91	3343	...	452	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182	182	182	...	...	182	204	91	...	182	204	115	452	145	1000	1,200
Mhow	1,284	82	...	19	139	3373	379	88	13	...	...	152	139	19	19	106	182	182	335	...	...	182	204	32	19	182	204	115	859	1209	1321	1,417
Ahmedabad	245	...	...	...	286	5310	...	9020	...	41	41	41	...	41	82	286	122	41	612	...	...	122	412	82	...	122	412	82	859	1209	1321	2,040
Deca	345	...	...	...	174	6725	203	493	...	87	29	87	87	...	...	116	290	116	377	...	...	116	290	58	...	116	290	29	1217	638	1317	1,779
Ahmednagar	672	...	60	...	253	2440	74	283	...	...	...	15	104	15	...	104	283	104	313	...	...	164	...	15	...	89	2277	89	595	1057	967	9315
Poona	1,070	41	...	...	310	3274	15	264	...	10	15	36	96	20	...	178	234	218	305	...	...	164	...	15	...	157	4147	102	543	543	934	1,150
Kirkee	838	...	36	...	200	978	...	2029	12	24	...	24	36	48	85	374	193	229	217	...	...	169	...	12	...	133	327	712	423	797	1244	1,608
Satara	197	...	...	...	126	4318	152	354	...	...	...	51	51	...	11	254	152	102	102	...	...	102	...	12	...	254	4873	102	355	964	1218	1,240
Kanpetee	875	...	...	...	126	5349	11	80	...	...	...	57	80	23	11	160	480	114	217	...	...	160	...	11	...	709	6320	80	891	903	1189	1,705
Stabalid	55	...	...	...	126	1036	...	1636	...	...	...	304	182	...	...	...	727	182	1691	...	...	160	...	11	...	408	4244	54	344	709	1003	8579
Belgaum	1,105	...	...	...	18	480	...	244	...	...	...	81	27	...	18	253	172	127	...	...	...	160	...	11	...	408	4244	54	344	709	1003	8579
Secundarabad, North	563	...	...	...	195	391	...	1083	...	...	...	284	231	...	18	337	231	409	...	...	...	160	...	11	...	373	4973	107	693	1402	1705	1,238
Central	523	...	...	...	306	134	...	841	...	...	...	38	76	...	18	113	191	344	229	...	...	306	...	11	...	306	5846	19	593	63	822	1,118
South	1,727	620	...	...	208	1123	...	704	...	...	...	29	29	17	17	284	376	926	249	...	...	191	...	17	...	191	3851	226	683	828	1463	1,992
Jubbulpore	744	...	...	...	470	3024	820	...	...	...	...	94	81	...	108	376	476	363	390	...	...	296	...	40	...	296	4077	148	793	847	1593	1,204
Saugor	362	...	...	28	138	4330	304	331	...	...	...	249	53	...	...	249	359	138	110	...	...	221	...	28	...	276	5746	28	773	1188	939	1,2329
Colaba (Bombay)	1,012	...	...	...	49	3202	10	2441	...	10	79	178	128	30	20	613	267	99	296	...	...	178	...	20	...	336	5326	89	1314	1492	1779	1,806
Butcher's Island	15	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	607	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	667	1333	1,733
Cannanore	103	196	...	476	1810	857	1324	1,995
Calicut	101	99	297	1089	1980	1980	9604
Malappuram	150	67	1000	1667	1660	1133	1,604

[illegible]

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1892.

XXI.

TABLE showing the *RATIO* in which the *PRINCIPAL DISEASES* have contributed to make up the *DEATH-RATE* of the *YEAR* in the *Military STATIONS* of the *three presidencies*.

STATIONS.	Average Annual Strength.	DIED PER 1,000 OF THE AVERAGE STRENGTH.																									
		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Alcoholism.	Nervous Diseases.	Valve Disease and Aneurysm.	Other Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Urinary Diseases.	Scurvy.	Injuries.	Suicide.	All other Causes.	All Causes.	
Port Blair.	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58.9	...	...	...	...	...	3.26	...	3.26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58.9
Rangoon.	919	...	...	1.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.62
Toungoo.	555	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.21
Thayetmyo.	566	...	...	...	...	1.77	...	...	...	...	...	1.77	...	...	...	...	3.53	...	3.58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.37
Meiktila.	279	...	...	14.34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.51
Mingyan.	201	...	...	9.95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69.65
Fort Dufferin (Mandalay).	771	...	...	6.49	...	3.89	...	...	...	...	...	1.30	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.75
Shawbo.	322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.10
Bhamo.	244	...	...	4.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.10
Fort William.	1,125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.11
Dum-Dum.	806	...	...	2.48	...	4.96	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.78	...	...	...	1.24	...	2.48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.89
Barrackpore.	343	...	...	2.92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.92	...	2.92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.49
Dinapore.	953	6.30	...	1.05	...	1.05	...	...	...	...	...	2.73	...	...	...	...	1.05	...	3.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.74
Benares.	366	...	...	8.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.86
Fyzabad.	774	...	...	3.88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.63
Lucknow.	2,637	1.90	...	6.45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.82
Shapur.	440	...	...	11.35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.91
Fatehgarh.	223	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.45
Cawnpore.	877	...	...	7.98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.23
Allahabad.	886	...	...	4.51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.54
Fort Allahabad.	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.52
Muttra.	494	4.05	...	...	2.02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.19
Shahjahanpur.	446	...	...	4.48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.21
Bareilly.	1,127	...	...	16.86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.34
Moradabad.	85	...	...	35.29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89
Masut.	1,786	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.66
Delhi.	303	3.30	...	9.90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.76
Roorkee.	365	5.06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.93
Umballa.	1,921	...	...	4.69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.66
Jullundur.	649	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36.30
Ferozepore.	962	18.71	...	1.54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.72
Meeran Meer.	1,020	16.67	...	7.28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.53
Fort Lahore.	97	41.24	...	5.88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.54
Amritsar.	273	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.54
Sialkot.	1,317	...	...	7.33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.54
Rawalpindi.	2,763	1.45	...	8.69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.54
Campbellpur.	277	...	...	7.22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.05

Attack	110	100	90	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	10	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
Nowshera	1,639	793	3,789	4,431	5,183	5,935	6,687	7,439	8,191	8,943	9,695	10,447	11,199	11,951	12,703	13,455	14,207	14,959	15,711	16,463	17,215	17,967
Peshawar	1,639	793	3,789	4,431	5,183	5,935	6,687	7,439	8,191	8,943	9,695	10,447	11,199	11,951	12,703	13,455	14,207	14,959	15,711	16,463	17,215	17,967
Moolhan	1,639	793	3,789	4,431	5,183	5,935	6,687	7,439	8,191	8,943	9,695	10,447	11,199	11,951	12,703	13,455	14,207	14,959	15,711	16,463	17,215	17,967
Hyderabad	1,639	793	3,789	4,431	5,183	5,935	6,687	7,439	8,191	8,943	9,695	10,447	11,199	11,951	12,703	13,455	14,207	14,959	15,711	16,463	17,215	17,967
Kurrachee	1,639	793	3,789	4,431	5,183	5,935	6,687	7,439	8,191	8,943	9,695	10,447	11,199	11,951	12,703	13,455	14,207	14,959	15,711	16,463	17,215	17,967
Nowgong	1,639	793	3,789	4,431	5,183	5,935	6,687	7,439	8,191	8,943	9,695	10,447	11,199	11,951	12,703	13,455	14,207	14,959	15,711	16,463	17,215	17,967
Jhansi	1,639	793	3,789	4,431	5,183	5,935	6,687	7,439	8,191	8,943	9,695	10,447	11,199	11,951	12,703	13,455	14,207	14,959	15,711	16,463	17,215	17,967
Sipri	1,639	793	3,789	4,431	5,183	5,935	6,687	7,439	8,191	8,943	9,695	10,447	11,199	11,951	12,703	13,455	14,207	14,959	15,711	16,463	17,215	17,967
Agra	1,639	793	3,789	4,431	5,183	5,935	6,687	7,439	8,191	8,943	9,695	10,447	11,199	11,951	12,703	13,455	14,207	14,959	15,711	16,463	17,215	17,967
Nasirabad	1,639	793	3,789	4,431	5,183	5,935	6,687	7,439	8,191	8,943	9,695	10,447	11,199	11,951	12,703	13,455	14,207	14,959	15,711	16,463	17,215	17,967
Neemuch	1,639	793	3,789	4,431	5,183	5,935	6,687	7,439	8,191	8,943	9,695	10,447	11,199	11,951	12,703	13,455	14,207	14,959	15,711	16,463	17,215	17,967
Indore	1,639	793	3,789	4,431	5,183	5,935	6,687	7,439	8,191	8,943	9,695	10,447	11,199	11,951	12,703	13,455	14,207	14,959	15,711	16,463	17,215	17,967
Mhow	1,639	793	3,789	4,431	5,183	5,935	6,687	7,439	8,191	8,943	9,695	10,447	11,199	11,951	12,703	13,455	14,207	14,959	15,711	16,463	17,215	17,967
Ahmedabad	1,639	793	3,789	4,431	5,183	5,935	6,687	7,439	8,191	8,943	9,695	10,447	11,199	11,951	12,703	13,455	14,207	14,959	15,711	16,463	17,215	17,967
Densa	1,639	793	3,789	4,431	5,183	5,935	6,687	7,439	8,191	8,943	9,695	10,447	11,199	11,951	12,703	13,455	14,207	14,959	15,711	16,463	17,215	17,967
Ahmednagar	1,639	793	3,789	4,431	5,183	5,935	6,687	7,439	8,191	8,943	9,695	10,447	11,199	11,951	12,703	13,455	14,207	14,959	15,711	16,463	17,215	17,967
Poonia	1,639	793	3,789	4,431	5,183	5,935	6,687	7,439	8,191	8,943	9,695	10,447	11,199	11,951	12,703	13,455	14,207	14,959	15,711	16,463	17,215	17,967
Kirkee	1,639	793	3,789	4,431	5,183	5,935	6,687	7,439	8,191	8,943	9,695	10,447	11,199	11,951	12,703	13,455	14,207	14,959	15,711	16,463	17,215	17,967
Salara	1,639	793	3,789	4,431	5,183	5,935	6,687	7,439	8,191	8,943	9,695	10,447	11,199	11,951	12,703	13,455	14,207	14,959	15,711	16,463	17,215	17,967
Kamptee	1,639	793	3,789	4,431	5,183	5,935	6,687	7,439	8,191	8,943	9,695	10,447	11,199	11,951	12,703	13,455	14,207	14,959	15,711	16,463	17,215	17,967
Sitabaldi	1,639	793	3,789	4,431	5,183	5,935	6,687	7,439	8,191	8,943	9,695	10,447	11,199	11,951	12,703	13,455	14,207	14,959	15,711	16,463	17,215	17,967
Belgam	1,639	793	3,789	4,431	5,183	5,935	6,687	7,439	8,191	8,943	9,695	10,447	11,199	11,951	12,703	13,455	14,207	14,959	15,711	16,463	17,215	17,967
Secunderabad, North	1,639	793	3,789	4,431	5,183	5,935	6,687	7,439	8,191	8,943	9,695	10,447	11,199	11,951	12,703	13,455	14,207	14,959	15,711	16,463	17,215	17,967
Central	1,639	793	3,789	4,431	5,183	5,935	6,687	7,439	8,191	8,943	9,695	10,447	11,199	11,951	12,703	13,455	14,207	14,959	15,711	16,463	17,215	17,967
South,	1,639	793	3,789	4,431	5,183	5,935	6,687	7,439	8,191	8,943	9,695	10,447	11,199	11,951	12,703	13,455	14,207	14,959	15,711	16,463	17,215	17,967
Jubbulpore	1,639	793	3,789	4,431	5,183	5,935	6,687	7,439	8,191	8,943	9,695	10,447	11,199	11,951	12,703	13,455	14,207	14,959	15,711	16,463	17,215	17,967
Saugor	1,639	793	3,789	4,431	5,183	5,935	6,687	7,439	8,191	8,943	9,695	10,447	11,199	11,951	12,703	13,455	14,207	14,959	15,711	16,463	17,215	17,967
Colaba (Bombay)	1,639	793	3,789	4,431	5,183	5,935	6,687	7,439	8,191	8,943	9,695	10,447	11,199	11,951	12,703	13,455	14,207	14,959	15,711	16,463	17,215	17,967
Buteher's Island	1,639	793	3,789	4,431	5,183	5,935	6,687	7,439	8,191	8,943	9,695	10,447	11,199	11,951	12,703	13,455	14,207	14,959	15,711	16,463	17,215	17,967
Cannanore	1,639	793	3,789	4,431	5,183	5,935	6,687	7,439	8,191	8,943	9,695	10,447	11,199	11,951	12,703	13,455	14,207	14,959	15,711	16,463	17,215	17,967
Calicut	1,639	793	3,789	4,431	5,183	5,935	6,687	7,439	8,191	8,943	9,695	10,447	11,199	11,951	12,703	13,455	14,207	14,959	15,711	16,463	17,215	17,967
Mallapuram	1,639	793	3,789	4,431	5,183	5,935	6,687	7,439	8,191	8,943	9,695	10,447	11,199	11,951	12,703	13,455	14,207	14,959	15,711	16,463	17,215	17,967
Madras	1,639	793	3,789	4,431	5,183	5,935	6,687	7,439	8,191	8,943	9,695	10,447	11,199	11,951	12,703	13,455	14,207	14,959	15,711	16,463	17,215	17,967
St. Thomas' Mount	1,639	793	3,789	4,431	5,183	5,935	6,687	7,439	8,191	8,943	9,695	10,447	11,199	11,951	12,703	13,455	14,207	14,959	15,711	16,463	17,215	17,967
Pallavaram	1,639	793	3,789	4,431	5,183	5,935	6,687	7,439	8,191	8,943	9,695	10,447	11,199	11,951	12,703	13,455	14,207	14,959	15,711	16,463	17,215	17,967
Bangalore, North	1,639	793	3,789	4,431	5,183	5,935	6,687	7,439	8,191	8,943	9,695	10,447	11,199	11,951	12,703	13,455	14,207	14,959	15,711	16,463	17,215	17,967
South	1,639	793	3,789	4,431	5,183	5,935	6,687	7,439	8,191	8,943	9,695	10,447	11,199	11,951	12,703	13,455	14,207	14,959	15,711	16,463	17,215	17,967
Bellary	1,639	793	3,789	4,431	5,183	5,935	6,687	7,439	8,191	8,943	9,695	10,447	11,199	11,951	12,703	13,455	14,207	14,959	15,711	16,463	17,215	17,967
Gnathong	1,639	793	3,789	4,431	5,183	5,935	6,687	7,439	8,191	8,943	9,695	10,447	11,199	11,951	12,703	13,455	14,207	14,959	15,711	16,463	17,215	17,967
Ranikhet	1,639	793	3,789	4,431	5,183	5,935	6,687	7,439	8,191	8,943	9,695	10,447	11,199	11,951	12,703	13,455	14,207	14,959	15,711	16,463	17,215	17,967
Chaubatia	1,639	793	3,789	4,431	5,183	5,935	6,687	7,439	8,191	8,943	9,695	10,447	11,199	11,951	12,703	13,455	14,207	14,959	15,711	16,463	17,215	17,967
Chakrata	1,639	793	3,789	4,431	5,183	5,935	6,687	7,439	8,191	8,943	9,695	10,447	11,199	11,951	12,703	13,455	14,207	14,959	15,711	16,463	17,215	17,967
Dagbhai	1,639	793	3,789	4,431	5,183	5,935	6,687	7,439	8,191	8,943	9,695	10,447	11,199	11,951	12,703	13,455	14,207	14,959	15,711	16,463	17,215	17,967
Solon	1,639	793	3,789	4,431	5,183	5,935	6,687	7,439	8,191	8,943	9,695	10,447	11,199	11,951	12,703	13,455	14,207	14,959	15,711	16,463	17,215	17,967
Subathu	1,639	793	3,789	4,431	5,183	5,935	6,687	7,439	8,191	8,943	9,695	10,447	11,199	11,951	12,703	13,455	14,207	14,959	15,711	16,463	17,215	17,967
Jaotogh	1,639	793	3,789	4,431	5,183	5,935	6,687	7,439	8,191	8,943	9,695	10,447	11,199	11,951	12,703	13,455	14,207	14,959	15,711	16,463	17,215	17,967
Blagau	1,639	793	3,789	4,431	5,183	5,935	6,687	7,439	8,191	8,943	9,695	10,447	11,199	11,951	12,703	13,455	14,207	14,959	15,711	16,463	17,215	17,967
Khyragully	1,639	793	3,789	4,431	5,183	5,935	6,687	7,439	8,191	8,943	9,695	10,447	11,199	11,951	12,703	13,455	14,207	14,959	15,711	16,463	17,215	17,967
Baragully	1,639	793	3,789	4,431	5,183	5,935	6,687	7,439	8,191	8,943	9,695	10,447	11,199	11,951	12,703	13,455	14,207	14,959	15,711	16,463	17,215	17,967
Kuldunnah	1,639	793	3,789	4,431	5,183	5,935	6,687	7,439	8,191	8,943	9,695	10,447	11,199	11,951	12,703	13,455	14,207	14,959	15,711	16,463	17,215	17,967
Kalabagh	1,639	793	3,789	4,431	5,183	5,935	6,687	7,439	8,191	8,943	9,695	10,447	11,199	11,951	12,703	13,455	14,207					

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XXI—continued.

TABLE showing the *RATIO* in which the *PRINCIPAL DISEASES* have contributed to make up the *DEATH-RATE* of the *YEAR* in the *Military STATIONS* of the *three presidencies*—continued.

STATIONS.		Average Annual Strength.	DIED PER 1,000 OF THE AVERAGE STRENGTH.																										
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Alcoholism.	Nervous Diseases.	Valve Disease and Aneurysm.	Other Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Urinary Diseases.	Scurvy.	Injuries.	Suicide.	All other Causes.	All Causes.		
Bernardin	Fort White	207 6	...	...	166·67	...	4·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·83	...	...	10·32 166·67	...
Darjeeling Depot	Naini Tal	384 188	...	...	2·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·62 21·28	...
Landour	Kasauli	159 325	...	...	5·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·87 40·00	...
Dalbousie	Murree	260 125	...	...	12·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·32	...	...	...	...	1·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·16 51·43	...
Pachmarhi	Wellington	112 456	...	...	11·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·71	...	...	...	...	5·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82·36 13·76	...
Khandalla		105	...	...	6·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imrai Field Force	Fort White Field Force	72 35	...	...	97·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111·11 114·29	...
Bengal Troops marching	Madras Troops marching	1,347 32	...	...	57·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·30 125·00	...
Bombay Troops marching	Deolali Depot	66 728	2·97	15·15 8·24	...
Poonamallee Depot	Aden	107 905	275 28·04	...
			9·35 1·10	...
			7·73	...

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XXII.

TABLE showing the MORTALITY in each STATION, the CAUSES of DEATH, and the RATIO of DEATHS to STRENGTH

STATIONS.	Average Annual Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																							TOTAL DEATHS.		DIED PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.		
		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Alcoholism.	Nervous Diseases.	Valv Disease and Aneurysm.	Other Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Urinary Diseases.	Scurvy.	Injuries.	Suicide.	All other causes.	In Hospital.	Out of Hospital.	Out of Hospital.	In and out of Hospital.
Port Blair	146	1	1	6'85
Rangoon	919	3	3	1	7	7'62
Toungoo	555	1	1	1	1	4	7'21
I.—BURMA COAST AND BAY ISLANDS	1,620	1	2	3	4	1	1	12	7'41
Thayetmyo	566	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	6	1	1'77	12'37
Meiktila	279	4	1	1	6	21'51	
Myingyan	201	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	...	6	14	69'65	
Fort Dufferin (Mandalay).	771	...	...	5	3	...	2	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	14	2	2'59	20'75
Shwebo	392	1	1	2	5'10	
Bhamo	244	1	1	4'10	
II.—BURMA INLAND	2,453	...	...	7	6	4	1	4	...	1	1	1	1	...	4	2	1	2	...	2	...	...	9	43	3	1'22	18'75
Fort William	1,125	1	1	2	1	1	...	2	7	1	8'9	7'11
Dam Dum	806	...	...	2	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	11	1	1'24	14'89
Barrackpore	343	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	2'92	17'49
IV.—BENGAL AND ORISSA	2,274	...	...	3	1	4	...	2	2	...	1	2	...	2	...	4	1	...	...	2	...	2	23	3	1'32	11'43	
Dinapore	953	6	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	14	1	1'05	15'74
Benares	366	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	1	2'73	21'86	
Fyzabad	774	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	8	1	1'29	11'63	
Lucknow	2,637	5	...	17	...	...	2	3	...	1	1	1	2	...	6	...	1	...	6	1	1	45	2	...	...	7'6	17'82
Sitapur	440	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	2'27	15'91	
Fatehgarh	223	1	1	1	3	13'45	
Cawnpore	877	...	...	7	...	...	5	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	1	3	22	1	1'14	26'23		
Allahabad	886	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	13'54
Fort Allahabad	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5'52	5'52	
V.—GANGETIC PLAIN AND CHUTIA NAGPUR	7,337	11	...	40	...	1	...	11	1	4	3	2	2	3	2	6	...	17	2	1	...	10	2	7	117	8	1'09	17'04	

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XXII—continued.

TABLE showing the MORTALITY in each STATION, the CAUSES of DEATH, and the RATIO of DEATHS to STRENGTH—continued.

STATIONS.	Average Annual Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																				TOTAL DEATHS.		DIED PER 1,000 of STRENGTH.					
		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Hæmorrhage.	Alcoholism.	Nervous Diseases.	Valve Disease and Aneurysm.	Other Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Urinary Diseases.	Scurvy.	Injuries.	Suicide.	All other Causes.	In Hospital.	Out of Hospital.	Out of Hospital.	In and out of Hospital.
Muttra	494	2	...	1	1	1	3	8	16'19
Shahjahanpur	446	...	2	1	1	1	5	11'21
Bareilly	1,127	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	3	1	26	6	5'32	28'39
Moradabad	85	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	4	2	23'53	70'59
Meerut	1,780	...	11	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	7	32	3	1'69	19'66
Delhi	303	1	3	1	3	3	11	36'30
Roorkee	395	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	2'53	17'72
Umballa	1,921	...	9	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	3	...	2	...	1	2	1	23	3	1'56	13'53
Jullundur	649	...	1	1	1	3	4'62
Ferozepore	962	18	7	2	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	37	4	4'16	42'62
Meean Meer	1,020	17	6	1	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	36	3	2'94	38'24	
Fort Lahore	97	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	6	3	30'93	92'78
Amritsar	273	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	3'66	14'65
Sialkot	1,317	...	13	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	18	2	1'52	15'19
Rawalpindi	2,763	4	24	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	7	1	1	47	7	2'53	19'54
VI.—UPPER SUB-HIMALAYAN	13,632	48	101	6	5	...	...	19	...	8	4	3	11	14	4	6	...	13	...	3	...	20	10	25	265	35	2'57	22'01
Campbellpur	277	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	3'61	18'05	
Attock	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	45'45
Nowshera	715	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	2	2'80	15'38	
Peshawar	1,639	13	9	5	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	2	92	1	6'1	56'74	
Mooltan	917	2	6	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	19	...	...	20'72
Hyderabad	442	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	11	...	...	...	24'89
Kurrachee	1,055	3	4	...	1	...	3	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	18	2	1'90	18'96	
VII.—INDUS VALLEY AND N.-W. RAJPUTANA	5,155	20	28	54	1	...	13	2	3	1	2	4	8	2	6	2	2	...	1	...	7	1	7	158	6	1'16	31'81		
Nowgong	451	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4'43
Jhansi	772	3	14	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	24	3	3'89	34'97	
Sipri	100	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	10'00
Agra	1,164	1	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	1	1	21	2	1'72	19'76	
Nasirabad	753	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	13'28
Neemuch	521	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	9'60
Indore	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mhow	1,584	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	8	1	6'3	5'68
Ahmedabad	245	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	4'08	20'41		
Deesa	345	...	2	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	20'29
VIII.—S. E. RAJPUTANA, C. I. & GUJARAT	6,045	4	2	40	1	2	...	4	1	3	1	...	2	3	...	2	2	7	...	1	...	7	2	5	82	7	1'16	14'72	

STATIONS.	Average Annual Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																						TOTAL DEATHS.		DIED PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.			
		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Alcoholism.	Nervous Diseases.	Valve Disease and Aneurysm.	Other Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Urinary Diseases.	Scurvy.	Injuries.	Suicide.	All other Causes.	In Hospital.	Out of Hospital.	Out of Hospital.	In and out of Hospital.
Ahmednagar	672	4	5										1		1							1				12			17'86
Poona	1,970		18										1						1		1			1	5	25	2	1'02	13'71
Kirkee	828	2	9										1	1	1		1	1				1	1			17	1	1'21	21'74
Satara	197																						1				1	5'08	5'08
Kamptee	875		3		1																				3	7			8'00
Sitabaldi	55																												
Belgam	1,105		1	1															1				1	1	1	5	1	'90	5'43
Secunderabad, North	563		1					2					1			1										4	1	1'78	8'88
„ Central	523		1													1							2		1	4	1	1'91	9'56
„ South	1,727		13										2	1	1	3							2		1	21	2	1'16	13'32
Jubbulpore	744		4																1				1			6			8'06
Saugor	362												1											1		1	1	2'76	5'52
IX.—DECCAN	9,621	6	55	1	1			2					2	6	2	2	6		4		1		9	4	11	102	10	1'04	11'64
Colaba (Bombay)	1,012		2					1	1				2						1	1	1			3	1	10	3	2'96	12'85
Butcher's Island	15																												
Cannanore	105																												
Calicut	101																												
Mallapuram	150		1											1											1	3			20'00
X.—WESTERN COAST	1,383		3					1	1				2	1					1	1	1			3	2	13	3	2'17	11'57
Madras	654	1	5	1						1			1						4					1		13	1	1'53	21'41
St. Thomas' Mount	206		1					1																		2			6'76
Pallavaram	40																												
Bangalore, North	919		4										1												1	6			6'53
„ South	1,025		1							1	2					1		1							2	6	2	1'95	7'80
Bellary	557	5																			1					6			10'77
XI.—SOUTHERN INDIA	3,491	6	10	1				1	1	3	1		1			1		5		1			1	3	33	3	'86	10'31	
Gnathong	112																												
Ranikhet	901		5										1		1			1					2		1	9	2	2'22	12'21
Chaubuttia	268													3											1	4			14'93
Chakrata	993		11			1								2			1	2					1			18			18'13
Dagshai	798		12										1	1				1							1	15	1	1'25	20'05
Solon	217		2																							2			9'22
Subathu	418		5							1			1					1					2			10			23'92
Jutogh	252		2									1										1				4			15'87
Bhagsu	62		2																							2			32'26
Khyragully	56																												

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XXII—concluded.

TABLE showing the MORTALITY in each STATION, the CAUSES of DEATH, and the RATIO of DEATHS to STRENGTH—concluded.

STATIONS.	Average Annual Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																							TOTAL DEATHS.		DIED PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.			
		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Alcoholism.	Nervous Diseases.	Valve Disease and Aneurysm.	Other Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Urinary Diseases.	Scurvy.	Injuries.	Suicide.	All other Causes.	In Hospital.	Out of Hospital.	Out of Hospital.	In and out of Hospital.	
Baragully	39
Kuldunnah	431	2	2	4'64
Kalabagh	39
Camp Gharial	158	1	1	1	3	18'99
„ Thobba	331	1	1	2	6'04
„ Lower Topa	93	2	2	21'51
Ghora Dhaka	191
Cherat	610	2	1	1	1	5	8'20
Quetta	2,213	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	20	2	9'90	9'94	
Taragarh	34	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	88'24
Mount Abu	69	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	14'49
Purandhur	126	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7'94
Ramandrug	42
Wellington	513	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1'95	9'75	
Maymyo	11
Bernardmyo	207	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	4'83	19'32	
Fort White	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	166'67
XIIa.—HILL STATIONS	9,190	3	...	58	2	2	1	1	...	6	2	1	6	8	1	1	2	6	...	...	...	...	8	1	8	111	7	7'6	12'84
Darjeeling Depôt	384	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	1	2'60	15'62	
Naini Tal „	188	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	21'28
Landour „	159	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	18'87
Kasauli „	325	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	13	...	...	40'00
Dalhousie „	760	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	13'16
Murree „	175	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	...	51'43
Pachmarhi „	112	...	...	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	80'36
Wellington „	436	3	1	...	1	1	6	13'76
Khandalla „	105
XIIb.—HILL CONVALESCENT DEPÔTS.	2,644	6	...	24	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	1	2	2	1	4	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	59	1	3'8	22'69
Isazai Field Force	72	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	13'89	111'11	
Fort White „	35	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	114'29
Bengal Troops marching	1,347	8	...	4	1	1	2	2	2	3	1	2	21	5	3'71	19'30
Madras Troops marching	32	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	62'50	123'00	
Bombay Troops marching	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	15'15	15'15	
Deolali Depôt	728	1	1	1	2	6	8'24
Poonamallee Depôt	107	1	1	3	28'04
Aden	995	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	2	2'21	7'73
ARMY OF BENGAL	42,198	102	...	270	10	67	1	1	43	4	23	12	12	28	34	11	25	4	54	3	6	...	52	18	56	768	68	1'61	19'81	
„ OF MADRAS	13,227	7	1	42	8	5	1	...	9	1	9	2	1	8	4	1	17	...	13	2	3	...	8	2	19	148	15	1'13	12'32	
„ OF BOMBAY	12,712	12	2	64	1	3	1	...	9	2	5	2	2	7	4	2	1	2	8	1	3	...	11	5	17	150	14	1'10	12'90	
ARMY OF INDIA	68,137	121	3	376	19	75	3	1	61	7	37	16	15	43	42	14	43	6	75	6	12	...	71	25	92	1,066	97	1'42	17'07	

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XXIII.

TABLE showing the PREVALENCE of INFLUENZA in each MONTH, and the DISTRIBUTION of the DISEASE by STATIONS and PRESIDENCIES.*

STATIONS.	Average Annual Strength.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions of the year.	Admission-rate per 1,000 of strength.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 of strength.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
V.—Benares . . .	366	...	...	...	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	32.8	...	...
Fyzabad . . .	774	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2.6	...	...
Lucknow . . .	2,637	...	...	26	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	10.2	...	...
Cawnpore . . .	877	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1.1	...	...
VI.—Muttra . . .	494	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4.0	...	...
Meerut . . .	1,780	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1.7	...	...
Roorkee . . .	395	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7.6	...	...
Umballa . . .	1,921	1	12	20	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	17.7	...	...
Jullundur . . .	649	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1.5	...	...
Meean Meer . . .	1,020	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	16.7	...	...
Amritsar . . .	273	...	...	3	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	65.9	...	...
VII.—Peshawar . . .	1,639	...	...	76	40	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	79.3	...	...
Kurrachee . . .	1,055	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.9	...	...
VIII.—Nowgong . . .	451	...	1	15	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	51.0	...	...
Agra . . .	1,164	...	...	14	122	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	130.6	...	...
Nasirabad . . .	753	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1.3	...	...
Indore . . .	110	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9.1	...	...
Mhow . . .	1,584	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	8.2	...	...
IX.—Poona . . .	1,070	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4.1	...	...
Kamptee . . .	875	43	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	57.1	1	1.14
Sitabaldi . . .	55	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	18.2	...	...
North Secunderabad . . .	563	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3.6	...	...
Central „ . . .	523	...	...	12	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	32.5	...	...
South „ . . .	1,727	...	16	74	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	62.0	...	...
XI.—North Bangalore . . .	919	...	...	2	14	5	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	27	29.4	...	...
Bellary . . .	557	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	10.8	...	...
XIIa.—Gnathong . . .	112	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8.9	...	...
Ranikhet . . .	901	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6.7	...	...
Chaubuttia . . .	268	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	18.7	...	...
Dagshai . . .	798	7	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	16.3	...	...
Quetta . . .	2,213	...	...	92	1	...	...	27	8	...	...	...	...	128	57.8	...	...
Ramandrug . . .	42	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	95.2	...	...
XIIb.—Darjeeling Depot . . .	384	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	20.8	...	...
Landour „ . . .	159	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	37.7	...	...
Kasauli „ . . .	325	7	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	27.7	...	...
Dalhousie „ . . .	760	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	6.6	...	...
Pachmarhi „ . . .	112	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	17.9	...	...
Bengal Troops marching . . .	1,347	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	11.1	...	...
Aden . . .	905	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1.1	...	...
ARMY OF BENGAL . . .	42,198	49	26	255	208	47	2	28	8	...	...	...	...	623	14.8	...	...
„ OF MADRAS . . .	13,227	...	16	98	33	10	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	163	12.3	...	...
„ OF BOMBAY . . .	12,712	64	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	6.0	1	0.8
ARMY OF INDIA . . .	68,137	113	53	354	241	57	4	32	8	862	12.7	1	0.1

* Stations where influenza did not occur are not shown in this table.

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XXIV.

TABLE showing the PREVALENCE of CHOLERA in each MONTH and the DISTRIBUTION of the disease by STATIONS and PRESIDENCIES.*

STATIONS.	Average Annual Strength.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admissions of the year.	Admission-rate per 1,000 of strength.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 of strength.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
II.—Thayetmyo . . .	566	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1'8	...	...
V.—Dinapore . . .	953	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	5	...	8	8'4	6	6'30
Benares . . .	366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2'7	...	...
Lucknow . . .	2,637	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	...	6	2'3	5	1'90
Allahabad . . .	886	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1'1	...	...
VI.—Muttra . . .	494	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	4'0	2	4'05
Shahjahanpur . . .	446	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2'2	...	...
Delhi . . .	303	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3'3	1	3'30
Roorkee . . .	395	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5'1	2	5'06
Ferozepore . . .	962	...	...	...	17	...	8	...	2	...	...	...	...	27	28'1	18	18'71
Meean Meer . . .	1,020	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	10	11	...	...	...	26	25'5	17	16'67
Fort Lahore . . .	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	41'2	4	41'24
Rawalpindi . . .	2,763	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	4	1'4	4	1'45
VII.—Peshawar . . .	1,639	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	1	13	...	...	...	21	12'8	13	7'93
Mooltan . . .	917	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	3'3	2	2'18
Hyderabad . . .	442	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	4'5	2	4'52
Kurrachee . . .	1,055	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	6	5'7	3	2'84
VIII.—Jhansi . . .	772	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5'2	3	3'89
Agra . . .	1,164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	'9	1	'86
IX.—Ahmednagar . . .	672	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	6'0	4	5'95
Kirkee . . .	828	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	3'6	2	2'42
XI.—Madras . . .	654	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1'5	1	1'53
Bellary . . .	557	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	5	9'0	5	8'98
XIIa.—Chaubuttia . . .	268	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3'7	...	...
Camp Gharial . . .	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	6'3	1	6'33
" Lower Topa . . .	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	21'5	2	21'51
XIIb.—Naini Tal Depôt . . .	188	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10'6	1	5'32
Landour " . . .	159	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12'6	2	12'58
Murree " . . .	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	4	22'9	3	17'14
Isazai Field Force . . .	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	9	125'0	7	97'22
Bengal Troops marching . . .	1,347	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	10	7'4	8	5'94
Madras Troops marching . . .	32	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	31'3	1	31'25
Deolali Depôt . . .	728	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1'4	1	1'37
ARMY OF BENGAL . . .	42,198	...	...	1	26	8	17	3	30	29	21	8	...	143	3'4	102	2'42
" OF MADRAS . . .	13,227	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	8	'6	7	'53
" OF BOMBAY . . .	12,712	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	8	...	...	...	...	16	1'3	12	'94
ARMY OF INDIA . . .	68,137	1	...	1	26	9	20	9	43	29	21	8	...	167	2'5	121	1'78

* Stations where cholera did not occur are not shown in this table.

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1892.

XXV.

TABLE showing the PREVALENCE of ENTERIC FEVER in each MONTH and the DISTRIBUTION of the disease by STATIONS and GROUPS of STATIONS.

STATIONS.	Average Annual Strength.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admissions of the year.	Admission-rate per 1,000 of strength.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 of strength.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Port Blair	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	919	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	4.4	...	...
Toungoo	555	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3.6	1	1.80
I.—BURMA COAST AND BAY ISLANDS	1,620	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	6	3.7	1	.62
Thayetmyo	566	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	5	8.8	...	...
Meiktila	279	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	1	6	21.5	4	14.34
Myingyan	201	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	10.0	2	9.95
Fort Dufferin (Mandalay)	771	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	3.9	...	...
Shwebo	392	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhamo	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	8.2	1	4.10
II.—BURMA INLAND	2,453	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	6	4	2	...	1	18	7.3	7	2.85
Fort William	1,125	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	2.7	...	...
Dum Dum	806	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	6.2	2	2.48
Barrackpore	343	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	14.6	1	2.92
IV.—BENGAL AND ORISSA	2,274	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	4	3	13	5.7	3	1.32
Dinapore	953	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	3	1	9	9.4	1	1.05
Benares	306	...	2	1	1	2	2	...	2	2	1	1	3	17	46.4	3	8.20
Fyzabad	774	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	11	14.2	3	3.88
Lucknow	2,037	20	2	3	9	9	2	...	2	3	4	14	10	78	29.6	17	6.45
Sitapur	440	2	...	1	1	4	2	4	...	1	...	...	...	15	34.1	5	11.36
Fatehgarh	223	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9.0	...	...
Cawnpore	877	3	2	1	2	7	...	...	5	1	...	1	1	23	26.2	7	7.98
Allahabad	886	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	3	7	4	2	2	22	24.8	4	4.51
Fort Allahabad	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—GANGETIC PLAIN AND CHUTIA NAGPUR	7,337	28	13	6	15	23	6	7	15	14	10	22	18	177	24.1	40	5.45
Muttra	494	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2.0	...	...
Shahjahanpur	446	...	...	2	...	4	...	1	2	3	4	12	9	37	83.0	2	4.48
Bareilly	1,127	12	3	7	3	5	1	5	3	1	2	8	...	50	44.4	19	16.86
Moradabad	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	11.8	3	35.29
Meerut	1,780	5	1	11	6	5	1	2	2	...	3	1	4	41	23.0	11	6.18
Delhi	303	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6.6	3	9.90
Roorkee	395	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	20.3	1	2.53
Umballa	1,921	1	1	6	7	3	2	3	3	4	2	3	7	42	21.9	9	4.69
Jullundur	649	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	4	6.2	1	1.54
Ferozepore	962	...	...	1	4	2	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	13	13.5	7	7.28
Mecan Meer	1,020	2	...	2	3	1	1	...	...	3	1	1	1	15	14.7	6	5.88
Fort Lahore	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amritsar	273	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	14.7	2	7.33
Sialkot	1,517	...	...	2	12	14	7	3	3	5	13	9	1	69	52.4	13	9.87
Rawalpindi	2,763	1	2	6	8	7	1	...	3	2	11	27	6	74	26.8	24	8.09
VI.—UPPER SUB-HIMALAYAN	13,632	21	7	38	44	44	16	15	16	23	40	64	33	361	26.5	101	7.41
Campbellpur	277	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	3	...	1	...	8	28.9	2	7.22
Attock	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowshera	715	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	2	1	...	1	...	9	12.6	5	6.99
Peshawar	1,639	1	...	2	2	8	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	18	11.0	9	5.49
Mooltan	917	...	1	...	3	15	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	21	22.9	6	6.54
Hyderabad	442	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	7	15.8	2	4.52
Kurrachee	1,055	1	1	2	...	2	1	...	4	12	...	...	2	25	23.7	4	3.79
VII.—INDUS VALLEY AND N.-W. RAJPUTANA	5,155	2	6	4	6	27	5	2	13	17	...	3	3	88	17.1	28	5.43
Nowgong	451	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8.9	2	4.43
Jhansi	772	1	...	3	3	2	2	1	10	6	4	8	6	40	59.6	14	18.13
Sipri	100	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10.0	1	10.00
Agra	1,164	...	...	...	3	2	1	1	2	6	2	...	1	18	15.5	7	6.01
Nasirabad	753	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	4	1	1	1	14	18.6	7	9.30
Neemuch	521	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	7.7	1	1.92
Indore	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	9.1	...	...
Mhow	1,584	...	...	...	4	11	2	1	3	...	1	...	...	22	13.9	3	1.89
Ahmedabad	245	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	7	28.6	3	12.24
Deesa	345	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	6	17.4	2	5.80
VIII.—S. E. RAJPUTANA, C. I. AND GUJARAT	6,045	4	5	5	17	18	5	3	18	18	9	12	9	123	20.3	40	6.62

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1892.

XXV—continued.

TABLE showing the PREVALENCE of ENTERIC FEVER in each MONTH and the DISTRIBUTION of the disease by STATIONS and GROUPS of STATIONS—continued.

STATIONS.	Average Annual Strength.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admissions of the year.	Admission-rate per 1,000 of strength.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 of strength.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Ahmednagar	672	...	2	2	6	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	17	25.3	5	7.44
Poona	1,970	2	10	5	2	1	2	6	4	4	2	...	...	61	31.0	18	9.14
Kirkee	828	3	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	29.0	9	10.87
Satara	197	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamptee	875	...	1	...	...	3	1	1	3	...	...	2	...	11	12.6	3	3.43
Sitabaldi	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgam	1,105	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1.8	1	.90
Secunderabad, North	563	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	4	11	19.3	1	1.78
Central	523	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	9	16	30.6	1	1.91
South	1,727	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	16	7	1	1	2	36	20.8	13	7.53
Jubbulpore	744	1	1	3	1	8	4	7	5	3	...	...	2	35	47.0	4	5.38
Saugor	362	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	5	13.8	...	...
IX.—DECCAN	9,621	9	16	12	11	10	9	47	45	24	5	4	20	218	22.7	55	5.72
Colaba (Bombay)	1,012	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	4.9	2	1.98
Butcher's Island	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	9.9	...	...
Mallapuram	150	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6.7	1	6.67
X.—WESTERN COAST	1,383	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	7	5.1	3	2.17
Madras	654	...	2	2	...	1	...	1	7	1	1	...	...	15	22.9	5	7.65
St. Thomas' Mount	296	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3.4	1	3.38
Pallavaram	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangalore, North	919	1	...	...	1	...	5	2	2	...	1	...	...	12	13.1	4	4.35
South	1,025	1	2	4	1	5	1	3	2	1	1	...	...	21	20.5	...	...
Bellary	557	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5.4	...	...
XI.—SOUTHERN INDIA	3,491	3	5	7	2	6	6	6	12	2	3	...	...	52	14.9	10	2.86
Gnathong	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ranikhet	901	...	...	1	10	2	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	19	21.1	5	5.55
Chaubuttia	268	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	11.2	...	...
Chakrata	993	...	...	2	11	4	4	3	4	9	8	...	...	45	45.3	11	11.08
Dagshai	798	...	...	1	12	17	14	20	17	7	7	...	...	95	119.0	12	15.04
Solon	217	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	18.4	2	9.22
Subathu	418	...	...	1	1	3	4	6	11	11	2	2	...	41	98.1	5	11.96
Jutogh	252	...	...	1	1	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	9	35.7	2	7.94
Bhagsu	62	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	112.9	2	32.26
Khyragully	36	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	17.9	...	...
Baragully	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuldunnah	431	...	...	...	4	4	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	12	27.8	2	4.64
Kelabagh	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	25.6	...	...
Camp Gharial	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	12.7	...	...
Thobba	331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Topa	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	10.8	...	...
Ghora Dhaka	191	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5.2	...	...
Cherat	610	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	7	11.5	2	3.28
Quetta	2,213	...	...	1	...	1	9	9	16	20	8	4	...	68	30.7	8	3.62
Taragarh	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	4	117.6	3	88.24
Mount Abu	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	29.0	1	14.49
Parandhur	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	7.9	1	7.94
Ramandrug	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wellington	513	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	7	13.6	1	1.95
Maymyo	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bernardmyo	207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort White	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	166.7	1	166.67
XII.—HILL STATIONS	9,190	...	...	7	43	44	39	48	59	58	20	7	...	331	36.0	58	6.31
Darjeeling Depôt	384	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2.6	1	2.60
Naini Tal	188	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	31.9	1	5.32
Landour	159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kasauli	325	...	...	...	1	5	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	10	30.8	4	12.31
Dalhousie	760	...	...	...	6	3	4	2	2	1	...	...	...	18	23.7	6	7.89
Murree	175	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	22.9	2	11.43
Pachmarhi	112	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	9	1	...	...	...	17	151.8	7	62.50
Wellington	436	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	6.9	3	6.88
Khandalla	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XII.—HILL CONVALESCENT DEPÔTS	2,644	...	...	...	10	12	11	7	14	3	1	...	1	59	22.3	24	9.08
Isazai Field Force	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort White	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	85.7	2	57.14
Troops marching, Bengal Presy.	1,347	4	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	3	7	42	31.2	4	2.97
Madras	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deolali Depôt	728	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	8	11.0	...	...
Poonamallee Depôt	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aden	905	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	3.3	...	...
ARMY OF BENGAL	42,198	57	25	68	126	162	82	87	122	114	103	112	72	1,130	26.8	270	6.40
" OF MADRAS	13,227	6	7	8	4	10	9	27	43	17	6	3	17	157	11.9	42	3.18
" OF BOMBAY	12,712	9	23	15	20	22	8	29	36	33	9	11	7	222	17.5	64	5.03
ARMY OF INDIA	68,137	72	55	91	150	194	99	143	201	164	118	126	96	1,509	22.1	376	5.52

XXVI.

TABLE showing the PREVALENCE of MALARIAL FEVERS in each MONTH and their DISTRIBUTION by STATIONS and GROUPS of STATIONS.

STATIONS.	Average Annual Strength.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admissions of the year.	Admission-rate per 1,000 of strength.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 of strength.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Port Blair	146	6	...	1	2	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	14	95'9	...	...
Rangoon	919	12	12	29	7	4	8	5	7	7	10	3	2	166	115'3	...	...
Toungoo	555	3	4	...	1	4	8	7	4	6	7	6	1	51	91'9	...	...
I.—BURMA COAST AND BAY ISLANDS	1,620	21	16	30	10	9	17	15	11	13	17	9	3	171	105'6	...	...
Thayetmyo	566	7	14	10	42	41	35	33	27	19	18	33	32	311	549'5	1	1'77
Mesikila	279	3	3	1	...	1	1	1	13	7	4	9	...	43	154'1	...	...
Myingyan	201	1	2	3	13	25	40	10	37	4	5	3	...	143	711'4	1	4'98
Fort Dufferin (Mandalay)	771	81	43	57	31	49	61	63	28	26	34	60	37	570	739'3	8	10'38
Shwebo	392	25	15	6	4	6	...	5	1	4	2	14	2	84	214'3	...	...
Bhamo	244	7	6	2	32	38	25	35	23	4	8	9	1	190	778'7	...	...
II.—BURMA INLAND	2,453	124	83	79	122	160	162	147	129	64	71	128	72	1,341	546'7	10	4'08
Fort William	1,125	36	10	16	9	9	8	30	34	25	15	19	6	217	192'9	...	...
Dum Dum	806	24	40	61	47	36	26	14	30	44	25	35	70	452	560'8	5	6'20
Barrackpore	343	17	12	27	21	7	8	20	31	25	41	64	21	294	857'1	...	...
IV.—BENGAL AND ORISSA	2,224	77	62	104	77	52	42	64	95	94	81	118	97	963	423'5	5	2'20
Dinapore	953	16	8	16	15	33	74	79	53	69	37	22	12	434	455'4	1	1'05
Benares	366	9	6	6	...	2	15	11	8	34	24	8	1	124	338'8	...	...
Fyzabad	774	5	5	9	6	17	46	82	19	9	5	10	1	214	276'5	...	...
Lucknow	2,637	35	23	19	19	20	55	64	50	36	39	46	25	431	163'4	...	...
Sitapur	440	2	3	7	10	13	17	9	8	14	3	5	...	91	206'8	...	...
Fatehgarh	223	...	2	...	...	2	2	2	...	2	1	4	...	15	67'3	...	...
Cawnpore	877	1	13	10	8	21	39	29	23	149	156	53	8	570	581'5	...	...
Allahabad	886	11	9	11	7	7	7	4	6	14	63	68	38	245	276'5	...	...
Fort Allahabad	181	3	3	6	5	5	9	14	9	10	3	10	2	79	436'5	...	...
V.—GANGETIC PLAIN AND CHUTIA NAOPUR	7,337	82	72	84	70	120	204	204	176	337	331	226	87	2,143	292'1	1	1'14
Muttra	494	5	5	5	4	8	8	12	43	45	43	35	6	219	443'3	1	2'02
Shahjahanpur	446	2	2	7	5	15	8	16	14	15	14	7	2	107	239'9	...	...
Bareilly	1,127	19	10	6	5	1	4	1	1	3	12	19	14	95	84'3	...	...
Moradabad	85	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	8	5	...	21	247'1	...	...
Meerut	1,780	54	31	49	42	51	43	38	87	233	236	170	122	1,156	649'4	2	1'12
Delhi	303	11	2	5	10	16	11	5	112	121	71	62	19	445	1,468'6	...	...
Roorkee	395	4	7	7	5	5	2	1	2	5	6	7	...	51	129'1	...	...
Umballa	1,921	21	33	25	12	29	27	33	38	83	148	121	51	621	323'3	1	1'52
Jullundur	649	4	1	10	16	11	18	31	28	18	5	11	2	155	238'8	...	...
Ferozepore	962	24	13	26	19	14	16	33	114	226	320	213	51	1,069	1,111'2	2	2'08
Meean Meer	1,020	321	51	59	30	39	43	38	100	76	143	251	163	1,114	1,092'2	1	1'98
Fort Lahore	97	2	1	7	1	3	3	7	23	27	43	50	26	193	1,989'7	...	...
Amritsar	273	4	4	2	8	4	4	12	70	89	77	101	42	417	1,527'5	...	...
Sialkot	1,317	18	8	23	56	39	30	50	30	156	382	430	175	1,397	1,060'7	...	...
Rawalpindi	2,763	29	18	14	17	24	14	59	133	69	217	498	234	1,326	479'9	4	1'45
VI.—UPPER SUB-HIMALAYAN	13,632	318	187	245	230	259	231	336	798	1,170	1,725	1,980	907	8,386	615'2	11	1'81
Campbellpur	277	...	...	1	...	3	5	4	2	6	50	116	32	219	790'6	...	...
Attock	110	4	2	...	8	...	3	3	19	33	27	25	13	137	1,245'5	...	...
Nowshera	715	13	13	17	28	31	30	46	61	150	225	277	130	1,027	1,436'4	...	...
Peshawar	1,639	19	22	26	183	53	65	37	202	293	488	509	220	2,117	1,291'6	54	32'93
Mooltan	917	5	7	6	...	2	...	2	32	61	304	313	73	805	877'9	...	...
Hyderabad	442	13	13	14	6	12	9	9	5	31	45	127	28	362	819'0	...	...
Kurrachee	1,035	17	22	21	14	17	13	2	14	23	74	128	78	423	400'9	...	...
VII.—INDUS VALLEY AND N.-W. RAJPUTANA	5,155	71	79	85	239	118	125	103	335	603	1,213	1,495	624	5,090	987'4	54	10'48
Nowgong	451	11	10	7	5	32	35	34	59	134	131	98	36	592	1,312'6	...	...
Jhansi	772	71	30	23	20	40	37	31	78	85	100	101	33	649	840'7	...	...
Sipri	100	6	1	10	5	1	1	1	9	19	12	9	8	82	820'0	...	...
Agra	1,164	16	25	31	6	17	33	7	21	15	43	40	17	271	232'8	...	...
Nasirabad	753	14	14	10	6	9	4	6	35	131	217	178	93	717	952'2	...	...
Nsemuch	521	12	12	7	1	5	7	16	18	107	166	71	71	493	946'3	...	...
Indore	110	2	1	1	2	2	2	5	4	8	7	4	1	39	354'5	...	...
Mhow	1,584	25	6	40	22	54	81	69	76	80	55	32	626	395'2	...	...
Ahmedabad	245	2	7	9	6	13	4	2	2	19	18	28	25	135	551'6	...	...
Deesa	345	...	4	5	1	3	8	6	19	44	43	81	25	239	692'8	3	8'70
VIII.—S. E. RAJPUTANA, C. I. AND GUJARAT	6,045	159	110	143	74	176	212	177	321	642	823	665	341	3,843	635'7	3	1'50

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1892.

XXVI—continued.

TABLE showing the PREVALENCE of MALARIAL FEVERS in each MONTH, and their DISTRIBUTION by STATIONS and GROUPS of STATIONS—continued.

STATIONS.	Average Annual Strength.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admissions of the year.	Admission-rate per 1,000 of strength.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 of strength.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Ahmednagar	672	1	...	12	7	3	10	28	21	20	33	27	7	169	251'5	...	...
Poona	1,970	24	26	38	28	23	60	78	88	80	43	108	52	648	328'9	...	...
Kirkee	828	2	...	...	4	6	12	17	13	5	2	11	9	81	97'8	...	...
Satara	197	2	2	6	5	2	3	16	8	9	28	8	92	467'0	...	...
Kamptee	875	42	37	47	32	28	55	61	33	23	64	35	12	469	536'0	1	1'14
Sitabaldi	35	1	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	9	163'6	...	...
Belgam	1,105	3	3	4	...	2	4	10	4	3	6	10	4	53	48'0	1	'90
Secunderabad, North	563	5	6	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	3	...	3	22	39'1	...	...
Central	523	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	8	15'3	...	...
South	1,727	15	17	22	9	7	11	47	18	18	9	12	9	194	112'3	...	...
Jubbulpore	744	8	12	26	18	16	9	36	31	33	30	40	27	286	384'4	...	...
Saugor	362	9	2	1	5	11	6	7	17	44	40	26	7	175	483'4	...	...
IX.—DECCAN	9,621	112	107	160	110	100	170	290	241	236	239	302	139	2,206	229'3	2	'21
Colaba (Bombay)	1,012	27	20	36	17	14	13	42	56	60	17	16	7	325	321'1	...	...
Butcher's Island	15	...	...	1	...	...	1	5	...	1	1	5	1	15	1,000'0	...	...
Cannanore	105	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	19'0	...	...
Calicut	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mallapuram	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	6'7	...	...
X.—WESTERN COAST	1,383	28	20	38	17	14	14	47	56	61	19	21	8	343	248'0	...	...
Madras	654	...	1	4	2	5	4	5	1	...	3	1	2	28	42'8	1	1'53
St. Thomas' Mount	296	4	2	3	13	17	5	2	2	4	4	6	1	63	212'8	...	...
Pallavaram	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	2	...	6	150'0	...	...
Bangalore, North	919	1	1	3	5	4	1	9	4	5	6	26	38	103	112'1	...	...
South	1,025	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	5	3	13	12'7	...	...
Bellary	557	11	7	8	...	...	...	3	1	...	2	3	...	35	62'8	...	...
XI.—SOUTHERN INDIA	3,491	17	11	18	20	26	10	19	13	10	17	43	44	248	71'0	1	'29
Gnathong	112	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	7	5	...	5	...	25	223'2	...	...
Ranikhet	901	...	...	3	10	5	8	10	9	9	5	...	...	59	65'3	...	...
Chaubuttia	268	...	...	6	6	2	...	5	2	1	...	...	...	22	82'1	...	...
Chakrata	993	...	...	...	6	13	9	5	4	2	6	...	...	45	45'3	...	...
Dagshai	798	3	2	5	4	12	14	5	10	5	2	...	...	62	77'7	...	...
Solon	217	...	...	...	4	4	6	3	3	2	1	...	...	23	106'0	...	...
Subathu	418	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9	11	1	...	26	62'2	...	...
Jutogh	252	...	...	1	5	8	5	5	3	2	5	2	...	36	142'9	...	...
Bhagsu	62	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	9	145'2	...	...
Khyragully	56	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	6	107'1	...	...
Baragully	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Koldunnah	431	...	...	...	1	13	8	9	12	1	...	...	...	44	109'1	...	...
Kalabagh	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	25'6	...	...
Camp Gharial	158	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	13	82'3	...	...
" Thobba	331	...	...	...	...	2	7	4	26	6	2	...	...	47	142'0	...	...
" Lower Topa	93	...	...	...	...	3	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	10	107'5	...	...
Ghora Dhaka	191	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	31'4	...	...
Cherat	610	...	...	...	7	36	14	14	31	61	74	34	...	271	444'3	2	3'28
Quetta	2,213	62	60	68	92	197	120	91	168	177	121	53	25	1,234	557'0	1	'45
Taragarh	34	...	...	...	2	2	3	1	3	9	5	...	...	25	735'3	...	...
Mount Abu	69	...	...	...	8	6	8	13	8	3	...	5	2	53	708'1	...	...
Purandhar	126	7	2	5	...	18	1	1	2	...	1	17	12	66	523'8	...	...
Ramandrug	42	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	23'8	...	...
Wellington	513	...	...	...	2	7	2	3	1	2	...	2	...	19	37'0	...	...
Maymyo	11	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	363'6	...	...
Bernardmyo	207	16	2	11	10	6	4	3	12	4	5	15	15	103	497'6	1	4'83
Fort White	6	...	...	...	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1,166'7	...	...
XIIa.—HILL STATIONS	9,190	88	66	99	163	356	222	179	314	304	238	134	54	2,217	241'2	4	'44
Darjeeling Depôt	384	4	...	6	8	5	7	5	2	3	1	1	1	43	112'0	...	...
Naini Tal	188	...	...	1	2	7	4	4	6	2	...	1	...	27	143'6	...	...
Landour	159	...	...	...	13	7	4	1	12	1	1	...	...	39	245'3	...	...
Kasauli	325	...	...	...	12	22	16	6	10	4	1	2	...	73	224'6	...	...
Dalhousie	760	...	...	...	27	30	30	32	42	32	17	29	8	247	325'0	...	...
Murree	175	...	...	...	5	7	3	1	8	6	1	...	...	31	177'1	...	...
Pachmarhi	112	...	...	...	1	2	3	9	8	...	1	1	1	26	232'1	2	17'86
Wellington	436	...	...	4	11	17	22	23	17	3	5	4	...	106	243'1	...	...
Khandalla	105	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	8	3	8	22	209'5	...	...
XIIb.—HILL CONVALESCENT DEPÔTS	2,644	4	...	12	80	98	89	81	105	51	35	41	18	614	232'3	2	'76
Isazai Field Force	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	100	...	...	113	1,569'4	...	...
Fort White Field Force	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	33	51	1,457'1	...	...
Troops marching Bengal Pre- sidency cr.	1,347	19	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	2	355	145	78	604	448'4	1	'74
Madras Pre- sidency	32	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	8	250'0	...	...
Bombay Pre- sidency	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	60'6	...	...
Deolali Depôt	728	4	13	19	9	26	49	93	98	53	30	22	4	420	576'9	...	...
Poonamallee Depôt	107	1	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	63'4	...	...
Aden	908	63	76	101	121	177	121	129	90	104	158	129	90	1,359	1,501'7	...	...
ARMY OF BENGAL	42,108	727	507	675	862	1,026	1,031	1,118	1,976	2,829	4,291	4,152	1,800	20,994	497'5	77	1'82
" MADRAS	13,227	203	139	176	193	246	233	266	205	118	136	244	184	2,340	177'4	13	'98
" BOMBAY	12,712	258	256	375	293	421	464	587	601	810	1,027	1,080	619	6,791	534'2	4	'31
ARMY OF INDIA	68,137	1,188	902	1,226	1,348	1,693	1,728	1,974	2,782	3,757	5,454	5,476	2,603	30,131	442'2	94	1'38

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XXVII.

TABLE showing the PREVALENCE of RHEUMATIC FEVER in each MONTH and the DISTRIBUTION of the disease by STATIONS and PRESIDENCIES.*

STATIONS.	Average Annual Strength.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admissions of the year.	Admission-rate per 1,000 of strength.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 of strength.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
I.—Rangoon	919	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1'1	...	...
Toungoo	555	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1'8	...	...
IV.—Fort William . .	1,125	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	'9	1	'89
V.—Lucknow	2,637	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	'4	1	'38
VI.—Shahjahanpur . .	446	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2'2	...	...
Meerut	1,780	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1'7	...	...
Umballa	1,921	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	3'6	...	...
Meean Meer	1,020	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1'0	...	...
Sialkot	1,317	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	'8	...	...
Rawalpindi	2,763	1	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	2'9	...	...
VII.—Peshawar . . .	1,639	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	2'4	...	...
VIII.—Nowgong . . .	451	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	4'4	...	...
Jhansi	772	...	1	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	8	10'4	1	1'30
Agra	1,164	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1'7	...	...
Mhow	1,384	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	2'5	...	...
IX.—Ahmednagar . . .	672	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1'5	...	...
Poona	1,970	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1'0	1	'51
Kirkee	828	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1'2	...	...
North Secunderabad .	563	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3'6	...	...
Jubbulpore	744	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1'3	...	...
X.—Mallapuram . . .	150	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6'7	1	6'67
XI.—North Bangalore .	919	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	3'3	...	...
XIIa.—Ranikhet . . .	901	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1'1	...	...
Chaubuttia	268	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3'7	...	...
Chakrata	993	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1'0	...	...
Dagshai	798	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	6	7'5	...	...
Solon	217	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4'6	...	...
Subathu	418	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9'6	...	...
Kuldunnah	431	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	11'6	...	...
Camp Thobba	331	...	...	...	1	1	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	10	30'2	...	...
Lower Topa	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	10'8	...	...
Ghora Dhaka	191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	5'2	...	...
Cherat	610	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	9	14'8	...	...
Quetta	2,213	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	9	4'1	...	...
XIIb.—Naini Tal Depôt	188	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	5'3	...	...
Landour	159	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12'6	...	...
Kasauli	325	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3'1	...	...
Dalhousie	760	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1'3	...	...
Murree	175	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5'7	...	...
Wellington	436	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2'3	1	2'29
Bengal Troops marching	1,317	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	'7	...	...
Deolali Depôt	728	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1'4	...	...
Aden	905	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1'1	...	...
ARMY OF BENGAL . . .	42,108	6	6	9	9	20	15	11	8	4	4	3	1	96	2'3	3	'07
OF MADRAS	13,227	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	9	'7	2	'15
OF BOMBAY	12,712	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	1	10	'8	1	'68
ARMY OF INDIA . . .	68,137	8	6	10	13	21	16	11	9	7	7	4	3	115	1'7	6	'09

* Stations where Rheumatic Fever did not occur are not shown in this table.

† Excluding one fatal case of Sub-acute Rheumatism with Endo-carditis in July.

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XXVIII.

TABLE showing the PREVALENCE of VENEREAL DISEASE in the MILITARY STATIONS of the THREE PRESIDENCIES.

BENGAL.

STATIONS.	Average Annual Strength.	Total number of Admissions from venereal diseases.	Ratio per 1,000 of average annual strength.	NUMBER OF CASES.				
				Primary Syphilis.	Ulcer of Penis.	Secondary Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Other Venereal Diseases.
Fort William	1,125	769	683.6	297	11	150	272	39
Dum Dum	806	320	397.0	134	7	30	122	27
Barrackpore	343	209	609.3	91	32	25	61	...
Dinapore	953	606	635.9	89	65	156	224	72
Benares	366	270	737.7	28	70	20	137	9
Fyzabad	774	374	483.2	112	3	28	229	2
Lucknow	2,637	1,609	610.2	577	32	209	716	75
Sitapur	440	155	352.3	31	1	27	82	14
Fatehgarh	223	134	600.9	38	21	10	60	5
Cawnpore	877	617	703.5	191	7	90	258	71
Allahabad	886	626	706.5	152	115	87	207	65
Fort Allahabad	181	64	353.6	21	15	8	19	1
Muttra	494	130	263.2	18	7	29	60	16
Shajahanpur	446	318	713.0	120	10	57	119	12
Bareilly	1,127	691	613.1	259	24	124	282	2
Moradabad	85	41	482.4	18	...	4	17	2
Meerut	1,780	899	505.1	17	396	60	337	89
Delhi	303	116	382.8	41	10	6	52	7
Roorkee	395	173	438.0	14	32	13	94	20
Umballa	1,921	718	373.8	191	60	114	248	105
Jullundur	649	178	274.3	27	19	31	82	19
Ferozepore	962	180	187.1	13	34	25	79	29
Meean Meer	1,020	334	327.5	19	89	30	152	44
Fort Lahore	97	42	433.0	4	5	3	26	4
Amritsar	273	108	395.6	4	37	5	49	13
Sialkot	1,317	692	525.4	183	24	49	353	83
Rawalpindi	2,763	1,123	406.4	173	309	79	458	104
Campbellpur	277	74	267.1	11	12	8	41	2
Attock	110	20	181.8	1	4	4	7	4
Nowshera	715	130	181.8	4	27	18	67	14
Peshawar	1,639	336	205.0	42	60	32	202	...
Mooltan	917	458	499.5	99	124	42	135	58
Nowgong	451	255	565.4	28	110	26	58	24
Jhansi	772	224	290.2	37	35	23	122	7
Sipri	100	19	190.0	2	...	1	16	...
Agra	1,164	550	472.5	104	147	81	200	18
Jubbulpore	744	348	467.7	23	136	36	147	6
Saugor	362	208	574.6	28	64	24	82	10
Gnathong	112	23	205.4	3	4	9	5	2
Ranikhet	901	519	576.0	163	38	91	179	48
Chaubuttia	268	119	444.0	24	31	35	26	3
Chakrata	993	224	225.6	14	63	23	111	13
Dagshai	798	166	208.0	15	63	26	53	9
Solon	217	96	442.4	23	5	19	29	20
Sebathu	418	121	289.5	10	52	20	34	5
Jutogh	252	67	265.9	26	...	17	15	9
Bhagsu	62	1	16.1	...	...	1	...	...
Khyragully	56	13	232.1	...	3	6	3	1
Baragully	39	7	179.5	...	...	4	3	...
Kuldunnah	431	121	280.7	9	70	12	30	...
Kalabagh	39	35	897.4	5	12	4	13	1
Camp Gharial	158	48	303.8	2	23	6	12	5
" Thobba	331	110	332.3	49	10	10	29	12
" Lower Topa	93	10	167.5	...	3	1	6	...
Ghora Dhaka	191	32	167.5	1	13	4	12	2
Cherat	610	105	172.1	7	8	19	59	12
Quetta	2,213	488	220.5	87	34	73	230	58
Darjeeling Depot	384	198	515.6	28	46	35	77	12
Naini Tal	188	75	398.9	26	...	18	28	3
Landour	159	30	245.3	16	...	13	10	...
Kasauli	325	70	215.4	13	5	26	23	3
Dalhousie	760	227	298.7	20	16	45	120	26
Murree	175	52	297.1	16	12	7	13	4
Pachmarhi	112	18	160.7	1	5	3	9	...
Isazai Field Force	72	5	69.4	...	2	...	3	...
Troops on the march	1,347	296	219.7	59	88	33	92	24
BENGAL PRESIDENCY	42,198	17,403	412.4	3,838	2,775	2,324	7,102	1,344

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1892.

XXVIII—continued.

TABLE showing the PREVALENCE of VENEREAL DISEASE in the MILITARY STATIONS of the THREE PRESIDENCIES.

MADRAS.

STATIONS.	Average Annual Strength.	Total number of Admissions from venereal diseases.	Ratio per 1,000 of average annual strength.	NUMBER OF CASES.				
				Primary Syphilis.	Ulcer of Penis.	Secondary Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Other Venereal Diseases.
Port Blair	146	17	116'4	1	...	6	5	5
Rangoon	919	447	486'4	131	85	67	124	40
Toungoo	555	272	490'1	126	1	42	93	10
Thayetmyo	566	158	279'2	85	...	36	37	...
Meiktila	279	197	706'1	66	15	79	36	1
Myingyan	201	81	403'0	18	21	7	31	4
Fort Dufferin (Mandalay)	771	262	339'8	86	39	22	99	16
Shwebo	392	243	619'9	64	21	28	96	34
Bhamo	244	68	278'7	5	30	10	20	3
Belgam	1,105	469	424'4	174	84	46	140	25
Secunderabad, North	563	280	497'3	94	12	71	84	19
„ Central	523	311	594'6	45	98	21	118	29
„ South	1,727	665	385'1	278	45	72	231	39
Cannanore	105	35	333'3	11	...	2	16	6
Calicut	101	30	297'0	12	...	2	16	...
Mallapuram	150	61	406'7	21	...	12	28	...
Madras	654	241	368'5	19	64	46	74	38
St. Thomas' Mount	296	124	418'9	9	39	13	36	27
Pallavaram	40	7	175'0	4	...	2	1	...
Bangalore, North	919	436	474'4	151	26	93	150	16
„ South	1,025	526	513'2	163	95	108	122	38
Bellary	557	173	310'6	49	6	44	50	24
Ramandrug	42	10	238'1	3	...	1	4	2
Wellington	513	64	124'8	28	2	6	22	6
Maymyo	11	6	545'5	...	2	1	...	3
Bernardmyo	207	61	294'7	16	8	16	19	2
Fort White	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wellington Dépôt	436	160	367'0	55	3	62	31	9
Poonamallee „	107	83	775'7	4	1	61	13	4
Fort White Field Force	35	2	57'1	1	...	...	...	1
Troops on the march	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MADRAS PRESIDENCY	13,227	5,489	415'0	1,719	697	976	1,696	401

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1892.

XXVIII—concluded.

TABLE showing the PREVALENCE of VENEREAL DISEASE in the MILITARY STATIONS of the THREE PRESIDENCIES.

BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	Average Annual Strength.	Total number of Admissions from venereal diseases.	Ratio per 1,000 of average annual strength.	NUMBER OF CASES.				
				Primary Syphilis.	Ulcer of Penis.	Secondary Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Other Venereal Diseases.
Hyderabad	442	124	280'5	75	3	7	30	9
Kurrachee	1,055	273	258'8	138	2	32	81	20
Nasirabad	753	152	201'9	11	18	17	103	3
Neemuch	521	273	524'0	58	66	18	113	18
Indore	110	50	454'5	11	3	3	26	7
Mhow	1,584	634	400'3	62	119	66	311	76
Ahmedabad	245	101	412'2	8	28	14	43	8
Deesa	345	185	536'2	25	17	24	105	14
Ahmednagar	672	153	227'7	46	18	17	63	9
Poona	1,970	817	414'7	331	33	90	334	29
Kirkee	828	268	323'7	118	4	25	111	10
Satara	197	96	487'3	28	...	18	49	1
Kamptee	875	553	632'0	99	84	96	205	69
Sitabaldi	55	38	690'9	19	...	6	10	3
Colaba (Bombay)	1,012	539	532'6	218	23	57	168	73
Butcher's Island	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taragarh	34	9	264'7	5	...	2	2	...
Mount Abu	69	17	246'4	3	1	2	6	5
Purandhur	126	63	500'0	7	...	25	14	17
Khandalla Depôt	105	26	247'6	14	...	6	4	2
Deolali Depôt	728	429	589'3	93	61	83	149	43
Aden	905	234	258'6	45	35	32	104	18
Troops on the march	66	1	15'2	...	...	...	...	1
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	12,712	5,035	396'1	1,414	515	640	2,031	435
ARMY OF BENGAL	42,198	17,403	412'4	3,858	2,775	2,324	7,102	1,344
„ OF MADRAS	13,227	5,489	415'0	1,719	697	976	1,696	401
„ OF BOMBAY	12,712	5,035	396'1	1,414	515	640	2,031	435
ARMY OF INDIA	68,137	27,927	409'9	6,991	3,987	3,940	10,829	2,180

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1892.

XXVIIIa.

TABLE showing the DIFFERENT FORMS of VENEREAL DISEASE in the ARMIES of the THREE PRESIDENCIES.

BENGAL.

AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH 42,198.

BOMBAY.

AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH 12,712.

Detail of Venereal Diseases.	Number of Admissions.	Ratio per 1,000 of average annual strength.
Primary Syphilis	3,858	91'4
Ulcer of Penis	2,775	65'8
Secondary Syphilis	2,324	55'1
Gonorrhoea	7,102	168'3
Other Venereal Diseases	1,344*	31'8
		200'2
* Warts of genitals		255
Condyloma		4
Papilloma, not defined		9
Inflammation, inguinal glands		521
Suppuration, " "		130
Stricture of urethra		81
Inflammation of glans penis		109
Phimosis		6
Paraphimosis		5
Sloughing scrotum		1
Orchitis		202
Epididymitis		6
Periostitis, circumscribed		15
		1,344

MADRAS.

AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH 13,227.

Detail of Venereal Diseases.	Number of Admissions.	Ratio per 1,000 of average annual strength.
Primary Syphilis	1,719	130'0
Ulcer of Penis	697	52'7
Secondary Syphilis	976	73'8
Gonorrhoea	1,696	128'2
Other Venereal Diseases	401*	30'3
		158'5
* Warts of genitals		37
Condyloma		1
Inflammation, inguinal glands		254
Suppuration, " "		47
Stricture of urethra		20
Inflammation of glans penis		27
Phimosis		1
Paraphimosis		1
Orchitis		12
Periostitis, circumscribed		1
		401

Detail of Venereal Diseases.	Number of Admissions.	Ratio per 1,000 of average annual strength.
Primary Syphilis	1,414	111'2
Ulcer of Penis	515	40'3
Secondary Syphilis	640	50'3
Gonorrhoea	2,031	159'8
Other Venereal Diseases	435*	34'2
		194'0
* Warts of genitals		92
Condyloma		1
Inflammation, inguinal glands		178
Suppuration, " "		57
Stricture of urethra		16
Inflammation of glans penis		45
Paraphimosis		2
Orchitis		40
Periostitis, circumscribed		3
Herpes præputialis		1
		435

INDIA.

AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH 68,137.

Detail of Venereal Diseases.	Number of Admissions.	Ratio per 1,000 of average annual strength.
Primary Syphilis	6,001	102'6
Ulcer of Penis	3,987	58'5
Secondary Syphilis	3,940	57'8
Gonorrhoea	10,829	158'9
Other Venereal Diseases	2,180*	32'0
		190'9
* Warts of genitals		384
Condyloma		6
Papilloma, not defined		9
Inflammation, inguinal glands		953
Suppuration, " "		234
Stricture of urethra		117
Inflammation of glans penis		181
Phimosis		7
Paraphimosis		8
Sloughing scrotum		1
Orchitis		254
Epididymitis		6
Periostitis, circumscribed		19
Herpes præputialis		1
		2,180

XXIX.

TABLE showing in DETAIL the CAUSES of DEATH in the ARMIES of the THREE PRESIDENCIES.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE ARMY OF INDIA BY DEATH—1,163. PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH—17.07 (Calculated on the strength derived from the weekly returns).									
CAUSES OF DEATH.	BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		ARMY OF INDIA.		
	Deaths in Hospital.	Deaths out of Hospital.	Deaths in Hospital.	Deaths out of Hospital.	Deaths in Hospital.	Deaths out of Hospital.	Deaths in Hospital.	Deaths out of Hospital.	TOTAL.
Small-pox . . . . .	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	3
Measles	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Simple continued fever	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	3
Enteric fever	270	...	42	...	64	...	376	...	376
Cholera	101	1	7	...	12	...	120	1	121
Dysentery	25	...	10	1	1	...	42	1	43
Influenza . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
Ague	8	...	5	...	1	...	14	...	14
Remittent fever	67	...	5	...	3	...	75	...	75
Malarial cachexia	2	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	5
Erysipelas	6	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	7
Pyæmia	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Septicæmia	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2
Secondary syphilis	7	...	1	...	1	...	9	...	9
Hydrophobia	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Echinococcus hominis	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
Alcoholism	1	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	3
Delirium tremens . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
Debility	1	...	2	...	1	...	4	...	4
Rheumatic fever	3	...	2	...	1	...	6	...	6
Rheumatism	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2
Sarcoma—round celled	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Carcinoma—medullary	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2
" colloid	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Tubercle of meninges	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
" of brain	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
" of larynx	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
" of lungs	26	...	8	...	7	...	41	...	41
" of lungs and intestines	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
" of intestines	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2
" of kidney	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Scrofula	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Anæmia	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Diabetes mellitus	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Congestion of the brain	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
" of pia mater and dura mater . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2
Hæmorrhage into the brain	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Inflammation of the membranes of the brain and spinal cord	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
" " brain and its membranes	6	...	2	...	...	...	8	...	8
" " cerebral membranes	4	...	1	...	2	...	7	...	7
Abscess of the brain	3	1	1	...	...	...	4	1	5
Softening of the brain . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2
Apoplexy	1	1	2	...	...	...	3	1	4
Hemiplegia	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Tetanus	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Mania . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2
Valvular disease of the heart	9	3	...	...	2	...	11	3	14
Thrombus	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Hypertrophy of the muscular substance of the heart	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Fatty degeneration of the heart	3	2	...	...	1	...	4	2	6
Rupture of the heart (294) . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Syncope	3	...	1	...	1	...	3	2	5
Aneurysm of left renal artery . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
" saccular of thoracic aorta . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Embolism	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Cedema glottidis	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Bronchitis	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	3
Passive congestion of the lungs	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Pneumonia, not defined . . . . .	...	...	4	...	4	...	8	...	8
" lobular	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
" lobar	28	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	28
Acute pneumonic phthisis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Chronic "	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Pleurisy . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2
Empyema	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Inflammation of the stomach	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2
Ulceration	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2
Hæmorrhage "from" the intestines including melæna	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3
Catarrhal inflammation of the intestines . . . . .	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4
Enteritis	2	...	3	...	1	...	6	...	6
Typhlitis	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	3
Stricture of intestines	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Hernia . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Diarrhœa	4	...	...	...	1	1	5	1	6
Congestion of the liver . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Acute yellow atrophy of the liver	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Inflammation of the liver	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Hepatitis	2	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	4
Cirrhosis of the liver	3	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	4
Abscess "	29	...	8	...	6	...	43	...	43
" " associated with dysentery	25	...	4	1	2	...	31	1	32
Jaundice	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Peritonitis	5	...	1	...	2	...	8	...	8
Hypertrophy of the spleen	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Induration and enlargement of spleen from ague	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Splenitis	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2
Inflammation of lymph vessels	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Lymphadenoma	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Acute nephritis	3	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	4
Bright's disease . . . . .	...	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	4

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1892.

XXIX—continued.

TABLE showing in DETAIL the CAUSES of DEATH in the ARMIES of the THREE PRESIDENCIES—contd.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		ARMY OF INDIA.		TOTAL.
	Deaths in Hospital.	Deaths out of Hospital.	Deaths in Hospital.	Deaths out of Hospital.	Deaths in Hospital.	Deaths out of Hospital.	Deaths in Hospital.	Deaths out of Hospital.	
Chronic nephritis	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Granular kidney	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Disseminated suppurative nephritis . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Abscess of muscles	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Abscess of the connective tissue	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2
Accidental—									
Poisons:—									
Alcohol	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	3
Poisonous fish . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Poisoned wound by snake	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Burns and scalds	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Sunstroke	3	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	5
Heat apoplexy	33	7	4	4	7	1	44	12	56
Multiple injury	2	...	...	...	3	1	5	1	6
Asphyxia from submersion . . . . .	...	17	...	2	...	3	...	22	22
" " plugging of air passages with foreign substances . . . . .	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	4	4
Shock . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Contusion of the abdomen with rupture of viscera	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Gunshot wounds	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Fracture of base of skull	3	2	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
" " with dislocation of cervical vertebrae . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Fracture of the vault of the skull	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
Simple fracture of spine with compression of cord	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Fracture of pelvis with rupture of small intestines	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Other fractures	1	...	...	1	2	...	3	1	4
Rupture of the heart . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
" " spleen . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Concussion of the brain . . . . .	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	2	3
Compression " cord	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Laceration of the brain without fracture	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Dislocation of spine with fracture of spine . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Other dislocations . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Homicidal—							1	...	1
Multiple injury . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Suicidal—									
Drowning . . . . .	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	4	4
Hanging . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Gunshot	2	12	...	1	...	4	2	17	19
Cut-throat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Judicial—									
Hanging . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
TOTAL	768	68	148	15	150	14	1,066	97	1,163

XXIXa.

For ratios of the above calculated on the strength derived from the weekly returns.

BENGAL. Strength 42,198.		MADRAS. Strength 13,227.		BOMBAY. Strength 12,712.		INDIA. Strength 68,137.	
Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.
1	'02	1	'08	1	'08	1	'01
2	'05	2	'15	2	'16	2	'03
3	'07	3	'23	3	'24	3	'04
4	'09	4	'30	4	'31	4	'06
5	'12	5	'38	6	'47	5	'07
6	'14	7	'53	7	'55	6	'09
7	'17	8	'60	8	'63	7	'10
8	'19	15	1'13	12	'94	8	'12
9	'21	16	1'21	14	1'10	9	'13
12	'28	17	1'29	64	5'03	11	'16
15	'36	42	3'18	150	11'80	12	'18
17	'40	148	11'19	164	12'90	14	'21
25	'59	163	12'32	...	...	17	'25
26	'62	...	...	...	...	20	'29
28	'66	...	...	...	...	22	'32
29	'69	...	...	...	...	28	'41
33	'78	...	...	...	...	31	'45
40	'95	...	...	...	...	32	'47
67	1'59	...	...	...	...	41	'60
68	1'61	...	...	...	...	42	'62
101	2'39	...	...	...	...	43	'63
102	2'42	...	...	...	...	44	'65
270	6'40	...	...	...	...	56	'82
768	18'20	...	...	...	...	75	1'10
836	19'81	...	...	...	...	97	1'42
...	...	...	...	...	...	120	1'76
...	...	...	...	...	...	121	1'78
...	...	...	...	...	...	376	5'52
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,066	15'64
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,163	17'07

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1892.

XXX.

TABLE showing in DETAIL the CAUSES of INVALIDING during 1892.

ARMY OF BENGAL—Number Invalided				Invalided per 1,000 of Strength				22'57				
OF MADRAS				437				33'05				
OF BOMBAY				271				21'33				
OF INDIA				1,661				24'37				
CAUSES OF INVALIDING.	BENGAL.			MADRAS.			BOMBAY.			ARMY OF INDIA.		
	For change.	For discharge.	Total.	For change.	For discharge.	Total.	For change.	For discharge.	Total.	For change.	For discharge.	Total.
Simple continued fever				1		1				1		1
Enteric fever	12		12	8		8	2		2	22		22
Cholera	2		2							2		2
Dysentery	44		44	31		31	6		6	81		81
Ague	18	1	19	8	1	9	13	1	14	39	3	42
Remittent fever	7		7	1		1	1		1	9		9
Malarial cachexia	52		52	11		11	4		4	67		67
Primary syphilis							1		1	1		1
Secondary	55	31	86	70	24	94	11	8	19	136	63	199
Gonorrhoea	2	3	5	1		1		2	2	3	5	8
Alcoholism	1		1		1	1				1	1	2
Distortion of thorax		1	1								1	1
Debility	115	18	133	42	6	48	50	4	54	207	28	235
Rheumatic fever	1	1	2							1	1	2
Rheumatism	38	9	47	22	10	32	2	4	6	62	23	85
Osteo-arthritis		1	1								1	1
Fibroma	1		1							1		1
Enchondroma		1	1								1	1
Tubercle of lungs	5	52	57	3	12	15	4	12	16	12	76	88
" of bone				1		1				1		1
" of testicle		1	1		1	1					2	2
Scrofula	5	4	9	2	1	3	3	1	4	10	6	16
Morbus coxae					1	1					1	1
Anaemia	6	1	7	8	4	12	1	2	3	15	7	22
Diabetes mellitus	1		1				1		1	2		2
Inflammation of the brain and its membranes	1		1							1		1
Myelitis	1	1	2							1	1	2
Sclerosis insular							1		1	1		1
Sclerosis of the lateral columns	1	1	2					1	1	1	2	3
" posterior	2	1	3							2	1	3
Hemiplegia	1	2	3					1	1	1	3	4
Paraplegia		2	2	1	2	3		1	1	1	5	6
Local paralysis							1		1	1		1
Paralysis after heat apoplexy	1		1							1		1
Spasm of muscle		1	1								1	1
Neuralgia	3		3	3		3	1	1	2	7	1	8
Vertigo	2		2	1	2	3				3	2	5
Megrim				1		1				1		1
Epilepsy	3	14	17		8	8	1	2	3	4	24	28
Chorea					1	1					1	1
Insanity		2	2		1	1					3	3
Mania	1	4	5	1	1	2		2	2	2	7	9
Melancholia	10	18	28	1	6	7		11	11	11	35	46
Dementia	3	18	21	1	7	8		1	1	4	26	30
Toxic insanity from alcohol		1	1								1	1
Conjunctivitis, not defined								1	1		1	1
Conjunctivitis, catarrhal	1	1	2							1	1	2
" purulent		1	1	2		2				2	1	3
" granular	1		1				1		1	2		2
Ulcer of the cornea	2		2							2		2
Opacity	1	1	2				1		1	2	1	3
Staphyloma of the cornea	1	1	2		1	1				1	2	3
Scleritis	1		1							1		1
Iritis					2	2					2	2
Synechia posterior		1	1								1	1
Choroiditis				1		1				1		1
Neuro-retinitis	1		1					1	1	1		1
Retinitis							1		1	1		1
Cataract, capsular	1		1							1		1
Dislocation of lens								1	1		1	1
Ametropia					2	2		1	1		3	3
Myopia		1	1								1	1
Astigmatism								2	2		2	2
Hypermetropia		1	1								1	1
Asthenopia	1	1	2							1	1	2
Night-blindness		1	1	1	1	2				1	2	3
Day-blindness	1		1							1		1
Sympathetic irritation of eyeball		1	1								1	1
Blepharitis	1		1							1		1
Inflammation of the external meatus	2	1	3		1	1				2	2	4
" middle ear	3		3							3		3
" tympanum	1	1	2							1	1	2
" membrana tympani		3	3					2	2		5	5
Obstruction of Eustachian tube		2	2								2	2
Perforation of membrana tympani	1	12	13		2	2		2	2	1	16	17
Deafness	1	7	8					6	6	1	13	14
Endocarditis		1	1								1	1
Valvular disease of the heart	8	33	41		13	13	1	7	8	9	53	62
Hypertrophy of the heart		5	5	1	4	5				1	9	10
Fatty degeneration of the heart		1	1		1	1			1		3	3
Palpitation	32	10	42	1	2	3	6	6	12	39	18	57
Aneurysm of arteries		3	3	1	1	2				1	4	5
Phlegmasia dolens	3		3							3		3
Varix	3	12	15	1	1	2		1	1	4	14	18
Hay Asthma	1		1							1		1
Bronchitis	3	3	6	2	2	4	1	1	2	6	6	12
Spasmodic asthma	1		1		1	1				1	1	2
Pneumonia	1		1	1		1	2		2	4		4
Abscess of the lung	1		1							1		1
Cirrhosis		1	1								1	1

CAUSES OF INVALIDING.	BENGAL.			MADRAS.			BOMBAY.			ARMY OF INDIA.		
	For change.	For discharge.	TOTAL.	For change.	For discharge.	TOTAL.	For change.	For discharge.	TOTAL.	For change.	For discharge.	TOTAL.
Chronic pneumonic phthisis	2	2	4	...	3	3	...	...	...	2	5	7
Emphysema	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2
Pleurisy	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	1	3	2	3	5
Empyema	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Necrosis of alveoli	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Inflammation of the stomach	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2
Ulceration	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Stricture of pylorus	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Dyspepsia	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	3	3
Catarrhal inflammation of the intestines	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
Typhlitis	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2
Abscess in the sub-peritoneal tissue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Hernia	...	4	4	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	10	10
Diarrhoea	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
Piles	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3
Prolapsus of the rectum and anus	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2
Fistula in ano	4	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	...	5
Congestion of the liver	5	...	5	4	...	4	2	...	2	11	...	11
Hepatitis	28	1	29	7	2	9	8	2	10	43	5	48
Cirrhosis of the liver	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Abscess of the liver	9	1	10	4	1	5	1	1	2	14	3	17
" associated with dysentery	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Omental hernia	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Induration and enlargement of the spleen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
from ague	5	2	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	2	8
Splenitis	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Inflammation and suppuration of glands (inguinal)	2	1	3	7	...	7	1	...	1	10	1	11
Inflammation and suppuration of glands (cervical)	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3
Acute nephritis	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	2	3
Bright's disease	1	...	1	...	3	3	...	4	4	1	7	8
Chronic nephritis	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Lardaceous kidney	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Diabetes insipidus	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	1	3
Inflammation of the bladder	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2
Incontinence of urine	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	...	1	4	2	6
Stricture of urethra	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	2	2	1	4	5
" " organic	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
" " spasmodic	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Urinary fistula	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Hypertrophy of prostate gland	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Slinging of the scrotum	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Abscess	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Varicocele	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Hydrocele	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	2	3
Orchitis	3	1	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	2	5
Ostitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2
Periostitis, not defined	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
" circumscribed	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
" diffuse	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Caries in thumb	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Necrosis of bones	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Synovitis	6	...	6	1	2	3	...	...	...	7	2	9
Abscess of joints	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Ankylosis	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	6	8
Dislocation of articular cartilage	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Relaxation of ligaments	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Lumbar abscess	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3
Lateral curvature of spine	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Adhesion of tendons	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Contraction of tendons and fasciae	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
Club-foot	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Flatfoot	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	4	4
Bunion	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Inflammation of the connective tissue	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Abscess	1	...	1	2	1	3	...	...	...	3	1	4
Psoriasis	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Ulcer	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	3	6
Lupus	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2
Poisoned wound by animal venom	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Burns and scalds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Sunstroke	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Heat apoplexy	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	4
Effects of climate	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
Contusions	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	1	3	2	3	5
Wounds	1	8	9	1	...	1	...	2	2	2	10	12
" gunshot	2	7	9	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	8	10
Sprains	2	4	6	2	2	4	...	...	...	4	6	10
Dislocations	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	4	4
Rupture	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Fractures	1	11	12	1	1	2	4	7	11	6	19	25
Concussion of the brain	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	2	3
TOTAL	574	379	953	280	157	437	150	121	271	1,004	657	1,661

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1892.

XXXa.

RATIOS for Table XXX calculated on the strength derived from the annual returns.

BENGAL. Strength 42,230.		MADRAS. Strength 13,224.		BOMBAY. Strength 12,708.		INDIA. Strength 68,162.	
Invalids.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.	Invalids.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.	Invalids.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.	Invalids.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.
1	'02	1	'08	1	'08	1	'01
2	'05	2	'15	2	'16	2	'03
3	'07	3	'23	3	'24	3	'04
4	'09	4	'30	4	'31	4	'06
5	'12	5	'38	5	'47	5	'07
6	'14	6	'45	6	'55	6	'09
7	'17	7	'53	7	'63	7	'10
8	'19	8	'60	8	'79	8	'12
9	'21	9	'68	10	'87	9	'13
10	'24	10	'76	11	'94	10	'15
11	'26	11	'83	12	'94	11	'16
12	'28	12	'91	13	1'02	12	'18
13	'31	13	'98	14	1'10	13	'19
14	'33	15	1'13	15	1'26	14	'21
15	'36	22	1'66	16	1'50	15	'22
17	'40	24	1'81	50	3'93	16	'23
18	'43	31	2'34	54	4'25	17	'25
19	'45	32	2'42	121	9'52	18	'26
21	'50	42	3'18	150	11'80	19	'28
28	'66	48	3'63	271	21'33	22	'32
29	'69	70	5'29	...	...	23	'34
31	'73	94	7'11	...	...	24	'35
32	'76	157	11'87	...	...	25	'37
38	'90	280	21'17	...	...	26	'38
41	'97	437	33'05	...	...	28	'41
42	'99	...	...	...	...	30	'44
44	1'04	...	...	...	...	35	'51
47	1'11	...	...	...	...	39	'57
52	1'23	...	...	...	...	42	'62
54	1'28	...	...	...	...	43	'63
55	1'30	...	...	...	...	46	'67
57	1'35	...	...	...	...	48	'70
86	2'04	...	...	...	...	53	'78
115	2'72	...	...	...	...	57	'84
133	3'15	...	...	...	...	62	'91
379	8'97	...	...	...	...	63	'92
574	13'59	...	...	...	...	67	'98
953	22'57	...	...	...	...	76	1'11
...	...	...	...	...	...	81	1'10
...	...	...	...	...	...	85	1'25
...	...	...	...	...	...	88	1'29
...	...	...	...	...	...	136	2'00
...	...	...	...	...	...	199	2'92
...	...	...	...	...	...	207	3'04
...	...	...	...	...	...	235	3'45
...	...	...	...	...	...	657	9'64
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,004	14'73
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,661	24'37

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1892.

XXXI.

STATEMENT showing the GAIN and LOSS in STRENGTH of the TROOPS of BENGAL, MADRAS, and BOMBAY during 1892.

	A.—GAIN AND LOSS OF THE DIFFERENT ARMS.				B.—GAIN AND LOSS OF THE DIFFERENT ARMIES.			
	Artillery and Engineers.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Army of India.	Army of Bengal.	Army of Madras.	Army of Bombay.	Army of India.
Strength on 1st January 1892 .	12,780	5,883	53,314	71,977	45,309	14,848	11,820	71,977
Total additions of the Year .	2,300	1,201	11,335	14,836	8,443	3,932	2,461	14,836
TOTAL STRENGTH .	15,080	7,084	64,649	86,813	53,752	18,780	14,281	86,813
Deaths (including all in India, whether present with, or absent from, their corps)	206	90	867	1,163	836	163	164	1,163
Invalided	294	137	1,230	1,661	953	437	271	1,661
Other Losses	2,010	834	9,859	12,703	6,494	3,946	2,263	12,703
TOTAL LOSS OF THE YEAR .	2,510	1,061	11,956	15,527	8,283	4,546	2,698	15,527
Strength remaining on 31st December 1892	12,570	6,023	52,693	71,286	45,469	14,234	11,583	71,286

YEARS.	ARRIVED IN INDIA.			EMBARKED FOR ENGLAND.			REMARKS.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
1868-69	8,292	853	1,085	8,108	506	1,047	Troops embarked for Natal not included.
1869-70	10,227	996	1,290	9,213	804	1,540	
1870-71	8,805	826	980	6,596	623	1,207	
1871-72	9,134	920	1,189	6,974	616	1,245	
1872-73	8,271	809	1,044	6,389	772	1,665	
1873-74	8,680	816	1,064	7,120	722	1,495	
1874-75	7,840	673	967	7,551	870	1,917	
1875-76	7,568	742	961	7,413	949	2,307	
1876-77	8,170	591	763	8,038	985	2,332	
1877-78	9,113	482	748	8,653	895	2,105	
1878-79	13,113	575	734	7,399	853	2,444	
1879-80	13,342	612	808	9,009	930	2,249	
1880-81	13,165	664	835	12,351	1,053	2,403	
1881-82	9,895	349	430	9,622	660	1,554	
1882-83	9,748	325	489	12,696	599	1,275	
1883-84	12,525	433	532	10,162	533	1,144	
1884-85	11,822	393	552	8,129	432	938	
1885-86	17,766	508	682	7,808	474	1,134	
1886-87	11,645	372	497	8,390	489	1,046	
1887-88	11,729	459	536	8,826	457	1,036	
1888-89	12,407	506	675	11,466	573	1,337	
1889-90	12,270	532	578	11,490	543	1,258	
1890-91	14,046	542	683	13,712	540	1,233	
1891-92	14,729	510	625	11,704	572	1,259	
1892-93	15,894	540	602	13,350	506	1,072	

ABSTRACT of the ANNUAL RETURNS showing the ADMISSIONS, DEATHS, and
The Invalids entered in this table do not show with accuracy the numbers invalided from each station, as the invalids

STATIONS.	Average Annual Strength.	Admission-rate per 1,000 of average strength.	LOSS PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.		Total Sickness and Loss of the year.
			By Death.	By Invaliding.	
1 Fort William	1,103	1,285'6	7'25	41'70	{ Admissions 1,418 Deaths 8 Invaliding 46
2 Camp Fulta (February)	1	...	...	...	{ Admissions Deaths Invaliding
3 „ Fulta (May)	1	...	...	...	{ Admissions Deaths Invaliding
4 „ Fulta (December)	2	...	...	...	{ Admissions Deaths Invaliding
5 „ Chingri Khal (January)	11	1,090'9	...	...	{ Admissions 12 Deaths Invaliding
6 „ Chingri Khal (November)	7	142'9	...	...	{ Admissions 1 Deaths Invaliding
7 Dum Dum	807	1,862'4	14'87	85'50	{ Admissions 1,503 Deaths 12 Invaliding 69
8 Barrackpore	343	2,070'0	17'49	37'90	{ Admissions 710 Deaths 6 Invaliding 13
9 Dinapore	953	1,918'1	15'74	30'43	{ Admissions 1,828 Deaths 15 Invaliding 29
10 Benares	365	2,000'0	21'92	54'79	{ Admissions 730 Deaths 8 Invaliding 20
11 Fyzabad	776	1,559'3	11'60	38'66	{ Admissions 1,210 Deaths 9 Invaliding 30
12 Lucknow	2,591	1,468'5	18'14	39'75	{ Admissions 3,805 Deaths 47 Invaliding 103
13 „ Military Prison	44	1,931'8	...	...	{ Admissions 85 Deaths Invaliding
14 Sitapur	439	1,132'1	15'95	15'95	{ Admissions 407 Deaths 7 Invaliding 7
15 Fatehgarh	223	1,349'8	13'45	...	{ Admissions 301 Deaths 3 Invaliding
16 Cawnpore	879	1,843'0	26'17	17'06	{ Admissions 1,620 Deaths 23 Invaliding 15
17 Allahabad	876	1,704'3	13'70	37'67	{ Admissions 1,493 Deaths 12 Invaliding 33
18 Camp Shivrampore	10	900'0	...	...	{ Admissions 9 Deaths Invaliding

II.

VALIDING in each STATION occupied by the EUROPEAN ARMY of INDIA for the YEAR.

Attachments are sometimes given under the stations occupied by Head-Quarters of Regiments, under the Convalescent Depôts, &c.

CAUSES OF ADMISSION INTO HOSPITAL, OF DEATH IN AND OUT OF HOSPITAL, AND OF THE INVALIDING OF 1892.																																								
	Small-pox.	Influenza.	Simple Continued Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Other Diseases of Sub-Group 1 (Nomenclature of 1885).	Malarial Fevers.	Septic Diseases (25-28).	Veneral Diseases (Syphilis and Gonorrhoea only).	Fevers communicable from animals (31-34).	Parasitic Diseases (except 870-874).	Scurvy.	Alcoholism.	Other Diseases of Sub-Group 4.	Debility.	Other Diseases of Group C.	Rheumatic Fever and Rheumatism.	Tubercle.	Anæmia.	Other Diseases of Group D.	Nervous Diseases (80-142).	Eye Diseases (143-252).	Ear and Nose Diseases (253-277).	Circulatory Diseases (278-320).	Respiratory Diseases (321-372).	Digestive Diseases (373-515).	Lymphatic Diseases (516-538).	Thyroid and Supra-renal Diseases (539-546).	Urinary Diseases (547-587).	Generative and Mammary Diseases (588-631 and 744-746).	Locomotive Diseases (747-809).	Diseases of the Connective Tissue and Skin (810-874).	Poisons and Injuries (875-1,212).	No appreciable disease and Not yet diagnosed.					
1	3	3	30	2	212	716	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	20	...	21	2	1	1	13	8	14	12	42	98	31	...	2	27	8	82	65	...		
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	3	...	...	3	1	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3			
4			
5	1	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6			
7	1	5	52	452	1	286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	161	...	54	...	...	3	8	16	8	20	61	167	33	...	6	21	10	65	61	...		
8	10	5	18	294	...	177	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	...	6	...	...	1	7	2	24	2	6	41	8	...	...	38	2	16	43	...		
9	...	9	8	434	469	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	24	1	13	16	11	78	11	53	218	44	...	3	88	7	207	81	6			
10	12	38	17	31	1	124	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	10	1	4	6	5	17	8	8	45	32	...	...	...	83	4	48	43	1		
11	2	78	11	13	4	214	2	369	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	9	...	10	2	3	5	11	3	17	12	9	131	19	...	...	10	5	164	97	4		
12			
13	27	189	78	6	77	387	1,501	3	...	115	...	96	12	4	13	27	59	43	42	53	287	60	1	2	72	17	329	289	5					
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	STATIONS.	Average Annual Strength.	Admission-rate per 1,000 of average strength.	LOSS PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.		Total Sickness and Loss of the year.
				By Death.	By Invaliding.	
19	Fort Allahabad	181	1,596'7	5'52	22'10	{ Admissions 289 Deaths 1 Invaliding 4
20	Muttra	504	1,353'2	15'87	3'97	{ Admissions 682 Deaths 8 Invaliding 2
21	Shahjahanpur	446	1,688'3	11'21	24'66	{ Admissions 753 Deaths 5 Invaliding 11
22	Bareilly	1,044	1,273'9	29'69	51'72	{ Admissions 1,330 Deaths 31 Invaliding 54
23	Camp Ganeshghat	85	1,423'5	11'76	...	{ Admissions 121 Deaths 1 Invaliding
24	Moradabad	85	1,294'1	70'59	...	{ Admissions 110 Deaths 6 Invaliding
25	Meerut	1,762	1,918'3	19'86	20'43	{ Admissions 3,380 Deaths 35 Invaliding 36
26	Camp Gurgaon	21	1,142'9	...	...	{ Admissions 24 Deaths Invaliding
27	Delhi	303	2,524'8	36'30	16'50	{ Admissions 765 Deaths 11 Invaliding 5
28	Roorkee	313	954'0	22'36	19'17	{ Admissions 308 Deaths 7 Invaliding 6
29	Camp Pur (from 24th November)	17	705'9	...	...	{ Admissions 12 Deaths Invaliding
30	„ Pur (from 28th November)	64	609'4	...	...	{ Admissions 39 Deaths Invaliding
31	Umballa	1,925	1,326'2	13'51	1'56	{ Admissions 2,553 Deaths 26 Invaliding 30
32	Jullundur	651	1,193'5	4'61	24'58	{ Admissions 777 Deaths 3 Invaliding 16
33	Ferozepore	963	1,969'9	42'58	21'81	{ Admissions 1,897 Deaths 41 Invaliding 21
34	Meean Meer	948	2,341'8	40'08	42'19	{ Admissions 2,220 Deaths 38 Invaliding 40
35	„ „ Manoeuvres	4	1,500'0	..	...	{ Admissions 6 Deaths Invaliding
36	Camp Umarsiddoo	8	750'0	125'00	...	{ Admissions 6 Deaths 1 Invaliding

CAUSES OF ADMISSION INTO HOSPITAL, OF DEATH IN AND OUT OF HOSPITAL, AND OF THE INVALIDING OF 1892.

[illegible]

	STATIONS.	Average Annual Strength.	Admission-rate per 1,000 of average strength.	LOSS PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.		Total Sickness and Loss of the year.
				By Death.	By Invaliding.	
37	Camp Chabeel	42	2,166'7	...	...	{ Admissions 97 Deaths Invaliding
38	" Muridki	6	2,333'3	...	...	{ Admissions 14 Deaths Invaliding
39	" "	5	2,800'0	...	...	{ Admissions 14 Deaths Invaliding
40	" "	6	1,333'3	...	...	{ Admissions 8 Deaths Invaliding
41	Fort Lahore	94	3,659'5	95'74	...	{ Admissions 344 Deaths 9 Invaliding
42	Camp Fort Lahore	3	3,000'0	...	...	{ Admissions 9 Deaths Invaliding
43	Amritsar	273	2,582'4	14'65	...	{ Admissions 705 Deaths 4 Invaliding
44	Sialkot	1,318	2,419'6	15'17	25'04	{ Admissions 3,189 Deaths 20 Invaliding 33
45	Rawalpindi	2,766	1,401'7	19'52	16'27	{ Admissions 3,877 Deaths 54 Invaliding 45
46	Campbellpur	277	2,205'8	18'05	...	{ Admissions 611 Deaths 5 Invaliding
47	Attock	110	2,709'1	45'45	...	{ Admissions 298 Deaths 5 Invaliding
48	Nowshera	715	2,275'5	15'38	13'99	{ Admissions 1,627 Deaths 11 Invaliding 10
49	Peshawar	1,640	1,962'8	156'71	12'20	{ Admissions 3,219 Deaths 93 Invaliding 20
50	Mooltan	918	2,127'4	20'70	18'52	{ Admissions 1,953 Deaths 19 Invaliding 17
51	Nowgong	452	2,526'5	4'42	13'27	{ Admissions 1,142 Deaths 2 Invaliding 6
52	Jhansi	769	1,942'8	35'11	32'51	{ Admissions 1,404 Deaths 27 Invaliding 25
53	Camp Palipaharee	4	1,250'0	...	...	{ Admissions 5 Deaths Invaliding
54	Sipri	100	1,490'0	10'00	...	{ Admissions 149 Deaths 1 Invaliding

CAUSES OF ADMISSION INTO HOSPITAL, OF DEATH IN AND OUT OF HOSPITAL, AND OF THE INVALIDING OF 1802.

[illegible]

	STATIONS.	Average Annual Strength.	Admission-rate per 1,000 of average strength.	LOSS PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.		Total Sickness and Loss of the year.
				By Death.	By Invaliding.	
55	Agra	1,165	1,879'8	19'74	32'62	{ Admissions 2,190 Deaths 23 Invaliding 38
56	Jubbulpore	744	1,504'0	8'06	38'98	{ Admissions 1,119 Deaths 6 Invaliding 29
57	Saugor	362	1,582'9	5'52	5'52	{ Admissions 573 Deaths 2 Invaliding 2
58	Gnathong	112	1,026'8	...	...	{ Admissions 115 Deaths Invaliding
59	Ranikhet	900	1,314'4	12'22	12'22	{ Admissions 1,183 Deaths 11 Invaliding 11
60	Chaubattia	267	1,385'8	14'98	3'75	{ Admissions 370 Deaths 4 Invaliding 1
61	Chakrata	990	952'5	18'18	5'05	{ Admissions 943 Deaths 18 Invaliding 5
62	Dagshai	797	1,064'0	20'08	5'02	{ Admissions 848 Deaths 16 Invaliding 4
63	Solon	217	921'7	9'22	...	{ Admissions 200 Deaths 2 Invaliding
64	Subathu	418	1,119'6	23'92	9'57	{ Admissions 468 Deaths 10 Invaliding 4
65	Jutogh	238	1,050'4	16'81	37'82	{ Admissions 250 Deaths 4 Invaliding 9
66	Camp Annandale (May)	8	875'0	...	...	{ Admissions 7 Deaths Invaliding
67	" " (September)	6	333'3	...	...	{ Admissions 2 Deaths Invaliding
68	Bhagsu	61	672'1	32'79	...	{ Admissions 41 Deaths 2 Invaliding
69	Khyragully	56	750'0	...	35'71	{ Admissions 42 Deaths Invaliding 2
70	Baragully	38	894'7	...	52'63	{ Admissions 34 Deaths Invaliding 2
71	Kuldunnah	430	693'0	4'65	6'98	{ Admissions 298 Deaths 2 Invaliding 3
72	Kalabagh	39	1,435'9	...	25'64	{ Admissions 56 Deaths Invaliding 1

CAUSES OF ADMISSION INTO HOSPITAL, OF DEATH IN AND OUT OF HOSPITAL, AND OF THE INVALIDING OF 1892.

	Small-pox.	Influenza.	Simple Continued Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Other Diseases of Sub-Group 1 (Nomenclature of 1885).	Malarial Fevers.	Septic Diseases (25-38).	Veneral Diseases (Syphilis and Gonorrhea only).	Fever communicable from animals (31-34).	Parasitic Diseases (except 870-874).	Scurvy.	Alcoholism.	Other Diseases of Sub-Group 4.	Debility.	Other Diseases of Group C.	Rheumatic Fever and Rheumatism.	Tubercle.	Anemia.	Other Diseases of Group D.	Nervous Diseases (80-142).	Eye Diseases (143-252).	Ear and Nose Diseases (253-277).	Circulatory Diseases (278-320).	Respiratory Diseases (321-372).	Digestive Diseases (373-515).	Lymphatic Diseases (516-538).	Thyroid and Suprarenal Diseases (539-546).	Urinary Diseases (547-587).	Generative and Mammary Diseases (588-631 & 744-746).	Locomotive Diseases (747-809).	Diseases of the Connective Tissue and Skin (810-874).	Poisons and Injuries (875-1,212).	No appreciable disease and Not yet diagnosed.
5	152	391	18	1	17	271	2	385	...	3	...	19	...	23	...	20	11	10	4	23	18	19	12	43	152	57	...	2	166	1	197	168	5		
6	...	...	35	...	27	286	1	206	...	...	...	4	...	42	...	22	...	7	7	11	19	6	36	107	28	...	3	145	3	59	63	2
7	1	12	5	...	5	175	...	134	...	2	...	1	...	8	...	10	1	...	9	1	6	2	9	36	8	...	1	72	2	28	43	2			
8	1	...	...	...	3	25	...	17	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	5	...	4	1	...	2	1	15	15	3	...	...	6	1	7	1	...
9	6	68	19	...	31	59	4	433	6	...	12	...	36	1	...	13	5	6	10	7	25	209	47	...	1	52	7	47	72	...		
10	5	36	3	1	8	22	2	85	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	9	...	2	1	1	3	3	14	77	9	...	1	35	6	11	28	...
11	3	45	11	...	18	45	12	148	...	...	...	1	...	25	...	73	...	9	3	15	15	7	44	220	19	...	2	70	4	49	114	1
12	13	95	95	...	26	62	16	94	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	30	...	5	6	7	5	2	15	160	22	...	...	69	4	45	71	1
13	6	4	...	...	1	23	...	71	...	2	...	4	...	4	...	5	...	10	1	2	...	2	...	26	10	...	1	9	1	5	12	1	
14	36	41	...	11	...	26	4	64	1	...	11	...	21	4	...	4	7	10	2	2	6	71	10	...	1	59	4	36	36	...		
15	9	2	...	2	...	33	2	57	1	...	10	...	10	...	1	1	5	4	1	7	1	45	2	...	1	9	1	15	32	1		
16	1	1	1	1	
17	2	
18	3	7	...	2	...	9	...	1	
19	1	1	6	...	9	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	
20	5	7	
21	2	12	...	2	...	44	...	51	3	...	2	...	17	2	...	2	...	1	6	26	3	73	1	18	30	3		
22	7	1	1	1	22	1	...	1	...	1	

	STATIONS.	Average Annual Strength.	Admission-rate per 1,000 of average strength.	LOSS PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.		Total Sickness and Loss of the year.
				By Death.	By Invaliding.	
73	Camp Gharial	157	745'2	19'11	112'74	{ Admissions 117 Deaths 3 Invaliding 2
74	„ Thobba	328	1,024'4	6'10	3'05	{ Admissions 336 Deaths 2 Invaliding 1
75	„ Chunglagully	2	...	...	...	{ Admissions Deaths Invaliding
76	„ Lower Topa (from May and from September) .	93	634'4	21'51	...	{ Admissions 59 Deaths 2 Invaliding
77	Ghora Dhaka	190	784'2	...	26'32	{ Admissions 149 Deaths Invaliding 5
78	Cherat	608	988'5	8'22	8'22	{ Admissions 601 Deaths 5 Invaliding 5
79	Quetta	2,195	1,502'5	9'57	22'32	{ Admissions 3,298 Deaths 21 Invaliding 49
80	Camp Sibi	16	4,437'5	62'50	...	{ Admissions 71 Deaths 1 Invaliding
81	Darjeeling Depot	384	1,013'0	15'63	15'63	{ Admissions 389 Deaths 6 Invaliding 6
82	Naini Tal „	188	1,173'5	21'28	53'19	{ Admissions 221 Deaths 4 Invaliding 10
83	Landour „	159	918'2	18'87	44'03	{ Admissions 146 Deaths 3 Invaliding 7
84	Kasauli „	324	1,305'6	40'12	21'60	{ Admissions 423 Deaths 13 Invaliding 7
85	Dalhousie „	759	1,342'6	13'18	...	{ Admissions 1,019 Deaths 10 Invaliding
86	Murree „	175	1,222'9	51'43	22'86	{ Admissions 214 Deaths 9 Invaliding 4
87	Pachmarhi „	112	1,187'5	80'36	...	{ Admissions 133 Deaths 9 Invaliding
88	Isani Field Force	69	2,855'1	115'94	...	{ Admissions 197 Deaths 8 Invaliding
89	Bengal Troops on the march	1,370	1,035'8	18'98	...	{ Admissions 1,419 Deaths 20 Invaliding

CAUSES OF ADMISSION INTO HOSPITAL, OF DEATH IN AND OUT OF HOSPITAL, AND OF THE INVALIDING OF 1892.

[illegible]

	STATIONS.	Average Annual Strength.	Admission-rate per 1,000 of average strength.	LOSS PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.		Total Sickness and Loss of the year.
				By Death.	By Invaliding.	
1	Port Blair	146	719'2	6'85	...	{ Admissions 105 Deaths 1 Invaliding
2	Rangoon	919	1,265'5	7'62	67'46	{ Admissions 1,163 Deaths 7 Invaliding 62
3	Toungoo	555	1,652'3	7'21	30'63	{ Admissions 917 Deaths 4 Invaliding 17
4	Thayetmyo	565	1,500'9	12'39	21'24	{ Admissions 848 Deaths 7 Invaliding 12
5	Meiktila	279	1,774'2	21'51	28'67	{ Admissions 495 Deaths 6 Invaliding 8
6	Myingyan	201	2,427'9	69'65	84'58	{ Admissions 488 Deaths 14 Invaliding 17
7	Fort Dufferin (Mandalay)	771	1,540'8	20'75	14'27	{ Admissions 1,188 Deaths 16 Invaliding 11
8	Shwebo	391	1,191'8	5'12	63'94	{ Admissions 466 Deaths 2 Invaliding 25
9	Bhamo	244	1,688'5	4'10	36'89	{ Admissions 412 Deaths 1 Invaliding 9
10	Belgam	1,106	857'1	5'42	24'41	{ Admissions 948 Deaths 6 Invaliding 27
11	Secunderabad, North	562	1,331'0	8'90	55'16	{ Admissions 748 Deaths 5 Invaliding 31
12	" Central	523	1,118'5	9'56	15'30	{ Admissions 585 Deaths 5 Invaliding 8
13	" South	1,727	1,199'8	13'32	15'32	{ Admissions 2,072 Deaths 23 Invaliding 23
14	Cannanore	105	990'5	...	...	{ Admissions 104 Deaths Invaliding
15	Calicut	101	960'4	...	19'80	{ Admissions 97 Deaths Invaliding 2

CAUSES OF ADMISSION INTO HOSPITAL, OF DEATH IN AND OUT OF HOSPITAL, AND OF THE INVALIDING OF 1892.

Small-pox.	Influenza.	Simple Continued Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Other Diseases of Sub-Group 1 (Nomenclature of 1885).	Malarial Fevers.	Septic Diseases (25-28).	Veneral Diseases (Syphilis and Gonorrhea only).	Fever communicable from animals (31-34).	Parasitic Diseases (except 870-874).	Scurvy.	Alcoholism.	Other Diseases of Sub-Group 4.	Debility.	Other Diseases of Group C.	Rheumatic Fever and Rheumatism.	Tubercle.	Anæmia.	Other Diseases of Group D.	Nervous Diseases (80-142).	Eye Diseases (143-252).	Ear and Nose Diseases (253-277).	Circulatory Diseases (278-326).	Respiratory Diseases (327-372).	Digestive Diseases (373-515).	Lymphatic Diseases (516-538).	Thyroid and Supra-renal Diseases (539-546).	Urinary Diseases (547-587).	Generative and Mammary Diseases (588-631 and 741-746).	Locomotive Diseases (747-809).	Diseases of the Connective Tissue and Skin (810-874).	Poisons and Injuries (875-1,212).	No appreciable disease and Not yet diagnosed.
7					9		14		12						5		5				6		1		1	15	2			3	1	14	10	
94	4		62		106		322		8		3		14		67	2	10		3	7	11	9	1	30	163	41		2	103	5	99	55	2	
105	2		32		51		261		1		1				13	1	3		25	3	13		51	90	24				15	12	68	141	3	
5	1		9		311		158		2		2		11		18	1	3		1	7	4	16	3	21	68	15				11	7	91	81	2
14	6		16		43		181						1		21	2	25		2	4	2	5	9	84	3		1	20	5	33	18			
7	2		9		143		56		5		3		20		9		2		1	3	2	4	1	3	125	8		1	27	2	20	32	3	
9	3		20		570		207		6		2		35		16	2	4		8	5	8	5	16	65	44		3	57	14	37	47	2		
17					84		188				1		3		22				1	3		3	3	37	25		2	35		23	18	1		
8	2		7		190		35		2				20		9				2	3	2		3	22	4		1	32		43	27			
27	2		14		53		360		1		3		14		55				4	9	6	17	3	30	75	52		2	90	4	38	85	4	
2	61	11	23	2	22		249		2		1		24		21				5	16	6	2	13	20	69	29		4	40	1	39	86		
17	44	16	18		8		184				5		4		16	2			2	2	1	3	4	6	39	37			104	7	31	33	2	
107	132	36	160		194	2	581		3		1		90		33	3	9		9	5	38	31	5	52	172	76		3	62	7	118	143		
5			3		29						2				1		4					2		3	10	7		1	5		19	9	1	
3	1						30								1		3		3	1		4		5	10	5					11	20		

	STATIONS.	Average Annual Strength.	Admission-rate per 1,000 of average strength.	LOSS PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.		Total Sickness and Loss of the year.
				By Death.	By Invaliding.	
16	Mallapuram	150	1,046'7	20'00	...	{ Admissions 157 Deaths 3 Invaliding
17	Madras	654	1,162'1	21'41	42'81	{ Admissions 760 Deaths 14 Invaliding 28
18	St. Thomas' Mount	296	1,402'0	6'76	27'03	{ Admissions 415 Deaths 2 Invaliding 8
19	Pallavaram	40	600'0	...	...	{ Admissions 24 Deaths Invaliding
20	Bangalore, North	919	1,169'7	6'53	43'53	{ Admissions 1,075 Deaths 6 Invaliding 40
21	" South	1,026	1,268'0	7'80	10'72	{ Admissions 1,301 Deaths 8 Invaliding 11
22	Bellary	557	856'4	10'77	44'88	{ Admissions 477 Deaths 6 Invaliding 25
23	Ramandrug	41	682'9	...	...	{ Admissions 28 Deaths Invaliding
24	Wellington	513	553'6	9'75	...	{ Admissions 284 Deaths 5 Invaliding
25	Maymyo	11	3,545'5	...	...	{ Admissions 39 Deaths Invaliding
26	Bernardmyo	207	1,265'7	19'32	28'99	{ Admissions 262 Deaths 4 Invaliding 6
27	Fort White	7	2,000'0	142'86	...	{ Admissions 14 Deaths 1 Invaliding
28	Wellington Depot	435	1,246'0	13'79	78'16	{ Admissions 542 Deaths 6 Invaliding 34
29	Poonamallee Depot	107	1,972'0	28'04	308'41	{ Admissions 211 Deaths 3 Invaliding 33
30	Fort White Field Force	35	2,628'6	114'29	...	{ Admissions 92 Deaths 4 Invaliding
31	Madras Troops marching in Madras	13	76'9	230'77	...	{ Admissions 1 Deaths 3 Invaliding
32	Ditto marching in Burma	18	2,055'6	55'56	...	{ Admissions 37 Deaths 1 Invaliding

CAUSES OF ADMISSION INTO HOSPITAL, OF DEATH IN AND OUT OF HOSPITAL, AND OF THE INVALIDING OF 1892.

Small-pox.	Influenza.	Simple Continued Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Other Diseases of Sub-Group 1 (Nomenclature of 1886).	Malarial Fevers.	Septic Diseases (25-28).	Veneral Diseases (Syphilis and Gonorrhea only).	Fever communicable from animals (31-34).	Parasitic Diseases (except 870-874).	Scurvy.	Alcoholism.	Other Diseases of Sub-Group 4.	Debility.	Other Diseases of Group C.	Rheumatic Fever and Rheumatism.	Tubercle.	Anæmia.	Other Diseases of Group D.	Nervous Diseases (80-142).	Eye Diseases (143-252).	Ear and Nose Diseases (253-277).	Circulatory Diseases (278-300).	Respiratory Diseases (321-322).	Digestive Diseases (323-515).	Lymphatic Diseases (516-538).	Thyroid and Supra-renal Diseases (539-540).	Urinary Diseases (547-587).	Generative and Mammary Diseases (588-601 and 741-746).	Locomotive Diseases (747-809).	Diseases of the Connective Tissue and Skin (810-874).	Poisons and Injuries (875-1,212).	No appreciable disease and Not yet diagnosed.
15	1	3	1	61	2	6	2	35	19	3	3	4	20	8	18	6	14	94	68	1	8	83	8	68	34	2								
60	15	1	9	28	139	5	6	35	19	3	3	4	20	8	18	6	14	94	68	1	8	83	8	68	34	2								
3	1	6	4	63	58	1	7	12	15	3	7	3	10	5	4	42	49	2	50	1	26	42	1	...										
1	27	71	12	28	1	103	394	2	3	5	30	1	4	9	15	12	6	39	104	11	1	39	5	55	97	...								
2	54	21	52	1	13	1	393	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	21	3	5	39	35	1143	...	3	1	4	1	21	1	8	4	5	4	5	17	46	40	2	13	7	18	35	...							
4	2	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	7	9	19	3	56	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	1	7	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	3	18	106	1	148	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	15	7	1	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	3	6	51	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	11	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	STATIONS.	Average Annual Strength.	Admission-rate per 1,000 of average strength.	LOSS PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.		Total Sickness and Loss of the year.
				By Death.	By Invaliding.	
1	Hyderabad	442	1,850'7	24'89	6'79	{ Admissions 818 Deaths 11 Invaliding 3
2	Kurrachee	1,054	1,735'3	18'98	23'72	{ Admissions 1,829 Deaths 20 Invaliding 25
3	Nasirabad	753	1,800'8	13'28	13'28	{ Admissions 1,336 Deaths 10 Invaliding 10
4	Neemuch	524	1,891'2	9'54	15'27	{ Admissions 991 Deaths 5 Invaliding 8
5	Indore	110	1,309'1	...	...	{ Admissions 144 Deaths Invaliding
6	Mhow	1,583	1,418'8	5'69	42'32	{ Admissions 2,246 Deaths 9 Invaliding 67
7	Ahmedabad	245	2,649'0	20'41	20'41	{ Admissions 649 Deaths 5 Invaliding 5
8	Deesa	345	1,779'7	20'29	14'49	{ Admissions 614 Deaths 7 Invaliding 5
9	Ahmednagar	671	932'9	17'88	16'39	{ Admissions 626 Deaths 12 Invaliding 11
10	Poona	1,069	1,156'9	13'71	9'65	{ Admissions 2,278 Deaths 27 Invaliding 19
11	Kirkee	828	1,068'8	21'74	13'29	{ Admissions 885 Deaths 18 Invaliding 11
12	Satara	198	1,333'3	5'05	...	{ Admissions 264 Deaths 1 Invaliding
13	Kamptee	875	1,765'7	8'00	29'71	{ Admissions 1,545 Deaths 7 Invaliding 26
14	Sitabaldi	55	1,800'0	...	...	{ Admissions 99 Deaths Invaliding
15	Colaba (Bombay)	1,012	1,806'3	12'85	29'64	{ Admissions 1,828 Deaths 13 Invaliding 30

CAUSES OF ADMISSION INTO HOSPITAL, OF DEATH IN AND OUT OF HOSPITAL, AND OF THE INVALIDING OF 1892.

	Small-pox.	Influenza.	Simple Continued Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Other Diseases of Sub-Group 1 (Nomenclature of 1885).	Malarial Fevers.	Septic Diseases (25-28).	Veneral Diseases (Syphilis and Gonorrhea only).	Fever communicable from animals (31-34).	Parasitic Diseases (except 870-874).	Scurvy.	Alcoholism.	Other Diseases of Sub-Group 4.	Debility.	Other Diseases of Group C.	Rheumatic Fever and Rheumatism.	Tubercle.	Anæmia.	Other Diseases of Group D.	Nervous Diseases (80-142).	Eye Diseases (143-252).	Ear and Nose Diseases (253-277).	Circulatory Diseases (278-320).	Respiratory Diseases (321-372).	Digestive Diseases (373-515).	Lymphatic Diseases (516-538).	Thyroid and Suprarenal Diseases (539-546).	Urinary Diseases (547-587).	Generative and Mammary Diseases (588-631 and 744-746).	Locomotive Diseases (747-809).	Diseases of the Connective Tissue and Skin (810-874).	Poisons and Injuries (875-1212).	No appreciable disease and Not yet diagnosed.	
1	34	7	2	7	1	362	...	112	...	11	2	2	...	30	...	4	3	13	2	4	5	5	6	10	38	18	...	2	8	1	67	59	3	
2	...	1	235	25	6	36	...	423	2	251	...	2	1	59	...	35	21	1	9	17	34	29	26	54	144	48	...	2	16	10	193	144	5	
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	STATIONS.	Average Annual Strength.	Admission-rate per 1,000 of average strength.	LOSS PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.		Total Sickness and Loss of the year.
				By Death.	By Invaliding.	
16	Butcher's Island	15	1,733'3	...	...	{ Admissions 26 Deaths Invaliding
17	Taragarh	34	2,441'2	88'24	...	{ Admissions 83 Deaths 3 Invaliding
18	Mount Abu	69	1,739'1	14'49	14'49	{ Admissions 120 Deaths 1 Invaliding 1
19	Purandhur	125	1,808'0	8'00	32'00	{ Admissions 226 Deaths 1 Invaliding 4
20	Khandalla Depôt	105	800'0	...	...	{ Admissions 84 Deaths Invaliding
21	Deolali Depôt	726	1,837'5	8'26	28'93	{ Admissions 1,334 Deaths 6 Invaliding 21
22	Aden	905	2,430'9	7'73	27'62	{ Admissions 2,200 Deaths 7 Invaliding 25
23	Khandwa	2	500'0	...	...	{ Admissions 1 Deaths Invaliding
24	Bombay Troops on the march	63	95'2	15'87	...	{ Admissions 6 Deaths 1 Invaliding
1	ARMY OF BENGAL	42,230	1,581'2	19'80	22'57	{ Admissions 66,774 Deaths 836 Invaliding 953
2	ARMY OF MADRAS	13,224	1,236'8	12'33	33'05	{ Admissions 16,355 Deaths 163 Invaliding 437
3	ARMY OF BOMBAY	12,708	1,593'6	12'91	21'33	{ Admissions 20,252 Deaths 164 Invaliding 271
4	ARMY OF INDIA	68,162	1,516'7	17'06	24'37	{ Admissions 103,381 Deaths 1,163 Invaliding 1,661

CORPS.	BENGAL.*			
	Average Strength of Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	Admitted into Hospital.	Died.	Invalid- ed.
Cavalry	3,425	5,283	70	71
Artillery	6,657	11,030	132	169
Engineers	39	11	1	...
Infantry Regiments	31,267	40,592	611	685
Convalescent Depôts . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Garrison Staff and Departments	773	661	14	28
GENERAL TOTAL	42,161	66,577	828	953

N.B.—This table is derived from the general returns of the

* Excluding Isazai Field Force.

† Including four who did not

CAUSES OF ADMISSION INTO HOSPITAL, OF DEATH IN AND OUT OF HOSPITAL, AND OF THE INVALIDING OF 1892.

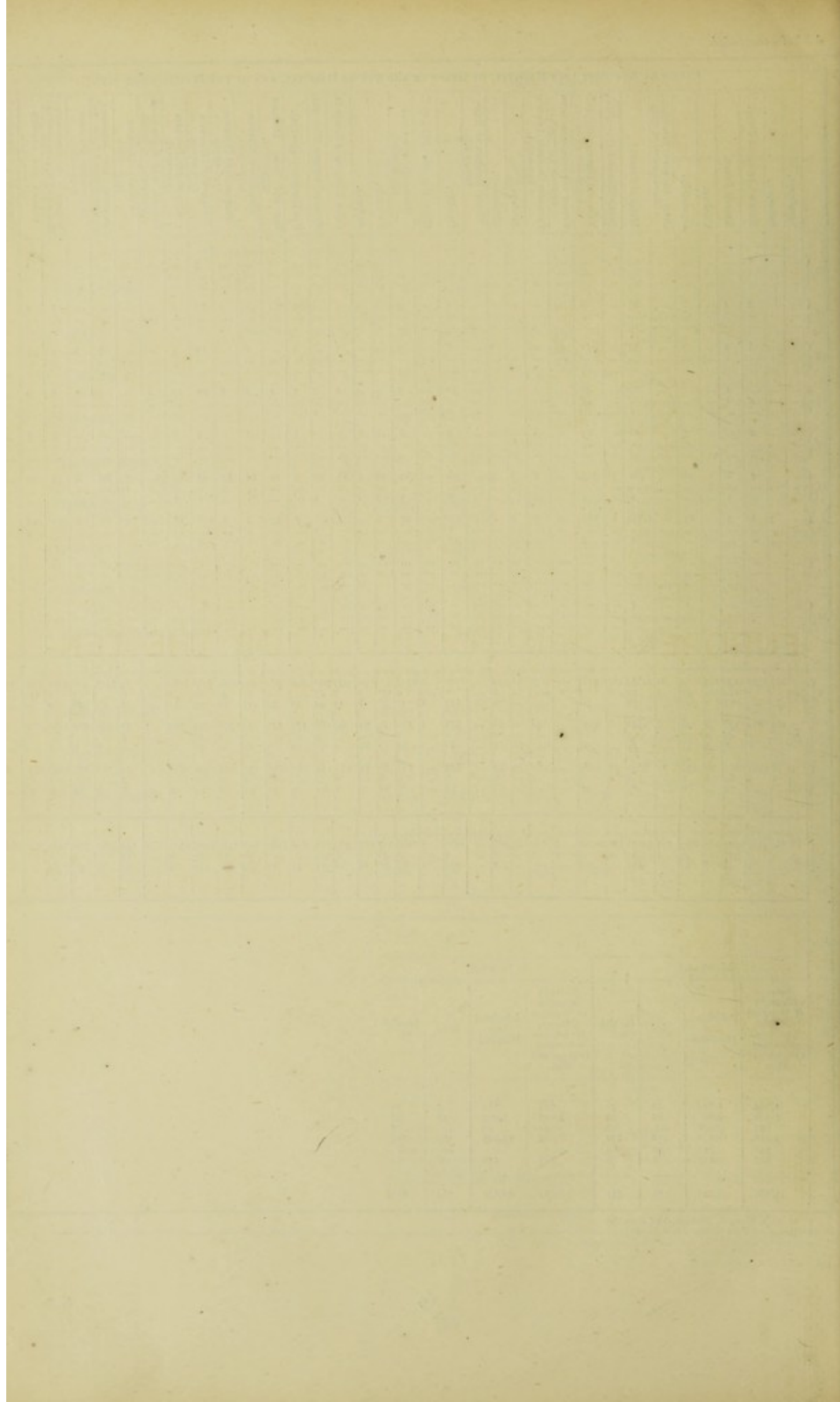
	Small-pox.	Influenza.	Simple Continued Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Other Diseases of Sub-Group 1 (Nomenclature of 1885).	Malarial Fevers.	Septic Diseases (25-28).	Veneral Diseases (Syphilis and Gonorrhoea only). Fevers communicable from animals (31-34).	Parasitic Diseases (except 870-874).	Scurvy.	Alcoholism.	Other Diseases of Sub-Group 4.	Debility.	Other Diseases of Group C.	Rheumatic Fever and Rheumatism.	Tubercle.	Anæmia.	Other Diseases of Group D.	Nervous Diseases (80-142).	Eye Diseases (143-252).	Ear and Nose Diseases (253-277).	Circulatory Diseases (278-320).	Respiratory Diseases (321-372).	Digestive Diseases (373-515).	Lymphatic Diseases (516-538).	Thyroid and Supra-renal Diseases (539-546).	Urinary Diseases (547-587).	Generative and Mammary Diseases (588-631 & 744-746).	Locomotive Diseases (747-800).	Diseases of the Connective Tissue and Skin (801-874).	Poisons and Injuries (875-1,212).	No appreciable disease and Not yet diagnosed.	
16 {	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
17 {	...	...	3	4	...	2	...	25	...	9	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	21	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
18 {	...	...	3	2	...	3	...	53	...	11	...	...	...	2	7	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	14	3	...	...	...	5	3	5	3	...
19 {	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	66	...	46	...	3	...	1	30	...	5	...	...	2	2	3	1	2	6	19	17	...	1	1	3	8	9	...	
20 {	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	22	...	24	...	...	...	...	9	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	
21 {	...	...	7	8	1	20	2	420	1	325	...	5	1	3	32	...	29	20	2	22	26	9	10	14	25	97	35	...	5	80	8	51	76	...	
22 {	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	2	1	...	2	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 {	...	...	1	1	3	23	...	1,359	1	181	...	6	2	6	107	...	25	2	...	4	8	7	13	4	7	108	18	...	3	51	5	131	124	...	
24 {	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 {	8,623	2,302	1,130	143	1051	81	209	167	132	84	1	150	11	194	...	1160	4	1315	116	90	377	399	540	784	420	1584	6251	1183	3	79	3425	326	4202	4152	119
2 {	3,163	824	157	8	593	9	2346	8	4391	...	44	...	58	...	...	357	1	522	29	94	69	186	157	175	72	398	1523	704	1	41	937	107	1060	1295	23
3 {	7,706	1091	222	16	239	21	6791	13	4085	...	60	10	34	...	...	549	...	331	66	25	134	131	150	201	137	343	1631	438	...	34	705	103	1198	1339	22
4 {	18,862	4217	1509	167	1883	111	30131	188	21760	1	260	21	285	...	...	2066	5	2168	211	209	580	716	847	1160	629	2425	9405	2375	4	154	5067	536	6460	6786	164
	3	1	3	376	121	43	94	10	9	1	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	8	48	1	6	37	...	...	31	56	124	6	...	12	...	1	2	160	...
	...	...	1	22	2	81	...	118	...	208	...	...	...	2	...	235	1	87	91	22	22	155	41	47	159	36	123	24	...	25	25	41	14	79	...

MADRAS.†

BOMBAY.

Average Strength of Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	Admitted into Hospital.	Died.	Invalided.	Average Strength of Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	Admitted into Hospital.	Died.	Invalided.
1,104	1,574	13	40	632	784	3	21
2,020	2,421	23	54	3,046	5,015	46	63
33	22	...	1	41	40	...	1
9,230	11,346	112	272	8,707	13,983	109	175
542	753	9	67	...	...	...	...
247	125	2	3	275	430	6	15
13,182	16,241	159	437	12,702	20,252	164	275†

P. M. O.'s, Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.
† Excluding Fort White Field Force.
embark at Karachi.



**EUROPEAN ARMY OF INDIA FOR THE TEN-
YEAR PERIOD 1882-91.**

EUROPEAN TROOPS.

Decennial Table 5.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the RATIOS of SICKNESS and MORTALITY in the ARMIES of the THREE PRESIDENCIES for the DECENNium 1882-91.

	RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.			
	Army of Bengal.	Army of Madras.	Army of Bombay.	Army of India.
I.—STRENGTH	385,171	120,525	116,597	622,293
II.—CONSTANTLY SICK-RATE	75.2	75.0	69.0	74.0
III.—ADMISSION-RATE—				
Cholera	2.2	1.4	3.1	2.2
Small-pox	1.1	.8	.9	1.0
Enteric Fever	17.2	9.9	11.1	14.7
Intermittent Fever*	361.8	237.5	322.5	330.3
Remittent Fever	9.1	8.3	7.9	8.7
Simple Continued Fever*	71.9	73.4	77.8	73.3
Other Fevers*	2.4	2.6	.5	2.1
Alcoholism	10.7	7.8	7.9	9.6
Phthisis pulmonalis	5.3	4.5	5.8	5.2
Respiratory Diseases*	38.3	26.0	27.5	33.9
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat*	29.4	19.2	22.6	26.2
Dysentery	25.3	53.2	21.8	30.0
Diarrhoea	43.6	39.9	41.6	41.9
Hepatitis	23.1	33.6	19.2	24.4
Spleen Diseases	3.8	1.1	2.7	3.1
Scurvy	1.5	.1	1.3	1.2
Rheumatism and Neuralgia*	37.5	37.3	30.7	36.2
Veneral Diseases	377.4	380.5	355.9	373.6
Eye Diseases	14.5	13.3	14.6	14.3
Injuries	115.6	112.1	109.5	113.8
ALL CAUSES	1519.1	1270.4	1398.7	1448.4
IV.—DEATH RATE—				
Cholera	1.46	1.05	2.08	1.49
Small-pox . . . . .	.10	.07	.06	.09
Enteric Fever	4.73	2.95	3.36	4.13
Intermittent Fever* . . . . .	.13	.32	.04	.15
Remittent Fever . . . . .	.43	.76	.51	.51
Simple Continued Fever* . . . . .	.04	.06	.08	.05
Other Fevers* . . . . .	.01	...	.01	...
Alcoholism . . . . .	.15	.07	.21	.15
Circulatory Diseases* . . . . .	.34	.42	.30	.35
Phthisis pulmonalis . . . . .	.79	.54	.69	.72
Respiratory Diseases* . . . . .	.87	.57	.55	.75
Dysentery . . . . .	.55	.90	.86	.67
Diarrhoea . . . . .	.04	.11	.09	.07
Hepatitis	1.19	1.92	.89	1.28
Scurvy . . . . .	.02	...	...	.01
Injuries	1.22	1.48	1.17	1.26
Saicide* . . . . .	.37	.31	.32	.35
ALL CAUSES	14.50	13.33	13.97	14.17

* For six years 1886—1891.

INDIA.

	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
IV.—ADMISSION-RATE—										
Ague and Febricula	493.6	359.3	486.8	471.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermittent Fever . . . . .	...	...	...	...	332.2	300.1	316.2	334.4	354.1	343.5
Veneral Diseases	265.2	270.3	293.9	342.7	389.5	361.2	370.6	481.5	503.5	400.7
VI.—DEATH-RATE—										
Cholera	1.07	.92	1.95	2.14	.49	2.00	1.99	1.13	.72	2.51
Enteric Fever	2.55	2.40	2.74	3.41	5.08	3.76	3.75	6.11	4.91	5.73
Hepatitis	1	1.13	1.11	.88	1.47	1.56	1.48	...	...	...
Hepatic { Abscess . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.24	1.05	.97
{ Congestion and Inflammation . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.19	.10	.

EUROPEAN TROOPS.

Decennial Table 18.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the RATIOS of SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the EUROPEAN TROOPS serving in the various GROUPS of STATIONS of INDIA for the DECENNIAL 1882-91.

	RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.											
	I. Burma Coast and Bay Islands.	II. Burma Inland.	IV. Bengal and Orissa.	V. Gangetic Plain and Chutia Nagpur.	VI. Upper Sub- Hima- layan.	VII. Indus Valley and N.-W. Rajpu- tana.	VIII. S. E. Rajpu- tana, Central India and Gujarat.	IX. Deccan.	X. Western Coast.	XI. Southern India.	XII a. Hill Stations.	XII b. Hill Convales- cent Depôts.
I.—STRENGTH	14,347	13,395	20,057	66,937	125,511	45,765	58,491	87,005	14,594	36,414	77,510	20,142
II.—CONSTANTLY SICK-RATE	74.6	91.4	82.8	83.0	81.6	79.4	78.8	69.8	72.0	75.7	65.1	90.6
III.—ADMISSION RATE—												
Cholera . . . . .	.6	3.1	1.6	5.3	1.5	1.4	3.0	1.3	...	.4	2.5	1.8
Small-pox . . . . .	.3	1.0	...	2.8	.7	1.3	1.5	1.1	.3	1.1	.2	.2
Enteric Fever	4.1	4.7	5.4	24.3	18.6	12.5	17.4	12.0	4.5	10.9	18.4	10.7
Intermittent Fever*	199.6	729.5	400.5	217.1	441.6	415.9	487.2	223.9	168.4	144.7	268.7	346.5
Remittent Fever	6.8	21.8	9.8	10.9	8.9	7.9	8.6	9.6	4.8	3.3	8.3	5.7
Simple Continued Fever*	56.1	50.2	114.3	70.7	72.4	167.3	68.5	70.8	60.6	89.5	48.8	23.6
Other Fevers* . . . . .	.2	.6	2.6	6.5	3.0	.4	.5	.7	1.7	7.5	.5	.7
Alcoholism	7.7	13.6	13.2	10.6	11.7	11.9	6.1	7.1	6.9	9.6	11.2	8.0
Phthisis pulmonalis	4.4	3.7	3.7	6.7	5.3	5.5	5.4	3.7	4.6	3.5	3.8	10.2
Respiratory Diseases*	24.4	23.7	38.4	35.5	38.7	42.5	29.4	21.7	30.7	29.7	45.7	35.7
Tonsillitis and Sore- Throat*	12.3	12.5	17.4	22.5	26.2	29.0	30.1	19.8	17.4	25.3	43.3	45.4
Dysentery	90.5	52.0	47.9	33.0	22.2	23.1	21.5	28.5	47.3	34.5	24.0	23.9
Diarrhoea	31.9	51.8	41.5	47.7	39.6	41.3	54.6	31.7	38.8	32.2	50.4	49.3
Hepatitis	49.0	28.7	30.8	31.6	22.0	18.9	21.8	20.7	27.4	31.0	19.6	40.0
Spleen Diseases	1.5	1.9	3.2	3.5	4.3	2.8	3.6	2.0	.8	.6	3.3	7.8
Scurvy . . . . .	.1	.3	.3	.8	1.2	1.0	1.5	.7	.1	...	3.0	2.5
Rheumatism and Neural- gia*	42.2	37.4	37.0	41.9	37.1	27.6	32.7	27.7	53.1	38.1	41.7	57.9
Venereal Diseases	352.9	403.0	438.3	423.2	393.2	336.6	357.7	403.6	375.6	404.8	321.8	381.4
Eye Diseases	9.7	14.3	12.1	16.5	15.1	16.3	14.5	13.5	14.9	16.5	14.3	13.6
Injuries	103.6	102.1	100.2	123.2	125.2	117.1	127.0	103.9	119.5	128.2	114.7	97.5
ALL CAUSES	1260.6	1786.4	1526.1	1526.6	1,653.2	1,758.3	1,663.4	1,228.2	1,252.4	1,245.1	1,286.3	1,485.0
IV.—DEATH-RATE—												
Cholera . . . . .	.35	2.24	1.10	3.45	1.04	.85	2.19	.85	...	.38	1.51	.94
Small-pox . . . . .	...	.30	...	.28	.07	.13	.09	.09	...	.05	.01	...
Enteric Fever	2.37	2.31	2.09	5.87	5.33	3.69	5.66	3.71	1.71	2.66	4.44	3.67
Intermittent Fever*	...	.93	.32	.05	.16	.07	.17	...	.38	.09	.04	.37
Remittent Fever	1.12	2.91	.30	.40	.49	.61	.29	.30	.27	.11	.52	.50
Simple Continued Fever*	...	.09	...	.03	.02	.07	.09	.09	.13	.14	.04	...
Other Fevers* . . . . .	...	...	...	.03	...	...	...	...	.07	...	.02	...
Alcoholism . . . . .	.21	...	.40	.24	.10	.22	.24	.07	...	.05	.09	.05
Circulatory Diseases*	.33	.74	.16	.30	.33	.38	.35	.40	.13	.27	.28	.59
Phthisis pulmonalis . . . . .	.70	.52	.85	1.00	.94	.61	.58	.40	.75	.33	.52	1.14
Respiratory Diseases*	.65	.65	.24	.53	1.16	.80	.67	.32	.51	.64	.80	1.40
Dysentery	1.81	1.34	1.55	.51	.48	.63	.68	.45	.48	.66	.75	.74
Diarrhoea . . . . .	.28	.45	...	.09	.06	.02	.07	.07	...	.03	.04	...
Hepatitis	2.65	2.84	1.79	1.49	1.15	.76	.92	.94	1.30	1.43	1.16	2.68
Scurvy . . . . .	...	...	.10	.03	.02	...	.02	...	...	...	...	...
Injuries	1.88	2.24	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.03	1.37	1.06	1.03	.85	.85	.70
Suicide* . . . . .	.33	.47	.24	.33	.52	.35	.29	.26	.51	.59	.17	.22
ALL CAUSES	14.7	22.17	12.81	18.05	15.40	13.57	15.93	10.42	8.91	9.78	12.88	15.14

* For 6 years, 1886-1891.

EUROPEAN TROOPS.

Decennial Table 20.

TABLE showing the *RATIO* in which the *PRINCIPAL DISEASES* have contributed to make up the *ADMISSION RATE* in the *MILITARY STATIONS* of the three *Presidencies*.

STATIONS.	Strength.	ADMITTED INTO HOSPITAL PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.																	Constantly-sick-rate per 1,000 of Strength.			
		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.*	Remittent Fever.	Simple Cont. Fever.*	Other Fevers.*	Alcoholism.	Phtthisis pulmonalis.	Respiratory Diseases.*	Tonsillitis and Sorethroat.*	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Scurvy.	Rheumatism and Neuralgia.*		Veneral Diseases.	Eye Diseases.	Injuries.	All causes.
Port Blair	1,305	...	...	5.7	195.7	12.2	168.9	...	5.0	9.3	11.9	13.1	23.7	27.2	29.4	...	...	16.1	133.5	6.9	130.5	966.3
Rangoon	8,322	...	...	2.0	266.9	4.4	47.2	...	8.4	3.7	27.3	11.5	99.5	26.1	54.7	...	...	47.4	422.4	9.9	101.5	1,354.0
Toungoo	4,628	...	...	6.3	186.7	9.3	57.6	...	7.3	4.1	22.7	13.6	94.2	43.9	44.7	...	...	39.1	279.2	10.4	99.2	1,181.7
Thayetmyo	5,444	...	...	2.6	451.6	7.0	46.9	...	22.8	4.8	38.7	16.1	37.3	51.2	32.9	...	...	51.6	249.9	13.2	131.6	1,398.4
Meiktila (4 years)	855	...	...	1.2	430.4	23.4	107.6	...	5.8	5.8	16.4	9.4	59.6	28.1	26.9	...	...	33.9	417.5	4.7	53.8	1,573.1
Myingyan (4 years)	1,604	...	...	10.0	369.5	27.9	79.7	...	5.0	24.9	11.0	11.0	166.6	66.7	25.9	...	...	40.8	765.9	12.9	82.7	1,916.3
Fort Dufferin (4 years)	3,226	...	...	3.0	732.2	16.7	27.9	...	7.1	2.8	15.2	11.5	40.0	33.5	26.3	...	...	35.6	600.1	12.7	81.8	1,692.8
Shwebo (4 years)	1,151	...	...	7.4	739.5	57.0	22.9	...	5.9	7	16.3	14.1	58.5	78.5	19.2	...	...	27.4	384.0	20.7	77.0	1,722.8
Bhamo (4 years)	1,247	...	...	4.0	1,760.2	44.9	88.2	...	10.4	2.4	23.3	10.4	37.7	42.5	22.5	...	...	25.7	271.1	19.2	98.6	2,864.5
Fort William	9,066	...	...	3.7	284.6	4.1	86.8	...	15.9	4.7	31.0	18.7	40.9	32.2	32.5	...	...	31.0	503.8	10.6	107.6	1,447.5
Dum-Dum	7,341	...	...	8.9	448.9	6.7	197.3	...	2.6	2.6	53.1	18.8	53.0	50.8	24.2	...	...	48.1	352.7	14.2	84.3	1,535.1
Barrackpore	2,760	...	...	2.5	686.9	38.8	11.9	...	31.9	3.3	20.2	9.7	59.4	50.4	42.0	...	...	31.4	429.7	12.0	115.6	1,785.9
Dinapore	8,221	...	...	13.0	282.9	6.8	124.7	...	13.4	7.5	28.2	26.6	42.6	52.9	47.9	...	...	39.0	401.4	14.5	107.7	1,637.0
Benares	3,014	...	...	1.3	20.4	3.8	139.3	...	14.3	4.9	29.6	11.6	46.2	66.7	21.2	...	...	23.6	477.5	14.0	99.4	1,595.4
Fyzabad	8,484	...	...	1.3	22.0	8.3	87.9	...	10.1	6.4	40.1	25.3	34.2	52.5	32.4	...	...	55.6	307.6	17.4	146.0	1,632.2
Lucknow	23,667	...	...	4.5	32.7	144.4	5.3	...	8.1	7.2	33.6	20.8	36.7	39.9	34.0	...	...	44.2	385.3	17.4	132.8	1,638.9
Seitap	4,654	...	...	2.2	39.5	1.0	35.3	...	8.4	4.7	29.7	24.9	19.5	37.5	13.1	...	...	38.5	478.8	18.3	166.1	1,633.5
Fatehgarh	1,912	...	...	1.6	12.6	413.8	7.8	...	6.3	5.2	21.5	22.4	12.6	34.0	22.0	...	...	30.5	418.9	14.6	97.8	1,781.4
Cawnpore	6,302	...	...	4.0	13.2	200.5	53.9	...	7.6	8.1	62.8	27.5	20.1	54.2	28.8	...	...	52.3	375.3	19.8	119.7	1,492.5
Allahabad and Fort Allahabad	9,675	...	...	7	19.3	378.8	9.2	...	17.0	6.1	37.3	22.1	26.7	48.1	26.9	...	...	33.9	522.9	14.4	115.6	1,782.5
Mittra	4,062	...	...	7	22.2	713.0	5.9	...	3.0	2.2	24.5	38.1	26.1	35.5	16.2	...	...	38.4	318.1	8.4	168.4	1,708.6
Shahjahanpur	3,109	...	...	6	12.5	205.3	4.1	...	11.3	11.6	24.1	16.8	35.2	28.1	27.5	...	...	33.2	658.0	18.4	117.2	1,661.0
Bareilly	9,801	...	...	7	34.2	179.1	4.0	...	7.3	7.1	35.8	15.2	40.8	39.4	29.8	...	...	28.1	471.7	15.4	105.4	1,632.5
Moradabad	1,420	...	...	...	23.2	687.5	18.5	...	22.5	2.1	18.6	12.0	24.6	31.7	10.2	...	...	27.6	422.5	7.7	113.4	1,672.5
Meerut	18,341	...	...	1.4	15.9	496.7	1.2	...	8.1	7.1	29.7	25.4	20.1	35.8	20.2	...	...	32.4	458.5	17.1	122.7	1,675.3
Delhi	3,891	...	...	...	6.2	1,422.3	6.9	...	6.9	5.4	41.8	21.6	13.1	38.6	12.0	...	...	26.8	352.4	10.8	98.7	1,708.8
Roorkee	3,071	...	...	1.3	23.4	403.5	10.8	...	15.1	4.3	21.9	24.9	30.0	68.0	32.2	...	...	32.6	350.6	13.3	113.1	1,700.8
Unbala	18,001	...	...	3	10.6	201.7	8.3	...	8.8	3.7	23.4	19.6	21.3	21.0	27.2	...	...	29.9	399.8	11.6	106.7	1,695.7
Jullundur	7,442	...	...	8	14.5	200.5	14.9	...	24.1	6.2	42.0	28.3	20.6	48.8	16.7	...	...	68.0	363.9	25.7	115.8	1,691.2
Ferozepore	9,867	...	...	1	11.8	393.7	8.4	...	4.9	5.1	41.4	29.6	12.1	44.1	16.1	...	...	49.1	312.2	12.7	107.2	1,708.2
Meeran Meer	8,865	...	...	9	19.0	1,030.9	15.9	...	17.9	4.5	41.2	25.5	24.5	61.6	37.3	...	...	32.9	388.6	14.9	127.8	2,579.4
Fort Lahore	1,955	...	...	7	21.8	991.2	14.2	...	36.0	8.3	52.5	17.5	79.1	72.0	39.3	...	...	31.5	408.5	5.7	100.5	2,543.6
Amritsar	2,492	...	...	4	11.2	959.2	10.5	...	14.4	6.4	41.4	25.7	20.1	34.5	14.0	...	...	34.5	427.0	21.3	122.8	2,399.9
Sialkot	16,584	...	...	4	35.1	348.3	12.1	...	17.4	6.0	45.7	24.7	21.6	48.3	19.7	...	...	43.5	394.5	20.3	151.4	1,510.6
Rawalpindi	22,460	...	...	4	19.9	378.5	11.3	...	12.5	3.7	55.4	37.2	16.2	32.1	17.5	...	...	38.3	401.0	13.5	146.0	1,423.5

Campbellpur Attack	1,032	1,154	...	17	...	9	28.5	229.6	8.3	97.0	7	26.4	3.6	37.7	41.8	19.7	33.6	28.0	5.2	2.6	43.1	476.2	11.4	119.6	1,520.7	71.4
Nowshera	5,864	...	...	...	...	...	6.3	235.3	5.3	254.8	...	8.2	8.0	42.3	27.2	14.3	36.0	23.9	3.4	1.0	30.0	285.0	21.8	128.4	1,567.2	738
Peshawar	15,239	...	...	...	...	...	10.4	614.7	3.9	228.8	...	7.0	6.0	47.4	37.3	19.6	40.7	10.0	2.2	...	24.0	323.8	17.8	108.2	1,055.2	84.0
Mooltan	8,591	...	...	...	...	...	14.1	250.9	1.6	68.9	...	11.1	6.2	43.5	29.2	16.4	24.6	13.9	4.7	1.4	31.2	424.5	10.2	94.6	1,039.5	88.9
Hyderabad	4,135	...	...	...	...	...	1.2	282.7	6.0	90.0	...	27.5	3.9	32.5	23.5	16.9	53.7	16.9	4.4	1.9	37.0	421.3	15.0	136.4	1,615.7	68.9
Kurrachee	8,760	...	...	...	...	...	22.4	369.0	23.5	103.6	...	11.3	4.0	42.0	15.4	44.1	55.1	23.9	2.3	1.4	20.6	239.6	17.8	130.4	1,622.0	72.3
Nowgong	3,885	...	...	...	...	...	5.9	601.7	7.5	74.4	...	11.6	3.6	23.1	30.4	31.9	54.6	49.2	13.6	...	32.6	380.4	18.8	148.5	1,817.0	80.3
Jhansi	4,079	...	...	...	...	...	25.1	948.5	13.5	13.7	...	5.4	4.4	45.6	23.9	31.9	79.6	21.5	3.4	...	34.9	386.2	12.5	100.4	2,033.0	85.0
Sipri (5 years)	595	...	...	...	...	...	17	28.6	937.8	35.3	173.1	...	10.1	1.7	20.2	18.5	35.3	48.7	37.0	...	20.2	273.1	6.7	79.0	2,037.0	72.3
Agra	10,322	...	...	...	...	...	13.9	296.0	13.9	58.0	...	6.9	6.7	27.9	26.0	19.5	60.3	26.9	2.6	...	31.6	435.2	10.7	125.8	1,537.6	91.2
Nasirabad	7,043	...	...	...	...	...	24.3	528.2	7.1	35.8	...	2.8	7.2	34.3	39.5	24.0	60.3	11.2	1.1	...	42.0	242.4	14.1	120.6	1,502.6	63.9
Nemuch	4,432	...	...	...	...	...	9.4	588.5	5.8	8.7	...	2.9	6.5	31.2	12.4	20.7	44.0	11.7	4.5	...	20.1	363.9	9.7	112.5	1,688.5	72.3
Indore	1,071	...	...	...	...	...	13.1	622.1	8.4	10.9	...	9.3	1.9	7.7	35.3	27.1	64.4	28.0	...	...	23.0	450.6	22.4	205.4	1,917.8	67.2
Mhow	13,026	...	...	...	...	...	19.2	401.6	2.7	30.0	...	4.7	4.9	29.3	39.3	12.9	40.6	17.2	2.7	...	34.8	383.0	12.7	130.4	1,549.2	80.1
Ahmedabad	2,242	...	...	...	...	...	10.1	100.5	10.7	504.4	...	6.2	2.2	26.4	26.4	16.1	51.3	33.9	6.2	...	34.8	383.0	12.7	130.4	1,549.2	80.1
Dessa	3,369	...	...	...	...	...	19.6	95.8	11.6	157.8	...	8.6	3.9	19.6	20.5	19.3	31.8	11.3	...	...	23.7	277.8	14.8	130.3	1,193.5	51.9
Ahmednagar	6,164	...	...	...	...	...	16.7	180.7	14.1	105.5	...	2.6	4.2	30.0	34.5	13.3	45.6	25.3	5.5	...	40.8	401.2	27.4	115.2	1,530.3	93.4
Poona (9 years)	15,099	...	...	...	...	...	10.5	229.7	4.0	60.2	...	1.8	3.7	23.5	18.0	17.2	38.0	12.2	2.4	...	20.8	322.5	14.7	81.8	1,148.1	72.4
Kirkee (9 years)	6,417	...	...	...	...	...	4.1	107.3	1.2	80.4	...	7.8	7.3	19.9	20.4	17.1	13.6	19.8	2.3	...	17.5	450.0	8.9	80.7	1,113.6	66.1
Satara	1,715	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.7.8	...	42.6	...	6.4	2.9	6.6	13.6	6.4	10.5	11.1	1.2	...	19.6	735.9	13.4	102.0	1,451.3	67.1
Kamptee with Sitabaldi	9,178	...	...	...	...	...	9.0	484.4	9.2	34.3	...	6.0	4.4	11.9	11.6	15.4	25.7	14.4	1.7	...	18.4	425.0	13.8	169.1	1,412.9	68.2
Belgaum	9,250	...	...	...	...	...	2.9	74.2	6.2	49.8	...	10.9	1.4	18.6	13.4	19.7	18.8	24.5	1.8	...	42.8	404.6	9.9	88.8	1,002.7	63.9
Secunderabad	26,107	...	...	...	...	...	19.4	40.1	8.6	166.7	...	5.2	3.8	21.1	19.0	51.7	39.3	30.5	...	...	31.2	355.6	12.5	117.4	1,077.9	67.7
Jubbulpore	6,820	...	...	...	...	...	16.0	453.3	19.1	10.6	...	19.1	6.2	39.6	20.3	38.6	38.6	12.2	3.4	...	26.7	488.4	13.2	99.9	1,510.9	70.1
Saugor	3,488	...	...	...	...	...	8.6	1,060.7	44.7	18.0	...	19.8	1.4	39.3	37.4	12.9	43.9	8.3	1.4	...	27.5	402.5	12.3	138.8	1,876.7	70.3
Colaba with Butcher's Island	8,175	...	...	...	...	...	4.6	240.7	4.2	54.3	...	9.3	5.9	32.2	15.1	31.1	35.1	25.2	1.1	...	55.9	384.8	17.1	132.0	1,347.4	76.5
Cannanore	4,148	...	...	...	...	...	3.1	36.5	4.6	111.1	...	4.1	2.4	23.0	13.5	25.9	44.1	30.9	...	...	39.7	308.4	10.4	88.7	1,051.6	63.9
Calicut	1,028	...	...	...	...	...	8.8	32.7	3.9	27.8	...	1.9	3.9	32.7	21.2	60.3	47.7	24.3	1.0	...	29.4	488.3	10.7	100.2	1,206.2	71.0
Malapuram	1,243	...	...	...	...	...	4.8	21.4	10.5	47.5	...	4.8	4.0	32.1	34.4	47.5	37.8	33.0	...	...	73.6	455.3	18.5	156.1	1,336.3	70.8
Madras with Pallavaram	6,686	...	...	...	...	...	2.8	47.6	7	109.2	...	10.9	4.0	25.0	22.2	46.2	28.7	30.8	1.8	...	46.3	535.1	13.6	166.8	1,357.0	80.2
St. Thomas' Mount	3,154	...	...	...	...	...	2.5	118.0	2.9	228.8	...	7.6	5.1	27.3	18.9	50.4	32.7	61.8	...	...	34.0	341.8	13.6	154.7	1,468.7	76.1
Bangalore	18,283	...	...	...	...	...	18.1	25.0	5.4	77.7	...	5.1	2.7	32.4	30.0	35.1	30.2	27.5	...	...	30.4	354.2	10.9	142.2	1,090.8	69.2
Bellary	8,291	...	...	...	...	...	4.6	543.7	1.0	47.6	...	19.2	4.3	27.8	18.6	17.6	39.3	27.3	...	...	30.8	443.6	17.1	104.5	1,432.9	86.4
Gantheong (2 years)	8,376	...	...	...	...	...	32.6	77.8	...	66.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ranikhet	2,574	...	...	...	...	...	30.6	133.2	5.8	21.8	...	5.1	7.0	30.6	53.4	35.4	96.3	28.4	...	...	32.8	424.4	8.6	91.7	1,179.6	70.2
Chaubuttia (9 years)	8,437	...	...	...	...	...	15.1	191.3	1.5	27.4	...	2.4	3.2	38.7	65.0	19.0	32.5	15.2	...	...	43.0	435.1	35.7	137.1	1,432.8	69.5
Chakratia	7,783	...	...	...	...	...	13.1	135.5	9.5	51.0	...	18.1	2.8	29.6	41.4	15.4	43.7	15.0	...	...	62.0	352.6	11.4	111.7	1,178.0	71.0
Dagadhai	2,183	...	...	...	...	...	15.1	103.0	1.7	39.7	...	8.7	5.0	13.2	16.2	20.6	28.9	16.5	...	...	1.7	236.5	12.8	99.9	1,019.2	39.9
Solon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subathu	3,071	...	...	...	...	...	37.0	123.2	4.5	122.1	...	8.1	3.8	20.5	30.1	15.9	31.7	21.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jutogh	2,437	...	...	...	...	...	17.2	160.9	8.2	51.0	...	17.6	2.5	23.5	41.1	18.9	60.7	32.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagsu	609	...	...	...	...	...	10.4	172.9	5.8	35.1	...	8.2	3.3	90.3	67.7	9.9	134.6	50.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murree Hills	11,332	...	...	...	...	...	13.0	207.8	17.2	80.3	...	9.2	2.5	24.3	40.2	14.6	40.4	18.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cherat	5,116	...	...	...	...	...	31.3	203.4	13.4	17.2	...	6.2	5.3	31.1	33.9	25.8	32.3	14.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	16,599	...	...	...	...	...	14.0	506.1	1.4	55.1	...	21.3	3.7	90.9	42.1	27.5	60.4	10.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taragarh	325	...	...	...	...	...	18.5	333.3	21.5	87.0	...	9.2	18.5	37.6	43.5	61.5	27.7	27.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mount Abu	773	...	...	...	...	...	3.9	1,078.2	19.4	63.8	...	10.3	9.1	20.6	20.7	16.8	49.2	28.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purandhar	1,037	...	...	...	...	...	4.8	382.5	11.6	41	...	8.7	4.8	53.3	46.4	24.1	59.8	50.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

For six years, 1886-1891.

EUROPEAN TROOPS.

Decennial Table 20—continued.

TABLE showing the *RATIO* in which the *PRINCIPAL DISEASES* have contributed to make up the *ADMISSION RATE* in the *MILITARY STATIONS* of the *three presidencies*—continued.

STATIONS.	Strength.	ADMITTED INTO HOSPITAL PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.															Constantly sick-rate per 1,000 of strength.						
		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.*	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Con- tinued Fever.*	Other Fevers.*	Alcoholism.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Respiratory Diseases.*	Tonsillitis and Sore-throat.*	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.		Scurvy.	Rheumatism and Neuralgia.*	Veneral Dis- eases.	Eye Diseases.	Injuries.	All Causes.
Ramandug	...	...	...	5.5	126.5	...	...	...	2.3	...	42.8	43.5	41.7	30.2	36.6	...	...	33.4	404.0	12.1	101.9	1,153.2	75.7
Wellington	4,869	...	...	...	...	2.1	53.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maymyo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.6	...	21.0	4.9	45.3	21.0	9.7	...	...	40.5	231.4	17.8	63.1	1,224.9	63.1
Bernandmyo (4 years)	618	...	...	16.2	587.4	11.3	4.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort White	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Darjeeling Depot	2,727	...	...	1.5	179.0	1.1	27.1	...	14.3	5.1	40.2	28.2	37.0	30.7	33.7	2.6	2.6	51.4	332.2	9.2	99.4	1,161.3	71.9
Naini Tal	2,037	...	...	10.3	309.6	2.5	9.0	1.8	3.9	11.3	30.6	36.9	16.7	51.1	37.3	7.4	1.5	98.1	528.7	20.6	112.4	1,597.4	95.7
Landour	1,534	...	...	10.4	645.7	3.9	56.2	...	3.9	6.5	50.2	66.4	13.7	30.6	40.5	16.3	2.6	50.6	273.1	7.8	116.7	1,670.8	84.7
Kasauli	3,597	...	...	7.4	403.8	5.1	10.9	...	6.8	9.4	28.6	62.3	25.9	87.8	60.5	14.5	3.7	75.6	298.8	21.4	122.9	1,685.5	93.0
Dalbouse	4,773	...	...	16.2	389.1	5.2	11.8	...	3.1	7.6	25.6	40.8	21.7	56.7	28.6	8.4	4.4	44.3	418.2	9.9	63.2	1,481.4	75.6
Murree	4,773	12.4	...	24.0	231.6	9.4	7.1	...	22.3	26.5	39.8	51.2	19.3	35.9	32.1	2.6	1.9	68.2	308.9	10.7	112.1	1,458.6	145.1
Pachmarhi	2,337	...	...	4.5	808.6	33.3	62.7	...	5.9	10.8	31.4	29.7	9.8	38.2	31.3	8.8	1.0	41.3	268.3	6.9	69.5	1,478.3	83.1
Wellington	1,021	...	...	...	...	...	27.4	...	3.4	7.8	43.7	34.7	31.9	17.4	50.4	2.8	...	40.5	538.6	9.0	98.5	1,469.0	95.2
Khandalla	1,786	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Deolali Depot	5,841	3.1	2.2	3.9	165.9	5.1	9.4	1.8	2.4	33.4	25.3	14.7	28.4	13.0	32.7	1.5	...	26.8	486.9	13.7	59.4	1,142.6	39.5
Poonamallee Depot	1,368	7	7	4.4	249.4	...	88.2	...	2.9	73.8	79.3	10.1	389.6	82.6	199.6	2.9	...	99.5	413.0	15.4	29.7	2,182.6	217.1
Aden	394	...	...	2.0	349.3	4.6	122.0	...	26.1	4.4	29.9	11.4	20.3	47.9	21.3	2.9	2.6	30.7	197.1	13.8	111.8	1,456.6	49.4

* For 6 years, 1886—1891.

EUROPEAN TROOPS.

Decennial Table 21.

TABLE showing the *RATIO* in which the *PRINCIPAL DISEASES* have contributed to make up the *DEATH-RATE* in the *MILITARY STATIONS* of the three presidencies.

STATIONS.	Strength.	DIED PER 1,000 OF THE AVERAGE STRENGTH.																	ALL CAUSES.	
		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.*	Remittent Fever.	Simple Fever.*	Other Fevers.*	Alcoholism.	Circulatory Diseases.*	Phthisis pulmonalis.	Respiratory Diseases.*	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Scurvy.	Injuries.	Suicide.*		
Port Blair . . .	1,395	...	...	72	...	2'15	...	...	72	...	72	2'39	...	...	72	...	1'43	...	9'3
Rangoon . . .	8,322	48	...	1'80	...	1'20	...	...	37	84	73	1'92	36	3'36	...	2'40	18	15'5	
Toungoo . . .	4,628	22	...	3'89	...	65	...	...	43	35	...	2'16	22	1'94	...	1'08	70	14'48	
Thayetmyo . . .	5,444	37	...	1'10	1'07	92	...	...	...	55	...	73	37	2'20	...	2'02	36	13'59	
Meiktila (4 years) . . .	855	...	...	...	...	1'17	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'17	4'68	...	4'68	...	14'04	
Myingyan (4 years) . . .	1,004	7'97	1'00	9'96	...	5'98	1'00	...	1'00	...	...	1'99	1'00	3'98	...	1'00	...	38'84	
Fort Dufferin (4 years.)	3,226	3'10	...	3'10	62	2'79	...	...	93	1'24	93	2'17	...	2'79	...	1'24	31	25'11	
Shwebo (4 years) . . .	1,351	...	...	2'96	...	3'70	...	...	...	...	1'48	74	...	1'48	...	74	...	...
Bhamo (4 years) . . .	1,247	1'60	80	80	3'21	10'43	...	...	...	3'21	...	1'60	80	3'21	...	3'21	2'41	15'54	
Fort William . . .	9,956	1'61	...	2'21	31	20	...	...	30	10	1'10	2'31	...	1'51	10	1'31	47	13'66	
Dum Dum . . .	7,341	68	...	2'45	23	54	...	...	41	23	54	45	82	...	1'50	14	1'23	...	11'99
Barrackpore . . .	2,760	36	...	72	54	...	...	...	72	...	72	54	72	...	3'62	...	1'81	...	11'96
Dinapore . . .	8,221	4'74	12	4'26	23	49	23	...	36	...	1'09	45	61	...	2'31	...	1'95	...	19'83	
Benares . . .	3,914	5'62	26	7'92	...	1'02	...	...	51	...	1'53	40	1'28	31	1'28	31	1'28	...	25'55
Fyzabad . . .	8,484	3'30	12	3'80	...	12	...	...	...	...	1'30	60	47	...	1'53	...	83	40	13'32
Lucknow . . .	23,667	1'77	46	5'62	...	25	...	...	25	54	72	61	59	08	1'39	...	89	34	15'08
Sitapur . . .	4,054	40	...	11'59	...	25	...	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	99	...	2'71	...	17'76
Fatehgarh . . .	1,912	1'57	52	5'23	...	52	...	...	52	...	2'09	...	...	...	52	...	2'62	...	18'31
Cawnpore . . .	6,309	4'12	48	7'29	...	63	...	...	...	33	1'11	98	...	16	48	...	4'43	65	20'13
Allahabad with Fort Allahabad.	9,675	6'30	10	5'17	16	62	...	16	10	49	1'24	33	41	...	2'07	...	1'24	49	21'71	
Muttra . . .	4,662	1'97	...	8'12	...	...	...	...	39	40	1'55	...	...	...	1'72	...	74	1'94	18'71
Shahjahanpur . . .	3,199	2'50	31	2'50	...	63	...	...	...	...	1'25	46	94	...	1'56	...	31	91	13'13
Bareilly . . .	9,801	61	20	8'67	15	...	...	...	10	...	82	44	51	...	1'43	...	31	59	15'92
Moradabad . . .	1,420	...	...	6'34	...	70	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	1'41	72	2'82	...	13'38
Meerut . . .	18,341	1'63	16	4'03	68	11	...	...	65	59	1'08	1'10	54	05	1'08	...	1'46	42	15'02
Delhi . . .	3,891	26	...	3'85	1'41	77	...	...	26	47	1'03	3'29	26	...	26	...	2'83	94	18'50
Roorkee . . .	3,971	25	...	7'81	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'01	43	1'01	...	1'76	...	2'01	...	17'12
Umbaila . . .	18,061	72	66	2'49	...	11	...	...	17	35	1'33	87	39	06	1'44	66	1'22	35	11'63
Julundur . . .	7,442	...	13	5'11	...	161	21	...	...	21	1'34	63	54	...	1'48	...	94	84	14'51
Ferozepore . . .	9,807	...	10	3'85	17	30	17	...	...	50	51	84	30	...	81	...	81	34	11'15
Mecan Meer . . .	8,805	2'03	...	5'75	54	1'02	...	...	34	54	1'63	23	34	1'13	...	1'02	36	21'21	...
Fort Lahore . . .	1,055	2'84	...	7'58	3'50	2'84	...	...	...	...	1'90	5'25	4'74	...	95	...	3'79	...	39'81
Amritsar . . .	2,492	...	...	4'41	...	1'61	...	...	...	...	1'61	2'51	1'20	...	80	...	1'61	63	16'85
Sialkot . . .	10,584	09	...	8'13	...	47	...	...	...	28	66	...	66	...	76	09	1'42	28	15'21
Rawalpindi . . .	22,460	1'83	...	5'34	13	67	...	...	13	33	85	2'04	27	09	1'02	...	1'65	59	10'12
Campbellpore . . .	1,932	...	...	6'73	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'07	...	3'11	...	14'49
Attock . . .	1,154	87	...	5'20	...	87	1'47	...	...	1'47	...	1'47	87	87	...	...	1'73	1'47	21'06
Nowshera . . .	5,804	34	...	2'05	...	1'02	...	...	...	28	68	1'12	1'02	...	34	...	1'19	56	12'11
Peshawar . . .	15,239	1'97	33	4'33	21	59	...	...	33	42	39	1'14	33	...	66	...	66	52	15'55
Mooltan . . .	8,591	35	12	4'07	...	58	20	23	60	1'05	80	12	...	58	...	93	40	13'15
Hyderabad . . .	4,135	24	...	4'48	...	73	24	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	7'74
Kurrachee . . .	8,760	23	...	4'00	...	34	...	...	23	35	91	52	1'60	...	1'37	...	1'26	...	12'79
Nowgong . . .	3,885	2'32	...	1'80	37	26	37	...	51	...	51	37	77	...	1'54	...	1'80	37	12'87	
Jhansi . . .	4,979	1'41	...	7'83	54	40	...	...	20	54	40	27	2'21	20	1'81	...	1'81	...	21'09
Sipri (5 years) . . .	595	1'68	...	11'77	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'08	...	...	...	...	...	1'68	...	16'82
Agra . . .	10,322	1'07	29	4'46	48	10	16	...	10	64	1'07	1'12	39	...	78	...	1'16	48	13'27	
Nasirabad . . .	7,043	4'26	...	6'82	...	28	...	...	43	22	71	65	1'14	14	1'28	...	1'70	43	20'87
Neemuch . . .	4,452	7'41	...	4'49	...	67	...	...	22	67	67	67	1'12	...	1'35	...	1'35	34	23'36
Indore . . .	1,071	5'60	...	4'67	...	93	1'54	...	187	...	...	...	...	93	93	...	...	...	20'54
Mhow . . .	13,926	93	14	5'31	...	36	...	...	07	11	29	90	50	07	57	...	86	23	11'85
Ahmedabad . . .	2,242	45	...	4'91	...	...	...	...	45	1'39	...	70	...	45	...	2'68	70	15'17	...
Deesa . . .	3,369	...	...	5'64	...	...	...	...	30	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	89	...	10'09
Ahmednagar . . .	6,164	1'14	16	5'19	...	32	23	...	70	49	23	32	16	32	...	...	...	23	10'38
Poona (9 years) . . .	15,099	93	...	3'58	...	33	08	...	...	34	20	17	60	20	60	...	73	17	9'27
Kirkee (9 years) . . .	6,417	31	16	1'56	...	...	22	...	...	22	47	22	...	...	47	...	1'87	44	8'57
Satara . . .	1,715	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	1'17	...	1'75	...	5'25
Kamptee with Sitabaldi . . .	9,178	1'20	...	2'72	...	44	17	...	...	34	22	68	33	...	44	...	98	51	10'57
Belgam . . .	...	11	...	1'19	...	43	17	...	...	22	...	17	54	...	1'08	...	97	17	5'95
Secunderabad . . .	26,107	1'30	11	5'40	...	11	...	...	11	49	42	31	42	08	1'61	...	1'23	06	12'68
Jubbulpore . . .	6,820	59	44	6'16	...	59	...	...	...	46	1'17	69	1'17	...	73	...	1'47	69	15'84
Saugor . . .	3,488	29	...	2'29	...	80	...	...	...	1'42	9	47	29	...	57	...	29	95	8'89

* For six years, 1886-1891.

EUROPEAN TROOPS.

Decennial Table 21—continued.

TABLE showing the *RATIO* in which the *PRINCIPAL DISEASES* have contributed to make up the *DEATH RATE* in the *MILITARY STATIONS* of the three presidencies—concluded.

STATIONS.	Strength.	DIED PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.																	
		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Alcoholism.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis pulmonalis.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Scurvy.	Injuries.	Suicide.	All Causes.
Colaba with Butcher's Island	8,175	...	...	1'59	'58	'24	'19	'19	...	'19	1'22	'58	'73	...	'98	...	'49	'78	9'54
Cannanore	4,148	...	...	1'21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'24	...	2'17	...	1'69	...	7'47
Calicut	1,028	...	...	3'89	...	...	...	...	...	...	'97	...	...	...	'97	...	...	...	7'78
Mallapuram	1,243	...	...	2'41	...	1'61	...	...	...	...	...	1'19	...	...	'80	...	3'22	...	10'46
Madras with Palavaram	6,686	'60	...	1'05	...	...	'51	...	...	'25	1'20	1'53	2'24	...	2'84	...	1'20	2'04	14'96
St. Thomas' Mount	3,154	'32	...	2'22	...	'63	...	...	...	'32	'56	'63	...	...	2'54	...	'95	'56	12'37
Bangalore	18,283	'33	'11	3'66	...	'11	...	...	'05	'34	'11	'34	'16	...	1'04	...	'88	'09	8'26
Bellary	8,291	'36	...	1'93	'44	...	'22	...	'12	'22	'12	'66	'48	'12	'72	...	'48	'66	7'96
Gnathong (2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ranikhet	8,376	1'55	...	5'01	...	'24	...	...	'12	'18	...	'54	'96	'12	1'43	...	'60	...	12'30
Chaubuttia (9 years)	2,574	'39	...	6'99	...	'78	...	...	...	'52	1'55	'52	...	...	1'17	...	1'17	'52	14'37
Chakrata	8,437	...	...	4'86	...	'24	...	'16	...	'32	'12	1'28	'36	...	'59	...	1'19	...	10'31
Dagshai	7,783	...	...	2'96	...	...	'20	...	'13	'41	'77	'82	'26	...	1'16	...	'51	'20	9'12
Solon	2,183	...	...	2'75	...	'46	...	...	...	...	'92	...	...	...	1'37	...	'46	...	7'33
Subatbu	3,971	...	...	8'31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'50	...	1'01	...	'76	...	12'34
Jutogh	2,437	...	...	4'10	...	'82	...	...	...	...	'41	...	...	...	'82	...	'41	...	8'21
Bhagsu	609	...	...	1'64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'28	...	...	5'01	8'21
Murree Hills	11,332	1'32	...	3'00	...	'18	...	...	...	'34	'18	'46	'26	...	'53	...	'62	'23	7'77
Cherat	5,116	...	...	10'95	...	...	...	...	...	...	'98	'39	'20	...	'59	...	1'17	...	16'42
Quetta	16,599	5'30	'06	3'67	...	1'51	'08	...	'24	'41	'72	1'41	2'35	'12	1'51	...	'78	'25	21'15
Taragarh	325	...	...	12'31	...	3'08	...	...	...	...	6'15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30'77
Mount Abu	773	...	...	...	...	1'29	...	...	1'29	...	1'29	...	...	...	6'47	...	1'29	...	15'52
Purandhar	1,037	...	...	2'89	...	'96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'93	...	...	...	8'68
Ramandrug	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wellington	4,869	...	...	1'64	...	...	...	...	...	'36	'62	'72	...	...	1'64	...	1'64	...	7'60
Maymyo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bernardmyo	618	...	...	6'47	3'24	...	...	...	...	...	1'62	1'62	...	...	...	...	3'24	...	22'65
Fort White	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling Depôt	2,727	...	...	'73	1'10	'37	...	...	...	1'66	'37	1'66	1'47	...	4'77	...	1'10	'55	15'40
Naini Tal	2,037	1'47	...	2'95	...	'49	...	...	...	'90	1'96	'90	'98	...	3'93	...	1'96	...	17'67
Landour	1,534	...	...	3'26	...	1'30	...	...	...	1'12	...	2'25	1'96	...	3'91	...	1'30	...	19'56
Kasauli	3,597	...	...	3'14	...	'57	...	...	'29	...	'57	1'45	'57	...	2'57	...	'29	...	12'26
Dalhousie	4,793	...	...	5'46	...	...	...	...	...	'27	1'47	1'10	'42	...	1'26	...	...	'55	11'97
Murree	2,337	6'85	...	8'13	1'42	'86	...	...	...	1'42	3'42	2'84	...	...	2'57	...	'86	...	30'38
Pachmarhi	1,021	...	...	...	...	1'96	...	...	...	...	...	1'65	...	...	1'96	...	'98	...	7'84
Wellington (5 years)	1,786	...	...	2'80	'56	...	...	...	...	...	'56	'56	1'12	...	2'24	...	'56	...	9'52
Khandalla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deolali Depôt	5,841	2'05	'34	1'71	...	'51	...	...	'17	1'01	3'60	2'02	'34	'17	2'05	...	'68	'25	17'98
Poonamallee	1,368	'73	...	'73	1'26	...	...	...	...	3'78	12'43	2'52	2'92	...	14'62	...	'73	...	45'32
Aden	7,980	...	...	1'25	...	'38	...	...	'75	'20	'88	1'02	1'25	'13	1'00	...	1'50	'61	13'53

For 6 years, 1886—1891.

**WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF EUROPEAN
REGIMENTS, 1892.**

WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF EUROPEAN REGIMENTS,

I.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the WOMEN of the EUROPEAN REGIMENTS of the ARMY of INDIA during the year 1892, and the prevalence of the principal diseases in each Month of the year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Constantly sick.	Constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 per annum.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																			
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-Stroke.	Nervous Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Anæmia and Debility.	Child-birth and Abortion.	All other Causes.
January	3,037	75	24'7	3	12'47	2	1	
February	3,089	82	26'5	2	8'46	1	
March	3,055	87	28'5	1	3'42	1	1	
April	3,085	98	31'8	5	21'18	1	1	1	
May	3,115	110	35'3	4	13'43	1	2	
June	3,149	122	38'7	6	24'91	2	1	1	
July	3,165	127	40'1	8	33'04	1	...	1	2	1	3	
August	3,155	116	36'8	5	16'57	3	...	1	1	
September	3,122	132	42'3	5	20'93	2	1	1	1	...	
October	3,073	152	49'5	4	17'02	1	1	1	1	
November	3,086	144	46'7	10	33'89	1	1	2	1	2	2	
December	3,085	85	27'6	6	24'55	1	1	2	2	
						9	1	6	*5	3	†1	2	...	2	3	3	2	1	‡1	...	1	12	†7
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																									
For the Year	3,101	111	35'8	59	19'03	2'90	'32	1'93	1'61	'97	'32	'64	...	'64	'97	'97	'64	'32	'32	...	'32	3'87	2'26
Composition of 100 Deaths.																									
15'3 1'7 10'2 8'5 5'1 1'7 3'4 ... 3'4 5'1 5'1 3'4 1'7 1'7 ... 1'7 20'3 11'9																									
* One Malarial Cachexia. † One out of hospital : one suicide by gunshot. ‡ Associated with dysentery.																									
CAUSES OF ADMISSION.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of strength.	Composition of 100 admissions.	Died out of each 100 cases treated.*									
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.													
Influenza	5	5	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	17	5'5	'61	...				
Cholera . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	5	...	1	...	12	3'9	'43	75'00				
Small-pox	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	9	2'9	'32	10'00					
Enteric Fever . . . . .	...	2	...	1	2	2	3	...	4	1	3	1	19	6'1	'68	27'27								
Intermittent Fever	18	23	20	41	40	35	38	39	56	86	102	48	546	176'1	19'47	'91									
Remittent Fever . . . . .	...	1	2	2	5	1	3	1	1	5	3	4	28	9'0	1'00	9'68								
Simple Continued Fever	6	5	6	10	8	9	14	16	16	19	13	5	127	41'0	4'53	...									
Other Fevers . . . . .	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1'3	'14	...	
Heat-Stroke . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nervous Diseases	2	3	8	3	4	3	5	7	16	5	4	4	†64	20'6	2'28	3'08									
Circulatory Diseases	1	...	2	1	2	5	2	3	...	...	2	1	19	6'1	'68	...							
Tubercle of the lungs	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	18	2'6	'29	22'22							
Pneumonia	2	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	8	2'6	'29	37'50			
Other Respiratory Diseases	21	9	19	6	6	7	3	7	7	6	9	5	105	33'9	3'74	2'70									
Tonsillitis and Sore throat	4	5	3	2	4	3	1	5	5	4	6	4	46	14'8	1'64	...									
Dysentery	3	3	4	2	4	3	7	8	4	3	4	5	50	16'1	1'78	3'85									
Diarrhoea	4	3	2	8	4	2	5	12	10	8	7	5	70	22'6	2'50	1'41									
Hepatic Abscess . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	5	1'6	'18	20'00				
Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation	1	3	...	...	3	2	5	7	6	6	1	2	36	11'6	1'28	...							
Spleen Diseases	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	8	2'6	'29	11'11						
Anæmia and Debility	65	55	93	75	112	76	74	91	69	67	72	70	919	296'4	32'77	'11									
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism	3	1	4	2	2	2	...	7	5	5	3	1	‡35	11'3	1'25	2'70									
Eye Diseases . . . . .	...	3	...	1	4	3	...	18	15	11	2	...	65	21'0	2'32	...								
Abortion and Puerperal Affections	6	3	7	5	11	15	13	7	3	11	13	9	103	33'2	3'67	11'32									
Other Diseases peculiar to women	7	16	21	15	18	20	9	23	19	16	15	7	186	60'0	6'63	...									
Entozoa	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	7	2'3	'25	...				
Diseases of the Integuments	1	5	4	4	10	6	7	6	7	5	3	2	60	19'3	2'14	...									
All other Causes	17	21	13	19	31	18	26	24	31	18	22	8	248	80'0	8'84	...									
													2,804												
													Admitted per 1,000 per annum.												
													706'5	710'9	735'9	877'1									
													913'1	904'9	949'9	954'6									
													1172'3	1186'8	989'5	756'8									
													904'2												

* Excluding deaths out of hospital.

† Neuralgia 23=7'4.

‡ Phthisis pulmonalis 11=3'5.

§ One rheumatic fever = 3.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF EUROPEAN REGIMENTS, 1892.

II.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the CHILDREN of the EUROPEAN REGIMENTS of the ARMY of INDIA during the year 1892, and the prevalence of the principal diseases in each Month of the year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Constantly sick.	Constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 per annum.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																					
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-Stroke.	Tubercle of meninges and brain.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Tubercle of abdominal organs.	Convulsions.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Teething.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Anæmia, Debility and Immaturity.	All other Causes.
January	5,804	76	13'1	11	23'92	1	2	...	1	2	5	
February	5,808	96	16'5	17	38'26	1	1	2	...	1	5	
March	5,675	97	17'1	20	30'85	1	3	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	
April	5,717	123	21'5	41	93'74	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	2	9	...	2	1	...	4	6		
May	5,713	137	24'0	24	43'93	1	1	1	3	7	1	...	1	4	3		
June	5,789	135	23'3	9	20'32	1	...	1	1	1	1	
July	5,863	155	26'4	27	60'20	1	1	1	2	1	...	4	2	1	4	2	3	5	
August	5,877	145	24'7	31	55'16	3	3	6	...	3	4	...	7	3	2		
September	5,849	157	26'8	26	58'10	2	1	...	3	1	3	1	...	2	1	3	3	5		
October	5,660	170	30'0	31	71'52	5	...	1	4	1	1	4	...	1	1	...	4	2		
November	5,667	144	25'4	26	47'98	1	1	...	1	5	...	2	1	...	3	1	...	2	6	3		
December	5,722	84	14'7	17	37'50	4	1	1	...	3	1	3	2		
						8	1	*4	3	†16	6	‡4	§13	§9	...	2	§4	...	6	¶45	7	**14	††14	4	‡‡3	§§38	¶¶31
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																											
For the Year	5,762	127	22'0	280	48'59	1'39	'17	'69	'52	2'78	1'04	'69	2'26	1'56	...	'35	'69	...	1'04	7'81	1'21	2'43	2'43	'69	5'38	6'59	8'85
Composition of 100 Deaths.																											
						2'9	'4	1'4	1'1	5'7	2'1	1'4	4'6	3'2	...	'7	1'4	...	2'1	16'1	2'5	5'0	5'0	1'4	11'1	13'6	18'2
* One with convulsions. † Five diphtheria. ‡ Two malarial cachexia. § One out of hospital. || One with tubercle of abdominal glands. ¶ Five out of hospital. ** Two out of hospital. †† Two out of hospital, one with convulsions, and one with diarrhoea. ‡‡ Two with teething, one with convulsions, and two out of hospital. §§ Twelve immaturity and three out of hospital. ¶¶ One influenza, one rheumatic fever, one tubercle of elbow-joint, and three out of hospital.																											
CAUSES OF ADMISSION.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of strength.	Composition of 100 admissions.	Died out of each 100 cases treated.*											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.															
Influenza.	2	8	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	5'2	'92	3'33			
Cholera.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	1	...	1	...	8	1'4	'25	100'00					
Small-pox.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	'3	'06	50'00		
Measles.	16	23	29	21	19	22	5	4	7	7	14	18	185	32'1	5'69	2'13											
Whooping Cough.	...	8	1	8	6	7	4	5	2	...	3	10	54	9'4	1'66	5'56											
Diphtheria and Croup.	3	3	1	2	1	...	...	1	1	8	5	4	29	5'0	'89	55'17									
Enteric Fever.	1	...	...	1	1	...	4	4	5	2	...	1	19	3'3	'58	31'58									
Intermittent Fever.	21	16	26	32	52	17	37	39	44	88	92	31	495	85'9	15'22	'78											
Remittent Fever.	...	...	2	5	5	5	7	6	7	11	9	1	58	10'1	1'78	20'00									
Simple Continued Fever.	14	17	30	27	31	22	26	22	22	32	33	10	286	49'6	8'79	2'76											
Other Fevers.	2	...	1	9	13	...	1	...	6	...	2	...	34	5'9	1'05	...											
Heat-Stroke.	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	'7	'12	50'00		
Tuberculous Diseases.	1	2	2	2	3	1	...	...	6	2	3	2	24	4'2	'74	45'83									
Convulsions.	3	3	5	17	9	3	8	7	4	8	5	3	75	13'0	2'31	53'33											
Eye Diseases.	5	8	2	4	9	23	46	77	59	34	6	1	274	47'6	8'42	...											
Pneumonia.	1	2	3	4	2	1	1	2	3	2	2	...	23	4'0	'71	30'43											
Other Respiratory Diseases.	45	39	60	24	33	10	13	23	26	30	33	30	366	63'5	11'25	3'18											
Teething.	1	7	13	15	19	18	16	23	15	10	9	5	151	26'2	4'64	7'79											
Tonsillitis and Sore throat.	3	4	4	5	3	5	4	6	3	2	4	5	48	8'3	1'48	4'17											
Dysentery.	...	2	5	7	5	5	8	11	7	4	6	5	65	11'3	2'00	5'88											
Diarrhoea.	9	9	14	26	15	12	12	34	28	21	10	6	196	34'0	6'03	14'65											
Hepatic { Abscess.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Congestion and Inflammation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	'2	'03	...
Spleen Diseases.	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	'9	'15	20'00								
Anæmia, Debility and Immaturity.	18	18	28	33	36	26	20	27	27	24	46	27	330	57'3	10'14	10'32											
Entozoa.	5	5	3	4	7	4	...	2	4	2	3	...	39	6'8	1'20	...											
Diseases of the Integuments.	6	2	7	3	25	18	18	6	16	16	13	9	139	24'1	4'27	...											
Injuries.	10	5	5	4	8	...	12	7	8	6	4	5	74	12'8	2'27	...											
All other Causes.	11	13	31	24	35	14	16	30	21	12	15	...	239	41'5	7'35	...											
	177	195	287	286	339	214	260	340	322	326	318	189	3,253			7'85											
Admitted per 1,000 per annum.																											
	384'9	438'9	528'8	653'9	620'5	483'2	579'7	605'0	719'6	752'1	586'8	416'9	564'6														

* Excluding deaths out of hospital.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF EUROPEAN REGIMENTS, 1892.

III.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the WOMEN of the EUROPEAN REGIMENTS of the BENGAL ARMY during the year 1892, and the prevalence of the principal diseases in each Month of the year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Constantly sick.	Constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 per annum.*	CAUSES OF DEATH.																			
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-Stroke.	Nervous Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Anæmia and Debility.	Child-birth and Abortion.	All other Causes.
January	1,680	44	26.2	2	15.02	2	
February	1,745	45	25.8	1	7.49	1	...	
March	1,757	35	19.9	
April	1,764	51	28.9	1	7.41	1	
May	1,823	59	32.4	2	11.47	
June	1,850	72	38.9	6	42.39	2	1	...	
July	1,843	66	35.8	7	49.65	1	...	1	1	2	...	
August	1,816	63	34.7	3	17.28	1	...	1	
September	1,790	73	40.8	4	29.21	2	1	...	
October	1,701	101	59.4	4	30.74	1	1	1	
November	1,708	95	55.6	8	48.98	1	1	...	1	1	2	
December	1,662	59	35.5	5	37.97	2	2	
						7	1	5	*3	1	†1	1	...	1	2	2	2	1	‡1	...	1	8	†6
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																									
For the year.	1,762	64	36.3	43	24.40	3.97	.57	2.84	1.70	.5757	.5757	1.14	1.14	1.14	.57	.5757	4.54	3.41
Composition of 100 Deaths.																									
						16.3	2.3	11.6	7.0	2.3	2.3	2.3	...	2.3	4.7	4.7	4.7	2.3	2.3	...	2.3	18.6	14.0
* One malarial cachexia. † One out of hospital: one suicide by gunshot. ‡ One associated with dysentery.																									
CAUSES OF ADMISSION.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of strength.	Composition of 100 admissions.	Died out of each 100 cases treated.*									
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.													
Influenza	4	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5.1	.57	...	
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	5	...	...	...	10	5.7	.64	70.00	
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	1.7	.19	33.33
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	1	2	2	3	...	2	...	2	1	13	7.4	.83	31.25						
Intermittent Fever	11	12	9	22	21	22	22	18	37	66	74	32	346	196.4	22.04	.86									
Remittent Fever	...	...	...	2	4	1	1	1	...	5	1	2	17	9.6	1.08	5.26						
Simple Continued Fever	4	...	1	5	1	4	6	10	14	13	5	4	67	38.0	4.27	...									
Other Fevers	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1.1	.13	...
Heat-Stroke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nervous Diseases	1	...	...	2	3	3	3	5	11	4	3	2	73	21.0	2.36	2.70							
Circulatory Diseases	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	2	...	...	1	1	9	5.1	.57	...				
Tubercle of the lungs	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.8	.06	100.00
Pneumonia	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	3.4	.38	33.33
Other Respiratory Diseases	10	8	11	5	3	5	2	4	3	3	2	4	60	34.1	3.82	3.17									
Tonsillitis and Sorethroat	1	2	2	1	4	3	...	2	3	3	6	2	29	16.5	1.85	...									
Dysentery	1	1	...	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	16	9.1	1.02	11.76									
Diarrhoea	1	...	2	7	4	...	5	8	8	7	7	3	52	29.5	3.31	1.89									
Hepatic Abscess	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	5	2.8	.32	20.00				
Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	1	1	...	...	2	1	3	4	3	3	1	2	21	11.9	1.34	...							
Spleen Diseases	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	7	4.0	.45	12.50				
Anæmia and Debility	37	32	34	44	58	42	27	41	34	31	48	48	476	270.1	30.32	.20									
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	6	5	2	2	...	21	11.9	1.34	4.55							
Eye Diseases	...	1	...	1	2	1	5	8	8	6	1	...	33	18.7	2.10	...									
Abortion and Puerperal Affections	4	2	5	4	6	13	9	5	2	9	6	5	70	39.7	4.46	11.11									
Other Diseases peculiar to women	5	10	8	6	7	9	4	15	11	9	8	2	94	53.3	5.99	...									
Entozoa	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1.7	.19	...
Diseases of the Integuments	1	2	1	1	4	3	3	3	4	3	3	1	29	16.5	1.85	...									
All other Causes	7	11	6	13	21	10	16	11	12	10	12	5	134	76.0	8.54	...									
	92	85	83	125	148	126	116	149	163	177	189	117	1,570			2.54									
Admitted per 1,000 per annum.																									
	691.1	636.7	494.0	926.3	849.0	890.3	822.7	858.0	1190.3	1360.2	1157.1	888.5		891.0											

* Excluding deaths out of hospital

† Neuralgia 16=9.1.

‡ Phthisis pulmonalis 3=1.70.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF EUROPEAN REGIMENTS, 1892.

IV.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the CHILDREN of the EUROPEAN REGIMENTS of the BENGAL ARMY during the year 1892, and the prevalence of the principal diseases in each Month of the year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Constantly sick.	Constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 per annum.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																						
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-Stroke.	Tubercle of meninges and brain.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Tubercle of abdominal organs.	Convulsions.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Teething.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Anæmia, Debility, and Immaturity.	All other Causes.	
January	3,167	46	14.5	7	27.90	1	1	...	1	1	...			
February	3,238	54	16.7	15	60.55	1	1	1	2	1	4	5				
March	3,204	40	12.5	9	29.37	1	1	1	...	2				
April	3,223	57	17.7	27	109.50	1	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	7	4	...	1	...	4	5				
May	3,298	69	20.9	15	47.56	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	5	1				
June	3,319	70	21.1	8	31.51	1	...	1	1	3	2	...				
July	3,330	74	22.2	10	39.25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
August	3,292	64	19.4	20	63.53	3	2	3	...	1	1	1				
September	3,270	80	24.5	16	63.96	2	1	1	...	2	3	1	...	1	...	1	2	...				
October	3,046	106	34.8	22	94.41	4	...	1	3	3	...	1	3	2	5				
November	3,093	86	27.8	24	81.14	1	1	...	1	5	2	1	...	2	1	...	2	6	2				
December	3,034	47	15.5	10	41.60	2	1	2	...	1	1	3	...				
						8	1	2	3	13*	5	4†	11‡	3	...	2	1	...	2	28§	4	8||	6¶	2	25**	30††	25||	
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																												
For the Year.	3,210	66	20.6	183	57.01	2.49	.31	.62	.93	4.05	1.56	1.25	3.43	.9362	.3162	8.72	1.25	2.49	1.87	.62	7.79	9.35	7.79	
Composition of 100 Deaths.																												
						4.4	.5	1.1	1.6	7.1	2.7	2.2	6.0	1.6	...	1.1	.5	...	1.1	15.3	2.2	4.4	3.3	1.1	13.7	16.4	13.7	
* Two diphtheria. † Two malarial cachexia. ‡ One out of hospital. § Four out of hospital. || Two out of hospital. ¶ One out of hospital and with diarrhoea. ** One with teething; two out of hospital (one with convulsions). †† Two out of hospital and nine immaturity at birth.																												
CAUSES OF ADMISSION.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of strength.	Composition of 100 admissions.	Died out of each 100 cases treated.*												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.																
Influenza	1	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2.2	.42	...				
Cholera	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	1	...	1	...	8	2.5	.48	100.00							
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	.6	.12	50.00	
Measles	12	14	3	13	12	21	5	4	7	4	1	...	96	29.9	5.79	2.08												
Whooping Cough	...	7	1	8	6	5	3	5	2	...	3	...	40	12.5	2.41	7.50												
Diphtheria and Croup	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	7	5	2	21	6.5	1.27	61.90									
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	4	5	1	...	1	15	4.7	.91	33.33									
Intermittent Fever	18	9	12	19	27	10	25	22	32	61	51	22	308	96.0	18.59	1.25												
Remittent Fever	...	...	2	5	2	2	4	3	6	9	4	1	38	11.8	2.29	25.00										
Simple Continued Fever	2	4	6	15	11	15	6	16	16	20	10	5	126	39.3	7.60	2.38												
Other Fevers	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	12	3.7	.72	...							
Heat-Stroke	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	1.2	.24	50.00			
Tuberculous Diseases	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	10	3.1	.60	30.00									
Convulsions	...	3	1	13	5	2	6	3	4	4	3	1	45	14.0	2.72	53.33												
Eye Diseases	3	1	1	3	4	4	25	21	19	19	5	1	106	33.0	6.40	...												
Pneumonia	1	2	1	2	2	1	...	1	2	1	1	...	14	4.4	.84	28.57												
Other Respiratory Diseases	17	18	26	14	18	5	3	6	7	16	13	17	160	49.8	9.66	3.59												
Teething	...	3	5	8	12	8	3	9	8	7	8	3	74	23.1	4.47	6.67												
Tonsillitis and Sore throat.	3	...	2	2	1	3	3	3	...	2	1	2	22	6.9	1.33	4.55												
Dysentery	...	1	2	2	2	1	4	1	3	3	2	3	24	7.5	1.45	7.60												
Diarrhoea	5	2	10	24	12	10	5	25	22	17	9	5	146	45.5	8.81	15.65												
Hepatic { Abscess	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Congestion and Inflammation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	.3	.06	...	
Spleen Diseases	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	1.6	.30	20.00									
Anæmia, Debility, and Immaturity	10	11	5	14	22	7	5	16	14	14	33	20	171	53.3	10.32	15.73												
Entozoa	...	2	...	1	2	3	...	...	1	1	1	...	11	3.4	.66	...										
Diseases of the Integuments	4	...	3	1	11	8	5	3	10	9	2	5	61	19.0	3.68	...												
Injuries	3	3	1	2	6	...	7	2	4	2	2	1	33	10.3	1.99	...												
All other Causes	8	9	13	13	15	3	2	10	6	9	4	5	97	30.2	5.85	...												
						89	95	100	169	176	109	115	138	178	207	166	95	1,657							9.95			
Admitted per 1,000 per annum.																												
						354.7	383.5	326.4	685.4	538.1	429.3	451.4	501.9	711.5	888.3	561.2	395.2		516.2									

* Excluding deaths out of hospital.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF EUROPEAN REGIMENTS, 1892.

V.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the WOMEN of the EUROPEAN REGIMENTS of the MADRAS ARMY during the year 1892, and the prevalence of the principal diseases in each Month of the year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Constantly sick.	Constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 per annum.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																			
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-Stroke.	Nervous Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Anæmia and Debility.	Child-birth and Abortion.	All other Causes.
January	736	24	32'6	1	17'15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	736	27	36'7	1	17'76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	731	37	50'6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	750	35	46'7	4	69'71	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
May	751	37	49'3	1	13'92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
June	753	33	43'8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July	765	44	57'5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August	775	37	47'7	1	13'40	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September	762	37	48'6	1	17'15	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October	764	27	35'3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	785	26	33'1	1	13'32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
December	771	12	15'6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																									
For the Year .	757	31	41'0	10	13'21	1'32	...	1'32	1'32	1'32	...	...	...	...	...	1'32	1'32	1'32	...	...	...	...	...	2'64	1'32
Composition of 100 Deaths.																									
						10'0	...	10'0	10'0	10'0	...	...	...	...	...	10'0	10'0	10'0	...	...	...	...	...	20'0	10'0

CAUSES OF ADMISSION.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of strength.	Composition of 100 admissions.	Died out of each 100 cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Influenza	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	9'2	'95	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1'3	'14	100'00
Small-pox	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4'0	'41	...
Enteric Fever	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	6	7'9	'81	16'67
Intermittent Fever	4	3	6	7	4	3	5	7	4	5	3	4	55	72'2	7'46	1'82
Remittent Fever	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	4'0	'41	33'33
Simple Continued Fever	2	5	4	1	6	3	4	2	...	2	1	...	30	39'6	4'07	...
Other Fevers	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1'3	'14	...
Heat-Stroke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nervous Diseases	...	2	6	1	1	...	2	1	3	1	...	1	18*	23'8	2'44	...
Circulatory Diseases	1	...	1	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	8	10'6	1'09	...
Tubercle of the lungs	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	17	9'2	'95	12'50
Pneumonia	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1'3	'14	100'00
Other Respiratory Diseases	7	1	7	1	2	2	1	3	4	2	3	1	34	44'9	4'61	2'70
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	1	10	13'2	1'36	...
Dysentery	2	2	3	...	2	2	4	5	2	2	1	2	27	35'7	3'66	...
Diarrhoea	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	5'3	'54	...
Hepatic { Abscess	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hepatic { Congestion and Inflammation	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	5	6'6	'68	...
Spleen Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anæmia and Debility	20	16	38	17	41	26	30	34	22	24	14	12	294	388'4	30'89	...
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	1	10	13'2	1'36	...
Eye Diseases	...	1	...	...	2	2	3	10	1	1	...	...	20	26'4	2'71	...
Abortion and Puerperal Affections	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	4	4	21	27'7	2'85	9'52
Other Diseases peculiar to women	1	4	10	6	9	8	3	6	7	4	5	3	66	87'2	8'06	...
Entozoa	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	5'3	'54	...
Diseases of the Integuments	...	2	3	3	2	1	2	2	3	1	...	...	19	25'1	2'58	...
All other Causes	9	5	4	6	5	4	9	12	16	8	5	...	83	109'6	11'26	...
	53	51	89	47	77	60	69	95	68	57	41	30	737			1'32
Admitted per 1,000 per annum.																
	90'8	90'8	1,273'2	819'1	1,072'2	1,041'3	1,179'0	1,281'8	1,166'3	975'2	546'2	491'1	973'6			

* Neuralgia 6=7'9.

† Phthisis pulmonalis 7=9'2

WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF EUROPEAN REGIMENTS, 1892.

VI.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the CHILDREN of the EUROPEAN REGIMENTS of the MADRAS ARMY during the year 1892, and the prevalence of the principal diseases in each Month of the year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Constantly sick.	Constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 per annum.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																					
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-Stroke.	Tubercle of meninges and brain.	Tubercle of lungs.	Tubercle of abdominal organs.	Convulsions.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Teething.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Anæmia, Debility and Immaturity.	All other Causes.
January	1,414	21	14'9	2	17'85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	1,390	30	21'6	1	9'40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	
March	1,358	34	25'0	7	53'90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	1,375	41	29'8	4	38'03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
May	1,394	40	35'2	5	37'51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
June	1,423	45	31'6	1	9'19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
July	1,455	55	37'8	9	86'85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	...
August	1,431	56	37'8	4	28'24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...
September	1,466	51	34'8	5	44'58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
October	1,422	29	20'4	3	27'58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
November	1,427	27	18'9	1	7'33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	1,424	16	11'2	1	8'86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	1	4	6	2	†2	‡2	§17	...	
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																											
For the Year	1,419	38	26'8	43	30'30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*70	...	...	*70	...	...	4'93	*70	2'82	4'23	1'41	1'41	1'41	1'98

Composition of 100 Deaths.

...	2'3	2'3	16'3	2'3	9'3	14'0	4'7	4'7	4'7	39'5
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------	-----	-----	------	-----	-----	-----	------

* Brain and mesenteric glands. † One with teething. ‡ One immaturity out of hospital. § One out of hospital and one tubercle of elbow-joint.

CAUSES OF ADMISSION.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of strength.	Composition of 100 admissions.	Died out of each 100 cases treated.*
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Influenza . . . .	...	7	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	15'5	2'36	...
Cholera . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles . . . .	...	...	...	6	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	7'8	1'18	...
Whooping Cough . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8'5	1'29	...
Diphtheria and Croup . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	'11	...
Enteric Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1'4	'21	...
Intermittent Fever	1	1	8	5	8	5	3	6	1	8	2	2	50	35'2	5'37	...
Remittent Fever . . . .	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	1	1	1	...	...	10	7'0	1'07	...
Simple Continued Fever	10	12	23	6	10	2	5	1	4	8	12	4	97	68'4	10'42	1'01
Other Fevers . . . .	...	...	...	7	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	20	14'1	2'13	...
Heat-Stroke . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Diseases . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	1	7	4'9	'75	28'57
Convulsions	1	...	3	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	11	7'8	1'18	63'64
Eye Diseases	2	3	...	...	5	19	21	42	8	4	...	...	104	73'3	11'17	...
Pneumonia . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	'11	100'00
Other Respiratory Diseases	25	16	26	9	13	3	9	10	13	9	16	10	159	112'1	17'08	2'45
Teething	1	2	5	4	7	6	7	12	5	3	1	2	55	38'8	5'91	10'53
Tonsillitis and Sorethroat . . . .	...	4	2	1	2	...	1	1	2	...	3	2	18	12'7	'93	...
Dysentery . . . .	...	1	2	5	2	4	3	8	4	1	3	...	33	23'3	3'54	6'06
Diarrhoea	1	2	...	...	2	1	1	2	4	1	...	...	14	9'9	1'50	14'29
Hepatic { Abscess	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congestion and Inflammation . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spleen Diseases . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anæmia, Debility and Immaturity	4	4	8	8	11	10	7	6	10	4	7	1	80	56'4	8'59	1'23
Entozoa	5	2	2	3	5	1	...	1	3	1	2	...	25	17'6	2'69	...
Diseases of the Integuments	2	2	3	2	9	6	8	2	6	6	8	4	58	40'9	6'23	...
Injuries	6	1	1	2	1	...	3	2	3	3	2	4	28	19'7	3'01	...
All other Causes	3	3	17	6	19	10	11	14	12	7	6	5	113	79'6	12'14	...
													931			
Admitted per 1,000 per annum.																
													553'4	564'2	862'4	646'4
													877'7	670'87	754'6	776'7
													704'4	524'0	461'7	407'7
													656'1			

* Excluding deaths out of hospital.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF EUROPEAN REGIMENTS, 1892.

VII.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the WOMEN of the EUROPEAN REGIMENTS of the BOMBAY ARMY during the year 1892, and the prevalence of the principal diseases in each Month of the year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Constantly sick.	Constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 per annum.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																				
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-Stroke.	Nervous Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Anæmia and Debility.	Child-birth and Abortion.	All other Causes.	
January	621	7	11'3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	608	10	16'4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	567	15	26'3	1	18'44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	571	12	21'0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	541	14	25'9	1	19'33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
June	546	17	31'1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July	557	17	30'5	1	23'47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
August	564	16	28'4	1	18'54	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September	570	22	38'6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October	608	24	39'5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	593	23	38'8	1	17'63	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	652	14	21'5	1	19'36	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																				
For the Year .	583	16	27'4	6	10'29	1'72	...	...	1'72	1'72	...	...	...	1'72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'43	...
						Composition of 100 Deaths.																				
						16'7	...	...	16'7	16'7	...	...	...	16'7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33'3	...

CAUSES OF ADMISSION.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of strength.	Composition of 100 admissions.	Died out of each 100 cases treated.	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.					
Influenza	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1'7	'20	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1'7	'20	100'00
Small-pox	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5'1	'60	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermittent Fever	3	8	5	12	15	10	11	14	15	15	25	12	145	248'7	29'18	'69	
Remittent Fever	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	8	13'7	1'61	11'11
Simple Continued Fever	...	...	1	4	1	2	4	4	2	4	7	1	30	51'5	6'04	...
Other Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1'7	'20	...
Heat-Stroke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nervous Diseases	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	9	15'4	1'81	11'11
Circulatory Diseases	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3'4	'40	...
Tubercle of the lungs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1'7	'20	...
Other Respiratory Diseases	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	11	18'9	2'21	...
Tonsillitis and Sorethroat	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	7	12'0	1'41	...
Dysentery	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	2	7	12'0	1'41	...
Diarrhoea	2	3	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	1	...	2	14	24'0	2'82	...	
Hepatic Abscess	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	...	2	...	...	1	...	2	1	2	2	...	...	10	17'2	2'01	...
Spleen Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1'7	'20	...
Anæmia and Debility	8	7	21	14	13	8	17	16	13	12	10	10	149	255'6	29'98	...	
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	6'9	'80	...
Eye Diseases	...	1	6	4	1	...	12	20'6	2'41	...
Abortion and Puerperal Affections	1	...	1	...	3	...	2	1	...	1	3	...	12	20'6	2'41	15'38	
Other Diseases peculiar to women	1	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	1	3	2	2	26	44'6	5'23	...	
Entozoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of the Integuments	...	1	...	...	4	2	2	1	...	1	...	1	12	20'6	2'41	...
All other Causes	1	5	3	...	5	4	1	1	3	...	5	3	31	53'2	6'24	...	
													497	1'19			
Admitted per 1,000 per annum.																	
508'1 688'0 793'0 801'2 908'5 766'1 1056'0 815'8 1123'7 967'5 1093'3 735'6 852'5																	

* Neuralgia 1=1'7.

† Phthisis pulmonalis 1=1'7.

‡ One acute=1'7.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF EUROPEAN REGIMENTS, 1892.

VIII.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the CHILDREN of the EUROPEAN REGIMENTS of the BOMBAY ARMY during the year 1892, and the prevalence of the principal diseases in each Month of the year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Constantly sick.	Constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 per annum.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																					
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-Stroke.	Tubercle of meninges and brain.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Tubercle of abdominal organs.	Convulsions.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Teething.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Anæmia, Debility and Immaturity.	All other Causes.
January	1,223	9	7'4	2	20'64	1	1		
February	1,180	12	10'2	1	11'08	1	2	...		
March	1,113	23	20'7	4	37'58	1		
April	1,119	25	22'3	10	116'81	2	1	1	2	1	3	...		
May	1,021	19	18'6	4	40'97	1	2	1	...		
June	1,047	20	19'1		
July	1,078	26	24'1	8	97'01	2	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	1		
August	1,104	25	22'6	7	66'30	1	2	...	1	1	2		
September	1,113	26	23'4	5	58'72	1	...	1	1	1	1	...		
October	1,198	35	29'2	6	63'47	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...		
November	1,147	31	27'0	1	9'12	1		
December	1,264	21	16'6	6	59'91	2	1	...	1	2		
						2 ^a	...	3 [†]	1	...	2	5 [‡]	2	...	4	10 [§]	2	2	2 [¶]	...	4	64	9 [*]
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																											
For the Year	1,134	23	20'3	54	47'62	1'76	...	2'65	'88	...	1'76	4'41	1'76	...	3'53	8'82	1'76	1'76	1'76	...	3'53	5'29	7'94
Composition of 100 Deaths.																											
						3'7	...	5'6	1'9	...	3'7	9'3	3'7	...	7'4	18'5	3'7	3'7	3'7	...	7'4	11'1	16'7
* One with convulsions. † All diphtheria. ‡ One out of hospital. § One out of hospital with convulsions. ¶ Immaturity at birth. * One Influenza.																											
CAUSES OF ADMISSION.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of strength.	Composition of 100 admissions.	Died out of each 100 cases treated.*											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.															
Influenza	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	'9	'15	100'00
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	4	9	26	2	3	...	...	...	...	3	13	18	78	68'8	11'73	2'47							
Whooping Cough	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1'8	'30	...		
Diphtheria and Croup	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	7	6'2	1'05	42'86						
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	1'8	'30	50'00	
Intermittent Fever	2	6	6	8	17	2	9	11	11	19	39	7	137	120'8	20'60	...											
Remittent Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	5	...	10	8'8	1'50	20'00					
Simple Continued Fever	2	1	1	6	10	5	15	5	2	4	11	1	63	55'6	9'47	6'15											
Other Fevers	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1'8	'30	...
Heat-Stroke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Diseases	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	7	6'2	1'05	85'71							
Convulsions	2	...	1	4	2	1	2	2	...	3	1	1	19	16'8	2'86	47'37											
Eye Diseases	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	14	32	11	1	...	64	56'4	9'62	...								
Pneumonia	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	8	7'1	1'20	25'00						
Other Respiratory Diseases	3	5	8	1	2	2	1	7	6	5	4	3	47	41'4	7'07	4'26											
Teething	...	2	3	3	...	4	6	2	2	...	...	...	22	19'4	3'31	4'55								
Tonsillitis and Sorethroat	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	1	8	7'1	1'20	12'50						
Dysentery	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	8	7'1	1'20	...							
Diarrhoea	3	5	4	2	1	1	6	7	2	3	1	1	36	31'7	5'41	10'81											
Hepatic { Abscess Congestion and Inflammation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spleen Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anæmia, Debility and Immaturity	4	3	15	11	3	9	8	5	3	6	6	6	79	69'7	11'88	7'50											
Entozoa	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	2'6	'45	...			
Diseases of the Integuments	...	...	1	...	5	4	5	1	...	1	3	...	20	17'6	3'01	...									
Injuries	1	1	3	...	1	...	2	3	1	1	...	...	13	11'5	1'95	...									
All other Causes	...	1	1	5	...	1	3	6	3	1	2	5	29	25'6	4'36	...											
													665				7'52										
Admitted per 1,000 per annum.																											
													268'3	443'1	704'7	572'4	471'1	399'5	739'7	682'0	763'4	676'5	811'4	479'3	586'4		

* Excluding deaths out of hospital.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF EUROPEAN REGIMENTS, 1892.

IX.

TABLE showing the DISTRIBUTION by STATIONS of the DEATHS of the WOMEN of EUROPEAN REGIMENTS.

STATIONS.	Average Annual Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																		Total Deaths of the year.	DIED PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.					
		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-Stroke.	Nervous Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Anæmia and Debility.		Child-birth and Abortion.	All other Causes.	Chole- ra.	All other Causes.	All Causes.	
Port Blair . . .	5																									
Rangoon . . .	64			1																	1	2	31'25	31'25		
Toungoo . . .	28																									
GROUP I . . .	97			1																	1	2	20'62	20'62		
Thayetmyo . . .	20				1																1		50'00	50'00		
Meiktila . . .	7																									
Myingyan . . .	2																									
Fort Dufferin (Man- dalay) . . .	37												1								1		27'03	27'03		
Shwebo . . .	10																									
Bhamo . . .	2																									
GROUP II . . .	78				1								1								2		25'64	25'64		
Fort William . . .	74																									
Dum-Dum . . .	51																									
Barrackpore . . .	26				1								1								2		76'92	76'92		
GROUP IV* . . .	151				1								1								2		13'25	13'25		
Dinapore . . .	30																									
Benares . . .	11																									
Fyzabad . . .	22																									
Lucknow . . .	102												1								1		9'80	9'80		
Sitapur . . .	24																									
Fatehgarh . . .	14																									
Cawnpore . . .	41																									
Allahabad . . .	42																									
Fort Allahabad . . .	20																									
GROUP V . . .	306												1								1		3'27	3'27		
Muttra . . .	17																				1	1	58'82	58'82		
Shahjahanpur . . .	17	1																			1	58'82	58'82	58'82		
Bareilly . . .	30																									
Moradabad . . .	3																									
Meerut . . .	80			1																	1		12'50	12'50		
Delhi . . .	6			1																	1		166'67	166'67		
Roorkee . . .	33																									
Umballa . . .	69																									
Jullundur . . .	26																									
Ferozepore . . .	59	2			2																2	6	33'90	67'80		
Meean Meer . . .	38																				1		20'32	26'32		
Fort Lahore . . .	4																									
Amritsar . . .	7																									
Sialkot . . .	56																									
Rawalpindi . . .	101	1			1				1	1											2	6		59'41	59'41	
GROUP VI . . .	546	3	1	2	2	1			1	1											3	3	17	5'49	25'64	31'14
Campbellpur . . .	18																									
Attock . . .	2																				1			500'00	500'00	
Nowshera . . .	14																									
Peshawar . . .	36	3											1								1	5	83'33	55'36	138'89	
Mooltan . . .	39																				2	2		51'28	51'28	
Hyderabad . . .	14																									
Kurrachee . . .	51	1																			2	3	18'52	37'04	55'56	
GROUP VII . . .	177	4												1	1						4	1	11	22'60	39'35	62'15
Nowgong . . .	25											1									1			40'00	40'00	
Jhansi . . .	31																				1	1		32'26	32'26	
Sipri . . .	2																									
Agra . . .	50	1																			1		20'00		20'00	
Nasirabad . . .	28				1																1			35'71	35'71	
Neemuch . . .	21																									
Indore . . .																										
Mhow . . .	90																									
Ahmedabad . . .	8																									
Deesa . . .	9																									
GROUP VIII . . .	264	1			1							1									1	4	3	779	11'36	15'15

* There were no European troops in Group III.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF EUROPEAN REGIMENTS, 1892.

X.

TABLE showing the DISTRIBUTION by STATIONS of the DEATHS of the CHILDREN of EUROPEAN REGIMENTS.

STATIONS.	Average Annual Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																				Total Deaths of the year.	DIED PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.							
		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-Stroke.	Tubercle of meninges and brain.	Tubercle of lungs.	Tubercle of abdominal organs.	Convulsions.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Teething.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.		Anæmia, Debility and Immaturity.	All other Causes.	A.	B.	C.			
Port Blair	5																													
Rangoon	161																								6'21	6'21				
Toungoo	42															1								1	23'81	23'81				
GROUP I	208															1								1	2	9'62	9'62			
Thayetmyo	36																													
Meiktila	14																							1	1	71'43	71'43			
Myingyan	3																							1		333'33	333'33			
Fort Dufferin (Mandalay)	56																							1	1	17'86	17'86			
Shwebo	21																													
Bhamo	6																													
GROUP II	136																								2	3	22'06	22'06		
Fort William	120															1								3	1	41'67	41'67			
Dum-Dam	108																							1	2	27'78	27'78			
Barrackpore	37																													
GROUP IV*	265															1								1	3	3	8	30'19	30'19	
Dinapore	37																								1	1	27'03	27'03		
Benares	19																										52'63			
Fyzabad	42																													
Lucknow	146															3								2	3	9	6	54'79	61'64	
Sitapur	48															2												83'33	83'33	
Fatehgarh	32																1											31'25	31'25	
Cawnpore	65															1												92'31	92'31	
Allahabad	78																											25'64	25'64	
Fort Allahabad	37																													
GROUP V	504	2														6		2	1		5	4	2	24	3'97	43'65	47'62			
Muttra	24																													
Shajahanpur	23															1								1	3	43'48	86'96	130'43		
Bareilly	43															1								2				139'53	149'53	
Moradabad	6																												166'67	166'67
Meerut	127																								1	1	6		47'24	47'24
Delhi	8																													
Roorkee	69																1											28'99	28'99	
Umballa	119																												42'02	42'02
Jullundur	46																												65'22	65'22
Ferozepore	100															2												100'00	100'00	
Meeran Meer	63																												126'98	126'98
Fort Lahore	10																												100'00	100'00
Amritsar	16																												125'00	125'00
Sialkot	97																												51'55	51'55
Rawalpindi	200															2													50'00	50'00
GROUP VI	951	1														9	1		1		9	7	12	62	1'05	64'14	65'19			
Campbellpur	39																												205'13	205'13
Attock	3																												666'67	666'67
Nowshera	27																												74'07	74'07
Peshawar	68																1	1											44'12	58'82
Mooltan	83																												108'43	108'43
Hyderabad	27																												148'15	148'15
Kurrachee	101																												19'80	19'80
GROUP VII	348	1	1	1												2	1	2	1		5	5	5	31	2'87	86'21	89'08			
Nowgong	41																												73'17	73'17
Jhansi	63																												95'24	95'24
Sipri	5																													
Agra	83																												36'14	36'14
Nasirabad	51																												156'86	156'86
Neemuch	33																													
Indore																														
Mhow	172																												58'14	58'14
Ahmedabad	14																												71'43	71'43
Deesa	13																												76'92	76'92
GROUP VIII	475															1	5		3	2		4	2	2	32		67'37	67'37		

* There were no European troops in Group III.

STATIONS.	Average Annual Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																				Total Deaths of the year.	DIED PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.				
		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-Stroke.	Tubercle of meninges and brain.	Tubercle of lungs.	Tubercle of abdominal organs.	Convulsions.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Teething.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.		Anæmia, Debility and Immaturity.	All other Causes.	A.	B.	C.
Ahmednagar	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	40'00	40'00
Poona	229	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	8'73	8'73
Kirkcree	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	6	...	47'62	47'62
Satara	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamptee	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	78'43	78'43
Sitabaldi	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgaum	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	11'49	11'49
Secunderabad, North	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	9	...	113'92	113'92
" Central	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	40'00	40'00
" South	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	5	...	40'00	40'00
Jubbulpore	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	48'78	48'78
Saugor	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	37'04	37'04
GROUP IX	902	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	2	...	5	...	2	4	...	1	5	11	35	...	38'80	38'80
Colaba (Bombay)	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	9	...	73'17	73'17
Butcher's Island	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	34'48	34'48
Calicut	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mallaperam	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GROUP X	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	2	1	10	...	...	60'98	60'98
Madras	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	7'35	7'35
St. Thomas' Mount	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pallavaram . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Bangalore, North	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	2	6	...	40'27	40'27
" South	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	28'99	28'99
Bellary	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	21'74	21'74
GROUP XI	563	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	2	...	1	5	14	...	24'87	24'87
Gnathong . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ranikhet	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	6	...	...	61'86	61'86
Chaubattia	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chakrata	45	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	5	22'22	...	88'89	111'11
Dagshai	100	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	40'00	40'00
Solon	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subathu	37	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	27'03	27'03
Jutogh	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagsu	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khyragully	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baragully	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuldunnah	47	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	42'55	42'55
Kalabagh	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Camp Gharial	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Thobba	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Lower Topa	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghora Dhaka	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cherat	61	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	65'57	65'57
Qaetta	144	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	...	...	62'50	62'50
Taragarh	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mount Abu	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purandhar	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ramandrug . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wellington	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	88'24	88'24
Maymyo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bernardmyo	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort White . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GROUP XIIa	703	1	...	1	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	3	2	2	2	7	3	34	1'42	46'94	48'36	
Darjeeling Depôt	74	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	27'03	27'03
Naini Tal	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Landour	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kasauli	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	7	...	70'00	70'00
Dalhousie	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	44'44	44'44
Murree	85	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	35'29	35'29	70'39
Pachmarhi	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	52'63	52'63
Wellington	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	42'55	42'55
Khandalla	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF EUROPEAN REGIMENTS, 1892.

XI.

TABLE showing the DISTRIBUTION by STATIONS* of the CHOLERA of the WOMEN of EUROPEAN REGIMENTS.

STATIONS AND GROUPS.	Average Annual Strength.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS FROM CHOLERA IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions of the year.	Total Deaths of the year.	Death-rate per 1,000 of strength.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
VI. Shahjahanpur	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	58.82
Ferozepore	59	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	33.90
VII. Peshawar	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	4	3	83.33
Kurrachee	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	18.52
VIII. Agra	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	20.00
XI. Bellary	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	23.81
XIII. Murree Depôt . . .	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	58.82
ARMY OF BENGAL	1,762	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	5	...	1	...	10	7	3.97
ARMY OF MADRAS	757	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1.32
ARMY OF BOMBAY	583	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1.72
ARMY OF INDIA	3,101	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	5	...	1	...	12	9	2.90

* Stations where cholera did not occur are not shown in this table.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF EUROPEAN REGIMENTS, 1892.

XII.

TABLE showing the DISTRIBUTION by STATIONS* of the CHOLERA of the CHILDREN of EUROPEAN REGIMENTS.

STATIONS AND GROUPS.	Average Annual Strength.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS FROM CHOLERA IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions of the year.	Total Deaths of the year.	Death-rate per 1,000 of strength.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
V. Benares	19	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	52.63
Lucknow	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	6.85
VI. Shahjahanpur . . .	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	43.48
VII. Peshawar	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	14.71
XIIa. Chakrata	45	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	22.22
XIIb. Murree Depôt . . .	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	35.29
ARMY OF BENGAL	3,210	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	1	...	1	...	8	8	2.49
ARMY OF MADRAS	1,419	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ARMY OF BOMBAY	1,134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ARMY OF INDIA	5,762	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	1	...	1	...	8	8	1.39

* Stations where cholera did not occur are not shown in this table.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF EUROPEAN REGIMENTS, 1892.

XIII.

DETAIL of the CAUSES of the ADMISSIONS and DEATHS of the WOMEN of EUROPEAN REGIMENTS.

CAUSES OF ADMISSION AND DEATH.	BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		INDIA.	
	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.
Small-pox	3	1	3	...	3	...	9	1
Chicken-pox . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Measles	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...
Influenza	9	...	7	...	1	...	17	...
Whooping cough . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Simple continued fever	67	...	30	...	30	...	127	...
Enteric fever	13	5	6	1	...	...	19	6
Cholera	10	7	1	1	1	1	12	9
Dysentery	16	2	27	...	7	...	50	2
Ague	338	2	49	1	142	1	529	4
Remittent fever	17	1	3	1	8	...	28	3
Malarial cachexia	8	1	6	...	3	...	17	1
Erysipelas	2	...	3	...	...	...	5	...
Puerperal pyæmia	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
" septicæmia	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	1
Secondary syphilis	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...
Tænia solium	3	...	3	...	...	...	6	...
Ascaris lumbricoides . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Alcoholism	2	...	2	1	...	...	4	1
Delirium tremens	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Debility	452	...	260	...	147	...	859	...
Rheumatic fever . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Rheumatism	21	1	10	...	3	...	34	1
Fibroma of uterus . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Dermoid cyst	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Tubercle of lungs	1	1	7	1	...	...	8	2
Anæmia	33	1	34	...	2	...	69	1
Chlorosis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Apoplexy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Paralysis	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
Hemiplegia . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Neuralgia	16	...	6	...	1	...	23	...
Vertigo	4	...	2	...	...	...	6	...
Megrim	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Epilepsy	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hysteria	12	...	8	...	6	...	26	...
Mania . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Dementia	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Conjunctivitis	1	...	8	...	3	...	12	...
" catarrhal	22	...	5	...	...	...	27	...
" purulent	10	...	4	...	7	...	21	...
Ulcer of cornea . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Iritis . . . . .	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Glaucoma . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Inflammation of the external meatus	2	...	2	...	...	...	4	...
Abscess . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Inflammation of the middle ear	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Ozæna . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Valvular disease of the heart	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...
Syncope	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	2
Palpitation	4	...	2	...	...	...	6	...
Phlebitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Phlegmasia dolens	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Varix	2	...	6	...	1	...	9	...
Laryngitis	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Bronchitis	55	1	14	...	6	...	75	1
" catarrhal . . . . .	...	...	17	...	3	...	20	...
Spasmodic asthma	1	...	2	...	1	...	3	...
Hæmoptysis	6	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Pneumonia	1	2	1	1	1	...	8	3
Chronic pneumonic phthisis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Pleurisy	2	1	...	1	...	...	2	2
Stomatitis . . . . .	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Caries of teeth . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...
Inflammation of the dental periosteum	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Abscess	3	...	1	...	1	...	5	...
Sore-throat	16	...	7	...	4	...	27	...
Quinsy	6	...	2	...	2	...	10	...
Follicular tonsillitis	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Ulceration of the fauces	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Sloughing sore-throat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Hæmorrhage from the stomach	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Inflammation of	2	...	11	...	3	...	16	...
Dyspepsia	59	...	9	...	11	...	79	...
Inflammation of intestine, catarrhal . . . . .	...	...	18	...	...	...	18	...
Enteritis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Typhlitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Abscess in the sub-peritoneal tissue	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Tympanites . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Obstruction of intestines	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Hernia . . . . .	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...
Diarrhœa	52	1	4	...	14	...	70	1
Constipation	7	...	3	...	...	...	10	...
Colic	21	...	2	...	4	...	27	...
Piles	3	...	...	...	2	...	5	...
Fistula in ano . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Congestion of the liver	6	...	...	...	3	...	9	...
Hepatitis	15	...	5	...	7	...	27	...
Cirrhosis of the liver	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Abscess	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
" " associated with dysentery	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Gallstones . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...

CAUSES OF ADMISSION AND DEATH.	BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		INDIA.	
	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.
Peritonitis	1	1	1	...	1	...	3	1
" puerperal	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Induration and enlargement of spleen from ague	6	...	...	...	1	...	7	...
Congestion of spleen . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Splenitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Inflammation of lymph vessels . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
" glands	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Acute nephritis	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
Granular kidney	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Inflammation of the bladder	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...
Inflammation of the ovary	6	...	5	...	...	...	3	...
Inflammation of the uterine ligaments not defined	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
Pelvic cellulitis (653b) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Abscess of the uterine ligaments	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hypertrophy of the uterus, not defined . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Subinvolution . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Hæmorrhage from the uterus (659)	4	1	4	...	...	...	8	1
Inflammation of the uterus	9	...	5	...	1	...	15	...
Ulcer . . . . .	...	...	7	...	5	...	12	...
Displacements and distortions of the uterus, not defined	3	...	...	...	5	...	8	...
Anteversion of the uterus	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Retroversion	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Prolapsus	5	...	4	...	...	...	9	...
Inflammation of the vagina	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
Abscess	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Recto-vaginal fistula . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Abscess of vulva . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Ulcer . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Amenorrhœa . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...
Dysmenorrhœa	4	...	3	...	...	...	7	...
Menorrhagia	12	...	8	...	2	...	22	...
Metrorrhagia	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Leucorrhœa	14	...	11	...	...	...	25	...
Discharge of watery fluid from the uterus . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Hysteralgia	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Spurious pains and cramps	1	...	9	...	2	...	12	...
Hæmorrhage during pregnancy (706)	3	...	2	...	4	...	9	...
Abortion	38	1	13	...	5	...	56	1
Premature labour	10	...	4	1	2	...	16	2
Still-birth	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	...
Hæmorrhage not defined (716) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
" from accidental detachment of the placenta	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Rupture of the perineum . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Retention of the placenta	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Post-partum hæmorrhage	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Retention of placental fragments	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Metritis . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Pelvic cellulitis (728) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
" abscess (729) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Sudden death after delivery	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Inflammation of the female breast	4	...	...	...	1	...	5	...
Abscess	11	...	1	...	2	...	14	...
Ulcerated nipple	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Dropsy of joints . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Contraction of tendons and fasciæ	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Thecal abscess . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Inflammation of the connective tissue	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Abscess	6	...	5	...	4	...	15	...
Roseola . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Eczema	2	...	2	...	...	...	4	...
Lichen	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Psoriasis	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Zona . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Pemphigus	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Acne	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Ulcer	1	...	5	...	1	...	7	...
Boil	4	...	3	...	6	...	13	...
Whitlow including onychia	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
Pruritus	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Ringworm	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Itch	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Poison—carbolic acid	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Heat-apoplexy . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Burns and scalds . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Contusions	3	...	4	...	1	...	8	...
Wounds	4	1	2	...	...	...	6	1
Scalp wound . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Sprains and strains	2	...	4	...	1	...	7	...
Fractures	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Division of tendons	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
TOTAL	1,570	43	737	10	497	6	2,804	59

XIV.

DETAIL of the CAUSES of the ADMISSIONS and DEATHS of the CHILDREN of EUROPEAN REGIMENTS.

Children of the Army of Bengal—Strength				Admission-rate per 1,000				Death-rate per 1,000			
Children of the Army of Bengal—Strength	3,210	Admission-rate per 1,000	516.2	Death-rate per 1,000	57.01						
Madras	1,419	636.1			30.30						
Bombay	1,134	586.4			47.62						
India	5,762	564.6			48.59						

CAUSES OF ADMISSION AND DEATH.	BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		INDIA.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Small-pox	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
Cow-pox	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Chicken-pox	9	...	19	...	2	...	30	...
Measles	96	2	11	...	78	2	185	4
Epidemic rose rash	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
Influenza	7	...	22	...	1	1	30	1
Whooping cough	40	3	12	...	2	...	54	3
Mumps	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...
Diphtheria	2	2	...	...	3	3	5	5
Simple continued fever	126	3	97	1	63	5	286	9
Enteric fever	15	5	2	...	2	1	19	6
Cholera	8	8	...	...	...	...	8	8
Dysentery	24	2	33	2	8	...	65	4
Ague	301	2	47	...	132	...	480	2
Remittent fever	38	11	10	...	10	2	58	13
Malarial cachexia	7	2	3	...	5	...	15	2
Erysipelas	2	2	1	...	...	...	3	2
Pyæmia	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
Syphilis, primary	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
secondary	5	3	1	1	...	...	6	4
Hydrophobia	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Tænia solium	4	...	3	...	2	...	9	...
Ascaris lumbricoides	2	...	18	...	1	...	21	...
Oxyuris vermicularis	5	...	4	...	...	...	9	...
Thrush	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Immaturity at birth	10	9	...	1	1	2	11	12
Malformation, not defined	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Pulmonic aperture obstructed	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Meningocele	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Debility	147	21	73	1	78	4	298	26
Rheumatic fever	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Rheumatism	3	...	1	...	1	...	5	...
Non-malignant new growths, not defined	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
Tubercle not defined	...	...	...	...	7	6	7	6
" of meninges	3	1	1	...	...	...	4	1
" of the lungs	2	...	1	1	...	...	3	1
" of mesenteric glands	5	2	3	...	...	...	8	2
" of elbow-joint	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
" of hip-joint	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Scrofula	6	1	1	...	1	...	8	1
Rickets	1	1	2	1	...	...	3	2
Anæmia	14	...	7	...	...	...	21	...
Chronic hydrocephalus	3	...	1	1	2	2	6	3
Inflammation of the membranes of the brain and spinal cord	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
" of the brain and its membranes	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
" cerebral membranes	5	1	1	1	2	2	8	4
Eclampsia	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
Infantile convulsions	45	28	11	7	19	10	75	45
Laryngismus stridulus	...	...	3	1	...	...	3	1
Chorea	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Hysteria	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Conjunctivitis	9	...	37	...	32	...	78	...
" catarrhal	70	...	33	...	...	...	103	...
" purulent	22	...	34	...	32	...	88	...
Ulcer of the cornea	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Blepharitis	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Inflammation of the external meatus	6	...	1	...	2	...	9	...
Suppuration of the membrana tympani	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Valvular disease of the heart	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
Syncope	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Croup	19	11	1	...	4	...	24	11
Edema glottidis	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Laryngitis	4	2	3	...	...	...	7	2
Abscess of the larynx	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis	154	3	50	3	22	2	226	8
" catarrhal	...	...	102	...	25	...	127	...
Spasmodic asthma	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Passive congestion of the lungs	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
Pneumonia not defined	...	...	1	1	8	2	9	3
" lobular	10	3	...	...	...	...	10	3
" lobar	4	1	...	...	...	...	4	1
Abscess of the lung	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Acute pneumonic phthisis	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Chronic " "	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Stomatitis	4	...	3	...	...	...	7	...
Ulcerative stomatitis	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Vesicular	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Teething	74	5	55	6	22	2	151	13
" with diarrhoea	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Abscess of the dental periosteum	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Hypertrophy of tonsils	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Relaxed throat	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Sore-throat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quinsy	12	...	5	...	5	...	22	...
Follicular tonsillitis	2	...	9	...	1	1	12	1
Ulceration of the fauces	7	1	3	...	1	...	11	1
Inflammation of the stomach	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Ulceration " "	1	...	5	...	...	...	6	...
Dyspepsia	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Inflammation of the intestines, catarrhal	10	...	2	...	2	...	14	...
Enteritis	...	...	63	6	...	...	63	6
Hernia	3	1	4	2	1	1	8	4
Diarrhoea	146	25	14	2	36	4	196	31

CAUSES OF ADMISSION AND DEATH.	BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		INDIA.	
	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.
Constipation	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...
Colic	3	...	1	...	1	...	5	...
Prolapsus of the anus	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Congestion of the liver	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Jaundice	5	...	...	...	3	...	8	...
Peritonitis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Hæmorrhage, umbilical cord . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Induration and enlargement of spleen from ague	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Congestion of spleen	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Splenitis	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Hypertrophy of lymph glands . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Inflammation " vessels	2	2	...	...	1	...	3	2
" " glands	8	...	2	...	1	...	11	...
Acute nephritis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Chronic "	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Suppression of urine . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Incontinence "	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
Phimosis	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Hydrocele of the tunica vaginalis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Orchitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Epididymitis . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Leucorrhœa	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Synovitis, not defined	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	...
" acute . . . . .	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...
Angular curvature of spine	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Cyst, not defined (792) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Inflammation of the connective tissue	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Abscess " "	16	...	12	...	7	...	35	...
Erythema	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Urticaria	1	...	4	...	1	...	6	...
Eczema	9	...	15	...	1	...	25	...
Impetigo	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Pityriasis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Herpes . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Pemphigus	3	...	1	...	...	...	4	...
Chilblain	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Ulcer	2	...	6	...	...	...	8	...
Cicatrices	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Boil	19	...	16	...	10	...	45	...
Ringworm	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Favus . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Itch	1	...	3	...	...	...	4	...
Exhaustion . . . . .	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
Burns and scalds	4	2	2	...	3	...	9	2
Sunstroke	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Heat-apoplexy	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
Asphyxia from submersion . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
" " overlying	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
Abrasions . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...
Contusions	3	...	8	...	1	...	12	...
Wounds	6	...	6	...	1	...	13	...
Scalp-wound . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Sprains and strains	2	...	2	...	1	...	5	...
Dislocations	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Separation of epiphyses . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...
Fractures	11	...	4	...	5	...	20	...
Foreign body in the skin	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Concussion of the brain	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...
" " cord	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
No appreciable disease . . . . .	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
TOTAL	1,657	183	931	43	665	54	3,253	280

**WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF THE EURO-
PEAN ARMY FOR THE TEN-YEAR
PERIOD 1882-91.**

WOMEN.

Decennial Table 1, 3, 5, 7.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the RATIOS of SICKNESS and MORTALITY in the WOMEN of the EUROPEAN ARMIES of BENGAL, MADRAS and BOMBAY for the DECENNIAL 1882-91.

RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.				
	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	India.
I. STRENGTH	18,317	8,483	6,115	32,913
II. CONSTANTLY SICK-RATE	29'4	31'8	28'3	29'8
III. ADMISSION-RATE—				
Cholera	2'6	'7	2'0	2'0
Small-pox	3'4	1'8	2'9	2'9
Enteric Fever	6'7	3'4	5'2	5'6
Ague (6 years)	120'0	81'3	100'9	108'1
Remittent Fever (5 years)	6'6	2'9	8'7	6'0
Simple Continued Fever (5 years)	29'7	38'5	28'4	31'8
Other Fevers (5 years)	3'3	4'4	1'7	3'3
Phthisis pulmonalis	6'6	11'7	5'7	7'7
Respiratory Diseases (6 years)	20'9	50'4	18'6	28'1
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat (6 years)	11'1	26'5	6'7	14'3
Dysentery	14'7	21'7	14'4	16'5
Diarrhoea	34'3	28'8	28'6	31'8
Hepatitis	12'4	13'7	12'4	12'8
Spleen Diseases	2'1	'4	'3	1'3
Anæmia and Debility	217'2	293'3	281'8	248'8
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	10'2	16'5	7'8	11'4
Eye Diseases	22'3	28'6	20'0	23'5
Abortion and Puerperal affections	34'0	29'9	29'6	32'1
ALL CAUSES	790'1	892'1	766'8	812'1
IV. DEATH-RATE—				
Cholera	1'97	'59	1'47	1'52
Smallpox	'38	...	'33	'27
Enteric Fever	1'58	1'18	1'64	1'49
Ague (6 years)	'19	...	...	'10
Remittent Fever (5 years)	'68	1'21	1'67	1'01
Simple Continued Fever (5 years)	'23	'97	'07	'50
Phthisis pulmonalis	1'75	1'77	1'96	1'79
Respiratory Diseases (6 years)	'56	'80	'83	'67
Dysentery	'87	'47	'98	'79
Diarrhoea	'82	'35	'49	'64
Hepatitis	'98	'35	'65	'76
Anæmia and Debility	'87	'35	'65	'70
Abortion and Puerperal affections	3'49	2'12	2'45	2'95
ALL CAUSES	18'94	14'26	18'15	17'59

INDIA.										
V. ADMISSION-RATE—	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Ague and Febricula	171'8	154'1	148'0	150'0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermittent Fever . . . . .	...	...	...	...	103'2	99'0	107'2	105'5	126'5	107'7
Anæmia and Debility	293'6	203'6	234'1	159'7	220'3	290'9	270'8	277'0	272'2	271'6
ALL CAUSES	919'5	846'5	863'5	750'8	779'4	831'0	815'1	766'0	789'5	748'8
VI. DEATH-RATE—										
Cholera	1'41	'91	'89	'88	'29	1'85	4'34	1'58	'64	2'55
Enteric Fever	'57	'91	1'48	1'47	2'36	1'23	1'55	1'90	1'60	1'91
Child birth and abortion	2'83	3'05	2'97	2'63	3'25	2'16	2'48	3'79	2'56	3'19
ALL CAUSES	19'78	21'28	17'50	12'87	15'92	18'20	21'07	20'21	15'02	14'03

CHILDREN.

Decennial Table 2, 4, 6, 8.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the RATIOS of SICKNESS and MORTALITY in the CHILDREN of the EUROPEAN ARMIES of BENGAL, MADRAS and BOMBAY for the DECENNIAL 1882-91.

		RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.			
		Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	India.
I. STRENGTH.		34,374	16,316	11,513	62,200
II. CONSTANTLY SICK-RATE.		20.7	25.4	22.4	22.2
III. ADMISSION-RATE—					
Cholera		1.6	.9	1.6	1.4
Small-pox		2.2	2.8	.8	2.1
Measles		32.2	41.2	42.4	36.5
Whooping Cough		11.4	9.1	8.0	10.2
Enteric Fever		3.3	1.8	1.2	2.5
Ague (6 years)		65.4	57.3	62.6	62.8
Remittent Fever (5 years)		6.8	5.8	10.1	7.2
Simple Continued Fever (5 years)		31.7	79.9	32.2	44.4
Other Fevers (6 years)		5.1	7.1	6.7	5.9
Convulsions		12.9	10.1	11.9	12.0
Eye Diseases		55.7	81.2	52.9	61.8
Respiratory Diseases (6 years)		48.6	149.1	39.2	73.4
Teething		30.2	45.7	31.5	34.5
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat (6 years)		6.3	13.6	6.3	8.2
Dysentery		12.7	27.2	11.1	16.2
Diarrhoea		62.7	81.6	58.8	66.9
Hepatitis		.7	.5	.9	.7
Spleen Diseases		1.5	.1	1.1	1.1
Anæmia and Debility		48.7	74.5	98.0	64.6
Injuries		13.1	17.4	9.5	13.6
ALL CAUSES		543.2	785.9	556.7	609.4
IV. DEATH-RATE—					
Cholera		1.11	.80	1.04	1.01
Small-pox		.23	.12	...	.16
Measles		1.43	.43	2.08	1.29
Whooping Cough		.64	.43	.35	.53
Enteric Fever		.61	.31	.35	.48
Ague (6 years)		.54	.73	.73	.73
Remittent Fever (5 years)		1.67	1.38	1.59	1.58
Simple Continued Fever (5 years)		.96	1.26	2.48	1.32
Other Fevers (6 years)		...	...	.15	.03
Convulsions		9.75	6.50	7.90	8.55
Respiratory Diseases (6 years)		4.73	3.38	3.51	4.15
Teething		3.52	6.01	6.17	4.66
Dysentery		1.45	1.59	.78	1.37
Diarrhoea		9.22	6.31	10.60	8.71
Anæmia and Debility		6.78	6.56	6.86	6.74
ALL CAUSES		52.28	44.19	54.81	50.63

INDIA.

	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
V. ADMISSION-RATE—										
Ague and Febricula	106.2	88.6	108.6	91.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermittent Fever	...	...	...	...	57.4	60.3	60.5	58.1	68.7	72.5
Measles	37.2	14.0	50.4	42.1	44.7	58.0	29.2	5.8	70.0	21.4
Whooping Cough	3.5	5.7	19.5	12.4	13.4	6.9	10.9	8.9	7.9	11.7
VI. DEATH-RATE—										
Cholera	1.45	.17	.46	1.21	...	1.11	2.27	1.82	.51	1.19
Enteric Fever	...	...	.16	.60	.46	.63	.49	1.32	.51	.68
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	Not available.	...	...	...	1.30	.99	1.18	1.19
Tubercle	...	...	Not available.	...	...	...	1.95	3.15	2.03	2.38
Convulsions	8.38	8.31	9.61	10.25	8.09	7.58	9.40	7.78	8.80	7.14
Respiratory Diseases	4.67	3.66	3.89	3.92	4.27	5.37	5.19	3.98	2.71	3.23
Teething	4.51	4.49	4.34	1.66	4.43	5.33	5.19	5.63	4.91	6.29
Diarrhoea	10.79	8.48	11.47	10.40	8.09	9.47	6.81	7.61	7.27	6.29
Anæmia, Debility and Immaturity	5.48	6.15	5.11	6.33	7.33	8.84	8.11	5.46	6.43	7.99

Recensional Table No. 1

I. General Information									
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2.—NATIVE ARMY OF INDIA, 1892.

Table M.

GENERAL STATEMENT FOR THE NATIVE ARMY OF INDIA, SHOWING THE MORTALITY IN
RELATION TO THE STRENGTH PRESENT AND ABSENT.

ARMY OF BENGAL.

Total Strength borne on the Regimental Rolls, including men on active service	76,251
Deaths of the Year, including men absent on Furlough and Sick Leave	1,502
Death-rate per 1,000 for the Total Regimental Strength	19.70

(For Details, see Regimental Table XXX.)

Average Strength present with their Regiments, excluding men on the march to and at Panjgur	65,594
Died while on duty with their Regiments	1,084
Death-rate per 1,000 for the men present with their Regiments	16.53

(Table II.)

CORPS OF CENTRAL INDIA AND RAJPUTANA.

Total Strength borne on the Regimental Rolls	5,906
Deaths of the Year, including men absent on Furlough and Sick Leave	62
Death-rate per 1,000 for the Total Regimental Strength	10.50

(For details, see Regimental Table XXX.)

Average Strength present with their Regiments	5,128
Died while on duty with their Regiments	49
Death-rate per 1,000 for the men present with their Regiments	9.56

(Table III.)

Table M.

GENERAL STATEMENT FOR THE NATIVE ARMY OF INDIA, SHOWING THE MORTALITY IN
RELATION TO THE STRENGTH PRESENT AND ABSENT.

ARMY OF MADRAS.

Total Strength borne on the Regimental Rolls	29,076
Deaths of the Year, including men absent on Furlough and Sick Leave	756
Death-rate per 1,000 for the Total Regimental Strength	26.00
(For Details, see Regimental Table XXX.)	

Average Strength present with their Regiments	25,963
Died while on duty with their Regiments	481
Death-rate per 1,000 for the men present with their Regiments	18.53
(Table IV.)	

ARMY OF BOMBAY.

Total Strength borne on the Regimental Rolls	26,442
Deaths of the Year, including men absent on Furlough and Sick Leave	330
Death-rate per 1,000 for the Total Regimental Strength	12.48
(For Details, see Regimental Table XXX.)	

Average Strength present with their Regiments, excluding men on the march to and at Panjgur	23,355
Died while on duty with their Regiments, excluding the deaths among men on the march to and at Panjgur	236
Death-rate per 1,000 for the men present with their Regiments	10.10
(Table V.)	

HYDERABAD. CONTINGENT.

Total Strength borne on the Regimental Rolls	7,665
Deaths of the Year, including men absent on Furlough and Sick Leave	64
Death-rate per 1,000 for the Total Regimental Strength	8.35
(For Details, see Regimental Table XXX.)	

Average Strength present with their Regiments	7,058
Died while on duty with their Regiments	50
Death-rate per 1,000 for the men present with their Regiments	7.08
(Table VI.)	

Table II

STATEMENT FOR THE NATIVE ARMY OF INDIA, SHOWING THE STRENGTH IN RELATION TO THE STRENGTH TERNARY AND ARMY

ARMY OF MADRAS

Total strength of the Army in the Madras District
 of the Year including the 1st and 2nd Divisions
 of the 1st and 2nd Divisions
 (For details see Appendix Table XXV)

Strength of the Army in the Madras District
 of the Year including the 1st and 2nd Divisions
 of the 1st and 2nd Divisions
 (For details see Appendix Table XXV)

ARMY OF BOMBAY

Total strength of the Army in the Bombay District
 of the Year including the 1st and 2nd Divisions
 of the 1st and 2nd Divisions
 (For details see Appendix Table XXV)

Strength of the Army in the Bombay District
 of the Year including the 1st and 2nd Divisions
 of the 1st and 2nd Divisions
 (For details see Appendix Table XXV)

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT

Total strength of the Army in the Hyderabad District
 of the Year including the 1st and 2nd Divisions
 of the 1st and 2nd Divisions
 (For details see Appendix Table XXV)

Strength of the Army in the Hyderabad District
 of the Year including the 1st and 2nd Divisions
 of the 1st and 2nd Divisions
 (For details see Appendix Table XXV)

NATIVE TROOPS, 1802.

I.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS of the ARMY of INDIA during the year 1892, and the prevalence of the principal diseases in each Month of the year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Constantly sick.	Constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 per annum.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																							
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Euteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Nervous Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscesses.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Spleen Diseases.	Urinary Diseases.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Injuries.	Suicide.	All other Causes.
January	138,495	5,417	39'1	232	21'14	1	12	23	3	4	6	109	30	6	1	1	1	1	...	9	6	1	18	
February	138,383	4,621	33'4	152	14'36	...	1	1	9	10	...	1	...	9	2	7	55	17	4	1	...	2	1	...	9	9	...	1	
March	131,238	3,993	30'4	151	12'03	2	10	11	2	...	1	1	4	8	44	16	6	3	1	...	1	...	3	17	2	2	
April	126,876	3,705	30'7	145	15'68	37	...	...	4	8	...	...	1	5	6	6	25	7	9	11	2	...	...	3	4	1	13
May	117,774	3,766	32'0	206	18'29	80	2	3	9	17	...	1	7	8	1	9	10	14	5	1	3	1	1	2	9	...	13		
June	117,611	3,731	31'7	129	14'34	28	...	3	13	18	...	1	1	2	3	11	6	7	15	...	1	...	1	3	4	2	10		
July	117,026	3,880	33'2	91	10'16	20	2	2	6	14	1	...	4	5	8	2	10	2	...	1	6	7	...	3	
August	118,628	4,342	36'6	152	13'40	41	...	...	14	16	...	...	3	3	2	6	...	11	3	...	...	1	1	1	6	1	15
September	122,425	5,269	43'0	120	12'81	33	2	6	11	...	...	2	1	2	5	10	1	12	6	...	...	1	...	1	10	7	9
October	131,771	6,249	47'4	155	15'38	17	2	10	16	2	...	...	4	5	5	21	8	11	6	...	...	1	...	10	18	...	19
November	137,194	6,174	45'0	197	15'02	11	...	19	24	1	...	...	4	4	4	55	6	21	4	4	3	2	...	7	12	...	16
December	136,837	4,954	36'2	176	10'23	3	...	2	13	13	4	6	2	61	14	12	2	3	1	1	2	2	7	10	1	17	
						*		**	†				†	††	‡	§	||	†	†	†	15	7	6	4	80	109	9	171	
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																													
For the Year	127,355	4,673	36'7	1,906	14'97	2'14	'01	'13	'98	1'42	'05	'02	'14	'34	'30	'52	3'26	1'01	'96	'46	'09	'12	'05	'03	'63	'86	'07	1'34	
Composition of 100 Deaths.																													
						14'3	'2	'8	6'6	9'5	'3	'1	'9	2'3	2'0	3'5	21'8	6'7	6'4	3'1	'6	'8	'4	'3	'2	4'2	5'7	'5	9'6
* Nine out of hospital. ** Four out of hospital. † Two out of hospital. †† One out of hospital. ‡ Twelve out of hospital. ‡‡ Five out of hospital. § Three out of hospital. || Fifty-nine out of hospital. ¶ Nineteen out of hospital and four Rheumatic fever. * 2,714 = 18'67. See Table XXX.																													
§§ Including absent deaths																													

CAUSES OF ADMISSION.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of strength.	Composition of 100 admissions.	Died out of each 100 cases treated.*		
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.						
Influenza	681	371	511	149	40	5	5	7	...	1	7	18	1,795	14'1	1'29	1'04		
Cholera	...	...	12	47	113	44	37	73	40	37	17	4	424	3'3	'30	62'03
Small-pox	...	4	13	21	12	6	2	...	...	3	2	8	71	'6	'05	4'11
Euteric Fever	1	1	1	5	3	7	6	8	7	6	5	4	54	'4	'04	28'07		
Intermittent Fever	4,397	3,044	3,156	2,791	4,211	2,747	3,723	7,175	9,428	11,971	10,479	3,827	66,989	526'0	48'16	'18		
Remittent Fever	115	81	98	110	159	122	137	187	204	156	198	109	1,676	13'2	1'20	10'21		
Simple Continued Fever	51	49	92	130	285	133	170	155	95	118	82	40	1,401	11'0	1'01	'42		
Other Fevers	29	50	154	167	138	45	28	12	4	15	29	10	681	5'3	'49	'29		
Heat-stroke	...	...	2	...	13	2	5	11	4	2	1	...	40	'3	'03	40'00
Nervous Diseases	97	75	74	54	76	55	62	99	65	66	102	74	899†	7'1	'65	4'41		
Circulatory Diseases	14	14	10	10	10	15	12	12	9	19	20	21	166	1'3	'12	14'77		
Tubercle of the lungs	25	18	21	17	20	14	24	20	10	25	13	5	212‡	1'7	'15	27'62		
Pneumonia	420	196	246	90	51	42	50	44	43	66	221	268	1,737	13'6	1'25	21'38		
Other Respiratory Diseases	1,195	611	513	239	203	182	155	224	194	315	578	615	5,024	39'4	3'61	2'33		
Tonsillitis and Sore throat	40	61	68	37	32	33	36	37	24	38	54	45	511	4'0	'37	'19		
Dysentery	366	289	355	570	708	439	533	707	809	1,158	1,067	720	7,781	61'1	5'59	1'50		
Diarrhoea	114	111	142	197	366	253	223	329	239	265	353	232	2,824	22'2	2'03	2'02		
Hepatic { Abscess	1	...	2	2	1	1	2	...	...	4	2	2	18	'1	'01	52'38
Congestion and Inflammation.	24	19	25	14	17	19	15	23	10	17	21	16	220	1'7	'16	6'64		
Spleen Diseases	113	80	79	57	104	101	71	102	113	190	276	140	1,426	11'2	1'03	'47		
Urinary Diseases	7	9	9	7	11	6	5	13	7	22	11	4	111	'9	'08	5'13		
Scurvy	23	11	12	19	36	29	22	31	24	31	52	35	325	2'6	'23	1'18		
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism	272	238	240	184	278	233	241	275	208	237	361	293	3,060§	24'0	2'20	...		
Venereal Diseases	436	417	505	356	497	341	328	485	354	391	535	397	5,042	39'6	3'62	...		
Eye Diseases	190	188	240	180	275	251	255	304	414	367	293	171	3,158	24'8	2'27	...		
Guinea Worm	6	10	34	50	68	54	67	101	51	28	26	9	504	4'0	'36	...		
Other Entozoa	5	...	3	...	3	6	3	5	2	6	3	...	36	'3	'03	...		
Diseases of the Integuments	1,176	977	1,093	787	1,167	1,073	1,164	1,568	1,140	1,357	1,643	1,117	14,262	112'0	10'25	...		
Injuries	931	829	1,074	759	961	788	686	982	696	842	1,105	948	10,601	83'2	7'62	...		
All other Causes	657	558	674	567	775	579	642	820	641	694	811	635	8,053	63'2	5'79	...		
	11,396	8,320	9,506	7,607	10,627	7,621	8,707	13,961	14,835	18,387	18,367	9,767	139,101			1'24		
Admitted per 1,000 per annum.																		
	1,038'3	785'9	757'4	822'6	943'6	847'0	972'5	1,230'7	1,583'9	1,824'0	1,400'0	900'8		1,092'2				

NATIVE TROOPS, 1892.

II.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS of the BENGAL ARMY during the year 1892, and the prevalence of the principal diseases in each Month of the year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Constantly sick.	Constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 per annum.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																									
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Nervous Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Spleen Diseases.	Urinary Diseases.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Injuries.	Suicide.	All other Causes.		
January	73,583	3,234	44.0	146	25.04	...	...	1	4	11	...	...	...	2	1	4	78	24	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	1	11
February	73,636	2,552	34.6	85	15.08	...	1	1	4	6	...	...	...	5	1	7	35	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	9
March	68,303	2,071	30.3	66	10.10	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	6	25	10	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	6	0
April	62,267	1,976	31.7	78	16.37	27	2	6	1	2	1	3	10	4	3	5	1	1	1	2	...	0	
May	59,755	1,977	33.1	127	22.22	58	1	2	5	10	...	...	...	4	5	...	3	7	8	2	1	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	5
June	50,304	1,863	37.4	67	14.75	11	...	3	7	12	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	3	5	5	6	...	1	...	...	1	2	2	8
July	58,391	1,888	32.3	45	10.07	5	...	2	2	11	1	...	...	4	...	...	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	...	...
August	59,002	2,314	39.2	65	11.52	20	...	...	5	9	...	...	...	3	...	...	5	4	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5
September	61,051	3,120	51.1	79	16.91	29	...	2	3	10	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	5	1	6	5	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	5
October	67,557	3,943	58.4	87	16.83	12	...	2	5	12	1	...	...	2	3	5	12	4	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	10
November	72,120	3,743	51.9	126	18.27	7	...	...	14	17	...	...	...	2	1	3	47	5	14	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	6
December	72,074	2,845	39.5	113	19.79	...	...	1	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	48	11	11	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	7
						169*	2	14	60†	116‡	2	1	13‡	19	13*	52	274‡	87†	65	29‡	5	4	3	3	1	24	41‡	6‡	81†		
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																									
For the Year	65,594**	2,627	40.0	1,084	16.53	2.58	.03	.21	.91	1.77	.03	.02	.20	.29	.20	.79	4.18	1.33	.99	.44	.08	.06	.05	.05	.02	.37	.63	.09	1.23		
						Composition of 100 Deaths.																									
						15.6	.2	1.3	5.5	10.7	.2	.1	1.2	1.8	1.2	4.8	25.3	8.0	6.0	2.7	.5	.4	.3	.3	.1	2.2	3.8	.6	7.5		

* Four out of hospital. † Two out of hospital. ‡ One out of hospital. § Twenty-one out of hospital. || Out of hospital.
 ¶ Twelve out of hospital and fourteen influenza, one guinea, and three rheumatic fever.
 ** Excluding the statistics of the mixed troops at Panjgur and on the march.
 †† Including absent deaths . 1,502 = 19.70. See Table XXX.

CAUSES OF ADMISSION.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of strength.	Composition of 100 admissions.	Died out of each 100 cases treated.*										
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.														
Influenza	388	203	374	128	16	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	1,115	17.0	1.38	1.24						
Cholera . . . . .	...	...	5	35	84	17	7	36	34	29	9	1	257	3.9	.32	64.20								
Small-pox	2	4	5	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	20	.3	.02	9.52					
Enteric Fever . . .	1	1	...	3	3	7	6	7	7	5	3	3	46	.7	.06	29.17										
Intermittent Fever .	2,567	1,607	1,503	1,510	2,144	1,395	1,850	4,818	6,939	8,472	6,192	2,029	41,026	625.5	50.68	.14										
Remittent Fever . .	63	35	45	68	96	88	79	136	151	111	146	82	1,100	16.8	1.36	10.03										
Simple Continued Fever	12	8	31	47	174	45	31	25	19	41	4	8	445	6.8	.55	.45										
Other Fevers . . .	20	17	90	121	127	40	28	11	2	13	19	8	496	7.6	.61	.20										
Heat-stroke . . . .	...	...	2	...	9	2	4	10	4	2	...	...	33	.5	.04	36.36						
Nervous Diseases .	50	43	31	29	30	19	28	32	27	34	43	36	402†	6.1	.50	4.42										
Circulatory Diseases	5	4	1	1	2	1	3	2	3	8	4	9	43	.7	.05	20.93										
Tubercle of the lungs	22	14	18	15	17	12	21	16	10	21	13	5	184‡	2.8	.23	25.24										
Pneumonia	302	139	135	42	28	17	24	20	28	39	163	207	1,144	17.4	1.41	21.62										
Other Respiratory Diseases	937	411	329	136	109	89	62	104	86	152	341	408	3,164	48.2	3.91	2.48										
Tonsillitis and Sore throat	36	38	40	20	24	17	18	20	7	19	32	19	299	4.6	.37	.32										
Dysentery	179	160	178	381	445	192	185	367	553	945	795	483	4,863	74.1	6.01	1.31										
Diarrhoea	50	54	75	98	195	124	97	168	155	187	236	146	1,585	24.2	1.96	1.74										
Hepatic Abscess . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	.1	...	100.00	
Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation	14	7	9	11	10	9	8	12	4	7	11	7	109	1.7	.13	3.57										
Spleen Diseases . .	77	53	55	35	66	58	34	74	88	164	225	162	1,031	15.7	1.27	.28										
Urinary Diseases . .	5	6	3	2	4	2	2	5	3	7	5	4	48	.7	.06	6.00										
Scurvy	13	7	7	11	23	19	13	15	8	19	33	22	190	2.9	.23	.51										
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism	143	92	83	81	116	84	108	106	92	95	177	153	1,330§	20.3	1.64	...										
Venerable Diseases .	239	189	267	174	251	153	154	220	162	207	241	201	2,458	37.5	3.04	...										
Eye Diseases . . .	78	88	128	106	162	135	124	204	185	162	136	71	1,579	24.1	1.95	...										
Guinea Worm	2	...	1	5	23	18	34	50	33	17	11	4	198	3.0	.24	...										
Other Entozoa . . .	1	...	2	...	1	1	1	2	...	2	1	...	11	.2	.01	...										
Diseases of the Integuments	682	550	561	411	641	557	630	853	641	737	841	601	7,205	117.5	9.52	...										
Injuries	594	491	694	476	577	425	401	534	386	452	623	574	6,227	94.9	7.69	...										
All other Causes . .	330	262	335	247	373	246	308	364	293	324	450	310	3,842	58.6	4.75	...										
													80,954			1.23										
Admitted per 1,000 per annum.																										
													1168.4	795.6	766.7	883.2	1,006.8	831.2	953.6	1,433.3	2,123.9	2,374.7	1,560.0	9,61.9	1,234.2	

* Excluding deaths out of hospital. † Neuralgia 240 = 3.7. ‡ Phthisis pulmonalis 248 = 3.8. § Including twenty-six rheumatic fever.

NATIVE TROOPS, 1892.

III.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS composing the CENTRAL INDIA and RAJ-PUTANA CORPS during the year 1892, and the prevalence of the principal diseases in each Month of the year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Constantly sick.	Constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 per annum.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																					
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Nervous Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Spleen Diseases.	Urinary Diseases.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Injuries.	Suicide.	All other Causes.
January	5,638	137	24'3	10	22'39	4	5	1
February	5,541	87	15'7	4	9'44	1	1	1
March	5,379	88	16'4
April	4,710	70	14'9	4	11'10	2	1
May	4,640	56	12'1	7	15'78	4	1	1
June	4,759	62	13'0	4	10'99	4
July	4,730	77	16'3	1	2'76	1
August	4,851	99	20'4	5	10'78	2	1	1	1
September	4,953	139	28'1	3	7'92	1	...	1	1
October	5,115	172	36'6	5	12'78	3	1	1
November	5,687	194	34'1	3	5'52	1	1	...	1
December	5,531	112	20'2	3	6'85	2
						13*	4	7*	2	...	1	12*	3	2	...	1	1	1	...	2
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																											
For the Year	5,128	108	21'1	49	9'56†	2'54	78	1'37	39	...	20'2'34	59	39	...	20	20	20	39
Composition of 100 Deaths.																											
						26'5	8'2	14'3	4'1	...	2'0'24'5	6'1	4'1	...	2'0	2'0	2'0	4'1
* One out of hospital. † Including absent deaths . 62 = 10'50. See Table XXX.																											
CAUSES OF ADMISSION.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of strength.	Composition of 100 admissions.	Died out of each 100 cases treated.*											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.															
Influenza	21	1	21	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	10'1	1'31	...				
Cholera . . . . .	...	...	...	2	3	9	4	5	...	...	...	...	23	4'5	'58	52'17				
Small-pox . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermittent Fever	113	40	80	21	27	21	56	124	285	514	488	133	1,902	370'9	47'78	'21											
Remittent Fever	12	5	8	2	1	2	3	3	8	2	1	2	49	9'6	1'23	11'54											
Simple Continued Fever . . . . .	...	...	...	12	5	1	15	14	6	13	3	1	70	13'7	1'76	...								
Other Fevers . . . . .	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	'6	'08	...	
Heat-stroke . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nervous Diseases	4	2	2	3	3	1	3	1	2	2	5	2	30†	5'9	'75	6'45											
Circulatory Diseases . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	'2	'03	...
Tubercle of the lungs . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	'4	'05	50'00	
Pneumonia	22	3	6	4	...	2	3	...	1	2	8	10	61	11'9	1'53	15'07											
Other Respiratory Diseases	50	13	14	6	3	1	3	5	5	4	18	8	130	25'4	3'27	2'22											
Tonsillitis and Sore throat . . . . .	...	1	3	...	1	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	12	2'3	'30	...							
Dysentery	7	2	7	4	5	4	14	21	13	16	13	10	116	22'6	2'91	1'71											
Diarrhoea	6	4	2	5	7	5	9	19	13	7	9	6	92	17'9	2'31	...											
Hepatic { Abscess . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	'4	'05	50'00		
Congestion and Inflammation	2	2	2	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	11	2'1	'28	9'09							
Spleen Diseases	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	1	6	...	17	3'3	'43	...							
Urinary Diseases . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	'4	'05	...		
Scurvy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	'6	'08	33'33				
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism	13	7	14	3	11	10	5	12	9	12	12	11	§119	23'2	2'99	...											
Veneral Diseases	7	5	15	3	7	10	9	4	6	8	12	3	89	17'4	2'24	...											
Eye Diseases	12	12	9	12	16	13	12	29	27	21	14	3	180	35'1	4'54	...											
Guinea Worm	2	...	1	9	11	9	12	14	6	...	4	1	69	13'5	1'73	...											
Other Entozoa	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	'4	'05	...	
Diseases of the Integuments	27	20	20	15	17	24	26	40	38	58	56	26	367	71'6	9'22	...											
Injuries	34	35	37	33	27	33	29	39	28	35	34	23	387	75'5	9'72	...											
All other Causes	16	9	12	11	16	18	11	26	15	20	20	16	190	37'1	4'77	...											
	352	161	256	156	163	167	217	361	467	718	705	258	3,981	1'12													
Admitted per 1,000 per annum.																											
288'0																379'8	497'7	432'9	367'4	458'7	599'7	778'2	1,232'5	1,834'9	1,296'3	588'7	776'8

* Excluding deaths out of hospital.

† Neuralgia 21=4'1.

‡ Phthisis pulmonalis 6=1'2.

§ Including one rheumatic fever.

NATIVE TROOPS, 1892.

IV.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS of the MADRAS ARMY during the year 1892, and the prevalence of the principal diseases in each Month of the year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Constantly sick.	Constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 per annum.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																							
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Nervous Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Spleen Diseases.	Urinary Diseases.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Injuries.	Suicide.	All other Causes.
January	26,127	1,008	38.6	39	18.84	...	...	...	4	6	...	...	...	1	2	...	8	2	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	3	...	4
February	26,108	1,027	39.2	34	16.98	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	7	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	5	...	3
March	26,230	1,022	39.0	53	21.93	2	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	6	1	11
April	25,527	949	37.2	46	23.55	8	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	10	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	5
May	25,377	1,007	39.7	47	19.37	14	...	...	3	3	...	...	2	1	1	...	3	2	5	3	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	...	4
June	25,175	1,057	42.0	48	24.92	10	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	1	2	...	4	1	2	9	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	4
July	25,030	1,086	43.4	31	16.19	11	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
August	25,415	1,010	39.7	51	20.98	10	...	...	9	4	...	...	...	3	1	...	2	2	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	7
September	26,114	911	34.9	26	13.01	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	...	4
October	26,740	887	33.2	37	18.09	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	1	2	...	5	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	11	...	4
November	26,891	931	34.6	36	14.00	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	6	5	...	8
December	26,767	896	33.5	31	14.62	3	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	3	4	...	8
						59	...	...	49	36	3	...	3	15	13	4	56	15	38	22	3	5	2	2	...	51	39	1	65
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																							
For the Year	25,963	983	37.9	481	18.53	2.27	...	...	1.89	1.39	.12	...	.12	.58	.50	.15	2.16	.38	1.46	.85	.12	.19	.08	.08	...	1.96	1.30	.04	2.50
						Composition of 100 Deaths.																							
						12.3	...	...	10.2	7.5	.6	...	.6	3.1	2.7	.8	11.6	3.1	7.9	4.6	.6	1.0	.4	.4	...	10.6	8.1	.2	13.5

* Two out of hospital. † One out of hospital. ‡ Twenty-seven out of hospital. § Seven out of hospital and one influenza.
 § Including absent deaths. 756 = 26.00. See Table XXX.

CAUSES OF ADMISSION.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of strength.	Composition of 100 admissions.	Died out of each 100 cases treated.*											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.															
Influenza.	1	8	67	10	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	93	3.6	.41	1.08				
Cholera. . . . .	...	...	7	10	19	15	21	15	2	...	1	3	93	3.6	.41	61.29									
Small-pox.	1	...	6	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	6	20	.8	.09	...							
Enteric Fever. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...								
Intermittent Fever.	824	723	786	629	1,661	663	942	856	465	585	803	537	8,874	341.8	39.36	.51											
Remittent Fever.	15	11	28	13	27	22	25	18	9	15	16	7	206	7.9	.91	16.36											
Simple Continued Fever.	16	26	40	12	15	23	20	34	23	9	17	12	247	9.5	1.10	1.20											
Other Fevers.	6	27	42	31	9	4	...	1	2	2	8	2	134	5.2	.59	...											
Heat-stroke. . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	.1	.01	66.67		
Nervous Diseases.	21	15	19	11	18	13	15	27	14	10	21	11	193	7.5	.86	6.67											
Circulatory Diseases.	4	3	2	6	7	10	4	6	3	7	7	7	66	2.5	.29	17.14											
Tubercle of the lungs. . . . .	...	3	3	...	...	2	1	2	...	3	...	...	14	.5	.06	28.57						
Pneumonia.	32	21	68	24	10	16	7	15	11	12	12	13	241	9.3	1.07	20.93											
Other Respiratory Diseases.	61	75	91	55	55	38	44	56	44	71	74	61	725	27.9	3.22	1.95											
Tonsillitis and Sore throat.	3	6	7	3	4	3	9	3	4	4	6	6	58	2.2	.26	...											
Dysentery.	113	75	96	112	185	160	156	167	79	77	103	81	1,398	53.8	6.20	.751											
Diarrhoea.	36	26	28	62	130	96	55	65	24	34	34	39	629	24.2	2.79	3.39											
Hepatic { Abscess. . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	.2	.02	50.00			
{ Congestion and Inflammation.	2	5	2	1	4	8	5	5	2	5	5	4	48	1.8	.21	10.42											
Spleen Diseases.	18	16	15	15	28	28	22	19	19	15	23	19	237	9.1	1.05	.78											
Urinary Diseases. . . . .	...	...	...	3	1	2	2	2	2	8	2	...	22	.8	.10	8.70								
Scurvy.	1	1	1	4	1	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	13	.5	.06	...							
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism.	36	81	91	59	99	76	65	83	52	52	81	49	844	32.5	3.74	...											
Venerable Diseases.	76	102	111	93	104	84	70	134	84	87	138	99	1,182	45.5	5.24	...											
Eye Diseases.	34	35	28	23	41	57	77	91	63	58	71	57	635	24.5	2.82	...											
Guinea Worm. . . . .	...	2	10	10	12	7	5	3	...	...	...	...	49	1.9	.22	...						
Other Entozoa.	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	9	.3	.04	...											
Diseases of the Integuments.	195	185	241	188	269	216	202	280	171	250	410	221	2,828	108.9	12.54	...											
Injuries.	119	121	142	86	144	113	74	122	92	117	178	114	1,472	54.8	6.31	...											
All other Causes.	179	153	168	208	242	207	190	234	170	171	168	166	2,256	86.9	10.01	...											
													1,815	1,720	2,094	1,672	2,490	1,864	2,011	2,248	1,338	1,598	2,182	1,515	22,547		1.85
Admitted per 1,000 per annum.																											
													876.7	859.2	834.8	856.2	1,026.1	967.8	1,050.2	924.9	669.7	781.2	848.5	714.3	863.4		

Excluding deaths out of hospital. † Neuralgia 58 = 2.2. ‡ Phthisis pulmonalis 31 = 1.2. § Including twelve rheumatic fever.

NATIVE TROOPS, 1892.

V.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS of the BOMBAY ARMY during the year 1892, and the prevalence of the principal diseases in each Month of the year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Constantly sick.	Constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 per annum.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																							
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Nervous Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Spleen Diseases.	Urinary Diseases.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Injuries.	Suicide.	All other Causes.
January	25,248	798	31'6	34	17'00	4	2	1	2	16	3	2	...	1	...	1	2
February	25,098	726	28'9	25	13'02	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	11	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	1
March	23,929	671	28'0	25	10'93	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	4	2	7	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	2
April	21,824	598	27'4	12	7'19	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
May	21,480	614	28'6	21	10'22	3	...	1	1	3	...	1	...	1	...	3	4	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
June	21,673	634	29'3	7	4'22	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
July	21,664	684	31'1	13	7'74	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
August	22,321	779	34'9	19	8'90	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	2	
September	22,950	944	41'1	11	6'27	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
October	24,538	1,041	42'4	18	9'59	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	4	
November	24,627	1,103	44'8	26	11'04	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	5	1	2	3	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
December	24,610	913	37'1	25	12'82	...	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	1
						19*	...	2	11	22	...	1	1	7	9†	9	62‡	20	14‡	7	2	4	2	1	2	4	20||	1‡	16
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																							
For the Year	23,355§	792	33'9	236	10'10§	'81	...	'09	'47	'94	...	'04	'04	30	'39	'39	2'65	'86	'60	'30	'09	'17	'09	'04	'09	'17	'86	'04	'69
						Composition of 100 Deaths.																							
						8'1	...	'8	4'7	9'3	...	'4	'4	3'0	3'8	3'8	26'3	8'5	5'9	3'0	'8	1'7	'8	'4	'8	1'7	8'5	'4	6'8

* Two out of hospital. † Four out of hospital. ‡ One out of hospital. || Seven out of hospital.
 § Excluding the statistics of the mixed troops at Panigur and on the march.
 § Including absent deaths . . . 330 = 12'48. See Table XXX. ** One influenza and one rheumatic fever.

CAUSES OF ADMISSION.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of strength.	Composition of 100 admissions.	Died out of each 100 cases treated.*											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.															
Influenza	73	36	7	...	1	...	5	...	...	1	4	18	145	6'2	'55	'69									
Cholera . . . .	...	...	...	...	6	1	5	5	3	5	3	...	28	1'2	'11	60'71							
Small-pox	1	5	7	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	20	'9	'08	...								
Enteric Fever . . . .	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	5	'2	'02	33'33				
Intermittent Fever	711	556	707	578	887	575	760	1,225	1,562	2,066	2,608	960	13,105	565'0	50'02	'08											
Remittent Fever	22	29	17	27	32	9	28	27	29	24	27	17	288	12'3	1'09	7'33											
Simple Continued Fever	14	7	17	46	84	56	60	52	39	29	23	12	439	18'8	1'66	...											
Other Fevers	2	6	18	12	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	43	1'8	'16	2'17							
Heat-stroke . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	'1	'01	33'33			
Nervous Diseases	21	12	19	11	21	19	12	35	15	17	29	19	† 230	9'8	'87	2'93											
Circulatory Diseases	3	6	6	1	1	3	4	4	3	3	9	5	48	2'1	'18	9'43											
Tubercle of the lungs	3	...	...	1	3	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	11	'5	'04	56'25							
Pneumonia	52	24	29	14	11	5	11	6	2	10	30	28	222	9'5	'84	24'50											
Other Respiratory Diseases	107	80	76	39	30	47	40	50	53	68	112	112	† 814	34'9	3'09	2'26											
Tonsillitis and Sore throat	6	14	17	3	3	12	9	10	9	13	15	14	125	5'4	'47	...											
Dysentery	59	45	75	69	66	76	151	180	154	110	130	112	1,227	52'5	4'65	1'04											
Diarrhoea	17	26	33	31	31	26	55	72	47	36	62	34	470	20'1	1'78	1'47											
Abscess	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	7	'3	'03	25'00							
Hepatic { Congestion and Inflammation	6	5	11	1	2	...	2	5	4	5	5	5	51	2'2	'19	7'41											
Spleen Diseases	10	11	8	7	8	14	13	7	3	9	22	19	131	5'6	'50	1'40											
Urinary Diseases	2	1	4	2	5	2	1	4	2	6	2	...	31	1'3	'12	2'94											
Scurvy	5	3	3	4	11	9	7	12	13	9	17	11	104	4'5	'39	1'80											
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism	48	52	47	33	47	53	51	68	42	68	79	69	657§	28'1	2'49	...											
Venereal Diseases	101	112	101	83	120	82	82	109	90	77	121	81	1,159	49'6	4'39	...											
Eye Diseases	49	47	68	32	46	39	34	57	117	59	60	35	643	27'5	2'44	...											
Guinea Worm	1	8	20	20	17	15	14	30	11	10	11	4	161	6'9	'61	...											
Other Entozoa . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	6	'3	'02	...							
Diseases of the Integuments	223	175	236	122	191	222	240	329	235	238	255	201	2,667	114'2	10'11	...											
Injuries	137	138	169	115	162	167	130	235	154	167	200	158	1,932	82'7	7'32	...											
All other Causes	121	113	135	82	133	98	113	171	134	149	147	122	1,518	65'0	5'75	...											
													1,795	1,511	1,832	1,336	1,924	1,534	1,833	2,698	2,722	3,182	3,975	2,038	26,380		'81
Admitted per 1,000 per annum.																											
													897'3	787'0	800'6	800'2	936'7	925'2	1090'9	1,264'0	1,550'3	1,695'1	1,687'9	1045'1	1129'5		

* Excluding deaths out of hospital. † Neuralgia 129=5'5. ‡ Phthisis pulmonalis 49=2'1. § Including ten rheumatic fever.

NATIVE TROOPS, 1892.

VI.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS composing the HYDERABAD CONTINGENT during the year 1892, and the prevalence of the principal diseases in each Month of the year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Constantly sick.	Constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 per annum.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																								
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Nervous Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Spleen Diseases.	Urinary Diseases.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Injuries.	Suicide.	All other Causes.	
January	7,588	221	29'1	3	4'99	2	1			
February	7,573	206	27'2	2	3'45	1			
March	7,152	137	19'2	4	5'85	1	1	2			
April	6,279	105	16'7	5	10'41	2	1	...			
May	6,244	97	15'5	4	6'70	1	1	1			
June	6,366	95	14'9	3	6'16	1	1	1	...			
July	6,631	122	18'4	1	1'97	1			
August	6,812	126	18'5	12	18'42	6	2	1	2	1			
September	7,161	146	20'4	1	1'82	1			
October	7,607	197	25'9	8	13'75	2	1	4	...	1			
November	7,649	189	24'7	4	5'47	1	1	1	...	1			
December	7,628	182	23'9	3	4'96	1	1	1			
						12	1	1	...	1	...	3*	...	11	3	1	1	...	1	1	9†	1*	4‡		
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																														
For the Year	7,058	152	21'5	50	7'08§	1'70	'14	'14	...	'14	...	'43	...	1'56	'43	'14	'14	...	'14	'14	1'28	'14	'57	
Composition of 100 Deaths.																														
						24'0	2'0	2'0	...	2'0	...	6'0	...	22'0	6'0	2'0	2'0	...	2'0	2'0	18'0	2'0	8'0	
* Out of hospital. † Four out of hospital. ‡ Two Influenza. § Including absent deaths. . . . 64 = 8'35. See Table XXX.																														
CAUSES OF ADMISSION.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of strength.	Composition of 100 admissions.	Died out of each 100 cases treated.*														
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.																		
Influenza	198	91	42	3	22	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	358	50'7	7'44	'56								
Cholera	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	12	1	3	4	...	23	3'3	'48	52'17										
Small-pox	...	4	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1'6	'23	9'09						
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	'3	'04	...				
Intermittent Fever	171	106	118	40	31	48	68	121	165	320	382	166	1,736	246'0	36'10	...														
Remittent Fever	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	7	4	8	1	28	4'0	'58	...										
Simple Continued Fever	9	8	4	13	7	8	44	31	8	26	35	7	200	28'3	4'16	'30														
Other Fevers	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	'7	'10	...						
Heat-stroke	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	'1	'02	100'00			
Nervous Diseases	1	2	3	...	4	3	3	3	7	3	3	5	137	5'2	'77	...														
Circulatory Diseases	1	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	1'0	'15	...									
Tubercle of the lungs	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	'1	'02	...				
Pneumonia	12	9	8	6	2	2	4	3	1	2	6	10	65	9'2	1'35	15'71														
Other Respiratory Diseases	36	32	3	3	6	6	6	9	6	19	32	25	183	25'9	3'81	1'61														
Tonsillitis and Sore throat	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	3	1	2	1	4	17	2'4	'35	...											
Dysentery	4	5	4	3	5	4	27	27	10	9	23	33	154	21'8	3'20	'65														
Diarrhoea	4	1	4	1	3	2	7	2	...	1	12	7	44	6'2	'91	2'13														
Hepatic { Abscess	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Congestion and Inflammation.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	'1	'02	100'00			
Spleen Diseases	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	8	1'1	'17	...									
Urinary Diseases	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	8	1'1	'17	...												
Scurvy	4	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	14	2'0	'29	...												
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism	11	5	5	7	5	10	12	6	11	10	11	11	104	14'7	2'16	...														
Veneral Diseases	12	8	11	3	13	12	12	18	12	12	23	13	149	21'1	3'10	...														
Eye Diseases	17	4	7	7	10	7	8	13	22	7	12	5	119	16'9	2'47	...														
Guinea Worm	1	...	2	6	5	3	2	4	1	1	...	...	25	3'5	'52	...												
Other Entozoa	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	1	...	...	7	1'0	'15	...							
Diseases of the Integuments	42	38	34	49	48	50	60	64	53	72	72	65	647	91'7	13'45	...														
Injuries	46	43	31	45	49	49	51	51	36	70	70	79	620	87'8	12'89	...														
All other Causes	10	16	24	19	11	9	20	25	29	28	25	19	235	33'3	4'89	...														
						587	379	311	215	226	223	328	309	372	594	722	453	4,809								'85				
Admitted per 1,000 per annum.																														
						976'3	654'2	454'7	447'6	378'5	457'9	646'6	612'5	679'0	1020'7	987'1	749'5	681'4												

* Excluding deaths out of hospital.

† Neuralgia 24 = 3'4.

‡ Phthisis pulmonalis 6 = 0'9.

§ Including three rheumatic fever.

NATIVE TROOPS, 1892.

VII.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of THE RATIOS of SICKNESS and MORTALITY in the VARIOUS CORPS of the ARMY of INDIA.

	RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.					
	Army of Bengal.	Central India and Rajputana Corps.	Army of Madras.	Army of Bombay.	Hyderabad Contingent.	Army of India.
I.—AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH PRESENT	65,594	5,128	25,993	23,355	7,058	127,355
II.—AVERAGE CONSTANTLY-SICK-RATE OF—						
January	44'0	24'3	38'6	31'6	29'1	38'5
February	34'6	15'7	39'2	28'9	27'2	33'4
March	30'3	16'3	39'0	28'4	19'2	30'4
April	31'7	14'9	37'2	27'4	16'7	30'7
May	33'1	12'1	39'7	28'6	15'5	32'0
June	31'4	13'0	42'0	29'3	14'9	31'7
July	32'3	16'3	43'4	31'1	18'4	33'2
August	39'2	20'4	39'7	34'9	18'5	36'6
September	51'1	28'1	34'9	41'1	20'4	43'0
October	58'4	33'6	33'2	42'4	25'9	47'4
November	51'9	34'1	34'6	44'8	24'7	45'0
December	39'5	20'2	33'5	37'1	23'9	36'2
OF THE YEAR	40'0	21'1	37'9	33'9	21'5	36'7
III.—ADMISSION-RATE OF THE YEAR—						
Influenza	17'0	10'1	3'6	6'2	50'7	14'1
Cholera	3'9	4'5	3'6	1'2	3'3	3'3
Small-pox	3	...	8	9	1'6	6
Enteric Fever	7	...	...	2	3	4
Intermittent Fever	625'3	370'9	341'8	365'0	246'0	526'0
Remittent Fever	10'8	9'6	7'9	12'3	4'0	13'2
Simple Continued Fever	6'8	13'7	9'5	18'8	28'3	11'0
Other Fevers	7'6	6	5'2	1'8	7	5'3
Heat-stroke	5	...	1	1	1	3
Nervous Diseases	6'1	3'9	7'5	9'8	5'2	7'1
Circulatory Diseases	7	2	2'5	2'1	1'0	1'3
Tubercle of the lungs	2'8	4	5	5	1	1'7
Pneumonia	17'4	11'9	9'3	9'5	9'2	13'6
Other Respiratory Diseases	48'2	25'4	27'9	34'9	25'9	39'4
Tonsillitis and Sore throat	4'6	2'3	2'2	5'4	2'4	4'0
Dysentery	74'1	22'6	53'8	52'5	21'8	61'1
Diarrhoea	24'2	17'9	24'2	20'1	6'2	22'2
Hepatic { Abscess	1	4	2	3	...	1
Congestion and Inflammation	17	2'1	1'8	2'2	1	1'7
Spleen Diseases	15'7	3'3	9'1	5'6	1'1	11'2
Urinary Diseases	7	4	8	1'3	1'1	9
Scurvy	2'9	6	5	4'5	2'0	2'6
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism	20'3	23'2	32'5	28'1	14'7	24'0
Veneral Diseases	37'5	17'4	45'5	40'6	21'1	39'6
Eye Diseases	24'1	35'1	24'5	27'5	16'9	24'8
Guinea Worm	3'0	13'5	1'9	6'9	3'5	4'0
Other Entozoa	2	4	3	3	1'0	3
Diseases of the Integuments	117'5	71'6	108'9	114'2	91'7	112'0
Injuries	94'9	75'5	54'8	82'7	87'8	83'2
All other Causes	58'6	37'1	86'9	65'0	33'3	63'2
ALL CAUSES	1,234'2	776'3	868'4	1,129'5	681'4	1,092'2
IV.—DEATH-RATE OF THE YEAR—						
Cholera	2'58	2'54	2'27	1'81	1'70	2'14
Small-pox	1'03	...	...	...	1'14	1'02
Enteric Fever	21	...	...	1'09	...	1'13
Intermittent Fever	91	78	1'89	47	...	1'98
Remittent Fever	1'77	1'37	1'39	94	...	1'42
Simple Continued Fever	1'03	...	1'12	...	1'14	1'05
Other Fevers	1'02	...	...	1'04	...	1'02
Heat-stroke	20	...	1'12	1'04	1'14	1'14
Nervous Diseases	29	39	58	30	...	34
Circulatory Diseases	20	...	50	39	43	30
Tubercle of the lungs	79	20	15	39	...	52
Pneumonia	4'18	2'34	2'16	2'65	1'56	3'26
Other Respiratory Diseases	1'33	59	58	86	43	1'01
Dysentery	99	39	1'46	60	1'14	1'06
Diarrhoea	44	...	1'85	30	1'14	46
Hepatic { Abscess	68	20	1'12	1'09	...	1'09
Congestion and Inflammation	1'06	20	1'19	1'17	1'14	1'12
Spleen Diseases	1'05	...	1'08	1'09	...	1'05
Urinary Diseases	1'05	...	1'08	1'04	...	1'05
Scurvy	1'02	20	...	1'09	...	1'03
Anaemia and Debility	1'37	...	1'96	1'17	1'14	1'63
Injuries	1'03	...	1'50	1'86	1'28	1'86
Swindle	1'09	...	1'04	1'04	1'14	1'07
All other Causes	1'23	39	2'50	1'69	1'57	1'34
ALL CAUSES	16'53	9'56	18'53	10'10	7'08	14'97
ALL CAUSES INCLUDING ABSENT DEATHS	19'70	10'50	26'00	12'48	8'35	18'67
Died out of each 100 cases treated.						
V.—FATALITY—						
Cholera	64'20	52'17	61'29	66'71	52'17	62'03
Enteric Fever	29'17	...	...	33'33	...	28'07
Remittent Fever	10'03	11'54	16'36	7'33	...	10'21
Tubercle of the lungs	25'24	50'00	28'57	56'25	...	27'62
Pneumonia	21'62	15'07	20'93	24'50	15'71	21'38
Other Respiratory Diseases	2'48	2'22	1'95	2'26	1'61	2'33
Dysentery	1'31	1'71	2'51	1'04	1'65	1'50
Hepatic { Abscess	100'00	50'00	50'00	25'00	...	52'38
Congestion and Inflammation	3'57	9'09	10'42	7'41	100'00	6'64

NATIVE TROOPS, 1892.

VIII.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS serving in BURMA COAST and BAY ISLANDS group of stations during the year 1892, and the prevalence of the principal diseases in each Month of the year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Constantly sick.	Constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 per annum.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																							
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Nervous Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess, Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Spleen Diseases.	Urinary Diseases.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Injuries.	Suicide.	All other Causes.	
January	1,735	193	111'2	5	2	1	1		
February	1,449	195	134'6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	1,398	140	100'1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	1,559	115	73'3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	2,033	154	75'8	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June	2,034	165	81'1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July	1,882	143	76'0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August	1,870	125	66'8	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September	1,884	111	58'9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October	1,864	92	49'4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	1,749	100	57'2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	1,852	77	41'6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						4	3	3	...	4	1	4	1	4	3*	...	14	
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																							
For the Year.	1,777	134	75'4	41	23'07	2'25	1'69	1'69	...	2'25	'56	2'25	'56	2'25	1'69	...	7'88
						Composition of 100 Deaths.																							
						9'8	7'3	7'3	...	9'8	2'4	9'8	2'4	9'8	7'3	...	34'1
						* One out of hospital.																							

CAUSES OF ADMISSION.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of strength.	Composition of 100 admissions.	Died out of each 100 cases treated.*
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermittent Fever	159	119	64	92	160	68	40	48	37	33	55	56	931	523'9	39'00	'42
Remittent Fever	3	1	2	1	1	1	5	1	1	2	1	...	19	10'7	'80	13'64
Simple Continued Fever	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	7'9	'59	...
Other Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heat-stroke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nervous Diseases	4	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	1	14†	7'9	'59	...
Circulatory Diseases	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	1	...	...	10	5'6	'42	30'00
Tubercle of the lungs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	4	...	4	1	3	3	2	3	1	...	2	...	23	12'9	'96	17'39
Other Respiratory Diseases	7	9	5	3	5	5	5	5	2	3	4	4	57†	32'1	2'39	1'43
Tonsillitis and Sore throat	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	2'3	'17	...
Dysentery	11	5	5	8	20	28	30	16	16	11	16	8	174	97'9	7'29	2'23
Diarrhoea	7	4	3	...	9	6	2	1	...	...	3	1	30	20'3	1'51	...
Hepatic { Abscess	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	'6	'04	...
Hepatic { Congestion and Inflammation.	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	2'3	'17	25'00
Spleen Diseases	10	7	5	3	9	7	3	2	1	7	2	...	56	31'5	2'35	...
Urinary Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scurvy	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	'6	'04	...
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism	10	10	17	5	19	11	6	9	5	5	5	3	105	59'1	4'40	...
Veneral Diseases	9	6	7	13	9	6	6	24	6	11	12	13	122	68'7	5'11	...
Eye Diseases	4	6	...	3	4	4	9	2	5	4	14	18	73	41'1	3'06	...
Guinea Worm	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Entozoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of the Integuments	29	18	28	26	26	33	32	45	33	34	58	14	376	211'6	15'75	...
Injuries	8	4	10	4	26	10	11	17	9	15	19	14	147	82'7	6'16	...
All other Causes	21	10	18	11	21	32	14	20	24	21	19	9	220	123'8	9'22	...
													2,387			
													Admitted per 1,000 per annum.			
													1343'3			

* Excluding deaths out of hospital.

† Neuralgia 5=28.

‡ Phthisis pulmonalis 1=5.

NATIVE TROOPS, 1892.

IX.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS serving in the BURMA INLAND group of stations during the year 1892, and the prevalence of the principal diseases in each Month of the year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Constantly sick.	Constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 per annum.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																									
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Nervous Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Spleen Diseases.	Urinary Diseases.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Injuries.	Suicide.	All other Causes.		
January	6,475	462	71'4	18	5	4	1	...	2	1	2	1	2	
February	7,095	403	56'8	19	5	1	...	3	...	2	2	
March	7,111	403	56'7	26	5	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	4	1	3	...	
April	7,293	395	54'2	19	5	2	1	...	5	3	2	
May	7,328	417	56'9	16	1	3	3	3	
June	7,433	467	62'8	21	4	...	3	2	2	...	1	2	
July	7,417	502	67'7	16	2	...	4	2	1	...	4	1	...	1	
August	7,315	453	61'9	20	7	3	1	1	3	1	4	
September	7,198	391	54'3	11	1	1	2	5	1	
October	7,343	371	50'5	15	1	...	3	2	1	...	2	1	5	1	...	1	
November	7,236	332	45'9	20	1	...	3	2	1	...	2	1	6	2	...	1	
December	6,502	326	50'1	11	2	...	1	1	...	1	2	1	...	1	
						18	40*	18	2	...	1†	2	3	2	14	8	28†	17	1	2	3	1	...	28	11‡	1†	12		
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																															
For the Year	7,146	410	57'4	212	29'67	2'52	5'60	2'52	2'28	...	1'14	2'28	4'2	2'8	1'96	1'12	3'92	2'38	1'4	2'8	4'2	1'4	...	3'92	1'54	1'4	1'68		
						Composition of 100 Deaths.																									
						8'5	18'9	8'5	9	...	5	9	1'4	9	6'6	3'8	13'2	8'0	5	9	1'4	5	...	13'2	5'2	5	5'7		
* Two out of hospital. † One out of hospital. ‡ Seven out of hospital.																															
CAUSES OF ADMISSION.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of strength.	Composition of 100 admissions.	Died out of each 100 cases treated.*															
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.																			
Influenza	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1'1	0'8	...				
Cholera	6	9	2	9	1	1	2	2	32	4'5	3'3	56'25														
Small-pox	1	1	1	0'1	...														
Enteric Fever	1	1	0'1	...														
Intermittent Fever	488	286	379	284	578	431	510	439	244	342	418	231	4,630	647'9	47'45	78															
Remittent Fever	6	3	7	4	10	14	18	9	4	8	9	5	97	13'6	9'9	17'82															
Simple Continued Fever	...	2	9	4	1	4	8	15	6	...	2	2	53	7'4	5'4	3'70															
Other Fevers	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	0'2	...				
Heat-stroke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nervous Diseases	5	2	7	4	12	6	7	10	3	3	7	4	70†	9'8	7'2	2'74															
Circulatory Diseases	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	5	7	0'5	60'00									
Tubercle of the lungs	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	7	0'5	40'00								
Pneumonia	8	7	8	3	1	2	4	1	1	5	1	6	47	6'6	4'8	26'92															
Other Respiratory Diseases	14	23	29	24	25	22	21	19	23	36	18	27	281‡	39'3	2'88	2'72															
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat.	5	1	2	1	3	1	6	2	2	2	2	...	27	3'8	2'8	...															
Dysentery	58	43	58	69	114	84	83	72	32	48	41	39	741	103'7	7'59	3'53															
Diarrhoea	12	14	16	40	62	57	35	53	19	29	24	28	389	54'4	3'99	4'24															
Hepatic Abscess	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0'1	50'00	...				
Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation	...	1	...	...	...	6	2	2	...	1	4	3	19	2'7	1'9	10'53												
Spleen Diseases	10	8	14	11	13	22	18	10	12	2	11	16	147	20'6	1'51	1'89															
Urinary Diseases	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	1	5	...	...	11	1'5	1'1	8'33								
Scurvy	2	1	2	3	7	1	3	3	1	3	...	...	26	3'6	2'7	...													
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism	15	18	32	26	46	34	20	25	23	13	24	16	292	40'9	2'99	...															
Venereal Diseases	35	51	41	37	39	42	25	52	39	29	48	29	467	65'4	4'79	...															
Eye Diseases	9	8	10	9	13	12	14	11	12	4	4	9	115	16'1	1'18	...															
Guinea Worm	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	0'2	...						
Other Entozoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	4	0'3	...						
Diseases of the Integuments	62	68	92	66	94	88	82	98	51	61	88	57	997	126'9	9'29	...															
Injuries	49	33	43	34	32	40	29	29	31	26	55	35	436	61'0	4'47	...															
All other Causes	96	67	54	87	91	85	76	95	70	59	87	76	943	132'0	9'66	...															
													9,758			1'96															
Admitted per 1,000 per annum.																															
													...	...	...	1,365'5												

* Excluding deaths out of hospital.

† Neuralgia 24=3'4.

‡ Phthisis pulmonalis 9=1'3.

§ Including one rheumatic fever.

NATIVE TROOPS, 1892.

X.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS serving in the ASSAM group of stations during the year 1892, and the prevalence of the principal diseases in each Month of the year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Constantly sick.	Constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 per annum.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																							
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Nervous Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Spleen Diseases.	Urinary Diseases.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Injuries.	Suicide.	All other Causes.
January	2,505	171	68.3	1	1		
February	2,520	126	50.0	3	1	1	1		
March	2,389	143	59.9	5	2		
April	2,311	139	68.8	3		
May	2,585	169	65.4	7	1	1	2	1	1	1		
June	2,683	178	66.3	5	2	1	1	1		
July	2,484	211	84.9	7	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	1		
August	2,497	223	89.3	5	1	1	...	1	2		
September	2,466	208	84.3	4	1	1	1	1		
October	2,428	223	91.8	5	1	1	1	1	1		
November	2,547	209	82.1	5	...	2	2	1		
December	2,709	162	58.5	5	1	2	2		
						2	1	5	5	2	2	5	3	8	1	1	5	8*	1†	6	
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																													
For the Year	2,515	182	72.4	55	21.87	.80	.40	1.99	1.99	.8080	1.99	1.19	3.18	.4040	1.99	3.18	.40	2.39	
Composition of 100 Deaths.																													
						3.6	1.8	9.1	9.1	3.6	3.6	9.1	5.5	14.5	1.8	1.8	9.1	14.5	1.8	10.9	
* Seven out of hospital. † Out of hospital.																													
CAUSES OF ADMISSION.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of strength.	Composition of 100 admissions.	Died out of each 100 cases treated.*													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.																	
Influenza	...	2	78	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	90	35.8	1.96	1.11								
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	.8	.04	100.00			
Small-pox	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1.6	.09	25.00				
Enteric Fever	1	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	5	3	3	2	20	8.0	.44	23.81											
Intermittent Fever	107	64	96	163	275	225	301	313	210	248	253	125	2,380	94.3	51.91	.20													
Remittent Fever	...	2	3	4	5	19	9	1	4	2	2	7	58	23.1	1.26	3.33													
Simple Continued Fever	1	1	6	1	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	2	17	6.8	.37	...										
Other Fevers	3	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	15	6.0	.33	...							
Heat-stroke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nervous Diseases	...	1	2	3	1	1	5	1	5	2	3	1	35†	9.9	.55	...													
Circulatory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	.4	.02	...		
Tubercle of the lungs	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	5	2.0	.11	40.00					
Pneumonia	4	1	2	...	1	...	2	1	3	1	1	6	22	8.7	.48	22.73													
Other Respiratory Diseases	23	12	15	7	9	7	5	10	16	9	15	22	150†	59.6	3.27	1.78													
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	...	2	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	4	1	14	5.6	.31	...										
Dysentery	15	14	29	73	58	30	22	34	29	35	43	30	412	163.8	8.99	1.92													
Diarrhoea	8	4	15	5	15	17	14	14	14	7	12	11	136	54.1	2.97	.71													
Hepatic Abscess	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	2.0	.11	...									
Spleen Diseases	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	7	...	7	6	4	42	16.7	.92	2.38													
Urinary Diseases	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	5	2.0	.11	...							
Scurvy	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	4	1.6	.09	...								
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism	3	...	1	5	5	5	4	1	3	4	4	6	41	16.3	.89	...													
Venerable Diseases	15	10	19	24	17	18	18	19	19	19	23	15	216	85.9	4.71	...													
Eye Diseases	3	6	3	1	3	10	2	5	2	3	2	2	42	16.7	.92	...													
Guinea Worm	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.4	.02	...		
Other Entozoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	4	1.6	.09	...					
Diseases of the Integuments	26	12	42	27	26	30	20	37	20	23	47	24	334	132.8	7.28	...													
Injuries	33	21	26	23	19	21	15	19	18	18	25	27	265	105.4	5.78	...													
All other Causes	17	20	21	6	21	19	19	28	30	26	48	20	275	109.3	6.00	...													
	264	175	369	355	466	412	447	501	380	410	500	306	4,583			.98													
Admitted per 1,000 per annum.																													
	
1823.1																													

* Excluding deaths out of hospital.

† Neuralgia 10=4.0.

‡ Phthisis pulmonalis 7=2.8.

NATIVE TROOPS, 1892.

XI.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS serving in the BENGAL and ORISSA group of stations during the year 1892, and the prevalence of the principal diseases in each Month of the year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Constantly sick.	Constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 per annum.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																							
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Nervous Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.*	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Spleen Diseases.	Urinary Diseases.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Injuries.	Suicide.	All other Causes.
January	3,605	212	58.8	7	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	3,542	164	46.3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	3,391	164	49.7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	2,593	164	63.2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	2,535	147	58.0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
June	2,612	178	68.1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July	2,519	161	63.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August	2,600	162	62.3	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
September	2,610	156	59.8	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
October	2,808	164	58.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	2,894	148	51.1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	3,439	184	53.5	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						...	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	7	3	...	...	...	...	1	2*	...
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																													
For the Year	2,922	167	57.2	27	9.24	2.05	1.03	34	...	68	34	34	2.40	1.03	34	68	...	
Composition of 100 Deaths.																													
						22.2	11.1	3.7	...	7.4	3.7	3.7	25.9	11.1	3.7	7.4	...	
* One out of hospital.																													

CAUSES OF ADMISSION.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of strength.	Composition of 100 admissions.	Died out of each 100 cases treated.*
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermittent Fever	183	88	87	54	60	46	74	170	168	149	126	76	1,281	438.4	36.36	45
Remittent Fever	6	4	4	2	2	4	...	3	5	6	5	4	45	15.4	1.28	6.00
Simple Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Fevers	3	...	10	23	3	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	42	14.4	1.19	...
Heat-stroke	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	7	0.6	...
Nervous Diseases	7	3	1	2	...	...	2	1	4	7	3	2	32†	11.0	9.1	2.78
Circulatory Diseases	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1.0	0.9	...
Tubercle of the lungs	9	3	1	1	2	2	3	3	...	2	1	...	27	9.2	7.7	6.90
Pneumonia	5	2	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	17	5.8	4.8	4.76
Other Respiratory Diseases	94	24	24	3	20	3	4	8	8	10	18	21	237‡	81.1	6.73	3.39
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	6	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	2	1	16	5.5	4.5	...
Dysentery	33	33	33	23	24	23	20	29	13	14	22	59	326	111.6	9.25	2.03
Diarrhoea	11	5	12	10	7	4	8	11	10	7	16	14	115	39.4	3.26	2.48
Hepatic Abscess	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	3	1	4	4	1	3	4	9	1	1	2	1	34	11.6	9.7	...
Spleen Diseases	4	1	2	2	7	6	4	9	11	11	12	5	74	25.3	2.10	...
Urinary Diseases	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	0.6	...
Scurvy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	1.4	1.1	...
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism	6	10	11	6	5	5	13	10	5	11	17	12	§111	38.0	3.15	...
Venereal Diseases	6	6	9	8	16	5	5	9	9	7	14	11	105	35.9	2.98	...
Eye Diseases	2	1	4	3	1	5	2	2	5	9	1	3	38	13.0	1.08	...
Guinea Worm	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1.0	0.9	...
Other Entozoa.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of the Integuments	33	19	28	16	23	28	27	37	30	34	39	32	346	118.4	9.82	...
Injuries	15	10	18	27	16	17	15	18	34	33	43	21	267	91.4	7.58	...
All other Causes	31	40	69	41	32	23	22	29	27	25	33	23	395	135.2	11.21	...
	460	250	322	226	219	174	206	353	332	329	359	293	3,523			70
Admitted per 1,000 per annum.																
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,205.7			

* Excluding deaths out of hospital.

† Neuralgia 21=7.2.

‡ Phthisis pulmonalis 30=10.3.

§ Including three rheumatic fever.

NATIVE TROOPS, 1892.

XII.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS serving in the GANGETIC PLAIN and CHUTIA NAGPUR group of stations during the year 1892, and the prevalence of the principal diseases in each Month of the year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Constantly sick.	Constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 per annum.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																									
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Nervous Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Spleen Diseases.	Urinary Diseases.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Injuries.	Suicide.	All other Causes.		
January	6,791	228	33.6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	8,043	241	30.0	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	7,256	206	28.4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	6,281	175	27.9	6	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	5,997	148	24.7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June	6,118	138	22.6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July	6,379	152	23.8	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August	6,497	161	24.8	8	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
September	6,593	213	32.3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October	7,085	236	33.3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	6,584	225	34.2	10	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
December	6,376	175	27.4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
						14	1	4	1	4	9	4	3	4	1	3	1*	5	
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																									
For the Year.	6,667	192	28.8	54	8.10	2.10	1.15	1.60	1.15	1.60	1.35	1.60	1.45	1.60	1.15	1.45	1.15	1.75
						Composition of 100 Deaths.																									
						25.9	1.9	7.4	1.9	7.4	16.7	7.4	5.6	7.4	1.9	5.6	1.9	9.3
						* Out of hospital.																									

CAUSES OF ADMISSION.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of strength.	Composition of 100 admissions.	Died out of each 100 cases treated.*
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Influenza	5	28	141	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	218	33.7	4.14	.92
Cholera	...	...	...	4	...	...	2	11	...	4	3	...	24	3.6	.46	58.33
Small-pox	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.1	.02	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermittent Fever	107	159	105	71	86	81	153	242	338	376	209	69	1,996	299.4	37.90	.05
Remittent Fever	7	3	3	2	2	1	5	3	22	15	2	2	67	10.0	1.27	5.56
Simple Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	7	20	1	...	32	4.8	.61	...
Other Fevers	...	2	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	1.3	.17	...
Heat-stroke	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	.3	.04	...
Nervous Diseases	3	2	1	2	2	2	2	6	3	2	5	1	31†	4.6	.59	...
Circulatory Diseases	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	7	1.0	.13	14.29
Tubercle of the lungs	3	1	2	5	2	2	1	...	...	1	3	...	20	3.0	.35	18.18
Pneumonia	6	5	4	2	1	...	2	2	...	3	9	3	37	5.5	.70	19.57
Other Respiratory Diseases	47	41	41	10	12	6	8	10	9	11	20	18	233†	34.9	4.42	1.67
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	2	3	2	1	...	1	1	3	1	...	1	1	16	2.4	.30	...
Dysentery	22	14	14	18	21	5	12	35	32	45	46	14	278	41.7	5.28	1.05
Diarrhoea	4	5	5	9	12	6	5	8	6	4	5	5	74	11.1	1.41	5.26
Hepatic { Abscess	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Congestion and Inflammation.	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	5	.7	.09	...
Spleen Diseases	2	5	4	1	7	...	...	...	3	6	10	5	59	8.8	1.12	...
Urinary Diseases	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	.4	.06	...
Scurvy	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	4	.6	.08	...
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism	11	7	9	8	10	8	17	13	16	8	23	25	155	23.2	2.94	...
Veneral Diseases	13	20	25	18	34	16	11	27	14	26	17	19	240	36.0	4.56	...
Eye Diseases	7	6	8	7	19	7	9	13	8	8	9	5	106	15.9	2.01	...
Guinea Worm	...	...	1	...	4	6	8	12	16	3	3	1	54	8.1	1.03	...
Other Entozoa	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	.3	.04	...
Diseases of the Integuments	74	70	82	51	81	62	90	101	71	78	63	41	864	129.6	16.41	...
Injuries	67	50	60	41	51	31	23	37	31	34	38	55	518	77.7	9.84	...
All other Causes	23	17	16	15	15	15	16	16	14	12	29	23	211	31.6	4.01	...
													5,266			.97
													Admitted per 1,000 per annum.			
															78.9	

* Excluding deaths out of hospital.

† Neuralgia 17=2.5.

‡ Phthisis pulmonalis 27=4.0.

§ Including three rheumatic fever.

NATIVE TROOPS, 1892.

XIII.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS serving in the UPPER SUB-HIMALAYAN group of stations during the year 1892, and the prevalence of the principal diseases in each Month of the year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Constantly sick.	Constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 per annum.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																							
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Nervous Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Spleen Diseases.	Urinary Diseases.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Injuries.	Suicide.	All other Causes.
January	18,493	841	45.5	51	4	2	...	3	28	9	2	1	...	2	
February	18,976	681	35.9	16	1	1	6	1	2	3	
March	19,160	513	26.8	19	2	1	...	1	7	2	1	4	1	...	
April	16,803	464	27.6	40	...	15	3	2	1	2	2	7	3	...	2	...	1	1	3	
May	15,757	453	28.7	22	...	6	1	5	2	2	...	1	4	1	3	
June	15,684	398	25.4	15	...	4	3	2	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	
July	15,433	365	23.7	8	2	2	2	2	1	1	
August	15,368	421	27.4	24	...	10	1	1	2	2	3	...	1	4	...	
September	14,581	639	43.8	16	...	5	1	1	1	...	3	2	...	1	1	1	...	
October	15,318	927	60.5	13	1	2	1	1	...	2	1	2	1	1	1	...	
November	19,854	1,043	52.5	25	...	2	1	4	1	13	1	2	1	
December	17,881	693	38.8	31	1	...	2	1	2	16	3	1	1	1	...	1	2	
						42*	1	1	9	25	1	...	6	10	2*	19	85	28	6	4	...	1	1	1	...	9	8†	1*	20‡
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																							
For the Year	16,942	620	36.6	280	16.53	2.48	.06	.06	.53	1.48	.0635	.39	.12	.12	5.02	1.05	.35	.2406	.06	.0653	.47	.06	1.18
						Composition of 100 Deaths.																							
						15.0	.4	.4	3.2	8.9	.4	...	2.1	3.6	.7	6.8	30.4	10.0	2.1	1.44	.4	.4	...	3.2	2.9	.4	7.1
						* One out of hospital. † Five out of hospital. ‡ Two rheumatic fever.																							
CAUSES OF ADMISSION.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of strength.	Composition of 100 admissions.	Died out of each 100 cases treated.*													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.																	
Influenza	65	25	5	16	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	6.7	.67	5.31						
Cholera	...	...	4	17	11	8	2	19	5	1	3	...	70	4.1	.41	58.57											
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	.1	.01	50.00				
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	.1	.01	100.00		
Intermittent Fever	573	288	297	267	342	159	206	830	1,334	1,790	1,450	340	7,876	464.9	46.51	.11													
Remittent Fever	8	5	8	26	30	16	19	31	19	26	47	12	247	14.6	1.46	9.84													
Simple Continued Fever	...	...	1	3	14	5	4	2	1	...	...	...	30	1.8	.18	3.33								
Other Fevers	11	3	...	7	27	2	1	...	...	...	7	1	59	3.5	.35	...										
Heat-stroke	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	6	.4	.04	100.00						
Nervous Diseases	12	13	12	6	4	8	5	8	8	10	14	10	110†	6.5	.65	8.47													
Circulatory Diseases	...	3	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	5	13	.8	.08	7.69										
Tubercle of the lungs	3	2	5	2	7	3	6	3	6	7	3	1	48	2.8	.28	38.78													
Pneumonia	62	38	40	14	6	6	4	2	3	6	45	53	279	16.5	1.65	27.16													
Other Respiratory Diseases	252	109	73	30	19	11	10	21	16	43	100	107	791‡	46.7	4.67	3.33													
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	11	10	8	12	7	7	4	6	...	6	3	3	77	4.5	.45	...													
Dysentery	30	12	26	51	56	24	17	68	83	107	165	68	707	41.7	4.17	.84													
Diarrhoea	8	14	14	29	31	15	18	23	21	24	56	21	274	16.2	1.62	1.44													
Hepatic Abscess	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation	3	...	1	6	...	2	2	...	1	1	2	...	18	1.1	.11	5.26													
Spleen Diseases	26	21	18	8	23	16	7	7	27	56	69	22	300	17.7	1.77	.33													
Urinary Diseases	1	3	1	...	1	...	1	4	1	4	1	3	20	1.2	.12	5.00													
Scurvy	5	...	1	1	...	3	3	3	3	6	3	2	30	1.8	.18	...													
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism	43	31	25	11	21	21	17	17	12	20	56	40	314	18.5	1.85	...													
Veneral Diseases	77	56	87	41	73	42	43	54	37	54	93	61	718	42.4	4.24	...													
Eye Diseases	28	28	53	52	62	45	45	59	47	70	61	25	575	33.9	3.40	...													
Guinea Worm	...	...	...	2	3	2	5	7	3	4	1	1	28	1.7	.17	...										
Other Entozoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	.1	.01	...		
Diseases of the Integuments	189	147	161	108	154	141	153	169	146	196	252	129	1,945	114.8	11.49	...													
Injuries	143	138	158	109	127	99	91	97	63	102	136	135	1,398	82.5	8.26	...													
All other Causes	115	72	98	63	108	42	35	46	59	69	105	73	885	52.2	5.23	...													
													16,935				1.56												
													Admitted per 1,000 per annum.																
													...	...	...	999.6										

* Excluding deaths out of hospital.

† Neuralgia 70=4.1.

‡ Phthisis pulmonalis 61=3.6.

§ Including eight rheumatic fever.

NATIVE TROOPS, 1892.

XIV.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS serving in the INDUS VALLEY and NORTH WESTERN RAJPUTANA group of stations during the Year 1892, and the prevalence of the principal diseases in each Month of the year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Constantly sick.	Constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 per annum.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																							
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Nervous Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Spleen Diseases.	Urinary Diseases.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Injuries.	Suicide.	All other Causes.
January	18,284	1,006	55.0	59	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
February	18,862	688	36.5	37	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	21	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
March	17,234	474	27.5	18	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
April	14,942	378	25.3	14	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
May	14,940	391	26.2	28	...	12	...	...	1	8	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
June	15,368	379	24.7	14	...	4	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
July	15,091	419	27.8	7	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
August	14,836	638	43.0	17	...	6	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
September	15,415	1,041	67.5	38	...	22	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
October	17,131	1,274	74.4	31	...	2	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	1	1	1	0	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
November	17,696	1,293	73.1	55	...	...	...	6	12	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	23	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
December	16,688	896	53.7	39	...	...	...	1	2	6	...	...	...	1	2	...	15	5	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
						53*	...	2	13	57	1	1	3	4	4†	7	124	27	20	7	1	1	1	2	7	2‡	20§
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																													
For the Year	16,374	740	45.2	357	21.80	3.2412	.79	3.48	.06	.06	.18	.24	.24	.43	7.57	1.65	1.22	.43	.06	.0606	.12	.43	.12	1.22
Composition of 100 Deaths.																													
14.8 ... .6 3.6 16.0 .3 .3 .8 1.1 1.1 2.0 34.7 7.6 5.6 2.0 .3 .3 ... .3 .6 2.0 .6 5.6																													
* Three out of hospital. † One out of hospital. ‡ Two out of hospital. § One rheumatic fever.																													

CAUSES OF ADMISSION.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of strength.	Composition of 100 admissions.	Died out of each 100 cases treated.*	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.					
Influenza	140	22	12	2	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	11.2	.68	1.09
Cholera	...	...	...	10	10	3	1	10	28	3	...	...	67	4.1	.25	74.63
Small-pox	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	.4	.02	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	.2	.01	40.00
Intermittent Fever	825	462	380	407	587	317	547	1,949	3,150	3,648	3,026	941	16,239	99.8	60.27	.08	
Remittent Fever	18	9	14	21	35	26	14	30	43	39	49	37	335	20.5	1.24	16.38	
Simple Continued Fever	7	4	5	24	77	25	18	16	9	3	2	...	190	11.6	.71	.52	
Other Fevers	1	7	9	14	11	8	1	2	...	...	...	...	53	3.2	.20	1.89
Heat-stroke	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	11	.7	.04	27.27
Nervous Diseases	13	8	10	8	14	9	6	18	1	3	11	16	117†	7.1	.43	3.25	
Circulatory Diseases	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	2	8	.5	.03	37.50
Tubercle of the lungs	3	2	1	1	4	3	1	3	1	2	5	1	27	1.6	.10	22.58	
Pneumonia	156	73	55	16	8	2	3	9	14	14	67	73	490	29.9	1.82	23.05	
Other Respiratory Diseases	303	111	70	27	23	24	23	28	26	40	111	125	919‡	56.1	3.41	2.63	
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	8	4	10	4	4	6	5	1	3	5	4	7	61	3.7	.23	1.34	
Dysentery	28	29	31	46	49	26	39	96	239	313	307	137	1,350	82.4	5.01	1.46	
Diarrhoea	9	8	9	15	18	19	14	58	61	56	75	54	396	24.2	1.47	1.75	
Hepatic { Abscess	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	.1	...	100.00
{ Congestion and Inflammation.	3	1	2	...	3	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	15	.9	.06	6.67
Spleen Diseases	22	15	12	8	5	12	14	35	34	41	67	37	302	18.4	1.12	...	
Urinary Diseases	2	2	2	...	1	2	2	...	2	3	...	...	16	1.0	.06	...
Scurvy	3	4	3	2	2	2	1	3	7	2	15	8	52	3.2	.19	1.89	
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism	32	21	25	18	18	17	18	30	22	22	40	41	304	18.6	1.13	...	
Veneral Diseases	33	48	37	25	35	35	25	42	29	49	48	35	432	26.4	1.60	...	
Eye Diseases	15	15	20	18	33	33	22	67	83	43	34	13	396	24.2	1.47	...	
Guinea Worm	2	...	...	2	12	9	19	30	12	6	6	1	99	6.0	.37	...
Other Entozoa	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	.2	.01	...
Diseases of the Integuments	241	182	148	120	186	198	230	360	227	181	180	174	2,427	148.2	9.01	...	
Injuries	132	122	161	107	170	111	131	183	86	86	128	106	1,523	93.0	5.65	...	
All other Causes	67	70	63	39	75	43	61	114	77	100	112	97	918	56.1	3.41	...	
													26,944				
Admitted per 1,000 per annum.																	
...																1,645.5	

* Excluding deaths out of hospital.

† Neuralgia 79 = 4.8.

‡ Phthisis pulmonalis 51 = 3.1.

§ Including five rheumatic fever.

NATIVE TROOPS, 1892.

XV.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS serving in the S. E. RAÏPUTANA, CENTRAL INDIA and GUJARAT group of stations during the year 1892, and the prevalence of the principal diseases in each Month of the year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Constantly sick.	Constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 per annum.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																							
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Nervous Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Spleen Diseases.	Urinary Diseases.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Injuries.	Suicide.	All other Causes.
January	13,810	431	31'2	19	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	1	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
February	14,558	380	26'1	11	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	14,429	340	23'6	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	13,634	279	20'5	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
May	13,322	262	19'7	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June	13,663	265	19'4	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
July	13,842	310	22'4	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August	14,047	373	26'6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
September	14,102	510	36'2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
October	14,018	683	48'7	9	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	14,224	677	47'6	15	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
December	13,767	421	30'6	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
						20*	...	1	9	15	3	2	1	3	25	8	5	4	1	2	1	1	3	1*	5
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																							
For the Year	13,951	411	29'5	110	7'88	1'43	...	'07	'65	1'08	'22	'14	'07	'22	1'79	'57	'36	'29	'07	'14	'07	'07	'22	'07	'36
						Composition of 100 Deaths.																							
						18'2	...	'9	8'2	13'6	2'7	1'8	'9	2'7	22'7	7'3	4'5	3'6	'9	1'8	'9	'9	2'7	'9	4'5
						* One out of hospital.																							

CAUSES OF ADMISSION.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of strength.	Composition of 100 admissions.	Died out of each 100 cases treated.*
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Influenza	65	15	54	34	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	12'4	1'19	'53
Cholera	...	...	...	2	7	9	6	6	...	1	3	...	34	2'4	'23	55'88
Small-pox	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	'9	'09	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	'1	'01	100'00
Intermittent Fever	412	259	337	192	197	124	293	518	983	1,754	1,597	429	7,125	510'7	49'06	'12
Remittent Fever	18	7	12	13	10	3	12	14	23	11	4	6	133	9'5	'02	10'64
Simple Continued Fever	5	5	16	39	62	30	39	36	24	32	15	11	314	22'5	2'16	...
Other Fevers	...	...	14	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	20	1'4	'14	...
Heat-stroke	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	'2	'02	100'00
Nervous Diseases	7	10	6	6	10	4	8	8	5	8	11	8	91†	6'5	'63	2'06
Circulatory Diseases	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	3	4	2	22	1'6	'15	4'17
Tubercle of the lungs	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	1	1	4	...	...	11	'8	'08	25'00
Pneumonia	33	11	12	7	9	5	4	2	2	6	15	19	125	9'0	'86	17'48
Other Respiratory Diseases	89	67	51	17	17	15	13	21	27	29	60	42	448‡	32'1	3'08	1'68
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	4	9	12	3	5	5	3	4	3	4	2	2	56	4'0	'39	...
Dysentery	29	15	33	26	29	30	51	75	66	56	47	35	493	35'3	3'39	1'01
Diarrhoea	10	11	12	16	14	9	31	45	32	23	42	15	260	18'6	1'79	1'52
Hepatic { Abscess	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	6	'4	'04	16'67
{ Congestion and Inflammation	5	4	7	1	2	3	2	3	...	...	2	1	30	2'2	'21	6'45
Spleen Diseases	9	4	2	1	...	4	5	4	4	7	16	3	59	4'2	'41	...
Urinary Diseases	...	1	2	...	4	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	12	'9	'08	...
Scurvy	1	...	...	1	2	2	4	2	4	5	5	2	25	2'0	'19	3'57
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism	35	26	35	17	36	32	25	44	26	41	39	25	538†	27'3	2'62	...
Venereal Diseases	42	33	57	29	43	33	31	39	35	31	41	14	428	30'7	2'95	...
Eye Diseases	38	38	39	25	36	34	25	52	98	66	43	18	512	36'7	3'53	...
Guinea Worm	2	...	3	12	16	14	19	28	10	3	7	2	116	8'3	'80	...
Other Entozoa	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	'1	'01	...
Diseases of the Integuments	113	103	106	73	125	126	158	213	169	200	175	95	1,656	118'7	11'40	...
Injuries	95	106	103	93	93	112	88	139	91	104	148	111	1,283	92'0	8'83	...
All other Causes	59	46	54	48	68	58	45	78	61	67	65	38	687	49'2	4'73	...
													14,522			'72
													Admitted per 1,000 per annum.			
													1,040'9			

* Excluding deaths out of hospital.

† Neuralgia 58 = 4'2.

‡ Phthisis pulmonalis 333 = 2'4.

§ Including seven rheumatic fever.

NATIVE TROOPS, 1892.

XVI.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS serving in the DECCAN group of stations during the year 1892, and the prevalence of the principal diseases in each Month of the year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Constantly sick.	Constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 per annum.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																							
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Nervous Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Spleen Diseases.	Urinary Diseases.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Injuries.	Suicide.	All other Causes.
January	20,254	693	34.2	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
February	20,901	630	30.1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	20,687	503	25.0	19	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
April	18,089	428	23.7	16	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
May	17,906	383	21.4	10	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
June	18,432	394	21.4	6	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
July	18,793	510	27.1	8	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August	19,102	564	29.5	27	...	8	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September	19,400	557	28.7	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October	20,317	602	29.6	15	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	17,756	635	35.8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	17,872	575	32.2	10	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						17	1	...	7	6	1	1	1	4	10*	1	30	9	5	3	...	2	...	...	...	10	14†	1‡	21‡
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																							
For the Year	19,076	540	28.3	144	7.55	.89	.05	...	.37	.31	.05	.05	.05	.21	.52	.05	1.57	.47	.26	.16	...	.10	...	...	...	.52	.73	.05	1.10
						Composition of 100 Deaths.																							
						11.8	.7	...	4.9	4.2	.7	.7	.7	2.8	6.9	.7	20.8	6.2	3.5	2.1	...	1.4	...	...	...	6.9	9.7	.7	14.6

* Seven out of hospital.

† Six out of hospital.

‡ One out of hospital.

CAUSES OF ADMISSION.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of strength.	Composition of 100 admissions.	Died out of each 100 cases treated.*
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Influenza	313	125	60	3	22	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	525	27.5	3.49	1.14
Cholera	...	...	...	...	1	2	5	15	2	3	...	...	29	1.5	.19	58.62
Small-pox	...	4	8	7	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	29	1.5	.19	3.45
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	.1	.01	...
Intermittent Fever	410	364	389	212	158	235	601	699	567	707	1,015	351	5,708	299.2	37.91	.12
Remittent Fever	9	8	9	4	7	1	18	22	12	11	13	9	123	6.4	.82	4.62
Simple Continued Fever	9	18	22	23	23	27	56	41	23	28	17	5	292	15.3	1.94	.34
Other Fevers	2	5	12	19	6	2	...	...	...	...	4	1	51	2.7	.34	1.96
Heat-stroke	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	.2	.02	33.33
Nervous Diseases	14	9	7	6	12	11	8	19	14	13	12	9	134	7.0	.89	2.80
Circulatory Diseases	2	4	4	1	4	3	3	...	2	3	4	2	30	1.9	.24	7.69
Tubercle of the lungs	...	16	26	11	5	...	8	7	...	...	...	...	15	.8	.03	11.11
Pneumonia	24	16	35	18	11	5	17	28	19	48	59	39	442	23.3	2.95	1.89
Other Respiratory Diseases	86	67	26	18	11	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	7.4	.94	18.75
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	2	10	7	5	3	5	4	7	5	6	3	5	62	3.3	.41	...
Dysentery	17	23	25	40	30	31	112	145	58	40	22	29	572	30.0	3.80	.86
Diarrhoea	9	8	18	7	39	13	31	32	9	7	10	11	194	10.2	1.29	1.52
Hepatic Abscess	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.1	.01	...
Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation	2	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	11	.6	.07	16.67
Spleen Diseases	8	4	2	4	6	4	3	1	7	8	20	4	71	3.7	.47	...
Urinary Diseases	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	4	...	3	2	15	.8	.10	...
Scurvy	6	...	2	...	...	3	1	1	2	4	2	3	24	1.3	.16	...
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism	50	34	22	26	36	41	42	50	33	41	38	28	441	23.1	2.93	...
Veneral Diseases	64	65	57	52	79	48	58	83	59	51	66	74	756	39.6	5.02	...
Eye Diseases	32	26	33	20	30	25	30	51	57	35	41	22	402	21.1	2.67	...
Guinea Worm	1	6	25	30	26	17	10	20	6	7	5	1	154	8.1	1.02	...
Other Entozoa	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	9	.5	.06	...
Diseases of the Integuments	157	147	165	127	154	151	190	227	153	213	225	178	2,087	109.4	13.86	...
Injuries	138	129	134	102	161	131	111	175	140	164	160	118	1,672	87.6	11.10	...
All other Causes	73	82	118	76	84	67	93	119	91	111	78	72	1,064	55.8	7.07	...
													15,058			
													Admitted per 1,000 per annum.			
												
													789.4			

* Excluding deaths out of hospital.

† Neuralgia 71=3.7.

‡ Phthisis pulmonalis 15= 8.

§ Including nine rheumatic fever.

NATIVE TROOPS, 1892.

XVII.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS serving in the WESTERN COAST group of stations during the year 1892, and the prevalence of the principal diseases in each Month of the year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Constantly sick.	Constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 per annum.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																						
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Nervous Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Spleen Diseases.	Urinary Diseases.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Injuries.	Suicide.	All other Causes.
January	4,052	89	22.0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	3,993	91	22.8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	3,899	80	20.5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	3,596	69	19.2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	3,526	76	21.6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June	3,379	77	22.8	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July	3,428	76	22.2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August	3,501	92	26.3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September	3,787	89	23.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October	3,865	104	26.9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	3,138	98	31.2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	3,416	85	24.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						1	...	2	1	1	2	2	3	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	4
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																												
For the Year	3,632	86	23.7	21	5.78285528	.28	.55	.55	.8328	.28	.282828	...	1.10
Composition of 100 Deaths.																												
						4.8	...	9.5	4.8	4.8	9.5	9.5	14.3	...	4.8	4.8	4.8	...	4.8	...	4.8	...	19.0

CAUSES OF ADMISSION.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of strength.	Composition of 100 admissions.	Died out of each 100 cases treated.*
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Influenza	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	10	2.8	.43	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	5	1.4	.21	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	.6	.09	33.33
Intermittent Fever	28	18	26	19	47	22	63	100	105	76	56	35	595	163.8	25.57	...
Remittent Fever	6	4	1	3	9	3	...	...	1	...	5	...	32	8.8	1.38	5.88
Simple Continued Fever	8	8	11	4	14	18	19	15	12	10	4	1	124	34.1	5.33	...
Other Fevers	...	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	2.5	.39	...
Heat-stroke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nervous Diseases	7	2	1	1	4	2	4	7	3	3	3	1	†38	10.5	1.63	2.38
Circulatory Diseases	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	1.1	.17	20.00
Tubercle of the lungs	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1.1	.17	50.00
Pneumonia	5	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	14	3.9	.60	12.50
Other Respiratory Diseases	7	7	5	3	8	2	5	12	10	14	12	10	†95	26.2	4.08	3.09
Tonsillitis and Sore-throats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	4	1.1	.17	...
Dysentery	11	2	5	9	10	10	17	14	7	6	15	22	128	35.2	5.50	...
Diarrhoea	...	3	3	5	2	3	4	7	6	2	6	5	46	12.7	1.98	2.17
Hepatic Abscess	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	.6	.09	50.00
Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	2	3	1	...	1	12	3.3	.52	7.69
Spleen Diseases	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1.7	.26	...
Urinary Diseases	1	...	1	2	1	1	...	1	2	2	1	...	12	3.3	.52	7.69
Scurvy	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	4	1	9	2.5	.39	...
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism	4	12	4	3	5	5	7	9	8	7	9	11	†84	23.1	3.61	...
Veneral Diseases	15	12	20	10	16	15	12	16	9	15	19	12	171	47.1	7.35	...
Eye Diseases	4	6	7	5	8	4	6	2	5	3	3	9	62	17.1	2.66	...
Guinea Worm	...	...	1	1	3	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	9	2.5	.39	...
Other Entozoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	.8	.13	...
Diseases of the Integuments	34	26	29	22	37	33	25	55	36	61	41	41	440	121.1	18.91	...
Injuries	8	14	24	7	13	14	6	10	8	23	20	14	167	46.0	7.18	...
All other Causes	24	26	20	14	22	15	12	15	16	33	23	20	240	66.1	10.31	...
	170	149	167	114	202	150	180	282	233	262	227	191	2,327			.88
Admitted per 1,000 per annum.																
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	640.7			

* Excluding deaths out of hospital.

† Neuralgia 15=4.1.

‡ Phthisis pulmonalis 11=3.0

§ Including rheumatic fever.

NATIVE TROOPS, 1892.

XVIII.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS serving in the SOUTHERN INDIA group of stations during the year 1892, and the prevalence of the principal diseases in each Month of the year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Constantly sick.	Constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 per annum.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																						
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Nervous Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Spleen Diseases.	Urinary Diseases.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Injuries.	Suicide.	All other Causes.
January	7,113	152	21'4	4	1	1	...	1	1	
February	7,900	195	24'7	6	1	1	...	2	1	...	1	
March	8,055	236	29'3	8	1	2	3	2	2	
April	7,696	266	34'6	14	...	1	1	1	5	2	2	...	2	2	
May	7,847	210	26'8	20	...	9	...	1	2	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	3	3	
June	8,050	227	28'2	14	...	6	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	
July	8,370	249	29'7	12	...	7	3	...	3	2	2	
August	8,086	224	27'8	12	...	8	1	1	...	2	2	
September	9,035	240	26'6	8	1	1	1	...	3	1	...	1	1	
October	9,233	236	25'6	8	1	1	...	3	1	...	1	1	
November	9,002	245	27'2	11	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	3	
December	8,327	242	29'1	2	1	1	
						31	...	5	7	1	...	2	8	5*	2	20	1	4	3	2	1	7	1	...	19
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																						
For the Year	8,276	222	26'8	119	14'38	3'75	...	'60	'85	'12	...	'24	'97	'60	'24	'24	'12	'48	'36	'24	'12	'85	'12	...	2'30
						Composition of 100 Deaths.																						
						26'1	...	4'2	5'9	'8	...	1'7	6'7	4'2	1'7	16'8	'8	3'4	2'5	1'7	'8	5'9	'8	...	16'0
						* One out of hospital.																						
CAUSES OF ADMISSION.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of strength.	Composition of 100 admissions.	Died out of each 100 cases treated.*												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.																
Influenza.	...	...	47	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	58	7'0	1'33	...			
Cholera.	...	...	...	1	13	8	18	12	...	...	...	...	52	6'3	1'19	59'62					
Small-pox.	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	'2	'05	...			
Enteric Fever.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	'1	'02	...	
Intermittent Fever.	50	144	127	52	103	69	82	95	72	97	89	63	1,043	126'0	23'96	47												
Remittent Fever.	...	2	7	2	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	...	28	3'4	6'4	24'14												
Simple Continued Fever.	4	7	7	3	...	3	...	5	4	6	6	3	45	5'8	1'10	2'04												
Other Fevers.	6	23	32	19	6	3	...	1	2	2	4	...	98	11'8	2'25	...												
Heat-stroke.	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	'2	'05	100'00	
Nervous Diseases.	4	4	8	2	4	4	5	8	6	4	11	2	462	7'5	1'42	11'94												
Circulatory Diseases.	1	1	...	2	2	3	1	2	1	4	5	6	28	3'4	'04	13'33												
Tubercle of the lungs.	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	6	'7	'14	33'33						
Pneumonia.	10	9	45	14	4	6	...	7	5	3	2	2	107	12'9	2'46	17'86												
Other Respiratory Diseases.	9	17	22	14	11	6	9	17	9	18	27	12	171	20'7	3'93	56												
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat.	...	1	5	...	...	2	2	2	1	...	4	...	17	2'1	'39	...										
Dysentery.	16	9	15	14	20	21	24	36	18	12	22	6	213	25'7	4'89	1'84												
Diarrhoea.	3	2	3	3	5	8	8	1	1	2	2	1	39	4'7	'90	7'50												
Hepatic { Abscess.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	'2	'05	100'00			
{ Congestion and Inflammation.	1	1	...	1	3	1	...	1	1	2	2	...	13	1'6	'30	7'69												
Spleen Diseases.	...	1	3	2	6	3	2	5	2	3	3	1	31	3'7	'71	...												
Urinary Diseases.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	'1	'02	...	
Scurvy.	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	'2	'05	...		
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism.	17	20	20	12	18	8	14	11	9	11	19	14	173	20'9	3'97	...												
Veneral Diseases.	18	16	26	17	21	18	21	32	28	25	48	28	298	36'0	6'85	...												
Eye Diseases.	15	14	12	3	15	33	43	64	34	31	34	18	316	38'2	7'26	...												
Guinea Worm.	...	1	2	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	'4	'23	...							
Other Entozoa.	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	'5	'09	...					
Diseases of the Integuments.	38	41	55	37	79	52	38	58	45	60	112	43	658	79'5	15'12	...												
Injuries.	27	30	41	27	38	32	24	40	28	30	36	36	389	47'0	8'94	...												
All other Causes.	20	24	38	41	64	38	47	61	40	34	32	42	481	58'1	11'05	...												
													4,353			2'62												
													Admitted per 1,000 per annum.															
													...	...	...	526'0									

* Excluding deaths out of hospital.

† Neuralgia 14=1'7.

‡ Phthisis pulmonalis 14=1'7.

§ Including four rheumatic fever.

NATIVE TROOPS, 1892.

XIX.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS serving in the HILL STATIONS of INDIA during the year 1892, and the prevalence of the principal diseases in each Month of the year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength Present.	Average Constantly sick.	Constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 per annum.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																								
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Nervous Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Spleen Diseases.	Urinary Diseases.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Injuries.	Suicide.	All other Causes.	
January	15,778	638	41'7	28	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	12	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2
February	16,731	611	36'5	28	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	2	...	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
March	16,675	604	36'2	28	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	10	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
April	18,137	706	38'9	8	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
May	17,231	797	44'5	75	...	41	...	2	4	1	...	...	1	4	...	4	2	4	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	...
June	16,193	698	43'1	23	...	2	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	2	1	5	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
July	16,078	687	42'7	18	...	2	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
August	16,260	821	50'5	17	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...
September	15,862	938	60'4	12	...	3	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
October	15,453	893	57'8	27	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	5
November	14,121	683	48'4	25	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	7	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	2
December	14,891	629	42'2	28	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	2
						49	...	6	20	30	...	...	1	8	*6	20	63	27	14	5	5	2	...	3	1	6	†34	...	175
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength																														
For the Year	16,118	726	45'0	317	19'67	3'04	...	37	1'24	1'86	0'06	3'50	3'37	1'24	3'91	1'68	87	31	31	1'12	...	1'19	0'06	37	2'11	...	1'05	

Composition of 100 Deaths.

15'5	...	1'9	6'3	9'5	3'25	1'9	6'3	19'8	8'5	4'4	1'6	1'6	6	...	9	3	1'9	10'7	...	5'4
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* Two out of hospital.

† Twenty-one out of hospital.

‡ One rheumatic fever.

CAUSES OF ADMISSION.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of strength.	Composition of 100 admissions.	Died out of each 100 cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Influenza	79	114	105	36	2	1	5	...	...	...	4	17	363	22'5	1'62	...
Cholera . . . .	...	...	...	1	64	4	2	...	3	...	...	...	74	4'6	3'33	66'22
Small-pox . . . .	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	0'03	...
Enteric Fever . . . .	...	1	...	3	2	3	4	4	2	2	...	...	21	1'3	0'09	28'57
Intermittent Fever	657	511	550	656	1,021	700	709	1,658	1,812	1,430	1,015	491	11,210	695'5	49'98	18
Remittent Fever	28	28	23	27	37	28	34	71	65	17	29	11	398	24'7	1'77	7'23
Simple Continued Fever	4	...	12	27	91	17	25	21	8	3	1	...	209	13'0	0'93	...
Other Fevers	2	8	67	67	80	30	26	8	2	13	4	4	311	19'3	1'39	...
Heat-stroke . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	4	2	0'02	25'60
Nervous Diseases	13	14	14	11	12	6	7	8	12	7	14	10	†128	7'9	5'7	6'11
Circulatory Diseases	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	4	3	2	20	1'2	0'09	18'18
Tubercle of the lungs	3	7	8	6	4	2	6	7	1	6	1	1	52	3'2	2'3	31'75
Pneumonia	45	27	41	14	13	12	18	7	6	5	28	38	254	15'8	1'13	22'18
Other Respiratory Diseases	197	106	123	65	39	53	24	35	15	32	66	72	1,827	51'3	3'69	3'00
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	7	18	15	9	8	5	10	7	7	10	19	8	123	7'6	5'5	...
Dysentery	29	47	42	149	239	92	84	115	125	154	129	69	1,274	79'0	5'68	1'09
Diarrhoea	12	20	17	48	132	72	48	63	39	32	36	13	532	33'0	2'37	94
Hepatic Abscess . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	4	2	0'02	83'33
Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation	3	5	5	1	3	3	5	2	1	6	4	3	41	2'5	1'18	4'76
Spleen Diseases	16	7	10	12	19	15	5	16	7	19	25	18	169	10'5	7'5	...
Urinary Diseases . . . .	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	2	...	3	2	...	12	7	0'05	21'43
Scurvy	4	5	3	10	24	18	9	9	3	6	6	6	103	6'4	4'6	94
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism	34	34	25	35	52	37	49	48	32	36	40	34	456	28'3	2'03	...
Veneral Diseases	70	68	100	80	109	61	69	82	60	67	54	53	873	54'2	3'89	...
Eye Diseases	19	24	41	31	50	39	46	65	45	25	25	16	426	26'4	1'90	...
Guinea Worm . . . .	...	1	1	...	1	2	4	2	3	3	2	...	19	1'2	0'08	...
Other Entozoa	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	0'01	...
Diseases of the Integuments	92	96	109	85	151	115	105	138	125	135	162	149	1,462	90'7	6'52	...
Injuries	124	112	150	161	192	150	127	183	121	134	117	109	1,680	104'2	7'49	...
All other Causes	70	50	87	110	156	129	197	179	111	95	113	72	1,375	85'3	6'13	...
	1,510	1,311	1,555	1,648	2,509	1,595	1,621	2,732	2,606	2,245	1,901	1,196	22,429			1'28
Admitted per 1,000 per annum.																
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,391'5		

* Excluding deaths out of hospital.

† Neuralgia 69 = 4'3.

‡ Phthisis pulmonalis 73 = 4'5

§ Including ten rheumatic fever.

NATIVE TROOPS, 1892.

XX

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the RATIOS of SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS serving in the various GROUPS of STATIONS of India during 1892.

RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.													
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	
	Burma Coast and Bay Islands.	Burma Inland.	Assam.	Bengal and Orissa.	Gangetic Plain and Chutia Nagpur.	Upper Sub-Himalayan.	Indus Valley, and N.-W. Rajputana.	S.-E. Rajputana, Central India & Gujarat.	Deccan.	Western Coast.	South-eastern India.	Hill Stations.	Army of India.
I.—AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH PRESENT	1,777	7,146	2,515	2,922	6,667	16,942	16,374	15,951	19,076	3,632	8,276	16,118	127,355
II.—AVERAGE CONSTANTLY SICK-RATE OF.													
January	111.2	71.4	68.3	58.8	33.6	45.5	55.0	31.2	34.2	22.0	21.4	41.7	38.5
February	134.6	56.8	50.0	46.3	30.0	35.9	36.5	26.1	30.1	22.8	24.7	36.5	33.4
March	100.1	56.7	59.9	49.7	28.4	26.8	27.5	23.6	25.0	20.5	29.3	36.2	30.4
April	73.3	54.2	68.8	63.2	27.9	27.6	25.3	20.5	23.7	19.2	26.8	38.9	30.7
May	75.8	50.9	65.4	58.0	24.7	28.7	26.2	19.7	21.4	21.6	26.8	44.5	32.0
June	81.1	62.8	66.3	68.1	22.6	25.4	24.7	19.4	21.4	22.8	28.2	43.1	31.7
July	76.0	67.7	84.9	63.9	23.8	23.7	27.8	22.4	27.1	22.2	29.7	42.7	33.2
August	66.8	61.9	89.3	62.3	24.8	27.4	43.0	26.6	29.5	26.3	28.8	50.5	36.6
September	58.9	54.3	84.3	59.8	33.3	43.8	67.5	36.2	28.7	23.5	26.6	60.4	43.0
October	49.4	50.5	91.8	58.4	33.3	60.5	74.4	48.7	29.6	26.1	25.6	37.8	47.4
November	57.2	45.9	82.1	51.1	34.2	52.5	73.1	47.6	35.8	31.2	27.2	48.4	45.0
December	41.6	50.1	58.5	53.5	27.4	38.8	53.7	30.6	32.2	24.9	29.1	42.2	36.2
THE YEAR	75.4	57.4	72.4	57.2	28.8	36.6	45.2	29.5	28.3	23.7	26.8	45.0	36.7
III.—ADMISSION-RATES OF THE YEAR.													
Influenza . . . . .	...	1.1	35.8	...	32.7	6.7	11.2	12.4	27.5	2.8	7.0	22.5	14.1
Cholera . . . . .	...	4.5	8	3	3.6	4.1	4.1	2.4	1.5	...	6.3	4.6	3.3
Small-pox . . . . .	...	1	1.6	...	1	1	4	9	1.5	1.4	2	4	6
Enteric Fever . . . . .	...	1	8.0	...	...	1	2	1	1	1	1	1.3	4
Intermittent Fever	523.9	647.9	946.3	438.4	299.4	464.9	991.8	516.7	290.2	163.8	126.0	695.5	526.0
Remittent Fever	10.7	13.6	23.1	15.4	10.0	14.6	20.5	9.5	6.4	8.8	3.4	24.7	13.2
Simple Continued Fever	7.9	7.4	6.8	...	4.8	1.8	11.6	22.5	15.3	34.1	5.8	13.0	11.0
Other Fevers . . . . .	...	3	6.0	14.4	1.3	3.5	3.2	1.4	2.7	2.5	11.8	19.3	5.5
Heat-stroke . . . . .	...	...	...	7	3	4	7	2	...	...	2	2	3
Nervous Diseases	7.9	9.8	9.9	11.0	4.6	6.5	7.1	6.5	7.0	10.5	7.5	7.9	7.1
Circulatory Diseases	5.6	7	4	1.0	1.0	8	5	1.6	1.9	1.1	3.4	1.2	1.3
Tubercle of the lungs . . . . .	...	7	2.0	9.2	3.0	2.8	1.6	8	3	1.1	7	3.2	1.7
Pneumonia	12.9	6.6	8.7	5.8	5.5	16.5	29.9	9.0	7.4	3.9	12.9	15.8	13.6
Other Respiratory Diseases	32.1	39.3	59.6	81.1	34.9	46.7	56.1	32.1	23.3	26.2	20.7	51.3	39.4
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	2.3	3.8	5.6	5.5	2.4	4.5	3.7	4.0	3.3	1.1	2.1	7.6	4.0
Dysentery	97.9	103.7	163.8	111.6	41.7	41.7	82.4	31.3	30.0	35.2	25.7	79.0	61.1
Diarrhoea	20.3	54.4	54.1	39.4	11.1	16.2	24.2	18.6	16.2	12.7	4.7	33.0	22.2
Hepatic { Abscess . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	6	2	2	1
Hepatic { Congestion and Inflammation	2.3	2.7	2.0	11.6	7	1.1	9	2.2	6	3.3	1.6	2.5	1.7
Spleen Diseases	31.5	20.6	16.7	25.3	8.8	17.7	18.4	4.2	3.7	1.7	3.7	10.5	11.2
Urinary Diseases . . . . .	...	1.5	2.0	7	4	1.2	1.0	9	8	3.3	1	7	9
Scurvy	6	3.6	1.6	1.4	6	1.8	3.2	2.0	1.3	2.5	2	6.4	2.6
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism	59.1	40.9	16.3	38.0	23.2	18.5	18.6	27.3	23.1	23.1	20.9	28.3	24.0
Venerable Diseases	68.7	65.4	83.9	35.9	36.0	42.4	26.4	30.7	30.6	47.1	36.0	54.2	39.6
Eye Diseases	41.1	16.1	16.7	13.0	15.9	33.9	24.2	36.7	21.1	17.1	38.2	26.4	24.8
Guinea Worm . . . . .	...	3	4	1.0	8.1	1.7	6.0	8.3	8.1	2.5	1.2	1.2	4.0
Other Entozoa . . . . .	...	4	1.0	...	3	1	2	1	5	8	5	2	3
Diseases of the Integuments	211.6	126.9	132.8	118.4	129.6	114.8	148.2	118.7	100.4	121.1	79.3	90.7	112.0
Injuries	82.7	61.0	105.4	91.4	77.7	82.5	93.0	92.0	87.6	46.0	47.0	104.2	83.2
All other Causes	123.8	132.0	109.3	135.2	31.6	52.2	56.1	49.2	55.8	66.1	58.1	85.3	63.2
ALL CAUSES	1,343.3	1,365.5	1,823.1	1,205.7	789.9	999.6	1,645.5	1,040.9	789.4	640.7	526.0	1,391.5	1,092.2
IV.—DEATH-RATES OF THE YEAR													
Cholera . . . . .	...	2.52	8.0	...	2.10	2.48	3.24	1.43	8.9	...	3.75	3.04	2.14
Small-pox . . . . .	...	...	4.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever . . . . .	...	...	1.99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermittent Fever	2.25	3.60	1.99	2.05	1.5	5.3	7.9	6.5	3.7	...	6.0	1.24	9.8
Remittent Fever	1.69	2.52	8.0	1.03	6.0	1.48	3.48	1.08	3.1	5.5	8.5	1.86	1.42
Simple Continued Fever . . . . .	...	2.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Fevers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heat-stroke . . . . .	...	1.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nervous Diseases . . . . .	...	2.8	...	3.4	...	3.5	1.8	2.2	6.5	...	2.4	...	...
Circulatory Diseases	1.69	4.2	...	...	1.5	1.2	2.4	1.4	2.1	2.8	9.7	5.0	3.4
Tubercle of the lungs . . . . .	...	2.8	8.0	6.8	6.0	1.12	4.3	2.2	6.5	5.5	2.4	1.24	5.2
Pneumonia	2.25	1.96	1.99	3.4	1.35	5.92	7.57	1.79	1.57	5.5	2.42	3.91	3.26
Other Respiratory Diseases	5.6	1.12	1.19	3.4	6.0	1.65	1.65	5.7	4.7	8.3	1.2	1.68	1.01
Dysentery	2.25	3.92	3.18	2.40	4.5	3.5	1.22	3.6	2.6	...	4.8	8.7	9.6
Diarrhoea . . . . .	...	2.32	4.0	1.03	6.0	2.4	4.3	2.9	1.6	2.8	3.6	3.1	4.6
Hepatic { Abscess . . . . .	...	1.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hepatic { Congestion and Inflammation	5.6	2.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spleen Diseases . . . . .	...	4.2	4.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urinary Diseases . . . . .	...	1.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scurvy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anæmia and Debility	2.25	3.92	1.99	3.4	1.5	5.3	1.2	6.7	5.2	2.8	8.5	3.7	6.3
Injuries	1.69	1.54	3.18	6.8	4.5	4.7	4.3	2.2	7.3	...	1.2	2.11	8.6
Suicide . . . . .	...	1.4	4.0	...	1.5	6.6	1.2	6.7	6.5	...	...	...	...
All other Causes	2.88	1.68	2.39	...	7.5	1.18	1.22	3.6	1.10	1.10	2.30	1.05	1.34
ALL CAUSES	23.07	29.67	21.87	9.24	8.10	16.53	21.80	7.88	7.55	5.78	14.38	19.67	14.97
V.—FATALITY.													
Died out of each 100 cases treated.													
Cholera . . . . .	...	56.25	100.00	...	58.33	58.57	74.03	55.88	58.02	...	59.62	66.22	62.03
Enteric Fever . . . . .	...	...	23.81	...	...	100.00	40.00	100.00	...	33.33	...	28.57	28.67
Remittent Fever	13.64	17.82	3.33	6.00	5.56	9.54	16.38	10.64	4.62	5.88	24.14	7.23	10.21
Tubercle of the lungs . . . . .	...	40.00	40.00	6.90	18.18	38.78	22.38	25.00	11.11	50.00	33.33	31.75	27.62
Pneumonia	17.39	26.92	22.73	4.76	19.57	27.16	23.05	17.48	18.75	12.50	17.86	22.18	21.38
Other Respiratory Diseases	1.43	2.72	1.78	3.9	1.67	3.33	2.63	1.68	1.89	3.09	5.6	3.00	2.33
Dysentery	2.23	3.53	1.92	2.03	1.05	2.4	1.46	1.01	8.6	...	1.84	1.09	1.50
Diarrhoea . . . . .	...	50.00	...	...	...	...	100.00	16.67	...	50.00	100.00	83.33	52.38
Hepatic { Abscess . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hepatic { Congestion and Inflammation	25.00	10.53	...	...	...	5.26	6.67	6.45	16.67	7.69	7.69	4.76	6.64

NATIVE TROOPS. 1892.

XXI.

TABLE showing the ANNUAL SICKNESS and MORTALITY and the AVERAGE CONSTANTLY SICK-RATE of each MONTH for each STATION.

STATIONS.	Average Annual Strength Present.	CONSTANTLY SICK PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH IN EACH MONTH.												Average constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.	Admission rate per 1,000 of strength.	Death rate per 1,000 of strength.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Port Blair	294	80.2	75.6	76.3	50.3	28.8	29.4	19.6	23.2	26.6	23.3	19.9	19.3	37.4	840.1	...
Moulmein	251	87.2	80.5	49.3	89.6	61.2	70.5	53.5	61.2	71.4	44.2	37.7	16.3	55.8	1,243.0	27.89
Rangoon	1,030	94.2	82.7	59.4	54.8	74.7	62.3	78.7	82.9	69.0	61.1	71.9	57.0	70.9	1,278.6	25.24
Toungoo	201	253.5	349.5	266.2	148.6	145.3	231.4	166.0	57.8	39.0	35.7	...	...	179.1	2,542.3	39.80
Thayetmyo	51	71.4	78.9	35.7	31.2	...	54.5	42.6	32.3	10.6	...	...	...	39.2	1,156.9	...
Meiktila	589	33.4	31.0	34.4	33.5	39.0	66.3	65.1	34.4	19.6	16.6	16.3	12.2	34.0	747.0	5.09
Pagan	70	79.5	80.8	70.7	70.7	61.2	98.6	87.0	43.5	65.2	43.5	...	...	71.4	1,285.7	28.57
Mindat-Silaw	70	...	...	...	...	30.8	27.5	45.9	73.4	128.4	83.3	15.7	38.4	57.1	1,657.1	42.86
Rawan	71	149.3	145.2	72.7	38.5	65.2	39.2	44.4	60.8	58.1	119.0	47.6	33.0	70.4	2,112.7	42.25
Pakokku	295	82.9	89.6	96.8	79.5	97.3	96.7	130.8	118.8	101.0	70.1	80.0	103.6	94.9	1,284.7	74.58
Myingyan	515	84.0	92.4	95.7	83.3	59.5	54.9	30.0	32.9	19.8	17.3	28.6	38.1	40.6	906.8	25.24
Gangaw	136	42.9	28.6	55.6	70.4	49.5	97.2	140.5	115.9	123.7	115.4	80.6	53.7	88.2	2,419.1	73.53
Haka	392	84.3	43.8	42.2	50.0	52.5	60.4	46.4	72.1	65.0	57.1	34.1	33.2	56.1	1,420.9	20.41
Hanta	72	...	...	...	...	48.2	88.2	51.3	102.6	89.3	88.7	87.3	90.9	...	2,277.8	27.78
Tiddin	122	45.0	55.6	68.0	114.3	76.9	82.7	73.3	105.3	53.6	34.5	27.4	25.0	65.6	2,000.0	8.20
Kalemyo	77	238.1	109.1	94.3	192.3	193.0	137.2	153.8	70.9	75.5	78.1	82.6	66.7	120.9	2,909.1	51.95
Kalewa	30	...	...	...	...	333.3	186.7	90.9	134.6	80.0	147.1	52.6	...	133.3	2,666.7	133.33
Wuntho	193	100.9	59.1	74.3	58.0	53.6	54.6	90.3	104.5	67.6	...	...	...	72.5	4,575.1	36.27
Tigyain	145	132.9	102.6	48.4	67.3	152.4	213.5	135.0	63.7	70.3	71.4	46.7	177.6	110.3	2,434.5	75.86
Bhamo	687	53.2	48.4	55.7	53.4	61.3	64.3	71.7	70.8	49.5	60.3	40.1	33.9	53.9	1,219.8	33.48
Mansi	166	88.9	93.8	105.7	100.4	100.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94.3	2,292.5	94.34
Shwebo	752	52.2	26.5	43.6	41.1	32.6	31.8	26.9	36.4	40.1	32.0	25.2	45.3	34.6	682.2	10.64
Fort Dufferin (Mandalay)	1,820	39.0	44.1	45.7	44.6	54.8	58.1	72.5	62.6	60.2	54.0	58.9	66.4	56.0	1,184.6	24.18
Loikaw	114	90.9	18.5	30.60	20.0	38.8	33.6	37.0	26.0	41.5	57.7	95.7	49.0	43.9	2,807.0	8.77
Fort Stedman	299	113.6	150.5	89.5	37.3	29.4	43.6	42.5	56.9	53.0	39.9	38.7	47.4	63.5	585.3	43.48
Smaller Outposts of Burma Inland	539	36.1	45.5	50.9	55.9	51.7	64.2	79.5	71.4	65.0	72.8	58.4	69.2	57.5	1,814.5	37.11
Silchar and Outposts	761	23.1	29.5	42.2	97.3	104.7	100.7	148.1	147.7	127.1	101.1	86.1	64.4	92.0	2,450.7	27.60
Dibrugarh	335	41.4	38.9	37.7	30.4	30.5	42.7	59.3	51.9	64.7	71.9	67.4	32.0	47.8	1,725.4	2.99
Kohima	363	89.9	80.2	120.5	100.3	63.8	43.5	30.1	72.3	77.1	92.9	60.8	97.2	77.1	900.1	27.55
Konoma	15	71.4	48.8	25.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66.7	1,446.7	...
Manipur and Outposts	1,042	97.0	55.5	54.9	52.9	44.0	51.1	62.4	63.0	60.9	91.2	92.1	57.6	65.3	1,365.6	22.07
Fort William, Alipore and Ballygunge	1,447	58.8	42.2	52.1	47.7	55.0	91.3	99.6	82.3	69.3	58.9	53.8	65.6	62.9	1,061.5	11.75
Dum Dum	83	1000.0	7.7	11.8	14.1	38.5	...	...	27.8	50.0	69.0	6.1	27.0	24.1	469.9	...
Barrackpore	766	88.1	70.9	72.1	112.2	81.2	60.7	50.2	50.3	48.2	53.8	58.3	36.3	66.6	1,584.9	11.75
Buxa	326	26.1	28.2	25.3	32.0	41.0	17.8	21.7	27.7	70.5	78.5	53.5	51.4	30.9	1,349.7	3.07
Cuttack	299	14.5	38.7	34.0	47.4	32.0	32.1	37.8	43.8	38.0	45.2	44.9	35.5	36.8	983.3	...
Doranda	444	22.4	20.5	25.7	30.1	13.0	12.4	16.7	18.7	26.4	33.0	32.1	22.9	22.5	313.1	4.50
Dinapore	438	58.0	45.8	54.3	46.3	28.2	32.4	24.6	26.2	26.0	24.4	14.3	13.3	34.2	675.8	11.42
Benares	761	27.5	33.1	38.0	36.4	30.9	20.4	17.3	23.3	44.9	30.1	33.9	20.1	30.2	946.1	11.83
Fyzabad	909	40.3	31.4	20.9	20.8	19.9	17.8	28.2	21.4	23.9	33.5	29.9	26.7	26.4	827.3	8.80
Lucknow	1,805	24.8	20.3	29.4	28.1	21.2	20.1	23.8	26.2	29.6	32.4	28.0	22.2	26.0	677.0	0.65
Fatehgarh	139	28.8	29.0	22.2	21.1	26.7	34.2	15.6	22.2	22.2	24.6	19.6	...	21.6	863.3	...
Cawnpore	960	38.4	29.3	20.2	20.1	22.4	19.8	20.3	22.4	36.6	32.2	33.9	25.5	27.1	849.0	12.50
Allahabad	1,211	35.9	30.1	28.0	28.4	34.0	32.1	31.5	29.7	36.6	35.8	51.5	47.1	35.5	991.7	4.95
Bareilly	1,226	31.6	32.1	32.4	27.6	20.4	18.0	22.1	22.2	23.6	32.1	25.7	26.2	26.9	619.1	5.71
Dehra Dun	1,383	88.8	49.1	41.1	41.6	45.5	41.7	40.2	42.9	41.0	53.0	61.3	52.4	49.2	1,151.8	19.52
Roorkee	692	26.4	20.2	16.5	13.0	10.3	14.4	7.9	15.8	23.3	30.1	22.5	14.5	18.8	476.9	1.45
Meerut	1,194	66.8	42.0	25.9	32.4	28.5	27.0	22.4	17.6	23.7	29.2	27.7	18.9	31.0	920.4	13.40
Delhi	764	83.7	45.3	42.8	26.3	27.6	23.9	19.6	55.0	103.1	115.9	155.7	87.5	65.4	1,842.9	19.63
Umballa	1,337	34.7	49.2	43.1	36.4	34.0	33.9	32.7	32.2	50.1	62.1	60.6	30.8	42.0	738.2	14.21
Ludhiana	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,755.6	44.44
Jullundur	1,132	45.7	31.4	23.7	34.5	32.1	32.2	30.5	27.2	41.5	56.0	38.5	39.9	30.2	1,009.4	4.42
Ferozepore	1,569	40.1	30.6	24.1	21.3	23.0	22.1	20.6	27.0	89.1	127.8	117.5	70.0	47.8	1,561.5	16.57
Sialkot	1,753	31.8	21.9	19.9	17.5	25.8	18.3	15.1	14.5	26.9	40.3	32.1	28.7	24.0	823.2	10.84
Amritsar	177	20.3	25.5	15.2	22.2	24.0	17.5	25.8	42.6	15.2	38.0	47.6	20.6	28.2	830.5	28.25
Meeran Meer	2,141	58.6	41.8	20.4	21.3	23.9	20.7	24.7	23.6	36.8	65.1	49.3	41.7	37.4	954.7	39.70
Jhelum	1,398	25.6	27.0	21.7	27.9	19.6	15.4	13.3	20.8	32.5	33.6	34.3	64.0	25.8	631.6	10.01
Rawalpindi	2,132	34.0	34.0	22.4	31.2	44.8	37.9	29.1	36.8	54.6	85.9	51.3	28.7	38.9	1,183.4	18.29
Mooltan	1,112	33.2	30.2	22.0	18.2	17.1	15.5	10.9	42.3	71.2	27.7	91.4	67.5	30.6	1,263.5	9.89
Attock	56	17.5	17.5	17.5	...	17.9	...	36.4	54.5	72.7	54.5	18.5	50.0	35.7	1,267.0	89.29
Nowshera	1,118	35.9	23.0	16.6	13.8	16.6	19.6	15.3	25.6	63.1	84.8	85.5	52.2	38.5	1,525.8	10.73

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XXI—continued.

STATIONS.	Average Annual Strength Present.	CONSTANTLY SICK PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH IN EACH MONTH.												Average constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.	Admission-rate per 1,000 of strength.	Death-rate per 1,000 of strength.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Peshawar and Outposts	2,845	20'1	23'2	15'3	18'1	18'2	16'0	20'6	28'6	58'9	33'0	43'5	42'4	28'8	997'5	17'93
Muridan " " " "	1,098	28'2	31'0	30'1	21'5	22'9	14'1	16'8	28'6	43'0	41'5	36'1	23'3	28'2	1,330'6	18'21
Kohat " " " "	2,204	119'0	42'4	30'3	27'3	34'4	40'3	41'8	74'9	101'8	108'7	123'4	81'3	70'3	2,186'1	28'13
Edwardesabad and Outposts	1,814	40'9	40'0	42'7	33'9	29'7	24'0	29'5	38'0	74'5	98'7	80'2	65'3	53'4	2,159'9	29'77
Dera Ismail Khan and Outposts	2,188	71'0	50'1	26'6	33'9	33'0	34'3	33'5	57'7	66'1	91'2	82'7	53'0	54'4	2,032'9	29'25
Dera Ghazi Khan " " " "	1,164	67'8	32'8	22'9	10'7	20'4	17'4	25'0	49'3	84'0	93'8	65'2	45'5	40'4	1,580'8	18'04
Rajanpur " " " "	343	75'0	57'9	64'8	73'2	78'8	50'9	47'9	66'3	96'4	93'3	32'3	32'3	64'1	2,174'9	43'73
Jacobabad " " " "	641	65'5	59'7	57'9	37'2	22'3	18'8	20'2	30'7	47'7	63'5	61'6	38'3	43'7	1,374'4	17'16
Hyderabad " " " "	495	31'9	21'2	31'7	15'2	14'9	15'5	21'9	23'9	32'3	37'7	62'2	62'2	32'3	1,080'8	8'08
Kurrachee " " " "	626	32'1	37'8	31'3	22'1	27'1	31'1	40'4	46'0	39'8	39'3	49'4	37'8	36'7	1,148'6	17'57
Bhuj " " " "	669	34'5	14'8	19'6	30'7	24'4	21'4	20'4	33'6	53'1	51'9	70'7	50'4	38'9	1,633'2	23'92
—																
Agra " " " "	1,244	27'5	25'3	20'0	15'9	18'2	19'9	18'7	19'3	20'8	57'2	39'4	12'7	22'5	775'7	4'82
Jhansi " " " "	678	45'8	45'1	35'1	34'3	28'8	23'8	25'5	33'1	54'2	64'7	69'8	47'6	41'3	1,517'7	4'42
Nowgong " " " "	1,152	32'0	29'9	30'2	31'3	28'4	24'3	27'5	49'0	54'1	77'9	60'8	48'0	41'7	1,332'0	0'87
Nasirabad " " " "	657	25'6	31'1	29'2	7'1	24'4	22'6	24'1	25'1	51'1	87'0	91'1	63'0	41'1	1,675'8	10'65
Neemuch " " " "	833	20'8	25'8	25'6	7'7	16'6	20'3	27'3	23'4	38'4	50'1	47'7	23'8	28'8	866'8	9'60
Indore " " " "	221	31'2	9'2	17'8	13'6	9'8	14'6	19'5	9'9	13'8	13'6	14'7	8'5	13'6	479'6	4'52
Sehore and Outposts " " " "	771	16'0	17'8	24'6	15'1	9'9	9'5	15'0	18'1	23'0	20'4	19'2	9'4	16'9	731'5	5'19
Mhow " " " "	1,324	37'4	24'1	22'0	19'1	20'3	17'6	20'1	22'4	22'2	24'3	25'3	17'1	22'7	653'3	5'29
Sadra " " " "	69	30'3	14'5	14'7	14'5	29'0	14'9	14'7	14'5	29'0	43'5	28'6	14'3	29'0	695'7	...
Agar " " " "	429	14'7	15'8	40'0	33'7	22'9	27'9	38'9	40'2	40'7	30'9	31'2	24'9	32'6	1,007'0	...
Goona " " " "	441	22'7	20'8	23'2	25'6	18'1	11'8	11'6	9'3	11'5	30'4	47'4	24'8	22'7	560'1	2'27
Sirdarpore and Outposts " " " "	548	30'2	21'8	9'5	7'4	7'0	5'2	15'7	16'3	16'5	21'4	25'7	23'8	16'4	556'6	10'95
Kherwara " " " "	601	43'9	21'5	15'7	12'7	19'7	24'0	19'0	23'9	26'0	35'2	34'3	18'8	25'0	782'0	14'98
Erinapura " " " "	703	20'4	13'2	8'0	10'9	9'5	10'0	10'7	17'3	39'9	43'2	52'1	35'9	24'2	1,115'2	8'33
Deoli " " " "	733	20'9	15'8	12'2	10'3	10'7	12'1	17'6	24'6	41'2	55'0	48'8	26'0	25'9	980'9	20'46
Ajmere " " " "	595	26'7	16'5	8'1	13'5	7'7	13'4	9'9	15'5	29'0	36'9	30'8	15'3	17'7	732'7	7'08
Deesa " " " "	978	25'8	28'5	20'4	20'9	19'0	24'1	29'7	25'4	32'5	34'5	33'2	19'1	26'6	1,296'5	9'20
Ahmedabad " " " "	584	37'8	51'0	50'4	25'4	32'1	24'9	25'7	28'2	48'4	53'7	53'2	35'3	39'4	1,474'3	18'84
Rajkot " " " "	700	27'8	29'1	18'4	20'0	30'1	29'2	28'4	35'0	45'6	86'4	105'8	65'6	48'0	1,587'1	8'57
Baroda " " " "	547	45'1	42'5	34'5	31'7	20'4	26'4	31'6	34'0	49'6	53'6	61'3	47'9	40'2	1,151'7	7'31
Surat " " " "	175	57'9	53'8	68'8	47'9	44'3	17'6	41'9	76'9	110'5	71'4	38'7	6'0	51'4	1,992'9	11'43
—																
Jabulpore " " " "	618	127'0	50'1	36'9	29'3	23'9	15'1	32'2	45'8	53'6	56'7	44'1	33'1	46'9	957'9	8'09
Saugor " " " "	566	34'4	44'6	25'7	30'8	23'0	17'0	11'6	27'6	50'7	43'4	37'8	27'5	31'8	913'4	8'83
Sambalpur " " " "	292	35'4	27'0	22'4	26'8	19'8	19'7	39'2	43'5	44'0	32'1	21'3	20'9	27'4	554'8	10'27
Kamptee " " " "	588	40'5	39'0	50'3	30'3	27'6	33'1	34'9	40'5	40'2	41'4	25'9	14'7	34'0	976'2	6'80
Sitabaldi " " " "	86	12'7	26'3	23'3	24'7	25'0	12'7	21'7	9'5	9'5	24'7	19'8	28'3	23'3	767'4	...
Raipur " " " "	434	8'7	28'2	23'4	12'8	17'5	14'4	14'2	23'3	33'4	33'7	23'5	15'1	20'7	682'0	6'91
Satna " " " "	42	116'3	60'0	71'2	60'6	30'3	60'6	27'8	54'1	93'2	65'2	39'2	37'0	47'6	1,428'6	...
Asirgarh " " " "	74	48'8	28'0	25'0	26'0	26'3	39'0	12'3	12'3	12'3	12'8	24'4	...	27'0	1,229'7	...
Malegaon " " " "	101	29'4	19'8	20'2	21'1	41'7	39'6	39'6	38'8	49'0	49'5	48'5	19'2	30'6	1,247'5	...
Ahmednagar " " " "	563	31'4	16'9	24'2	38'0	23'9	35'7	39'4	29'6	24'3	29'6	38'0	30'8	30'2	666'1	1'78
Sirur " " " "	505	23'7	12'4	3'6	4'1	4'2	12'1	9'9	12'0	17'5	21'7	25'5	28'7	13'0	413'9	7'92
Poona " " " "	2,740	39'9	28'8	25'0	24'0	25'5	30'3	35'5	40'1	38'2	30'2	41'6	43'9	33'6	969'0	5'84
Kirkee " " " "	1,229	23'2	34'1	33'4	29'8	23'4	25'1	24'9	35'7	23'5	19'5	32'2	19'6	27'7	843'4	5'71
Satara " " " "	594	129'5	27'7	21'2	24'2	20'9	23'2	21'8	27'8	29'0	35'5	40'6	86'6	33'7	659'9	1'68
Belgam " " " "	742	17'9	37'9	55'2	41'4	44'4	47'9	40'6	35'9	22'8	22'2	29'9	31'0	35'0	518'9	4'04
Ellichpur " " " "	753	24'2	24'4	20'5	10'9	9'8	10'4	13'1	19'5	25'5	25'0	20'5	17'2	18'6	642'8	10'62
Amraoti " " " "	93	...	...	...	...	9'1	...	9'1	9'1	9'1	12'0	...	...	...	193'5	...
Akola " " " "	95	16'7	8'3	16'7	20'1	...	16'5	33'1	25'0	25'0	66'7	...	...	21'1	1,105'3	21'05
Aurangabad " " " "	1,204	23'5	21'8	13'8	14'7	18'3	13'5	16'6	16'2	12'3	18'9	23'3	15'7	17'4	521'6	9'14
Jalna " " " "	351	38'5	18'3	14'2	19'8	20'3	24'3	39'4	28'3	24'8	41'7	45'7	45'2	29'0	1,059'9	7'26
Hingoli " " " "	1,147	60'9	52'1	23'3	26'0	23'2	18'9	20'1	21'8	31'9	38'8	52'6	30'1	34'0	952'9	5'23
Mominabad " " " "	454	19'9	19'3	19'8	31'1	26'5	22'7	19'5	22'8	25'5	17'3	23'3	20'1	22'0	557'3	2'20
Bolarum " " " "	1,315	24'9	32'7	26'8	16'5	13'3	12'6	15'7	15'9	21'7	28'5	50'3	22'8	22'8	554'4	3'80
Raichur " " " "	675	9'7	11'1	15'5	6'0	5'8	7'1	9'9	16'0	15'6	18'5	18'6	6'0	11'9	405'9	14'81
Secunderabad " " " "	3,618	27'6	28'9	26'7	27'4	22'9	17'2	33'1	36'5	31'2	29'9	42'4	32'3	29'9	927'6	12'44
—																
Thana " " " "	116	19'6	23'3	25'8	32'7	19'2	10'2	19'8	10'0	10'2	30'3	29'7	19'6	17'2	767'2	...
Bombay " " " "	1,267	16'2	22'1	18'2	18'9	19'0	17'5	25'4	37'0	38'2	36'7	35'4	26'4	26'0	977'1	9'47
Butcher's Island " " " "	48	...	...	20'0	...	...	20'4	...	...	20'0	...	25'0	...	...	729'2	...
Mangalore " " " "	727	39'6	42'2	37'1	33'5	38'5	42'0	30'4	36'3	31'5	35'8	62'8	76'2	39'9	603'9	11'00
Cannanore " " " "	743	10'5	9'6	11'1	9'6	12'4	13'9	10'8	10'8	6'5	8'6	12'6	9'1	10'8	253'0	1'35
Trichoor " " " "	123	29'9	15'0	16'3	15'2	17'9	17'5	8'9	8'7	8'5	...	8'0	7'6	16'3	504'1	...
Quilon " " " "	534	27'6	17'4	15'5	12'3	22'8	24'4	28'7	21'6	10'8	23'2	18'6	21'9	20'6	44	

NATIVE TROOPS, 1892.

XXI—concluded.

STATIONS.	Average Annual Strength Present.	CONSTANTLY SICK PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH IN EACH MONTH.												Average constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.	Admission-rate per 1,000 of strength.	Death-rate per 1,000 of strength.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Simla and Jutogh	285	...	...	16'9	23'0	20'4	19'3	18'0	18'2	18'0	21'7	21'4	1,000'0	21'1	515'8	7'02
Dharmasala and Kangra	1,426	35'3	32'3	30'1	34'8	39'8	42'1	35'1	45'3	69'6	78'7	115'3	37'0	44'9	1,465'6	15'43
Bakloh	1,212	47'6	42'4	52'1	57'3	27'8	30'4	30'3	35'5	37'1	34'5	37'2	42'3	39'6	915'0	12'38
Murree Hills	210	...	...	...	...	36'5	40'5	43'6	43'2	36'5	352'9	...	...	42'9	928'6	...
Cherat	77	...	...	14'9	...	13'2	12'3	24'4	23'5	57'5	136'8	40'8	18'2	26'0	1,013'0	...
Quetta	5,924	40'6	35'5	38'7	36'4	37'0	37'6	37'3	47'3	61'5	59'1	43'9	37'6	42'7	1,372'6	16'71
Abbottabad	2,167	30'4	29'9	25'3	22'0	21'6	27'9	32'5	60'4	92'5	75'4	59'9	45'5	41'1	1,228'9	20'77
Samana Range	867	36'3	27'8	19'7	40'7	45'7	25'3	28'7	53'7	64'0	72'7	64'8	53'5	42'7	1,742'8	20'76
Ootacamund	39	...	...	20'8	20'8	...	20'8	...	20'8	20'8	41'7	...	...	25'6	333'3	...
Chittagong Hill tracts	172	...	...	14'3	142'0	379'2	213'2	34'5	28'8	24'2	33'8	63'4	41'5	104'7	5,354'6	46'51
Shillong and Outposts	755	51'7	57'4	59'5	51'3	56'9	65'6	95'0	70'2	33'7	28'6	42'1	40'6	54'3	1,495'4	13'25
Fort White	854	112'0	51'8	30'9	53'6	78'3	123'3	152'7	145'5	139'0	97'7	57'8	55'5	87'8	2,679'2	38'64
Maymyo	228	68'8	45'9	83'9	61'0	68'4	53'8	52'8	56'5	35'8	46'9	...	...	57'0	1,386'0	8'77
Isazai Field Force	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19'5	51'4	...	...	44'9	2,466'3	67'42
Kurram Field Force	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25'4	42'2	32'7	34'2	1,897'4	21'05
Bengal Troops marching, Bengal.	3,400	9'5	8'8	17'6	8'3	7'6	7'8	...	2'4	6'9	22'1	13'9	14'9	11'8	633'5	7'35
Bengal Troops marching, Burma	166	...	...	9'9	20'2	24'1	47'6	...	55'6	...	...	...	...	9'4	679'2	113'21
Bengal Troops, Camp of Exercise, Bareilly and Meerut	200	29'5	42'4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26'6	30'0	1,050'0	...
Punjab Frontier Force marching	754	7'0	2'6	2'9	1'5	1'8	...	...	3'4	13'5	16'9	11'2	11'4	8'0	405'8	11'94
Central India and Rajputana Corps marching	337	3'6	3'7	3'8	...	...	...	...	...	3'8	3'9	4'8	4'7	3'0	136'5	11'87
Bombay Troops in Bengal Command	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61'5	95'5	85'1	3,297'9	42'55
Bombay Troops marching, Bombay	989	8'5	8'0	8'6	1'5	1'8	...	...	3'4	6'6	10'4	1'4	1'5	6'1	360'0	4'04
Bombay Troops marching, Bengal	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12'5	23'4	22'9	...	25'6	923'1	38'46
Bombay Troops marching, Burma	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14'9	28'6	15'9	...	375'0	15'62
Bombay Troops, Camp of Exercise, Poona	85	6'6	14'7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11'8	517'6	...
Hyderabad Contingent marching	526	16'2	6'5	6'8	5'2	...	...	...	...	...	12'5	17'9	16'5	13'3	737'6	5'70
Hyderabad Contingent, Camp of Exercise, Beder and Aurangabad	244	19'6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17'0	20'8	20'5	1,036'9	...
Madras Troops in Bengal Command	274	50'2	38'6	51'9	666'7	1,000'0	...	...	...	...	...	52'9	69'8	51'1	1,511'0	18'25
Madras Troops marching, Madras	871	6'4	1'6	...	18'3	...	31'1	...	...	...	5'1	9'8	3'7	6'9	194'0	13'78
Madras Troops marching, Bengal	70	...	...	54'8	75'6	...	...	...	...	22'7	17'6	...	...	57'1	2,142'9	85'71
Madras Troops marching, Burma	1,158	1'2	13'7	3'5	12'9	30'6	25'0	...	...	...	1'1	4'6	8'5	9'5	382'6	25'64
Troops of Punjab Frontier Force and Bombay at Panjgur	239	51'9	28'3	16'3	26'0	54'0	73'0	82'1	61'7	45'9	42'1	63'6	26'4	50'2	1,535'6	16'74
Troops of Punjab Frontier Force and Bombay marching	18	87'5	125'9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111'1	3,500'0	111'11
Aden	1,000	36'7	38'5	47'0	57'2	90'9	79'7	56'0	50'7	55'2	55'6	53'1	57'5	56'0	2,322'0	14'00
Persian Gulf	98	19'6	19'8	17'7	...	9'6	10'4	20'8	10'4	20'8	31'2	22'5	11'5	20'4	653'1	10'20
Khajuri Kach Force	577	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11'6	30'0	62'2	63'3	39'5	48'5	2,402'2	15'60
Gilgit	218	43'2	50'9	39'7	36'1	64'3	64'1	54'9	36'6	32'5	48'7	29'9	9'7	45'9	867'0	9'17

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33		
Fort William, Alipore and Bally-																																			
gunge		1,447					393.9	10.4		4.1		13.1	7		28	54.6	2.1	95.4	53.9			2.1	38.7	7	7	20.7	43.5	14.5	7		109.2	77.4	122.3	1,661.5	
Dum-Dum		83					301.2			47.0		11.7	2.6	33.9	24.1	12.0		12.0								30.1	12.0	12.0			12.0	36.1	409.9		
Barrackpur		766					507.8	33.9				11.7	2.6	33.9	11.7	107.1	15.7	190.6	20.9			39.2	18.3	1.3	2.6	41.8	28.7	18.3	1.3		120.1	65.3	201.0	1,584.9	
Buxa		326					515.3	9.2				3.1			3.1	42.9	3.1	92.0	42.9			12.3			3.1	33.7	6.1				168.7	288.3	122.7	1,344.7	
Cuttack		299					431.4	3.3				10.0		3.3	3.3	50.2		36.8	23.4			3.3				117.1	30.9	6.7			133.8	33.4	70.2	983.3	
Doranda		444					65.3	2.3		2.3		2.3		2.3	6.8	42.8		2.3				24.8				40.5	20.3	9.0			42.8	20.3	29.3	313.1	
Dinapore		438					219.2					6.8		11.4		27.4		34.2	25.1			13.7	2.3			27.4	30.5	22.8			139.3	59.4	20.5	675.8	
Bennares		701					291.7	34.2	42.0	2.6		3.9	2.6	6.6	2.6	19.7	5.3	52.0	23.7			5.3				20.3	40.7	9.2	13.1		150.4	60.4	31.5	940.1	
Fyzabad		9.9					300.3	0.6				8.8			4.4	45.1	3.3	40.2	4.4			3.3	1.1			30.8	20.9	15.4	1.1		182.6	103.4	28.6	827.3	
Locknow		1,805					250.4	2.2		2.2		1.1	1.7		1.1	11.6	1.1	51.6	4.4			2.8				12.2	43.2	16.6	11.1		90.3	65.9	19.9	677.6	
Fatehgarh		139					424.5	7.2				7.2			7.2	2.2	7.2	43.2	79.1							14.4	100.7	10.4	7.2		64.7	79.1	21.6	803.3	
Cawnpore		960					385.6	24.0				3.1			4.2	20.8	3.1	18.7	3.1			3.1			1.0	17.7	22.9	10.4	6.2		175.0	120.0	32.3	840.0	
Allahabad		1,211					424.4	5.0		1.7		8.3	1.7	5.8	2.5	86.7	2.5	42.9	15.7			8	22.3		1.7	29.7	42.1	23.6	2.5		131.3	76.0	57.0	991.7	
Bareilly		1,226					231.6			8		4.1	8		1.6	40.8	2.4	25.3	5.7				1.6			28.5	24.5	20.1			102.0	97.9	22.8	610.1	
Dehra Dun		1,383					423.0					6.5		14.5	2.2	28.9	9.4	22.4	25.3			1.4	8.7			54.2	140.3	94.7			84.6	125.8	104.8	1,181.8	
Roorkee		692					189.3	2.9				4.3			5.8	14.5	4.3	21.7	4.3			4.3				13.0	23.1	28.9			70.6	62.1	14.5	476.0	
Meerut		1,194					406.5	8.4		8		7.3	1.7	8	13.4	36.6	1.7	43.6	15.9			4.3				10.9	29.3	14.2	1.7		117.3	82.9	51.1	920.4	
Delli		764					1,174.1	15.7	2.6			1.3	3.9	1.3	7.9	90.3	6.5	104.7	15.7			1.3	60.8		2.6	19.6	5.7	28.8			111.3	77.2	47.1	1,842.9	
Unhalla		1,237					1,250.7	8.2				7	3.0	7	18.0	46.4	1.5	42.2	3.7			2.2	29.2			12.0	59.8	65.8			148.8	40.4	33.7	738.2	
Ludhiana		45					1,444.4		22.2						44.2	22.2	44.4	22.2	3.7												22.2	22.2	22.2	1,755.0	
Jalandhar		1,132					500.0	11.5		1.8		8.8		9	2.7	19.4	2.7	61.8	14.1				6.2	2.7	3.5	21.2	40.8	20.2	3.5		104.2	113.1	42.4	1,609.4	
Ferozepore		1,569					1,057.4	39.5		6.4		6	10.8		19.8	51.6	3.8	61.8	18.5				6	30.6	6	1.9	19.1	14.7	20.1	1.5		108.3	59.3	45.9	1,591.5
Sialkot		1,753					247.9	17.1		20.0		5.1	1.1	1.7	16.0	23.6	6.8	28.5	5.1			1.1	19.4			13.1	21.7	37.1	3.4		110.1	87.3	99.8	823.2	
Amritsar		177					424.6	10.9				11.3		3.3	28.2	28.2	16.9	50.8	5.6							11.3	39.5	16.9			67.8	45.2	5.6	830.5	
Moran Meer		2,141					330.8	44.4	5	4.7		6.5	5	3.3	50.6	61.2	3.7	28.5	19.1						6.1	6.1	34.1	27.1	3.3		175.2	34.6	47.0	964.7	
Itanagar		1,398					273.2	4.3				6.4	7	2.1	12.2	12.2	5.0	35.1	5.7			7	7.9		7	11.4	37.9	24.3	2.9		83.0	59.4	42.9	631.6	
Rawalpindi		2,132					603.7	1.4				7.5	2.3	5.2	14.5	61.4	3.8	48.8	41.7			9	20.3		2.8	20.2	32.8	14.5	1.4		113.0	121.0	47.4	1,183.4	
Mooltan		1,112					897.5	4.5		9		3.6		9	21.6	41.4	9	20.7	5.4				11.7	9	2.7	7.2	18.9	28.8	6.3		91.7	60.5	27.9	1,263.5	
Attock		56					732.1							17.0				196.4	167.1												35.7	53.6	35.7	1,267.9	
Nowshera		1,118					1,055.5	11.6				4.5		1.8	7.2	49.2	2.7	71.6	8.1							10.7	11.6	17.0	5.4		104.7	85.9	42.0	1,535.8	
Peshawar and Outposts		2,845					525.0	23.6	10.5	6.0		1.4	7	4	13.0	43.6	4.2	60.8	11.2			7	10.9	4		4.2	23.9	18.6	1.8		112.5	32.7	32.7	597.5	
Mardan		1,698					817.0	20.9		1.8		4.9		9	40.4	58.3	3.6	58.3	22.8			4.5				30.1	20.4	23.7	1.8		59.2	40.4	37.3	1,330.6	
Kohat		2,204					1,439.2	37.2	9.1	8.2		9.1	5	3.6	33.1	75.3	3.2	102.1	53.5			1.8	27.2	5	5.9	33.1	29.0	28.6	9.1		222.8	138.4	94.4	2,380.1	
Edwardesbad and Outposts		1,814					1,366.9	26.5	1.1	5.5		2.8		3.3	52.9	94.8	8.3	110.8	24.8			1.6	21.5	0	3.3	21.5	14.3	23.2	6.6		147.2	110.9	63.9	2,159.9	
Dera Ismail Khan and Outposts		2,188					1,190.0	24.7	25.6		1.8	7.8	1.4	1.8	48.4	72.2	1.4	186.3	37.5						5.5	21.5	18.3	27.4	15.5		192.4	90.0	64.4	2,403.0	
Dera Ghazi Khan		1,164					994.0	10.3	1.7			5.2			35.2	36.1	5.2	87.0	31.5						2.6	21.5	10.3	19.8	3.4		127.1	58.2	43.0	1,580.8	
Rajapur and Outposts		343					682.2	17.5				32.1	2.9	2.9	40.6	78.7	5.8	72.9	14.6			2.9			5.8	37.9	2.9	35.0	2.9		379.0	660.1	84.5	2,174.9	
Jacobabad		641					731.7	4.7				18.7		1.6	23.4	23.4	1.6	40.6	23.4			3.1			3.1	23.4	42.1	17.2			166.9	17.0	48.4	1,374.4	
Hyderabad		495					607.0					16.2			28.3	2.0	28.3	2.0	10.1			2.0				6.1	60.6	28.3	4.0		109.1	70.7	103.0	1,080.8	
Kurrachee		620					532.2	14.4				6.4			11.2	44.7	6.4	83.1	25.6						1.6	14.4	70.3	24.0	1.6		156.5	43.1	35.1	1,148.6	
Bhuj		669					1,062.8	19.4				17.9	1.5	1.5	22.4	12.0	1.5	23.9	10.5						3.0	10.5	22.4	85.2	7.5		157.0	41.9	83.7	1,663.2	

XXII --continued.

The COMPOSITION of the ADMISSION RATE of each STATION.

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Raichur	695	252	163	177	370	1467	64	191	15	83	...	30	66	13	44	103	44	104	44	15	...	15	193	178	237	74	15	430	36	178	4059
Secunderabad	3,618	55	17	...	...	4187	64	191	15	83	...	66	39	...	124	238	19	238	174	...	...	69	...	15	213	224	232	102	15	430	36	178	9276
Thana	116	...	...	...	...	3190	...	...	...	...	...	86	...	...	...	172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	224	232	102	15	430	36	178	9276
Bombay	1,267	24	...	...	16	3078	158	489	...	55	...	182	16	24	63	434	24	600	331	16	...	47	32	...	...	517	437	86	16	955	776	1034	7672
Butcher's Island	48	...	...	...	...	3058	...	...	...	...	...	208	...	...	...	193	208	303	...	...	...	...	69	...	...	417	...	...	...	...	...	833	7702
Mangalore	727	83	...	...	81	226	151	702	...	...	...	116	28	14	67	407	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	236	94	...	...	...	...	...	6039
Cananore	743	...	...	...	...	485	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	236	94	...	...	...	...	...	2530
Trichoor	123	...	...	...	...	1057	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	236	94	...	...	...	...	...	2530
Quilon	534	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	236	94	...	...	...	...	...	2530
Trivandrum	73	137	...	...	...	1463	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	236	94	...	...	...	...	...	2530
Bangalore	2,067	142	40	7	...	1250	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	236	94	...	...	...	...	...	2530
Bellary	1,215	123	163	...	...	1344	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	236	94	...	...	...	...	...	2530
Trichinopoly	1,257	...	...	...	...	1275	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	236	94	...	...	...	...	...	2530
Madras	1,326	...	...	...	...	1275	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	236	94	...	...	...	...	...	2530
St. Thomas' Mount	232	...	...	...	...	733	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	236	94	...	...	...	...	...	2530
Palavaram	17	...	...	...	...	1119	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	236	94	...	...	...	...	...	2530
Samuketta	134	...	...	...	...	525	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	236	94	...	...	...	...	...	2530
Vizianagaram	743	...	...	...	...	1218	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	236	94	...	...	...	...	...	2530
Berhampore	386	...	...	...	...	1556	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	236	94	...	...	...	...	...	2530
Darjeeling	135	2519	...	...	...	805	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	236	94	...	...	...	...	...	2530
Gantak	190	...	...	...	...	2021	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	236	94	...	...	...	...	...	2530
Alinera and Outposts	1,208	...	...	...	...	3913	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	236	94	...	...	...	...	...	2530
Lansdowne	276	1268	...	...	...	1855	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	236	94	...	...	...	...	...	2530
Smita and Jutogh	285	...	...	...	...	7335	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	236	94	...	...	...	...	...	2530
Dharmasala and Kangra	1,426	982	...	...	...	3003	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	236	94	...	...	...	...	...	2530
Bakloh	1,212	305	...	...	...	1476	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	236	94	...	...	...	...	...	2530
Murree Hills	210	...	...	...	...	6623	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	236	94	...	...	...	...	...	2530
Cheratt	77	...	...	...	...	7223	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	236	94	...	...	...	...	...	2530
Quetta	5,024	36	...	...	...	7335	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	236	94	...	...	...	...	...	2530
Abbottabad	2,667	611	...	...	...	8166	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	236	94	...	...	...	...	...	2530
Samana Range	39	...	...	...	...	3,0291	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	236	94	...	...	...	...	...	2530
Ootacamund	172	...	...	...	...	5113	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	236	94	...	...	...	...	...	2530
Chittagong Hill Tracts	255	411	...	...	...	1,5035	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	236	94	...	...	...	...	...	2530
Shillong and Outposts	854	...	...	...	...	2306	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	236	94	...	...	...	...	...	2530
Fort White	228	...	...	...	...	1,7079	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	236	94	...	...	...	...	...	2530
Maymyo	178	...	...	...	...	1,0395	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	236	94	...	...	...	...	...	2530
Isarai Field Force	386	...	...	...	...	2,0353	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	236	94	...	...	...	...	...	2530
Kurram Field Force	3400	47	...	...	...	3,079	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	236	94	...	...	...	...	...	2530
Bengal Troops marching, Bengal	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	236	94	...	...	...	...	...	2530
Bengal Troops marching, Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	236	94	...	...	...	...	...	2530
Bengal Troops marching, Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	236	94	...	...	...	...	...	2530
Bengal Troops, Camp of Exercise	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	236	94	...	...	...	...	...	2530
Bareilly and Meerut	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	236	94	...	...	...	...	...	2530
Punjab Frontier Force marching	754	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	236	94	...	...	...	...	...	2530
Central India and Rajputana	337	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	236	94	...	...	...	...	...	2530
Bombay Troops in Bengal Com-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	236	94	...	...	...	...	...	2530
mand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	236	94	...	...	...	...	...	2530
Bombay Troops marching, Bombay	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	236	94	...	...	...	...	...	2530
Bombay Troops marching, Bengal	989	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	236	94	...	...	...	...	...	2530
Bombay Troops marching, Bengal	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	236	94	...	...	...	...	...	2530
Bombay Troops marching, Burma	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	236	94	...	...	...	...	...	2530
Bombay Troops, Camp of Exercise	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	236	94	...	...	...	...	...	2530
Poona	85	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	236	94	...	...	...	...	...	2530
Hyderabad Contingent marching	526	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	236	94	...	...	...	...	...	2530
Hyderabad Contingent, Camp of Exercise, Bader and Aurangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	236	94	...	...	...	...	...	2530
Madras Troops in Bengal Com-	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	236	94	...	...	...	...	...	2530
mand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	236	94	...	...	...	...	...	2530
Madras Troops marching, Madras	274	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	236	94	...	...	...	...	...	2530
Madras Troops marching, Bengal	871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	...	...</							

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Fort William, Alipore and Ballygunge																											
Dura-Dum		1,447				1'38	2'07				'69					3'46	2'07										11'75
Barrackpur		83				5'22							2'61			2'61								1'31			11'75
Buxa		766																					3'07				3'07
Cuttack		599																									
Doranda		444											2'25				6'85										4'50
Dinapore		438											2'28			2'28											11'42
Barnates		701					1'31						1'31			1'31								1'31			11'83
Fyzabad		909				1'10	2'20						1'10			1'10									1'10		8'80
Lucknow		1,865											2'77				55							55			1'11
Fatehgarh		139																									6'05
Cawnpore		960					1'04									2'08								1'04			12'50
Allahabad		1,211											'83										'83			1'65	4'95
Bareilly		1,226									'82																5'71
Delia Dun		1,383											7'23											1'63			2'17
Roorkee		692											'84											7'2			1'45
Meerut		1,194					'84				1'68																13'40
Delhi		764					3'03				1'31												1'31		2'62		2'62
Unbala		1,337					2'24				75													75			14'21
Ludhiana		45																									44'44
Jullundur		1,132																									4'42
Ferozapore		1,309																									16'57
Sialkot		1,753																									57
Amritsar		177					1'71				57																5'65
Messan Meer		2,141					3'27				'47																39'70
Jhelum		1,398									'47																1'40
Rawalpindi		2,132									'47																10'01
																											18'29
Moolan		1,112																									9'89
Attock		56																									89'59
Nowshera		1,118																									10'73
Peshawar and outposts		2,845																									70
Mardan and outposts		1,098																									18'21
Kohat and outposts		2,204																									181
Edwardabad and outposts		1,814																									28'13
Dera Ismail Khan and outposts		2,188																									29'77
Dera Ghazi Khan		1,164																									20'25
Rajaur and Outposts		343																									18'04
Jacobabad		641																									43'73
Hyderabad		405																									17'16
Kurrachee		626																									2'02
Buuj		669																									17'57
																											23'92
Agra		1,244																									4'82
Ihansi		678																									4'42
Nowgong		1,152																									87
Nasrabad		657																									10'65
Neemuch		813																									9'60
Indore		221																									4'52
Schore and outposts		271																									5'19
Mhow		1,324																									5'29
Sadra		69																									
Agar		429																									

NATIVE TROOPS, 1892.

XXIII—continued.

COMPOSITION of the DEATH-RATE of each STATION.

STATIONS.		Average Annual Strength Present.	DIED PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH.																All Causes.								
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Nervous Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhea.	Hepatic Abscess.			Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Spleen Diseases.	Urinary Diseases.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Infants.	Suicide.	All Other Causes.
I	Goona	441	3.65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.27	3.65	1.82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.27	
	Sindapore and outposts	548	3.33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.99	1.82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.98	
	Kherwara	601	1.42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.99	1.82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.98	
	Eripura	703	8.19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.99	1.42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.53	
	Deoli	733	3.54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.99	1.42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.46	
	Ajmere	595	4.99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.77	1.02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.68	
	Dessa	978	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.14	1.71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.20	
	Ahmedabad	584	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.14	1.71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.84	
	Rajkot	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.57
	Baroda	547	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.31
Surat	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.43	
II	Jubbulpore	618	1.77	...	...	1.77	1.62	...	...	...	...	3.42	1.77	1.62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.09
	Saugor	866	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.83
	Sambalpur	292	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.70	1.70	3.42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.27
	Kamptee	588	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.86
	Sitabaldi	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajpur	434	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sutna	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Asirgarh	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malegaon	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ahmednagar	563	1.98	...	...	...	1.98	...	...	...	...	...	1.68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.78
Seur	595	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III	Poona	2,740	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kilkee	1,226	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Satara	594	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Belgaum	742	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ellichpur	753	2.66	...	...	1.35	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amroli	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Akola	10.53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aurangabad	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Indra	1,204	1.66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hingoli	531	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV	Mominabad	1,147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bolarum	454	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rachur	1,315	7.16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Secunderabad	671	1.48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thana	3,618	1.11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V	Thana	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bombay	1,267	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Butcher's Island	.	48									1'38	1'38									1'38					4'13	11'00
Mangalore	.	727					2'75																			1'35	1'35
Cananore	.	743																									
Trichoor	.	123																									
Quilon	.	534																									
Trivandrum	.	73																									
Bangalore	.	2,067	2'70			6'67		3'34		3'34	2'47	1'38		2'02	3'82	1'35							3'34			1'01	9'77
Bellary	.	1,215	6'58				1'08				8'80			4'04												1'65	18'03
Trichinopoly	.	1,257					1'59						1'59	1'31								1'59				1'59	11'03
Madras	.	1,326	7'5																			2'26				7'5	7'54
St. Thomas' Mount	.	232																								4'31	
Pallavaram	.	17																									
Samukotta	.	134	7'46																								
Vizianagaram	.	743	17'30			2'69					1'35	4'04		1'35								1'35					29'85
Berhanpur	.	386				2'59					5'18		2'59													12'11	40'38
	.																									18'13	
Darjeeling	.	135				7'41																					14'81
Ganesh	.	190					5'26																				10'53
Almora and outposts	.	1,958	31'59		1'34	7'7	4'02						7'7														42'37
Lansdowne	.	276									3'02		3'02													3'62	14'49
Sunla and Jutogh	.	285																								3'51	7'02
Dharmasala and Kangra	.	1,426					2'10				7'0		5'61	2'81	7'0											15'43	
Bakloh	.	1,212	3'30		8'3	8'3					8'3		3'30	8'3	8'3											2'10	12'38
Murree Hills	.	210																									
Cherat	.	77																									
Quetta	.	5,024	1'7			1'52	8'4				3'4		3'4														10'71
Abbottabad	.	2,107	9'2		1'38	1'38	2'77				1'15		1'38	5'08	2'77	5'1						1'7				1'68	20'77
Samana Range	.	867					3'46							5'77	3'46											3'46	20'76
Ootacamund	.	39																									
Chittagong Hill Tracts	.	172					5'81									29'07	11'63										40'51
Shillong and outposts	.	755				1'32	2'05				1'32		1'32		1'32											13'25	
Fort White	.	854	1'17			4'08	2'34				1'17		1'17	5'85	2'34	1'17										1'17	38'64
Maymoy	.	228					4'39																				8'77
Isarni Field Force	.	128	44'04																								67'42
Kurram Field Force	.	380				2'03								5'02	2'03												21'05
Bengal Troops marching, Bengal	.	3,400	8'8				59							2'35	1'18											1'76	7'35
Bengal Troops marching, Burma	.	166				9'43				9'43				9'43	9'43											28'30	113'21
Bengal Troops, Camp of Exercise, Bareilly and Meerut	.	260																									
Punjab Frontier Force marching	.	754	2'05											2'05	1'33											5'31	11'04
Central India and Rajputana Corps marching	.	337					2'97							2'05	8'90											42'55	11'87
Bombay Troops in Bengal Command	.	94												21'28	10'64												
Bombay Troops marching, Bombay	.	980												1'01													4'04
Bombay Troops marching, Bengal	.	78	12'82											12'82													38'46
Bombay Troops marching, Burma	.	64																									15'02
Bombay Troops, Camp of Exercise, Poona	.	85																									
Hyderabad Contingent marching	.	526	1'90											1'90													
Hyderabad Contingent, Camp of Exercise, Fiedler and Aurangabad	.	244																									5'70
Madras Troops in Bengal Command	.	274					3'05																				
Madras Troops marching, Madras	.	871	1'15			1'15					1'15			1'15	3'05												18'25
Madras Troops marching, Bengal	.	70	28'57				28'57								14'29											4'59	13'78
Madras Troops marching, Burma	.	1,158	6'04				8'6							1'73	8'6												85'71
Troops of Punjab Frontier Force and Bombay at Panjgur	.	239				4'18																				4'32	25'04
Troops of Punjab Frontier Force and Bombay marching	.	18																									16'74
Aden	.	1,000	1'00								1'00			2'00	1'00											55'56	111'11
Persian Gulf	.	577												5'20	1'73											2'00	10'20
Khajuri Kach Force	.	218				1'73	3'47				4'59																15'60
Gilgit	.																										9'17

XXIV.

TABLE showing the MORTALITY in each STATION, the CAUSES of DEATH, and the RATIO of DEATHS to STRENGTH.

STATIONS.	Average Annual Strength Present.	CAUSES OF DEATH IN AND OUT OF HOSPITAL.																					TOTAL DEATHS.		DIED PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH.				
		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Nervous Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Spleen Diseases.	Urinary Diseases.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Injuries.	Suicide.	All other Causes.	In Hospital.	Out of Hospital.	Out of Hospital.	In and out of Hospital.
Port Blair	294	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Moolmein	251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	1	3'98	27'89
Rangoon	1,030	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	25'24
Toungoo	201	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	39'80
GROUP I	1,777	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	1	5'56	23'07
Thayetmyo	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	589	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1'70	5'09
Pagan	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	28'57
Mindat-Sikaw	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	42'86
Rawwan	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	14'68	42'25
Pakokku	295	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	74'58
Myingyan	515	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	25'24
Gangaw	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	7'35	73'53
Haka	392	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	2'55	20'41
Hanta	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	27'78
Tiddin	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	8'20
Kalemyo	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	51'95
Kalewa	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	133'33
Wuntho	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	30'27
Tigyain	145	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	75'86
Bhamo	687	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	3	4'37	33'48
Mansi	166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	94'34
Shwebo	752	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	5'32	10'64
Fort Dufferin (Mandalay)	1,820	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	24'18
Loikaw	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	8'77
Fort Stedman	299	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	43'48
Smaller outposts of Burma Inland	539	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	1	1'86	37'11
GROUP II	7,146	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	12	1'68	29'67
Silchar and outposts	761	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	3	3'94	27'60
Dibrugarh	335	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2'99
Kohima	393	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	27'55
Konoma	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manipur and outposts	1,042	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	5	4'80	22'07
GROUP III	2,515	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	8	3'18	21'87
Fort William, Alipore and Ballygunge	1,447	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	6'69	11'75
Dum-Dum	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barrackpore	766	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	11'75
Buxa	326	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3'07
Cuttack	299	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GROUP IV	2,922	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	1	3'34	9'24
Doranda	444	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4'50
Dinapore	438	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	11'42
Benares	761	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	11'83
Fyzabad	909	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	1'10	8'86
Lucknow	1,805	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	6'65
Fatehgarh	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore	960	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	12'50
Allahabad	1,211	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	4'95
GROUP V	6,667	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	1	1'15	8'10
Bareilly	1,226	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	2'45	5'71
Dehra Dun	1,383	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	1	7'72	19'52
Roorkee	692	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1'45
Meerut	1,194	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	13'40
Delhi	764	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	2	2'62	19'63
Umballa	1,337	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	14'21
Ludhiana	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	44'44
Jullundur	1,132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	4'42
Ferozepore	1,369	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	1	6'64	16'57
Sialkot	1,753	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	10'84
Amritsar	177	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					

XXIV—continued.

[illegible]

NATIVE TROOPS, 1892.

XXIV—concluded.

TABLE showing the MORTALITY in each STATION, the CAUSES of DEATH, and the RATIO of DEATHS to STRENGTH.

STATIONS.	Average Annual Strength Present.	CAUSES OF DEATH IN AND OUT OF HOSPITAL.																						TOTAL DEATHS.		DIED PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH.			
		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Nervous Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Spleen Diseases.	Urinary Diseases.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Injuries.	Suicide.	All other causes.	In Hospital.	Out of Hospital.	Out of Hospital.	In and out of Hospital.
Bangalore	2,967	8	...	2	2	1	1	1	6	...	4	1	...	3	...	29	9'77	
Bellary	1,215	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	18'93
Trichinopoly	1,257	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	2	14	1	...	80	11'93
Madras	1,326	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	1	10	...	...	...	7'54
St. Thomas' Mount	232	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	4'31
Pallavaram	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samalacotta	134	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	29'85
Vizianagram	743	13	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	30	...	...	...	40'38
Berhampur	386	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	18'13
GROUP XI	8,276	31	...	5	7	1	2	8	5	2	20	1	4	3	2	1	...	...	...	7	1	...	19	118	1	12	14'38
Darjeeling	135	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	14'81
Gantak	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	10'53
Almora and Outposts	1,298	41	2	1	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	42'37
Lansdowne	276	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	14'40
Simla and Jutogh	285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	7'02
Dharmasala and Kangra	1,426	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	8	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	22	...	...	15'43
Baldoh	1,212	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	15	...	12'38
Murree Hills	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cherat	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	5,924	1	...	9	5	...	2	2	2	37	12	3	...	1	...	...	1	1	3	16	...	4	90	9	1'52	16'71	
Abbottabad	2,167	2	3	3	6	...	1	...	...	...	3	11	6	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	3	44	1	46	20'77	
Samana Range	867	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	17	1	1'15	20'76	
Ootacamund	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts	172	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	46'51
Shillong and Outposts	755	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	9	1	1'32	13'25		
Fort White	854	1	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	13	1	22	11	12'88	38'64
Maymyo	228	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	8'77
GROUP XII	16,118	49	6	20	30	...	1	8	6	20	63	27	14	5	5	2	...	3	1	6	34	...	17	204	23	1'43	19'67		
Isazai Field Force	178	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	...	...	67'42
Kurram Field Force	380	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	2'63	21'05	
Bengal Troops marching, Bengal	3,400	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	17	8	2'35	7'35
Bengal Troops marching, Burma	106	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	10	94'35	113'21	
Bengal Troops, Camp of Exercise, Bareilly and Meerut	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab Frontier Force marching	754	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	5	6'64	11'94
Central India and Rajputana Corps marching	337	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	5'94	11'87	
Bombay Troops in Bengal Command	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	42'55
Bombay Troops marching, Bombay	989	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2'02	4'04	
Bombay Troops marching, Bengal	78	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	12'82	38'46	
Bombay Troops marching, Burma	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	15'62
Bombay Troops, Camp of Exercise, Poona	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Contingent marching	526	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1'90	5'70
Hyderabad Contingent, Camp of Exercise, Beder and Aurangabad	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras Troops in Bengal Command	274	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	5	...	...	...	18'25
Madras Troops marching, Madras	871	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	2	10	11'49	13'78	
Madras Troops marching, Bengal	70	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	85'71
Madras Troops marching, Burma	1,138	7	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	...	5	18	11	9'40	25'04
Aden	1,000	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	2	14	...	...	14'00
Persian Gulf	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	10'20
Khajuri Kach Force	577	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	15'00
Gilgit	218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	9'17
Army of Bengal	65,594	169	2	14	60	116	2	1	13	19	13	52	274	87	65	29	5	4	3	3	1	24	41	6	81	1,029	55	84	16'53
Central India and Rajputana Corps	5,128	13	...	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	3	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	2	46	3	59	...	6'56
Army of Madras	25,093	59	...	49	30	3	...	3	15	13	4	56	15	38	22	3	5	2	2	...	51	39	1	65	434	47	1'81	18'53	
of Bombay	23,355	19	...	2	11	22	...	1	1	7	9	6	20	14	7	2	4	2	1	2	4	20	1	16	220	16	69	10'10	
Hyderabad Contingent	7,058	12	1	1	3	...	11	3	1	1	1	9	1	4	42	8	1'13	7'08	
Troops of Punjab Frontier Force and Bombay at Panjgur	239	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	16'74
Troops of Punjab Frontier Force and Bombay marching	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	111'11
ARMY OF INDIA	127,355	272	3	16	125	181	6	2	18	43	38	66	415	128	122	59	11	15	7	6	4	80	109	9	171	1,777	129	1'01	14'97

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XXV.

*TABLE showing the PREVALENCE of INFLUENZA in each MONTH, and the DISTRIBUTION of the DISEASE by STATIONS and GROUPS of STATIONS.**

STATIONS.	Average Annual Strength Pre- sent.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions of the year.	Admission-rate per 1,000 of strength.	Total Deaths of the year.	Death-rate per 1,000 of strength.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Fort Dufferin (Mandalay)	1,820	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4'4	...	...
Silchar and outposts	761	...	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	9	11'8	...	...
Kohima	363	...	...	64	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	187'3	...	...
Manipur	1,042	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	12'5	1	'96
Benares	761	...	19	42	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	109'1	...	...
Fyzabad	909	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	15'4	1	1'10
Lucknow	1,805	...	...	96	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	64'8	1	'55
Allahabad	1,211	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3'3	...	...
Dehra Dun	1,383	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1'4	...	...
Umballa	1,337	12	24	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	28'4	1	'75
Jullundur	1,132	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	12'4	...	...
Amritsar	177	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5'65
Meean Meer	2,141	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	18'7	...	...
Rawalpindi	2,132	...	...	1	16	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	8'9	4	1'88
Peshawar and outposts	2,845	...	13	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	7'4	1	'35
Kohat	2,204	14	3	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	10'9	1	'45
Edwardesabad	1,814	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	'6	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan	2,188	17	4	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	12'3	...	...
Dera Ghazi Khan	1,164	69	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	61'0	...	...
Jacobabad	641	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	60'8	...	...
Agra	1,244	14	13	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	25'7	...	...
Nowgong	1,152	...	...	31	24	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	50'3	1	'87
Indore	221	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	58'8	...	...
Sehore and outposts	771	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3'9	...	...
Mhow	1,324	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	13'6	...	...
Agar	499	...	...	20	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	67'6	...	...
Kherwara and outposts	601	16	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	30'0	...	...
Erinpura	703	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1'4	...	...
Ajmere	595	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1'8	...	...
Jubbulpore	618	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	181'2	2	3'24
Kamptee	588	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	15'3	...	...
Ahmednagar	563	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7'1	...	...
Sirur	505	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7'9	...	...
Kirkee	1,226	...	15	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	14'7	1	'82
Amraoti	93	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10'8	...	...
Akola	95	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	52'6	...	...
Aurangabad	1,204	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3'3	...	...
Hingoli	1,147	198	65	10	...	22	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	297	258'9	1	'87
Bolarum	1,315	...	22	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	25'9	1	'76
Raichur	675	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	25'2	...	...
Secunderabad	3,618	...	8	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	5'5	1	'28
Bombay	1,267	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2'4	...	...
Mangalore	727	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	8'3	...	...
Trivandrum	73	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13'7	...	...
Bangalore	2,967	...	...	33	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	14'2	...	...
Bellary	1,215	...	...	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	12'3	...	...
Madras	1,326	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	'8	...	...
Darjeeling	135	19	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	251'9	...	...
Landsdowne	276	...	31	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	126'8	...	...
Dharmasala and Kangra	1,426	18	63	56	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	98'2	...	...
Bakloh	1,212	...	...	6	30	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	30'5	...	...
Quetta	5,924	...	5	1	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	4	17	33	5'6	...	...
Shillong and outposts	755	2	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	41'1	...	...
Samana Range	867	40	...	9	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	61'1	...	...
Bengal Troops marching.	3,400	12	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	4'7	...	...
Punjab Frontier Force marching	754	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1'3	...	...
Bombay Troops marching	989	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1'0	...	...
Bombay Troops, Camp of Exercise, Poona	85	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11'8	...	...
Persian Gulf	98	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	30'6	...	...
Army of Bengal	65,594	388	203	374	128	16	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	1,115	17'0	14	'21
Central India and Rajputana Corps	5,128	21	1	21	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	10'1	...	...
Army of Madras	25,963	1	8	67	10	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	93	3'6	1	'04
of Bombay	23,355	73	36	7	...	1	...	5	...	...	1	4	18	145	6'2	1	'04
Hyderabad Contingent	7,038	198	91	42	3	22	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	358	50'7	2	'28
Troops of Punjab Frontier Force and Bombay at Panjgur	239	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Troops of Punjab Frontier Force and Bombay marching	18	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	1777'8	1	55'56
ARMY OF INDIA	127,355	681	371	511	149	40	5	5	7	...	1	7	18	1,795	14'1	19	'15

* Stations where Influenza did not occur are not shown in this table.

XXVI.

TABLE showing the PREVALENCE of CHOLERA in each MONTH, and the DISTRIBUTION of the DISEASE by STATIONS and GROUPS of STATIONS.*

STATIONS.	Average Annual Strength Percent.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions of the year.	Admission-rate per 1,000 of strength.	Total Deaths of the year.	Death-rate per 1,000 of strength.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Pakōkku	295	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	27.1	4	13.56
Myingyan	515	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	5.8	2	3.88
Meiktila	589	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1.7	1	1.70
Tigyaing	145	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	27.6	3	20.69
Bhamo	687	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1.5	...	...
Fort Dufferin (Mandalay)	1,820	...	...	...	8	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	13	7.1	7	3.85
Smaller outposts of Burma Inland	539	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3.7	1	1.86
Süchar and outposts . .	761	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2.6	2	2.63
Barrackpore	766	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1.3	...	...
Benares	761	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	6.6	3	3.94
Fyzabad	909	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1.1	1	1.10
Lucknow	1,805	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	4	...	...	7	3.9	3	1.66
Cawnpore	960	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	10	10.4	6	6.25
Allahabad	1,211	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.8	1	.83
Dera Dun	1,383	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3.6	4	2.89
Roorkee	692	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2.9	...	...
Meerut	1,194	...	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	5.0	3	2.51
Delhi	764	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5.2	3	3.93
Ludhiana	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	22.2	1	22.22
Jullundur	1,132	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.9	...	...
Ferozepore	1,569	...	...	...	5	5	7	...	1	...	1	1	...	20	12.7	11	7.01
Sialkot	1,753	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	1.7	2	1.14
Amritsar	177	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	11.3	1	5.65
Meean Meer	2,141	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	14	4	...	...	...	21	9.8	13	6.07
Jhelum	1,308	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	2.9	3	2.15
Rawalpindi	2,132	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.5	1	.47
Mooltan	1,112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1.8	1	.90
Attock	56	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	71.4	4	71.43
Peshawar and outposts .	2,845	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	1.1	3	1.05
Kohat	2,204	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	4	10	...	...	...	20	9.1	14	6.35
Edwardesabad	1,814	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	11	6.1	9	4.96
Dera Ismail Khan . .	2,188	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	3.7	8	3.66
Dera Ghazi Khan . .	1,164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	4.3	4	3.45
Jaçobabad	641	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	5	7.8	5	7.80
Hyderabad	495	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	4.0	2	4.04
Kurrachee	626	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	4	6.4	2	3.19
Bhuj	669	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	4.5	1	1.49
Jhansi	678	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1.5	1	1.47
Nasirabad	657	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6.1	1	1.52
Neemuch	833	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1.2	1	1.20
Sirdarpore and outposts .	548	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	4	7.3	2	3.65
Kherwara	601	1	4	5	8.3	2	3.33

* Stations where cholera did not occur are not shown in this table.

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XXVI—continued.

STATIONS.	Average Annual Strength present.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Totals Admissions of the year.	Admission-rate per 1,000 of strength.	Total Deaths of the year.	Death-rate per 1,000 of strength.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Erinpura and Outposts .	703	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2'8	1	1'42
Deoli	733	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	10'9	6	8'19
Ajmere	565	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7'1	2	3'54
Deesa	978	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	4	4'1	4	4'09
Surat	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	5'7	...	...
Saugor	566	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1'8	1	1'77
Ahmednagar	563	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1'8	...	...
Sirur	505	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	4'0	1	1'98
Ellichpur	753	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	4'0	2	2'66
Akola	95	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10'5	1	10'53
Aurangabad	1,204	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	2'5	2	1'66
Bolarum	1,315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	'8	1	'76
Raichur	675	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	11	16'3	5	7'41
Secunderabad	3,618	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	6	1'7	4	1'11
Bangalore	2,067	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	5	...	...	...	...	12	4'0	8	2'70
Bellary	1,215	...	...	...	...	...	2	13	5	...	...	...	...	20	16'5	8	6'58
Madras	1,326	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	2'3	1	'75
Samulcotta	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	7'5	1	7'46
Vizianagram	743	...	...	...	...	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	21'5	13	17'50
Almora and Outposts .	1,298	...	...	...	...	58	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	46'2	41	31'59
Bakloh	1,212	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	3'3	4	3'30
Quetta	5,924	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	'7	1	'17
Abbottabad	2,167	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	1'8	2	'92
Fort White	854	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2'3	1	1'17
Isazai Field Force . .	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	112'4	8	44'94
Bengal Troops marching.	3,400	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	1'2	3	'88
Punjab Frontier Force marching	754	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1'3	2	2'65
Army of Bombay marching, Bengal	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12'82
Hyderabad Contingent marching	526	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	7'6	1	1'90
Army of Madras marching	871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1'15
Army of Madras marching, Bengal	70	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	28'6	2	28'57
Army of Madras marching, Burma	1,158	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	6'0	7	6'04
Aden	1,000	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1'0	1	1'00
Army of Bengal	65,594	...	...	5	35	84	17	7	36	34	29	9	1	257	3'9	169	2'58
Central India and Rajputana Corps	5,128	...	...	...	2	3	9	4	5	...	...	...	...	23	4'5	13	2'54
Army of Madras	25,963	...	...	7	10	19	15	21	15	2	...	1	3	93	3'6	59	2'27
„ of Bombay	23,355	...	...	...	...	6	1	5	5	3	5	3	...	28	1'2	19	'81
Hyderabad Contingent .	7,058	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	12	1	3	4	...	23	3'3	12	1'70
Troops of Punjab Frontier Force and Bombay at Panjgur	239	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Troops of Punjab Frontier Force and Bombay marching	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ARMY OF INDIA	127,355	...	...	12	47	113	44	37	73	40	37	17	4	424	3'3	272	2'14

* Stations where cholera did not occur are not shown in this table.

NATIVE TROOPS, 1892.

XXVII.

TABLE showing the PREVALENCE of MALARIAL FEVERS in each MONTH, and their DISTRIBUTION by STATIONS and GROUPS of STATIONS.

STATIONS.	Average Annual Strength Pre- sent.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions of the year.	Admission-rate per 1,000 of strength.	Total Deaths of the year.	Death-rate per 1,000 of strength.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Port Blair	294	9	12	9	27	8	5	3	5	6	5	8	14	111	377.6	...	...
Moulmein	251	14	8	7	19	13	5	4	5	...	2	4	10	91	362.5	...	7.97
Rangoon	1,030	61	25	13	25	77	28	24	30	18	23	44	32	400	388.3	2	2.91
Toungoo	201	78	75	37	22	63	31	14	9	14	5	348	1,731.3	2	9.95
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Thayetmyo	51	1	6	5	4	4	20	392.2
Meiktila	389	2	...	1	1	55	39	27	12	6	17	4	4	168	285.2
Pagan	70	3	2	5	2	2	1	...	2	1	2	20	285.7
Mindat-Sikaw	70	...	...	...	...	11	8	16	17	10	13	5	8	88	1,271.4	2	28.57
Rawvan	71	13	3	2	1	3	1	12	7	6	8	9	73	1,028.2	...	...
Pakokku	295	16	4	5	1	4	10	32	13	7	4	8	5	109	369.5	3	10.17
Myingyan	515	20	11	30	23	26	23	10	4	7	1	6	17	178	345.6	4	7.77
Gangaw	136	...	...	5	2	15	11	41	27	14	23	51	23	212	1,538.8	5	36.76
Haka	392	109	17	1	11	14	9	14	4	3	6	10	21	219	558.7	2	5.10
Hanta	72	...	...	...	6	15	18	16	17	10	4	12	...	98	1,361.1	1	13.89
Tiddin	122	6	11	8	17	11	11	2	8	7	8	12	2	103	844.3	...	...
Kalemyo	77	28	9	15	8	34	11	16	11	5	2	12	...	151	1,961.0	1	12.99
Kalewa	30	...	...	...	...	10	7	4	12	6	6	2	...	47	1,566.7	1	33.33
Wuntho	193	88	62	87	32	86	65	141	117	27	...	...	...	705	3,652.9	3	15.34
Tigyaing	145	15	22	18	18	35	27	12	5	6	8	8	9	183	1,262.1	...	...
Bhamo	687	10	21	18	24	46	39	57	54	19	26	24	5	343	499.3	9	13.10
Mansi	106	19	35	36	31	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	1,584.9	6	56.60
Shwebo	752	15	4	13	5	3	4	5	10	3	5	7	...	76	101.1	1	1.33
Fort Dufferin (Mandalay)	1,820	30	35	61	37	76	92	77	72	56	136	155	60	889	488.5	9	4.95
Loikaw	114	29	4	6	1	8	5	13	15	19	46	53	11	210	1,842.1	1	8.77
Fort Stedman	299	11	10	11	2	10	6	4	14	5	4	3	1	81	270.9	7	23.41
Smaller Outposts, Burma Inland	539	79	39	62	66	77	52	24	23	25	31	47	61	586	1,087.2	3	5.57
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Silchar and Outposts	761	9	4	13	74	179	137	197	102	69	63	81	60	988	1,298.3	3	3.94
Dibrugarh	335	7	3	15	8	23	30	39	49	42	63	52	9	340	1,014.9
Kohima	363	32	25	28	44	37	20	21	93	42	43	19	15	419	1,154.3	2	5.51
Konoma	15	9	1	3	13	866.7
Manipur and Outposts	1,042	50	33	40	41	41	57	53	70	61	81	103	48	678	650.7	2	1.92
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Fort William, Alipore and Ballygunge	1,447	112	30	31	5	9	13	46	108	76	44	63	48	585	404.3	5	3.46
Dum-Dum	83	...	6	7	1	...	...	...	1	5	4	1	...	25	301.2	...	...
Barrackpore	766	61	22	25	19	26	30	13	36	52	68	44	19	415	541.8	4	5.22
Buxa	326	9	9	6	18	20	2	6	18	35	29	12	7	171	524.5
Cuttack	299	7	25	22	13	7	5	9	10	5	10	11	6	130	434.8
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Doranda	444	2	7	9	1	1	2	1	3	1	3	30	67.6
Dinapore	438	10	6	15	6	10	11	10	16	4	7	1	...	96	219.2
Benares	761	7	7	1	9	22	5	9	17	91	52	24	4	248	325.9	1	1.31
Fyzabad	909	20	9	10	10	13	16	37	29	22	76	27	10	279	306.9	3	3.30
Lucknow	1,805	20	15	16	10	14	20	63	121	75	63	26	13	456	252.6	...	...
Fatehgarh	139	3	27	7	2	2	2	...	2	6	5	4	...	60	431.7	...	...
Cawnpore	960	41	71	27	13	15	16	17	28	73	66	6	1	374	389.6	1	1.04
Allahabad	1,211	11	20	23	22	11	10	21	32	89	119	122	40	520	429.4
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Bareilly	1,226	28	30	19	9	15	11	13	19	37	60	27	16	284	231.6	1	.82
Dehra Dun	1,383	74	35	38	28	32	22	45	109	65	76	40	15	585	423.0
Roorkee	692	19	4	3	...	13	1	3	12	31	21	13	13	133	192.2	1	1.45
Meerut	1,194	73	20	25	15	32	7	23	31	83	131	106	21	567	474.9	3	2.51
Delhi	764	31	4	4	18	44	11	12	132	163	241	189	60	909	1,189.8	3	3.93
Umballa	1,337	19	28	16	10	5	10	13	32	31	48	27	6	245	183.2	3	2.24
Ludhiana	45	...	1	2	...	2	...	1	4	11	25	18	1	65	1,444.4	...	...
Jullundur	1,132	85	31	29	22	25	8	23	43	81	113	99	20	579	511.5	3	2.65
Ferozepore	1,569	85	53	47	40	33	23	25	123	354	508	364	66	1,721	1,096.9	4	2.55
Sialkot	1,753	4	12	30	21	41	15	17	18	92	100	91	13	454	259.0	4	2.28
Amritsar	177	1	2	4	5	8	...	2	20	9	20	10	6	87	491.5	...	...
Meeran Meer	2,141	64	29	37	50	65	26	6	53	88	173	183	42	816	381.1	8	3.74
Jhelum	1,398	11	18	19	28	16	7	6	77	90	65	39	12	388	277.5	1	.72
Rawalpindi	2,132	87	26	32	47	41	34	36	188	218	235	285	61	1,290	605.1	3	1.41
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Mooltan	1,112	109	31	28	21	17	7	3	188	217	230	131	21	1,003	902.0	3	2.70
Attock	56	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	7	12	8	2	2	41	732.1
Nowshera	1,118	31	26	15	21	42	18	18	91	234	353	284	60	1,193	1,067.1	7	6.26
Peshawar and Outposts	2,845	86	44	26	30	46	50	71	282	507	176	225	100	1,703	598.6	14	4.92
Murdan	1,098	50	23	38	20	84	26	78	64	160	240	139	20	942	857.9	3	2.73
Kohat	2,204	132	48	45	38	113	49	104	546	661	690	657	171	3,254	1,476.4	15	6.81
Edwardesabad	1,814	114	66	39	65	66	37	65	253	474	721	489	173	2,582	1,423.4	7	3.86
Dera Ismail Khan	2,188	139	117	85	105	125	71	71	249	420	617	384	171	2,614	1,194.7	12	5.48
Dera Ghazi Khan	1,164	77	43	37	18	48	31	66	168	246	241	145	49	1,169	1,004.3	2	1.72
Rajapur	343	35	29	22	14	36	16	12	25	14	31	5	1	240	699.7	1	2.92
Jacobabad	641	24	17	11	5	8	5	2	38	51	169	120	22	472	736.3	...	...
Hydrabad	495	12	...	24	2	5	3	2	4	13	43	122	68	298	602.0	...	...
Kurrachee	626	6	19	13	17	19	7	60	41	35	44	63	15	339	541.5	2	3.19
Bhuj	669	26	7	10	10	12	2	7	23	89	124	309	105	724	1,082.2	4	5.98

NATIVE TROOPS, 1892.

XXVII—continued.

STATIONS.	Average Annual Strength Present.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions of the year.	Admission-rate per 1,000 of strength.	Total Deaths of the year.	Death-rate per 1,000 of strength.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Agra	1,244	24	30	17	35	25	26	56	77	56	108	24	2	480	385.9	2	1.61
Jhansi	678	69	77	53	20	20	20	19	54	113	89	101	33	668	985.2	1	1.47
Nowgong	1,152	16	22	32	18	31	13	12	69	84	132	84	22	535	464.4	...	...
Nasirabad	657	20	12	23	15	17	4	12	31	138	208	165	52	697	1,060.9	1	1.52
Neemuch	833	9	4	5	8	5	14	19	21	63	141	112	26	427	512.6	1	1.20
Indore	221	2	1	...	2	2	1	1	...	1	2	2	...	14	63.3	...	...
Sehore and Outposts	771	14	7	18	4	5	4	21	44	40	46	49	12	264	342.4	...	...
Mhow	1,324	30	4	11	3	16	1	12	18	15	28	26	4	168	126.9	1	.76
Sadra	69	3	3	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	2	1	18	260.9	...	...
Agar	429	1	4	30	1	7	6	6	27	20	36	24	9	171	398.6	...	...
Goona	441	4	4	10	4	3	3	7	1	8	31	45	5	125	283.4	...	...
Sirdarpore and Outposts	548	21	4	5	4	2	1	2	1	5	20	20	7	92	167.9	...	...
Kherwara	601	24	7	10	1	6	...	5	9	31	68	62	12	235	391.0	4	6.66
Erinpura	793	42	9	7	3	3	3	10	22	92	133	132	58	514	731.2	2	2.84
Deoli	733	4	1	4	4	1	3	5	10	52	94	91	6	275	375.2	4	5.46
Ajmere	565	10	4	4	2	1	3	3	13	43	86	60	21	250	442.5	...	...
Deesa	978	6	20	15	13	12	5	64	47	46	93	112	36	469	479.6	...	...
Ahmedabad	584	48	58	49	30	18	6	7	8	38	130	119	28	536	917.8	4	6.85
Rajkot	700	10	4	14	14	8	4	18	36	58	222	286	74	748	1,068.6	2	2.86
Baroda	547	56	14	35	16	14	4	10	11	45	60	63	26	354	647.2	2	3.66
Surat	175	17	7	8	7	8	4	15	33	58	38	22	1	218	1,245.7
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Jubbulpore	618	11	24	26	13	4	10	13	21	29	28	34	11	224	362.5	1	1.62
Saugor	566	11	23	19	12	7	5	5	18	68	59	45	11	283	500.0	1	1.77
Sambalpur	292	5	1	6	3	2	5	1	9	14	9	3	3	61	208.9	...	...
Kamptee	588	22	17	11	15	9	21	33	8	6	21	33	11	207	352.0	...	...
Sitabaldi	86	2	1	1	3	...	1	4	...	1	3	1	2	19	220.9	...	...
Raipur	434	6	14	6	4	3	7	4	11	20	26	31	12	144	331.8	...	...
Satna	42	3	2	3	...	...	...	2	2	7	2	5	...	26	619.0	...	...
Asirgarh	74	9	1	4	5	4	...	5	4	6	8	4	1	51	689.2	...	...
Malegaon	101	4	2	2	...	...	2	5	3	2	3	11	4	38	376.2	...	...
Ahmednagar	563	...	...	3	5	5	2	12	6	5	8	11	3	60	106.6	...	...
Sirur	505	3	4	...	...	...	4	5	11	14	12	22	9	84	166.3	1	1.98
Poona	2,740	54	25	45	26	34	53	91	160	93	84	281	104	1,052	383.9	5	1.82
Kirkee	1,226	33	34	18	15	18	22	59	46	19	21	88	19	392	319.7	1	.82
Satara	594	3	5	3	1	5	2	1	5	5	9	38	13	90	151.5	...	...
Belgam	742	4	8	9	5	3	5	7	7	...	...	7	9	64	86.3	1	1.35
Ellichpur	753	17	34	37	11	3	7	8	32	31	59	58	16	313	415.7	...	...
Amraoti	93	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	4	...	...	11	118.3	...	...
Akola	95	5	1	1	...	...	...	3	11	6	3	...	...	30	315.8	...	...
Aurangabad	1,204	25	23	8	5	5	14	5	20	21	24	35	9	194	161.1	...	...
Jalna	551	21	9	19	6	11	6	12	4	16	69	85	26	284	515.4	...	...
Hingoli	1,147	16	...	7	9	7	11	19	27	63	97	33	11	300	261.6	...	...
Mominabad	454	7	1	11	...	...	3	5	7	12	4	6	2	58	127.8	...	...
Bolarum	1,315	56	30	21	1	5	4	14	15	17	17	15	14	209	158.9	...	...
Raichur	675	1	9	14	3	2	5	6	35	22	2	99	146.7
Secunderabad	3,618	98	104	124	77	40	49	303	286	116	113	160	68	1,538	425.1	3	.83
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Thana	116	3	3	2	6	4	3	3	1	2	6	2	2	37	319.0
Bombay	1,267	19	6	18	11	36	15	55	89	92	65	51	29	486	383.6
Butcher's Island	48	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	2	3	3	...	...	19	395.8	...	...
Mangalore	727	4	4	1	...	2	3	...	5	7	...	...	1	27	37.1	2	2.75
Cannanore	743	6	5	2	3	8	2	1	1	1	2	2	3	36	48.5	...	...
Trichoor	123	1	2	1	1	1	...	2	2	1	...	2	...	13	105.7	...	...
Quilon	534	1	1	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	16.9	...	...
Trivandrum	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangalore	2,997	33	31	69	19	52	37	50	32	31	31	35	23	443	149.3	4	1.35
Bellary	1,215	3	14	14	9	12	5	9	22	17	20	22	12	159	130.9	2	1.05
Trichinopoly	1,257	6	36	7	10	30	10	13	11	8	27	12	4	174	138.4	2	1.59
Madras	1,326	2	49	27	13	9	10	7	12	8	10	10	13	170	128.2	...	...
St. Thomas' Mount	232	...	2	4	...	...	2	1	1	1	3	2	3	19	81.9	...	...
Pallavaram	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samulcotta	134	...	2	3	...	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	...	16	119.4	...	...
Vizianagram	743	5	2	4	2	4	1	1	10	2	5	2	1	39	52.5	2	2.69
Berhampur	386	1	10	6	1	...	4	2	7	5	2	6	7	51	132.1	2	5.18
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Darjeeling	135	10	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	5	2	...	22	163.0	1	7.41
Gantak	190	1	1	2	5	1	1	1	3	4	19	100.0	1	5.26
Almora and Outposts	1,298	27	26	42	39	57	30	33	42	27	41	30	22	416	320.5	7	5.39
Lansdowne	276	13	16	15	12	9	9	4	6	9	4	4	9	110	398.5	...	...
Simla and Jutogh	285	...	...	...	7	11	9	7	7	4	7	...	...	52	182.5	...	...
Dharmasala and Kangra	1,426	49	20	45	82	94	61	67	160	216	220	52	48	1,114	781.2	3	2.10
Bakloh	1,212	21	37	37	30	13	18	13	32	63	61	36	40	401	330.9	1	.83
Murree Hills	210	...	...	...	...	12	8	6	8	...	...	...	...	34	161.9	...	...
Cherat	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	11	26	5	2	51	662.3	...	...
Quetta	5,924	277	247	283	265	322	259	261	793	863	578	366	179	4,693	792.2	14	2.36
Abbottabad	2,167	64	64	41	43	72	59	50	311	358	213	320	69	1,664	767.9	9	4.15
Samana Range	867	84	49	18	9	23	11	37	131	147	150	56	12	727	838.5	3	3.40
Ootacamund	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts	172	...	...	...	5	64	173	79	25	16	25	37	27	523	3,040.7	1	5.81
Shillong and outposts	755	30	39	56	55	62	25	27	28	13	7	22	37	401	531.1	3	3.97
Fort White	854	102	37	22	64	200	150	199	179	131	93	76	53	1,306	1,529.3	6	7.03
Maymyo	228	7	4	8	13	7	8	7	10	7	4	...	...	75	328.9	1	4.39

NATIVE TROOPS, 1892.

XXVII—concluded.

TABLE showing the PREVALENCE of MALARIAL FEVERS in each MONTH, and their DISTRIBUTION by STATIONS and GROUPS of STATIONS.

STATIONS.	Average Annual Strength Present.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions of the year.	Admission-rate per 1,000 of strength.	Total Deaths of the year.	Death-rate per 1,000 of strength.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Isazai Field Force	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	218	...	...	304	1,707.9	...	...
Kurram Field Force	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	158	73	404	1,063.2	1	2.63
Bengal Troops marching, Bengal	3,400	106	69	44	26	17	...	...	6	79	304	174	114	939	276.2	1	.29
Bengal Troops marching, Burma	106	...	...	3	4	13	17	...	3	...	...	...	...	40	377.4	2	18.87
Bengal Troops, Camp of Exercise, Bareilly and Meerut	200	83	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	98	490.0	...	...
Punjab Frontier Force marching	754	6	1	...	1	3	...	...	1	43	55	49	9	168	222.8	...	...
Central India and Rajputana Corps marching	337	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	6	5	25	74.2	1	2.97
Bombay Troops in Bengal Command	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	58	169	1,797.9	...	...
Bombay Troops marching, Bombay	989	28	13	66	...	1	...	...	7	10	40	4	3	172	173.9	...	...
Bombay Troops marching, Bengal	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	19	...	...	21	269.2	...	...
Bombay Troops marching, Burma	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	93.8	...	...
Bombay Troops, Camp of Exercise, Poona	85	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	152.9	...	...
Hyderabad Contingent marching	526	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	12	103	33	164	311.8	...	...
Hyderabad Contingent, Camp of Exercise, Beder and Aurangabad	244	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	54	102	418.0	...	...
Madras Troops in Bengal Command	274	66	34	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	31	226	824.8	1	3.65
Madras Troops marching, Madras	871	2	...	...	11	...	2	...	...	...	2	13	3	33	37.9	1	1.15
Madras Troops marching, Bengal	70	...	...	29	79	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	111	1,585.7	2	28.57
Madras Troops marching, Burma	1,158	1	12	9	22	115	21	...	...	...	3	15	57	255	220.2	2	1.73
Aden	1,000	58	100	143	158	382	176	95	47	42	106	183	113	1,603	1,603.0	...	...
Persian Gulf	98	4	3	2	...	4	1	...	2	4	2	3	3	28	285.7	...	...
Khajuri Kach Force	577	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	129	350	304	64	862	1,493.9	3	5.20
Gilgit	218	...	1	5	1	4	11	2	1	3	35	1	1	65	298.2	...	...
Army of Bengal	65,594	2,630	1,642	1,548	1,578	2,240	1,483	1,929	4,054	7,090	8,583	6,338	2,111	42,126	642.2	176	2.68
Central India and Rajputana Corps	5,128	125	45	88	23	28	23	59	127	293	516	489	135	1,951	380.5	11	2.15
Army of Madras	25,963	839	734	814	642	1,088	685	967	874	474	600	819	541	9,080	349.7	85	3.27
„ of Bombay	23,355	733	585	724	605	919	584	788	1,252	1,591	2,090	2,635	977	13,483	577.3	33	1.41
Hyderabad Contingent	7,058	174	107	118	40	31	48	69	124	172	324	390	167	1,764	249.9	...	...
Troops of Punjab Frontier Force and Bombay at Panjgur	239	7	2	2	13	64	46	48	31	12	14	6	2	247	1,033.5	1	4.18
Troops of Punjab Frontier Force and Bombay marching	18	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	777.8	...	...
ARMY OF INDIA	127,355	4,512	3,125	3,294	2,901	4,370	2,869	3,860	7,362	9,632	12,122	10,677	3,936	68,665	539.2	306	2.40

NATIVE TROOPS, 1892.

XXVIII.

TABLE showing the PREVALENCE of VENEREAL DISEASES by STATIONS and GROUPS of STATIONS.
Bengal Army.

STATIONS.	Average Annual Strength Present.	Total number of admissions from venereal diseases.	Ratio per 1,000 of average annual strength.	NUMBER OF CASES.				
				Primary syphilis.	Ulcer of penis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Other venereal diseases.
Haka	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hanta	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandalay	114	19	166.7	8	...	4	7	...
Myingyan	515	14	27.2	1	6	...	5	2
Mindat-Sikaw	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smaller Outposts of Burma Inland	199	3	15.1	...	1	...	...	2
Marching in Burma	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silchar and Outposts	761	43	56.5	13	3	13	10	4
Dibrugarh	335	8	23.9	...	...	1	6	1
Kohima	363	17	46.8	4	...	6	7	...
Konoma	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manipur and Outposts	1,042	148	142.0	36	23	9	52	28
Fort William, Alipore, and Ballygunge	1,447	63	43.5	7	21	7	11	17
Dum-Dum	83	1	12.0	...	...	...	1	...
Barrackpore	766	22	28.7	...	5	6	5	6
Buxa	326	2	6.1	...	1	...	1	...
Doranda	444	9	20.3	2	1	2	2	2
Dinapore	438	16	36.5	...	9	1	4	2
Benares	761	31	40.7	16	...	5	6	4
Fyzabad	909	19	20.9	5	...	2	6	6
Lucknow	1,805	78	43.2	19	27	8	17	7
Fatehgarh	139	14	100.7	1	7	2	4	...
Cawnpore	960	22	22.9	10	2	2	4	4
Allahabad	1,211	51	42.1	4	5	4	13	23
Bareilly	1,226	30	24.5	9	...	4	8	9
Dehra Dun	1,383	194	140.3	58	6	89	26	15
Roorkee	692	16	23.1	7	...	1	4	4
Meerut	1,194	35	29.3	...	23	1	4	7
Delhi	764	44	57.6	16	2	7	7	12
Umballa	1,337	80	59.8	7	22	13	32	6
Ludhiana	45	2	44.4	2	...	...	...	...
Jullundur	1,132	53	46.8	8	14	13	13	5
Ferozepore	1,569	23	14.7	6	1	2	6	8
Sialkot	1,753	38	21.7	12	6	5	3	12
Amritsar	177	7	39.5	3	...	2	2	...
Meean Meer	2,141	73	34.1	24	5	10	25	9
Jhelum	1,398	53	37.9	11	9	4	24	5
Rawalpindi	2,132	70	32.8	15	8	14	22	11
Mooltan	1,112	21	18.9	7	4	1	5	4
Fort Attock	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowshera	1,118	13	11.6	3	...	2	6	2
Peshawar and Outposts	2,845	68	23.9	22	7	9	25	5
Dera Ismail Khan	320	10	31.2	6	...	...	3	1
Kohat	236	9	38.1	...	3	1	4	1
Agra	1,244	56	45.0	7	7	13	21	8
Jhansi	678	19	28.0	10	...	4	3	2
Nowgong	1,152	29	25.2	10	4	6	6	3
Jubbulpore	618	19	30.7	10	...	1	8	...
Saugor	566	18	31.8	4	6	3	3	2
Sutna	42	5	119.0	2	...	1	1	1
Darjeeling	135	13	96.3	...	7	3	2	1
Gantak	190	22	115.8	1	3	4	9	5
Almora and Outposts	1,298	64	49.3	31	...	13	10	10
Lansdowne	276	22	79.7	12	1	2	4	3
Simla and Jutogh	285	14	49.1	9	...	1	3	1
Dharmasala and Kangra	1,426	83	58.2	24	1	17	31	10
Bakloh	1,212	109	89.9	51	...	24	30	4
Murree Hills	210	14	66.7	...	6	1	5	2
Cherat	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts	172	7	40.7	3	...	1	...	3
Shillong and Outposts	755	130	172.2	42	...	33	44	11
Fort White	403	12	25.9	...	...	...	1	11
Quetta District	2,084	54	25.9	8	9	7	23	7
Samana Range	456	11	24.1	4	...	...	3	4
Marching, Bengal	3,400	65	19.1	19	10	3	24	9
Camp of Exercise, Bareilly and Meerut	200	27	135.0	15	1	2	6	3
Isazai Field Force*	178	3	16.9	2	...	...	1	...
Khajuri Kach Force	242	5	20.7	2	...	3	...	...
Gilgit	41	1	24.4	...	1	...	...	...
Mardan and Outposts	1,098	29	26.4	1	5	12	5	6
Kohat	1,067	55	27.9	17	13	9	10	6
Edwardesabad	1,814	26	14.3	5	4	1	12	4
Dera Ismail Khan	1,867	30	16.1	8	3	4	11	4
Dera Ghazi Khan	1,164	12	10.3	1	...	7	2	2
Rajanpur	343	1	2.9	...	...	...	...	1
Quetta District	199	2	10.1	1	...	1	...	...
Abbottabad and Outposts	2,167	60	27.7	11	5	20	20	4
Samana Range	411	8	19.5	2	1	2	2	1
Punjab Frontier Force on the march	754	3	4.0	2	...	...	1	...
Kurram Field Force	380	6	15.8	...	1	2	2	1
Khajuri Kach Force	335	3	9.0	1	1	...	1	...
Gilgit	177	2	11.3	...	...	1	...	1
BENGAL ARMY	65,594	2,458	37.5	657	310	451	684	356

* Including certain corps of the Punjab Frontier Force.

NATIVE TROOPS, 1892.

XXVIII—continued.

CENTRAL INDIA and RAJPUTANA CORPS.

STATIONS.	Average Annual Strength Present.	Total number of admissions from venereal diseases.	Ratio per 1,000 of average annual strength.	NUMBER OF CASES.				
				Primary syphilis.	Ulcer of penis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhoea.	Other venereal diseases.
Agar	429	13	30'3	4	...	4	3	2
Goona	441	12	27'2	3	1	2	6	...
Sirdarpore and Outposts	548	7	12'8	2	...	1	4	...
Kherwara	601	5	8'3	1	...	...	3	1
Erinpura	703	10	14'2	3	...	1	5	1
Deoli	733	14	19'1	4	3	4	3	...
Ajmere	565	16	28'3	5	...	4	6	1
Sehore	771	9	11'7	1	...	5	1	2
Marching	337	3	8'9	...	...	...	2	1
CENTRAL INDIA AND RAJPUTANA CORPS	5,128	89	17'4	23	4	21	33	8

BOMBAY ARMY.

Bharno	154	4	26'0	...	...	1	3	...
Marching in Burma	64	2	31'2	1	...	1	...	...
Jacobabad	641	27	42'0	9	...	3	10	5
Hyderabad	495	30	60'6	13	...	1	8	...
Kurrachee	626	44	70'3	11	7	12	6	8
Bhoj	669	57	85'2	...	23	15	11	8
Nasirabad	657	36	54'8	14	...	6	12	4
Neemuch	833	33	39'6	3	9	7	9	5
Indore	221	11	49'8	4	...	4	3	...
Mhow	1,324	43	32'5	3	6	10	21	3
Sadra	69	1	14'5	...	...	1	...	...
Deesa	978	47	48'1	3	4	14	23	3
Ahmedabad	584	31	53'1	11	...	8	3	9
Rajkot	700	17	24'3	2	5	...	5	5
Baroda	547	17	31'1	1	2	6	3	5
Surat	175	2	11'4	...	...	...	1	1
Kamptee	588	30	51'0	9	3	6	9	3
Sitabaldi	86	4	46'5	2	1	1	...	...
Raipur	434	28	64'5	4	8	1	12	3
Sambalpur	292	13	44'5	1	3	3	6	...
Asirgarh	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malegaon	101	9	89'1	1	...	...	...	8
Ahmednagar	503	48	85'3	13	3	13	13	6
Siror	505	6	11'9	...	1	1	4	...
Poona	2,740	167	60'9	40	37	34	36	20
Kirkee	1,226	109	88'9	33	15	23	28	10
Satara	594	33	55'6	15	...	9	4	5
Thana	116	6	31'7	...	...	...	6	...
Bombay	1,267	56	44'2	10	11	14	8	13
Butcher's Island	48	2	41'7	1	...	...	1	...
Quetta District	3,641	195	53'6	17	49	21	78	30
Bombay Troops in the Bengal Command	94	6	61'8	1	2	...	3	...
Aden	78	6	70'9	1	2	1	2	...
Persian Gulf	1,000	12	12'0	...	2	2	4	4
Marching in the Bombay Presidency	989	19	19'2	7	...	1	10	1
Camp of Exercise, Poona	85	6	70'6	...	3	1	...	2
BOMBAY ARMY	23,355	1,159	49'6	230	198	220	342	169

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

Ellichpur	753	11	14'6	...	...	4	5	2
Amraoti	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akola	95	2	21'1	...	...	...	1	1
Aurangabad	1,204	28	23'3	6	...	3	13	6
Jalna	551	12	21'8	...	...	4	8	...
Hingoli	1,147	39	34'0	9	...	9	15	6
Mominabad	454	8	17'6	1	1	4	1	1
Bolarum	1,315	21	16'0	5	...	1	8	7
Raichur	675	12	17'8	2	...	7	1	2
Marching	526	11	20'9	1	...	2	7	1
Camp of Exercise, Bedar and Aurangabad	244	5	20'5	2	...	...	2	1
HYDERABAD CONTINGENT	7,058	149	21'1	26	1	34	61	27

NATIVE TROOPS, 1892.

XXVIIIa.

BENGAL ARMY. AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH PRESENT, 65,594.			HYDERABAD CONTINGENT. AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH PRESENT, 7,058.		
Detail of Venereal Diseases.	Number of Admissions.	Ratio per 1,000 of average annual strength.	Detail of Venereal Diseases.	Number of Admissions.	Ratio per 1,000 of average annual strength.
Primary Syphilis	657	10'0 } 14'7	Primary Syphilis	26	3'7 } 3'8
Ulcer of Penis	310	4'7 }	Ulcer of Penis	1	1'1 }
Secondary Syphilis	451	6'9	Secondary Syphilis	34	4'8
Gonorrhoea	684	10'4 }	Gonorrhoea	61	8'6 }
Other Venereal Diseases	356*	5'4 } 15'9	Other Venereal Diseases	27*	3'8 } 12'5
*Inflammation, inguinal glands 144 Suppuration 30 Warts 4 Orchitis 111 Epididymitis 7 Inflammation of glans penis 5 Stricture of urethra 9 Herpes præputialis 6 Phimosi 4 Paraphimosis 3 Condyloma 3 Periostitis, circumscribed 24 356			*Inflammation, inguinal glands 7 Orchitis 13 Epididymitis 2 Stricture of urethra 4 Herpes præputialis 1 27		
CENTRAL INDIA & RAJPUTANA CORPS. AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH PRESENT, 5,128.			MADRAS ARMY. AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH PRESENT, 25,963.		
Detail of Venereal Diseases.	Number of Admissions.	Ratio per 1,000 of average annual strength.	Detail of Venereal Diseases.	Number of Admissions.	Ratio per 1,000 of average annual strength.
Primary Syphilis	23	4'5 } 5'3	Primary Syphilis	229	8'8 } 13'5
Ulcer of Penis	4	8' }	Ulcer of Penis	121	4'7 }
Secondary Syphilis	21	4'1	Secondary Syphilis	274	10'6
Gonorrhoea	33	6'4 }	Gonorrhoea	318	12'2 }
Other Venereal Diseases	8*	1'6 } 8'0	Other Venereal Diseases	240*	9'2 } 21'5
*Suppuration, inguinal glands 2 Orchitis 4 Epididymitis 1 Paraphimosis 1 8			*Inflammation, inguinal glands 75 Suppuration 71 Warts 5 Orchitis 4 Epididymitis 59 Inflammation of glans penis 3 Stricture of urethra 1 Herpes præputialis 8 Phimosi 1 Paraphimosis 6 Periostitis, circumscribed 3 240		
BOMBAY ARMY. AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH PRESENT, 23,355.			INDIA. AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH PRESENT, 127,355.		
Detail of Venereal Diseases.	Number of Admissions.	Ratio per 1,000 of average annual strength.	Detail of Venereal Diseases.	Number of Admissions.	Ratio per 1,000 of average annual strength.
Primary Syphilis	230	9'8 } 18'3	Primary Syphilis	1,166	9'2 } 14'1
Ulcer of Penis	198	8'5 }	Ulcer of Penis	635	5'0 }
Secondary Syphilis	220	9'4	Secondary Syphilis	1,001	7'9
Gonorrhoea	342	14'6 }	Gonorrhoea	1,440	11'3 }
Other Venereal Diseases	169*	7'2 } 21'9	Other Venereal Diseases	800*	6'3 } 17'6
*Inflammation, inguinal glands 71 Suppuration 16 Warts 1 Orchitis 58 Epididymitis 4 Stricture of urethra 5 Herpes præputialis 1 Phimosi 3 Paraphimosis 3 Condyloma 2 Periostitis, circumscribed 5 169			*Inflammation, inguinal glands 207 Suppuration 125 Warts 117 Orchitis 138 Epididymitis 17 Inflammation of glans penis 6 Stricture of urethra 26 Herpes præputialis 9 Phimosi 13 Paraphimosis 10 Condyloma 5 Periostitis, circumscribed 37 800		

NATIVE TROOPS, 1892.

XXIX.

STATEMENT showing in the AGGREGATE the GAIN and LOSS of the REGIMENTS of the ARMIES of the THREE PRESIDENCIES, of the CENTRAL INDIA and RAJPUTANA CORPS and of the HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

	Army of Bengal.	Central India and Rajputana Corps.	Army of Madras.	Hyderabad Contingent.	Army of Bombay.
STRENGTH AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR.					
Present with their regiments on 1st January 1892	73,107	5,397	28,166	7,364	25,713
At their homes on furlough, sick leave, etc.	2,819	530	1,579	335	653
Remaining sick in the hospitals of other regiments on 1st January 1892	158	1	22	...	42
TOTAL STRENGTH AT THE BEGINNING OF 1892	76,084	5,928	29,767	7,699	26,408
TOTAL ADDITIONS OF THE YEAR	9,956	453	3,288	788	3,648
LOSS DURING THE YEAR.					
Deaths at head-quarters and on detachment	1,084	49	481	50	242
Deaths while at home on furlough, sick leave, etc.	418	13	275	14	88
Invalided for Discharge	824	91	568	102	440
Other Losses	7,915	366	2,940	651	2,926
TOTAL LOSS OF THE YEAR	10,241	519	4,264	817	3,696
REMAINING ON THE ROLLS ON 31ST DECEMBER 1892	75,799	5,862	28,791	7,670	26,360

ABSTRACT.

	Army of Bengal.	Central India and Rajputana Corps.	Army of Madras.	Hyderabad Contingent.	Army of Bombay.
Remaining at the beginning of 1892	76,084	5,928	29,767	7,699	26,408
Added during 1892	9,956	453	3,288	788	3,648
TOTAL	86,040	6,381	33,055	8,487	30,056
DEDUCT—Loss during 1892	10,241	519	4,264	817	3,696
REMAINING AT THE CLOSE OF 1892	75,799	5,862	28,791	7,670	26,360

ABSTRACT of the ANNUAL RETURNS of the NATIVE ARMY, showing the

The statistics of this table, which is compiled from the Regimental Annual Returns, must not be regarded

REGIMENTS AND STATIONS.	Date of arrival from station previously occupied.	REGIMENTAL STRENGTH.		Admission-rate per 1,000 average strength.	INVALID-ED.		DIED.		LOSS PER 1,000.		Admissions, Deaths, Invalidings for discharge (excluding Invalidings for which cause is not mentioned).
		Number borne on the rolls.	Average Strength Present.		For change of air.	For discharge.	With the regiment.	Absent from the regiment.	By Invaliding for discharge.	By Death.	
1 7th Bengal Infantry, Myingyan .	April 1891, from Saugor .	848	844	902'8	...	2	24	...	2'36	28'30	{ Admitted . 762 Died . 24 Invalided for discharge . 2
2 { Native Drivers, No. 7 Moun- tain Battery, Royal Artillery, Mandalay }	November 1891, from Quetta .	149	149	1,456'4	8	...	2	3	...	33'56	{ Admitted . 217 Died . 2 Invalided for discharge
3 { Detachment, 4th Bengal Infan- try, Silchar }	April 1892, from Fyzabad .	302	266	2,191'7	36	...	6	3	...	29'80	{ Admitted . 583 Died . 6 Invalided for discharge
4 18th Bengal Infantry, Silchar .	January 1891, from Jubbulpore .	886	797	1,784'2	60	18	19	3	20'32	24'83	{ Admitted . 1,422 Died . 19 Invalided for discharge . 18
5 { Wing, 13th Bengal Infantry, Dibrugarh }	October 1891, from Dinapore .	385	338	1,710'1	13	...	1	1	...	5'19	{ Admitted . 578 Died . 1 Invalided for discharge
6 { Head-quarters, 42nd Gurkha Rifles, Kohima }	July 1891, from Dibrugarh .	515	466	1,573'0	11	21*	11	2	22'34*	25'24	{ Admitted . 733 Died . 11 Invalided for discharge . 21
7 { Wing, 42nd Gurkha Rifles, Manipur }	November 1891, from Kohima .	425	302	556'3	5	...	6	...	...	14'12	{ Admitted . 168 Died . 6 Invalided for discharge
8 43rd Gurkha Rifles, Manipur .	July 1891, from Shillong .	887	786	1,586'5	7	4	16	5	4'51	23'68	{ Admitted . 1,247 Died . 16 Invalided for discharge . 4
9 3rd Bengal Infantry, Fort William	December 1888, from Saugor .	873	745	1,802'7	52	14	15	22	16'04	42'38	{ Admitted . 1,343 Died . 15 Invalided for discharge . 14
10 17th Bengal Infantry, Alipore .	April 1890, from Burma .	887	773	1,238'0	26	21	9	9	23'68	20'29	{ Admitted . 957 Died . 9 Invalided for discharge . 21
11 8th Bengal Infantry, Barrackpore	January 1889, from Doranda .	866	779	1,631'6	42	16	9	11	18'48	23'09	{ Admitted . 1,271 Died . 9 Invalided for discharge . 16
12 { Wing, 12th Bengal Infantry, Buxa }	November 1891, from Benares .	383	328	1,350'6	14	6	1	5	15'67	15'67	{ Admitted . 443 Died . 1 Invalided for discharge . 6
13 { Head-quarters, 12th Bengal In- fantry, Doranda }	December 1891, from Benares .	516	452	307'5	23	13	2	1	25'19	5'81	{ Admitted . 139 Died . 2 Invalided for discharge . 13
14 { Head-quarters, 13th Bengal In- fantry, Dinapore }	January 1891, from Allahabad .	492	444	666'7	9	12	5	5	24'39	20'33	{ Admitted . 296 Died . 5 Invalided for discharge . 12
15 5th Bengal Infantry, Benares .	November 1891, from Lucknow .	896	766	937'3	16	14	8	7	15'62	16'74	{ Admitted . 718 Died . 8 Invalided for discharge . 14
16 3rd Bengal Cavalry, Fyzabad .	February 1892, from Cawnpore .	623	512	689'5	4	1	...	6	1'61	9'63	{ Admitted . 353 Died Invalided for discharge . 1
17 { Head-quarters, 4th Bengal In- fantry, Fyzabad }	March 1891, from Jhansi .	587	533	904'3	6	13	8	1	22'15	15'33	{ Admitted . 482 Died . 8 Invalided for discharge . 13

* Invalids of the whole regiment.

X.

ADMISSIONS, DEATHS and INVALIDING of each REGIMENT for the YEAR.

as showing with accuracy the relation to Locality of the Strength, Sickness and Mortality of Regiments.

[illegible]

	REGIMENTS AND STATIONS.	Date of arrival from station previously occupied.	REGIMENTAL STRENGTH.		Admission-rate per 1,000 of average strength.	INVALID-ED.		DIED.		LOSS PER 1,000.		Admissions, Deaths, Invalidings for discharge (excluding Invalidings for which cause is not mentioned).
			Number borne on the rolls.	Average Strength Present.		For change of air.	For discharge.	With the regiment.	Absent from the regiment.	By Invaliding for discharge.	By Death.	
18	5th Bengal Cavalry, Lucknow	January 1889, from Meeran Meer.	615	512	644'5	4	5	4	4	8'13	13'01	{ Admitted . 330 Died . 4 Invalided for discharge . 5
19	9th Bengal Infantry, Lucknow	January 1892, from Doranda	887	754	916'4	9	18	4	3	20'29	7'89	{ Admitted . 691 Died . 4 Invalided for discharge . 18
20	10th Bengal Infantry, Lucknow	May 1890, from Burma	892	774	529'7	12	32	6	7	35'87	14'57	{ Admitted . 410 Died . 6 Invalided for discharge . 32
21	4th Bengal Cavalry, Cawnpore	January 1892, from Fyzabad	625	508	663'4	11	8	3	...	12'80	4'80	{ Admitted . 337 Died . 3 Invalided for discharge . 8
22	6th Bengal Infantry, Cawnpore	September 1889, from Silchar	888	768	1,023'4	2	14	11	2	15'77	14'64	{ Admitted . 786 Died . 11 Invalided for discharge . 14
23	2nd Bengal Lancers, Allahabad	November 1888, from Sangor	625	507	690'3	13	...	5	3	...	12'80	{ Admitted . 350 Died . 5 Invalided for discharge
24	2nd Bengal Infantry, Allahabad	December 1890, from Dinapore	907	768	1,141'9	50	11	2	4	12'13	6'62	{ Admitted . 877 Died . 2 Invalided for discharge . 11
25	7th Bengal Lancers, Bareilly	December 1888, from Allahabad	622	514	638'1	8	8	...	...	12'86	...	{ Admitted . 328 Died Invalided for discharge . 8
26	11th Bengal Infantry, Bareilly	November 1890, from Fyzabad	912	737	583'4	15	12	7	3	13'16	10'96	{ Admitted . 430 Died . 7 Invalided for discharge . 12
27	{ Governor General's Body } { Guard, Dehra Dun . . }	Local	117	102	1,794'1	3	3	2	1	25'64	25'64	{ Admitted . 183 Died . 2 Invalided for discharge . 3
28	{ No. 8 Bengal Mountain Bat- } { tery, Dehra Dun . . }	May 1892, from Manipur . .	202	197	1,329'9	22	8	4	3	39'60	34'65	{ Admitted . 262 Died . 4 Invalided for discharge . 8
29	1-2nd Gurkha Rifles, Dehra Dun	Local	897	758	1,163'6	22	10	11	...	11'15	12'26	{ Admitted . 882 Died . 11 Invalided for discharge . 10
30	2-2nd Gurkha Rifles, Dehra Dun	"	911	796	810'3	36	9	14	...	9'88	15'37	{ Admitted . 645 Died . 14 Invalided for discharge . 9
31	{ Bengal Sappers and Miners, } { Roorkee }	"	1,347	1,154	650'8	20	21	12	5	15'59	12'62	{ Admitted . 751 Died . 12 Invalided for discharge . 10
32	6th Bengal Cavalry, Meerut	April 1890, from Loralai . .	617	499	611'2	3	14	...	4	22'69	6'48	{ Admitted . 305 Died Invalided for discharge . 14
33	31st Punjab Infantry, Meerut	October 1889, from Delhi . .	896	775	1,314'8	15	1	19	11	1'12	33'48	{ Admitted . 1,019 Died . 19 Invalided for discharge . 1
34	36th Sikh Infantry, Delhi . .	December 1891, from Shillong .	867	740	1,916'2	25	...	14	11	...	28'84	{ Admitted . 1,418 Died . 14 Invalided for discharge
35	10th Bengal Lancers, Umballa	March 1889, from Meeran Meer .	621	498	520'1	27	...	6	2	...	12'88	{ Admitted . 259 Died . 6 Invalided for discharge
36	32nd Pioneers, Umballa . .	April 1892, from Meeran Meer .	904	799	866'1	26	5	19	4	5'53	25'44	{ Admitted . 692 Died . 19 Invalided for discharge . 5
37	4th Bengal Lancers, Jullundur	January 1892, from Sialkot . .	622	506	1,005'9	11	2	3	4	3'22	11'25	{ Admitted . 509 Died . 3 Invalided for discharge . 2

ADMISSIONS, DEATHS WITH THE REGIMENT, INVALIDS FOR DISCHARGE FROM CAUSES RETURNED.

	Smallpox.	Influenza.	Simple Continued Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Other Diseases of Sub-Group 1.	Malarial Fevers.	Beri-Beri.	Septic Diseases.	Veneral Diseases (Syphilis and Gonorrhea only). Fevers communicable from animals.	Parasitic Diseases.	Scurvy.	Alcoholism.	Other Diseases of Sub-Group 4.	Debility.	Other Diseases of Group C.	Rheumatic Fever and Rheumatism.	Tubercle.	Anæmia.	Other Diseases of Group D.	Nervous Diseases.	Eye Diseases.	Ear and Nose Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Digestive Diseases.	Lymphatic Diseases.	Thyroid and Supra-renal Diseases.	Urinary Diseases.	Generative and Mammary Diseases.	Locomotive Diseases.	Diseases of the connective tissue and skin.	Poisons and Injuries.	No appreciable disease and Not yet diagnosed.	
18	1	37	2	25	...	124	24	1	...	8	1	14	4	...	6	5	4	2	3	30	39	...	
19	...	51	...	...	74	4	254	...	13	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	11	2	2	1	3	14	1	3	26	24	8	1	...	21	8	90	76	...
20	...	29	1	...	4	34	...	145	...	12	...	20	...	...	4	...	8	1	1	1	1	3	3	...	22	11	2	...	...	8	2	71	28	...
21	5	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...		
22	9	...	...	133	...	6	...	3	1	...	3	...	10	...	1	...	1	8	2	...	17	5	4	...	...	1	1	64	67	1		
23	10	64	1	345	...	18	...	8	...	...	6	...	13	...	4	...	3	3	...	1	17	28	8	...	...	10	5	140	102	...		
24	11	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	4	...	...	...	1	5	6	109	...	11	...	3	...	...	5	...	7	4	1	3	3	16	...	17	15	13	...	1	5	3	68	50	...	
26		
27	47	5	418	...	12	...	2	...	...	...	22	...	34	3	1	...	7	16	9	2	93	24	30	...	...	10	1	92	46	3		
28	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	8	...	...	94	...	1	9	...	...	...	1	...	10	...	...	...	1	24	...	1	22	10	2	...	2	1	...	60	80	2		
30	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	23	1	190	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	25	...	1	3	4	8	2	...	30	10	7	...	2	...	...	65	39	1		
32	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	2	14	1	103	...	2	3	...	5	1	1	...	1	19	14	17	...	
34	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	19	1	99	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	9	...	12	1	2	2	1	...	6	26	5	1	...	2	2	22	21	...		
36	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	14	...	351	...	89	46	...	36	6	8	1	3	69	2	...	26	2	...	19	14	4	...	7	2	49	136	...
38	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	2	...	3	4	8	199	...	1	85	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	40	16	1	1	6	69	1	...	34	20	4	...	...	5	1	73	63	...
40	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	8	1	1	2	66	...	394	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	15	1	2	...	4	17	1	1	23	28	11	2	1	7	2	77	60	1
42	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43		
44	12	...	195	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	5	1	...	5	9	5	...	...	2	...	36	26	...		
45	13	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	6	63	1	466	...	5	...	1	...	...	32	...	18	1	10	1	5	9	3	...	63	30	22	...	...	22	5	180	75	...		
47		
48	1	2	4	80	...	910	...	30	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	...	16	1	10	...	3	22	3	...	73	34	60	...	...	5	2	84	62	...
49		
50	35	1	...	102	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	2	10	1	...	13	5	5	1	...	3	1	40	16	...		
51		
52	31	11	...	...	18	1	140	...	1	23	...	...	...	...	4	...	11	1	7	3	2	82	6	...	93	13	40	...	3	14	3	146	39	...
53	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	43	...	255	...	17	...	2	...	...	...	19	...	8	1	3	...	1	14	3	...	14	11	6	...	3	12	2	42	50	...		
55		

	REGIMENTS AND STATIONS.	Date of arrival from station previously occupied.	REGIMENTAL STRENGTH.		of Admissions-rate per 1,000 average strength.	INVALID-ED.		DIED.		LOSS PER 1,000.		Admissions, Deaths, Invalidings for discharge (excluding Invalidings for which cause is not mentioned).
			Number borne on the rolls.	Average Strength Present.		For change of air.	For discharge.	With the regiment.	Absent from the regiment.	By Invaliding for discharge.	By Death.	
38	27th Punjab Infantry, Jullundur	February 1891, from Bareilly	900	789	1,027.9	8	7	5	1	7.78	6.67	{ Admitted . 811 Died . 5 Invalided for discharge . 7
39	18th Bengal Lancers, Ferozepore	January 1892, from Loralai	617	498	1,863.5	26	2	12	6	3.24	29.17	{ Admitted . 928 Died . 12 Invalided for discharge . 2
40	15th Sikh Infantry, Ferozepore	January 1892, from Samana Range	878	746	1,451.7	43	18	10	6	20.50	18.22	{ Admitted . 1,083 Died . 10 Invalided for discharge . 18
41	24th Punjab Infantry, Ferozepore	February 1891, from Sialkot	900	779	1,596.9	32	7	11	4	7.78	16.67	{ Admitted . 1,244 Died . 11 Invalided for discharge . 7
42	12th Bengal Cavalry, Sialkot	March 1892, from Mooltan	614	500	1,020.0	19	6	9	2	9.77	17.92	{ Admitted . 510 Died . 9 Invalided for discharge . 6
43	25th Punjab Infantry, Sialkot	February 1892, from Rawalpindi	890	753	721.1	16	18	6	9	20.22	16.85	{ Admitted . 543 Died . 6 Invalided for discharge . 18
44	38th Dogras, Sialkot	Raised in February 1891	909	794	744.3	6	3	6	4	3.30	11.00	{ Admitted . 591 Died . 6 Invalided for discharge . 3
45	16th Bengal Lancers, Meean Meer	December 1891, from Jullundur	623	516	684.1	30	6	14	4	9.63	23.39	{ Admitted . 353 Died . 14 Invalided for discharge . 6
46	20th Punjab Infantry, Meean Meer	January 1891, from Rawalpindi	873	743	1,133.2	35	13	18	9	14.86	30.86	{ Admitted . 842 Died . 18 Invalided for discharge . 13
47	{ 34th Punjab Pioneers, Meean Meer }	January 1892, from Fort Sandemao	895	795	816.4	34	4	44	4	4.47	53.63	{ Admitted . 649 Died . 44 Invalided for discharge . 4
48	{ Head-quarters, 19th Bengal Lancers, Jhelum }	February 1890, from Meerut	411	347	593.7	8	3	5	...	7.30	12.17	{ Admitted . 206 Died . 5 Invalided for discharge . 3
49	23rd Pioneers, Jhelum	March 1892, from Umballa	879	764	733.0	17	16	4	6	18.20	11.38	{ Admitted . 560 Died . 4 Invalided for discharge . 16
50	29th Punjab Infantry, Jhelum	March 1890, from Peshawar	900	761	679.4	9	4	6	6	4.44	13.33	{ Admitted . 517 Died . 6 Invalided for discharge . 4
51	11th Bengal Lancers, Rawalpindi	February 1889, from Nowgong	623	506	919.0	6	8	3	2	12.84	8.03	{ Admitted . 465 Died . 3 Invalided for discharge . 8
52	30th Punjab Infantry, Rawalpindi	March 1892, from Mooltan	888	762	1,161.7	34	4	18	14	4.50	36.04	{ Admitted . 836 Died . 18 Invalided for discharge . 4
53	33rd Punjab Infantry, Rawalpindi	November 1891, from Jhelum	903	773	1,231.6	14	2	11	4	2.20	16.61	{ Admitted . 952 Died . 11 Invalided for discharge . 2
54	{ Drivers, No. 3 Mountain Battery, R. A., Rawalpindi }	November 1891, from Kalabagh	146	135	1,874.1	4	2	3	...	13.70	20.55	{ Admitted . 253 Died . 3 Invalided for discharge . 2
55	{ Drivers, No. 9 Mountain Battery, R. A., Rawalpindi }	December 1890, from Thobba	139	131	1,160.3	3	12	1	...	86.33	7.19	{ Admitted . 152 Died . 1 Invalided for discharge . 12
56	15th Bengal Lancers, Mooltan	February 1892, from Peshawar	623	526	1,321.3	18	1	...	2	1.61	3.21	{ Admitted . 695 Died Invalided for discharge . 1
57	22nd Punjab Infantry, Mooltan	January 1892, from Nowshera	900	799	1,593.2	25	18	13	1	20.00	15.56	{ Admitted . 1,273 Died . 13 Invalided for discharge . 18

ADMISSIONS, DEATHS WITH THE REGIMENT, INVALIDS FOR DISCHARGE FROM CAUSES RETURNED.

Smallpox.	Influenza.	Simple Continued Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Other Diseases of Sub-Group 1.	Malarial Fevers.	Beri-Beri.	Septic Diseases.	Veneral Diseases (Syphilis and Gonorrhea only).	Fever communicable from animals.	Parasitic Diseases.	Scurvy.	Alcoholism.	Other Diseases of Sub-Group 4.	Debility.	Other Diseases of Group C.	Rheumatic Fever and Rheumatism.	Tubercle.	Anemia.	Other Diseases of Group D.	Nervous Diseases.	Eye Diseases.	Ear and Nose Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Digestive Diseases.	Lymphatic Diseases.	Thyroid and Supra-renal Diseases.	Urinary Diseases.	Generative and Mammary Diseases.	Locomotive Diseases.	Diseases of the connective tissue and skin.	Poisons and Injuries.	No appreciable disease and Not yet diagnosed.
14	1	38	2	440	24	4	2	4	17	1	9	22	4	23	29	5	5	89	75	1															
15	1	15	22	10	627	4	2	3	3	5	1	5	18	1	34	32	38	3	41	65															
16	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
17	1	5	59	712	10	23	19	3	9	18	3	53	22	12	5	4	95	31	1																
18	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
19	1	3	81	1	933	2	4	11	12	3	9	9	2	42	22	5	1	1	77	26															
20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
29	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
32	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
33	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
34	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
35	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
36	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
37	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
38	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
39	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
40	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
41	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
42	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
43	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
44	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
45	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
46	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
47	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
48	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
49	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
51	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
52	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
53	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
54	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
55	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
56	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
57	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
58	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
59	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
60	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
61	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
62	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
63	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
64	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
65	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
66	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
67	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
68	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
69	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
70	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
72	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
73	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
74	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
75	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
76	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
77	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
78	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
79	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
80	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
81	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
82	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
83	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
84	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
85	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
86	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
87	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1																									

	REGIMENTS AND STATIONS.	Date of arrival from station previously occupied.	REGIMENTAL STRENGTH.		Admission-rate per 1,000 of average strength.	INVALID-ED.		DIED.		LOSS PER 1,000.		Admissions, Deaths, Invalidings for discharge (excluding Invalidings for which cause is not mentioned).
			Number borne on the rolls.	Average Strength Present.		For change of air.	For discharge.	With the regiment.	Absent from the regiment.	By Invaliding for discharge.	By Death.	
58	13th Bengal Lancers, Nowshera.	January 1892, from Meeran Meer	620	516	1,093'0	12	6	16	3	9'68	30'65	{ Admitted . 564 Died . 16 Invalided for discharge . 6
59	37th Dogras, Nowshera . . .	December 1891, from Sialkot .	898	783	1,702'4	17	6	6	3	6'68	10'02	{ Admitted . 1,333 Died . 6 Invalided for discharge . 6
60	9th Bengal Lancers, Peshawar .	November 1891, from Nowshera .	622	516	1,052'3	15	6	3	3	9'63	9'65	{ Admitted . 543 Died . 3 Invalided for discharge . 6
61	14th Sikhs, Peshawar	February 1890, from Jhelum .	884	753	822'0	36	1	17	2	1'13	21'49	{ Admitted . 619 Died . 17 Invalided for discharge . 1
62	26th Punjab Infantry, Peshawar .	December 1889, from Meerut .	965	840	1,044'0	23	11	19	3	11'40	22'80	{ Admitted . 877 Died . 19 Invalided for discharge . 11
63	28th Punjab Infantry, Peshawar .	December 1891, from Rawalpindi	883	773	1,071'2	19	5	11	10	5'66	23'78	{ Admitted . 828 Died . 11 Invalided for discharge . 5
64	Wing, 19th Bengal Lancers, Kohat	June 1892, from Samana Range	208	192	1,708'3	15	...	3	...	...	14'42	{ Admitted . 328 Died . 3 Invalided for discharge
65	No 7 Bengal Mountain Battery, } Dera Ismail Khan }	March 1890, from Mandalay .	231	212	2,816'0	7	...	6	2	...	34'63	{ Admitted . 597 Died . 6 Invalided for discharge
66	16th Bengal Infantry, Agra . . .	August 1887, from Burma . . .	898	768	718'8	29	3	6	3	3'42	10'25	{ Admitted . 552 Died . 6 Invalided for discharge . 3
67	21st Punjab Infantry, Agra . . .	March 1890, from Peshawar . .	898	774	1,306'2	21	3	11	5	3'34	17'82	{ Admitted . 1,011 Died . 11 Invalided for discharge . 3
68	Wing, 45th Sikhs, Agra	September 1892, from Jhansi .	97	92	1,119'6	3	...	...	...	...	...	{ Admitted . 103 Died Invalided for discharge
69	{ Head-quarters, 45th Rattray's } Sikhs, Jhansi. . . . }	February 1891, from Rawalpindi	797	711	1,447'3	13	4	3	5	5'02	10'04	{ Admitted . 1,029 Died . 3 Invalided for discharge . 4
70	8th Bengal Cavalry, Nowgong . .	February 1889, from Lucknow .	609	507	1,063'1	17	5	1	3	8'21	6'57	{ Admitted . 539 Died . 1 Invalided for discharge . 5
71	35th Sikhs, Nowgong	March 1891, from Ferozepore .	892	773	1,358'3	20	6	...	6	6'73	6'73	{ Admitted . 1,050 Died Invalided for discharge . 6
72	1st Bengal Infantry, Jubbulpore .	March 1891, from Nowgong . .	895	784	1,049'7	14	8	8	1	8'94	10'06	{ Admitted . 823 Died . 8 Invalided for discharge . 8
73	1st Bengal Cavalry, Saugor . . .	February 1889, from Peshawar .	620	521	694'8	17	5	3	1	8'06	6'45	{ Admitted . 362 Died . 3 Invalided for discharge . 5
74	{ Drivers, No. 6 Mountain } Battery, Royal Artillery, } Darjeeling }	January 1891, from Kalabagh .	148	135	1,103'7	2	...	2	...	...	13'51	{ Admitted . 149 Died . 2 Invalided for discharge
75	1-3rd Gurkha Rifles, Almora . .	April 1887, from Burma . . .	907	800	856'2	2	14	10	4	15'44	15'44	{ Admitted . 685 Died . 10 Invalided for discharge . 14
76	2-3rd Gurkha Rifles, Almora . .	March 1892, from Lansdowne .	862	849	1,042'4	1	...	50	...	...	58'00	{ Admitted . 885 Died . 50 Invalided for discharge
77	Depôt, 39th Garhwalis, Lansdowne	.....	265	251	1,027'9	5	...	3	...	...	11'32	{ Admitted . 258 Died . 3 Invalided for discharge

ADMISSIONS, DEATHS WITH THE REGIMENT, INVALIDS FOR DISCHARGE FROM CAUSES RETURNED.

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REGIMENTS AND STATIONS.	Date of arrival from station previously occupied.	REGIMENTAL STRENGTH.		Admission-rate per 1,000 of average strength.	INVALID-ED.		DIED.		LOSS PER 1,000.		Admissions, Deaths, Invalidings for discharge (excluding invalidings for which cause is not mentioned).
		Number borne on the rolls.	Average Strength Present.		For change of air.	For discharge.	With the regiment.	Absent from the regiment.	By invaliding for discharge.	By Death.	
78 { Drivers, No. 1 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, Jutogh . . . }	March 1892, from Bara Gully . . .	145	138	507'2	2	...	2	...	...	13'79	{ Admitted . . 70 Died . . 2 Invalided for discharge . . . }
79 { Drivers, No. 2 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, Jutogh . . . }	April 1892, from Mandalay . . .	143	128	750'0	4	1	...	1	6'99	6'99	{ Admitted . . 90 Died . . 1 Invalided for discharge . . . }
80 1-1st Gurkha Rifles, Dharmasala . . .	Local	905	804	1,689'1	20	8	16	3	8'84	20'99	{ Admitted . . 1,358 Died . . 16 Invalided for discharge . . 8 }
81 2-1st Gurkha Rifles, Dharmasala . . .	.. . . .	908	820	1,174'4	8	1	12	1	1'10	14'32	{ Admitted . . 963 Died . . 12 Invalided for discharge . . 1 }
82 1-4th Gurkha Rifles, Bakloh . . .	April 1892, from Samvna Range . . .	912	804	912'9	...	1	9	5	1'10	15'35	{ Admitted . . 734 Died . . 9 Invalided for discharge . . 1 }
83 2-4th Gurkha Rifles, Bakloh . . .	July 1891, from Fort White . . .	887	719	968'0	7	6	8	3	6'76	12'40	{ Admitted . . 696 Died . . 8 Invalided for discharge . . 6 }
84 { Drivers, No. 8 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, Bara Gully . . . }	May 1892, from Jutogh . . .	146	128	1,640'6	1	...	3	...	...	20'55	{ Admitted . . 210 Died . . 3 Invalided for discharge . . . }
85 44th Gurkha Rifles, Shillong . . .	April 1889, from Burma . . .	913	786	1,465'6	20	20	10	4	21'91	15'33	{ Admitted . . 1,152 Died . . 10 Invalided for discharge . . 20 }
86 { Head-quarters, 39th Garhwalis, Fort White . . . }	January 1892, from Haka . . .	614	560	3,132'1	39	...	19	1	...	32'37	{ Admitted . . 1,754 Died . . 19 Invalided for discharge . . . }
87 17th Bengal Cavalry, Loralai . . .	December 1891, from Ferozepore . . .	618	508	1,124'0	30	2	8	1	3'24	14'36	{ Admitted . . 571 Died . . 8 Invalided for discharge . . 2 }
88 { 10th Punjab Infantry, Fort Sandeman . . . }	December 1891, from Rawalpindi . . .	872	763	1,127'1	17	5	14	6	5'73	22'94	{ Admitted . . 860 Died . . 14 Invalided for discharge . . 5 }
89 40th Pathans, New Chaman . . .	March 1892, from Pishin . . .	782	682	1,024'9	16	4	10	1	5'12	14'07	{ Admitted . . 699 Died . . 10 Invalided for discharge . . 4 }
90 { Drivers, No. 5 Mountain Battery, Quetta . . . }	November 1891, from Jutogh . . .	149	134	1,485'1	6	...	...	...	...	...	{ Admitted . . 199 Died Invalided for discharge . . . }
91 { Queen's Own Corps of Guides, Murdan . . . }	Local	1,368	1,151	1,270'2	31	5	20	8	3'65	20'47	{ Admitted . . 1,462 Died . . 20 Invalided for discharge . . 5 }
92 { No. 3 Peshawar Mountain Battery, Kohat . . . }	March 1890, from Loralai . . .	210	188	2,393'6	6	3	3	..	14'29	14'29	{ Admitted . . 459 Died . . 3 Invalided for discharge . . 3 }
93 Punjab Garrison Battery, Kohat . . .	Local	73	62	1,193'5	1	2	1	1	27'40	27'40	{ Admitted . . 74 Died . . 1 Invalided for discharge . . 2 }
94 { Head-quarters, 5th Punjab Cavalry, Kohat . . . }	March 1890, from Dera Ismail Khan . . .	297	221	2,289'6	14	3	5	2	10'10	23'57	{ Admitted . . 506 Died . . 5 Invalided for discharge . . 3 }
95 3rd Sikh Infantry, Kohat . . .	March 1890, from Abbottabad . . .	898	790	2,097'5	36	24	20	7	26'73	30'07	{ Admitted . . 1,657 Died . . 20 Invalided for discharge . . 24 }
96 1st Punjab Infantry, Kohat . . .	{ December 1890, from Ed-wardesabad . . . }	894	645	1,691'5	37	12	21	10	13'42	34'68	{ Admitted . . 1,091 Died . . 21 Invalided for discharge . . 12 }
97 2nd Punjab Infantry, Kohat . . .	March 1892, from Samana Range . . .	911	631	2,252'0	26	3	20	3	3'29	25'25	{ Admitted . . 1,421 Died . . 20 Invalided for discharge . . 3 }

ADMISSIONS, DEATHS WITH THE REGIMENT, INVALIDS FOR DISCHARGE FROM CAUSES RETURNED.

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	REGIMENTS AND STATIONS.	Date of arrival from station previously occupied.	REGIMENTAL STRENGTH.		Admission-rate per 1,000 of average strength.	INVALID-ED.		DIED.		LOSS PER 1,000.		Admissions, Deaths, Invalidings for discharge (excluding Invalidings for which cause is not mentioned).
			Number horses on the rolls.	Average Strength Present.		For change of air.	For discharge.	With the regiment.	Absent from the regiment.	By Invaliding for discharge.	By Death.	
98	{No. 4 Hazara Mountain Battery, Edwardesabad}	April 1890, from Kohat . . .	223	195	2,394'9	4	2	1	...	8'97	4'48	{ Admitted . . . 467 Died . . . 1 Invalided for discharge . . . 2
99	{Wing, 5th Punjab Cavalry, Ed- wardesabad}	March 1890, from Kohat . . .	275	221	1,791'9	12	2	8	1	7'27	32'73	{ Admitted . . . 396 Died . . . 8 Invalided for discharge . . . 2
100	4th Punjab Infantry, Edwardesabad	March 1891, from Kohat . . .	978	824	2,131'1	31	12	26	11	12'27	37'83	{ Admitted . . . 1,736 Died . . . 26 Invalided for discharge . . . 12
101	6th Punjab Infantry, Edwardesabad	{February 1890, from Dera} {Ismail Khan}	874	775	2,145'8	20	8	21	16	9'15	42'33	{ Admitted . . . 1,663 Died . . . 21 Invalided for discharge . . . 8
102	{Head-quarters, 3rd Punjab Cav- alry, Dera Ismail Khan . . .}	February 1890, from Dera { Ghazi Khan}	542	468	1,200'9	32	10	12	4	18'45	29'52	{ Admitted . . . 562 Died . . . 12 Invalided for discharge . . . 10
103	{2nd Sikh Infantry, Dera Ismail Khan}	December 1889, from Ed- wardesabad}	894	780	1,733'3	37	10	28	...	11'19	31'32	{ Admitted . . . 1,352 Died . . . 28 Invalided for discharge . . . 10
104	{5th Punjab Infantry, Dera Ismail Khan}	March 1891, from Kohat . . .	906	801	1,727'8	30	5	14	2	5'52	17'66	{ Admitted . . . 1,384 Died . . . 14 Invalided for discharge . . . 5
105	{Wing, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Camp Jatta}	September 1892, from Rajanpur	83	79	2,911'4	1	...	...	...	...	...	{ Admitted . . . 230 Died Invalided for discharge
106	{Wing, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Camp Murtaza}	September 1892, from Dera { Ismail Khan}	81	81	1,654'3	1	...	...	...	...	...	{ Admitted . . . 134 Died Invalided for discharge
107	{1st Punjab Cavalry, Dera Ghazi Khan}	February 1890, from Rajanpur	622	490	1,208'2	8	3	7	7	4'82	22'51	{ Admitted . . . 592 Died . . . 7 Invalided for discharge . . . 3
108	{1st Sikh Infantry, Dera Ghazi Khan}	January 1890, from Kohat . . .	893	752	1,686'2	45	21	14	6	23'52	22'40	{ Admitted . . . 1,268 Died . . . 14 Invalided for discharge . . . 21
109	{Head-quarters, 2nd Punjab Cav- alry, Rajanpur}	March 1890, from Edwardesabad	545	450	2,288'9	8	11	15	3	20'18	33'03	{ Admitted . . . 1,030 Died . . . 15 Invalided for discharge . . . 11
110	{No. 1 Kohat Mountain Battery, Abbottabad}	December 1891, from Dera { Ismail Khan}	242	203	1,512'3	9	10	8	1	41'32	37'19	{ Admitted . . . 307 Died . . . 8 Invalided for discharge . . . 10
111	4th Sikh Infantry, Abbottabad .	{March 1890, from Dera} {Ghazi Khan}	893	749	1,227'0	27	19	10	5	21'28	16'80	{ Admitted . . . 919 Died . . . 10 Invalided for discharge . . . 19
112	1-5th Gurkha Rifles, Abbottabad.	Local	912	824	960'0	5	23	12	3	25'22	16'45	{ Admitted . . . 791 Died . . . 12 Invalided for discharge . . . 23
113	2-5th " " " "	" " " " " "	906	748	1,224'6	8	10	22	7	11'04	32'01	{ Admitted . . . 916 Died . . . 22 Invalided for discharge . . . 10
114	{No. 2 Derajat Mountain Bat- tery, Loralai}	January 1892, from Abbottabad	239	214	1,289'7	7	5	...	2	20'92	8'37	{ Admitted . . . 276 Died Invalided for discharge . . . 5
115	2nd Central India Horse, Agar .	February 1892, from Goona . .	624	504	900'8	2	6	...	3	9'62	4'81	{ Admitted . . . 454 Died Invalided for discharge . . . 6
116	1st " " " " Goona .	January 1892, from Agar . . .	622	535	532'7	15	...	1	1	...	3'22	{ Admitted . . . 285 Died . . . 1 Invalided for discharge
117	Malwa Bhil Corps, Sirdarpore .	Local	590	556	552'2	4	19	8	2	32'20	16'95	{ Admitted . . . 307 Died . . . 8 Invalided for discharge . . . 19

ADMISSIONS, DEATHS WITH THE REGIMENT, INVALIDS FOR DISCHARGE FROM CAUSES RETURNED.

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REGIMENTS AND STATIONS.	Date of arrival from station previously occupied.	REGIMENTAL STRENGTH.		Admission-rate per 1,000 of average strength.	INVALID-ED.		DIED.		LOSS PER 1,000.		Admissions, Deaths Invalids for discharge (excluding Invalids for which cause is not mentioned).
		Number borne on the rolls.	Average Strength Present.		For change of air.	For discharge.	With the regiment.	Absent from the regiment.	By Invaliding for discharge.	By Death.	
118 Meywar Bhil Corps, Kherwara .	Local	711	601	782'0	3	15	9	4	21'10	18'28	{ Admitted . 470 Died . 9 Invalided for discharge . 15
119 { Erinpura Irregular Force, Erin- pura }	"	869	754	1,039'8	26	2	6	2	2'30	9'21	{ Admitted . 784 Died . 6 Invalided for discharge . 2
120 Deoli Irregular Force, Deoli .	"	865	793	918'0	13	12	15	...	13'87	17'34	{ Admitted . 728 Died . 15 Invalided for discharge . 12
121 Merwara Battalion, Ajmere .	"	711	625	656'0	28	26	5	...	36'57	7'03	{ Admitted . 410 Died . 5 Invalided for discharge . 26
122 Bhopal Battalion, Sebare . .	"	914	773	701'2	4	11	5	1	12'04	6'56	{ Admitted . 542 Died . 5 Invalided for discharge . 11
123 { Wing, 11th Madras Infantry, Port Blair }	April 1892, from Shwebo . .	230	229	628'8	9	...	...	...	...	...	{ Admitted . 144 Died Invalided for discharge
124 { Head-quarters, 11th Madras In- fantry, Moulema }	May 1892, "	535	503	1,008'0	96	31	23	20	57'94	80'37	{ Admitted . 507 Died . 23 Invalided for discharge . 31
125 5th Madras Infantry, Rangoon .	December 1891, from Monywa .	693	488	1,821'7	214	23	21	18	33'19	56'28	{ Admitted . 889 Died . 21 Invalided for discharge . 23
126 24th Madras Infantry, Rangoon .	March 1891, from Thayetmyo .	807	753	593'6	102	51	7	10	63'20	21'07	{ Admitted . 447 Died . 7 Invalided for discharge . 51
127 { 22nd Madras Infantry, Fort Stedman }	November 1891, from Bhamo .	774	640	1,189'1	35	27	13	18	34'88	40'05	{ Admitted . 761 Died . 12 Invalided for discharge . 27
128 20th Madras Infantry, Toungoo .	January 1892, from Wuntho .	783	522	1,879'3	241	37	8	25	47'25	42'15	{ Admitted . 981 Died . 8 Invalided for discharge . 3
129 { 4th Burma Battalion (late 32nd M. I.), Meiktila }	August 1891, from Mandalay .	809	665	691'7	18	1	3	7	1'24	12'36	{ Admitted . 466 Died . 3 Invalided for discharge . 1
130 28th Madras Infantry, Pakòkku .	August 1891, from Gangaw .	701	695	1,378'4	48	23	42	14	32'81	79'89	{ Admitted . 958 Died . 42 Invalided for discharge . 21
131 { 2nd Burma Battalion (late 12th M. I.), Haka }	January 1892, from Thayetmyo .	788	691	1,790'2	17	21	21	15	26'65	45'69	{ Admitted . 1,237 Died . 21 Invalided for discharge . 21
132 { Burma Sappers and Miners, Mandalay }	January 1892, from Fort Dufferin	169	136	1,345'6	...	...	3	...	...	17'75	{ Admitted . 183 Died . 3 Invalided for discharge
133 { 25th Madras Infantry, Fort Dufferin }	May 1892, from Madras . . .	809	739	579'2	51	10	2	3	12'36	6'18	{ Admitted . 428 Died . 2 Invalided for discharge . 10
134 { 5th Burma Battalion (late 30th M. I.), Fort Dufferin }	Raised in February 1892 . . .	755	562	1,174'4	187	1	10	2	1'32	15'89	{ Admitted . 660 Died . 10 Invalided for discharge . 1
135 { 6th Burma Battalion (late 31st M. I.), Shwebo }	" " "	839	792	496'2	19	6	10	4	7'15	16'69	{ Admitted . 393 Died . 10 Invalided for discharge . 6
136 { 3rd Burma Battalion (late 33rd M. I.), Bhamo }	November 1891, from Fort Sandeman	787	557	1,265'7	49	6	22	25	7'62	59'72	{ Admitted . 705 Died . 22 Invalided for discharge . 6
137 23rd Madras Infantry, Wuntho .	November 1891, from Fort Dufferin	757	683	2,942'9	194	4	63	27	5'28	118'89	{ Admitted . 2,010 Died . 63 Invalided for discharge

ADMISSIONS, DEATHS WITH THE REGIMENT, INVALIDS FOR DISCHARGE FROM CAUSES RETURNED.

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	REGIMENTS AND STATIONS.	Date of arrival from station previously occupied.	REGIMENTAL STRENGTH.		Admission-rate per 1,000 average strength.	INVALID-ED.		DIED.	LOSS PER 1,000.		Admissions, Deaths, Invalidings for discharge (excluding Invalidings for which cause is not mentioned).
			Number borne on the rolls.	Average Strength Present.		For change of air.	For discharge.		By Invaliding for discharge.	By Death.	
138	{Wing, 1st Madras Pioneers, } {Depupani (Assam) . . .}	November 1891, from Trichinopoly	138	99	909'1	3	...	3	...	21'74	{Admitted . . . 90 Died . . . 3 Invalided for discharge . . .
139	{Wing, 19th Madras Infantry, } {Cuttack . . .}	January 1892, from Mandalay	385	305	924'6	21	2	1	2	5'19	{Admitted . . . 282 Died . . . 1 Invalided for discharge . . . 2
140	{Wing, 27th Madras Infantry, } {Cuttack . . .}	March 1891, from Sambalpur	23	21	571'4	...	...	...	...	...	{Admitted . . . 12 Died Invalided for discharge . . .
141	2nd Madras Infantry, Belgam	January 1892, from Toungoo	773	720	518'1	14	12	4	2	15'52	{Admitted . . . 373 Died . . . 4 Invalided for discharge . . . 12
142	{Wing, 7th Madras Infantry, } {Belgam . . .}	December 1892, from Mangalore	72	72	486'1	2	...	...	...	...	{Admitted . . . 35 Died Invalided for discharge . . .
143	30th Madras Infantry, Belgam	Disbanded in January 1892	69	69	58'0	...	...	...	...	...	{Admitted . . . 4 Died Invalided for discharge . . .
144	1st Madras Lancers, Secunderabad	December 1889, from Bangalore	612	579	397'2	8	7	1	...	11'44	{Admitted . . . 230 Died . . . 1 Invalided for discharge . . . 7
145	{15th Madras Infantry, Secun- } {derabad . . .}	April 1890, from Shwebo	830	777	637'1	13	8	3	2	9'64	{Admitted . . . 495 Died . . . 3 Invalided for discharge . . . 8
146	{16th Madras Infantry, Secun- } {derabad . . .}	April 1889, from Burma	807	751	1,114'5	36	14	13	5	17'35	{Admitted . . . 837 Died . . . 13 Invalided for discharge . . . 14
147	{21st Madras Infantry (Pio- } {neers), Secunderabad . . .}	January 1888, from Burma	770	700	857'1	10	12	7	4	15'58	{Admitted . . . 600 Died . . . 7 Invalided for discharge . . . 12
148	{26th Madras Infantry, Secun- } {derabad . . .}	January 1888, from Toungoo	814	744	1,259'4	20	85	21	7	104'42	{Admitted . . . 937 Died . . . 21 Invalided for discharge . . . 85
149	{Head-quarters, 7th Madras } {Infantry, Mangalore . . .}	February 1890, from Toungoo	771	719	577'2	11	24	8	4	31'13	{Admitted . . . 415 Died . . . 8 Invalided for discharge . . . 24
150	{Head-quarters, 29th Madras } {Infantry, Cannanore . . .}	March 1890, from Thayetmyo	762	706	253'5	2	32*	1	2	36'66	{Admitted . . . 179 Died . . . 1 Invalided for discharge . . . 32
151	17th Madras Infantry, Quilon	April 1890, from Trichinopoly	821	759	446'6	19	19	1	1	23'14	{Admitted . . . 339 Died . . . 1 Invalided for discharge . . . 19
152	Governor's Body Guard, Madras	Local . . .	103	99	798'0	7	...	1	1	...	{Admitted . . . 79 Died . . . 1 Invalided for discharge . . .
153	6th Madras Infantry, Madras	March 1891, from Mandalay	831	768	295'6	10	13	3	5	15'64	{Admitted . . . 227 Died . . . 3 Invalided for discharge . . . 13
154	{Head-quarters, 27th Madras } {Infantry, Madras . . .}	February 1892, from Berhampur	798	719	578'6	17	12	6	...	15'04	{Admitted . . . 416 Died . . . 6 Invalided for discharge . . . 12
155	31st Madras Infantry, Pallavaram	Disbanded in January 1892	33	27	37'0	...	...	1	...	30'30	{Admitted . . . 1 Died . . . 1 Invalided for discharge . . .
156	2nd Madras Lancers, Bangalore	February 1892, from Kamptee	539	516	478'7	14	4	4	...	7'42	{Admitted . . . 24 Died . . . 4 Invalided for discharge . . . 4
157	{Madras Sappers and Miners, } {Bangalore . . .}	Local . . .	1,276	1,146	1,088'1	83	4	26	6	3'13	{Admitted . . . 1,247 Died . . . 20 Invalided for discharge . . . 4

* Invalids on the whole regiment.

ADMISSIONS, DEATHS WITH THE REGIMENT, INVALIDS FOR DISCHARGE FROM CAUSES RETURNED.

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	REGIMENTS AND STATIONS.	Date of arrival from station previously occupied.	REGIMENTAL STRENGTH.		A dmission-rate per 1,000 of average strength.	INVALID-ED.		DIED.		LOSS PER 1,000.		Admissions, Deaths, Invalidings for discharge (excluding Invalidings for which cause is not mentioned).
			Number borne on the rolls.	Average Strength Present.		For change of air.	For discharge.	With the regiment.	Absent from the regiment.	By Invaliding for discharge.	By Death.	
158	Head-quarters, 4th Madras Pioneers, Bangalore	January 1890, from Trichinopoly .	630	612	848'0	53	...	15	3	...	27'69	{ Admitted . 519 Died . 15 Invalided for discharge
159	8th Madras Infantry, Bangalore .	April 1891, from Rangoon . . .	827	792	467'2	30	...	7	3	...	12'09	{ Admitted . 370 Died . 7 Invalided for discharge
160	13th Madras Infantry, Bangalore	April 1890, from Meiktila . . .	838	799	534'4	16	...	5	...	...	5'97	{ Admitted . 431 Died . 5 Invalided for discharge
161	3rd Madras Lancers, Bellary . . .	February 1892, from Bangalore .	613	553	538'9	8	3	7	1	4'89	13'05	{ Admitted . 298 Died . 7 Invalided for discharge . 3
162	14th Madras Infantry, Bellary . .	February 1888, from Burma . . .	836	785	602'5	23	21	16	10	25'12	31'10	{ Admitted . 473 Died . 16 Invalided for discharge . 21
163	Wing, 29th Madras Infantry, } Bellary	November 1892, from Cannanore	111	98	367'3	...	...	...	1	...	9'01	{ Admitted . 36 Died Invalided for discharge
164	Head-quarters, 1st Madras } Pioneers, Trichinopoly	February 1890, from Bangalore .	678	661	736'8	30	29	18	4	42'77	32'45	{ Admitted . 487 Died . 18 Invalided for discharge . 29
165	3rd Madras Infantry, Trichinopoly	March 1891, from Madras . . .	825	781	315'0	6	1	3	1	1'21	4'85	{ Admitted . 246 Died . 3 Invalided for discharge . 1
166	9th Madras Infantry, Vizianagram	December 1890, from Madras . .	831	772	436'5	44	2	23	9	2'41	38'51	{ Admitted . 337 Died . 23 Invalided for discharge . 2
167	Head-quarters, 19th Madras In- } fantry, Berhampur	January 1892, from Mandalay . .	433	391	723'8	22	7	12	7	16'17	43'88	{ Admitted . 283 Died . 12 Invalided for discharge . 6
168	Wing, 4th Madras Pioneers, Fort } White	February 1891, from Bangalore .	171	121	1,421'5	19	...	1	...	...	5'85	{ Admitted . 172 Died . 1 Invalided for discharge
169	1st Burma Rifles (late 10th } M. I.), Maymyo	February 1891, from Mandalay . .	800	712	1,672'8	16	16	22	7	20'00	36'25	{ Admitted . 1,191 Died . 22 Invalided for discharge
170	6th Bombay Mountain Battery, } Bhamo	October 1889, from Poona . . .	208	188	914'9	4	15	2	3	72'12	24'04	{ Admitted . 172 Died . 2 Invalided for discharge . 10
171	Depôt, 5th Bombay Cavalry, } Jacobabad	March 1890, from Quetta . . .	154	82	2,085'4	6	4	3	...	25'97	19'48	{ Admitted . 171 Died . 3 Invalided for discharge
172	7th Bombay Lancers, Jacobabad	March 1892, from Quetta . . .	610	513	1,130'6	6	...	11	4	...	24'59	{ Admitted . 580 Died . 11 Invalided for discharge
173	2nd Beluch Battalion (29th Bom- } bay Infantry), Hyderabad	December 1890, from Loralai . .	809	725	1,004'1	23	11	10	2	13'60	14'83	{ Admitted . 728 Died . 10 Invalided for discharge . 11
174	1st Beluch Battalion (27th Bom- } bay Infantry), Kurrachee	April 1889, from Burma . . .	815	713	1,253'9	6	9	10	1	11'04	13'59	{ Admitted . 894 Died . 10 Invalided for discharge . 9
175	17th Bombay Infantry, Bhuj . . .	December 1891, from Aden . . .	791	697	1,596'8	15	...	16	2	...	22'76	{ Admitted . 1,113 Died . 16 Invalided for discharge
176	20th Bombay Infantry, Nasirabad	October 1891, from Deesa . . .	743	644	1,664'6	27	24	7	3	32'30	13'46	{ Admitted . 1,072 Died . 7 Invalided for discharge . 24
177	1st Bombay Lancers, Neemuch . .	November 1891, from Deesa . .	623	547	804'4	4	2	3	2	3'21	8'03	{ Admitted . 440 Died . 3 Invalided for discharge . 2

ADMISSIONS, DEATHS WITH THE REGIMENT, INVALIDS FOR DISCHARGE FROM CAUSES RETURNED.

[illegible]

	REGIMENTS AND STATIONS.	Date of arrival from station previously occupied.	REGIMENTAL STRENGTH.		Admission-rate per 1,000 of the average strength.	INVALID-ED.		DIED.		LOSS PER 1,000.		Admissions, Deaths, Invalidings for discharge (excluding Invalidings for which cause is not mentioned).
			Number borne on the rolls.	Average Strength Present.		For change of air.	For discharge.	With the regiment.	Absent from the regiment.	By Invaliding for discharge.	By Death.	
178	Wing, 20th Bombay Infantry, Neemuch	October 1892, from Nasirabad	82	80	1,850'0	...	...	4	...	...	48'78	{ Admitted . 148 Died . 4 Invalided for discharge
179	26th Bombay Infantry, Neemuch .	Disbanded in November 1892 .	533	509	695'5	3	...	2	3	...	9'38	{ Admitted . 354 Died . 2 Invalided for discharge
180	9th Bombay Infantry, Mhow .	December 1889, from Satara .	799	691	670'0	8	21	4	3	26'28	8'76	{ Admitted . 463 Died . 4 Invalided for discharge . 21
181	19th Bombay Infantry, Mhow .	December 1891, from Nasirabad .	809	749	698'3	10	8	3	2	9'89	6'18	{ Admitted . 523 Died . 3 Invalided for discharge . 8
182	3rd Bombay Cavalry, Deesa .	March 1892, from Poona . .	601	540	1,133'3	10	3	5	...	4'99	8'32	{ Admitted . 612 Died . 5 Invalided for discharge . 3
183	24th Bombay Infantry, Deesa .	January 1892, from Bhuj . .	812	718	1,207'5	7	33	7	2	40'64	11'08	{ Admitted . 867 Died . 7 Invalided for discharge . 33
184	22nd Bombay Infantry, Ahmedabad	March 1890, from Quetta .	800	734	1,297'0	10	5	11	6	6'25	21'25	{ Admitted . 952 Died . 11 Invalided for discharge . 5
185	23rd Bombay Infantry, Rajkot .	March 1892, from Kamptee .	810	724	1,570'4	24	18	7	3	22'22	12'35	{ Admitted . 1,137 Died . 7 Invalided for discharge . 18
186	1st Bombay Infantry, Baroda .	March 1891, from Ahmednagar .	810	739	1,299'1	7	17	5	3	20'99	9'88	{ Admitted . 960 Died . 5 Invalided for discharge . 17
187	12th Bombay Infantry, Kamptee .	March 1892, from Quetta . .	802	673	851'4	11	10	3	4	12'47	8'73	{ Admitted . 573 Died . 3 Invalided for discharge . 10
188	Head-quarters, 7th Bombay Infantry, Raipar	October 1891, from Mhow . .	487	433	683'6	2	9	3	1	18'48	8'21	{ Admitted . 296 Died . 3 Invalided for discharge . 9
189	Wing, 7th Bombay Infantry, Sambalpur	December 1891, from Mhow .	334	291	553'3	3	3	3	1	8'98	11'98	{ Admitted . 161 Died . 3 Invalided for discharge . 3
190	8th Bombay Infantry, Ahmednagar	April 1891, from Quetta . .	823	748	705'9	8	4	1	2	4'86	3'65	{ Admitted . 528 Died . 1 Invalided for discharge . 4
191	4th Bombay Cavalry, Sirur .	February 1885, from Poona .	621	555	391'0	6	4	4	2	6'44	9'66	{ Admitted . 217 Died . 4 Invalided for discharge . 4
192	Governor's Body Guard, Poona .	Local	70	66	1,212'1	3	...	...	...	...	...	{ Admitted . 80 Died Invalided for discharge
193	2nd Bombay Lancers, Poona .	February 1892, from Neemuch .	622	550	1,036'4	6	2	5	3	3'22	12'86	{ Admitted . 570 Died . 5 Invalided for discharge . 2
194	No. 5 Bombay Mountain Battery, Poona	March 1892, from Loralai .	218	125	2,064'0	3	1	5	...	4'59	22'94	{ Admitted . 258 Died . 5 Invalided for discharge
195	10th Bombay Infantry, Poona .	February 1889, from Quetta .	814	723	806'4	27	13	4	4	15'97	9'83	{ Admitted . 583 Died . 4 Invalided for discharge . 13
196	13th Bombay, Infantry, Poona .	April 1891, from Quetta . .	817	735	1,202'7	21	5	3	5	6'12	9'79	{ Admitted . 884 Died . 3 Invalided for discharge . 5
197	25th Bombay Infantry, Poona .	January 1891, from Neemuch .	815	709	709'4	8	8	4	2	9'82	7'36	{ Admitted . 503 Died . 4 Invalided for discharge . 8

ADMISSIONS, DEATHS WITH THE REGIMENT, INVALIDS FOR DISCHARGE FROM CAUSES RETURNED.

[illegible]

	REGIMENTS AND STATIONS.	Date of arrival from station previously occupied.	REGIMENTAL STRENGTH.		Admission-rate per 1,000 of the average strength.	INVALID-ED.		DIED.		LOSS PER 1,000.		Admissions, Deaths, Invalidings for discharge (excluding Invalidings for which cause is not mentioned).
			Number borne on the rolls.	Average Strength Present.		For change of air.	For discharge.	With the regiment.	Absent from the regiment.	By Invaliding for charge.	By Death.	
198	Bombay Sappers and Miners, Kirkee	Local	806	730	794'5	26	10	6	3	12'41	11'17	{ Admitted . 580 Died . 6 Invalided for discharge . 10
199	28th Bombay Infantry (Pioneers) Kirkee	March 1888, from Baroda	814	726	1,287'9	16	6	7	...	7'37	8'60	{ Admitted . 935 Died . 7 Invalided for discharge . 6
200	3rd Bombay Infantry, Satara	November 1889, from Aden	818	709	638'9	10	16	1	...	19'56	1'22	{ Admitted . 453 Died . 1 Invalided for discharge . 16
201	5th Bombay Infantry, Bombay	March 1891, from Baroda	816	741	699'1	10	9	5	3	11'03	9'80	{ Admitted . 518 Died . 5 Invalided for discharge . 9
202	21st Bombay Infantry, Bombay	Local	813	738	1,100'3	21	30	8	2	36'90	12'30	{ Admitted . 812 Died . 8 Invalided for discharge . 30
203	5th Bombay Cavalry, Fort Sandeman	January 1892, from Jacobabad	446	405	1,718'5	21	...	11	...	...	24'66	{ Admitted . 696 Died . 11 Invalided for discharge
204	6th Bombay Cavalry, Quetta	March 1892, from Jacobabad	618	538	1,150'6	24	5	7	1	8'09	12'94	{ Admitted . 619 Died . 7 Invalided for discharge . 5
205	4th Bombay Rifles, Quetta	March 1892, from Shelabagh	790	740	1,545'9	37	51	13	4	64'56	21'52	{ Admitted . 1,144 Died . 13 Invalided for discharge . 51
206	24th Bombay Infantry, Quetta	March 1892, from Loralai	771	725	1,386'2	6	...	7	1	...	10'38	{ Admitted . 1,005 Died . 7 Invalided for discharge
207	2nd Bombay Infantry, Pishin	March 1892, from Quetta	782	730	1,530'1	39	61	15	9	78'01	30'69	{ Admitted . 1,117 Died . 15 Invalided for discharge . 61
208	26th Bombay Infantry, Sibi	Raised in December 1892	10	10	1,400'0	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Admitted . 14 Died Invalided for discharge
209	3rd Beluch Battalion (30th Bombay Infantry), Loralai	May 1891, from Hyderabad	813	700	1,144'3	29	1	4	1	1'23	6'15	{ Admitted . 801 Died . 4 Invalided for discharge . 1
210	Aden Troops, Aden	Local	99	87	4,080'5	9	1	1	...	10'10	10'10	{ Admitted . 355 Died . 1 Invalided for discharge . 1
211	16th Bombay Infantry, Aden	December 1891, from Raipur	814	785	2,321'0	64	21	12	1	25'80	15'97	{ Admitted . 1,822 Died . 12 Invalided for discharge . 21
212	No. 3 Field Battery, H.C., Ellichpur	December 1889, from Aurangabad	111	103	825'2	2	...	3	...	...	27'03	{ Admitted . 85 Died . 3 Invalided for discharge
213	1st Infantry, H. C., Ellichpur	December 1887, from Aurangabad	842	767	572'4	5	10	5	1	11'88	7'13	{ Admitted . 439 Died . 5 Invalided for discharge
214	No. 1 Field Battery, H. C., Aurangabad	December 1889, from Ellichpur	106	97	783'5	1	2	1	1	18'87	18'87	{ Admitted . 76 Died . 1 Invalided for discharge
215	1st Lancers, H. C., Aurangabad	January 1890, from Hingoli	541	505	691'1	13	34	3	1	62'85	7'39	{ Admitted . 349 Died . 3 Invalided for discharge . 34
216	5th Infantry, H. C., Aurangabad	April 1888, from Jalna	840	773	402'3	3	16	8	2	19'05	11'90	{ Admitted . 311 Died . 8 Invalided for discharge . 16
217	2nd Infantry, H. C., Jalna	January 1889, from Hingoli	838	771	1,158'2	8	10	9	1	11'93	11'93	{ Admitted . 893 Died . 9 Invalided for discharge . 7

ADMISSIONS, DEATHS WITH THE REGIMENT, INVALIDS FOR DISCHARGE FROM CAUSES RETURNED.

[illegible]

	REGIMENTS AND STATIONS.	Date of arrival from station previously occupied.	REGIMENTAL STRENGTH.		Admission-rate per 1,000 of the average strength.	INVALID-ED.		DIED.		LOSS PER 1,000.		Admissions, Deaths, Invalidings for discharge (excluding Invalidings for which cause is not mentioned).
			Number borne on the rolls.	Average Strength Present.		For change of air.	For discharge.	With the regiment.	Absent from the regiment.	By Invaliding for discharge.	By Death.	
218	No. 4 Field Battery, H. C., Hingoli	January 1890, from Bolarum	108	100	1,350'0	1	1	...	...	9'26	...	{ Admitted . 135 Died Invalided for discharge . 1
219	3rd Lancers, H. C., Hingoli	December 1889, from Bolarum	548	486	1,004'1	4	4	3	...	7'30	5'47	{ Admitted . 488 Died . 3 Invalided for discharge . 4
220	3rd Infantry, H. C., Hingoli	February 1889, from Jalna	828	767	842'2	8	2	3	2	2'42	6'04	{ Admitted . 646 Died . 3 Invalided for discharge . 2
221	2nd Lancers, H. C., Mominabad	January 1890, from Aurangabad	547	514	550'6	2	2	1	...	3'66	1'83	{ Admitted . 283 Died . 1 Invalided for discharge . 2
222	2nd Field Battery, H. C., Bolarum	December 1889, from Hingoli	112	105	561'9	2	2	3	...	17'86	26'79	{ Admitted . 59 Died . 3 Invalided for discharge . 2
223	4th Lancers, H. C., Bolarum	November 1889, from Mominabad	542	506	733'2	12	15	1	1	27'68	3'69	{ Admitted . 371 Died . 1 Invalided for discharge . 15
224	6th Infantry, H. C., Bolarum	December 1887, from Raichur	857	787	430'7	1	4	...	2	4'67	2'33	{ Admitted . 339 Died Invalided for discharge . 4
225	4th Infantry, H. C., Raichur	January 1888, from Bolarum	845	776	431'7	7	...	10	3	...	15'38	{ Admitted . 335 Died . 10 Invalided for discharge
1	NATIVE ARMY OF THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY*		76,251	65,229	1,224'8	1,947	824	1,064	418	10'81	19'44	{ Admitted . 79,890 Died . 1,064 Invalided for discharge . 813
2	REGIMENTS OF CENTRAL INDIA AND RAJPUTANA		5,906	5,141	774'2	95	91	49	13	15'41	10'50	{ Admitted . 3,980 Died . 49 Invalided for discharge . 91
3	NATIVE ARMY OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY		29,076	26,028	870'3	1,837	568	481	275	19'54	26'00	{ Admitted . 22,651 Died . 481 Invalided for discharge . 511
4	NATIVE ARMY OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY		26,442	23,565	1,133'5	580	440	1242	88	16'64	12'48	{ Admitted . 26,710 Died . 242 Invalided for discharge . 430
5	REGIMENTS OF THE HYDERABAD CONTINGENT		7,665	7,057	681'5	69	102	50	14	13'31	8'35	{ Admitted . 4,809 Died . 50 Invalided for discharge . 87
6	NATIVE REGIMENTS OF THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY ON FIELD SERVICE, ISAZAI AND KURRAM		...	558	2,078'9	...	...	20	...	...	...	{ Admitted . 1,160 Died . 20 Invalided for discharge
7	NATIVE ARMY OF INDIA		145,340	127,578	1,091'1	4,528	2,025	1,906	808	13'93	18'67	{ Admitted . 139,200 Died . 1,906 Invalided for discharge . 1,032

* Excluding troops on active service, Isazai and Kurram,

ADMISSIONS, DEATHS WITH THE REGIMENT, INVALIDS FOR DISCHARGE FROM CAUSES RETURNED.

Small-pox.	Influenza.	Simple Continued Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Other Diseases of Sub-Group 1.	Malarial Fevers.	Beri-Beri.	Septic Diseases.	Veneral Diseases (Syphilis and Gonorrhea only).	Fever communicable from animals.	Parasitic Diseases.	Scurvy.	Alcoholism.	Other Diseases of Sub-Group 4.	Debility.	Other Diseases of Group C.	Rheumatic Fever and Rheumatism.	Tubercle.	Anæmia.	Other Diseases of Group D.	Nervous Diseases.	Eye Diseases.	Ear and Nose Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Digestive Diseases.	Lymphatic Diseases.	Thyroid and Supra-renal Diseases.	Urinary Diseases.	Generative and Mammary Diseases.	Locomotive Diseases.	Diseases of the connective tissue and skin.	Poisons and Injuries.	No appreciable disease and Not yet diagnosed.	
38					3		43			2						2		4				2	5				3					2	14	17		
104	3				7		136			13		5				7		7				5	9	1		9	11	2		1	1	1	71	95		
156					21	3	195			23		1				5		14				1	28	3		21	24	5			4	4	93	45		
24					6		73			6		4	1			5		3		1	1		5	1	1	7	12	2		1	2		55	73		
13					1		17			1								2				1				3	1				1		5	12		
21					3		88			9		2	1			13		7			2	3	6	2	1	24	7			5	2		112	63		
1							1			1						1					1	1			1	2	1			2		3				
8	5				23		128			4		3	3			2		12			2	3	3	5	1	46	9	3			1	2	36	40		
17	3	1	11	8	1		120			11		7	1			2		18	2			3	16	3		23	13	2			1	3	34	33		
19	1125	455	47	242	4764	1007	41429		33	1774		266	178	4	1	913	2	1336	189	497	78	404	1574	360	45	4262	2952	1292	31	49	481	228	7,663	6,163	27	
2	14	2	14	161	64	1	175		7	4		1	1			13		3	55	11	3	19		1	13	353	62	3	1	3	1	1	4	59	12	
					10		35			27			3			318		97	21	21	13	28	33	9	18	34	21	55		4	3	13	9	41		
52	70			23	113	6	1,952		2	76		70	3			40		119	3	7	3	30	177	22	1	191	201	22		2	15	19	370	391		
				13	2		11						1						1			2				15	4									
				2			2			2						34		16		1	5	1	2		6	12		3		1				4		
19	91	233	1	94	1431	275	9,140	101	15	827		59	12	7		875		844	16	316	44	195	630	94	64	973	1219	421	3	22	255	128	2,765	1,450	23	
	1	3		59	38	3	85	29		2				2		36		1	4	15	3	15			13	71	42	2		2	5		3	43	4	
					3		78			39		1	1			152		52	1	19	13	24	10	5	16	25	25	15	1	2	5	7	8	9		
21	166	448	5	29	1243	165	13,665		12	794		176	106	1		332		676	13	79	36	232	646	143	50	1060	1220	260		28	310	154	2,685	1,949	6	
	2		2	19	16	2	34			2			2			1		3	9	3	1	7			9	82	20	2		1	1			22	1	
					1		24		1	30		2	8			142		38	1	4	4	12	18	6	21	55	15	11		3	2	15	10	7		
11	358	201	2	23	156	8	1,769			119		32	14			90		105	2	3	6	39	119	22	7	248	145	20		8	23	15	646	617	1	
	1	2	1		12	1				1		1				1									3	14	2							11		
							1			1						42		7			2	2	2	1	6	3	4			2		1	3	9		
		3		20	100		708			7		1	8			6		17	1	8				4	4	1	51	76	24			2	1	65	53	
				8	1		1																				8	1								
70	1792	1410	55	431	7807	1461	68,672	101	62	3597		604	321	12	1	2256	2	3097	224	910	167	900	3150	645	168	6785	5813	2039	34	109	1086	545	14,194	10,623	57	
3	19	6	16	272	122	6	306	29	9	8		2	4	2	1	51		7	69	29	7	43		1	38	543	131	7	1	6	7	1	8	135	17	
	1				16		140		1	99		3	12			688		210	23	45	37	67	65	21	67	129	65	84	1	12	10	36	30	70		

NATIVE TROOPS, 1892.

XXXI.

TABLE showing in DETAIL the CAUSES of ADMISSION and DEATH in the various CORPS of the ARMY of INDIA.

CAUSES OF ADMISSION AND DEATH.	ARMY OF BENGAL.		CORPS OF CENTRAL INDIA AND RAJPUTANA.		ARMY OF MADRAS.		ARMY OF BOMBAY.		HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.		FIELD FORCES OF ISAZAI AND KURRAM.		ARMY OF INDIA.	
	Strength 76,251		Strength 5,906		Strength 29,076		Strength 26,442		Strength 7,665		Strength ...		Strength 145,340	
	Admissions . 79,890	Deaths . 1,482	Admissions . 3,980	Deaths . 62	Admissions . 22,651	Deaths . 756	Admissions . 26,710	Deaths . 330	Admissions . 4,809	Deaths . 64	Admissions . 1,160	Deaths . 20	Admissions . 139,200	Deaths . 2,714
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Small-pox	19	2	...	...	19	...	21	...	11	1	...	...	79	3
Cow-pox	5	...	1	...	3	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	18	...
Chicken-pox	37	...	1	...	121	...	12	...	5	...	...	...	176	...
Measles	450	1	1	...	11	...	22	1	...	...	...	...	484	2
Epidemic rose rash	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Scarlet fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Influenza	1,125	14	52	...	91	1	166	2	358	2	...	...	1,792	19
Whooping-cough	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Mumps	499	2	2	...	128	...	121	...	3	...	...	...	753	...
Simple continued fever	455	2	70	...	233	3	448	...	201	1	3	...	1,410	6
Enteric fever	47	14	...	...	1	...	5	2	2	...	...	...	55	16
Cholera	242	161	23	13	94	59	29	19	23	12	20	8	431	272
Epidemic diarrhoea	11	...	1	...	12	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	25	4
Dysentery	4,764	64	113	2	1,431	38	1,243	16	156	1	100	1	7,807	122
Ague	39,991	42	1,903	4	8,278	31	13,333	12	1,740	...	699	1	65,944	90
Remittent fever	1,689	116	48	7	232	36	302	22	29	...	9	...	1,699	181
Malarial cachexia	349	17	1	...	649	18	30	...	...	...	...	...	1,029	35
Beri-beri . . . . .	...	...	...	...	101	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	29
Sloughing phagedæna	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hospital gangrene	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Erysipelas	25	4	2	...	15	...	12	2	...	...	...	...	54	6
Pyæmia	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Septicæmia	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Syphilis, primary	656	...	21	...	231	1	227	...	26	...	2	...	1,163	1
" secondary	444	4	23	...	277	1	224	1	33	1	2	...	1,003	7
Gonorrhœa	674	...	32	...	319	...	343	...	60	...	3	...	1,431	...
Animal parasites, not defined	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Bothrioccephalus latus . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Tænia solium	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	10	...
Echinococcus hominis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
Ascaris lumbricoides	6	...	...	...	8	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	17	...
Filaria Medinensis	190	1	69	...	49	...	164	...	26	...	1	...	505	1
Dochmius duodenalis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Oxyuris vermicularis	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Musca domestica	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Culex anisifer	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Reduvius serratus	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Pediculus capitis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Pediculus vestimenti	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Pipsa fly	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...
Oidium albicans	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Scurvy	178	1	3	1	12	...	166	2	14	...	8	...	321	4
Alcoholism	4	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2
Delirium tremens . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Congenital phimosi	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Debility and old age	913	13	40	...	825	36	332	1	99	1	6	...	2,256	51
Rheumatic fever	23	3	3	...	12	...	8	1	1	...	1	...	48	4
Rheumatism	1,313	...	116	...	832	1	668	2	104	...	16	...	3,049	3
Gout	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Osteo-arthritis	3	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
Cyst, not defined . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hæmatoma . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Non-malignant new growth, not defined	7	...	...	...	4	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	16	...
Pterygium	4	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
Fibroma, not defined	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
" elephantiasis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
" polypoid	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...
Lipoma	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Myxoma	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
Chondroma . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Enchondroma . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Exostosis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Mucous polypus	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Dermoid cyst	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Angelioma . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Warts	4	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Mucous tubercle . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Condyloma	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Granulation-tumours	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Lymphoma	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Malignant new growths, not defined	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Myxoma	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Sarcoma, not defined	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Carcinoma . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
" epithelioma . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
" medullary	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Tubercle of meninges	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
" lungs	183	52	3	1	15	4	12	9	2	...	1	...	216	66
" pleura	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
" intestines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
" peritonæum	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
" lymph glands	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
" mesenteric	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
" testicle . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...

CAUSES OF ADMISSION AND DEATH.	ARMY OF BENGAL.		CORPS OF CENTRAL INDIA AND RAJPUTANA.		ARMY OF MADRAS.		ARMY OF BOMBAY.		HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.		FIELD FORCES OF ISAZAI AND KURRAM.		ARMY OF INDIA.	
	Ad- mitted.	Died.	Ad- mitted.	Died.	Ad- mitted.	Died.	Ad- mitted.	Died.	Ad- mitted.	Died.	Ad- mitted.	Died.	Ad- mitted.	Died.
Scrofula	11	...	...	...	9	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	27	...
Leprosy	8	...	...	...	7	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	19	...
Purpura	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Anæmia	497	11	7	...	316	15	78	2	3	...	8	...	909	28
Idiopathic anæmia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Leucocythæmia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
Diabetes mellitus	4	1	1	...	4	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	13	2
Glycosuria	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Congestion of the brain	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Hæmorrhage into	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
Inflammation of the membranes of the brain and spinal cord . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Inflammation of the brain and its membranes	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	4
Inflammation of the cerebral membranes	8	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	9	6
Myelitis	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Neuritis	4	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Sclerosis, not defined	4	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	1
" of the lateral columns	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
" of the posterior columns	3	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Apoplexy	2	2	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	8	6
Paralysis	5	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
Hemiplegia	7	1	...	...	6	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	18	2
Paraplegia	7	3	1	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	5
Hemiparaplegia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Local paralysis	19	...	1	...	14	...	13	...	3	...	...	...	50	...
Acute ascending paralysis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Paralysis after acute disease	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
Wrist-drop	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Anæsthesia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
General anæsthesia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Hemianæsthesia	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Local anæsthesia	4	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
Eclampsia	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Spasm of muscles	4	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Wry-neck . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Paralysis agitans	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Aphasia . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Local hyperæsthesia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Neuralgia	248	...	21	...	60	...	129	...	24	...	...	...	482	...
Vertigo	8	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	17	...
Megrim	10	...	1	...	11	...	31	...	4	...	...	...	57	...
Tetanus	1	1	1	1	2	1	5	2	...	...	...	...	9	5
Epilepsy	25	1	1	...	32	4	4	...	1	...	...	...	63	5
Chorea	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Hysteria	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Hypochondriasis	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Insanity	4	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Mania	9	...	...	...	4	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	20	...
Melancholia	4	...	...	...	11	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	22	...
Dementia	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	7	...
Toxic insanity from alcohol . . . . .	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
" " bhāng	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Hyperæmia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Echymosis	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Edema of the conjunctiva . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Chemosis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Conjunctivitis	1,267	...	166	...	510	...	544	...	92	...	4	...	2,583	...
" granular	33	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	37	...
Keratitis	36	...	...	...	26	...	10	...	4	...	...	...	76	...
Ulcer of the cornea	102	...	6	...	31	...	18	...	11	...	...	...	168	...
Opacity of the "	13	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	2	...	...	...	22	...
Scleritis	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Iritis	19	...	...	...	14	...	10	...	4	...	...	...	47	...
Synechia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Choroiditis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Hypopyon . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Glaucoma . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Atrophy of optic disc	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Congestion of "	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Inflammation of optic nerve and retina	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Ischæmia retinae . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Detachment of retina	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Retinitis	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Cataract	4	...	3	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
Shrunken eye-ball	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Ametropia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Myopia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Hypermetropia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Asthenopia	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Night-blindness	14	...	...	...	6	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	30	...
Amblyopia	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Amaurosis	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Squint	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Nystagmus . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Dacryocystitis	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Abscess of lacrymal sac	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Fistula	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hæmatoma of the eyelids	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...

XXXI—continued.

TABLE showing in DETAIL the CAUSES of ADMISSION and DEATH in the various CORPS of the ARMY of INDIA—continued.

CAUSES OF ADMISSION AND DEATH.	ARMY OF BENGAL.		CORPS OF CENTRAL INDIA AND RAJPUTANA.		ARMY OF MADRAS.		ARMY OF BOMBAY.		HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.		FIELD FORCES OF ISAZAI AND KURRAM.		ARMY OF INDIA.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Emphysema . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Blepharitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Stye	30	...	2	...	16	...	25	...	4	...	...	...	97	...
Abscess of the eyelids	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Trichiasis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Entropion . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Ptosis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Chalazion	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Hæmatoma of the auricle	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Inflammation of the external meatus	222	...	19	...	67	...	90	...	20	...	3	...	421	...
Abscess of the external meatus	10	...	2	...	5	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	31	...
Accumulation of wax in the external meatus	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Inflammation of the middle ear	39	...	...	...	6	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	58	...
Inflammation of the tympanum	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Inflammation of membrana tympani	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Ulceration of membrana tympani . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Perforation of membrana tympani . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Deafness	9	...	1	...	7	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	27	...
Epistaxis	10	1	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	22	1
Inflammation of the nose	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Nasal catarrh	48	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	53	...
Ulceration of the nose	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Ozena	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Sebaceous cyst of the nose	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Heart disease, not defined . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Pericarditis	3	1	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	3
Adherent pericardium . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Valve disease of the heart	17	4	...	...	17	5	16	3	4	...	...	...	54	12
Thrombus . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Hypertrophy of the heart	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Atrophy of the heart . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Fatty degeneration of the heart . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	3
Dilatation of the heart	1	1	...	...	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	8	2
Angina pectoris	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Syncope	1	4	...	...	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	3	9
Palpitation	10	...	...	...	30	3	9	...	2	...	...	...	51	3
Aneurysm of the arteries	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Traumatic aneurysm . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Embolism . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Aneurysm by anastomosis	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Phlebitis	3	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Varix	4	...	1	...	3	...	12	...	1	...	1	...	22	...
Edema glottidis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Laryngitis	48	2	1	...	6	...	5	...	...	...	2	1	62	3
Aphonia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Spasm of glottis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Bronchitis and bronchial catarrh	2,722	49	106	1	583	8	661	9	147	2	15	...	4,234	69
Spasmodic asthma	40	2	5	...	67	1	41	...	24	...	...	...	177	3
Passive congestion of the lung	3	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	10	1
Hæmoptysis	25	2	1	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	34	2
Edema of the lung	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
Pneumonia	1,117	267	63	12	247	56	231	62	63	11	31	7	1,752	415
Abscess of the lung . . . . .	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	2
Cirrhosis	3	...	1	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	8	1
Acute pneumonic phthisis	2	...	...	...	5	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	13	1
Chronic	41	9	4	2	7	1	33	5	5	1	...	...	90	18
Emphysema	6	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2
Pleurisy	246	18	9	...	45	2	73	3	6	...	3	...	382	23
Empyema	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	1
Ulcer of the lips	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Stomatitis	19	...	1	...	9	...	10	...	1	...	...	...	40	...
Ulcerative stomatitis	14	...	...	...	2	...	20	...	1	...	...	...	37	...
Vesicular	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Cyst of the mouth	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Ranula	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Abscess of the antrum	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
Teething	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Caries of the dentine	27	...	5	...	3	...	9	...	2	...	...	...	40	...
Necrosis of the dentine	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Inflammation of the dental periosteum	11	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	19	...
Abscess of the dental periosteum	96	...	4	...	25	...	76	...	9	...	1	...	211	...
Atrophy of the gums and alveoli . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Inflammation	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Suppuration	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Ulceration	8	1	...	...	4	...	17	...	3	...	1	...	33	1
Caries of alveoli	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Necrosis	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	...
Toothache	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Inflammation of the tongue	10	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	13	...
Abscess	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Ulcer	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Hypertrophy of tonsils	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Elongated uvula	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Relaxed throat	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Sore-throat	158	...	7	...	34	...	77	...	5	...	1	...	282	...

CAUSES OF ADMISSION AND DEATH.	ARMY OF BENGAL.		CORPS OF CENTRAL INDIA AND RAJPUTANA.		ARMY OF MADRAS.		ARMY OF BOMBAY.		HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.		FIELD FORCES OF IRAQI AND KURRAM.		ARMY OF INDIA.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Quinsy	82	1	5	...	11	...	27	...	7	...	1	...	133	1
Follicular tonsillitis	47	...	1	...	11	...	19	...	5	...	...	...	83	...
Ulceration of the fauces	6	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
Inflammation of the salivary glands	11	...	2	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	21	...
Cyst of the salivary glands . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Ranula	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Salivation	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Follicular inflammation of the pharynx	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Ulceration of the pharynx	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hæmorrhage from the stomach	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Inflammation of " " " "	11	...	...	...	34	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	47	...
Ulceration of the stomach	1	1	...	...	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	6	2
Dilatation " " " "	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Dyspepsia " " " "	205	...	28	...	101	1	97	...	23	...	...	...	454	1
Gastrodynia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Vomiting . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Hæmorrhage from the intestines, including melæna	10	2	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	14	3
Inflammation of the intestines	8	2	...	...	142	5	16	1	...	...	...	...	160	8
Enteritis	2	2	...	...	10	1	6	2	...	...	...	...	18	5
Typhlitis	10	1	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	16	1
Colitis	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1
Abscess in the sub-peritoneal tissue, including suppurative perityphlitis	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
Tympanites	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Obstruction of the intestines	1	1	...	...	2	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	6	2
Volvulus	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Hernia	13	1	...	...	11	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	31	1
Diarrhœa	1,516	28	90	...	563	19	463	6	47	1	68	1	2,747	55
Constipation	42	...	6	...	11	...	16	...	...	...	1	...	76	...
Colic	258	1	25	...	50	...	103	...	13	...	2	...	451	1
Hæmorrhage from the rectum and anus	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Abscess of the rectum and anus	1	...	...	...	8	...	10	...	3	...	...	...	22	...
Ulceration of the rectum and anus	5	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
Piles	84	...	4	...	51	...	54	...	3	...	...	...	196	...
Prolapsus of the rectum and anus	5	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Fistula in ano	23	...	...	...	9	...	16	...	2	...	...	...	50	...
Fissure of the anus	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Neuralgia of the " " " "	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hypertrophy of the liver	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Atrophy " " " " . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Congestion " " " "	60	...	2	...	38	2	17	1	...	...	...	...	117	3
Inflammation " " " "	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hepatitis	43	4	7	1	19	3	35	3	1	1	1	...	106	12
Perihepatitis	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Cirrhosis of the liver	2	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	2
Abscess " " " "	5	5	1	1	4	3	5	2	...	...	...	...	15	11
Abscess of the liver associated with dysentery . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Jaundice	66	...	6	...	27	...	40	...	9	...	...	...	148	...
Inflammation of the hepatic ducts	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Obstruction of the hepatic duct and gall-bladder . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Gallstones	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Biliary colic	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Ascites	5	1	...	...	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	11	2
Peritonitis	11	8	1	1	1	2	5	4	...	...	...	...	18	15
Hypertrophy of the spleen . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Induration and enlargement of the spleen from ague	984	3	16	...	259	2	115	2	7	...	24	...	1,405	7
Congestion of spleen	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Splenitis	5	...	...	...	3	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	20	...
Hypertrophy of lymph-glands	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	7	...
Inflammation of lymph-vessels	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Suppuration . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Inflammation of lymph-glands	212	...	4	...	83	...	93	...	7	...	...	...	401	...
Suppuration " " " "	76	...	1	...	70	...	27	...	3	...	...	...	177	...
Lymphadenoma	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Obstruction of lymph-vessels . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Dilatation of " " " " . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hypertrophy of the thyroid body	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Goitre	30	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	1
Acute nephritis	5	2	1	...	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	13	3
Bright's disease	10	...	...	...	9	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	22	1
Chronic nephritis	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Granular kidney . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Abscess of kidney	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Calculus, not defined	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Calculus of kidney and ducts	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	5	...	...	...	21	...
Nephralgia	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Diabetes insipidus	1	1	...
Hæmaturia	2	1	...	3	6	...
Albuminuria	3	1	1	...	1	5	1
Litharia	4	1	5	...
Phosphuria	1	...	1	2	...

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XXXI—continued.

TABLE showing in DETAIL the CAUSES of ADMISSION and DEATH in the various CORPS of the ARMY of INDIA—continued.

CAUSES OF ADMISSION AND DEATH.	ARMY OF BENGAL.		CORPS OF CENTRAL INDIA AND RAJPUTANA.		ARMY OF MADRAS.		ARMY OF BOMBAY.		HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.		FIELD FORCES OF ISAZAI AND KURRAM.		ARMY OF INDIA.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Inflammation of the bladder	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	10	...
Calculus of the bladder	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Irritability of the bladder	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Retention of urine	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Incontinence of urine	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Urethritis	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Urinary abscess	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Stricture of urethra	9	...	...	...	9	1	5	...	4	...	...	...	27	1
Urinary fistula	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Extravasation of urine	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	3
Impacted calculus	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
Edema of the penis	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Inflammation of the glans penis	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Ulcer of the penis	307	...	4	...	113	...	199	...	1	...	1	...	623	...
Gangrene of penis	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Phimosis	5	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
Paraphimosis	3	...	2	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
Inflammation of the scrotum	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Abscess	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	...
Sloughing	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hydrocele of the spermatic cord	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Inflammation	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Varicocele	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hæmatocele	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Hydrocele of the tunica vaginalis	13	...	...	...	32	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	52	1
Atrophy of the testicle	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Orchitis	112	...	5	...	70	...	72	...	14	...	1	...	274	...
Epididymitis	11	...	2	...	5	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	24	...
Abscess of the testicle	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Protrusion of tubuli	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Spermatorrhœa	4	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	8	...
Impotence	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hypertrophy of the male breast	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Inflammation of the bones	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Ostitis	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Periostitis	19	...	3	...	8	...	16	...	2	...	...	...	48	...
" circumscribed	19	...	1	...	10	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	36	...
Osteo-myelitis	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Caries	11	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	18	...
Necrosis	11	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...
Un-united fracture	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Synovitis	128	...	13	...	79	...	113	...	12	...	1	...	346	...
Abscess of the knee-joint	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ankylosis	6	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
Degeneration of cartilage	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Dislocation of articular cartilage	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Angular curvature of spine	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Atrophy of muscles	4	...	1	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
Inflammation	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Inflammation of tendons and fasciæ	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Adhesion of tendons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Contraction of tendons and fasciæ	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Inflamed bursa	8	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	18	...
Bursal abscess	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Thecal	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Ganglion	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Bursal tumour	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Edema of connective tissue	8	...	2	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...
Inflammation	189	1	6	...	89	...	130	...	16	...	3	...	433	1
Abscess	1,286	2	44	...	364	2	351	...	110	...	17	1	2,172	5
Hygroma of neck	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Slough	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Undue formation of fat	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Erythema	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Roseola	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Urticaria	52	...	5	...	9	...	25	...	5	...	...	...	96	...
Eczema	259	...	13	...	140	...	60	...	22	...	2	...	496	...
Intertrigo	3	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...
Impetigo	14	...	1	...	17	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	39	...
Rupia	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Ecthyma	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
Pityriasis	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	6	...
Prurigo	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Lichen	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Psoriasis	14	...	1	...	8	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	31	...
Miliaria	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Herpes	54	...	1	...	15	...	9	...	5	...	...	...	84	...
Zona	84	...	...	...	10	...	20	...	4	...	1	...	125	...
Pemphigus	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	9	...
Acne	10	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	15	...
Sycosis	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Steatorrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Ichthyosis	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Leucoderma	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Alopecia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Atrophy	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Chilblain	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Ulcer	2,423	1	121	...	758	...	724	...	82	...	27	...	4,135	1
Cicatrices	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Fissures	13	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	1	...	2	...	23	...

CAUSES OF ADMISSION AND DEATH.	ARMY OF BENGAL.		CORPS OF CENTRAL INDIA AND RAJPUTANA.		ARMY OF MADRAS.		ARMY OF BOMBAY.		HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.		FIELD FORCES OF ISAZAI AND KURRAM.		ARMY OF INDIA.	
	Ad- mitted.	Died.	Ad- mitted.	Died.	Ad- mitted.	Died.	Ad- mitted.	Died.	Ad- mitted.	Died.	Ad- mitted.	Died.	Ad- mitted.	Died.
Boil	1,948	...	124	...	356	...	925	...	243	...	11	...	3,607	...
Carbuncle	22	...	3	...	10	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	41	...
Gangrene . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Whitlow, including Onychia	286	...	14	...	62	...	95	...	21	...	2	...	480	...
Corn	3	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Lupus	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Wen	13	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	21	...
Molluscum contagiosum	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Delhi boil	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Ringworm	120	...	6	...	114	...	64	...	14	...	...	...	318	...
Tinea versicolor . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Itch	811	...	26	...	746	...	230	...	115	...	...	...	1,928	...
Phthiriasis	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Irritation by marking nut . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Accidental :—														
Poisons :—														
Arsenic . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Mercury	3	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	2
Mercurial inflammation of the dental periosteum	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Mercurial tremor	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Petroleum . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Indian hemp	4	...	...	...	14	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	21	...
Bhang	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Opium . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Fungi	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
Thorn-apple	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Animal poison, not defined . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Poisoned wounds :—														
By venomous animals not defined	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
snakes	6	1	2	...	4	...	5	...	1	1	...	...	18	2
scorpions	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	...
stinging insects	12	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	20	...
fish . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
dogs . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
panther . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
jackals . . . . .	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
animal venom	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...
vegetable substance . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Burns and scalds	162	...	13	...	73	...	72	1	15	...	1	...	336	1
Effects of climate . . . . .	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
Frost bite . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Effects of excessive strain and exertion	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Effects of injury . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Sunstroke	17	4	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	21	6
Heat-apoplexy	18	9	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	1	...	...	22	12
Multiple injury	5	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	2
Asphyxia from submersion . . . . .	...	5	...	...	...	9	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	16
Starvation	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Exhaustion . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Shock . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2
Abrasions	1,850	...	79	...	40	...	284	...	112	...	9	...	2,374	...
Contusions	1,979	1	136	...	326	...	750	1	191	...	34	...	3,416	2
Wounds	1,236	...	78	...	658	1	435	...	166	...	6	...	2,579	...
gunshot	39	2	2	...	21	...	26	...	2	1	...	...	90	3
Strains or sprains	588	...	56	...	214	...	269	...	91	...	3	...	1,221	...
Dislocations	32	1	4	...	15	...	8	...	3	...	...	...	62	1
Rupture of muscles . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
of membrana tympani	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
of urethra	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Fractures	151	7	7	...	39	2	34	2	19	2	...	...	250	13
Green stick fracture	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Foreign bodies in the skin	1	...	7	...	1	...	17	...	5	...	...	...	31	...
in the eye	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
ear	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
oesophagus . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
stomach . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Effects of irritants and corro- sives	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	7	...
Concussion of the brain	16	2	2	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	25	2
Compression of the brain	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Contusion of eye with rupture of sclerotic . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Contusion of eye with hæmorr- hage into the globe	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hæmatoma of pinna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Separation of the cartilage of the ear from the bone	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Concussion of cord	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	2
Contusion of abdomen with rupture of viscera	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Diffused hæmatocoele of cord . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Injuries of bursæ	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Dislocation of upper extremi- ty with fracture . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Run over by train . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
In action :—														
Gunshot-wounds	1	5	...	...	4	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	22

NATIVE TROOPS, 1892.

XXXI —concluded.

TABLE showing in DETAIL the CAUSES of ADMISSION and DEATH in the various CORPS of the ARMY of INDIA —concluded.

CAUSES OF ADMISSION AND DEATH.	ARMY OF BENGAL.		CORPS OF CENTRAL INDIA AND RAJPUTANA.		ARMY OF MADRAS.		ARMY OF BOMBAY.		HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.		FIELD FORCES OF ISAZAI AND KURRAM.		ARMY OF INDIA.	
	Ad- mitted.	Died.	Ad- mitted.	Died.	Ad- mitted.	Died.	Ad- mitted.	Died.	Ad- mitted.	Died.	Ad- mitted.	Died.	Ad- mitted.	Died.
Homicidal:—														
Wounds	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	3	3
" gunshot	2	6	...	...	1	4	3	8	...	...	...	...	6	18
" sword-cut . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	2
Suicidal:—														
Drowning . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gunshot . . . . .	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7
Lying down in front of a train . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Judicial:—														
Hanging . . . . .	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
Not yet diagnosed	9	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	12	1
No appreciable disease	18	...	...	...	21	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	45	...
Cause unknown . . . . .	...	12	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Absent deaths . . . . .	...	418	...	13	...	275	...	88	...	14	...	...	...	808

NATIVE ARMY OF INDIA FOR THE TEN-
YEAR PERIOD 1882-91.

NATIVE TROOPS.

Decennial 7.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the RATIOS of SICKNESS and MORTALITY in the VARIOUS CORPS of the ARMY of INDIA, for the Decennium 1882-91.

	RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.					
	Army of Bengal.	Central India and Rajputana Corps.	Army of Madras.	Army of Bombay.	Hyderabad Contingent.	Army of India.
I.—STRENGTH	569,628	51,750	257,150	230,239	66,724	1,181,111
II.—AVERAGE CONSTANTLY SICK-RATE	36.6	19.9	33.5	35.6	19.5	34.1
III.—ADMISSION-RATE—						
Cholera	2.4	.5	3.7	1.7	1.4	2.4
Small-pox . . . . .	.6	.6	1.7	1.3	.5	1.0
Enteric Fever . . . . .	.3	...	.1	.2	.1	.3
Ague*	543.3	297.9	330.2	440.2	203.6	452.7
Remittent Fever*	14.1	7.3	8.6	14.6	6.0	12.4
Simple Continued Fever*	8.8	9.6	23.4	41.0	20.9	18.5
Other Fevers*	4.0	2.0	8.6	2.5	2.5	4.5
Phthisis pulmonalis	3.3	1.0	1.8	1.9	.9	2.6
Respiratory Diseases*	51.4	33.6	27.4	65.0	22.8	46.7
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat*	4.0	2.5	1.5	5.2	2.7	3.6
Dysentery	60.0	25.1	37.7	47.7	18.6	50.1
Diarrhoea	24.9	16.0	23.7	30.4	7.6	24.9
Hepatitis	1.4	1.5	1.4	2.7	.6	1.6
Spleen Diseases	9.9	5.3	4.8	5.7	2.1	7.3
Scurvy	2.5	.3	.5	7.6	1.8	3.0
Rheumatism and Neuralgia*	27.1	27.1	37.9	33.7	24.1	30.5
Veneral Diseases	33.8	20.1	29.0	43.7	17.9	33.2
Eye Diseases	24.6	42.3	29.0	29.2	23.1	27.2
Guinea Worm	2.1	28.0	2.0	6.2	6.1	4.2
ALL CAUSES	1150.0	690.3	835.5	1098.2	574.7	1020.1
IV.—DEATH-RATE—						
Cholera	1.49	.48	2.05	1.11	.84	1.45
Small-pox . . . . .	.09	.04	.09	.04	.01	.07
Enteric Fever . . . . .	.10	.02	.05	.12	.04	.09
Ague* . . . . .	.82	.29	1.63	.45	.31	.88
Remittent Fever*	1.63	.90	1.58	1.54	.39	1.47
Simple Continued Fever* . . . . .	.09	...	.12	.11	.10	.10
Other Fevers* . . . . .	.04	...	.01	.01	.05	.03
Phthisis pulmonalis . . . . .	.02	.21	.50	.40	.24	.67
Respiratory Diseases*	4.25	2.72	1.60	3.80	1.52	3.41
Dysentery . . . . .	.84	.25	.87	.68	.15	.77
Diarrhoea . . . . .	.63	.23	.80	.42	.16	.58
Hepatitis . . . . .	.11	.08	.11	.22	.10	.13
Spleen Diseases . . . . .	.13	.04	.05	.05	.01	.08
Scurvy . . . . .	.08	...	.04	.22	.21	.11
Anæmia and Debility . . . . .	.36	.19	1.44	.44	.49	.61
ALL CAUSES	13.91	7.85	13.81	12.88	6.10	13.09

* For six years, 1886—1891.

INDIA.

	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
V.—ADMISSION-RATE—										
Ague and Febricula	543.3	377.1	490.9	416.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ague . . . . .	...	...	...	...	388.9	472.6	434.9	464.8	519.3	427.9
Veneral Diseases	34.4	31.6	27.9	30.1	28.1	27.4	31.5	38.9	41.1	37.9
VI.—DEATH-RATE—										
Cholera	1.02	1.15	.71	1.61	1.27	1.31	2.14	.68	1.83	2.64
Enteric Fever . . . . .	.12	.04	.10	.10	.05	.14	.06	.07	.07	.13
Respiratory Diseases	4.07	3.91	2.97	3.74	3.68	3.08	2.68	3.14	4.62	3.23
Dysentery . . . . .	.61	.46	.70	.75	.74	.62	.85	.90	1.11	.87

3.—JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1892.

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1882.

I.—STATISTICS OF PROVINCIAL AREAS.

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1892.

I.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the JAIL POPULATION of INDIA during the year 1892, and the prevalence of the principal diseases in each Month of the year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Constantly sick.	Constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 per annum.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																								
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Nervous Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Spleen Diseases.	Urinary Diseases.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Phagedæna, Slough and Gangrene.	Injuries and Suicide.	All other Causes.	
January .	102,780	4,099	39'9	448	51'46	62	4	...	5	13	1	12	9	20	131	29	57	23	1	8	15	...	4	54		
February .	102,266	3,876	37'9	251	30'98	22	2	...	4	5	1	10	7	10	78	20	36	15	1	...	1	4	...	10	...	3	21	
March .	101,520	4,457	43'9	371	43'15	41	6	1	8	8	2	8	8	11	73	33	65	12	1	...	6	...	20	...	2	61		
April .	101,105	4,016	39'7	316	38'13	32	5	2	8	20	2	5	4	10	53	16	41	10	1	...	1	...	21	...	5	75		
May .	101,245	3,697	36'5	246	28'69	24	1	1	4	18	4	14	5	6	9	24	15	52	7	1	1	4	7	2	19	1	5	22
June .	101,148	3,847	37'3	271	32'05	48	3	13	1	5	9	5	12	17	11	66	11	1	1	4	1	19	...	11	27	
July .	104,444	4,047	38'7	384	43'41	129	3	6	13	...	13	7	3	10	17	16	92	11	1	2	1	2	1	22	...	13	24	
August .	104,899	4,214	40'2	329	37'03	89	...	1	1	13	...	3	...	3	8	12	13	11	96	17	4	1	...	1	1	21	1	5	28	
September .	105,557	4,713	44'6	286	33'05	16	...	1	15	14	...	1	2	9	7	13	19	22	82	26	1	1	7	...	17	1	6	25		
October .	104,540	4,934	47'2	295	33'32	3	8	23	1	1	...	8	14	17	31	15	91	23	4	5	2	24	1	4	20	
November .	103,670	4,891	47'2	312	36'72	17	12	18	...	1	1	...	14	4	11	53	19	70	22	1	1	5	5	23	...	12	26	
December .	102,644	4,441	43'3	290	33'36	8	...	3	6	12	1	1	...	10	6	20	65	12	57	26	...	2	3	4	...	20	1	4	29	
						488	18	15	80	175	2	16	11	94	81	155	574	219	805	203	13	8	20	53	6	231	5	79	418	
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																														
For the year	103,159	4,272	41'4	3,799	36'83	4'73	'17	'15	'78	'70	'02	'16	'40	'91	'79	'150	'536	'212	'780	'197	'13	'08	'19	'51	'06	'224	'05	'77	4'05	
Composition of 100 deaths.																														
						12'8	'5	'4	2'1	4'6	'1	'4	1'1	2'5	2'1	4'1	15'1	5'8	21'2	5'3	'3	'2	'5	1'4	'2	6'1	'1	2'1	11'0	
* One out of hospital. † Two out of hospital and ‡ Rheumatic fever. § Three out of hospital. || Four out of hospital. ¶ Six out of hospital. * Thirty out of hospital.																														
Including the subsidiary Jails, the total figures will be:—																														
Average Strength. Average Constantly Sick. Ratio per 1,000. Number of Deaths. Ratio per 1,000. Number of Admissions. Ratio per 1,000.																														
106,739 4,350 40'8 3,880 36'43 125'953 1180'1																														
CAUSES OF ADMISSION.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of strength.	Composition of 100 admissions.	Died out of each 100 cases treated.*														
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.																		
Influenza	539	806	2,947	1,059	223	89	60	65	38	12	7	6	5,851	56'7	4'78	2'16														
Cholera	127	45	81	58	33	81	239	143	23	2	53	12	897	8'7	'73	53'51														
Small-pox	12	10	28	5	2	4	1	...	...	1	1	7	71	'7	'06	25'35												
Enteric Fever	1	...	4	1	3	1	5	1	4	2	2	3	27	'3	'02	53'57														
Intermittent Fever	3,149	2,461	3,260	2,840	3,414	3,425	3,237	4,549	7,219	8,074	5,589	3,709	50,926	493'7	41'63	'15														
Remittent Fever	86	66	88	106	71	94	121	105	167	171	133	85	1,293	12'5	1'06	12'83														
Simple Continued Fever	274	227	298	214	225	113	155	226	116	92	111	89	2,140	20'7	1'75	'09														
Other Fevers	398	274	175	73	31	21	8	12	5	18	15	53	1,083	10'5	'89	1'31														
Heat-stroke	1	...	1	8	27	12	21	3	4	...	...	...	77	'7	'06	48'05											
Nervous Diseases	64	67	68	46	66	115	49	49	45	54	58	79	760†	7'4	'62	11'19														
Circulatory Diseases	15	10	20	9	11	6	5	11	12	19	9	10	137	1'3	'11	51'37														
Tubercle of the lungs	31	22	29	28	27	22	17	31	26	27	20	32	312‡	3'0	'26	44'64														
Pneumonia	353	228	247	117	99	78	74	66	80	102	185	275	1,901	18'4	1'55	27'48														
Other Respiratory Diseases	583	485	502	293	253	267	266	283	273	350	414	462	4,401	42'7	3'60	4'57														
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	25	30	25	34	28	17	12	16	27	13	26	39	292	2'8	'24	'34														
Dysentery	550	538	704	752	891	952	1,194	1,160	1,068	1,043	802	725	10,379	100'6	8'48	7'47														
Diarrhoea	408	430	653	646	799	826	879	892	605	480	499	426	7,543	73'1	6'17	2'64														
Hepatic Abscess	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	...	...	15	'1	'01	86'67												
Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation	9	11	12	26	48	15	15	9	6	6	15	11	183	1'8	'15	4'15														
Spleen Diseases	72	58	67	45	63	72	53	56	72	76	68	74	776	7'5	'63	2'46														
Urinary Diseases	18	20	14	17	17	14	15	17	22	29	23	24	230	2'2	'19	20'95														
Anæmia and Debility	254	195	205	249	228	209	232	276	248	240	270	241	2,847	27'6	2'33	7'57														
Scurvy	7	7	9	7	16	26	26	17	30	41	25	36	247	2'4	'20	2'36														
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism	117	101	122	107	166	127	148	156	101	149	119	126	1,459§	14'1	1'19															
Eye Diseases	134	153	178	246	223	225	249	227	248	298	257	266	2,644	25'6	2'16															
Abscess, Ulcer and Boil	510	501	584	553	693	879	1,026	793	676	629	614	590	8,048	78'0	6'58															
Other Diseases of the Integuments	222	217	247	180	211	262	329	233	220	217	217	254	2,809	27'2	2'30															
Guinea-worm	9	27	42	42	71	63	54	39	26	22	13	11	419	4'1	'34															
Other Entozoa	11	16	21	10	14	18	12	12	12	32	15	8	187	1'8	'15															
All other Causes	1,112	1,046	1,147	1,074	1,163	1,273	1,263	1,255	1,310	1,255	1,279	1,204	14,381	139'4	11'76															
	9,092	8,053	11,779	8,816	9,054	9,307	9,772	10,686	12,685	13,455	10,839	8,797	122,335			2'97														
Admitted per 1,000 per annum.																														
	1,044'4	993'8	1,369'9	1,063'8	1,055'8	1,100'8	1,104'6	1,202'7	1,466'1	1,519'6	1,275'5	1,011'9		1,185'9																

* Excluding deaths out of hospital. † Neuralgia . . . 177=1'7. ‡ Phthisis pulmonalis . . . 596=5'8. § Rheumatic fever . . 10=1.

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1892.

II.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the JAIL POPULATION in the BURMA COAST and BAY ISLANDS Group of Jails during the year 1892, and the prevalence of the principal diseases in each Month of the year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Constantly sick.	Constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 per annum.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																									
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Nervous Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Spleen Diseases.	Urinary Diseases.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Phagedæna, Slough and Gangrene.	Injuries and Suicide.	All other Causes.		
January	18,280	854	46.7	56	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	3	...	1	6	9	16	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	2	7
February	18,089	783	43.3	50	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	14	8	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
March	18,088	862	47.7	68	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	2	16	7	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
April	18,086	915	50.6	70	...	1	1	...	11	...	...	...	...	1	1	12	7	21	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
May	18,168	985	54.2	73	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	2	1	3	5	7	21	5	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	3	4
June	18,347	1,101	60.3	97	...	14	...	...	12	...	...	...	2	...	3	4	6	36	...	1	...	1	3	...	6	...	3	6
July	18,285	1,202	65.7	102	...	28	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	5	5	39	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	
August	18,167	1,103	60.7	55	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	28	1	1	...	...	...	1	6	...	1	6	
September	18,296	1,044	57.1	56	...	7	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	4	1	6	6	15	...	1	1	...	1	3	...	2	4	
October	18,350	1,085	59.1	63	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	6	3	8	3	15	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	
November	18,347	1,169	63.7	47	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	1	2	2	4	5	9	1	1	...	1	...	6	...	4	2	
December	18,450	1,181	64.0	41	...	1	...	1	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	4	16	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	1
						51	1	1	...	88	17†	15‡	21	87‡	70‡	256*	16	4	1	8	7	4	63	...	27‡	41†		
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																															
For the year	18,246	1,028	56.3	778	42.64	2.80	.05	.05	...	4.8293	.82	1.15	4.77	3.84	14.93	.88	.22	.05	.44	.38	.22	3.45	...	1.48	2.25		
Composition of 100 deaths.																															
						6.6	.1	.1	...	11.3	2.2	1.9	2.7	11.2	9.0	32.9	2.1	.5	.1	1.0	.9	.5	8.1	...	3.5	5.3		

* One out of hospital.

† Two out of hospital.

‡ Three out of hospital.

§ Eighteen out of hospital.

CAUSES OF ADMISSION.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of strength.	Composition of 100 admissions.	Died out of each 100 cases treated.*
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Influenza	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	1.6	.11	...
Cholera	...	...	...	1	1	15	38	...	9	...	...	1	65	3.6	.24	78.46
Small-pox	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	.5	.02	20.00
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	.1	.01	30.00
Intermittent Fever	707	596	1,041	1,150	1,596	1,688	1,221	999	737	886	898	866	12,385	67.8	45.37	...
Remittent Fever	27	23	34	29	22	27	27	15	24	45	31	27	331	1.8	1.21	24.58
Simple Continued Fever	106	138	154	97	96	7	8	7	2	5	6	6	632	3.4	2.32	...
Other Fevers.	...	13	11	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	2.0	.13	...
Heat-stroke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nervous Diseases	8	10	12	7	9	69	12	8	6	3	7	16	167†	9.2	.61	8.43
Circulatory Diseases	1	...	2	...	1	1	1	2	4	6	1	...	19	1.0	.07	54.55
Tubercle of the lungs	4	3	2	3	6	1	3	2	4	1	2	1	32‡	1.8	.12	61.76
Pneumonia	15	25	31	17	9	16	9	17	11	10	13	14	187	10.2	.69	43.52
Other Respiratory Diseases	102	108	178	74	92	95	101	95	94	99	96	107	1,241	68.0	4.55	5.20
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	1	6	1	1	2	...	...	6	3	...	1	1	22	1.2	.08	...
Dysentery	113	121	172	212	291	328	249	167	122	133	102	155	2,165	118.7	7.93	11.41
Diarrhoea	51	37	58	46	113	75	102	58	61	75	94	65	835	45.8	3.06	1.86
Hepatic Abscess	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	5	.3	.02	80.00
Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	.3	.02	16.67
Spleen Diseases	9	4	9	19	18	28	23	12	18	3	5	8	156	8.5	.57	5.10
Urinary Diseases	2	1	3	3	1	2	4	5	3	4	4	5	37	2.0	.14	17.07
Anæmia and Debility	29	25	35	28	40	41	65	50	34	27	42	69	485	26.6	1.78	11.91
Scurvy	1	1	...	4	12	22	10	7	14	19	9	2	101	5.5	.37	3.96
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism	38	32	51	32	38	44	66	51	30	41	40	52	515	28.2	1.89	...
Eye Diseases	49	52	72	69	47	78	63	72	69	121	139	73	904	49.5	3.31	...
Abscess, Ulcer and Boil	113	83	106	112	148	176	199	150	153	172	105	103	1,740	95.4	6.37	...
Other Diseases of the Integuments	27	41	24	34	30	46	65	64	62	68	83	64	608	33.3	2.23	...
Guinea-worm	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	.1	...	...
Other Entozoa	...	4	1	2	4	2	4	1	1	4	4	...	27	1.5	.10	...
All other Causes	342	314	318	328	291	377	361	382	487	473	469	418	4,560	249.9	16.70	...
	1,776	1,639	2,317	2,282	2,868	3,139	2,631	2,171	1,950	2,196	2,212	2,118	27,299			2.65
Admitted per 1,000 per annum.																
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,496.2			

* Excluding deaths out of hospital.

† Neuralgia . . . 25=1.4.

‡ Phthisis pulmonalis . . . 109=6.0.

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1892.

III.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the JAIL POPULATION in the BURMA INLAND Group of Jails during the year 1892, and the prevalence of the principal diseases in each Month of the year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Constantly sick.	Constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 per annum.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																							
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Nervous Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Spleen Diseases.	Urinary Diseases.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Phagedæna, Slough and Gangrene.	Injuries and Suicide.	All other Causes.
January	4,615	113	24.5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
February	4,643	158	34.0	16	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	10	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	4,637	146	31.5	11	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
April	4,647	159	34.2	30	...	14	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
May	4,670	169	36.2	13	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
June	4,673	148	31.7	26	...	14	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	
July	4,596	156	33.9	15	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	
August	4,692	149	31.8	12	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
September	4,739	143	30.2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
October	4,669	117	25.1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
November	4,609	134	29.1	21	...	13	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
December	4,536	129	28.4	11	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
						56	...	6	9	...	2	2	4	10	19	7	17	8	1	...	4	...	10	...	3	17			
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																													
For the year	4,645	144	31.0	175	37.67	12.06	...	1.29	1.94	...	1.43	1.43	1.86	2.15	4.09	1.51	3.66	1.72	1.22	...	...	1.86	...	2.15	...	1.65	3.66
Composition of 100 deaths.																													
						32.0	...	3.4	5.1	...	1.1	1.1	2.3	5.7	10.9	4.0	9.7	4.6	1.6	...	...	2.3	...	5.7	...	1.7	9.7

CAUSES OF ADMISSION.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of strength.	Composition of 100 admissions.	Died out of each 100 cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Influenza	...	36	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	10.5	1.51	10.20
Cholera	...	...	...	24	5	33	16	2	...	...	39	5	124	26.7	3.82	45.16
Small-pox	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	.03	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermittent Fever	58	72	99	68	52	52	73	66	54	40	43	56	733	157.8	22.55	81
Remittent Fever	1	2	2	2	4	15	3	3	14	7	1	1	55	11.8	1.69	15.79
Simple Continued Fever	1	3	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	9	1.9	.28	...
Other Fevers	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	1.3	.18	...
Heat-stroke	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	.6	.09	66.67
Nervous Diseases	2	3	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	...	4	4	32	6.9	.98	6.06
Circulatory Diseases	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	7	1.5	.22	57.14
Tubercle of the lungs	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	5	1	...	...	3	10†	4.1	.58	47.62
Pneumonia	13	22	17	1	6	2	1	1	3	3	2	5	76	16.4	2.34	24.36
Other Respiratory Diseases	7	12	20	17	5	5	9	2	2	6	6	2	93	20.0	2.86	7.07
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat.	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	6	1.3	.18	...
Dysentery	16	14	10	17	43	28	47	24	30	27	23	18	297	63.9	9.14	5.57
Diarrhoea	17	9	9	17	63	28	15	25	15	11	13	13	235	50.6	7.23	3.36
Hepatic Abscess	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	.2	.03	100.00
Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spleen Diseases	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	7	1.5	.22	...
Urinary Diseases	3	1	1	2	1	...	2	2	1	5	1	2	21	4.5	.65	19.05
Anæmia and Debility	16	7	9	12	9	14	14	11	19	12	11	10	144	31.0	4.43	6.67
Scurvy	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.2	.03	...
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism	5	1	3	3	...	6	5	7	6	4	3	1	46	9.9	1.42	...
Eye Diseases	4	5	3	39	48	38	40	23	16	19	17	37	289	62.2	8.89	...
Abscess, Ulcer and Boil	19	28	47	45	48	37	35	34	33	26	24	24	400	86.1	12.31	...
Other Diseases of the Integuments	3	7	6	5	7	4	5	2	20	7	14	22	102	22.0	3.14	...
Guinea-worm	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Entozoa	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.2	.03	...
All other Causes	61	50	37	32	36	29	32	40	63	45	32	36	493	106.1	15.17	...
	228	279	272	307	332	297	309	257	281	213	236	239	3,250			5.23
Admitted per 1,000 per annum.																
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69.7			

* Neuralgia . . . 6=1.3.

† Phthisis pulmonalis . . . 22=4.7.

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1892.

IV.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the JAIL POPULATION in the ASSAM Group of Jails during the year 1892, and the prevalence of the principal diseases in each Month of the year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Constantly sick.	Constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 per annum.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																							
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Nervous Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Spleen Diseases.	Urinary Diseases.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Phagedæna, Slough and Gangrene.	Injuries and Suicide.	All other Causes.
					
January	1,117	45	40'3	2		
February	1,067	53	49'7	10	...	4		
March	1,045	51	48'8	8	...	1	1		
April	1,024	47	45'9	3		
May	1,001	50	55'9	4		
June	1,059	71	67'0	2		
July	1,049	71	67'7	4		
August	1,020	59	57'8	6		
September	1,039	50	53'9	4		
October	1,039	50	48'1	8		
November	1,042	46	44'1	9	...	3		
December	1,022	47	45'0	7	...	3		
						11	1	2	1	2	...	8	5	18	5	1	1	...	3	...	2	7
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																							
For the year	1,044	54	51'7	67	64'18	10'54	9'6	1'92	9'6	1'92	...	7'66	4'79	17'24	4'79	9'6	9'6	...	2'87	...	1'92	6'70
						Composition of 100 deaths.																							
						16'4	1'5	3'0	1'5	3'0	...	11'9	7'5	26'9	7'5	1'5	1'5	...	4'5	...	3'0	10'4
CAUSES OF ADMISSION.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of strength.	Composition of 100 admissions.	Died out of each 100 cases treated.													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.																	
																	
Influenza	1	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	12'5	7'0	...					
Cholera	...	11	2	11	1	25	23'9	1'34	44'00												
Small-pox	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1'9	1'11	50'00		
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermittent Fever	44	32	54	46	115	148	94	77	50	62	63	20	805	77'1	43'05	...													
Remittent Fever	...	...	1	...	3	1	2	1	2	3	2	...	15	14'4	8'80	11'76											
Simple Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Fevers	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3'8	2'1	...					
Heat-stroke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nervous Diseases	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	6*	5'7	3'2	14'29					
Circulatory Diseases	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	2'9	1'16	66'67					
Tubercle of the lungs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	6	6	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	20	19'2	1'07	38'10									
Other Respiratory Diseases	10	7	16	2	3	3	2	6	3	3	6	5	66	63'2	3'53	7'46													
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	1'9	1'11	...				
Dysentery	5	9	19	15	23	26	23	27	21	25	13	6	212	203'1	11'34	8'41													
Diarrhoea	22	22	20	15	41	40	19	9	12	9	13	9	231	221'3	12'35	2'15													
Hepatic { Abscess	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congestion and Inflammation.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1'0	1'05	...		
Spleen Diseases	3	3	3	1	7	4	4	5	4	5	2	2	43	41'2	2'30	2'27													
Urinary Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1'9	1'11	50'00			
Anæmia and Debility	7	3	1	1	7	1	3	...	3	4	7	2	39	37'4	2'09	7'69													
Scurvy	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1'0	1'05	...		
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism	6	1	2	3	3	2	2	1	2	1	...	...	23	22'0	1'23	...											
Eye Diseases	...	2	...	...	1	1	3	7	...	3	1	2	20	19'2	1'07	...											
Abscess, Ulcer and Boil	10	6	7	7	7	15	21	14	5	11	6	4	113	108'2	6'04	...													
Other Diseases of the Integuments	2	3	6	2	2	2	6	3	2	4	1	2	35	33'5	1'87	...													
Guinea-worm	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Entozoa	...	1	2	...	1	1	6	3	1	...	2	2	19	18'2	1'02	...													
All other Causes	17	19	24	14	12	17	16	14	8	12	9	8	170	162'8	9'09	...													
													1,870																

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1892.

V.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the JAIL POPULATION in the BENGAL and ORISSA Group of Jails during the year 1892, and the prevalence of the principal diseases in each Month of the year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Constantly sick.	Constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 per annum.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																											
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Nervous Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Spleen Diseases.	Urinary Diseases.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Phagedæna, Slough and Gangrene.	Injuries and Suicide.	All other Causes.				
January .	10,838	670	61'8	44	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	14	3	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7
February .	10,724	621	57'9	33	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	11	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	9
March .	10,537	554	52'6	47	...	5	5	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	4	1	9	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	12
April .	10,445	416	39'8	24	...	1	4	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
May .	10,576	384	36'3	32	...	4	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	5
June .	10,924	409	37'4	37	...	7	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	4	5	1	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2
July .	11,229	495	44'1	43	...	6	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	2	...	4	3	2	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4
August .	11,289	505	44'7	41	...	3	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	2	2	3	3	1	13	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	6
September .	11,302	447	39'6	28	...	...	...	5	2	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	2	2	9	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...
October .	11,079	399	36'0	39	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	3	6	1	13	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	3
November .	11,179	446	39'9	28	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	3	9	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	3
December .	11,068	421	38'0	36	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	5	...	13	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	2
						29	13	1	16	15	...	6	1	15	10*	29*	63	16	108	11	1	1	4	4	...	20	...	10†	59				
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																											
For the year	10,933	480	43'9	432	39'51	2'65	1'19	'09	1'46	1'37	...	'55	'09	1'37	'91	2'65	5'76	1'46	9'88	1'01	'09	'09	'37	'37	...	1'83	...	'91	5'40				
						Composition of 100 Deaths.																											
						6'7	3'0	'2	3'7	3'3	...	1'4	'2	3'5	2'3	6'7	14'6	3'7	25'0	2'3	'2	'2	'9	'9	...	4'6	...	2'3	13'7				
						* One out of hospital. † Two out of hospital.																											

CAUSES OF ADMISSION.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of strength.	Composition of 100 admissions.	Died out of each 100 cases treated.*												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.																
Influenza	98	172	133	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	426	39'0	3'13	4'67				
Cholera . . . . .	...	2	6	4	5	9	13	1	...	1	3	2	46	4'2	'34	63'04											
Small-pox	8	10	22	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	3'9	'32	30'23						
Enteric Fever . . . . .	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	'2	'01	50'00	
Intermittent Fever	422	257	313	182	201	191	221	271	280	338	415	284	3,375	308'7	24'79	'46												
Remittent Fever	24	15	14	31	7	16	33	30	33	26	29	17	275	25'2	2'02	5'14												
Simple Continued Fever	70	35	41	25	28	23	70	132	63	46	52	35	620	56'7	4'55	...												
Other Fevers	381	199	95	27	13	4	...	3	1	...	1	43	767	70'2	5'63	'67												
Heat-stroke . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	'1	'01	100'00	
Nervous Diseases	4	4	4	3	4	4	5	5	5	10	5	13	66†	6'0	'48	21'74												
Circulatory Diseases . . . . .	...	1	1	2	2	2	...	1	1	3	2	1	16	1'5	'12	52'94											
Tubercle of the lungs	5	7	4	8	11	3	5	3	4	5	3	8	66†	6'0	'48	40'00												
Pneumonia	41	29	11	10	11	16	11	12	5	14	10	26	205	18'8	1'51	29'17												
Other Respiratory Diseases	106	64	39	27	30	40	27	30	26	32	48	50	519	47'5	3'81	2'78												
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	2	1	...	...	1	1	2	1	3	2	2	1	16	'15	'12	...										
Dysentery	152	155	227	244	228	276	400	310	250	196	190	181	2,815	257'5	20'68	3'71												
Diarrhoea	50	76	213	139	140	171	128	103	80	66	69	87	1,322	120'9	9'71	'82												
Hepatic { Abscess . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	'2	'01	50'00		
Congestion and Inflammation . . . . .	...	5	9	9	8	6	6	3	2	3	2	1	54	4'9	'40	1'82											
Spleen Diseases	19	16	20	5	7	8	7	6	11	8	10	3	120	11'0	'88	2'99												
Urinary Diseases	2	4	2	4	2	2	1	4	4	3	4	2	34	3'1	'25	11'11												
Anæmia and Debility	24	17	15	10	10	8	21	17	13	13	12	16	176	16'1	1'29	10'31												
Scurvy	1	2	3	1	1	1	7	2	6	7	7	8	46	4'2	'34	...												
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism	11	5	5	11	10	14	11	15	15	26	21	16	160	14'6	1'18	...												
Eye Diseases	17	12	16	11	27	14	21	25	39	43	27	22	274	25'1	2'01	...												
Abscess, Ulcer and Boil	31	33	49	36	54	45	37	34	30	39	42	41	471	43'1	3'46	...												
Other Diseases of the Integuments	45	32	51	27	22	16	40	33	19	28	25	32	370	33'8	2'72	...												
Guinea-worm . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Entozoa . . . . .	...	1	3	...	1	1	2	2	1	1	...	...	12	'11	'09	...									
All other Causes	101	104	113	96	129	112	134	124	92	107	99	102	1,313	120'1	9'65	...												
													1,614	1,258	1,411	936	954	984	1,202	1,168	990	1,017	1,087	991	13,612			
													Admitted per 1,000 per annum.															3'01
																												1,245'0

* Excluding deaths out of hospital.

† Neuralgia

. 16=1'5.

‡ Phthisis pulmonalis

. 121=11'1.

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1892.

VI.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the JAIL POPULATION in the GANGETIC PLAIN and CHUTIA NAGPUR Group of Jails during the year 1892, and the prevalence of the principal diseases in each Month of the year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Constantly sick.	Constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 per annum.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																							
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Nervous Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Spleen Diseases.	Urinary Diseases.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Phagedæna, Slough and Gangrene.	Injuries and Suicide.	All other Causes.
January .	23,433	807	34'4	85	4	2	1	4	17	2	23	6	1	1	...	6	...	2	16
February .	23,185	875	37'7	36	1	1	4	7	4	5	5	3	6
March .	22,987	1,120	48'7	81	...	11	...	1	3	2	2	11	7	9	4	1	...	6	...	1	2	
April .	22,864	1,114	48'7	94	...	14	2	3	1	2	4	12	4	7	2	1	...	1	1	...	5	...	2	3
May .	22,777	871	38'2	54	...	9	1	4	7	1	3	2	8	1	7	1	4	6	
June .	23,230	810	34'9	35	...	2	2	2	2	1	4	1	5	3	...	3	6	
July .	23,209	800	34'5	57	...	19	...	2	3	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	5	3	1	...	3	...	3	5	
August .	23,472	795	33'9	55	...	13	1	1	...	3	2	3	17	6	5	4	
September .	23,680	905	38'2	63	...	2	6	2	1	...	5	4	5	20	7	1	...	12	...	2	6
October .	23,489	894	38'1	56	1	3	3	2	1	3	6	2	16	6	6	7	
November .	23,379	818	35'0	66	3	2	1	...	1	3	6	5	17	5	11	...	2	10	
December .	23,110	801	34'7	46	2	1	1	4	10	1	7	3	2	...	4	...	1	10
						70	1	4	27	16	...	1	11	13	14	38	88	36	143	48	3	2	1	7	...	57	...	16*	132
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																							
For the year	23,238	882	38'0	728	31'33	3'01	'04	'17	'16	'69	...	'04	'47	'36	'60	'64	'379	'155	'6'15	'2'07	'13	'09	'04	'30	...	'2'45	...	'69	'5'68
						Composition of 100 Deaths.																							
						9'6	'1	'5	3'7	2'2	...	'1	1'3	1'8	1'9	5'2	12'1	4'9	19'6	6'6	'4	'3	'1	1'0	...	7'8	...	2'2	18'1
						* Two out of hospital.																							
CAUSES OF ADMISSION.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of strength.	Composition of 100 admissions.	Died out of each 100 cases treated.*													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.																	
Influenza	151	266	1,170	647	123	54	60	65	38	12	6	5	2,597	111'8	13'22	2'16													
Cholera . . . . .	...	...	22	27	10	4	40	21	2	1	...	3	130	5'6	'66	53'85											
Small-pox	1	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	11	'5	'06	9'09								
Enteric Fever . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	8	'3	'04	50'00							
Intermittent Fever	401	332	471	262	290	275	389	502	876	866	4'0	375	5,499	236'6	28'00	'48													
Remittent Fever	13	7	13	16	17	6	25	19	21	22	19	13	191	8'2	'97	7'88													
Simple Continued Fever	5	5	10	18	39	27	19	32	14	6	7	10	192	8'3	'98	...													
Other Fevers	6	5	12	7	9	4	...	...	...	1	2	7	53	2'3	'27	1'79										
Heat-stroke . . . . .	...	...	...	2	14	5	3	...	1	...	...	...	25	1'1	'13	44'00							
Nervous Diseases	16	22	17	19	15	13	14	10	14	15	20	16	191†	8'2	'97	6'47													
Circulatory Diseases . . . . .	...	1	5	1	5	2	2	...	3	1	...	3	23	1'0	'12	51'85												
Tubercle of the lungs	8	5	12	6	2	5	2	9	3	7	6	8	73†	3'1	'37	46'91													
Pneumonia	44	25	41	25	26	21	14	11	28	29	20	38	322	13'9	'104	24'51													
Other Respiratory Diseases	116	72	68	50	39	27	30	43	45	88	62	91	731	31'5	'372	4'53													
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	3	2	4	8	7	3	5	3	10	4	4	8	61	2'6	'31	...													
Dysentery	88	90	68	87	103	97	174	245	194	148	143	120	1,557	67'0	'793	8'71													
Diarrhoea	55	60	114	134	119	97	175	132	89	71	80	61	1,187	51'1	6'04	3'94													
Hepatic { Abscess	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	'1	'02	100'00				
{ Congestion and Inflammation	1	1	...	12	37	5	5	3	1	2	10	6	83	3'6	'42	2'33													
Spleen Diseases	21	13	16	11	10	12	9	13	17	27	17	23	189	8'1	'96	'50													
Urinary Diseases	4	2	1	4	5	4	3	2	3	6	7	3	44	1'9	'22	14'89													
Anæmia and Debility	61	49	47	44	47	49	35	37	27	87	64	40	593	25'5	3'02	8'58													
Scurvy	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	8	10	6	5	38	1'6	'19	...									
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism	27	25	20	19	16	16	17	13	12	25	15	14	219	9'4	1'12	...													
Eye Diseases	31	33	28	40	40	19	37	26	34	34	21	21	364	15'7	1'85	...													
Abscess, Ulcer and Boil	107	120	112	108	130	221	235	157	135	121	108	109	1,663	71'6	8'47	...													
Other Diseases of the Integuments	54	48	58	31	49	55	54	38	45	38	25	37	532	22'9	2'71	...													
Guinea-worm . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	'01	...		
Other Entozoa	11	5	12	8	6	9	5	6	4	24	9	5	104	4'5	'53	...													
All other Causes	217	176	263	233	266	310	259	255	279	235	232	231	2,956	127'2	15'05	...													
						1,443	1,364	2,588	1,821	1,424	1,343	1,620	1,645	1,994	1,882	1,344	1,262	19,640	3'56										
						Admitted per 1,000 per annum.																							
						845'2										

* Excluding deaths out of hospital.

† Neuralgia

48 = 2'1.

‡ Phthisis pulmonalis

118 = 5'1.

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1892.

VII.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the JAIL POPULATION in the UPPER SUB-HIMALAYAN Group of Jails during the year 1892, and the prevalence of the principal diseases in each Month of the year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Constantly sick.	Constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 per annum.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																							
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Nervous Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Spleen Diseases.	Urinary Diseases.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Phagedæna, Slough and Gangrene.	Injuries and Suicide.	All other Causes.
January	14,279	506	35.4	40	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	3	17	2	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
February	14,302	532	37.0	35	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	16	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	7
March	14,324	672	46.9	41	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	24	5	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	4
April	14,076	495	35.2	30	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	13	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	5
May	13,992	437	31.2	20	...	2	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	1	2	2	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
June	14,234	392	27.5	15	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4
July	14,746	413	28.0	14	...	2	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	4
August	14,094	559	37.3	30	...	15	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	4
September	15,245	895	58.7	22	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	7	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3
October	14,919	1,053	70.6	29	...	...	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	1	3	3	2	7	3	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	2
November	14,433	815	56.5	52	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	19	...	13	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	5
December	14,123	634	48.4	62	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	3	1	3	27	4	5	11	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3
						20	...	3	16	9	1	6	5	9	4	20	126	21	51	30	3	...	12	2	5*	47
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																													
For the year	14,479	624	43.1	390	26.94	1.3821	1.11	.62	.07	.41	.35	.62	.28	1.38	8.70	1.45	3.52	2.072183	.14	.35	3.25
Composition of 100 deaths.																													
5.1 8 4.1 2.3 .3 1.5 1.3 2.3 1.0 5.1 32.3 5.4 13.1 7.7 8 ... 3.1 .5 1.3 12.1																													
* One out of hospital.																													

CAUSES OF ADMISSION.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of strength.	Composition of 100 admissions.	Died out of each 100 cases treated.*			
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.							
Influenza	27	222	358	94	24	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	726	50.1	2.83	1.92
Cholera	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	30	2	...	...	...	37	2.6	.14	54.05
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	.1	...	...	
Enteric Fever	1	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	8	.6	.03	37.30
Intermittent Fever	813	695	826	797	753	623	705	1,642	3,444	3,340	1,695	1,226	16,559	1143.7	64.03	.10			
Remittent Fever	8	4	4	12	5	4	10	8	20	26	18	7	126	8.7	.49	7.03			
Simple Continued Fever	1	3	11	21	17	7	17	17	6	3	2	6	111	7.7	.43	.90			
Other Fevers	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	6	.4	.02	85.71
Heat-stroke	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	...	1	...	...	...	11	.8	.04	45.45
Nervous Diseases	6	5	10	2	6	7	6	5	4	6	6	10	73†	5.0	.28	11.84			
Circulatory Diseases	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	7	.5	.03	...
Tubercle of the lungs	6	2	3	3	3	3	1	5	5	4	2	5	42‡	2.9	.16	43.48			
Pneumonia	93	69	101	32	19	15	10	5	6	22	55	96	523	36.1	2.04	22.66			
Other Respiratory Diseases	54	62	65	33	19	22	31	20	10	33	71	69	489	33.8	1.91	3.99			
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	5	11	9	9	11	5	3	1	3	2	9	19	87	6.0	.34	1.15			
Dysentery	41	30	58	65	61	45	36	100	179	244	157	91	1,107	76.5	4.32	4.41			
Diarrhoea	54	50	74	100	93	155	116	160	103	82	78	49	1,114	76.9	4.35	2.64			
Hepatic { Abscess	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congestion and Inflammation.	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	5	.3	.02	...
Spleen Diseases	8	10	9	1	6	9	2	12	11	12	15	16	111	7.7	.43	...			
Urinary Diseases	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	2	3	4	15	1.0	.06	17.65	
Anæmia and Debility	20	17	27	13	10	8	14	22	19	25	53	39	267	18.4	1.04	4.32			
Scurvy	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	.3	.02	...
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism	11	15	8	9	8	6	11	9	8	16	11	9	121	8.4	.47	...			
Eye Diseases	18	27	29	58	37	30	38	37	34	31	27	14	380	26.2	1.48	...			
Abscess, Ulcer and Boil	102	98	115	104	134	174	230	165	118	108	105	114	1,567	108.2	6.12	...			
Other Diseases of the Integuments	41	48	60	41	40	51	61	30	26	28	29	48	503	34.7	1.96	...			
Guinea-worm	...	...	...	...	1	6	8	6	4	1	1	...	27	1.9	.11	...
Other Entozoa	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	6	.4	.02	...
All other Causes	99	139	140	120	134	146	159	133	128	107	153	129	1,537	109.6	6.19	...			
1,410 1,512 1,913 1,518 1,391 1,323 1,467 2,408 4,133 4,095 2,495 1,956 25,621																1.49			
Admitted per 1,000 per annum.																			
...																1,769.5			

* Excluding deaths out of hospital.

† Neuralgia

‡ Phthisis pulmonalis

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1892.

VIII.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the JAIL POPULATION in the INDUS VALLEY and NORTH WESTERN RAJPUTANA Group of Jails during the year 1892, and the prevalence of the principal diseases in each Month of the year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Constantly sick.	Constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 per annum.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																											
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Nervous Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Spleen Diseases.	Urinary Diseases.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Phagedæna, Slough and Gangrene.	Injuries and Suicide.	All other Causes.				
January .	5,845	311	53.2	76	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	62	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
February .	5,793	179	30.9	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
March .	5,730	161	28.1	12	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April .	5,902	173	29.3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May .	5,936	151	25.4	12	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	
June .	6,217	145	23.3	8	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	
July .	6,417	167	26.0	27	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	9	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
August .	6,380	222	34.8	26	...	13	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
September .	6,343	324	51.1	19	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	
October .	6,345	431	67.9	16	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	1	3	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...
November .	6,290	349	55.5	35	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	14	...	6	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
December .	6,132	280	45.7	31	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	1	2	...	8	1	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4
						15	...	1	4	20	1	...	12*	9	9	8	111	15	22	17	1	...	2	2	1	18	1	1	14				
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																																	
For the year	6,111	241	39.4	284	46.47	2.45	...	1.16	6.5	3.27	1.16	...	1.96	1.47	1.47	1.31	18.16	2.45	3.60	2.78	1.16	...	3.33	3.33	1.16	2.95	1.16	1.16	2.29				
Composition of 100 deaths.																																	
						5.3	...	4	1.4	7.0	4	...	4.2	3.2	3.2	2.8	39.1	5.3	7.7	6.0	4	...	7	7	4	6.3	4	4	4.9				

* Three out of hospital.

CAUSES OF ADMISSION.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of strength.	Composition of 100 admissions.	Died out of each 100 cases treated.*
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Influenza	38	23	22	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	14.6	94	...
Cholera . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	20	...	...	...	...	22	3.6	23	68.18
Small-pox . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	3	50.00	...
Intermittent Fever	307	171	142	147	172	128	152	496	921	1,370	731	272	5,009	819.7	53.16	68
Remittent Fever	5	5	5	5	4	11	10	10	12	13	16	11	107	17.5	1.14	18.35
Simple Continued Fever	7	...	4	3	3	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	31	5.1	3.33	3.13
Other Fevers	5	9	7	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	24	3.9	25	...
Heat-stroke . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	2	11	3	1	...	...	...	19	3.1	20	47.37
Nervous Diseases	4	5	6	5	7	3	1	1	2	2	5	4	45†	7.4	4.8	19.57
Circulatory Diseases	2	...	2	2	1	...	...	3	2	...	...	2	14	2.3	15	64.29
Tubercle of the lungs	2	...	1	1	...	3	2	1	1	2	1	3	17‡	2.8	18	40.00
Pneumonia	112	29	19	14	6	1	4	3	10	7	39	62	306	50.1	3.25	31.36
Other Respiratory Diseases	101	65	36	19	5	12	14	9	21	20	47	65	414	67.7	4.39	3.27
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	4	3	2	6	2	4	...	3	4	1	4	6	39	6.4	4.1	...
Dysentery	15	4	17	20	15	11	23	31	71	69	39	51	366	59.9	3.88	5.77
Diarrhoea	20	27	49	88	75	84	72	135	63	43	62	31	749	122.6	7.95	2.25
Hepatic { Abscess . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	100.00	...
Hepatic { Congestion and Inflammation . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
Spleen Diseases	7	5	4	1	3	2	2	2	6	10	6	11	59	9.7	6.3	3.33
Urinary Diseases	1	4	3	...	1	...	3	...	2	4	3	...	21	3.4	22	9.09
Anæmia and Debility	7	5	7	5	7	4	13	6	7	10	7	6	84	13.7	8.9	20.22
Scurvy	3	1	2	1	1	2	3	5	2	4	3	1	28	4.6	3.0	3.33
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism	2	3	6	6	8	10	10	16	6	7	6	9	89	14.6	94	...
Eye Diseases	2	8	9	15	7	19	10	10	19	6	4	6	115	18.8	1.22	...
Abscess, Ulcer and Boil	48	44	48	54	49	70	128	107	94	51	59	43	795	130.1	8.44	...
Other Diseases of the Integuments	9	10	13	12	17	23	31	11	9	8	4	6	153	25.0	1.62	...
Guinea-worm . . . . .	...	1	...	1	5	3	9	13	10	9	2	...	53	8.7	3.6	...
Other Entozoa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other Causes	57	52	61	71	74	53	71	54	47	57	90	84	771	126.2	8.18	...
	758	474	466	483	464	449	574	941	1,314	1,695	1,130	675	9,423			2.90
Admitted per 1,000 per annum.																
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,542.0			

* Excluding deaths out of hospital.

† Neuralgia 22=3.6.

‡ Phthisis pulmonalis 28=4.6.

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1892.

IX.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the JAIL POPULATION of the S.-E. RAJPUTANA, CENTRAL INDIA and GUJARAT Group of Jails, during the year 1892, and the prevalence of the principal diseases in each Month of the year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Constantly sick.	Constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 per annum.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																							
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Nervous Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Spleen Diseases.	Urinary Diseases.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Phagedæna, Slough and Gangrene.	Injuries and Suicide.	All other Causes.
January .	4,599	163	35'4	15	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
February .	4,553	132	29'0	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March .	4,539	346	76'2	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	7
April .	4,470	215	48'1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
May .	4,523	188	41'6	12	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
June .	4,504	177	38'8	5	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
July .	4,623	185	40'0	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
August .	4,608	212	46'0	10	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
September .	4,554	283	62'1	14	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1
October .	4,508	300	66'5	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
November .	4,341	234	53'9	15	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
December .	4,286	198	46'2	18	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
						8	...	5	5	...	...	2	3	3	11	23	8	18	13	...	1	1	4	...	7	...	2 22
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																													
For the year	4,514	220	48'7	136	30'13	1'77	...	1'11	1'11	44	66	66	2'44	5'10	1'77	3'99	2'88	...	22	22	89	...	1'55	...	44	4'87	
Composition of 100 deaths.																													
						5'9	...	3'7	3'7	1'5	2'2	2'2	8'1	16'9	5'9	13'2	9'6	...	7	7	2'9	...	5'1	...	1'5	16'2	

CAUSES OF ADMISSION.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of strength.	Composition of 100 admissions.	Died out of each 100 cases treated.	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.					
Influenza	74	20	1,040	155	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,319	292'2	27'63	1'20
Cholera . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	11	2'4	2'23	72'73
Small-pox . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermittent Fever	27	37	58	14	43	82	75	159	337	496	163	70	1,561	345'8	32'70	31	
Remittent Fever	1	1	4	4	5	6	7	11	26	24	5	...	94	20'8	1'97	5'10	
Simple Continued Fever	2	...	16	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	24	5'3	'50	...
Other Fevers . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	'02	...
Heat-stroke . . . . .	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1'3	'13	33'33
Nervous Diseases	3	1	4	...	2	...	1	1	1	1	2	1	17†	3'8	'36	14'29	
Circulatory Diseases	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	7	1'6	'15	42'86
Tubercle of the lungs . . . . .	...	2	...	2	...	3	2	2	4	...	3	3	21‡	4'7	'44	47'83
Pneumonia	13	7	3	1	3	1	9	7	5	7	24	16	96	21'3	2'01	18'85	
Other Respiratory Diseases	15	21	28	9	11	18	20	34	17	20	18	20	231	51'2	4'84	2'83	
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	8	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	19	4'2	'40	...
Dysentery	16	5	9	16	17	16	17	39	39	53	22	20	269	59'6	5'04	6'43	
Diarrhoea	1	4	18	22	29	13	18	24	23	22	14	12	200	44'3	4'19	6'44	
Hepatic { Abscess	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congestion and Inflammation	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	12	2'7	'25	5'88
Spleen Diseases	1	1	2	1	2	2	...	4	2	2	2	4	23	5'1	'48	3'85	
Urinary Diseases . . . . .	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	11	2'4	'23	28'57
Anæmia and Debility	7	10	6	14	16	22	18	23	16	17	21	17	187	41'4	3'92	3'21	
Scurvy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism	5	2	1	1	1	4	3	6	2	3	3	3	33	7'3	'69	...	
Eye Diseases	3	2	6	1	2	6	8	7	11	6	4	3	59	13'1	1'24	...	
Abscess, Ulcer and Boil	11	12	13	7	13	18	35	13	11	5	11	16	165	36'6	3'46	...	
Other Diseases of the Integuments	6	6	5	...	3	12	19	8	4	2	3	3	71	15'7	1'49	...	
Guinea-worm . . . . .	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	4	3	3	1	...	15	3'3	'31	...
Other Entozoa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	'2	'02	...
All other Causes	31	14	37	14	26	29	31	57	25	20	19	17	320	70'9	6'70	...	
	227	153	1,256	265	224	239	268	401	527	683	317	213	4,773			2'70	
Admitted per 1,000 per annum.																	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,057'4			

† Neuralgia 6=1'3.

‡ Phthisis pulmonalis 33=7'3.

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1892.

X.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the JAIL POPULATION of the DECCAN Group of Jails during the year 1892, and the prevalence of the principal diseases in each Month of the year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Constantly sick.	Constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 per annum.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																							
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Nervous Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Spleen Diseases.	Urinary Diseases.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Phagedæna, Slough and Gangrene.	Injuries and Suicide.	All other Causes.
January . . .	8,775	298	34.0	15	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	5		
February . . .	8,747	236	27.0	16	1	1	1	2	1	4	...	1	1	2		
March . . .	8,626	194	22.5	18	1	1	...	2	...	6	3	1	2		
April . . .	8,622	179	20.8	18	2	1	...	2	1	5	...	1	2	...	1	3		
May . . .	8,615	182	21.1	10	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	4		
June . . .	8,657	233	26.9	24	...	9	1	1	1	4	1	2	...	1	4			
July . . .	8,848	264	29.8	59	...	35	1	3	9	4	...	1	4	2			
August . . .	8,751	266	30.4	27	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	14	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2			
September . . .	8,773	272	31.0	30	1	2	1	3	12	5	5	1			
October . . .	8,757	293	33.5	37	2	2	1	3	1	17	4	6	1			
November . . .	8,775	583	66.4	19	1	1	1	...	1	2	1	7	2	1	...	1	...	1			
December . . .	8,727	431	49.4	15	1	...	1	1	1	2	2	...	1	1	...	3	1	2			
						46	...	1	5	7	...	3	4*	10*	10*	3	27	16	69	21	2	2	1	7	...	21	1	7†	25
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																							
For the year	8,721	288	33.0	288	33.02	5.27	...	1.11	5.57	8.80	...	3.34	4.46	1.15	1.15	3.34	3.10	1.83	7.91	2.41	2.23	2.23	1.11	8.80	...	2.41	1.11	8.80	2.87
						Composition of 100 deaths.																							
						16.0	...	3.1	7.2	4.4	...	1.0	1.4	3.5	3.5	1.0	9.4	5.6	24.0	7.3	7.7	7.3	2.4	...	7.3	3.3	2.4	8.7	
						* One out of hospital. † Four out of hospital.																							
CAUSES OF ADMISSION.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of strength.	Composition of 100 admissions.	Died out of each 100 cases treated.*													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.																	
Influenza . . .	168	58	54	18	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	241	27.6	3.02	1.91						
Cholera . . .	...	...	...	...	...	15	42	4	...	...	...	...	61	7.0	7.6	75.41				
Small-pox . . .	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	0.3	...		
Enteric Fever . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	0.1	100.00		
Intermittent Fever . . .	243	168	145	109	119	153	206	198	308	499	946	417	3,511	402.6	44.00	1.4													
Remittent Fever . . .	4	5	6	3	1	3	1	3	5	1	4	2	38	4.4	4.8	17.95													
Simple Continued Fever . . .	2	6	20	28	12	14	8	4	5	9	15	10	133	15.3	1.67	...													
Other Fevers . . .	...	3	3	2	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	15	1.7	1.9	20.00									
Heat-stroke . . .	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	0.8	50.00				
Nervous Diseases . . .	10	4	2	7	12	12	2	8	4	9	6	4	80†	9.2	1.00	10.84													
Circulatory Diseases . . .	2	2	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	...	1	14	1.6	1.8	64.20										
Tubercle of the lungs . . .	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	6	7	0.8	42.86					
Pneumonia . . .	6	12	18	9	6	3	10	5	7	8	9	8	101	11.6	1.27	25.23													
Other Respiratory Diseases . . .	54	44	9	14	20	25	12	17	28	21	37	34	315	36.1	3.95	4.85													
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat . . .	1	2	...	7	4	1	1	...	1	...	1	2	20	2.3	2.5	...													
Dysentery . . .	18	21	14	17	32	43	109	85	67	47	44	20	517	59.3	6.48	13.12													
Diarrhoea . . .	31	40	37	36	58	82	65	57	41	32	30	45	554	63.5	6.94	3.75													
Hepatic Abscess . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	0.3	100.00			
Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation . . .	4	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	...	2	...	12	1.4	1.5	15.38										
Spleen Diseases . . .	2	2	2	3	4	2	1	1	1	4	3	...	26	3.0	3.3	3.70													
Urinary Diseases . . .	1	1	3	...	1	1	2	...	...	2	...	2	13	1.5	1.6	43.75											
Anæmia and Debility . . .	12	10	11	8	14	9	9	21	15	9	10	7	135	15.5	1.69	15.11													
Scurvy . . .	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	19	24	2.8	3.0	...							
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism . . .	6	9	9	12	13	12	10	8	12	17	10	12	130	14.9	1.63	...													
Eye Diseases . . .	4	7	8	5	7	10	23	16	18	20	11	17	146	16.7	1.83	...													
Abscess, Ulcer and Boil . . .	31	42	41	39	56	63	67	51	49	27	55	37	558	64.0	6.99	...													
Other Diseases of the Integuments . . .	17	9	8	15	16	30	23	26	20	15	21	26	226	25.9	2.83	...													
Guinea-worm . . .	2	9	16	12	22	14	8	4	3	1	1	1	93	10.7	1.17	...													
Other Entozoa . . .	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	6	7	0.8	...						
All other Causes . . .	94	77	63	72	82	92	87	104	90	82	77	74	994	114.0	12.46	...													
													7,980																
													Admitted per 1,000 per annum.																
													915.0																

* Excluding deaths out of hospital.

† Neuralgia 21 = 2.4.

‡ Phthisis pulmonalis 21 = 2.4.

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1892.

XI.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the JAIL POPULATION of the WESTERN COAST Group of Jails during the year 1892, and the prevalence of the principal diseases in each Month of the year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Constantly sick.	Constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 per annum.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																							
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Nervous Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Spleen Diseases.	Urinary Diseases.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Phagedæna, Slough and Gangrene.	Injuries and Suicide.	All other Causes.
January .	2,277	61	26.8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February .	2,272	60	26.4	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March .	2,152	51	23.7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April .	2,203	52	23.6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May .	2,269	61	26.9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
June .	2,312	76	32.9	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July .	2,274	76	33.4	30	...	16	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
August .	2,229	79	35.4	13	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
September .	2,406	71	29.5	14	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
October .	2,342	72	30.7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
November .	2,235	65	29.1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
December .	2,216	61	27.5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
						27	1	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	4	7	8	21	4	...	1	...	3	1	7	...	1* 14
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																													
For the year	2,264	66	29.2	104	45.94	11.93	44	44	...	44	...	...	1.33	...	1.77	3.09	3.53	9.28	1.77	...	44	...	1.33	44	3.09	...	44 6.18
Composition of 100 deaths.																													
						26.0	1.0	1.0	...	1.0	...	...	2.9	...	3.8	6.7	7.7	20.2	3.8	...	1.0	...	2.9	1.0	6.7	...	1.0 13.5
* Out of hospital.																													

CAUSES OF ADMISSION.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of strength.	Composition of 100 admissions.	Died out of each 100 cases treated.*
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Influenza .	...	...	...	20	42	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	42.8	5.60	1.03
Cholera .	...	...	...	...	1	...	44	5	10	...	...	...	60	26.5	3.46	45.00
Small-pox .	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	.9	.12	50.00
Enteric Fever .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	.4	.06	100.00
Intermittent Fever .	16	26	12	11	11	6	38	35	57	51	56	19	338	149.3	19.52	...
Remittent Fever .	...	3	3	1	2	4	2	2	4	1	3	2	27	11.9	1.56	...
Simple Continued Fever .	41	4	3	3	4	...	...	10	3	...	...	...	76	33.6	4.39	3.57
Other Fevers .	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2.7	.35	...
Heat-stroke .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nervous Diseases .	...	5	2	1	2	2	1	...	1	1	1	3	10.1	8.4	1.10	13.04
Circulatory Diseases .	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	8	3.5	.46	...
Tubercle of the lungs .	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	2	3	1	...	11.1	4.9	.64	33.33
Pneumonia .	4	2	...	3	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	18	8.0	1.04	33.33
Other Respiratory Diseases .	6	7	6	2	11	6	2	7	5	8	3	4	67	29.6	3.87	11.27
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat .	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	6	2.7	.35	...
Dysentery .	6	5	6	15	24	25	40	31	16	23	19	19	229	101.1	13.22	9.01
Diarrhoea .	10	12	8	2	4	7	7	18	26	18	11	13	136	60.1	7.85	2.88
Hepatic { Abscess	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Congestion and Inflammation .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	4	1.8	.23	25.00
Spleen Diseases .	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	7	3.1	.40	...
Urinary Diseases .	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	8	3.5	.46	33.33
Anæmia and Debility .	1	...	2	4	2	3	2	5	2	4	2	1	28	12.4	1.62	23.33
Scurvy .	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1.3	.17	33.33
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism .	2	2	5	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	16	7.1	.92	...
Eye Diseases .	2	1	...	1	2	3	...	...	2	6	...	4	21	9.3	1.21	...
Abscess, Ulcer and Boil .	10	16	15	11	9	11	17	7	11	15	9	6	137	60.5	7.91	...
Other Diseases of the Integuments .	3	3	2	3	10	3	12	4	9	6	1	4	60	26.5	3.46	...
Guinea-worm .	...	...	...	3	4	4	4	2	...	4	...	2	23	10.2	1.33	...
Other Entozoa .	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	1.8	.23	...
All other Causes .	17	13	20	38	46	36	33	17	21	22	23	34	320	141.3	18.48	...
	127	103	90	119	187	153	205	149	174	163	137	125	1,732			5.79
Admitted per 1,000 per annum.																
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	765.0			

* Excluding deaths out of hospital.

† Neuralgia 1=4.

‡ Phthisis pulmonalis 16=7.1.

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1892.

XII.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the JAIL POPULATION of the SOUTHERN INDIA Group of Jails during the year 1892, and the prevalence of the principal diseases in each Month of the year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Constantly sick.	Constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 per annum.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																							
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Nervous Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Spleen Diseases.	Urinary Diseases.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Phagedæna, Slough and Gangrene.	Injuries and Suicide.	All other Causes.
January	8,007	243	30.3	98	...	62	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	3	2	1	7	3	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	6
February	8,093	221	27.3	33	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
March	8,069	278	34.5	67	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	1	5	18	1	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	2
April	7,936	223	28.1	21	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	6
May	7,872	193	24.5	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	1
June	8,048	197	24.5	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2
July	8,300	195	23.5	26	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
August	8,447	236	27.9	52	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	8	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
September	8,372	246	29.4	28	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	9	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6
October	8,242	212	25.7	21	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	8	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
November	8,235	211	25.6	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
December	8,210	181	22.0	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	3	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
						155	1	3	...	...	...	...	4	12*	10*	11	14	17	79	27	1	...	1	11	...	12	1	4† 38
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																													
For the year	8,154	219	26.9	401	49.18	19.01	1.12	3.7	...	...	...	...	4.49	1.47	1.23	1.35	1.72	2.08	9.69	3.31	1.12	...	1.12	1.35	...	1.47	1.12	4.49 4.66
Composition of 100 deaths.																													
						38.7	2	7	...	...	...	...	1.0	3.0	2.5	2.7	3.5	4.2	19.7	6.7	2	...	2	2.7	...	3.0	2	1.0 9.5
* One out of hospital. † Two out of hospital.																													

CAUSES OF ADMISSION.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of strength.	Composition of 100 admissions.	Died out of each 100 cases treated.*
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Influenza	3	...	159	82	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	245	30.0	3.85	4.07
Cholera	127	32	53	1	1	1	43	58	...	...	...	...	316	38.8	4.96	46.83
Small-pox	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	5	2.06	25.00
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	4	100.00	...
Intermittent Fever	95	62	89	39	39	51	53	76	125	86	96	75	886	108.7	13.91	...
Remittent Fever	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	4	3	5	1	20	2.5	3.1	...
Simple Continued Fever	39	31	37	19	24	30	27	22	20	22	26	12	309	37.9	4.85	...
Other Fevers	5	41	41	19	4	10	5	8	3	7	4	1	148	18.2	2.32	...
Heat-stroke	1	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	66.67	...
Nervous Diseases	10	6	6	1	6	1	3	4	6	5	2	7	57†	7.0	9.0	18.97
Circulatory Diseases	4	1	5	2	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	1	19	2.3	3.0	47.37
Tubercle of the lungs	2	2	3	4	2	1	...	3	1	4	2	1	25†	3.1	3.9	35.48
Pneumonia	5	1	4	3	1	1	3	2	3	2	3	7	35	4.3	5.5	36.84
Other Respiratory Diseases	10	21	37	13	16	13	16	16	19	19	18	15	213	26.1	3.34	7.87
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	1	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	7	9	1.1	...
Dysentery	76	80	101	37	46	50	63	91	66	70	45	42	767	94.1	12.04	9.91
Diarrhoea	90	89	51	40	61	59	153	166	79	43	34	36	903	110.7	14.18	2.91
Hepatic Abscess	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	100.00	...
Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	106	...
Spleen Diseases	1	3	2	3	3	4	1	...	1	3	2	3	26	3.2	4.1	3.85
Urinary Diseases	2	4	...	3	1	3	...	1	4	2	...	1	21	2.6	3.3	44.00
Anæmia and Debility	68	51	43	107	63	47	36	82	88	31	40	27	683	83.8	10.73	1.73
Scurvy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism	4	6	9	9	7	11	12	9	5	8	5	9	94	11.5	1.48	...
Eye Diseases	3	4	7	6	5	5	6	3	4	8	6	7	64	7.8	1.01	...
Abscess, Ulcer and Boil	20	15	22	26	36	43	18	57	35	49	20	22	363	44.5	5.70	...
Other Diseases of the Integuments	10	10	14	10	14	14	13	13	4	11	7	8	128	15.7	2.01	...
Guinea-worm	7	17	26	24	39	36	23	10	5	3	7	8	205	25.1	3.22	...
Other Entozoa	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	6	0.8	...
All other Causes	65	78	61	49	62	61	77	68	70	91	67	62	811	99.5	12.74	...
	652	557	775	505	435	442	558	691	545	471	391	346	6,368			6.07
Admitted per 1,000 per annum.																
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	781.0			

* Excluding deaths out of hospital. † Neuralgia 7-9. ‡ Phthisis pulmonalis 50-0.1.

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1892.

XIII.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the JAIL POPULATION of the HILL Group of Jails during the year 1892, and the prevalence of the principal diseases in each Month of the year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Constantly sick.	Constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 per annum.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																							
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Nervous Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Spleen Diseases.	Urinary Diseases.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Phagedæna, Slough and Gangrene.	Injuries and Suicide.	All other Causes.
January	671	27	40'2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
February	661	24	36'3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	688	21	30'5	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	719	27	37'6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	737	19	25'8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
June	777	25	32'2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
July	780	22	28'2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August	775	29	37'4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September	748	26	34'8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October	741	28	37'8	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	739	21	28'4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	700	26	37'1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						1	3	1	...	3	3	1	1	...	1	2	
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																							
For the year	728	25	34'3	16	21'98	1'37	4'12	1'37	...	4'12	4'12	1'37	1'37	...	1'37	2'75	
						Composition of 100 deaths.																							
						6'2	18'8	6'2	...	18'8	18'8	6'2	6'2	...	6'2	12'5

CAUSES OF ADMISSION.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of strength.	Composition of 100 admissions.	Died out of each 100 cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Influenza	9	8	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	26'1	2'63	5'26
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermittent Fever	11	7	10	12	18	20	10	28	30	39	23	24	232	318'7	32'13	'43
Remittent Fever	1	...	2	2	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	4	14	19'2	1'94	21'43
Simple Continued Fever	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4'1	'42	...
Other Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	...	17	23'4	2'35	...
Heat-stroke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nervous Diseases	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	7†	9'6	'97	...
Circulatory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tubercle of the lungs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	1	1	...	2	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	12	16'5	1'66	7'69
Other Respiratory Diseases	2	2	...	3	2	1	...	4	2	1	1	...	18	24'7	2'49	...
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat.	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	7	9'6	'97	...
Dysentery	3	4	3	7	8	7	13	10	6	8	5	2	76	104'4	10'53	3'75
Diarrhoea	7	4	2	6	3	15	7	5	13	8	1	5	76	104'4	10'53	3'80
Hepatic { Abscess.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congestion and Inflammation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1'4	'14	...
Spleen Diseases	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	2	2	9	12'4	1'25	11'11
Urinary Diseases	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	4'1	'42	...
Anæmia and Debility	2	1	2	3	3	3	2	2	5	1	1	1	26	35'7	3'60	3'70
Scurvy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	4	...	13	17'9	1'80	...
Eye Diseases	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	2	1	...	...	8	11'0	1'11	...
Abscess, Ulcer and Boil	8	4	9	4	9	6	4	4	2	4	10	10	74	101'6	10'25	...
Other Diseases of the Integuments	5	...	...	...	1	6	...	1	...	2	3	2	20	27'5	2'77	...
Guinea-worm	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1'4	'14	...
Other Entozoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	2'7	'28	...
All other Causes	11	10	9	7	5	10	3	7	...	4	9	9	84	115'4	11'63	...
													722			
													Admitted per 1,000 per annum.			
													...	...	...	991'8

† Neuralgia 2 = 2'7.

‡ Phthisis pulmonalis 1 = 1'4.

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1892.

XIV.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the RATIOS of SICKNESS and MORTALITY in the various GROUPS of JAILS of INDIA.

	RATIO PER 1,000 OF THE AVERAGE STRENGTH.											
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.
	Burma Coast and Bay Islands.	Burma Inland.	Assam.	Bengal and Orissa.	Gangetic Plain and Chutia Nagpur.	Upper Sub-Himalayan.	Indus Valley and N.-W. Rajputana.	S.-E. Rajputana, Central India and Gujarat.	Deccan.	Western Coast.	Southern India.	Hills. India.
I.—STRENGTH	18,246	4,645	1,044	10,933	23,238	14,479	6,111	4,514	8,721	2,264	8,154	728
II.—CONSTANTLY-SICK-RATE OF EACH MONTH—												
January	46.7	24.5	40.3	61.8	34.4	35.4	53.2	35.4	34.0	26.8	30.3	40.2
February	43.3	34.0	40.7	57.9	37.7	37.0	30.9	29.0	27.0	26.4	27.3	36.3
March	47.7	31.5	48.8	52.0	48.7	46.9	28.1	76.2	22.5	23.7	34.5	30.5
April	50.0	34.2	45.9	39.8	48.7	35.2	29.3	48.1	20.8	23.6	28.1	37.0
May	54.2	36.2	55.9	30.3	38.2	31.2	25.4	41.6	21.1	20.9	24.5	25.8
June	63.3	31.7	67.0	37.4	34.9	27.5	23.5	38.8	26.9	32.9	24.5	32.2
July	65.7	33.9	67.7	44.1	34.5	28.0	26.0	40.0	29.8	33.4	23.5	28.2
August	60.7	31.8	57.8	44.7	33.9	37.3	34.8	46.0	30.4	35.4	27.9	37.4
September	57.1	30.2	53.9	39.6	38.2	58.7	51.1	62.1	31.0	29.3	29.4	34.8
October	59.1	25.1	48.1	36.0	38.1	70.6	67.9	66.5	33.5	30.7	25.7	37.8
November	63.7	29.1	44.1	39.9	35.0	56.5	55.5	53.9	60.4	29.1	25.0	28.4
December	64.0	28.4	46.0	38.0	34.7	48.4	45.7	46.2	49.4	27.5	22.0	37.1
OF THE YEAR	56.3	31.0	51.7	43.9	38.0	43.1	39.4	48.7	33.0	29.2	26.9	34.3
III.—COMPOSITION OF THE ADMISSION-RATE OF THE YEAR—												
Influenza	1.6	10.5	12.5	39.0	111.8	50.1	14.6	292.2	27.6	42.8	30.0	26.1
Cholera	3.6	26.7	23.9	4.2	5.6	2.6	3.6	2.4	7.0	26.3	38.8	...
Small-pox	1.3	2.2	1.9	3.9	1.5	1.1	...	...	1.2	1.9	1.5	...
Enteric Fever	1.1	...	...	1.2	1.3	1.6	...	...	1.1	1.4	1.4	...
Intermittent Fever	678.8	157.8	771.1	308.7	236.6	1,143.7	819.7	345.8	402.6	149.3	108.7	318.7
Remittent Fever	18.0	11.8	14.4	25.2	8.2	8.7	17.5	20.8	4.4	11.9	2.5	19.2
Simple Continued Fever	34.6	1.9	...	56.7	8.3	7.7	5.1	5.3	15.3	33.6	37.9	4.1
Other Fevers	2.0	1.3	3.8	70.2	2.3	4	3.9	1.2	1.7	2.7	18.2	23.4
Heat-stroke . . . . .	...	6	...	1	1.1	8	3.1	1.3	7	...	7	...
Nervous Diseases	9.2	6.9	5.7	6.0	8.2	5.0	7.4	3.8	9.2	8.4	7.0	9.6
Circulatory Diseases	1.0	1.5	2.9	1.5	1.0	5	2.3	1.6	1.6	3.5	2.3	...
Tubercle of the lungs	1.8	4.1	...	6.0	3.1	2.9	2.8	4.7	7	4.9	3.1	...
Pneumonia	10.2	16.4	19.2	18.8	13.9	36.1	50.1	21.3	11.6	8.0	4.3	16.5
Other Respiratory Diseases	68.0	20.0	63.2	47.5	31.5	33.8	67.7	51.2	36.1	29.6	26.1	24.7
Tonsillitis and Sorethroat	1.2	1.3	1.9	1.5	2.6	6.0	6.4	4.2	2.3	2.7	1.9	9.6
Dysentery	118.7	63.9	203.1	257.5	67.0	76.5	59.9	59.6	59.3	101.1	94.1	104.4
Diarrhoea	45.8	50.6	221.3	120.9	51.1	76.9	122.6	44.3	63.5	60.1	110.7	104.4
Hepatic { Abscess	3	2	...	2	1	...	2	...	2	...	1	...
Congestion and Inflammation	3	...	1.0	4.9	3.6	3	2	2.7	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.4
Spleen Diseases	8.5	1.5	41.2	11.0	8.1	7.7	9.7	5.1	3.0	3.1	3.2	12.4
Urinary Diseases	2.0	4.5	1.9	3.1	1.9	1.0	3.4	2.4	1.5	3.5	2.6	4.1
Anaemia and Debility	26.6	31.0	37.4	10.1	25.5	18.4	13.7	41.4	15.5	12.4	83.8	35.7
Scurvy	5.5	2	1.0	4.2	1.6	3	4.6	...	2.8	1.3	...	2.4
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism	28.2	9.9	22.0	14.6	9.4	8.4	14.6	7.3	14.9	7.1	11.5	17.9
Eye Diseases	49.3	62.2	10.2	25.1	15.7	26.2	18.8	13.1	16.7	9.3	7.8	11.0
Abscess, Ulcer and Boil	95.4	86.1	108.2	43.1	71.6	108.2	130.1	36.6	64.0	60.5	44.5	101.6
Other Diseases of the Integuments	33.3	22.0	33.5	33.8	22.9	34.7	25.0	15.7	25.9	20.5	15.7	27.5
Guinea-worm	1	...	...	...	...	1.9	8.7	3.3	10.7	10.2	25.1	1.4
Other Entozoa	1.5	2	18.2	1.1	4.5	4	...	2	7	1.8	6	2.7
All Other Causes	249.0	166.1	162.8	120.1	127.2	109.6	126.2	70.9	114.0	141.3	99.5	115.4
ALL CAUSES	1,490.2	699.7	1,791.2	1,245.0	845.2	1,769.5	1,542.0	1,057.4	915.0	765.0	781.0	991.8
IV.—COMPOSITION OF THE DEATH-RATE OF THE YEAR—												
Cholera	2.80	12.06	10.54	2.65	3.01	1.38	2.45	1.77	5.27	11.93	19.01	...
Small-pox	0.05	...	0.96	1.19	0.04	...	...	...	...	1.44	1.12	...
Enteric Fever	0.05	...	...	0.09	0.17	0.21	0.16	...	0.11	0.44	0.37	...
Intermittent Fever . . . . .	...	1.29	...	1.46	1.16	1.11	0.65	1.11	0.57	...	1.37	...
Remittent Fever	4.82	1.94	1.92	1.37	0.69	0.62	3.37	1.11	0.80	0.44	...	4.12
Simple Continued Fever . . . . .	...	...	...	...	0.07	0.16	...	...	...	...	...	0.02
Other Fevers . . . . .	...	...	...	0.35	0.04	0.41	...	...	0.34	...	...	0.16
Heat-stroke . . . . .	...	0.43	...	0.09	0.47	0.35	1.96	0.44	0.40	...	0.49	...
Nervous Diseases	0.93	0.43	0.96	1.37	0.36	0.62	1.47	0.66	1.15	1.33	1.47	...
Circulatory Diseases	0.82	0.86	1.92	0.91	0.60	0.28	1.47	0.66	1.15	...	1.23	...
Tubercle of the lungs	1.15	2.15	...	2.65	1.64	1.38	1.31	2.44	3.4	1.77	1.35	...
Pneumonia	4.77	4.09	7.66	5.76	3.79	8.70	18.16	5.10	3.10	3.09	1.72	1.37
Other Respiratory Diseases	3.84	1.51	4.79	1.46	1.55	1.45	2.45	1.77	1.83	3.53	2.08	...
Dysentery	14.03	3.66	17.24	9.88	6.15	3.52	3.00	3.99	7.91	9.28	9.69	4.12
Diarrhoea	8.8	1.72	4.79	1.01	2.07	2.07	2.78	2.88	2.41	1.77	3.31	4.12
Hepatic { Abscess	2.2	2.2	...	0.09	0.13	...	0.16	...	0.23	...	0.12	...
Congestion and Inflammation	0.05	...	...	0.09	0.09	...	...	0.22	0.23	0.44	...	0.08
Spleen Diseases	0.44	...	0.96	0.37	0.04	...	0.33	0.22	0.11	...	0.12	1.37
Urinary Diseases	0.38	0.86	0.96	0.37	0.30	0.21	0.33	0.89	1.33	1.35	...	0.51
Scurvy	0.22	...	...	...	...	...	0.16	...	...	0.44	...	0.06
Anaemia and Debility	3.45	2.15	2.87	1.83	2.45	0.83	2.95	1.55	2.41	3.09	1.47	1.37
Phagedaena, Slough and Gangrene . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	0.14	0.16	...	0.11	...	0.12	...
Injuries and Suicide	1.48	0.65	1.92	0.91	0.69	0.35	0.16	0.44	0.80	0.44	0.49	1.37
All Other Causes	2.25	3.66	6.70	5.40	5.68	3.25	2.29	4.87	2.87	6.18	4.66	2.75
ALL CAUSES	42.64	37.67	64.18	39.51	31.33	26.94	46.47	30.13	33.02	45.94	49.18	21.98
Died out of each hundred cases treated.												
V.—FATALITY—												
Cholera	78.46	45.16	44.00	63.04	53.85	54.05	68.18	72.73	75.41	15.00	46.83	...
Enteric Fever	50.00	...	...	50.00	50.00	37.50	50.00	...	100.00	100.00	100.00	...
Remittent Fever	24.58	15.79	11.76	5.14	7.88	7.03	18.35	5.10	17.93	3.57	...	21.43
Simple Continued Fever . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	0.90	3.13	...	...	...	...	0.09
Heat-stroke . . . . .	...	66.67	...	100.00	44.00	45.45	47.37	33.33	50.00	...	66.67	48.05
Tubercle of the lungs	61.76	47.62	...	40.00	46.91	43.48	40.00	47.83	42.86	33.33	33.48	44.64
Pneumonia	43.52	24.36	38.10	29.17	24.51	22.66	31.36	18.85	25.23	33.33	30.84	7.69
Other Respiratory Diseases	5.20	7.07	7.46	2.78	4.53	3.99	3.27	2.83	4.85	11.27	7.87	4.57
Dysentery	11.41	5.57	8.41	3.71	8.71	4.41	5.77	6.43	13.12	9.01	9.91	3.75
Hepatic { Abscess	80.00	100.00	...	50.00	100.00	...	100.00	...	100.00	...	100.00	80.67
Congestion and Inflammation	16.67	...	...	1.82	2.33	...	...	5.88	15.38	25.00	...	4.15

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1892.

XV.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the RATIOS of SICKNESS and MORTALITY in the DIFFERENT ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS of INDIA.

RATIOS PER 1,000 OF THE AVERAGE STRENGTH.											
	An- damans.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Bombay.	Berar.	Central Pro- vinces.	Madras.	India.
I.—STRENGTH	11,047	11,844	1,083	16,339	27,213	12,696	7,266	1,223	4,716	9,297	103,159
II.—CONSTANTLY-SICK-RATE OF EACH MONTH—											
January	53.8	30.9	39.9	52.0	35.3	43.2	43.2	10.9	28.7	30.8	39.9
February	48.7	34.2	49.6	51.2	37.0	37.0	23.6	13.2	30.3	28.5	37.9
March	54.3	34.4	47.7	48.7	39.0	33.9	19.9	18.7	25.8	34.9	43.9
April	60.8	34.0	45.9	38.3	50.5	31.9	19.1	11.8	24.7	29.6	39.7
May	66.1	35.8	53.7	35.3	38.7	31.8	17.7	11.4	25.0	26.8	36.5
June	73.7	41.4	65.5	34.4	35.4	29.2	21.0	9.5	31.6	27.7	37.3
July	70.1	49.6	66.1	40.5	34.5	30.1	24.7	13.5	33.0	25.7	38.7
August	60.5	49.6	57.7	41.1	35.6	41.8	27.5	16.1	32.7	30.7	40.2
September	52.5	50.7	54.8	39.0	41.0	72.4	29.3	19.6	34.0	30.5	44.6
October	54.5	50.2	49.3	35.6	45.8	86.2	32.5	19.6	34.8	27.4	47.2
November	59.2	54.6	45.5	35.6	41.5	65.0	60.2	25.9	37.4	26.9	47.2
December	61.1	53.3	40.3	30.3	38.1	54.8	48.6	24.8	35.2	24.1	43.3
OF THE YEAR	59.6	43.4	51.7	40.5	41.0	47.0	31.5	16.4	31.4	28.6	41.4
INCLUDING SUBSIDIARY JAILS . . . . .	...	...	50.4	39.9	41.3	47.1	31.1	16.3	...	24.9	40.8
III.—COMPOSITION OF THE ADMISSION-RATE OF THE YEAR—											
Influenza	2.7	4.1	27.7	63.7	139.1	23.1	23.8	13.1	21.0	34.6	56.7
Cholera . . . . .	...	16.0	23.1	7.7	2.2	4.0	1.4	...	12.9	40.0	8.7
Small-pox . . . . .	...	5	1.8	2.8	3	1	...	...	4	6	7
Enteric Fever . . . . .	...	2	...	2	4	3	3	...	2	4	3
Intermittent Fever	969.3	203.5	763.6	290.8	284.0	1,485.7	319.4	346.7	365.1	120.7	493.7
Remittent Fever	26.4	7.9	13.9	22.1	7.7	5.6	24.4	8	7.0	3.4	12.5
Simple Continued Fever . . . . .	...	54.1	...	38.7	10.4	4.8	20.9	4.9	9.5	34.7	20.7
Other Fevers	5	3.1	3.7	50.1	7	1.2	2.6	...	2.8	16.3	10.5
Heat-stroke . . . . .	...	3	...	1	1.2	1.7	1.1	...	1.3	6	7
Nervous Diseases	6.1	11.1	5.5	5.4	7.8	6.3	8.0	9.0	7.6	7.2	7.4
Circulatory Diseases	5	1.8	2.8	1.0	1.2	6	2.9	2.5	1.1	2.5	1.3
Tubercle of the lungs	1	4.2	...	4.7	3.5	3.5	1.1	1.6	6	3.4	3.0
Pneumonia	9.2	13.6	18.5	17.3	19.7	39.9	21.3	3.3	17.6	5.1	18.4
Other Respiratory Diseases	161.4	18.1	61.9	38.1	36.8	47.9	39.8	15.5	45.4	25.8	42.7
Tonsillitis and Sorethroat	1.1	1.4	1.8	2.9	2.6	9.5	1.1	8	3.6	1.6	2.8
Dysentery	149.4	68.6	19.7	211.8	50.0	90.0	54.2	18.0	72.9	103.3	100.6
Diarrhoea	31.1	61.3	226.2	110.7	40.3	116.3	65.2	10.6	69.3	111.0	73.1
Hepatic { Abscess	1	4	...	2	...	...	1	...	4	1	1
Congestion and Inflammation	2	3	9	3.5	3.2	2	1.7	2.5	1.5	5	1.8
Spleen Diseases	12.7	1.9	40.6	9.1	8.6	9.3	2.8	1.6	3.8	3.0	7.5
Urinary Diseases	6	4.3	1.8	2.8	1.7	2.2	2.1	...	2.3	2.7	2.2
Anæmia and Debility	40.1	15.7	36.0	16.5	29.8	13.6	17.6	5.7	16.8	76.4	27.6
Scurvy	6.5	2.5	9	4.0	7	9	3.3	...	5.1	...	2.4
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism	34.4	15.3	27.7	13.8	7.8	11.1	14.3	10.6	13.4	11.2	14.1
Eye Diseases	19.6	82.4	18.5	20.6	18.6	25.6	10.2	4.9	23.1	7.5	25.6
Abscess, Ulcer and Boil	63.8	121.2	109.0	43.7	77.2	135.2	45.0	36.8	84.4	51.3	78.0
Other Diseases of the Integuments	20.8	40.5	32.3	27.2	24.8	38.0	22.7	9.0	27.8	16.2	27.2
Guinea-worm	1	...	...	...	1	6.2	16.2	4.9	1.3	22.1	4.1
Other Entozoa	1	2.3	17.5	2.2	3.1	4	8	...	...	9	1.8
All other Causes	266.9	177.7	164.4	116.7	127.7	114.7	89.2	72.0	132.7	110.3	139.4
ALL CAUSES	1,763.6	934.3	1,797.8	1,122.3	910.5	2,108.0	813.5	575.6	951.0	813.8	1,185.9
INCLUDING SUBSIDIARY JAILS . . . . .	...	...	1,607.8	1,135.0	929.4	2,200.1	819.0	575.2	...	728.5	1,180.1
IV.—COMPOSITION OF THE DEATH-RATE OF THE YEAR—											
Cholera . . . . .	...	9.03	10.16	4.04	1.47	2.28	.96	...	9.75	19.58	4.73
Small-pox . . . . .	...	.08	.92	.86	...	...	...	...	.22	.17	.17
Enteric Fever . . . . .	...	.08	...	.06	.22	.08	.14	...	.21	.43	.15
Intermittent Fever . . . . .	...	.51	...	1.29	1.07	1.10	.83	...	.64	.11	.78
Remittent Fever	7.33	1.35	1.85	1.35	.55	.79	2.89	...	.64	.22	1.70
Simple Continued Fever . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	.68	.14	...	...	...	.02
Other Fevers . . . . .	...	...	...	.43	.07	.32	...	...	.64	...	.16
Heat-stroke . . . . .	...	.17	...	.06	.51	.95	.69	...	.64	.43	.40
Nervous Diseases . . . . .	.81	.84	.92	1.10	.59	.63	1.51	2.45	.85	1.40	.91
Circulatory Diseases . . . . .	.45	1.18	1.85	.61	.77	.24	1.10	3.27	.85	1.68	.79
Tubercle of the lungs . . . . .	...	2.62	...	1.90	1.91	1.81	.14	.82	.21	1.61	1.50
Pneumonia	5.79	3.55	7.39	5.32	4.26	11.65	9.22	.82	4.66	1.72	5.56
Other Respiratory Diseases	6.07	.84	4.62	1.22	1.54	1.65	2.89	1.64	2.76	1.94	2.12
Dysentery	19.19	5.15	16.62	9.73	4.37	3.70	4.40	3.27	10.81	10.54	7.80
Diarrhoea	1.00	1.10	4.62	1.53	1.76	1.97	4.54	.82	2.12	3.33	1.97
Hepatic { Abscess . . . . .	...	.42	...	.18	.04	...	.14	...	.42	.11	.13
Congestion and Inflammation . . . . .	...	.08	...	.06	.11	...	.28	...	.21	...	.08
Spleen Diseases . . . . .	.72	...	.92	.31	.07	.16	...	...	.21	.11	.19
Urinary Diseases . . . . .	.09	.84	.92	.31	.37	.24	.55	...	1.48	1.29	.51
Scurvy . . . . .	.27	.08	...	...	...	...	.28	...	...	...	.06
Anæmia and Debility	5.34	1.18	2.77	1.41	2.46	.47	3.85	...	3.39	1.61	2.24
Phagedæna, Slough and Gangrene . . . . .	...	...	...	...	.04	.16	.14	...	...	.11	.05
Injuries and Suicide	1.63	1.01	1.85	.92	.51	.39	.28	3.27	.64	.43	.77
All other Causes	2.08	2.96	7.39	4.41	6.36	1.89	2.48	.82	3.82	4.95	4.05
ALL CAUSES	50.78	33.10	62.79	37.09	29.07	30.56	37.43	17.17	44.95	51.20	36.83
INCLUDING SUBSIDIARY JAILS . . . . .	...	...	58.91	37.32	29.19	30.19	36.94	17.16	...	45.43	36.43
Died out of each hundred cases treated.											
Cholera . . . . .	...	56.61	44.00	52.38	65.57	56.86	70.00	...	75.41	46.79	53.51
Enteric Fever . . . . .	...	50.00	...	25.00	54.55	25.00	50.00	...	100.00	100.00	53.57
Remittent Fever	25.71	16.00	11.76	5.82	6.70	13.51	11.73	...	9.09	5.88	12.83
Simple Continued Fever . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1.61	.65	...	...	...	.09
Heat-stroke . . . . .	...	66.67	...	100.00	43.75	42.86	50.00	...	50.00	66.67	48.05
Tubercle of the lungs . . . . .	...	58.49	...	37.04	48.00	46.94	11.11	50.00	25.00	39.47	44.04
Pneumonia	58.10	25.30	38.10	29.29	19.63	26.62	35.08	25.00	25.00	31.37	27.48
Other Respiratory Diseases	5.50	4.44	7.35	2.88	3.81	3.13	6.80	10.53	5.75	7.32	4.57
Dysentery	12.40	7.28	8.33	4.45	8.11	4.01	7.90	18.18	14.49	9.85	7.47
Hepatic { Abscess . . . . .	...	100.00	...	75.00	100.00	...	100.00	...	100.00	100.00	86.67
Congestion and Inflammation . . . . .	...	25.00	...	1.69	3.33	...	15.38	...	14.29	...	4.15

II.—STATISTICS OF INDIVIDUAL JAILS.

STATUTE OF INDIANA

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1892.

XVI.

TABLE showing the GENERAL STATISTICS of SICKNESS and MORTALITY in each JAIL OF INDIA, and the AVERAGE NUMBER CONSTANTLY SICK in each MONTH.

JAILS.	Average Annual Strength.	AVERAGE NUMBER CONSTANTLY SICK PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH IN EACH MONTH.												Constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.	Admitted 1,000 of strength.	Died per 1,000 of strength.	
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
GROUP I—																	
Akyab	351	21'8	22'8	28'7	13'1	10'3	13'3	30'7	12'7	39'0	22'7	16'1	22'8	19'9	669'5	96'87	
Kyaukpada	129	22'2	40'0	32'0	15'5	15'7	15'9	39'4	40'7	...	22'7	30'1	...	23'3	767'4	7'75	
Sandoway	43	28'6	54'1	...	25'6	54'1	42'6	68'2	73'2	63'8	41'7	50'6	61'2	46'5	1,604'7	23'26	
Henzada	315	6'1	9'1	6'1	6'0	12'6	13'1	16'6	9'6	18'6	26'0	13'5	13'3	12'7	476'2	6'35	
Bassein	990	14'2	10'9	9'4	10'7	8'8	12'4	9'2	8'4	9'8	10'1	9'9	9'8	10'1	190'9	13'13	
Maubin	240	13'8	9'3	9'1	21'2	27'2	20'4	19'5	12'7	8'5	18'4	25'2	38'5	20'8	575'0	29'17	
Rangoon, Europeans	21	111'1	71'4	40'0	80'0	50'0	90'9	111'1	157'9	111'1	66'7	71'4	105'3	95'2	1,381'0	...	
Natives	3,218	54'0	54'3	60'2	54'6	55'6	75'1	95'3	97'7	102'0	104'8	111'8	98'0	80'8	1,529'5	23'03	
Insein	367	...	...	...	...	...	...	49'1	93'8	88'1	69'7	67'3	72'1	73'6	1,370'6	10'90
Moulmein	824	26'7	23'9	19'9	20'3	19'7	21'0	19'6	16'2	26'6	34'0	51'5	93'0	30'3	997'6	50'97	
Tavoy	96	...	...	24'4	22'5	10'9	10'2	10'2	...	9'3	...	9'3	10'2	10'4	218'7	10'42
Mergui	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	33'3	32'3	...	...	...	...	...	115'4	38'46
Toungoo	390	25'5	20'4	27'6	10'7	41'6	55'7	87'5	60'9	50'1	38'4	40'0	32'3	41'0	950'4	84'62	
Shwegyin	189	20'6	28'2	22'9	28'4	16'0	42'6	50'8	43'2	34'7	99'5	78'0	38'3	42'3	1,391'5	5'22	
Port Blair	11,047	53'8	48'7	54'3	60'8	66'1	73'7	70'1	60'5	52'5	54'5	59'2	61'1	59'6	1,763'6	50'78	
GROUP II—																	
Thayetmyo	1,185	16'8	22'1	26'1	50'2	54'5	24'5	46'5	42'9	50'3	27'7	39'8	40'4	37'1	721'5	24'47	
Myingyan	1,059	28'1	38'9	17'3	12'1	13'6	19'2	10'7	7'5	7'6	10'4	19'0	18'4	17'1	477'1	53'33	
Myanaung	68	13'0	29'0	26'7	...	17'9	37'7	39'3	73'5	71'4	45'5	15'2	24'1	29'4	691'2	58'82	
Monywa	103	30'3	30'7	30'9	33'3	57'7	29'1	39'6	41'7	49'0	55'0	30'3	44'9	38'8	650'5	...	
Pakokku	77	32'3	73'2	51'3	29'0	38'0	36'1	32'6	62'5	38'5	31'2	14'5	10'9	39'0	1,428'6	25'07	
Yeu	52	...	...	...	...	19'2	...	...	...	...	57'7	45'5	81'6	19'2	230'8	19'23
Yamethin	95	...	23'5	30'6	22'2	34'5	21'5	23'0	52'2	43'9	20'2	62'5	52'1	31'6	1,042'1	...	
Taungwingyi	49	36'4	41'7	44'4	44'4	42'6	38'5	37'0	38'5	17'9	21'7	23'8	24'4	40'8	755'1	...	
Pagan	70	22'0	54'9	53'2	60'2	64'9	58'8	50'0	16'4	31'2	40'8	20'4	20'0	42'9	1,114'3	85'71	
Pymmana	50	...	23'3	22'2	...	...	17'9	15'9	30'3	...	21'7	22'2	...	20'0	200'0	20'00
Minbu	99	60'0	63'8	57'5	33'3	11'0	19'6	20'4	...	22'2	24'6	16'9	10'0	30'3	777'8	...	
Magwe	127	7'6	29'9	23'8	45'9	10'0	39'2	29'1	46'3	21'7	18'6	26'0	32'7	23'6	842'5	102'36	
Mandalay	1,147	28'8	30'4	40'8	37'6	37'4	38'2	30'4	24'5	28'7	28'7	31'5	27'6	32'3	659'5	18'31	
Shwebo	164	37'7	33'5	59'5	61'7	43'2	39'2	32'5	57'3	42'7	29'1	22'5	24'4	42'7	920'7	48'78	
Bhamo	74	29'4	27'8	53'3	37'5	37'5	108'7	79'5	47'1	...	43'5	16'1	35'7	40'5	1,216'2	135'14	
Meiktila	138	17'1	24'6	14'7	13'6	12'7	18'6	47'3	36'5	...	15'3	15'5	7'2	21'7	442'0	50'72	
Katha	77	25'0	37'5	37'5	26'3	63'3	90'9	85'4	75'9	64'1	40'0	42'3	16'4	51'9	1,857'1	155'84	
Kindat	20	38'5	120'0	178'6	142'9	166'7	263'2	133'3	176'5	230'8	125'0	76'9	55'6	150'0	2,600'0	255'00	
GROUP III—																	
Sylhet	313	87'9	60'4	66'2	47'1	70'4	93'1	73'6	46'3	55'9	55'7	49'9	46'4	60'7	2,236'4	31'95	
Salutikar Temporary Jail	63	33'9	56'6	32'0	31'3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31'7	2,301'6	...
Cachar (Silchar)	66	46'2	60'6	78'7	53'3	66'7	76'9	109'1	62'5	36'4	31'3	14'5	26'0	60'6	1,757'6	15'15	
Gauhati	195	15'6	47'2	48'5	51'0	41'4	53'5	71'0	39'1	47'8	37'2	44'1	74'9	46'2	1,169'2	133'33	
Tezpur	184	24'4	18'5	25'0	18'0	41'0	24'4	30'6	85'2	45'2	53'2	52'6	42'1	38'0	1,380'4	48'01	
Sibsagar	67	16'1	16'9	15'9	31'7	33'3	35'1	44'1	27'8	49'5	26'3	27'8	13'3	29'9	1,597'0	29'85	
Dibrugarh	70	53'3	92'3	69'0	70'4	55'6	83'3	53'3	41'1	53'3	44'8	14'1	15'9	57'1	2,500'0	128'57	
Dhubri	13	47'6	50'0	35'7	...	...	...	250'0	125'0	...	...	...	...	...	2,076'9	76'92
Nowgong	73	50'6	56'2	98'6	116'7	85'7	90'9	121'6	133'3	119'4	79'4	73'5	66'7	95'9	1,616'4	123'29	
GROUP IV—																	
Presidency, Europeans	50	58'8	66'7	64'5	22'7	23'8	...	29'4	26'3	35'1	41'7	29'9	31'3	40'0	1,200'0	...	
Natives	1,237	26'5	28'6	17'4	22'6	19'8	18'8	19'1	18'2	13'5	17'1	27'3	28'2	21'8	574'0	18'59	
Alipore	1,770	153'3	123'5	87'5	45'9	41'7	43'8	47'9	46'0	47'4	36'0	37'2	38'1	61'6	1,260'0	36'16	
Jessore	342	104'9	113'3	120'3	87'7	81'3	88'8	95'4	73'4	60'6	55'2	53'4	84'8	1,634'5	61'40	...	
Khulna	42	71'4	36'4	24'4	25'0	28'6	41'7	31'7	26'3	28'6	27'8	...	23'8	1,833'3	...	...
Palanow	50	16'7	16'7	19'6	18'2	43'5	43'5	74'1	50'6	94'3	62'5	73'2	30'3	40'0	1,200'0	...	
Krishnagar (Nadia)	172	58'8	134'3	83'9	38'0	20'9	25'8	24'0	30'5	25'1	26'6	25'1	25'3	40'7	872'1	34'88	
Murshidabad	200	47'6	40'5	50'3	38'2	38'7	44'3	67'8	56'5	76'3	85'8	53'2	43'5	55'0	1,705'0	15'00	
Hooghly	351	46'7	65'5	42'9	25'2	29'5	26'9	33'9	34'6	38'5	28'5	34'8	30'5	37'0	1,042'7	45'58	
Burdwan	231	77'3	58'5	24'3	12'6	12'5	12'7	10'6	12'1	15'7	8'7	14'6	57'6	20'0	718'6	17'32	
Malda	76	88'5	83'3	102'6	50'0	42'3	40'5	73'2	66'7	95'2	92'3	85'7	101'7	78'9	2,671'1	52'63	
Purnea	165	53'0	133'8	140'1	86'7	52'0	66'7	57'0	54'1	44'2	49'4	42'7	27'6	66'7	2,448'5	42'42	
Jalpaiguri	122	60'6	44'8	66'1	48'5	39'2	28'3	44'2	33'6	38'8	59'7	66'7	53'0	49'2	631'1	73'77	
Dinajpur	167	73'3	96'8	105'3	102'7	104'7	90'9	90'4	98'3	58'4	25'0	38'2	40'3	83'8	2,640'7	95'81	
Rangpur	249	78'1	82'3	83'3	49'5	38'0	56'5	52'4	41'3	20'7	26'2	24'7	28'6	48'2	2,212'9	88'35	
Rajshahi	710	17'1	12'6	16'9	15'0	17'8	13'9	15'3	14'7	19'2	18'2	20'9	19'6	16'9	460'6	18'31	
Bogra	120	24'8	38'5	70'9	51'5	49'0	38'5	53'0	76'9	84'1	85'7	57'9	49'0	58'3	1,041'7	83'33	
Mymensingh	436	51'2	41'2	42'0	31'4	54'6	61'4	79'7	90'0	74'6	63'8	63'5	50'0	59'6	1,566'5	38'99	
Pabna	137	24'5	18'0	26'5	30'8	32'5	32'3	13'8	19'6	25'0	27'5	24'8	14'9	21'9	807'8	21'90	
Faridpur	316	49'5	33'6	36'0	28'0	21'3	25'9	15'9	49'2	22'4	31'9	28'8	31'9	31'6	1,810'1	12'66	
Backergunge	451	53'8	44'6	44'7	38'8	34'7	43'9	50'4	89'1	50'7	43'5	55'7	42'8	49'8	1,239'5	33'26	
Noakhali	89	11'1	11'6	34'1	32'3	34'1	53'8	50'5	50'6	44'4	25'0	27'4	37'0	33'7	988'8	50'18	
Chittagong	183	29'4	20'6	36'6	25'0	36'1	12'1	58'8	28'6	33'9	10'6	19'5	20'2	27'3	1,021'9	21'86	
Tippera	170	...	5'6	23'1	...	7'4	...	32'6	22'3	5'4	...	...	...	5'9	358'8	5'88
Dacca	1,134	91'2	63'6	45'8	54'6	52'3	44'2	51'0	46'1	53'6	61'1	71'1	61'4	58'2	2,028'2	43'21	
Cuttack	275	42'1	60'8	35'9	40'7	36'7	42'0	67'1	103'4	42'6	22'4	43'3					

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA 1892.

XVI—continued.

TABLE showing the GENERAL STATISTICS of SICKNESS and MORTALITY in each JAIL of INDIA and the AVERAGE NUMBER CONSTANTLY SICK in each MONTH.

JAILS.	Average Annual Strength.	AVERAGE NUMBER CONSTANTLY SICK PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH IN EACH MONTH												Constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.	Admitted per 1,000 of strength.	Died per 1,000 of strength.	
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
GROUP V—																	
Monghyr	317	17'1	28'2	21'1	24'0	6'6	6'0	8'8	11'2	19'1	14'7	9'2	6'8	12'6	447'9	44'16	
Bhagalpur	1,285	45'0	48'5	40'1	42'1	48'4	36'5	42'9	51'5	62'5	54'0	37'4	52'9	46'7	771'2	17'90	
Chaibassa (Singhbhum)	108	49'2	81'3	83'3	92'6	112'1	82'5	170'0	99'1	120'9	115'8	52'2	28'0	92'6	2,370'4	148'15	
Ranchi (Lohardaga)	171	27'3	32'9	55'6	27'3	6'4	28'6	21'0	37'9	33'8	53'3	21'2	8'5	29'2	982'5	11'70	
Hazaribagh	202	18'4	25'8	19'9	14'9	21'6	16'0	15'0	29'6	28'8	16'9	26'1	29'0	24'8	816'8	34'65	
Gaya	330	31'5	29'5	54'9	39'4	33'5	31'5	21'5	25'6	40'3	38'8	27'4	40'4	33'3	1,236'4	15'15	
Patna	312	14'7	19'7	42'8	31'6	23'8	25'5	25'6	29'4	42'2	52'3	46'6	45'5	35'3	1,064'1	35'26	
Arrah (Shahabad)	200	24'5	38'0	75'3	31'2	5'0	10'2	15'4	5'1	9'7	13'7	13'2	13'0	20'0	620'0	35'00	
Buxar	1,116	18'1	18'5	15'0	14'1	14'6	18'7	13'3	6'1	9'5	7'8	11'6	28'6	14'3	441'8	22'40	
Champaran	356	45'3	73'7	65'2	68'9	95'7	66'1	70'1	79'5	65'6	57'6	40'1	37'4	64'6	1,952'2	47'75	
Muzaffarpur	263	21'5	30'0	68'5	32'6	22'6	4'2	7'5	12'9	21'5	18'5	23'5	21'8	22'8	699'6	45'63	
Darbhanga	331	34'2	44'2	50'0	41'0	30'5	18'9	35'1	40'1	45'5	25'4	25'0	22'4	33'2	857'7	18'13	
Chapra (Saran)	324	40'0	43'2	55'4	46'7	22'5	30'7	54'9	47'9	21'4	32'7	19'3	13'2	37'0	1,129'6	83'33	
Ghazipur	513	25'5	33'6	41'3	61'9	45'9	30'9	30'7	26'6	27'0	32'3	21'4	31'4	33'1	1,655'0	60'43	
Benares, Central	2,145	39'6	47'0	52'3	50'0	61'6	49'5	33'4	33'1	42'6	55'1	54'8	51'0	47'6	652'2	31'70	
" District	484	94'4	73'4	75'0	66'2	43'0	39'1	38'0	29'6	30'9	32'8	38'5	46'5	49'6	712'8	30'99	
Mirzapur	213	69'0	68'3	84'7	54'8	38'8	58'3	51'6	57'7	56'9	61'3	61'3	73'2	61'0	1,586'9	42'25	
Azamgarh	424	25'6	31'7	57'6	60'6	21'3	37'9	36'5	33'8	30'2	19'8	24'9	35'4	34'0	1,094'3	37'74	
Jaunpur	333	14'3	27'0	20'9	18'1	15'5	18'0	21'7	40'3	34'2	28'6	22'5	23'3	24'0	585'6	33'93	
Gorakhpur	666	107'8	99'3	86'9	87'6	84'6	88'5	86'9	106'4	82'9	61'8	75'5	59'2	84'1	1,334'8	87'09	
Basti	285	50'8	30'1	70'6	64'0	54'1	40'9	44'0	26'9	35'9	16'8	13'0	25'7	38'6	778'0	38'60	
Gonda	557	60'5	124'4	48'2	26'9	5'5	3'8	5'7	13'3	30'9	24'0	8'9	26'2	32'3	637'3	39'50	
Bahraich	304	18'5	13'3	11'9	5'9	5'7	11'7	11'7	5'2	9'9	10'5	7'9	11'4	11'0	255'5	24'73	
Fyzabad	580	65'5	59'5	39'5	47'8	33'4	21'9	35'7	31'3	47'8	62'5	89'3	60'7	50'0	984'8	39'66	
Sultanpur	75	28'2	27'8	33'9	25'3	37'0	12'3	24'7	63'3	27'0	10'4	31'7	31'7	26'7	533'3	26'67	
Rai Bareilly	431	3'9	11'8	10'4	8'3	8'7	9'2	7'1	5'0	10'5	8'2	5'4	2'8	7'0	220'4	13'92	
Partabgarh	333	24'1	26'6	33'8	23'8	30'6	35'9	34'3	38'2	37'1	24'7	25'3	25'9	31'2	1,345'6	17'00	
Hardoi	331	11'5	28'6	14'9	58'8	17'5	15'4	14'8	8'8	24'4	26'2	20'3	18'4	21'1	1,066'5	30'21	
Kheri	234	19'8	4'8	19'9	33'0	9'2	8'2	19'3	18'7	11'8	22'9	15'2	13'5	17'1	739'3	21'37	
Lucknow, Central	1,563	18'4	18'6	35'9	32'9	20'7	17'2	15'8	13'3	17'0	16'6	18'7	15'6	23'0	648'8	19'19	
" District	620	51'0	43'3	62'7	46'6	45'2	35'7	22'8	16'4	18'6	20'5	17'8	16'9	32'3	1,151'6	16'13	
Sitapur	669	12'9	20'8	36'0	61'1	40'6	40'2	22'1	24'9	31'2	38'1	41'5	41'6	34'4	446'9	17'94	
Barabanki	343	2'9	3'3	9'8	9'8	3'1	6'0	6'3	14'6	29'1	19'7	15'6	16'8	11'7	294'5	20'41	
Unao	205	24'6	29'7	45'7	70'0	29'7	43'5	41'7	40'6	42'7	70'8	55'0	47'4	43'9	936'6	9'70	
Hamirpur	174	115'4	130'2	100'0	85'9	60'2	40'0	88'1	116'4	101'1	86'7	67'1	89'3	92'0	2,431'0	17'24	
Orai (Jalaun)	143	41'3	35'7	39'5	39'0	12'7	25'6	20'0	34'0	60'0	83'3	80'3	51'9	42'0	1,846'2	6'99	
Fatehgarh, Central	1,978	20'6	21'3	57'1	64'9	42'6	34'1	36'8	20'4	34'1	43'0	34'9	26'0	37'4	355'9	15'67	
" District	3231	50'7	74'3	106'1	59'0	44'4	27'3	36'3	37'2	44'6	40'3	21'5	33'3	40'4	1,350'0	40'25	
Cawnpore	369	45'3	37'6	43'0	41'9	29'2	31'2	41'2	32'6	40'1	33'2	32'5	32'5	36'0	803'3	36'01	
Fatehpur	264	47'2	27'7	31'9	15'7	29'0	32'9	43'5	35'7	32'4	36'2	29'6	14'2	29'7	910'8	14'87	
Banda	222	50'6	27'3	27'8	35'2	44'6	59'9	40'5	50'5	71'4	44'4	50'8	48'3	44'6	964'3	25'89	
Allahabad, Central	1,925	25'0	23'1	50'1	95'7	66'5	67'3	70'0	62'9	63'8	50'4	53'8	48'7	50'2	862'1	39'02	
" District	610	42'7	32'6	79'6	54'7	20'7	23'0	13'3	21'4	31'6	40'8	48'7	42'0	39'0	1,048'8	43'90	
Etawah	250	19'4	24'5	27'9	25'5	24'9	31'0	31'4	23'5	33'0	31'8	22'2	18'1	27'3	108'0	19'53	
Mainpuri	27	17'2	11'2	23'4	43'0	54'3	30'6	22'1	18'7	23'5	22'3	22'1	19'3	25'9	974'1	14'81	
GROUP VI—																	
Muttra	215	42'1	48'0	45'9	56'6	41'0	34'5	29'8	42'1	61'9	93'6	67'6	57'4	51'2	879'1	13'93	
Etah	306	36'1	31'4	33'8	58'8	78'2	45'2	38'6	56'2	26'1	61'9	63'1	88'8	52'3	1,382'4	22'88	
Aligarh	462	28'0	29'0	74'5	49'6	44'1	34'6	39'5	32'8	49'2	111'8	53'1	41'3	49'8	1,846'3	60'61	
Bulandshahr	227	41'8	60'9	59'5	47'2	24'0	9'0	19'8	24'7	46'6	80'0	51'6	47'6	44'1	1,484'6	30'84	
Shahjahanpur	353	32'4	31'1	34'2	63'3	38'3	33'9	31'4	32'3	37'6	37'8	29'1	35'8	36'8	1,113'3	17'00	
Bareilly, Central	2,109	30'1	27'4	78'8	35'7	18'2	8'2	9'5	21'0	21'9	24'9	26'2	18'9	26'6	608'3	12'80	
" District	616	31'8	29'9	37'1	10'3	14'2	19'6	23'7	17'8	18'1	20'7	20'9	33'0	24'4	564'9	21'10	
Budaon	374	24'4	32'3	47'3	16'9	10'7	12'8	14'6	7'7	12'8	23'3	16'0	16'2	18'7	478'6	16'04	
Saharanpur	279	27'4	39'2	50'5	35'0	33'3	32'1	47'8	69'6	75'1	76'0	94'6	84'4	53'8	1,219'4	50'18	
Bijnor	205	19'7	23'7	22'3	13'5	14'6	9'9	14'4	13'3	9'1	20'0	11'4	6'0	14'6	551'2	4'88	
Dehra Dun	44	19'2	19'2	45'5	50'0	30'3	27'8	55'6	45'5	61'2	98'0	43'5	40'0	45'5	636'4	68'18	
Muzaffarnagar	170	54'9	41'2	50'3	73'6	49'5	63'6	51'4	50'8	52'0	64'0	38'5	45'8	52'9	1,400'0	41'18	
Moradabad	358	49'1	48'8	112'0	63'5	55'9	63'6	64'2	67'3	93'2	80'4	89'8	69'4	69'8	1,637'2	27'93	
Meerut	554	23'6	45'3	23'0	15'5	15'6	17'5	19'3	20'8	33'5	46'0	52'7	47'9	30'7	1,335'7	39'71	
Delhi	472	90'6	58'0	63'6	42'4	52'9	58'1	68'9	89'0	135'9	126'9	106'5	88'8	84'7	3,305'1	31'78	
Rohitak	164	20'5	14'0	7'0	21'6	7'2	7'0	5'9	10'6	14'4	9'0	10'5	7'4	12'2	1,597'6	12'20	
Hissar	281	71'1	49'0	20'4	14'6	14'6	10'4	24'1	31'0	68'3	108'6	71'4	43'9	42'7	2,387'2	21'35	
Karnal	133	25'5	9'2	48'0	23'6	24'4	8'8	23'6	21'4	61'1	84'5	43'2	35'0	45'1	1,864'7	75'19	
U																	

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1892.

XVI—concluded.

TABLE showing the GENERAL STATISTICS of SICKNESS and MORTALITY in each JAIL of INDIA, and the AVERAGE NUMBER CONSTANTLY SICK in each MONTH.

JAILS.	Average Annual Strength	AVERAGE NUMBER CONSTANTLY SICK PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH IN EACH MONTH.												Constantly Sick per 1,000 of strength.	Admitted per 1,000 of strength.	Died per 1,000 of strength.	
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
GROUP VIII—																	
Agra, Central.	2,156	36.4	33.2	132.5	80.4	65.2	59.2	58.2	63.1	82.5	97.9	79.2	65.7	71.4	1,359.9	26.90	
" District	446	72.0	57.4	39.5	31.3	42.2	49.7	63.4	63.4	85.0	66.8	50.7	55.2	56.1	961.9	26.91	
Jhansi	221	35.1	26.9	22.6	17.9	15.6	17.4	14.3	20.1	29.4	28.0	23.9	15.0	22.6	629.0	22.62	
Lalitpur.	89	81.3	82.4	88.6	60.6	80.0	61.0	37.0	43.0	30.0	37.4	20.0	28.6	56.2	1,471.9	22.47	
Ajmere	435	20.7	14.2	12.5	12.4	9.3	8.8	10.5	14.6	17.4	22.0	16.0	14.1	13.8	351.7	27.59	
Ahmedabad	460	26.7	12.6	19.4	9.2	11.3	13.4	17.5	27.8	37.6	22.3	27.8	20.6	21.7	832.6	34.78	
Kaira	213	53.8	21.3	22.9	22.0	18.9	13.5	29.8	54.8	113.4	102.7	58.2	40.0	40.9	2,150.2	70.42	
Rajkot	60	15.9	15.9	13.2	14.5	16.1	31.3	15.4	17.9	17.2	36.4	42.6	21.3	16.7	533.3	16.67	
Dhuliakot	209	13.2	10.0	15.5	15.5	10.5	...	...	8.9	4.7	9.3	9.3	14.2	9.6	215.3	28.71
Nasik	44	21.3	25.0	...	...	23.8	...	...	...	...	...	30.3	45.5	...	272.7	45.45
Surat	181	5.2	5.3	11.2	5.2	5.0	5.3	10.3	11.4	19.4	23.7	22.9	18.2	11.0	3.60	38.67	
GROUP IX—																	
Dhulia	288	23.4	23.5	16.1	10.9	7.0	10.1	15.0	9.8	3.3	9.8	3.4	13.4	10.4	125.0	10.42	
Yerowda	1,160	101.7	33.9	17.5	16.4	24.7	36.7	87.6	42.1	47.3	62.1	267.3	164.6	75.9	1,669.8	12.93	
Dharwar	348	41.7	44.5	38.2	41.9	41.4	45.3	57.4	60.3	49.3	33.9	30.9	24.2	43.1	1,149.4	28.74	
Bijapur District	268	10.4	7.3	3.8	23.2	4.1	13.2	11.2	10.9	6.9	11.4	14.1	10.4	11.2	242.5	14.93	
Deccan Gang	718	9.7	17.0	16.3	10.1	10.3	13.9	24.9	22.1	14.7	16.0	11.9	11.0	15.3	491.6	32.03	
Amraoti	388	11.9	16.8	11.3	8.4	16.1	7.8	9.9	14.7	24.4	32.2	45.1	40.5	20.6	881.4	5.15	
Akola	539	12.7	12.3	18.2	7.2	8.8	10.5	16.1	21.8	19.4	15.9	18.4	18.2	14.8	415.6	29.68	
Ellichpur	37	...	...	...	31.3	...	25.0	25.0	66.7	25.0	21.3	22.7	33.3	27.0	1,000.0	...
Buldana	54	17.9	20.0	17.5	30.3	19.2	...	...	...	20.8	20.0	...	...	18.5	370.4	18.52
Basim	62	...	...	16.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.2	...	129.0	...
Yeotmahl	70	13.2	...	54.5	60.0	...	...	...	...	11.6	11.8	25.0	13.0	14.3	542.9	14.29
Secunderabad	73	...	27.4	48.4	16.7	27.0	26.7	38.0	...	14.1	...	11.8	14.3	13.7	479.5	13.70	
Jubbulpore	1,124	11.9	23.6	18.8	11.7	12.9	17.6	13.6	13.1	16.4	19.6	17.0	15.2	16.0	412.8	25.80	
Saugor	216	27.9	13.8	36.9	21.9	20.1	18.2	14.3	24.5	31.0	20.8	30.9	16.9	23.1	625.0	64.81	
Damoh	85	11.6	...	...	11.9	23.0	41.7	30.0	12.2	26.7	27.4	13.5	26.3	23.5	376.5	70.59
Sambalpur	193	10.4	20.3	30.6	68.0	32.8	62.5	50.3	34.1	41.7	39.8	48.6	63.7	41.5	1,212.4	29.16	
Raipur	806	35.1	24.9	10.4	11.2	16.3	16.2	16.2	16.9	22.7	19.9	17.0	17.7	18.6	825.1	40.94	
Bilaspur	152	75.9	71.4	38.0	38.9	18.0	56.6	68.7	96.6	59.9	53.7	40.8	8.2	52.6	1,401.3	184.21	
Mandla	71	27.4	27.4	48.4	87.7	54.5	45.5	48.8	36.6	54.8	58.0	43.5	23.5	42.3	1,478.9	42.25	
Seoni	136	21.4	50.0	33.6	50.7	23.4	38.5	41.0	37.9	41.7	35.7	51.1	39.4	36.8	1,036.8	29.41	
Chhindwara	106	...	...	...	8.9	7.9	8.6	...	8.8	18.7	...	...	...	9.4	122.6	18.87
Betul	75	12.7	13.7	27.8	12.2	12.0	26.0	40.0	14.9	27.8	26.3	40.0	31.2	20.7	666.7	13.33	
Narsinghpur	121	21.7	19.6	16.0	...	...	7.0	23.1	39.7	11.1	22.7	52.1	47.6	16.5	669.4	24.79
Hoshangabad	188	44.9	41.7	52.1	47.1	57.8	44.1	51.6	48.6	53.2	63.2	63.5	40.6	53.2	1,244.7	15.96	
Nimar	75	23.8	25.0	...	13.9	58.0	66.7	23.3	22.0	14.3	13.7	44.8	15.6	26.7	866.7	26.67	
Nagpur	1,010	46.3	47.9	45.6	36.2	43.5	52.6	66.9	64.6	38.4	67.4	73.2	78.6	57.4	1,691.1	21.78	
Bhandara	97	...	...	...	...	10.4	11.6	9.6	20.6	19.0	...	11.9	11.0	10.3	216.5	30.93
Wardha	70	30.3	40.5	28.6	31.7	32.3	29.9	43.5	31.2	30.8	13.7	39.0	21.5	28.6	1,442.9	14.29	
Chanda	120	47.2	40.3	24.4	33.1	40.0	32.5	32.0	23.3	27.0	9.6	28.3	30.6	33.3	1,258.3	8.33	
Sironcha	8	...	...	...	66.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500.0	...
Balaghat	63	27.8	16.4	17.5	17.2	18.5	50.8	14.3	27.8	41.1	16.1	17.2	15.2	31.7	1,079.4	15.87	
GROUP X—																	
Thana	628	30.0	23.4	14.1	17.3	25.5	30.0	40.4	39.5	39.9	37.6	32.6	33.5	30.3	843.5	41.40	
Bombay, Common	269	18.8	11.8	8.1	7.2	7.2	3.6	14.3	10.3	13.4	17.2	15.5	...	11.2	171.0	7.43	
House of Correction	326	38.0	30.6	29.7	19.6	17.2	22.5	17.9	15.4	11.9	12.0	14.9	14.5	12.0	408.0	18.40	
Ratnagiri	89	11.8	12.3	12.2	44.0	10.9	22.5	22.5	12.2	10.5	10.8	10.6	20.6	11.2	573.0	22.47	
Karwar	83	12.5	12.2	11.5	...	...	12.5	12.8	13.0	...	...	...	...	12.0	265.1	...
Mangalore	100	21.1	22.0	12.2	34.1	10.6	18.7	8.0	18.2	10.3	38.8	9.4	...	20.0	540.0	40.00	
Cannanore	758	28.7	30.6	37.4	35.6	48.0	58.2	49.9	59.7	41.4	42.5	43.4	41.9	43.5	1,176.8	34.43	
Calicut	11	9.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	272.7	...
GROUP XI—																	
Madras Debtors, Natives	27	93.8	40.0	103.4	58.8	38.5	31.3	43.5	50.0	45.5	40.0	33.3	38.5	37.0	2,185.2	...	
Penitentiary	703	14.6	18.0	25.0	25.0	17.8	16.8	10.2	31.8	30.8	25.4	28.8	26.0	22.3	702.5	39.32	
Europeans	17	55.6	95.2	55.6	105.3	111.1	...	55.6	62.5	...	...	...	66.7	58.8	1,352.9	...
Bellary	313	5.7	14.0	39.6	14.3	10.8	13.0	11.4	23.7	16.4	10.1	19.4	17.5	16.0	562.3	25.56	
Vellore	1,185	18.9	25.6	34.3	24.2	25.7	20.3	28.8	34.5	40.8	41.0	35.8	31.0	31.2	734.2	15.20	
Cuddalore	267	36.2	22.3	32.9	22.8	27.3	28.3	23.9	21.2	21.0	17.0	16.1	8.9	22.5	651.7	3.75	
Cuddapah	235	13.3	12.6	12.9	8.8	13.4	16.5	13.1	16.3	15.9	20.6	32.9	32.6	17.0	540.4	59.57	
Coimbatore	997	82.7	33.7	40.5	42.5	43.3	30.5	21.6	21.1	22.6	18.4	25.7	21.1	34.1	1,212.6	118.36	
Madura	404	2.7	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.4	10.9	15.5	12.6	11.3	9.0	9.0	11.2	7.4	188.1	17.33	
Trichinopoly	1,193	35.1	32.9	47.9	29.5	27.8	25.3	37.3	24.1	28.4	13.1	12.1	14.0	27.4	849.1	50.31	
Salem	689	11.0	16.2	16.2	17.6	11.2	22.8	12.5	20.0	14.8	17.9	21.3	11.0	16.0	449.9	50.80	
Tanjore	291	23.7	12.8	13.5	7.4	10.3	7.1	9.8	15.7	23.0	34.0	25.9	18.5	17.2	591.1	24.05	
Palamcottah	325	15.3	27.1	26.0	19.2	16.3	19.7	8.4	18.4	15.4	12.6	11.5	16.7	18.5	381.5	18.46	
Kurnool	131	31.4	18.5	26.5	16.4	23.1	51.5	53.8	27.0	7.9	14.4	14.8	27.0	22.9	921.7	15.27	
Guntur	210	38.5	36.5	36.8	24.3	15.1	18.7	17.9	15.9	20.7	20.5	20.1	18.0	23.8	523.8	9.52	
Rajamahendravaram	646	33.0	68.0	60.6	69.0	40.1	36.7	33.6	35.9	34.4	34.0	32.8	23.3	41.8	1,054.2	99.07	
Vizagapatam	215	26.5	15.5	28.4	27.9	33.6	30.2	47.8	81.4	43.9	75.9	64.7	50.3	46.5	1,293.0	65.12	
Nellore	168	27.6	32.3	30.3	25.8	14.4	35.2	33.3	24.2	26.6	34.9	27.6	24.0	29.8	773.8	5.95	
Berhampur	138	25.8	29.6	31.3	24.4	24.4	14.8	32.1	112.7	142.9	108.5	92.2	73.8	58.0	1,652.2		

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1892.

XVII.

TABLE showing the *RATIO* in which the *PRINCIPAL DISEASES* have contributed to make up the *ADMISSION-RATE* of the *YEAR* in the *JAIL HOSPITALS* of *INDIA*.

JAILS.	Average Annual Strength	ADMITTED INTO HOSPITAL PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.																				All other Causes.	All Causes.												
		Influenza.	Cholera.	Smallpox.	Euteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Nervous Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Tonsillitis and Sore-throat.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Spleen Diseases.	Urinary Diseases.			Anæmia and Debility.	Scurvy.	Acute and Chronic Rheumatism.	Eye Diseases.	Abscess, Ulcer and Boil.	Other Diseases of the Integuments.	Gonæa-worm.	Other Eruptions.				
GROUP I—																																			
Akyah	351	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpada	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sandoway	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Henzada	315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassam	990	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon (Europeans).	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Insan	3,318	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein	897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	824	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mergui	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tsongoo	390	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shwegyin	189	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Port Blair	11,047	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GROUP II—																																			
Thayetmyo	1,085	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nyaungyan	1,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nyaung	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monywa	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakokku	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yeu	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yemethin	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taungthaingyi	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pagan	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pyinmana	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minbo	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Magwe	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandalay	1,147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shwebo	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhamo	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Katha	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kindat	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

GROUP III—		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Sylhet		315																																
Saluikar		63																																
Jail																																		
Cachar (Sihchar)		66	152																															
Gauhati		195																																
Tezpur		184	217																															
Sibsagar		67	149																															
Dibrugarh		70																																
Dihpur		13	153.8																															
Nongong		73	68.5																															
GROUP IV—																																		
Presidency (Europeans)		50	260.0																															
Alipore		1237	108.3																															
Jessore		1770	10.2																															
Khulna		342																																
Palamow		42																																
Kishinagar (Nadia)		50																																
Murshidabad		172	17.4																															
Hooghly		200	5.0																															
Burdwan		331	122.5																															
Malda		231																																
Purneah		76	60.6																															
Jalpaiguri		165																																
Dinajpur		122	8.2																															
Rangpur		167	113.8																															
Rajshahi		249	132.5																															
Bogra		710																																
Mymensingh		120	175.0																															
Pabna		137																																
Faridpur		316																																
Backergunge		431																																
Noakhali		89																																
Chittagong		183																																
Tippera		170	17.6																															
Dacca		1,134	11.5																															
Cuttack		275																																
Balasore		126	23.8																															
Midnapore		964	111.0																															
Bankura		142																																
Purulia (Manbhum)		114																																
Suri (Birbhum)		123	8.1																															
Naya Dumka		105	19.0																															
GROUP V—																																		
Monghyr		317																																
Bhagalpur		1,285	308.9																															
Chandrasee (Singbhum)		168	37.0																															
Ranchi (Lohardaga)		171																																
Hazratnagar		202	5.0																															
Gaya		330	127.3																															
Patna		200	260.0																															
Arrah (Shahabad)		1,116																																
Buxar		356																																
Champanur		203	41.8																															
Muzaffarpur		331	33.2																															
Darbhanga		324	67.9																															
Chupra (Sara)		513	5.8																															
Ghazipur																																		

JAI L POPULATION OF INDIA, 1892.

XVII—continued.

TABLE showing the *RATIO* in which the *PRINCIPAL DISEASES* have contributed to make up the *ADMISSION-RATE* of the *YEAR* in the *JAIL HOSPITALS* of *INDIA*.

JAILS.	ADMITTED INTO HOSPITAL PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.																				All Causes.												
	Average Annual Strength.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Con. Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Nervous Dis.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Tonsillitis and Sorethroat.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.		Spleen Diseases.	Urinary Dis.	Anæmia and Debility.	Scurvy.	Acute and Chronic Rheumatism.	Eye Diseases.	Abscess, Ulcer and Boil.	Other Diseases of the Integuments.	Guinea-worm.	Other Entozoa.	All other Causes.	
GROUP V—contd.																																	
Banares, Central District.	2,145	587	5	5	5	1529	28	224	9	33	89	5	47	51	289	65	298	98	...	280	...	19	569	...	51	65	471	149	...	...	...	1548	6522
Banars, District.	484	259	...	...	...	2417	62	62	...	21	62	21	21	83	413	41	62	289	...	103	...	62	455	...	62	41	455	186	...	...	...	1302	7128
Mirzapur.	213	704	...	...	...	4038	141	...	...	47	282	47	...	235	320	...	103	657	...	...	235	...	47	141	...	94	282	3239	1033	...	...	...	15869
Azamgarh.	424	1297	...	...	...	4057	...	...	...	...	212	24	...	94	307	...	377	377	...	...	60	...	24	448	...	165	163	1132	259	...	94	1887	10943
Jaunpur.	333	571	...	...	...	3012	30	...	...	...	150	...	...	30	150	...	360	811	...	...	60	...	90	...	...	135	165	571	300	...	916	1021	5856
Gorakhpur.	666	1441	255	...	...	1263	105	...	...	...	15	15	60	240	285	...	2748	810	...	...	75	...	60	...	...	105	105	601	511	...	...	1333	13348
Basti.	285	1614	...	...	...	1263	54	...	...	...	15	...	...	240	285	...	2748	810	...	...	75	...	60	...	...	105	105	601	511	...	...	1333	13348
Gonda.	557	2334	...	...	...	1154	54	...	...	...	15	...	...	240	285	...	2748	810	...	...	75	...	60	...	...	105	105	601	511	...	...	1333	13348
Bahraich.	364	52	...	...	...	1154	54	...	...	...	15	...	...	240	285	...	2748	810	...	...	75	...	60	...	...	105	105	601	511	...	...	1333	13348
Fyzabad.	586	52	...	...	...	1154	54	...	...	...	15	...	...	240	285	...	2748	810	...	...	75	...	60	...	...	105	105	601	511	...	...	1333	13348
Sultanpur.	75	...	...	...	...	1154	54	...	...	...	15	...	...	240	285	...	2748	810	...	...	75	...	60	...	...	105	105	601	511	...	...	1333	13348
Rae Bareilly.	431	232	...	...	...	1154	54	...	...	...	15	...	...	240	285	...	2748	810	...	...	75	...	60	...	...	105	105	601	511	...	...	1333	13348
Partabgarh.	353	4199	...	...	...	1154	54	...	...	...	15	...	...	240	285	...	2748	810	...	...	75	...	60	...	...	105	105	601	511	...	...	1333	13348
Hardoi.	331	...	...	...	...	1154	54	...	...	...	15	...	...	240	285	...	2748	810	...	...	75	...	60	...	...	105	105	601	511	...	...	1333	13348
Kheri.	234	...	...	...	...	1154	54	...	...	...	15	...	...	240	285	...	2748	810	...	...	75	...	60	...	...	105	105	601	511	...	...	1333	13348
Lucknow, Central District.	1,563	1305	...	...	...	1154	54	...	...	...	15	...	...	240	285	...	2748	810	...	...	75	...	60	...	...	105	105	601	511	...	...	1333	13348
Sinjar.	669	1254	...	...	...	1154	54	...	...	...	15	...	...	240	285	...	2748	810	...	...	75	...	60	...	...	105	105	601	511	...	...	1333	13348
Barabanki.	343	654	...	...	...	1154	54	...	...	...	15	...	...	240	285	...	2748	810	...	...	75	...	60	...	...	105	105	601	511	...	...	1333	13348
Unao.	205	...	...	...	...	1154	54	...	...	...	15	...	...	240	285	...	2748	810	...	...	75	...	60	...	...	105	105	601	511	...	...	1333	13348
Hamirpur.	174	...	...	...	...	1154	54	...	...	...	15	...	...	240	285	...	2748	810	...	...	75	...	60	...	...	105	105	601	511	...	...	1333	13348
Orai (Jalaun).	143	709	...	...	...	1154	54	...	...	...	15	...	...	240	285	...	2748	810	...	...	75	...	60	...	...	105	105	601	511	...	...	1333	13348
Fatehgarh, Central District.	1,978	1987	...	...	...	1154	54	...	...	...	15	...	...	240	285	...	2748	810	...	...	75	...	60	...	...	105	105	601	511	...	...	1333	13348
Cawnpore.	323	3437	...	...	...	1154	54	...	...	...	15	...	...	240	285	...	2748	810	...	...	75	...	60	...	...	105	105	601	511	...	...	1333	13348
Fatehgarh, District.	301	...	...	...	...	1154	54	...	...	...	15	...	...	240	285	...	2748	810	...	...	75	...	60	...	...	105	105	601	511	...	...	1333	13348
Banda.	269	...	...	...	...	1154	54	...	...	...	15	...	...	240	285	...	2748	810	...	...	75	...	60	...	...	105	105	601	511	...	...	1333	13348
Allahabad, Central District.	1,022	1206	...	...	...	1154	54	...	...	...	15	...	...	240	285	...	2748	810	...	...	75	...	60	...	...	105	105	601	511	...	...	1333	13348
Etawah.	615	2927	...	...	...	1154	54	...	...	...	15	...	...	240	285	...	2748	810	...	...	75	...	60	...	...	105	105	601	511	...	...	1333	13348
Mainpuri.	270	...	...	...	...	1154	54	...	...	...	15	...	...	240	285	...	2748	810	...	...	75	...	60	...	...	105	105	601	511	...	...	1333	13348
GROUP VI—																																	
Muttra.	215	...	...	...	...	3488	279	...	...	...	186	...	186	465	419	...	419	279	...	...	140	...	...	419	...	...	326	603	279	...	...	1302	8791
Etah.	306	...	...	...	...	5163	392	...	...	...	65	...	33	294	948	...	752	752	...	...	196	...	...	784	...	...	425	111	196	...	...	2549	13854
Aligarh.	462	1255	...	...	...	8811	264	...	...	...	65	...	...	325	801	...	1342	584	...	...	23	...	...	173	...	...	952	1061	671	...	...	2468	13463
Bulandshahr.	227	396	...	...	...	8811	264	...	...	...	88	...	...	308	308	...	1342	749	...	...	88	...	...	264	...	...	220	601	220	...	...	1101	14846

[illegible]

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1862.

XVII—concluded.

TABLE showing the *RATIO* in which the *PRINCIPAL DISEASES* have contributed to make up the *ADMISSION-RATE* of the *YEAR* in the *JAIL HOSPITALS* of *INDIA*.

JAILS.	ADMITTED INTO HOSPITAL PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.																				Average Annual Strength.	1												
	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Nervous Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Tonsillitis and Sore-throat.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Spleen Diseases.			Urinary Diseases.	Anæmia and Debility.	Scurvy.	Acute and Chronic Rheumatism.	Eye Diseases.	Abscess, Ulcer and Boil.	Other Diseases of the Integuments.	Guinea-worm.	Other Entozoa.	All other Causes.	All Causes.	
GROUP IX—																																		
Dhulia	10.4	...	...	...	20.8	6.9	...	1.7	...	24.1	2.6	3.5	6.9	3.5	1.7	3.5	6.9	...	1.7	1.7	...	...	6.9	...	...	27.8	55.2	53.4	27.6	...	...	27.8	125.0
Yerrowda	85.3	...	...	...	108.3	...	...	...	...	29	2.6	...	2.6	...	2.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55.2	53.4	27.6	3.4	114.7	1,669.8	
Dharwar	108.3	...	...	...	...	29	2.6	...	2.6	...	2.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55.2	53.4	27.6	...	...	114.7	1,669.8	
Bijapur	18.7	...	...	...	...	7.5	3.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55.2	53.4	27.6	...	...	114.7	1,669.8	
Deccan Gang	40.6	...	...	...	...	7.5	3.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55.2	53.4	27.6	...	...	114.7	1,669.8	
Amraoti	62.9	...	...	...	...	12.9	2.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55.2	53.4	27.6	...	...	114.7	1,669.8	
Akola	22.5	...	...	...	...	5.6	5.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55.2	53.4	27.6	...	...	114.7	1,669.8	
Ellichpur	67.5	...	...	...	...	18.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55.2	53.4	27.6	...	...	114.7	1,669.8	
Boldana	129.6	...	...	...	...	18.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55.2	53.4	27.6	...	...	114.7	1,669.8	
Basim	32.3	...	...	...	...	14.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55.2	53.4	27.6	...	...	114.7	1,669.8	
Yeotmahl	128.6	...	...	...	...	14.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55.2	53.4	27.6	...	...	114.7	1,669.8	
Secunderabad	7.3	...	...	...	219.2	...	...	...	...	13.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55.2	53.4	27.6	...	...	114.7	1,669.8
Jubbulpore	58.7	...	...	...	132.6	...	...	...	...	2.7	4.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55.2	53.4	27.6	...	...	114.7	1,669.8
Saugor	4.6	...	...	...	92.6	...	...	...	...	13.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55.2	53.4	27.6	...	...	114.7	1,669.8
Danoh	25.5	...	...	...	...	11.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55.2	53.4	27.6	...	...	114.7	1,669.8	
Sambalpur	362.7	...	...	...	...	5.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55.2	53.4	27.6	...	...	114.7	1,669.8	
Rampur	470.2	...	...	...	...	12.4	2.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55.2	53.4	27.6	...	...	114.7	1,669.8	
Hilaspur	388.2	...	...	...	...	6.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55.2	53.4	27.6	...	...	114.7	1,669.8	
Mandla	605.6	...	...	...	...	7.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55.2	53.4	27.6	...	...	114.7	1,669.8	
Seoni	420.3	...	...	...	...	7.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55.2	53.4	27.6	...	...	114.7	1,669.8	
Chhindwara	18.9	...	...	...	...	13.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55.2	53.4	27.6	...	...	114.7	1,669.8	
Betul	180.7	...	...	...	...	8.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55.2	53.4	27.6	...	...	114.7	1,669.8	
Narsinghpur	60.1	...	...	...	...	16.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55.2	53.4	27.6	...	...	114.7	1,669.8	
Hoshangabad	303.6	...	...	...	...	16.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55.2	53.4	27.6	...	...	114.7	1,669.8	
Nimar	220.7	...	...	...	...	16.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55.2	53.4	27.6	...	...	114.7	1,669.8	
Nagpur	670.3	...	...	...	...	14.9	1.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55.2	53.4	27.6	...	...	114.7	1,669.8	
Bhandara	72.2	...	...	...	...	10.3	...	3.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55.2	53.4	27.6	...	...	114.7	1,669.8	
Wardha	314.3	...	...	...	...	14.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55.2	53.4	27.6	...	...	114.7	1,669.8	
Chandla	750.0	...	...	...	...	8.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55.2	53.4	27.6	...	...	114.7	1,669.8	
Sironcha	492.1	...	...	...	...	95.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55.2	53.4	27.6	...	...	114.7	1,669.8	
Balaghat.	55.2	53.4	27.6	...	...	114.7	1,669.8	
GROUP X—																																		
Thana	...	3.2	...	...	143.3	28.7	103.5	3.2	...	12.7	3.2	1.6	8.6	39.8	4.8	79.6	43.6	...	4.8	8.6	...	1.6	22.3	4.8	3.2	15.9	54.1	73.2	36.6	1.6	144.9	845.5	
Bombay Common	44.6	...	...	...	...	3.7	3.7	7.4	3.7	7.4	...	18.6	18.6	...	3.7	...	...	7.4	...	11.2	11.2	3.7	54.1	18.6	...	...	...	18.6	171.6	
House of Correction	89.0	...	...	...	...	6.1	3.1	...	...	...	...	6.1	42.9	...	...	...	...	3.1	15.3	...	9.2	45.3	30.9	6.1	...	...	...	101.2	468.0	
Ratnagiri	112.4	22.5	...	11.2	33.7	11.2	22.5	33.7	78.7	573.0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
Karwar	.	83	...	...	...	...	361	...	306	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	1325	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	241	...	...	...	...	482	2651
Mangalore	.	100	...	...	...	...	606	...	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	1406	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	1406	5400	
Cannanore	.	758	1016	...	...	...	248	119	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1999	1042	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	40	...	...	...	2190	13768	
Calicut	.	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	909	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2727
GROUP XI—																																		
Madras Debtors, Natives		27	...	...	...	...	4815	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2593	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4815	...	...	...	...	...	21852
" Penitentiary "		763	577	...	...	...	826	...	354	327	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	655	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	327	52	...	...	...	...	7425
" Europeans		17	...	...	...	...	1705	588	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	588	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3353	...	...	...	...	...	13529
Bellary	.	313	1693	...	...	...	805	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	735	447	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5923
Vellore	.	1185	68	...	...	...	687	25	84	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	357	785	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	110	909	371	42	17	2342
Cuddalore	.	207	...	...	...	...	824	37	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	861	524	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	75	262	37	824	...	6317
Giddalaph	.	235	...	...	...	...	2723	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	75	262	37	824	...	6317
Coimbatore	.	997	...	...	...	...	772	...	822	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2636	632	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	75	262	37	824	...	6317
Madurai	.	404	...	...	...	...	772	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2636	632	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	75	262	37	824	...	6317
Trichinopoly	.	1133	...	...	...	...	1862	...	35	397	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	248	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	90	401	191	602	...	12126
Salem	.	689	842	...	...	...	102	...	131	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	459	8604	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	132	415	150	344	...	1881
Tanjore	.	291	34	...	...	...	1100	...	103	309	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	958	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	102	406	44	174	...	8491
Palanacottah	.	335	...	...	...	...	185	...	338	308	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	653	653	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	309	997	69	34	...	4499
Kurnool	.	131	...	...	...	...	1750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	523	523	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	5911
Guntur	.	210	286	...	...	...	1714	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2995	3435	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3815
Rajamahendry	.	646	1115	681	...	...	1904	15	263	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	619	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3815
Vizagapatam	.	215	...	...	...	...	1907	93	1116	186	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1780	1935	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3815
Nellore	.	168	179	...	...	...	357	...	952	2202	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	1074	3581	...	...	...	...	...	186	...	...	...	...	...	3815
Berhampur	.	138	...	...	...	...	797	...	3986	435	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	725	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	217	...	...	...	...	...	3815
GROUP XII—																																		
Darjeeling	.	91	...	...	...	...	5053	989	...	1868	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1209	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12857
Almora	.	106	...	...	...	...	943	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4057
Sinla	.	14	...	...	...	...	2857	714	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14429
Dharmasala	.	115	174	...	...	...	2174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6006
Abbotabad	.	89	...	...	...	...	9327	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6606
Russellkonda	.	70	...	...	...	...	1371	...	429	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5771
Parvatipur	.	204	...	...	...	...	1370	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7571
Shillong	.	39	4359	5041	9608
EXTRA INDIA—																																		
Aden	.	82	...	...	...	...	4024	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5488

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1892.

XVIII.

TABLE showing the *RATIO* in which the *PRINCIPAL DISEASES* have contributed to make up the *DEATH-RATE* of the *YEAR* in the *JAIL HOSPITALS* of *INDIA*.

JAILS.		DIED PER 1,000 OF THE AVERAGE STRENGTH.																	All other Causes.		All Causes.							
		Average Annual Strength.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Bacterial Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Nervous Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.					Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Spleen Diseases.	Urinary Diseases.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Phagedæna, Slough, and Gangrene.	Injuries and Suicide.
GROUP I—	1	251	45.58	2.85	...	...	5.70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.85	19.94	2.85	...	2.85	...	...	...	...	2.85	...	11.40	...	96.87
		129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.26	7.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.75
		43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.26
		315	...	...	...	...	...	1.01	...	...	...	...	1.01	...	...	5.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.35
		920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.13
		240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.17
		31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		3,218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		367	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		824	13.35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		390	61.54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		189	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,047	7.33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GROUP II—	2	1,185	1.69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1,650	23.81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1,147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74			
135			
77			
20			
GROUP III—	3	313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Gauhati	.	195	56'41	5'13	.	.	5'13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5'13	5'43	.	.	.	.	5'13	.	.	5'13	133'33
Tezpur	.	184	.	.	.	.	5'43	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10'26	30'77	5'43	.	.	.	.	.	5'43	.	.	5'13	48'01
Sibsagar	.	67	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10'87	16'30	14'93	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20'85
Dibrugarh	.	70	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	42'86	.	71'43	14'93	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	138'57
Dhubri	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	70'92	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	76'92
Nowgong	.	73	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13'70	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	82'19	123'29
GROUP IV—																											
Presidency (Europeans)	.	59	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Alipore	.	1,257	1'81	.	8'1	.	2'43	.	.	.	.	8'1	1'62	8'1	2'43	.	2'43	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6'47	18'59
Jessore	.	1,770	1'69	.	5'85	.	2'92	.	.	.	8'77	2'92	4'52	10'17	5'0	3'95	2'92	.	5'6	.	.	.	.	.	.	4'52	30'16
Khalua	.	342	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	39'24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5'85	61'40
Palanow	.	42	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Krishnagar (Nadia)	.	50	5'81	.	11'63	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5'81	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5'81	34'88
Murshidabad	.	172	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10'00	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5'00	15'00
Hoozhy	.	200	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2'85	17'09	2'85	17'09	2'85	11'40	2'85	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45'58	45'58
Burdwan	.	351	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4'33	.	.	.	.	4'33	4'33	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17'32
Malda	.	231	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13'16	13'16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13'16	52'63
Purnea	.	76	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24'24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6'06	42'42
lalpaiguri	.	105	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8'20	.	.	.	.	16'39	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8'20	73'77
Dinalpur	.	122	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	42'90	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11'98	95'81
Rangpur	.	167	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28'11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20'08	88'35
Rajshahi	.	249	.	.	.	.	2'82	.	.	.	2'82	16'67	7'04	1'41	8'33	1'41	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1'41	8'33	
Bogra	.	710	.	.	.	33'33	.	.	.	.	4'59	.	.	.	.	43'76	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2'29	38'99
Mymensingh	.	120	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7'30	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21'00
Pubna	.	436	.	.	.	.	7'30	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3'16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12'66
Faridpur	.	137	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5'88
Backergunge	.	316	2'22	.	.	.	4'43	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2'65	43'21
Noakhali	.	89	10'93	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3'04	21'82
Chittagong	.	183	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17'54	43'86
Tippura	.	179	8'88	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1'76	3'64	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8'77	39'68
Dacca	.	1,134	.	.	.	-88	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1'04	53'94
Cuttack	.	275	11'46	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7'04	49'30
Puri	.	114	17'54	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8'77	17'54
Balasore	.	126	.	.	.	.	7'94	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10'26	105'69
Midnapore	.	964	7'26	.	.	3'11	.	.	.	.	1'04	2'07	7'26	6'22	.	42'25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9'32	247'62
Bankura	.	142	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Purulia (Manbhum)	.	114	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Suri (Bibhum)	.	123	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8'13	.	8'13	8'77	8'13	56'91	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Naya Dumka	.	105	93'24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9'32	.	.	.	28'57	70'19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Group V—																											
Monghyr	.	317	25'24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3'15	.	12'62	3'15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	44'16
Bhagalpur	.	1,288	.	.	.	.	9'26	.	.	.	1'56	.	1'56	1'56	9'26	53'56	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3'89	17'90
Chabassa (Singbhum)	.	168	46'30	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9'26	148'15
Ranchi (Lohardaga)	.	171	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11'70	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11'70
Hazaribagh	.	202	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19'80	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4'95	34'65
Gaya	.	339	3'03	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3'03	15'15
Patna	.	312	9'62	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3'21	35'26
Arrah (Shahabad)	.	200	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1'79	22'40
Buxar	.	1,116	.	.	.	9'0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3'80	3'80	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1'79	47'75
Champanur	.	356	.	.	.	8'43	5'62	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12'08	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45'03
Muzaffarpur	.	263	15'21	.	.	.	7'60	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3'09	18'13
Darbhanga	.	331	3'62	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3'90	83'33
Chapra (Saran)	.	324	49'38	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19'49	1'95	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6'53	60'43	
Ghazipur	.	513	.	.	.	1'95	.	.	.	.	1'40	2'80	3'73	1'40	2'80	3'73	1'86	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31'70	31'70	
Benares, Central District	.	2,145	47	.	.	9'3	.	.	.	.	2'07	2'07	2'07	2'07	4'69	9'39	4'69	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4'69	9'39	
Mirzapur	.	484	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4'72	4'72	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2'36	4'72	
Azargah	.	213	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3'00	3'00	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3'00	37'74	
Jaunpur	.	424	.	.	.	4'72	3'00	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16'52	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6'00	33'03
Goorkipur	.	333	15'02	.	.	3'00	3'00	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7'02	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28'53	87'09
Basti	.	285	.	.	.	7'02	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3'51	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14'04	38'60
Gonda	.	557	.	.	.	3'59	.	.	.	.	1'86	.	.	3'59	2'75	8'98	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7'18	39'50
Bahraich	.	364	2'75	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2'75	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2'75	24'73

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1892.

XVIII—continued.

TABLE showing the *RATIO* in which the *PRINCIPAL DISEASES* have contributed to make up the *DEATH-RATE* of the *YEAR* in the *JAIL HOSPITALS* of *INDIA*.

JAILS.		Average Annual Strength.	DIED PER 1,000 OF THE AVERAGE STRENGTH.																											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27			
			Cholera.	Smallpox.	Euteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heart-stroke.	Nervous Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Spleen Diseases.	Urinary Diseases.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Phagedæna, Sore, and Gangrene.	Injuries and Suicide.	All other Causes.	All Causes.			
GROUP V—contd.																														
Fyzabad	580	1.72	...	...	5.17	1.72	...	...	13.33	...	1.72	3.45	1.72	...	3.45	6.90	...	...	...	...	...	10.34	...	...	...	3.45	30.66	
Sultanpur	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.67	
Rae Bareilly	431	...	...	...	...	2.83	...	...	...	2.32	...	...	...	2.32	2.83	4.64	...	...	...	...	...	2.32	...	...	...	2.32	13.92	
Parbhargh	353	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.04	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.04	...	...	...	...	17.00	
Hardoi	331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.21	
Kheri	234	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.37	
Lucknow, Central District	1,563	...	...	...	1.64	4.27	...	...	...	1.61	1.61	4.27	3.02	1.92	4.48	2.36	...	...	...	...	1.28	...	...	...	...	...	19.19	
Sitapur	620	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.23	2.99	...	8.66	1.61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.13	
Barabanki	669	...	...	...	1.49	1.49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.94	
Unao	343	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.41	
Unao	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.76	
Hamirpur	174	5.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.24	
Orai	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.99	
Fatehgarh, Central District	1,078	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.04	...	...	2.53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.07	
Cawnpore	323	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.10	9.29	...	...	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	...	...	...	6.19	...	...	...	...	40.25	
Fatehgarh	361	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.31	...	...	8.31	13.85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36.01	
Ranoda	269	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.87	
Banda	324	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75.89	
Allahabad, Central District	1,022	10.41	...	...	3.08	4.46	...	...	...	...	4.46	1.56	...	...	4.46	1.56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39.02	
Etawah	615	...	...	...	1.63	3.25	...	...	...	...	1.63	1.63	...	...	6.24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43.90	
Mainpuri	256	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.53	
GROUP VI—		270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.91	...	...	3.70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.81
Muttra	215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.95	
Etah	306	...	...	...	...	3.27	...	...	...	...	4.33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.88	
Aligarh	462	...	...	...	...	4.41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60.61	
Bulandshahr	277	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.84	
Shahjahanpur	353	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.00	
Bareilly, Central District	2,109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.80	
Budaon	616	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.10	
Saharanpur	374	2.67	16.04	
Bijnor	279	3.58	17.92	50.18	
Dehra Dun	205	4.88	68.18	
Muzaffarnagar	44	22.73	8.18	
Moradabad	170	41.18	
Meerut	358	5.88	41.18
Delhi	554	1.81	27.93	
Rohilk	472	39.71	
Hissar	164	2.12	31.78
Karnal	281	12.20	
Unbhal	133	21.35	
Ludhiana	772	75.19	
		238	14.25	
			37.32	

	I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Hoshiarpur	.	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14'93	3'31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14'97
Jullundur	.	302	2'55	...	...	...	2'55	...	...	...	...	...	...	10'20	5'10	6'62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16'56
Ferozepore	.	310	9'15	...	...	...	7'8	...	...	3'23	3'23	...	...	16'13	6'45	5'10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53'57
Amritsar	.	1,281	9'15	...	...	...	7'8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14'81	7'8	9'68	25'81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67'74
Lahore, Central District.	.	537	1'86	...	...	...	1'86	...	...	...	...	...	...	18'62	3'72	1'86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37'41
" Female	.	124	24'19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8'66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35'38
Sialkot	.	499	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17'66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40'32
Gurdaspur	.	236	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8'47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21'32
Gujranawala	.	413	...	...	...	...	2'42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4'84	2'42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12'11
Chinawan	.	730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33'90
Gujrat	.	206	...	...	...	...	4'85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9'71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8'22
Jhelum	.	335	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5'97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29'13
Rawalpindi	.	743	2'69	...	...	...	...	1'35	...	...	...	...	...	11'94	5'97	5'97	2'99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47'76
	.													4'04	2'69	1'35	1'35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16'15
Group VII—																											
Shahpur	.	274	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'65	7'30	4'00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10'95
Montgomery	.	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17'33	4'03	4'03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30'67
Jhang	.	248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4'03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24'19
Mooltan, Central District.	.	895	11'17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'35	13'41	5'39	1'12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45'81
Dera Ghazi Khan	.	696	...	...	...	...	1'44	...	...	...	...	...	...	14'37	6'60	1'44	4'31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30'17
Banau	.	303	...	...	...	...	3'30	...	...	...	...	...	...	30'40	2'54	15'23	5'08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66'91
Rasail	.	394	...	...	...	...	24'79	...	...	...	...	...	...	30'40	8'26	16'53	8'26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57'85
Kohat	.	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8'26	49'59	2'13	8'26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74'38
Peshawar	.	499	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'13	2'13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10'19
Kurachee	.	310	3'23	...	...	...	3'23	...	...	...	...	...	...	9'68	6'45	3'23	13'90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51'66
Hyderabad	.	667	6'00	...	...	...	10'49	1'50	...	...	...	...	...	6'00	3'60	1'50	3'21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46'48
Nara	.	312	...	...	...	...	9'62	...	...	...	...	...	...	12'82	3'21	3'21	3'21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64'10
Shikarpur	.	551	...	...	...	...	7'26	...	...	...	...	...	...	70'78	7'26	3'63	3'63	1'81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121'66
Group VIII—																											
Agra, Central District	.	2,156	2'78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4'64	7'93	1'30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26'90
Jhansi	.	446	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6'73	2'24	2'24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26'91
Lalitpur	.	221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4'52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22'62
Ajmere	.	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11'24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22'47
Ahmedabad	.	435	...	...	...	...	6'90	...	...	...	...	...	...	6'90	...	9'20	2'30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27'50
Kaira	.	460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4'35	6'52	2'17	13'04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34'78
Rajkot	.	213	...	...	...	...	14'68	4'69	...	...	...	...	...	9'39	18'78	18'78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70'42
Dhulekhot	.	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16'67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16'67
Nasik	.	209	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9'57	9'57	22'71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38'71
Surat	.	181	11'05	...	...	...	22'73	...	...	...	...	...	...	5'52	...	11'05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45'45
	.																										38'67
Group IX—																											
Dhulia	.	288	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10'42
Verneda	.	1,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'72	2'87	14'37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12'93
Dharwar	.	348	2'87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'73	...	7'46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38'74
Bijapur	.	268	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'39	...	6'96	12'53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14'93
Deccan Gang	.	718	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32'63
Amraoti	.	388	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5'15
Akola	.	539	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'86	3'71	7'42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29'68
Ellichpur	.	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18'52
Buldana	.	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14'20
Basim	.	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13'70
Yotmahl	.	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25'80
Secunderabad	.	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64'81
Jubbelpore	.	1,124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11'76
Saugor	.	216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	290'16
Damoh	.	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70'59
Sambalpur	.	193	108'81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	290'16
Raipur	.	866	13'65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40'94

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1892.

XVIII—concluded.

TABLE showing the *RATIO* in which the *PRINCIPAL DISEASES* have contributed to make up the *DEATH-RATE* of the *YEAR* in the *JAIL HOSPITALS* of *INDIA*.

JAILS.		Average Annual Strength.	DIED PER 1,000 OF THE AVERAGE STRENGTH.																	All other Causes.	All Causes.				
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Nervous Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.			Spleen Diseases.	Urinary Diseases.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Phagedæna, Slough and Gangrene.	Injuries and Suicide.
Group IX—contd.																									
Bilaspur	.	152	92.11	...	...	...	6.58	...	...	...	...	6.58	...	39.47	19.74	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.16	...	...	...
Mandla	.	71	...	...	...	...	28.12	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.58	...	...
Seoni	.	136	...	...	...	...	7.35	...	...	...	...	7.35	...	9.43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.08	...	...
Chhindwara	.	166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.35	...	...
Betul	.	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.43	...	...
Narsinghpur	.	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoshangabad	.	188	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nimar	.	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur	.	1,010	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhandara	.	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha	.	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chandrapur	.	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sioncha	.	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balaghat	.	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Group X—																									
Thana	.	628	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay, Common	.	269	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" House of Correction	.	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratnagiri	.	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karwar	.	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore	.	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cananore	.	758	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut	.	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Group XI—																									
Madras, Debtors, Natives	.	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Penitentiary "	.	763	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Europeans	.	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	.	313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vellore.	.	1,185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore	.	267	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore	.	235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	.	997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madurai	.	404	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tiruchinopoly	.	1,133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	.	689	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	.	291	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palamcottah	.	325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	.	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
Guntur	210	26'32							1'35	3'10		6'19	1'35		4'76	9'29					4'64		3'10			4'76	9'52
Rajamahendray	646	37'21													26'32	9'29									17'03	99'07	
Viragapatam	215									3'10	5'95				18'00	4'65									4'65	65'12	
Nellore	168																									5'95	
Berhampur	138	65'22													21'74	28'99						7'25				123'19	
GROUP XII—																											
Darjeeling	91					10'99										10'99										21'08	
Almora	106					9'43																			9'43	37'74	
Simla	14																									71'43	
Dharmasala	115																										
Abbottabad	89																									11'24	
Russellkonda	70															14'29										28'57	
Parvatipur	204															4'90										24'51	
Shillong	39														14'71										25'64	25'64	
EXTRA INDIA—																											
Aden	82																										

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1892.

XIX.

TABLE showing the PREVALENCE of INFLUENZA in each Month, and the DISTRIBUTION of the Disease by JAILS and GROUPS of JAILS.*

JAILS.	Average Annual Strength.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions of the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of average strength.	Number of deaths.	Died per 1,000 of average strength.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.				
Port Blair	11,047	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	2'7	...	...
Thayetmyo	1,185	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	11'0	5	4'22
Myingyan	1,050	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	34'3	...	...
Cachar (Silchar) . .	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	15'2	...	...
Tezpur	184	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	21'7	...	...
Sibsagar	67	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14'9	...	...
Dhubri	13	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	153'8	...	...
Nowgong	73	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	68'5	...	...
Presidency (Europeans) .	50	3	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	260'0	...	...
" (Natives)	1,237	86	46	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	108'3	26	4'85
Alipore	1,770	9	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	10'2	2	1'13
Krishnagar (Nadia) . .	172	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	17'4	1	5'81
Murshidabad	200	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5'0	...	...
Hooghly	351	...	42	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	122'3	...	...
Porneah	165	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	60'6	...	...
Jalpaiguri	122	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8'2	...	...
Dinajpur	167	...	3	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	113'8	1	5'99
Rangpur	249	...	28	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	132'5	...	...
Bogra	120	...	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	175'0	...	...
Mymensingh	436	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2'3	...	...
Tippera	170	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	17'6	...	...
Dacca	1,134	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	11'5	...	...
Balasore	126	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	23'8	...	...
Midnapore	964	...	30	71	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	111'0	†10	10'37
Suri (Birbhoom) . . .	123	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8'1	...	...
Naya Dumka	105	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	19'0	...	...
Monghyr	317	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	69'4	...	...
Bhagalpur	1,285	35	32	21	37	60	43	58	65	38	8	...	...	397	308'9	4	3'11
Chaibassa (Singbhum) .	108	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	37'0	...	...
Hazaribagh	202	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5'0	...	...
Gaya	330	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	127'3	...	...
Patna	312	...	8	42	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	166'7	...	...
Arrah (Shahabad) . .	200	...	...	46	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	260'0	‡2	10'00
Muzaffarpur	263	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	41'8	...	...
Darbhanga	331	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	33'2	...	...
Chupra (Saran) . . .	324	...	5	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	67'9	...	...
Gharipur	513	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5'8	...	...
Benares, Central . . .	2,145	20	39	14	19	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	58'7	8	3'73
" District	484	...	3	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	28'9	1	2'07
Mirzapur	213	...	...	8	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	70'4	...	...
Azamgarh	424	...	...	5	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	129'7	1	2'36
Jaunpur	333	...	...	3	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	57'1	...	...
Gorakhpur	660	10	11	24	32	14	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	96	144'1	1	1'50
Basti	285	...	...	28	12	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	46	161'4	4	14'04
Gonda	557	80	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	233'4	3	5'39
Fyzabad	580	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5'2	...	...
Rae Bareilly	431	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	23'2	...	...
Hardoi	331	...	...	3	120	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139	419'9	4	12'08
Lucknow, Central . . .	1,563	...	...	194	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	204	130'5	7	4'48
" District	620	...	...	34	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	80'6	...	...
Sitapur	669	6	14	50	35	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	173'4	3	4'48
Unao	205	...	...	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	63'4	...	...
Orai	143	...	...	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	76'9	...	...
Fatehgarh, Central . .	1,978	...	...	330	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	393	198'7	1	3'1
" District	323	...	74	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	343'7	2	6'19
Allahabad, Central . .	1,922	...	...	83	166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	249	129'6	6	3'12
" District	615	...	...	153	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	292'7	89	14'63
Aligarh	462	...	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	125'3	...	...
Belandshahr	227	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	39'6	...	...
Shahjahanpur	353	...	...	10	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	158'6	†1	2'83
Bareilly, Central . . .	2,109	...	...	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	98'6	1	4'7
Budaon	374	...	9	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	128'3	1	2'67
Saharanpur	279	1	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	57'3	3	10'75
Bijnor	205	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	29'3	...	...

* Jails where Influenza did not occur are not shown in this table.

† : complicated with Bronchitis, ‡ : complicated with Pneumonia, and § : complicated with Meningitis.

¶ : complicated with Diarrhoea and § : complicated with Pneumonia.

† All complicated with Pneumonia.

§ 8 complicated with Pneumonia.

¶ Complicated with Pneumonia.

JAILS.	Average Annual Strength.	NUMBER OF ADMISSION INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.*												Total admissions of the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of average strength.	Number of deaths.	Died per 1,000 of average strength.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.				
Dehra Dun	44	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	45.5	...	...
Muzaffarnagar	170	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	11.8	...	...
Meerut	554	6	101	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	198.6	4	2.22
Karnal	133	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	75.2	...	...
Umballa	772	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	68.7	...	...
Ludhiana	238	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	138.7	...	...
Hoshiarpur	67	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	44.8	...	...
Jullundur	302	...	...	...	29	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	99.3	1	3.31
Amritsar	310	...	...	3	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	51.6	...	...
Lahore, Central	1,283	14	18	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	32.7	3	2.34
District	537	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	13.0	...	...
Gujranwala	413	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	12	29.1	...	...
Rawalpindi	743	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6.7	...	...
Shahpur	274	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10.9	...	...
Montgomery	250	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	42.7	...	...
Mooltan, Central	895	...	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	13.4	...	...
Dera Ghazi Khan	303	3	16	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	108.9	...	...
Shikarpur	551	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	16.3	...	...
Agra, Central	2,156	17	13	1,028	142	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,220	570.0	14	6.49
District	446	26	6	2	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	103.1	1†	2.24
Lalitpur	89	...	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	123.6	...	...
Ajmere	435	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	34.5	...	...
Ahmedabad	460	16	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	39.1	1†	2.17
Dhulia	288	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10.4	...	...
Yerrowda	1,160	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	85.3	...	...
Deccan Gang	718	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	33.4	1	1.39
Yeotmahl	70	...	...	15	1†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	228.6	1	14.29
Jubbulpore	1,124	2	47	11	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	58.7	4‡	3.56
Saugor	216	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4.6	...	...
Bilaspur	152	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	52.6	...	...
Seoni	136	...	...	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	95.6	1	7.33
Wardha	70	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	57.1	...	...
Chanda	120	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	58.3	...	...
Ratnagiri	89	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	224.7	1	11.24
Cannanore	738	...	...	...	...	42	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	101.6	...	...
Madras, Penitentiary (Natives)	763	...	...	24	19	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	57.7	...	...
Bellary	313	...	...	40	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	169.3	1†	3.19
Vellore	1,185	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6.8	...	...
Salem	689	...	...	43	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	84.2	5	7.26
Tanjore	291	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3.4	...	...
Guntur	210	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	28.6	1	4.76
Rajamundry	646	...	...	35	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	111.5	3	4.64
Nellore	168	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	17.9	...	...
Dharmasala	115	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	17.4	...	...
Shillong	39	9	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	435.9	1	25.64
JAILS OF INDIA	103,159	539	806	2,947	1,059	223	89	60	65	38	12	7	6	5,851	36.7	130	1.26

* Jails where Influenza did not occur are not shown in this table.

† Complicated with Pneumonia.

‡ 2 complicated with Pneumonia.

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1892.

XX.

TABLE showing the PREVALENCE of CHOLERA in each Month, and the DISTRIBUTION of the DISEASE by JAILS* and GROUPS of JAILS.

JAILS.	Average Annual Strength.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions of the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of average strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of average strength.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.				
Akyab	351	...	...	...	1	...	3	6	...	9	...	...	...	19	54.1	16	45.58
Bassein	990	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1.0	...	...
Moulmein	824	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	13.3	11	13.35
Toungoo	390	...	...	...	...	1	...	32	...	...	...	...	1	34	87.2	24	61.54
Thayetmyo	1,185	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1.7	2	1.69
Myingyan	1,050	...	...	...	...	...	14	16	...	...	...	39	5	74	70.5	25	23.81
Pagan	70	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14.3	1	14.29
Magwe	127	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	173.2	12	94.49
Mandalay	1,147	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	1	8.7
Bhamo	74	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	2	...	...	...	...	13	175.7	6	81.08
Katha	77	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	77.9	5	64.04
Kindat	20	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	250.0	4	200.00
Gauhati	195	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	23	117.9	11	56.41
Dibrugarh	70	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	28.6	...	...
Presidency, Natives	1,237	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	1	8.1
Alipore	1,770	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1.7	3	1.69
Jessore	342	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2.9	...	...
Krishnagar (Nadia)	172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	5.8	1	5.81
Murshidabad	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	5.0	...	...
Jalpaiguri	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	8.2	...	...
Backergunge	451	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2.2	1	2.22
Noakhali	83	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11.2	1	11.24
Chittagong	183	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	21.9	2	10.93
Dacca	1,134	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	9	1	8.8
Puri	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	26.3	2	17.54
Midnapore	964	...	1	...	2	1	8	2	...	...	...	1	...	15	15.6	7	7.26
Naya Dumka	105	...	...	...	1	4	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	13	123.8	10	95.24
Monghyr	317	...	...	18	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	19	59.9	8	25.24
Bhagalpur	1,285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	...
Chaibassa	108	...	...	1	1	...	...	8	1	...	1	...	...	12	111.1	5	46.30
Gaya	330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	6.1	...	...
Patna	312	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	22.4	3	9.62
Muzaffarpur	263	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	19.0	4	15.21
Darbhanga	331	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	6.0	1	3.02
Chapra	324	...	...	2	...	...	1	29	...	...	...	...	...	32	98.8	15	49.38
Benares, Central	2,145	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	4.7
Gorakhpur	666	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	2	...	...	...	17	25.5	10	15.02
Fyzabad	580	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1.7	1	1.72
Hamirpur	174	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5.7	1	5.75
Allahabad, Central	1,922	...	...	...	21	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	15.6	20	10.41
Dehra Dun	44	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	22.7	1	22.73
Meerut	554	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1.8	...	...
Ferozepore	392	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2.6	1	2.55
Lahore, Central	1,283	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	19	14.8	12	9.35
" District	537	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1.9	1	1.86
" Female	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	10	80.6	3	24.19
Gujrat	206	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	9.7	...	...
Rawalpindi	743	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2.7	2	2.69
Mooltan, Central	895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	16	17.9	10	11.17
Kurrachee	310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	6.5	1	3.25
Hyderabad	667	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	4	6.0	4	6.00
Agra, Central	2,156	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	4.2	6	2.78
Surat	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	11.0	2	11.05
Sambalpur	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	25	129.5	21	108.81
Raipur	806	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	13	16.1	11	13.65
Bilaspur	152	...	...	...	...	...	15	4	4	...	...	...	...	23	151.3	14	92.11
Thana	648	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	3.2	...	...
Cannanore	758	...	...	...	...	1	...	43	4	10	...	...	...	58	76.3	27	35.62
Madras, Debtors, Natives Penitentiary, "	27	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	37.0	...	...
Bellary	763	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	14	18.3	8	10.48
Cuddapah	313	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	19.2	4	12.78
Coimbatore	235	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	6	25.5	5	21.28
Trichinopoly	997	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	127.4	62	62.19
Kurnool	1,133	...	32	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	75.0	41	36.19
Rajamundry	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	22.9	1	7.63
Vizagapatam	646	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	10	...	...	...	...	44	68.1	17	26.32
Berhampur	215	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9	...	...	...	...	15	69.8	8	37.21
	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	15	108.7	9	65.22
JAILS OF INDIA	103,159	127	45	81	58	33	81	239	143	23	2	53	12	897	8.7	488	4.73

* Jails where Cholera did not occur are not shown in this table.

XVI.

TABLE showing the MORTALITY in each JAIL, the CAUSES of DEATH, and the RATIO of DEATHS to STRENGTH.

JAILS.	Average Annual Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																							TOTAL DEATHS.		DIED PER 1,000 OF THE AVERAGE STRENGTH.		
		Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Nervous Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Spleen Diseases.	Urinary Diseases.	Scoury.	Anæmia and Debility.	Phagedæna, Slough and Gangrene.	Injuries and Suicide.	All other Causes.	In Hospital.	Out of Hospital.	Out of Hospital.	All Causes.
Akyab	351	16	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	4	...	32	2	570	96'87
Kyaukpada	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	775
Sandoway	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	23'26
Henzada	315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	6'1
Bassein	990	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	13	...	...	13'1
Maubin	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	29'17
Rangoon, Europeans	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Natives	3,218	3	4	7	14	21	2	11	1	3	1	...	1	...	2	7	75	2	62	23'93
Insein	367	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	10'90
Moulmein	824	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	5	1	...	13	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	1	3	42	...	...	50'97
Tavoy	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	10'42
Mergui	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	38'46
Toungoo	390	24	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	33	...	...	...	84'62
Shwegyin	189	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5'29
Port Blair	11,047	81	9	5	...	64	67	212	11	8	1	3	59	...	18	23	533	28	2'53	50'75
BURMA COAST AND BAY ISLANDS	18,246	51	1	1	...	33	...	...	17	15	21	87	70	256	16	4	1	8	7	4	63	...	27	41	746	32	1'75	42'64
Thayetmyo	1,185	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	6	7	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	5	29	...	...	24'47
Myingyan	1,050	25	...	...	1	4	...	...	2	...	2	5	2	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	1	4	56	...	...	53'33
Myanaung	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	58'82
Moogywa	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakokku	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	25'97
Yeu	52	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	19'23
Yemethin	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taungdwingyi	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pagan	79	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	85'71
Pymmana	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	20'00
Minbu	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Magwe	127	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	102'36
Mandalay	1,147	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	2	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	21	...	...	18'31
Shwebo	164	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	8	...	...	...	48'78
Bhamo	74	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	135'14
Meiktila	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	50'72
Katha	77	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	12	...	...	...	155'84
Kindat	20	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	250'00
BURMA INLAND	4,645	56	6	9	2	2	4	10	19	7	17	8	1	4	...	10	...	3	17	175	37'67
Sylhet	313	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	31'95
Salutikar Temporary Jail	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cachar (Silchar)	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	15'15
Gauhati	195	11	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	26	...	133'33
Tezpur	184	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	48'91
Sibsagar	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	29'85
Dibrugarh	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	128'57
Dhubri	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	76'92
Nongong	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	9	...	...	123'29
ASSAM	1,044	11	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	...	8	5	18	5	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	2	7	67	...	...	64'18
Presidency, Europeans	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Natives	1,237	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	2	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	23	...	...	18'59
Alipore	1,779	3	...	...	2	3	...	4	1	...	8	18	1	7	2	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	8	63	1	36	36'16
Jessore	342	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	21	...	...	...	61'40
Khulna	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palamow	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Krishnagar	172	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	6	...	...	34'88
Murshidabad	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	15'00
Hooghly	351	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	45'58
Burdwan	231	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	17'32
Malda	76	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	52'63
Purnea	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	42'42
Jalpaiguri	122	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	1	8'20	73'77
Dinajpur	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	16	...	...	...	95'81
Rangpur	249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	5	22	...	...	...	88'35
Rajshahi	710	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	...	...	...	18'31
Bogra	120	...	...	4	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	83'33
Mymensingh	436	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	17	...	...	38'99
Pabna	137	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	21'90
Faridpur	316	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	12'66
Backergunge	451	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	15	...	...	33'26
Noakhali	89	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	56'18
Chittagong	183	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	21'86
Tippura	179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5'88
Dacca	1,134	1	13	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	8	...	13	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	3	49	...	...	43'21
Cuttack	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	21'82
Puri	114	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1892.

XXI —continued.

TABLE showing the MORTALITY in each JAIL, the CAUSES of DEATH, and the RATIO of DEATHS to STRENGTH.

JAILS.	Average Annual Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																				TOTAL DEATHS.		DIED PER 1,000 OF THE AVERAGE STRENGTH.								
		Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Head-stroke.	Nervous Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Spleen Diseases.	Urinary Diseases.	Scruvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Phagedæna, Slough and Gangrene.	Injuries and Suicide.	All other Causes.	In Hospital.	Out of Hospital.	Out of Hospital.	All Causes.			
Monghyr	317	8										1		4	1										14				44'16			
Bhagalpur	1,285							1	2		2	2	9	1				1						5	23				17'90			
Chaubassa (Singhbhum)	108	5										1	6	1	1								1	16					148'1			
Ranchi (Lohardaga)	171												2											2					11'7			
Hazaribagh	202												4						1					1	7				34'65			
Gaya	330	1										2	2										1	1	5				15'15			
Patna	312	3										2	2	3	2								1	11					35'26			
Arrah (Shahabad)	200											1	1	1	1								3	7					35'00			
Buxar	1,116			1								9	2	7	1								2	2	24	1	90	22'40				
Champaran	356			3								2	7	3										17					47'75			
Mozuffarpur	203	4		1								2	1	1								1		13					45'63			
Darbhanga	331	1										1		4										6					18'13			
Chupra	34	16								1		1	3	3									2	1	27				83'33			
Ghazipur	513			1								5	6	10	1								5	2	31				60'43			
Benares, Central District	2,145	1		2				1	1	1	8	3	6	8	4		2						16	1	14	68				31'70		
Mirzapur	484									1	1	1	2	5	1								1	3	15				30'90			
Azamgarh	213											1	2	1								1	2	9					42'25			
Jaunpur	424			2								2	2	3									1	2	16				37'74			
Gorakhpur	333			1	1							1	1	1								2		1	2	11				33'03		
Basti	666	10	2		2					1	3	8	11									2		19	58					87'09		
Gonda	285			2								1	2											4	11					38'60		
Bahraich	557			2						1	1	2	1	5									6	4	22					39'50		
Fyzabad	394										4	1	1									1		1	9					24'73		
Sultanpur	580	1		3	1						1	2	1	2	4							6		2	23					39'66		
Rae Bareilly	75									1		1												2						26'67		
Partabgarh	431									1			1	2									1	6						13'92		
Hardoi	333											1	1	2								4		6						17'00		
Kheri	331											1	2									2		5	10					30'21		
Lucknow, Central District	234			1							1	2											1	1	5					21'37		
Sitapur	1,593			1								4	3	7	4							2		9	30					19'19		
Barabanki	640									1	1	2		5	1									10						16'13		
Unao	669			1	1							2		1								1	5	12						17'94		
Hamirpur	343											1	1										3	7						20'41		
Orai (Jalaun)	293											1											1	2						9'76		
Fatehgarh, Central District	174	1											1											3						17'24		
Cawnpore	143												1											1						6'99		
Fatehpur	1,078									1	1	8		5	1								3	3	30	1					15'67	
Banda	323										1	3	1	1	1							2		2	13					40'25		
Allahabad, Central District	291											3	2	3	5									13						36'01		
Etawah	369			1									1	1	1										4						14'87	
Mainpuri	224			1	1					3	2	1	3	1	1							2	1	17						75'89		
	1,922	20		4						1	1	3		12	3							1	22	75						39'02		
	615			1	2						1	7		3									11	27						43'00		
	256									1	1												1	1	5						19'53	
	270									1		1		1									1		4						14'81	
GANGETIC PLAIN, ETC.	23,238	70	1	4	27	16		1	11	13	14	38	88	36	143	48	3	2	1	7		57		16	132	726	2	09			31'33	
Muttra	215											2			1										3						13'95	
Etah	300					1						3			1							1		1	7						22'88	
Aligarh	462			2						2	2		3	3	7	1						1		7	28						60'61	
Bulandshahr	227					1						3		1	1							1			7						30'8	
Shajahanpur	353											1												3	6						17'00	
Bareilly, Central District	2,109			1				1	1	1	1	7		7	2								1	3	27						12'80	
Badaon	616											5	1	3								1		3	13						21'10	
Saharanpur	374											3	1		1									1	6						16'04	
Bijnor	279			1	1									2	4							1		5	14						50'18	
Dehra Dun	205																							1	1						4'88	
Muzaffarnagar	44	1													1							1			3						68'18	
Moradabad	170										1		2	2										1	1	7					41'18	
Meerut	358							1	1			6		1										1	10						27'93	
Delhi	554	2	1	1						2		7												1	6	22						39'71
Rohatak	472											1	11		2									1	15						31'78	
Hissar	164											1												2							12'20	
Karnal	281			2								2		1										1	6						21'35	
Umballa	133											8	1									1		10							75'19	
Ludhiana	772											1	5	1	1							2		1	11						14'25	
Hoshiarpur	238											5	1	2	1										9						37'82	
Jullundur	67											1													1						14'03	
Ferozepore	302											1	1	2										1	5						16'50	
Amritsar	392	1		5	1			1				4		2	2							1		2	21						53'57	
Lahore, Central District	310									1	1		5	2	3	8								1	21						67'74	
Female	1,283	12			1			1	1		6	19	1	2	1									7	48						37'41	
Stalkot	537	1						1			3	10	2	1										1	19						35'38	
Gurdaspur	124	3																							5						40'32	
Gujranwala	469			1				1						8										10							21'32	

JAILS.	Average Annual Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																			TOTAL DEATHS.		DIED PER 1,000 OF THE AVERAGE STRENGTH.								
		Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Nervous Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Spleen Diseases.	Urinary Diseases.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Phagedæna, Slough, and Gangrene.	Injuries and Suicide.	All other Causes.	In Hospital.	Out of Hospital.	Out of Hospital.	All causes.		
Shahpur	274	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	10'95	
Montgomery	750	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	43	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	23	...	...	30'67	
Jhang	248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	24'19	
Mooltan, Central District	895	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	12	...	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	3	41	...	...	45'81	
Dera Ghazi Khan	303	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	10	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	21	...	...	30'17	
Dera Ismail Khan	394	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	...	...	23'10	
Bannu	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	12	1	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	3	7'61	60'91		
Kohat	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	57'85	
Peshawar	469	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	74'38	
Kurrachee	310	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	...	...	10'19	
Hyderabad	667	4	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	1	1	1	4	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	31	...	...	51'61	
Nara	312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	46'48	
Shikarpur	551	...	...	1	4	...	...	3	2	3	...	39	4	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	67	...	...	64'10	
INDUS VALLEY, ETC.	6,111	15	...	1	4	20	1	...	12	9	9	8	111	15	22	17	1	...	2	2	1	18	1	1	14	281	3	49	46'47		
Agra, Central District	2,156	6	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	10	9	2	3	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	...	1	16	58	...	...	26'90	
Jhansi	446	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	12	...	...	26'91	
Lalitpur	221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	22'62	
Ajmere	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	22'47	
Ahmedabad	435	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	27'50
Kaira	460	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	...	...	...	34'78
Rajkot	213	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	70'42
Dhuliakot	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	16'67
Nasik	209	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	28'71
Surat	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	45'45
Surat	181	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	38'67
CENTRAL INDIA AND GUJARAT, ETC.	4,514	8	...	5	5	...	...	2	3	3	11	23	8	18	13	...	1	1	4	...	7	...	2	22	136	...	...	...	30'13	
Dhulia	288	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	10'42
Yerrawda	1,160	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	13	2	1'72	12'03	
Dharwar	348	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	28'74
Bijapur	268	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	14'03
Deccan Gang	718	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	23	...	...	32'03
Amraoti	388	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5'15
Akola	539	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	12	4	7'42	20'68	
Ellichpur	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buldana	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	18'52
Basim	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yeotmahl	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	14'29
Secunderabad	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	13'70
Jubbulpore	1,124	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	5	5	1	...	1	1	1	...	5	...	2	6	28	1	89	25'80	
Saugor	216	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	64'81
Damoh	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	70'50
Sambalpur	193	21	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	24	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	56	...	...	200'16
Raipur	806	11	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	2	1	1	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	33	...	...	40'94
Bilaspur	152	14	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	28	...	...	184'21
Mandla	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	42'25
Seoni	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	20'41
Chhindwara	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	18'87
Betul	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narsinghpur	121	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	13'33
Hoshangabad	188	2	1	3	24'79
Nimar	75	1	2	15'96
Nagpur	1,010	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	4	22	...	...	...	26'67
Bhandara	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	21'78
Wardha	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	30'93
Chanda	120	1	1	14'29
Sironcha	8	8'33
Balaghat	63	1	1	15'87
DECCAN	8,721	46	...	1	5	7	...	3	4	10	10	3	27	16	69	21	2	2	1	7	...	21	1	7	25	281	7	80	33'02		
Thana	628	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	6	2	1	...	1	...	1	1	4	...	1	2	25	1	1'59	41'40	
Bombay, Common	269	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	7'43
House of Correction	326	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	18'40
Ratnagiri	89	2	2	22'47
Karwar	83
Mangalore	100	1	1	2	4	40'00
Cannanore	758	27	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	2	1	15	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...</							

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1892.

XXI—concluded.

JAILS.	Average Annual Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																							TOTAL DEATHS.		DIED PER 1,000 OF THE AVERAGE STRENGTH.							
		Cholera.	Small-pox. Enteric Fever. Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Heat-stroke.	Nervous Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Spleen Diseases.	Urinary Diseases.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Phagedæna, Slough and Gangrene.	Injuries and Suicide.	All other Causes.	In Hospital.	Out of Hospital.	Out of Hospital.	All Causes.							
Madras, Debtors, Natives	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Penitentiary " Eu-	763	8	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	2	4	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	2	30	...	...	39	32	...	...	...	...
" " ropeans	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	313	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	56	
Vellore	1,185	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	4	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	20	
Cuddalore	267	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	75	
Cuddapah	235	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	57	
Coimbatore	997	62	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	3	6	32	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	2	117	1	1	1	1	1	100	118	36	
Madura	404	...	2	1	1	...	1	1	5	2	4	95
Trichinopoly	1,133	41	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	2	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	56	1	...	56	1	...	...	...	88	50	31
Salem	689	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	1	4	10	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	80	
Tanjore	291	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	05
Palamcottah	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	46	
Kurnool	131	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	27
Guntur	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	52
Rajamundry	646	17	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	4	1	...	17	6	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	11	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	07
Vizagapatam	215	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	12
Nellore	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	95
Berhampur	138	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	19
SOUTHERN INDIA	8,154	155	1	3	...	...	...	4	12	10	11	14	17	79	27	1	...	1	11	...	12	1	4	38	397	4	...	49	49	18	...	...
Darjeeling	91	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	98
Almora	106	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	74
Simla	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	43
Dharmasala	115
Abbottabad	89	1	1	11	24
Russellkonda	70	1	1	2	28	57
Parvatipur	204	1	3	1	5	24	51
Shillong	39	1	25	64
HILLS	728	1	3	1	...	3	3	1	1	...	1	2	16	21	98
EXTRA INDIA—	82
Aden
JAILS OF INDIA	103,159	488	18	5	80	175	2	16	41	94	81	158	574	219	805	203	13	8	20	53	6	231	5	79	418	3,745	54	...	52	...	36	83		

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1892.

XXII.

DETAIL of the ADMISSIONS and DEATHS of the JAIL POPULATION of each ADMINISTRATION.

CAUSES OF ADMISSION AND DEATH.	ASSAM.		BENGAL.		NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.		CENTRAL PROVINCES.		PUNJAB.		JAILS OF THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING AJMERE.	
	Strength	Admissions	Strength	Admissions	Strength	Admissions	Strength	Admissions	Strength	Admissions	Strength	Admissions
	Deaths	68	Deaths	606	Deaths	791	Deaths	212	Deaths	388	Deaths	2,077
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Small-pox	2	1	45	14	9	...	2	...	1	...	59	15
Cow-pox . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Chicken-pox	4	...	778	...	16	...	1	...	...	...	799	...
Measles . . . . .	...	...	29	...	3	...	9	...	10	...	51	...
Relapsing fever . . . . .	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Influenza	30	1	1,040	26	3,784	75	99	5	293	4	5,261	111
Mumps	21	...	55	...	570	...	11	...	129	...	786	...
Cerebro-spinal fever . . . . .	...	...	8	6	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Simple continued fever . . . . .	...	...	632	...	279	...	45	...	61	4	1,018	15
Enteric fever . . . . .	...	...	4	1	10	6	1	1	4	1	19	9
Cholera	25	11	126	66	61	40	61	46	51	29	324	192
Epidemic diarrhoea . . . . .	...	...	39	1	61	...	7	...	1	...	108	1
Dysentery	214	18	3,461	159	1,360	119	344	51	1,143	47	6,541	398
Intermittent fever	827	...	4,688	7	7,688	19	1,651	2	18,858	14	33,760	42
Remittent fever	15	2	361	22	210	15	33	3	71	10	697	55
Malarial cachexia . . . . .	...	...	64	14	41	10	71	1	5	...	181	25
Beri-beri	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1
Sloaghing phagedena . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Erysipelas	4	...	17	1	32	7	6	2	50	6	109	16
Septicæmia . . . . .	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
Primary syphilis	14	...	109	...	170	...	25	...	69	...	393	...
Secondary "	3	...	116	1	...	3	29	...	63	...	511	4
Gonorrhoea	2	...	66	1	46	...	23	...	41	...	178	1
Hydrophobia . . . . .	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	2	2	6	5
Parasites :—												
Bothriocephalus latus . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Tænia solium . . . . .	...	...	13	1	8	1	...	...	4	...	25	2
" mediocanellata . . . . .	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Ascaris lumbricoides . . . . .	...	...	22	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	31	...
Filaria Medinensis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	4	...	6	...	79	...	89	...
Dochmius duodenalis	19	6	...	...	62	18	...	...	...	...	81	24
Oxyuris vermicularis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Musca vomitoria . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Oidium albicans . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
Scurvy	1	...	66	...	18	...	24	...	12	...	121	...
Malformations :—												
Hare-lip . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Debility and old age	10	1	30	3	520	52	45	8	108	4	2	...
Rheumatic fever . . . . .	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	714	68
Rheumatism	30	...	222	2	211	...	63	...	141	1	3	1
Gout . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	674	3
Osteo-arthritis . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Non-malignant new growths—												
Tumours, not defined . . . . .	...	...	5	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	16	...
Pterygium . . . . .	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Polypus nasi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Fibroma, not defined . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Elephantiasis . . . . .	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Lipoma . . . . .	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Warts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Condyloma . . . . .	...	...	2	...	14	...	2	...	4	...	22	...
Granulation tumours . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Malignant new growths—												
Malignant new growths, not defined . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...
Sarcoma, intestines . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
" suprarenal capsules . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Epithelioma . . . . .	...	...	4	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	7	1
Carcinoma, scirrhus . . . . .	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	3	2
" of liver . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
" omentum . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
" pancreas . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
" penis . . . . .	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
" uterus . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Tubercle of lungs . . . . .	...	...	76	31	95	52	3	1	45	23	219	107
" of intestines . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Scrofula	1	...	5	...	12	1	...	...	4	...	22	1
Leprosy . . . . .	...	...	14	...	101	5	5	1	1	...	121	6
Purpura . . . . .	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Anæmia	29	2	239	20	292	15	34	8	65	2	659	47
Diabetes mellitus . . . . .	...	...	1	...	4	1	4	1	3	2	12	4
Congestion of brain . . . . .	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	1	...	5	4
Cerebral hæmorrhage . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Dropsy of brain . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Inflammation of the membranes of the brain and spinal cord . . . . .	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
" of the brain and its membranes . . . . .	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2
" of the cerebral membranes . . . . .	...	...	2	2	3	3	...	...	5	4	10	9
Spinal meningitis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Abscess of brain . . . . .	...	...	1	1	2	2	1	1	...	...	4	4
Softening of brain . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1

XXII—continued.

DETAIL of the ADMISSIONS and DEATHS of the JAIL POPULATION of each ADMINISTRATION.

CAUSES OF ADMISSION AND DEATH.	ASSAM.		BENGAL.		NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.		CENTRAL PROVINCES.		PUNJAB.		JAILS OF THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING AJMER.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Sclerosis of the lateral columns	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
" of the posterior columns	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
Cyst of brain	1	1	1	1
Apoplexy	10	10	1	1	2	2	...	...	14	14
Paralysis	5	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	8	...
Hemiplegia	4	...	11	2	4	...	2	...	21	2
Paraplegia	2	...	2	1	1	...	4	...	10	1
Local paralysis	6	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	11	...
Paralysis after acute disease, not stated	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Anæsthesia	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Spasm of muscle, not defined	1	...	...	...	1	...
Wry-neck	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Paralysis agitans	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Aphasia	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Neuralgia	1	...	21	1	50	...	13	...	40	...	126	1
Vertigo	2	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Megrim	5	...	14	...	7	...	...	...	26	...
Tetanus	1	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	6	...
Epilepsy	2	1	13	...	59	4	3	...	13	...	90	5
Chorea	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...
Hysteria	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Insanity	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Mania	33	...	2	...	5	...	40	...
Melancholia	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Dementia	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Puerperal insanity	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Ecchymosis of the conjunctiva	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Cheiosis	3	...	3	...
Conjunctivitis	19	...	279	...	334	...	82	...	253	...	967	...
" granular	1	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	8	...
Keratitis	9	...	17	...	1	...	32	...	61	...
Ulcer of cornea	29	...	48	...	16	...	21	...	117	...
Opacity of	1	...	32	...	3	...	...	...	36	...
Staphyloma	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Iritis	1	...	9	...	13	...	1	...	...	...	24	...
Synechia	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Glaucoma	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Retinitis	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Cataract	7	...	25	...	1	...	...	...	33	...
Panophthalmitis	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Inflammation of lacrymal gland	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Abscess of	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Fistula of lacrymal tracts	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Dacryocystitis	1	...	...	...	1	...
Blepharitis	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Stye	1	...	4	...	2	...	4	...	11	...
Abscess of eyelids	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	11	...
Trichiasis	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Entropion	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Ectropion	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Otalgia	1	...	1	...
Inflammation of the external meatus	4	...	30	...	56	...	11	...	51	...	153	...
Abscess	3	...	26	...	5	...	3	...	37	...
Sebaceous cyst	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...
Inflammation of the membrana tympani	14	...	...	...	2	...	16	...
Perforation	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Epistaxis	3	...	3	...	4	...	4	...	11	...	25	...
Nasal catarrh	29	...	4	...	7	...	40	...
Ulceration of nose	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	...
Ozæna	1	...	10	...	1	...	2	...	14	...
Necrosis of nasal bones	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Peri-and endocarditis	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Pericarditis	3	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	5	3
Endocarditis	2	1	...	...	1	1	3	2
Valve disease of heart	1	...	7	2	10	6	1	1	1	1	20	10
Thrombus in the heart	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	3	2
Hypertrophy of the heart	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Fatty degeneration of the heart	1	1	3	3	3	3	...	...	1	1	8	8
Dilatation of heart	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Aneurysm	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Angina pectoris	3	2	2	1	1	...	6	3
Syncope	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	3
Palpitation	4	...	...	...	2	...	6	...
Heart-disease, not defined	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Aneurysm sacculor of arteries	1	1	...	...	1	1
Thrombosis of arteries	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	3
Embolism	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Phlebitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Edema glottidis	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3
Laryngitis	1	...	4	...	...	...	4	2	9	2
Bronchitis
Spasmodic asthma	45	1	429	3	712	23	157	2	494	8	1,841	37
Passive congestion of the lungs	10	1	56	...	175	1	20	...	36	2	297	4
Hæmoptysis	6	1	48	1	12	6	...	...	...	...	12	6
Pneumonia	19	...	3	...	18	...	94	2
Abscess of the lung	20	8	282	87	536	116	83	22	507	148	1,432	384
Gangrene	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2
Acute pneumonic phthisis	4	2	8	5	...	...	5	4	18	11
Chronic	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Emphysema	4	2	21	9	11	1	10	8	...	...	46	20
Millstone-maker's phthisis	1	...	3	1	...	...	1	1	5	2
Hydrothorax	2	1	2	1
Pleurisy	1	...	57	2	55	3	22	1	47	2	184	8

CAUSES OF ADMISSION AND DEATH.	ASSAM.		BENGAL.		NORTH-WEST-ERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.		CENTRAL PROV-INCES.		PUNJAB.		JAILS OF THE BENGAL PRESID-ENCY, INCLUD-ING AJMERE.	
	Ad-mitted.	Died.	Ad-mitted.	Died.	Ad-mitted.	Died.	Ad-mitted.	Died.	Ad-mitted.	Died.	Ad-mitted.	Died.
Ulcer of lips	1	...	...	...	1	...
Stomatitis	44	...	2	...	27	1	8	...	81	1
Ulcerative stomatitis	4	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	10	...
Noma	2	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	5	2
Ranula	1	...	...	...	1	...
Teething	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	5	...
Ulceration of the dental pulp	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...
Caries of dentine	1	...	9	...	2	...	...	...	12	...
Abscess of dental periosteum	2	...	12	...	64	...	16	...	26	...	121	...
Inflammation of gums	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Ulceration	41	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	53	...
Necrosis of alveoli (jaw)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Inflammation of tongue	2	...	...	2	...
Ulcer of tongue	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hypertrophy of tonsils	2	...	1	...	3	...
Sore throat	1	...	31	...	34	...	10	...	23	...	99	...
Quinsy	12	...	8	...	1	...	33	...	54	...
Follicular tonsillitis	1	...	3	...	12	...	4	...	63	1	83	1
Ulceration of fauces	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Inflammation of salivary glands	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	1
Abscess of salivary glands	1	...
Salivation	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Stricture of œsophagus	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hæmorrhage from stomach	3	1	4	1	...	...	2	...	9	2
Inflammation of "	5	1	3	2	2	...	3	1	13	4
Ulceration of "	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	4	4
Dilatation of "	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Perforation of "	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Dyspepsia	8	...	211	1	179	...	25	...	147	...	570	1
Gastrodynia	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...
Hæmorrhage from intestines, including melæna	4	2	6	1	...	...	...	...	10	3
Inflammation of intestines	2	2	...	...	7	...	9	2
Enteritis	1	1	8	6	...	...	2	1	11	8
Typhlitis	1	...	...	7	...	7	1
Colitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Ulcer of intestines	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Obstruction of intestines	3	2	7	3	...	...	...	...	10	5
Volvulus	3	3	4	4	...	...	...	...	7	7
Hernia	5	...	8	2	2	...	1	...	16	2
Diarrhoea	245	5	1,769	24	1,035	48	320	10	1,476	25	4,846	113
Constipation	1	...	3	...	54	...	5	...	72	...	135	...
Colic	11	...	40	...	93	...	14	...	141	...	305	...
Hæmorrhage from rectum and anus	1	...
Abscess of rectum and anus	8	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	13	1
Ulceration of "	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Piles	66	...	71	...	17	...	60	...	214	...
Prolapsus of the rectum and anus	2	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Fistula in ano	1	...	12	...	5	...	4	...	1	...	23	...
Hypertrophy of liver	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Atrophy of liver	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1
Congestion of liver	9	...	79	3	...	1	2	...	90	4
Hepatitis	1	...	49	1	8	...	7	...	1	...	67	1
Cirrhosis of liver	9	6	12	13	1	1	2	1	24	21
Abscess "	4	3	1	1	2	2	...	...	7	6
Jaundice	21	...	78	3	5	...	76	1	180	4
Biliary colic	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Ascites	20	2	6	2	4	1	1	...	31	5
Peritonitis	5	4	7	5	8	2	1	1	21	12
Hypertrophy of spleen	1	...	14	...	7	1	...	...	22	1
Induration and enlargement of spleen from ague	44	1	143	4	221	2	11	...	117	1	536	8
Splenitis	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	1
Abscess of spleen	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Hypertrophy of lymph-glands	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Inflammation of lymph-vessels	5	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	9	...
Suppuration of "	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Inflammation of lymph glands	4	...	12	...	28	...	7	...	10	...	62	...
Suppuration of " "	1	...	33	...	15	...	3	...	5	...	59	...
Lymph-fistula	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Lymphorrhœa	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Goitre	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Acute nephritis	2	1	10	...	4	2	...	...	4	...	20	3
Bright's disease	12	2	19	8	8	5	7	...	46	15
Pyelitis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Abscess of kidney	1	1	...	...	1	1
Disseminated suppurative nephritis	1	1	1	1
Cysts of kidney	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Calculus in "	2	...	2	...
Nephralgia	5	...	5	...
Diabetes insipidus	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Hæmaturia	10	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	15	...
Chyluria	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Albuminuria	7	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	10	2
Lithuria	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Inflammation of bladder	1	...	9	...	1	1	...	...	11	1
Calculus in "	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1
Retention of urine	2	...	...	...	2	...	4	...
Incontinence of urine	1	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	7	...
Urethritis	1	...	3	...	...	...	4	...
Gleet	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...
Stricture of urethra	11	...	6	...	...	...	9	...	26	...
Urinary fistula	1	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	7	...

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1892.

XXII—continued.

DETAIL of the ADMISSIONS and DEATHS of the JAIL POPULATION of each ADMINISTRATION.

CAUSES OF ADMISSION AND DEATH.	ASSAM.		BENGAL.		NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.		CENTRAL PROVINCES.		PUNJAB.		JAILS OF THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY INCLUDING AJMERE.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Hypertrophy of prostate gland	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Inflammation of " "	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Abscess of " "	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Edema of penis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Inflammation of glans penis	5	...	1	...	...	...	6	...
Ulcer of penis	6	...	3	...	6	...	...	...	15	...
Phimosis	9	...	12	...	2	...	3	...	26	...
Paraphimosis	4	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	11	...
Abscess of scrotum	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	6	...
Sloughing of " "	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Pruritus	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hydrocele of spermatic cord	14	...	60	...	2	...	2	...	78	...
Hæmatocele of tunica vaginalis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hydrocele of " "	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Orchitis	26	...	6	...	17	...	78	...
Epididymitis	1	...	34	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Abscess of testicle	1	...	...	1	...
Protrusion of tubuli	1	...	...	...	1	...
Pelvic cellulitis	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Abscess of uterine ligaments	1	1	...	...	1	1
Ulcer of uterus	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Prolapse of vagina (Rectocele)	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Ulcer of vulva	1	...	...	...	1	...
Menorrhagia	5	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	8	...
Leucorrhœa	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hæmorrhage during pregnancy	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Abortion	1	1	4	...	...	...	4	1	9	2
Premature labour	2	...	1	...	1	...	4	...
Post-partum hæmorrhage	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Inflammation of female breast	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...
Abscess of " "	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	...
Sinus	4	...	1	...	...	...	5	...
Ostitis	1	...	5	...	...	...	7	...
Periostitis, not defined	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
" diffuse	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Caries	1	...	10	...	1	...	3	...	15	...
Necrosis	1	...	5	...	4	...	2	...	6	...	18	...
Synovitis	1	...	36	...	39	...	10	...	17	...	105	...
Psoas, lumbar and other abscesses	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Caries and necrosis of spine	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Inflammation of muscles	1	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	7	...
Abscess " "	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Cyst	2	...	...	...	2	...
Inflamed bursa	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Thelial abscess	9	...	9	...
Edema of the connective tissue	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Inflammation " "	8	...	67	...	56	2	14	...	23	...	169	2
Abscess " "	79	...	336	...	1,076	3	172	...	637	1	2,303	4
Slough " "	1	1	1	1
Erythema	15	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	16	...
Urticaria	1	...	29	...	2	...	28	...	61	...
Eczema	22	...	61	...	12	...	54	...	151	...
Impetigo	2	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	9	...
Rupia	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Ecthyma	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...
Prurigo	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Lichen	1	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	29	...
Psoriasis	1	...	1	...	...	...	16	...	18	...
Miliaria	3	...	...	...	3	...
Herpes	4	...	12	...	3	...	9	...	28	...
" præputialis	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Zona	1	...	5	...	24	...	4	...	5	...	39	...
Pemphigus	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	5	...
Acne	3	...	3	...
Sycosis	1	...	...	...	1	...
Ulcer	34	...	280	...	578	...	108	...	665	...	1,670	...
Fissures	2	...	2	...	...	...	5	...
Boil	1	...	98	...	448	...	118	...	415	...	1,086	...
Carbuncle	5	...	45	...	81	1	21	1	42	...	196	2
Gangrene	4	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	1
Whitlow, including onychia	8	...	80	...	133	...	33	...	100	...	355	...
Corn	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Lupus	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Wen	1	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	7	...
Ringworm	3	...	45	...	16	...	4	...	68	...
Favus	14	...	...	...	3	...	17	...
Tinea versicolor	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Itch	10	...	189	...	191	...	18	...	163	...	571	...
Phthiriasis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Habitual:—												
Chronic opium eating	7	...	...	...	1	...	8	...
Accidental:—												
Poisons:—												
Mercury	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Not defined	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1

CAUSES OF ADMISSION AND DEATH.	ASSAM.		BENGAL.		NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.		CENTRAL PROVINCES.		PUNJAB.		JAILS OF THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING AJMERE.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Poisoned wound:—												
By venomous animals, not defined . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
" snakes . . . . .	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	8	...
" stinging insects . . . . .	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	4	...
Burns and scalds . . . . .	...	...	64	1	53	...	11	...	12	...	140	1
Heat-stroke . . . . .	...	...	1	1	32	14	6	3	21	12	60	30
Multiple injury . . . . .	...	...	2	...	9	1	1	...	...	...	12	1
Asphyxia " plugging of air passage with food . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Starvation . . . . .	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3
Abrasions . . . . .	...	...	1	...	42	...	2	...	1	...	46	...
Contusions	18	...	66	...	327	...	63	...	82	...	536	...
" of brain . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
" eye . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Wounds	53	1	308	1	432	1	102	...	171	...	1,069	3
" gunshot . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Foreign bodies in the eye . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
" " skin	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Sprains and strains	6	...	45	...	50	...	22	...	16	...	139	...
Dislocations	1	...	5	...	6	...	1	...	6	...	19	...
Rupture of spleen . . . . .	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3
" tendons . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Fractures	5	...	62	3	182	3	13	1	35	...	299	7
Concussion of cord . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Compression of brain . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
Chemical injuries of the eye-lids and eye . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...
Killed by fall of earth . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Homicidal—												
Multiple injury . . . . .	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Stabbing . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Rupture of spleen . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Fracture of skull . . . . .	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Suicidal—												
Wound of abdomen . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Hanging	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	3	4	5
Cut-throat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Jumping into a well . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	2
Judicial—												
Punished . . . . .	...	...	...	...	7	...	4	...	17	...	28	...
Not defined—												
Cut-throat . . . . .	...	...	4	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	7	2
Not yet diagnosed . . . . .	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	4	...
No appreciable disease	1	...	2	...	9	...	40	...	...	...	52	...

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1892.

XXII—continued.

DETAIL of the ADMISSIONS and DEATHS of the JAIL POPULATION of each ADMINISTRATION.

CAUSES OF ADMISSION AND DEATH.	BOMBAY.		BERAR.		MADRAS.		BURMA.		ANDAMANS.		INDIA.	
	Strength	Deaths	Strength	Deaths	Strength	Deaths	Strength	Deaths	Strength	Deaths	Strength	Deaths
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Small-pox . . . . .	...	...	...	...	6	2	6	1	...	...	71	18
Cow-pox	1	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
Chicken-pox	12	...	...	...	137	...	34	...	3	...	987	...
Measles	6	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	62	...
Relapsing fever . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Influenza	173	3	16	1	322	10	49	3	30	...	5,851	130
Mumps	50	...	...	...	10	...	568	...	2	...	1,416	...
Cerebro-spinal fever . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	15
Simple continued fever	152	1	6	...	323	...	641	...	...	...	2,140	2
Enteric fever	2	1	...	...	4	4	2	1	...	...	27	15
Cholera	10	7	...	...	374	182	189	107	...	...	897	488
Epidemic diarrhoea	11	3	...	...	6	...	31	...	...	...	156	4
Dysentery	394	32	22	4	960	98	812	61	1,650	212	10,379	805
Intermittent fever	2,314	3	423	...	1,121	1	2,391	5	10,708	...	50,717	51
Remittent fever	177	21	1	...	32	2	94	16	292	81	1,293	175
Malarial cachexia	7	3	1	...	1	...	19	1	...	...	209	29
Beri-beri . . . . .	...	...	...	...	53	6	...	...	...	...	60	7
Sloughing phagedæna	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
Erysipelas	5	1	...	...	5	1	11	2	10	2	140	22
Pyæmia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	3	1
Septicæmia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
Primary syphilis	36	...	5	...	35	...	103	...	44	...	616	...
Secondary „	45	1	5	...	58	1	182	...	78	...	879	6
Gonorrhœa	32	...	2	...	39	...	65	...	17	...	333	1
Hydrophobia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5
Parasites :—												
Bothriocephalus latus . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Tænia solium	5	...	1	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	37	2
„ mediocanellata . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Ascaris lumbricoides	1	...	...	...	5	...	23	1	1	...	61	1
Filaria Medinensis	118	...	6	...	205	...	...	...	1	...	419	...
„ oculi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Dochmius duodenalis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	24
Oxyuris vermicularis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Musca vomitoria . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Oidium albicans . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
Scurvy	24	2	...	...	3	...	30	1	72	3	247	6
Alcoholism	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Malformations :—												
Congenital phimosis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
„ hydrocele . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hare-lip . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Debility and old age	82	19	2	...	591	12	46	5	241	22	1,676	126
Rheumatic fever	4	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	10	3
Rheumatism	100	...	13	...	101	...	181	...	380	1	1,449	4
Gout	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Osteo-arthritis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Non-malignant new growths :—												
Tumours, not defined . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	21	...
Hæmatoma cystiform	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Tumour of brain, not defined . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Cyst of head . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Pterygium . . . . .	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	8	...
Polypus nasi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Fibroma, not defined . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Elephantiasis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	9	...
Lipoma	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...
Enchondroma . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Warts	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Condyloma	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	26	...
Granulation tumours . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Malignant new growths :—												
Malignant new growth, not defined . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Sarcoma, intestines . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
„ suprarenal capsules . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Epithelioma . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	1
Carcinoma, scirrhus . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	6	2
„ colloid . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
„ of liver . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2
„ omentum . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
„ pancreas . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
„ penis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
„ uterus . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Tubercle of lungs	8	1	2	1	32	15	50	31	1	...	312	155
„ intestines . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	1	5	3
„ peritoneum . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
„ cervical glands . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
Scrofula	2	...	...	...	12	...	7	...	4	...	47	1
Leprosy	6	4	2	...	...	...	10	2	12	2	151	14
Purpura . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Anæmia	46	9	5	...	119	3	140	9	202	37	1,171	105
Chlorosis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Diabetes mellitus . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	14	5

CAUSES OF ADMISSION AND DEATH.	BOMBAY.		BERAR.		MADRAS.		BURMA.		ANDAMANS.		INDIA.	
	Ad- mitted.	Died.	Ad- mitted.	Died.	Ad- mitted.	Died.	Ad- mitted.	Died.	Ad- mitted.	Died.	Ad- mitted.	Died.
Congestion of brain . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	5
Cerebral hæmorrhage . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	4	3
Dropsy of brain . . . . .	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Inflammation of the membranes of the brain and spinal cord . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Inflammation of the brain and its mem- branes . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Inflammation of the cerebral membranes .	2	3	1	1	1	2	3	3	2	2	19	20
Spinal meningitis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Myelitis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2
Abscess of brain	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	5	5
Softening of brain and cord . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2
Sclerosis, insular	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
" of the lateral columns . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
" " posterior "	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	7	...
Cyst of brain . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Apoplexy	1	1	1	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	18	20
Paralysis . . . . .	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	15	...
Hemiplegia	7	2	1	1	1	1	5	1	2	1	37	8
Paraplegia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	1	20	2
Local paralysis	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	15	...
Paralysis after acute disease, not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Anæsthesia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Eclampsia, puerperal . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Spasm of muscle, not defined . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Wry-neck	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	...
Paralysis agitans . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Aphasia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Neuralgia	8	...	4	...	8	...	11	...	20	...	177	1
Vertigo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Megrim	22	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	11	...	63	...
Tetanus	1	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	10	2
Epilepsy	10	4	...	...	28	...	9	1	14	...	151	10
Chorea . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Hysteria . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
Insanity . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	15	...
Mania	1	...	1	...	4	1	54	...	...	...	100	1
Melancholia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	4	2	18	...	...	...	25	2
Dementia	1	...	...	...	1	1	10	1	...	...	17	2
Puerperal insanity . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Epileptic " . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	6	1
Toxic " . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...
Ecchymosis of the conjunctiva . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Chemosis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Conjunctivitis	52	...	3	...	49	...	810	...	151	...	2,032	...
" granular	1	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	...	...	80	...
Keratitis	2	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	28	...	97	...
Ulcer of cornea	9	...	...	...	9	...	64	...	26	...	225	...
Opacity "	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	38	...
Staphyloma . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Iritis	7	...	2	...	5	...	2	...	1	...	41	...
Synechia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Glaucoma . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Retinitis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Cataract . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	6	...	42	...
Panophthalmitis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Inflammation of the lacrymal glands . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Abscess " " " . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Fistula of lacrymal tracts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...
Dacryocystitis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hæmatoma of eye-lids . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Blepharitis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	8	...
Stye	2	...	...	...	1	...	11	...	1	...	26	...
Abscess of eye-lids . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Trichiasis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
Entropion . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	15	...
Ectropion . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Ptosis . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Otalgia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Inflammation of the external meatus	5	...	3	...	10	...	37	...	65	...	273	...
Abscess of " " "	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	42	...
Sebaceous cyst	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Inflammation of the membrana tympani .	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	20	...
Ulceration " " " . . . . .	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Perforation of " " " . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Epistaxis	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	31	...
Nasal catarrh . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	41	...
Ulceration of nose	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Ozena . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...
Necrosis of nasal bones . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hydropicardium . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
Peri- and endocarditis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Pericarditis	2	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	10	8
Endocarditis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	5	3
Valve disease of heart	7	1	...	...	7	3	6	5	1	...	41	19
Clots in the heart, not defined . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
Thrombus in the heart . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	5	4
Hypertrophy of heart . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Fatty degeneration of heart	5	4	2	2	4	3	1	1	...	...	20	18
Dilatation of heart . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	...	...	9	4
Aneurysm of the heart . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Rupture of aneurysm . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Angina pectoris . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	3

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1892.

XXII—continued.

DETAIL of the ADMISSIONS and DEATHS of the JAIL POPULATION of each ADMINISTRATION.

CAUSES OF ADMISSION AND DEATH.	BOMBAY.		BERAR.		MADRAS.		BURMA.		ANDAMANS.		INDIA.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Syncope	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	3	9	8
Palpitation	3	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	14	...
Heart disease, not defined . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Aneurysm, saccular of arteries . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	3	2
Thrombosis of arteries . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Embolism . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Phlebitis	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Edema glottidis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Laryngitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	11	2
Aphonia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Bronchitis	209	7	13	...	166	3	144	2	750	27	3,123	76
Spasmodic asthma	47	3	3	...	30	...	30	...	288	...	695	7
Passive congestion of the lungs . . . . .	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	17	7
Hæmoptysis	4	1	...	...	6	...	6	...	23	4	133	7
Pneumonia	155	67	4	1	47	16	161	42	102	64	1,901	574
Abscess of the lungs . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	5	3
Gangrene . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	3
Cirrhosis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Acute pneumonic phthisis	7	4	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	27	16
Chronic	9	2	...	...	18	8	7	2	44	36	124	68
Emphysema . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	6	3
Millstone-maker's phthisis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Hydrothorax . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	2
Pleurisy	11	4	3	2	10	2	22	2	14	...	244	18
Empyema . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	2
Ulcer of lips	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Stomatitis	2	...	...	...	27	...	4	...	1	...	115	1
Ulcerative stomatitis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	11	...	2	...	...	...	21	...
Noma . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2
Ranula	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Teething . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Ulceration of dental pulp . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...
Caries of dentine	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	17	...
Abscess of dental periosteum	8	...	2	...	4	...	27	...	55	...	217	...
Inflammation of gums	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Ulceration of . . . . .	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	71	...
Necrosis of jaw . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Toothache	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Inflammation of tongue . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Ulcer of . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hypertrophy of tonsils	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...
Sore-throat	1	...	...	...	7	...	2	...	6	...	115	...
Quinsy	2	...	...	...	4	...	5	...	...	...	65	...
Follicular tonsillitis	3	...	1	...	4	...	8	...	6	...	105	1
Ulceration of fauces . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Inflammation of salivary glands	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	1
Abscess . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Salivation . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Stricture of œsophagus . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Dysphagia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Hæmorrhage from stomach	3	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	18	2
Inflammation of	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	15	5
Ulceration	1	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	8	7
Dilatation . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Perforation . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	4	4
Dyspepsia	17	...	2	...	96	...	200	2	172	...	1,057	3
Gastrodynia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Vomiting	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Hæmorrhage from intestines including melæna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	11	4
Inflammation of intestines . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	12	4
Enteritis	1	...	...	...	78	6	2	2	2	3	94	19
Typhlitis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	1
Colitis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Ulcer of intestines . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	2
Abscess in the sub-peritoneal tissue . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
Obstruction of intestines	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	15	8
Intussusception . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	2
Volvulus . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	8
Internal strangulation . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Hernia	5	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	1	...	30	2
Perforation of intestines . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
Diarrhoea	463	30	13	1	1,026	31	695	13	344	11	7,387	199
Constipation	6	...	3	...	27	...	2	...	4	...	177	...
Colic	44	...	2	...	32	...	54	...	169	...	606	...
Hæmorrhage from rectum and anus . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Abscess of rectum and anus	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	17	1
Ulceration of . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Piles	22	...	1	...	36	...	53	...	47	...	373	...
Prolapsus of rectum and anus . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	10	...
Stricture of rectum . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Fistula in ano	7	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	8	...	44	...
Fissure of the anus . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hypertrophy of liver . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
Atrophy of . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	7	4
Congestion of	8	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	100	6
Hepatitis	4	...	3	...	4	...	4	1	1	...	83	2
Cirrhosis of the liver . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8	3	6	4	...	...	38	28
Abscess	1	1	...	...	1	1	5	5	1	...	15	13
Fatty liver . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Jaundice	73	1	6	...	21	1	16	...	1	...	297	6

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1892.

XXII—continued.

DETAIL of the ADMISSIONS and DEATHS of the JAIL POPULATION of each ADMINISTRATION.

CAUSES OF ADMISSION AND DEATH.	BOMBAY.		BERAR.		MADRAS.		BURMA.		ANDAMANS.		INDIA.	
	Ad- mitted.	Died.	Ad- mitted.	Died.	Ad- mitted.	Died.	Ad- mitted.	Died.	Ad- mitted.	Died.	Ad- mitted.	Died.
Inflammation of the hepatic ducts and gall-bladder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Gallstones	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	1	...
Biliary colic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Ascites	2	...	...	...	3	1	2	1	1	...	39	7
Peritonitis	1	1	...	...	5	4	2	1	4	4	33	22
Hypertrophy of spleen	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	28	1
Induration and enlargement of spleen from ague	19	...	1	...	27	1	21	...	135	8	739	17
Splenitis	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	7	1
Abscess of spleen	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1
Hypertrophy of lymph-glands	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Inflammation of lymph-vessels	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	13	...
Suppuration of	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
Inflammation of lymph-glands	12	...	2	...	19	...	30	...	16	...	14	...
Suppuration of	5	1	...	...	6	...	12	1	1	...	83	2
Lymphadenoma	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Lymph-fistula	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Lymphorrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Goitre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Atrophy of kidney	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Acute nephritis	3	3	...	...	1	1	10	3	...	...	34	10
Bright's disease	4	1	...	...	12	7	41	7	1	1	104	31
Granular kidney	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Pyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Abscess of kidney	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Disseminated suppurative nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Cyst of kidney	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Calculus in	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Nephralgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Diabetes insipidus	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	1
Suppression of urine	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Hæmaturia	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	19	...
Chyluria	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Albuminuria	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	...	16	3
Lithuria	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Inflammation of bladder	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	14	2
Calculus in	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1
Irritability of	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Retention of urine	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Incontinence of urine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Urethritis	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Gleet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Stricture of urethra	4	1	...	...	10	...	2	...	1	...	43	1
Urinary fistula	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	12	1
Impacted calculus	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hypertrophy of the prostate gland	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Inflammation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Abscess	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Edema of penis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Inflammation of glans penis	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Ulcer of penis	3	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	25	...
Phimosis	4	...	2	...	9	...	23	...	5	...	69	...
Paraphimosis	3	...	1	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	21	...
Inflammation of scrotum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...
Abscess	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...
Sloughing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Pruritus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hydrocele of spermatic cord	...	...	...	...	8	...	7	...	5	...	98	...
Varicocele	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Hæmatocele of tunica vaginalis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hydrocele	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Inflammation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Orchitis	18	...	...	...	12	...	18	...	18	...	148	...
Epididymitis	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Abscess of testicle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Protrusion of tubuli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Pelvic cellulitis	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	10	...
Abscess of uterine ligaments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Ulcer of uterus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Prolapsus of uterus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Prolapse of vagina (rectocele)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Abscess of labium	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Ulcer of vulva	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Dysmenorrhœa	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
Menorrhagia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...
Leucorrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Hæmorrhage during pregnancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2
Abortion	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Premature labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Still birth	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Hæmorrhage from placenta prævia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Post-partum hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Milk fever	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Metritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Inflammation of female breast	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Abscess of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Sinus	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	13	...
Ostitis	...	...	...	...	3	...	7	...	2	...	24	...
Periostitis, not defined	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
circumscribed	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
diffuse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...
Caries	5	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1892.

XXII—concluded.

DETAIL of the ADMISSIONS and DEATHS of the JAIL POPULATION of each ADMINISTRATION.

CAUSES OF ADMISSION AND DEATH.	BOMBAY.		BERRAR.		MADRAS.		BURMA.		ANDAMANS.		INDIA.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Necrosis	...	...	1	...	2	...	6	...	2	...	29	...
Synovitis	10	...	3	...	16	...	39	...	5	...	178	...
Abscess of joints	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Ulceration of cartilage	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Ankylosis	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Psoas, lumbar and other abscesses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...
Caries and necrosis of spine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Angular curvature of spine	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Inflammation of muscles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Abscess of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Gangrene of	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
Cyst of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Inflammation of tendons and fasciae	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Inflamed bursa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Thecal abscess	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Oedema of the connective tissue	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	12	...
Inflammation	37	...	2	...	18	...	53	...	44	3	323	5
Atscess	237	...	24	...	206	...	376	...	149	1	3,295	5
Slough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Erythema	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	17	...
Urticaria	5	...	...	...	7	...	4	...	2	...	79	...
Eczema	20	...	3	...	14	...	20	...	6	...	214	...
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	12	...
Rupia	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...
Ecthyma	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Prurigo	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	7	...
Lichen	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	31	...
Psoriasis	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	22	...
Miliaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Herpes	1	...	...	...	4	...	11	...	8	...	52	...
" praeputialis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
Zona	1	...	...	...	6	...	5	...	...	...	51	...
Pemphigus	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	10	...
Acne	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Sycosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...
Ichthyosis	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Alopecia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cicatrices	55	...	16	...	171	...	787	...	388	...	3,087	...
Fissures	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	9	...	9	...
Boil	35	...	5	...	100	...	272	...	168	...	1,666	...
Carbuncle	4	...	...	...	10	...	38	...	4	...	252	2
Gangrene	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	1
Whitlow, including Onychia	9	...	1	...	16	...	29	...	...	...	410	...
Corn	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Lupus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Wen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pruritus	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	2	...	13	...
Ringworm	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Favus	9	...	...	...	18	...	122	...	24	...	241	...
Tinea versicolor	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	22	...
Itch	64	...	5	...	46	...	181	...	63	...	930	...
Phthiriasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Irritation by nettles and other stinging plants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	...	59	...
Habitual:—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chronic opium-eating	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Accidental:—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poisons:—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Mercury	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1
Not defined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Poisoned wounds:—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By venomous animals not defined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
" snakes	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	27	...
" stinging insects	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	64	...
" fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
" dog	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Burns and scalds	5	...	2	...	24	...	11	...	170	...	352	1
Heat-stroke	8	5	...	...	6	4	3	2	...	...	77	41
Multiple injury	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	16	2
Asphyxia from submersion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " plugging of air passage with food	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Starvation	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	3
Shock	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
Abrasions	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	50	...
Contusions	48	...	3	...	56	...	126	...	418	...	1,207	...
Contusion of brain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
" of eye	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Wounds	73	...	15	...	120	...	313	1	1,432	...	3,022	4
" gunshot	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	4	...
Foreign bodies in the eye	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	6	...
" " skin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	...
Sprains and strains	13	...	3	...	17	...	33	...	26	...	231	...
Dislocations	2	...	1	...	4	...	4	...	4	...	34	...
Rupture of spleen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
" " tendons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Fractures	9	...	2	...	12	1	21	2	20	2	363	12
Concussion of brain	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1

CAUSES OF ADMISSION AND DEATH.	BOMBAY.		BERAR.		MADRAS.		BURMA.		ANDAMANS.		INDIA.	
	Ad- mitted.	Died.	Ad- mitted.	Died.	Ad- mitted.	Died.	Ad- mitted.	Died.	Ad- mitted.	Died.	Ad- mitted.	Died.
Concussion of cord . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Compression of brain . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	2
Chemical injuries of the eyelids and eye . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Killed by fall of earth . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Homicidal :—												
Wound, not defined . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
" bayonet . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
" dah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
Multiple injury . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Cutthroat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Stabbing . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Rupture of spleen . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fractures . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Compression of brain . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
Suicidal :—												
Wound of abdomen . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Hanging . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	5	10
Cutthroat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Drowning . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Jumping into well . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Judicial :—												
Punished . . . . .	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	39	...
Shot in out-breaks . . . . .	...	...	4	4	...	...	10	4	...	...	14	8
Not defined :—												
Cutthroat	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	12	2
Not yet diagnosed . . . . .	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	7	...	16	...
No appreciable disease	1	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	60	...

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1892.

XXIII.

SADRA, KOLHAPUR, SAVANT-VADI AND MERCARA JAILS.

(The Statistics of these Jails are not incorporated in the General Return of the Jail Population of British India.)

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among certain JAILS in BOMBAY and COORG during the year 1892.

	RATIO PER 1,000 OF THE AVERAGE STRENGTH.			
	BOMBAY.			COORG.
	Sadra.	Kolhapur.	Savant-vadi.	Mercara.
I.—STRENGTH	41	141	32	99
II.—CONSTANTLY SICK-RATE OF EACH MONTH—				
January	52'6	7'6	25'6	23'8
February	34'5	...	...	33'7
March . . . . .	...	6'8	...	47'6
April	29'4	14'7	...	69'0
May	28'6	7'9	33'3	74'1
June . . . . .	...	7'5	...	56'1
July	19'6	6'5	...	41'7
August	16'9	6'4	...	38'1
September	36'4	14'4	...	66'0
October	22'2	20'4	...	21'1
November	90'9	13'5	...	34'5
December	19'6	7'7	...	44'9
Of the Year	24'2	7'1	...	50'5
III.—COMPOSITION OF THE ADMISSION-RATE OF THE YEAR—				
Influenza . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Cholera . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Small-pox . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever . . . . .	...	...	...	10'1
Intermittent Fever	73'2	134'8	62'5	272'7
Remittent Fever . . . . .	...	...	...	50'5
Simple Continued Fever	24'4	...	31'2	...
Other Fevers . . . . .	...	...	...	30'3
Heat-stroke	24'4	...	...	...
Nervous Diseases . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Circulatory Diseases . . . . .	...	...	...	10'1
Tubercle of the lungs . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	48'8	36'7	...	121'2
Other Respiratory Diseases	97'6	35'5	...	161'6
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	73'2	21'3	62'5	80'8
Diarrhoea	122'0	28'4	...	303'0
Hepatic { Abscess . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Congestion and Inflammation . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Spleen Diseases	24'4	...	...	...
Urinary Diseases	24'4	...	...	10'1
Anæmia and Debility . . . . .	...	...	...	30'3
Scurvy . . . . .	...	7'1	...	...
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Eye Diseases . . . . .	...	...	...	10'1
Abscess, Ulcer and Boil . . . . .	...	14'2	31'2	...
Other Diseases of the Integuments	24'4	7'1	...	...
Guinea-worm	48'8	35'5	...	...
Other Entozoa . . . . .	...	...	...	...
All other Causes	195'1	78'0	93'8	50'5
ALL CAUSES	780'5	418'4	281'2	1,141'4
IV.—COMPOSITION OF THE DEATH-RATE OF THE YEAR—				
Cholera . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Small-pox . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever . . . . .	...	...	...	10'10
Intermittent Fever . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Remittent Fever . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Simple Continued Fever . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Other Fevers . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Heat-stroke	24'39	...	...	...
Nervous Diseases . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Circulatory Diseases . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Tubercle of the lungs . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Other Respiratory Diseases . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Dysentery . . . . .	...	7'09	...	20'20
Diarrhoea . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Hepatic { Abscess . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Congestion and Inflammation . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Spleen Diseases . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Urinary Diseases . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Scurvy . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Anæmia and Debility . . . . .	...	...	31'25	...
Phagedæna, Slough and Gangrene . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Injuries and Suicide . . . . .	...	...	...	...
All Other Causes	24'39	14'18	...	...
ALL CAUSES	48'78	21'28	31'25	30'30
V.—FATALITY—	Died out of each hundred cases treated.			
Cholera . . . . .	...	...	...	100'00
Enteric Fever . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Remittent Fever . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Simple Continued Fever . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Heat-stroke	100'00	...	...	...
Tubercle of the lungs . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Other Respiratory Diseases . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Dysentery . . . . .	...	33'33	...	22'22
Hepatic { Abscess . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Congestion and Inflammation . . . . .	...	...	...	...

STATISTICS OF THE JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA FOR THE DECENNIUM 1882—91.

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1882—91.

Decennial Table 14.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the RATIOS of SICKNESS and MORTALITY in the VARIOUS GROUPS of JAILS of INDIA.

	RATIO PER 1,000 OF THE AGGREGATE AVERAGE STRENGTH FOR THE PERIOD 1882—91.												
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII
	Burma Coast and Bay Islands.	Burma Inland.	Assam.	Bengal and Orissa.	Gangetic Plain and Chutia Nagpur.	Upper Sub-Himalayan.	Indus Valley and N.-W. Raj-putana.	S.-E. Raj-putana, Central India, and Gujarat.	Deccan.	Western Coast.	South-ern India.	Hills.	India.
I.—STRENGTH	181,634	19,765	11,441	94,411	190,588	138,407	54,644	38,046	76,334	20,923	63,038	6,630	896,422
II.—CONSTANTLY SICK-RATE OF EACH MONTH :—													
January	51'3	44'2	47'7	50'3	25'7	32'9	31'9	22'3	25'4	27'0	25'8	44'0	35'6
February	49'4	42'2	49'1	49'7	25'4	29'7	28'9	22'8	25'0	28'2	20'6	43'9	34'3
March	49'1	42'4	50'1	48'5	20'3	28'5	28'3	23'2	27'1	28'4	20'3	45'0	34'3
April	51'3	43'6	59'6	49'8	28'8	30'7	25'9	27'2	28'1	25'2	25'2	49'8	36'1
May	54'3	46'2	64'9	46'5	27'0	32'0	25'8	25'9	24'5	28'0	26'2	49'2	36'1
June	59'0	43'5	63'2	46'8	25'6	29'9	24'7	23'1	24'9	30'5	24'4	49'7	36'2
July	61'7	43'1	61'8	50'6	27'4	29'6	24'6	24'3	29'2	33'4	24'1	49'9	37'8
August	59'3	46'7	62'9	53'9	30'1	34'8	25'7	20'8	34'9	33'1	24'5	57'0	40'0
September	55'1	49'3	61'5	53'1	32'5	44'6	30'8	32'1	35'8	29'1	24'3	57'5	41'5
October	51'4	43'2	56'0	53'8	34'1	48'7	35'3	32'7	36'2	27'5	23'6	49'3	41'8
November	52'7	43'1	52'1	54'8	31'3	43'4	35'7	27'8	34'4	28'6	24'1	44'7	40'3
December	51'3	39'6	49'7	52'4	28'4	36'6	34'3	27'3	29'3	27'5	25'1	42'7	37'5
TEN YEARS, 1882—91	53'7	44'1	56'6	51'0	28'5	35'2	29'4	26'7	29'6	29'0	25'0	48'6	37'7
III.—ADMISSION-RATE OF THE TEN YEARS :—													
Cholera	4'8	7'4	12'3	8'1	5'7	2'7	3'3	3'4	5'6	1'6	8'5	2'6	5'1
Small-pox	4	6'4	1	5	1'2	2	2'0	5	7	3'0	1'3	8	9
Enteric Fever	3	1	...	2	2	1	1	3	1	2	3	5	2
Intermittent Fever*	680'3	120'6	680'8	455'3	250'5	731'8	561'1	267'4	292'0	104'1	167'0	312'9	448'1
Remittent Fever	18'2	13'0	15'4	17'9	6'1	8'3	15'6	11'2	6'8	12'5	1'8	11'9	11'2
Simple Continued Fever*	63'9	85'7	16'7	22'0	10'6	11'0	12'2	7'2	13'5	39'3	29'8	21'3	27'7
Other Fevers*	1'6	2'8	3'3	29'6	3'1	2'2	4'1	7'6	6'5	2'4	8'8	2'7	5'9
Phthisis pulmonalis	7'3	4'2	3'1	13'1	3'8	4'3	3'6	4'5	2'6	5'7	5'2	3'9	5'6
Respiratory Diseases*	57'5	24'9	47'8	50'1	39'4	67'2	108'1	49'8	38'9	40'2	20'5	61'6	51'5
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat*	1'5	1'2	4	2'3	1'2	4'9	6'5	1'5	2'8	4'8	8	7'2	2'5
Dysentery	73'1	88'7	229'2	270'0	75'7	69'3	49'6	28'2	82'1	65'6	52'2	116'0	92'2
Diarrhoea	55'3	65'7	289'8	214'2	66'6	59'1	68'0	24'5	79'5	59'6	85'3	172'7	82'8
Hepatitis	1'0	1'0	1'6	1'6	1'6	6	9	1'1	1'1	2'5	8	2'6	1'2
Spleen Diseases	10'6	2'2	20'3	11'2	8'3	9'9	7'5	5'8	3'1	3'8	2'2	16'9	8'3
Anæmia and Debility	28'3	35'9	56'1	38'0	26'1	24'1	14'7	22'8	23'6	37'2	35'9	44'2	28'1
Scurvy	3'0	1'2	13'9	2'9	1'6	1'8	2'8	3	6'9	3'1	2	20'7	2'7
Rheumatism and Neuralgia*	23'1	12'9	28'7	20'3	10'5	12'7	16'6	8'7	21'5	19'0	13'1	23'0	16'4
Eye Diseases	32'0	48'9	19'1	16'9	13'1	19'2	13'0	9'7	14'0	16'5	12'6	13'9	19'1
Guinea-worm	2	...	1	...	1	2'9	9'8	7'1	12'4	13'8	15'7	3'0	3'9
ALL CAUSES	1,481'0	920'0	1,939'0	1,496'6	735'7	1,222'6	1,157'3	606'4	843'5	712'2	712'3	1,342'1	1,092'8
IV.—DEATH-RATE OF THE TEN YEARS :—													
Cholera	3'00	5'27	5'59	5'06	3'19	1'46	1'09	1'71	3'50	7'2	3'89	1'66	2'91
Small-pox	0'8	2'69	...	1'5	0'7	0'1	1'5	0'8	0'9	7'6	1'3	...	1'6
Enteric Fever	20	0'5	...	0'8	0'4	0'9	0'7	0'5	0'8	1'0	1'3	...	1'0
Intermittent Fever*	1'5	3'3	60	1'40	6'3	8'6	5'1	4'8	4'4	3'3	1'6	99	5'6
Remittent Fever	2'49	1'22	1'92	12'41	7'8	1'30	3'15	1'08	1'35	1'48	3'5	1'66	1'60
Simple Continued Fever*	1'2	3'3	...	0'9	0'2	0'7	0'9	0'4	0'9	4'9	0'5	...	0'9
Other Fevers*	0'3	...	...	1'16	1'5	5'8	4'8	...	1'1	...	...	...	3'2
Phthisis pulmonalis	3'80	1'67	8'7	4'48	1'53	2'02	1'02	2'26	1'19	2'49	1'65	1'36	2'37
Respiratory Diseases*	3'93	4'04	5'67	5'43	4'95	10'95	13'37	6'76	4'36	3'12	2'33	6'93	5'99
Dysentery	7'01	5'88	13'37	14'48	6'78	5'05	2'62	2'79	7'51	4'73	3'87	9'05	6'84
Diarrhoea	2'49	4'41	6'73	5'48	3'30	3'74	2'23	1'79	7'65	3'87	5'58	6'33	3'93
Hepatitis	2'9	3'0	1'7	3'3	1'3	1'8	1'6	2'1	1'8	4'3	1'4	1'45	2'2
Spleen Diseases	2'2	1'0	3'5	3'8	3'7	1'2	2'4	1'3	1'2	1'0	1'3	1'5	2'3
Anæmia and Debility	2'13	2'74	4'20	2'02	2'25	1'42	1'01	2'34	3'30	1'86	2'70	3'32	2'16
Scurvy	0'7	0'5	2'6	0'1	0'7	0'4	1'6	...	6'3	3'3	...	...	1'0
ALL CAUSES	33'82	38'33	47'99	49'86	28'53	32'31	33'11	23'39	36'63	28'34	27'19	40'87	33'61

* From 1886.

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1882—91.

Decennial Table 15.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the RATIOS of SICKNESS and MORTALITY in the DIFFERENT ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS of INDIA.

	RATIO PER 1,000 OF THE AGGREGATE AVERAGE STRENGTH FOR THE PERIOD 1882—91.										
	Anda- mans.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Bombay.	Berar.	Central Pro- vinces.	Madras.	India.
I.—STRENGTH	118,009	83,392	12,007	139,841	226,169	119,350	69,157	10,484	39,984	73,328	896,422
II.—CONSTANTLY SICK-RATE OF EACH MONTH:—											
January	57.3	40.7	48.8	44.4	27.0	31.8	26.3	12.5	26.1	27.6	35.6
February	56.6	37.1	50.2	44.3	25.9	28.1	26.1	12.0	25.4	28.6	34.5
March	57.3	35.3	52.1	44.1	26.1	27.2	27.4	13.3	26.0	28.4	34.5
April	60.1	36.4	60.3	45.9	29.7	27.3	24.6	15.0	27.4	27.6	36.1
May	64.9	37.1	65.5	43.6	27.9	29.6	22.9	11.1	24.9	28.2	36.1
June	70.1	39.5	64.4	43.9	25.4	28.4	22.9	10.5	24.7	27.4	36.2
July	71.7	43.1	63.0	47.8	25.9	28.9	23.0	12.6	32.8	27.5	37.8
August	67.1	45.4	64.5	51.2	29.5	33.0	25.1	16.1	41.4	27.5	40.0
September	61.5	44.9	62.8	51.1	33.2	43.3	24.9	17.9	43.1	26.5	41.5
October	55.7	43.7	57.4	50.7	36.8	45.8	25.2	16.2	46.2	25.6	41.8
November	56.8	44.8	53.4	50.2	33.2	41.2	27.8	15.7	40.8	26.1	40.3
December	54.8	43.6	50.6	47.0	30.0	35.0	28.8	14.3	31.8	26.7	37.5
TEN YEARS, 1882—91	61.2	41.1	57.7	47.1	29.3	33.4	25.5	14.1	32.7	27.3	37.7
III.—ADMISSION-RATE OF THE TEN YEARS:—											
Cholera . . . . .	...	12.2	11.9	9.4	3.1	2.3	2.9	1.2	8.1	7.5	5.1
Small-pox . . . . .	...	2.4	1	6	1.0	3	1.7	1	1.1	1.9	5
Enteric Fever . . . . .	...	7	...	2	2	1	1	1	2	3	2
Intermittent Fever*	1,013.7	117.5	689.1	437.3	273.2	867.8	196.3	258.9	321.3	157.4	448.1
Remittent Fever	22.6	10.7	14.8	15.2	6.7	8.2	15.3	11.5	5.5	2.7	11.2
Simple Continued Fever* . . . . .	...	146.1	15.8	18.3	9.5	13.5	14.4	11.0	13.4	33.8	27.7
Other Fevers*	8	2.9	3.1	22.2	1.7	3.3	1.6	6	11.0	8.2	5.9
Phthisis pulmonalis	8.9	4.2	3.3	10.6	3.9	3.9	3.2	3.7	2.8	5.2	5.6
Respiratory Diseases*	81.4	19.4	51.2	46.1	47.2	77.2	65.8	26.4	43.2	24.4	51.5
Tonsillitis and Sorethroat*	2.1	7	4	2.2	1.2	7.6	1.4	4.1	3.5	1.1	2.5
Dysentery	60.9	93.9	235.3	230.4	53.2	68.6	40.3	24.0	126.8	56.9	92.2
Diarrhoea	43.8	74.1	209.3	196.2	38.5	71.4	53.9	27.3	102.9	88.3	82.8
Hepatitis	7	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.3	5	1.9	7	9	1.0	1.2
Spleen Diseases	15.5	1.8	23.8	10.1	8.7	9.9	4.0	2.6	3.4	2.2	8.3
Anæmia and Debility	19.3	42.7	56.6	37.7	22.4	23.6	16.9	9.3	31.0	40.7	28.1
Scurvy	6	5.9	13.4	3.0	9	3.3	3.4	1.4	10.7	6	2.7
Rheumatism and Neuralgia*	31.6	10.0	31.8	18.7	9.6	14.5	17.5	18.5	20.0	15.0	16.4
Eye Diseases	20.4	52.4	19.1	15.4	14.7	17.3	11.0	11.2	15.8	13.6	19.1
Guinea-worm	3	...	2	...	3	7.7	18.1	7.3	1.7	13.8	3.9
ALL CAUSES	1,738.6	983.1	1,978.2	1,373.2	726.7	1,370.0	697.5	570.8	953.9	748.1	1,092.8
IV.—DEATH-RATE OF THE TEN YEARS:—											
Cholera . . . . .	...	7.78	5.41	5.65	1.67	1.29	1.43	.86	5.15	3.44	2.91
Small-pox . . . . .	...	.82	...	.12	.05	.02	.16	...	.13	.33	.16
Enteric Fever . . . . .	.01	.43	...	.06	.07	.06	.07	...	.10	.13	.10
Intermittent Fever* . . . . .	.13	.23	.57	1.20	.65	.76	.31	.81	.44	.26	.56
Remittent Fever	3.11	1.32	1.92	1.95	.82	1.52	2.62	1.34	1.65	.42	1.60
Simple Continued Fever* . . . . .	...	.33	...	.06	.02	.11	.10	...	.08	.19	.09
Other Fevers* . . . . .	.01	.03	...	.97	.02	1.06	.20	...	.12	...	.32
Phthisis pulmonalis	4.31	2.58	1.00	3.58	1.83	1.58	1.55	1.43	1.15	1.62	2.37
Respiratory Diseases*	3.78	4.15	5.65	4.68	6.37	11.50	8.51	2.59	5.91	2.63	5.99
Dysentery	4.86	9.79	13.58	13.62	4.90	4.15	3.15	.76	12.73	4.35	6.84
Diarrhoea	2.52	2.91	6.58	5.46	2.55	3.46	3.76	1.14	11.88	5.50	3.93
Hepatitis . . . . .	.08	.60	.17	.26	.19	.08	.27	.19	.23	.19	.22
Spleen Diseases . . . . .	.30	.08	.33	.41	.27	.10	.17	.10	.18	.13	.23
Anæmia and Debility	1.43	3.26	4.08	2.21	2.01	1.05	2.07	.57	5.10	2.73	2.16
Scurvy . . . . .	.03	.12	.25	.03	.04	.05	.36	...	.93	.03	.10
ALL CAUSES	28.72	42.09	48.06	46.14	25.62	31.91	31.18	14.21	52.87	28.79	33.61

* From 1886.

JAILS OF INDIA.

	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
ADMISSION-RATE FROM:—										
Ague and Febricula	513.2	351.7	380.8	370.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermittent Fever . . . . .	...	...	...	...	381.5	443.3	453.8	493.3	523.5	387.2
DEATH-RATES FROM:—										
Cholera	2.75	2.28	1.43	3.44	1.45	4.08	4.68	4.52	1.44	3.09
Enteric Fever . . . . .	.04	.09	.09	.10	.15	.08	.07	.16	.09	.08
Phthisis Pulmonalis	2.30	2.22	2.19	2.38	2.45	2.31	2.59	2.58	2.32	2.32
Respiratory Diseases	6.33	5.30	5.19	5.01	5.34	5.50	5.29	6.09	7.17	6.30
Dysentery	8.48	5.16	6.15	7.42	7.29	7.61	7.30	7.21	6.12	5.74
Diarrhoea	6.73	5.48	3.58	3.76	3.41	3.92	3.35	3.65	2.86	2.68
Anæmia and Debility	2.87	1.81	1.93	2.29	2.86	1.87	2.37	1.97	1.82	1.78

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA.

Decennial Table 17.

TABLE showing the *RATIO* in which the *PRINCIPAL DISEASES* have contributed to make up the *ADMISSION-RATE* of the *TEN YEARS 1882-91* in each *JAIL HOSPITAL* of *INDIA*.

JAILS.		Aggre- gate Average Strength of the ten years.	ADMITTED INTO HOSPITAL PER 1,000 OF THE AGGREGATE AVERAGE STRENGTH OF THE TEN YEARS.																	Constantly Sick-rate per 1,000 of the Strength.				
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.*	Remittent Fever.	Simple Contin- ued Fever.*	Other Fevers.*	Phthisis pul- monalis.	Respiratory Diseases.*	Tonsillitis and Sorethroat.*	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Anæmia and Debility.	Scurvy.	Rheumatism and Neuralgia.*		Eye Diseases.	Guinea-worm.	All Causes.	
Group I—			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Akyab	.	4,172	23.5	7	2	454.9	5	...	...	1.1	1.4	15.9	4	174.0	175.9	5	6.0	74.8	1.9	12.1	60.8	...	1,248.1	41.5
Kyaukpada	.	1,071	19.2	...	...	146.2	13.8	...	...	...	1.8	15.4	...	122.7	70.6	1.2	7.2	33.5	1.2	4.8	51.5	...	592.5	18.0
Sandaway	.	322	...	...	...	310.3	9.3	...	...	...	...	38.8	4.3	99.4	43.5	12.4	...	31.1	...	17.2	3.1	...	1,000.0	31.1
Henzada	.	2,784	20.1	...	...	81.8	14.0	...	...	...	...	4.7	...	62.1	20.5	1.4	...	14.4	7	4.3	9.7	...	417.4	14.7
Bassein	.	2,705	14.7	1.0	...	5.3	5.2	9.7	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.7	4	84.5	28.9	1.2	1	13.6	4	3.5	4.9	...	453.2	17.5
Maubin (8 years)	.	1,518	15.0	...	...	37.4	5.2	2.3	2.3	5.9	...	10.7	...	44.2	19.5	3.3	7	20.0	...	6.1	9.8	...	344.6	24.1
Rangoon, Europeans (4 years)	.	132	...	...	...	174.3	30.3	33.4	4.2	...	...	30.3	15.2	386.5	303.7	2.7	...	...	...	7.6	...	...	1,039.9	68.2
Rangoon, Natives	.	20,167	2.4	1.4	1.3	66.7	15.4	3.9	4.2	3.9	3.9	22.0	2	67.0	72.7	2.4	1.0	55.7	14.5	9.4	34.9	...	1,245.1	51.8
Moulmein	.	10,510	30.3	1.2	9	165.9	2.8	11.4	1.6	...	7.6	8.0	...	110.1	94.4	7	1.7	39.4	9	9.2	174.5	...	990.9	41.1
Tavoy	.	994	31.1	1.0	2.1	19.3	2.8	...	...	...	...	29.3	...	85.1	42.5	...	2.1	46.7	1.0	3.3	8.3	...	391.1	15.6
Mergui (7 years)	.	158	...	...	...	14.5	...	21.7	...	...	6.3	7.2	...	88.6	69.6	...	...	25.3	...	...	...	...	360.8	12.7
Toungoo	.	3,374	36.8	2.1	1.2	232.3	8.3	3.3	8	...	7.7	28.6	...	180.5	97.5	6	3.9	48.3	6.8	12.8	23.1	...	878.8	30.2
Shwegyin	.	1,103	6.3	...	1.8	479.6	...	74.5	9.6	3.6	42.1	6.0	...	251.1	122.4	9	...	33.5	9	27.6	36.5	...	1,500.3	52.6
Port Blair	.	1,118,000	...	...	...	1,013.7	22.6	...	8	8.9	81.4	2.1	...	60.9	43.8	7	15.5	19.3	6	31.6	20.4	...	1,738.6	61.2
Group II—																								
Thayetnyo	.	8,891	4.5	5.1	1	66.0	10.1	121.7	2.7	2.6	25.4	1.2	45.6	34.5	17	17	9	44.9	1.5	13.2	66.2	...	812.4	34.4
Myingyan	.	2,744	2.9	4.0	4	28.8	18.2	74.7	7.7	4.4	29.5	7	61.2	84.5	1.1	...	4	25.9	...	10.9	13.1	...	610.4	20.5
Myanlung	.	644	1.6	...	...	132.0	6.2	4.5	2.2	...	8.9	2.2	38.8	68.3	...	...	...	15.5	...	...	9.3	...	709.8	45.6
Monywa	.	417	31.2	19.2	...	107.9	2.4	...	...	...	7.2	2.4	81.5	31.2	...	...	2.4	100.7	...	...	10.8	...	717.1	19.7
Pakokku	.	132	...	...	...	171.1	6.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	118.4	40.1	...	...	52.6	6.6	6.6	26.3	...	1,047.1	58.8
Yeu	.	170	...	23.5	...	305.9	5.9	...	...	...	41.2	...	...	188.2	82.4	...	...	47.1	...	12.5	52.9	...	992.5	45.8
Yemethin	.	240	...	25.0	...	195.8	12.5	37.5	4.2	8.3	43.3	3.6	4.2	141.7	104.2	...	...	45.8	4.2	23.5	29.2	...	1,610.1	79.4
Taungdwingyi	.	277	32.5	3.6	...	382.7	3.6	43.3	...	...	...	...	...	180.5	61.4	...	43.3	65.0	...	3.6	97.5	...	1,351.8	58.2
Pagan	.	361	69.3	...	...	263.2	11.1	...	2.8	...	27.7	5.5	...	108.0	188.4	...	...	40.9	...	30.5	58.2	...	1,610.1	79.4
Pyinmana	.	139	...	7.2	...	191.1	14.4	68.9	...	...	7.2	14.4	...	122.3	71.9	...	7.2	64.7	...	7.2	30.6	...	1,351.8	58.2
Minbu	.	450	48.9	31.1	...	191.1	20.0	...	...	...	17.8	...	...	177.8	101.1	...	2.2	28.9	2.2	31.1	55.6	...	1,097.8	62.2
Magwe	.	282	...	...	...	191.9	20.4	92.5	...	3.5	31.9	...	...	50.7	14.2	...	...	10.6	...	7.1	40.1	...	531.9	28.4
Mandalay	.	4,174	5.3	8.6	...	113.7	19.0	4.7	5.7	9.3	28.6	7	176.6	94.9	...	5	3.6	17.2	1.7	12.9	43.4	...	1,203.5	47.4
Shwabo	.	211	...	...	...	393.6	...	...	9.5	4.7	4.7	...	...	109.0	37.9	...	...	28.4	...	...	47.4	...	990.5	61.6
Elhamo	.	188	...	...	...	152.7	...	...	...	10.6	10.6	...	...	159.6	138.3	...	5.3	69.1	5.3	16.0	47.4	...	1,271.3	63.8
Meiktila	.	275	7.3	...	...	346.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94.5	69.1	...	3.6	7.3	...	10.9	43.6	...	1,082.2	21.8
Katha	.	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80.6	80.6	...	16.1	32.3	...	16.1	72.6	...	1,137.1	40.3
Group III—																								
Sylhet	.	4,086	14.9	2	...	920.4	19.4	52.9	4.9	1.2	27.7	...	...	235.0	317.9	7	23.8	60.1	32.5	35.4	19.4	...	2,177.6	62.8
Cachar (Siehar)	.	930	4.3	...	...	381.9	5.4	...	1.9	1.1	64.3	...	...	515.5	101.6	2.2	12.9	59.2	1.1	26.5	19.4	...	1,816.7	83.9
Gauhati	.	1,015	11.0	...	...	647.9	11.5	...	...	2.6	44.6	1.8	...	127.9	169.2	1.0	7.3	27.2	3.7	8.2	12.0	...	1,443.9	42.8
Tezpur	.	1,611	6.8	...	...	652.0	7.4	...	3.8	6.2	70.9	...	...	161.3	299.1	...	37.9	72.6	1.9	12.2	34.8	...	1,094.0	50.9

[illegible]

* From 1886.

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA.

Decennial Table 17—continued.

TABLE showing the *RATIO* in which the *PRINCIPAL DISEASES* have contributed to make up the *ADMISSION-RATE* of the *TEN YEARS 1882-91* in each *JAIL HOSPITAL* of *INDIA*.

JAILS.	1	2	ADMITTED INTO HOSPITAL PER 1,000 OF THE AGGREGATE AVERAGE STRENGTH OF THE TEN YEARS.																	Constantly Sick-rate per 1,000 of the Strength.			
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.*	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Tonsillitis and Sore-throat.*	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Anæmia and Debility.	Scurvy.	Rheumatism and Neuralgia.*		Eye Diseases.	Guinea-worm.	All Causes.
Hardoi	.	3,385	...	...	...	152.7	6.7	261.1	...	3.3	25.1	1.4	70.9	82.1	1.8	0.5	9.7	...	4.5	24.5	...	824.5	20.7
Khori	.	1,040	...	...	...	225.8	6.7	2.4	...	4.1	29.3	1.0	55.7	25.7	...	21.6	14.4	...	4.8	30.4	...	733.0	17.5
Lucknow, Central District	.	16,537	10.3	...	...	158.2	8.3	...	...	2.1	25.5	1.0	28.1	25.7	...	1.1	21.0	...	10.9	5.6	...	355.3	16.2
Siapur	.	5,669	3.7	...	...	269.2	3.2	...	...	5.9	50.5	1.7	54.4	30.6	...	2.4	19.0	...	28.8	14.8	...	678.0	26.2
Burabanki	.	5,734	...	...	...	114.0	10.6	...	...	3.1	44.0	...	27.7	20.3	...	1.0	4.5	...	5.2	14.6	...	425.7	14.6
Unao	.	3,149	...	...	...	53.6	4.1	18.9	...	2.5	7.6	...	33.3	27.9	...	1.0	11.7	...	4.3	14.9	...	474.8	17.8
Hamirpur	.	2,203	...	...	...	140.9	2.7	3.8	...	9.9	20.7	...	20.1	24.5	...	2.7	8.6	...	1.5	18.6	...	537.4	18.6
Orat	.	1,789	...	...	...	288.8	7.3	...	...	8.9	74.4	...	70.6	63.2	...	2.6	12.3	...	19.7	11.7	...	1,217.8	47.3
Fatehgarh, Central District	.	1,343	...	...	...	595.9	14.1	42.5	...	6.7	81.4	...	50.6	47.7	...	1.5	28.3	...	37.7	30.5	...	1,608.3	55.1
Central District	.	12,024	...	...	...	144.9	4.6	...	...	4.3	69.3	...	31.8	32.0	...	0.0	33.9	...	6.0	9.4	...	487.2	28.9
Cawnpore	.	2,250	...	...	...	175.0	4.0	...	...	8.3	77.3	...	33.7	41.7	...	5.1	26.7	...	2.2	10.5	...	705.3	40.3
Fatehpur	.	2,056	...	...	...	201.2	1.0	...	...	6.1	25.9	...	30.4	61.2	...	2.7	38.1	...	19.6	11.2	...	690.8	30.1
Banda	.	3,166	...	...	...	302.7	8.8	18.7	...	1.3	54.1	...	82.1	48.6	...	9.9	51.5	...	6.8	20.5	...	1,072.3	37.9
Allahabad, Central District	.	2,432	...	...	...	919.7	4.4	7.3	...	6.2	107.6	...	213.8	95.8	...	2.4	29.2	...	20.6	31.2	...	1,748.4	53.9
Etawah	.	14,358	...	...	...	315.3	2.3	...	...	3.3	67.1	...	66.5	34.9	...	3.0	7.9	...	6.0	10.0	...	454.3	18.5
Mainpuri	.	5,215	...	...	...	251.2	3.8	30.4	...	3.8	47.9	...	52.2	64.8	...	1.1	10.6	...	6.6	21.5	...	933.8	31.8
Group VI—	.	1,821	...	...	...	323.8	2.1	9.6	...	1.4	44.0	...	23.0	34.2	...	1.7	18.5	...	15.2	31.3	...	823.7	31.3
Muttra	.	2,274	...	...	...	427.7	17.6	...	...	6.2	91.8	...	94.1	49.3	...	...	11.9	...	12.3	32.1	...	1,103.9	54.5
Etah	.	2,172	...	...	...	1,066.7	13.8	1.6	...	6.0	152.8	...	175.4	160.8	...	...	32.2	...	27.2	32.7	...	2,327.3	59.4
Aligarh	.	3,754	...	...	...	435.4	2.7	6.6	...	5.3	140.6	...	54.9	51.4	...	...	19.7	...	13.2	19.7	...	959.2	45.6
Bulandshahr	.	1,478	...	...	...	433.3	22.3	2.5	...	7.7	78.8	...	94.0	52.8	...	...	10.8	...	19.1	29.3	...	922.9	40.6
Shahjahanpur	.	3,438	...	...	...	208.0	13.3	...	...	...	26.4	...	97.6	60.5	...	1.5	10.5	...	10.2	29.3	...	1,151.0	21.6
Bareilly, Central District	.	10,423	...	...	...	284.6	1.5	...	...	4.0	22.9	...	36.2	30.4	...	3.0	10.4	...	4.8	8.3	...	625.4	30.0
Budaen	.	6,000	...	...	...	403.8	6.8	...	...	2.8	41.5	...	50.7	35.8	...	...	21.8	...	7.1	10.0	...	672.5	29.2
Saharanpur	.	3,292	...	...	...	212.4	17.3	35.6	...	5.5	49.1	...	61.3	29.3	...	...	18.8	...	7.2	22.2	...	850.5	29.5
Bijnor	.	2,576	...	...	...	306.2	2.7	2.6	...	...	59.4	...	34.8	21.5	...	...	26.4	...	12.3	14.0	...	1,118.5	50.5
Muzaffarnagar	.	1,722	...	...	...	101.8	15.1	50.8	...	6.4	44.3	...	32.0	35.7	...	...	10.5	...	8.8	24.4	...	706.2	17.4
Moradabad	.	531	...	...	...	791.0	37.4	19.4	...	1.9	15.0	...	146.5	90.0	...	...	18.8	...	21.0	3.8	...	544.3	24.5
Meerut	.	3,884	...	...	...	832.2	6.5	...	...	5.3	120.9	...	75.2	73.8	...	...	19.0	...	33.6	35.0	...	1,739.0	54.0
Delhi	.	7,287	...	...	...	530.8	13.6	5.3	...	7.8	63.9	...	62.4	48.2	...	...	21.0	...	11.9	23.9	...	1,488.1	53.5
Rohitak	.	4,055	...	...	...	1,017.3	4.1	...	...	4.9	90.8	...	75.4	30.9	...	...	25.9	...	17.1	28.6	...	1,277.4	42.1
Hissar	.	1,655	...	...	...	912.4	13.9	45.4	...	...	94.9	...	65.3	47.1	...	...	12.7	...	6.3	4.8	...	1,768.6	55.9
Karnal	.	2,281	...	...	...	732.7	15.3	1.4	...	4.4	61.4	...	90.5	30.8	...	...	13.4	...	9.2	5.3	...	1,154.1	22.4
Umballa	.	1,538	...	...	...	597.7	5.8	2.6	...	...	61.3	...	12.8	36.3	...	...	23.7	...	8.9	14.8	...	1,042.1	24.1
Ludhiana	.	5,241	...	...	...	624.8	13.2	...	...	3.2	35.0	...	78.2	39.3	...	...	33.7	...	10.6	19.7	...	1,029.4	24.6
Group VI—	.	2,546	...	...	...	433.4	1.2	...	...	7.9	41.7	...	48.3	43.0	...	...	7.1	...	12.3	16.5	...	859.4	24.0

Hoshiarpur	406	...	...	...	...	...	74	...	196	...	74	...	335	111	714	788	...	49	206	...	259	172	49	1,076.4	172
Jalandhar	2,682	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	108	...	145	116	19	577.6	181
Ferozpur	3,253	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	215	...	7	95	71	786.7	169
Amritsar	3,233	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	316	206	...	2,680.1	483
Lahore, Central	15,599	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	...	288	201	21	1,326.3	439
Lahore, District	5,057	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	...	68	182	8	1,632.6	399
" Female	1,487	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	608	180	7	3,114.3	706
Sialkot	3,486	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	...	56	95	6	675.0	210
Gurdaspur	2,039	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	34	64	...	609.6	118
Gujranwala	3,543	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	401	...	37	90	6	843.6	325
Chinwan (8 years)	9,410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	...	78	137	80	1,330.2	376
Gujrat	2,257	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	4	131	9	702.1	213
Jhelum	2,685	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182	...	54	97	82	785.1	212
Rawalpindi	7,038	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182	...	117	87	64	1,464.5	327
GROUP VIII—																									
Sialpur	2,257	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	...	147	141	102	714.5	156
Montgomery	4,410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	271	116	52	1,103.9	243
Lahore	3,895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	...	99	44	...	805.3	192
Mooltan, Central (6 years)	3,895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	337	295	134	2,011.0	526
Dera Ghazi Khan	2,739	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	74	74	6	881.4	232
Dera Ismael Khan	4,102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	...	74	131	40	1,092.4	245
Bannu	1,506	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	...	157	106	595	2,308.4	558
Kohat	1,571	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	56	212	637	1,385.1	352
Peshawar	5,029	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	115	286	216	1,372.4	382
Kurrachee	3,393	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	103	134	6	1,403.5	255
Hyderabad	5,503	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	...	172	134	33	601.8	187
Nara	4,793	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	172	106	13	755.4	227
Shikarpur	5,676	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	198	192	2	1,070.3	328
GROUP VIII—																									
Agra, Central	16,158	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	...	86	84	5	724.8	331
" District	4,531	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	38	71	60	653.3	384
Jhansi	1,589	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	106	346	...	534.9	226
Lalitpur	1,041	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	363	279	...	1,247.8	394
Ajmere	4,701	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	...	88	147	191	349.9	134
Ahmedabad	4,334	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	56	18	104	355.1	127
Kaira	1,501	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	73	67	107	588.9	173
Rajkot	616	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146	...	206	114	471	820.5	260
Dholakot	1,593	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	...	48	37	257	537.1	205
Nasik (3 years)*	161	435	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	62	62	...	230.6	62
Surat	1,587	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	252	...	86	63	76	433.5	208
GROUP IX—																									
Dhulia	2,175	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	...	22	46	83	284.1	129
Verowla	10,502	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	107	169	243	993.5	371
Dhavar	2,336	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201	...	274	137	612	962.6	426
Bijapur	1,012	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	54	46	435	531.6	217
Deccan gang	5,778	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	332	...	193	85	187	364.7	222
Amrodt	3,708	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	...	253	132	16	650.4	162
Akola	4,444	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	104	106	72	438.1	106
Ellichpur	324	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	267	...	33	153	249	1,074.4	286
Baldana	562	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	84	89	249	471.5	142
Basim	627	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	126	86	207	572.6	144
Yotmahl	447	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	...	141	23	67	516.8	179
Secunderbad (2 years)	169	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	296	...	353	118	533	1,994.7	355
Jubbulpore	10,626	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	231	...	186	159	21	934.3	272
Sauger	1,773	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	...	189	226	39	1,025.9	389
Damoh	621	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	...	69	32	274	394.5	161
Sambalpur	1,579	665	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	255	...	104	69	...	840.9	346
Raipur	6,766	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	429	...	143	117	...	826.3	359
Bilaspur	1,201	241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	...	108	117	...	848.5	390
Mandla	598	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	...	241	435	...	1,953.5	284

• From 1886,

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA.

Decennial Table 17—concluded.

TABLE showing the *RATIO* in which *PRINCIPAL DISEASES* have contributed to make up the *ADMISSION-RATE* of the *TEN YEARS 1882-91* in each *JAIL HOSPITAL* of *INDIA*.

JAILS.		ADMITTED INTO HOSPITAL PER 1,000 OF THE AGGREGATE AVERAGE STRENGTH OF THE TEN YEARS.																				Constantly Sick-rate per 1,000 of the Strength.		
		Aggregate Average Strength of the ten years.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Euteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.*	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.*	Other Fevers.*	Phtisis pulmonalis.	Respiratory Diseases.*	Tonsillitis and Sore-throat.*	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Anæmia and Debility.	Scurvy.	Rheumatism and Neuralgia.*	Eye Diseases.	Guinea-worm.		All Causes.	
I.		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
Group X—																								
Thana	.	5,761	57	10	...	1317	161	412	15	61	593	18	746	345	23	89	156	31	133	186	392	6665	252	
Bombay, Common	.	2,620	4	11	...	932	263	313	7	31	117	...	359	385	34	11	84	11	150	61	53	3786	149	
House of Correction	.	3,950	...	...	...	897	10	26	...	85	207	5	170	295	36	13	167	26	73	72	26	3177	207
Ratanagiri	.	703	...	14	...	875	71	73	...	124	273	24	541	384	28	14	128	...	49	85	142	8094	242	
Karwar	.	787	...	...	...	299	419	124	...	13	124	25	407	419	...	51	64	...	50	62	51	5108	178
Mangalore	.	849	...	71	24	2013	318	861	173	47	628	...	1614	1178	12	59	330	...	108	188	...	13263	506	
Cannanore	.	4,704	2	883	48	752	26	67	539	146	766	1161	31	19	861	36	449	288	...	2	11209	453
Calicut	.	2,059	...	23	5	287	19	628	61	53	363	68	1016	593	10	15	680	78	...	136	5	6372	306	
Group XI—																								
Madras Debtors, Natives	.	204	49	...	...	1797	...	1094	...	...	1719	...	784	1029	...	...	539	...	3359	98	...	2,1716	833
Penitentiary	"	6,167	175	11	8	541	19	544	279	86	209	11	282	846	13	15	430	...	126	92	18	6657	292	
" Europeans (4 years)	"	62	323	...	...	1290	...	161	...	323	161	...	1935	2419	...	...	1613	...	323	484	...	1,8710	968
" Debtors	"	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	"	3,193	6	...	3	1689	...	44	...	16	218	...	141	110	9	41	125	...	49	25	241	2596	163	
Vellore	"	8,416	43	4	1	1349	14	46	114	52	169	11	206	518	4	34	387	5	257	135	36	5668	238	
Cuddalore	"	1,870	219	5	...	997	32	256	111	48	179	...	604	952	5	81	316	...	77	53	380	6606	278	
Cuddalore	"	1,233	24	...	...	2863	16	...	13	47	104	13	454	446	41	81	324	...	142	47	219	9497	324
Combaratore	"	8,054	183	5	1	463	12	268	55	55	152	19	449	730	4	11	435	...	66	77	288	4706	165	
Madurai	"	2,387	13	8	...	3473	...	675	132	25	152	...	437	482	...	38	314	...	57	38	159	5857	243	
Trechnopoly	"	7,810	59	29	6	268	14	542	108	61	197	2	656	1895	...	4	379	...	97	99	110	6675	237	
Salem	"	4,667	24	19	...	269	9	211	18	75	305	7	460	596	...	43	389	13	70	429	339	5329	178	
Tanjore	"	2,102	174	19	5	512	109	429	14	38	145	7	1618	1303	...	4	343	...	35	29	48	6475	228	
Palamcottah	"	2,316	82	17	9	971	4	46	27	26	160	...	738	357	...	...	134	...	67	60	246	4670	130
Kurnool	"	730	14	...	...	2667	14	49	...	27	485	...	1384	2041	...	137	502	...	87	151	671	1,3589	406
Guntur	"	1,382	311	...	...	1119	14	471	24	43	247	24	528	507	58	29	420	...	141	195	434	5321	318

	3	15	31	873.4	1.3	...	3	4.5	21.9	3	7	33.3	71	21.9	22.1	3.0	1,372.2	30.1
Rajamundry	6,694	13.2	...	873.4	1.3	...	3	4.5	21.9	...	...	33.3	...	21.9	22.1	3.0	1,372.2	30.1
Vizagapatnam	1,749	...	...	78.7	5.7	39.9	3.2	4.0	38.8	...	...	29.7	...	10.8	6.5	...	538.0	18.9
Nellore	897	11.1	...	16.1	1.1	50.4	12.1	1.1	10.1	...	...	34.6	...	14.1	10.0	44.6	831.7	30.1
Berhampur	1,680	21.4	...	148.5	3.0	82.0	24.4	6.5	27.6	2.4	3.4	60.7	...	4.9	6.0	...	728.6	26.8
Group XII—																		
Darjeeling	924	...	2.2	378.3	34.6	97.4	7.5	6.5	112.4	28.1	28.1	56.3	7.6	33.7	9.7	...	2,101.7	68.2
Almora	865	...	...	204.4	11.6	2.2	...	5.8	52.7	2.2	9.2	22.0	...	8.8	13.6	...	773.4	28.9
Simsa	213	...	...	188.7	...	...	...	...	66.0	7	24.9	5.0	...	9.4	5.0	...	1,034.7	14.9
Dharmasala	687	5.1	1.0	332.2	5.1	3.3	1.7	2.0	39.9	1.7	19.0	21.3	...	8.3	7.1	...	1,175.3	35.5
Abbootabad	676	...	...	313.3	1.5	...	...	2.7	58.5	8.0	106.5	41.4	189.3	18.6	50.3	...	1,032.0	71.0
Russellkonda	1,135	6.2	...	121.8	6.2	31.1	5.4	2.0	39.2	...	2.6	30.1	...	13.5	6.2	...	754.2	37.0
Parvatipur (4 years)	752	2.7	...	159.6	27.9	4.0	1.3	8.9	36.5	10.6	...	98.4	...	13.3	10.6	...	962.8	49.2
Shillong	449	4.5	...	674.4	4.5	...	...	...	143.4	...	11.1	71.3	4.5	89.1	22.3	4.5	2,485.5	84.6
Extra India—																		
Aden	561	1.8	...	255.7	3.6	5.7	...	5.3	11.4	...	...	24.4	...	...	...	1.8	358.3	5.3

* From 1836.

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA.

Decennial Table 18.

TABLE showing the *RATIO* in which the *PRINCIPAL DISEASES* have contributed to make up the *DEATH-RATE* of the *TEN YEARS 1882-91* in each *JAIL HOSPITAL* of India.

JAILS.	Aggregate average strength of the Ten Years.	DIED PER 1,000 OF THE AGGREGATE AVERAGE STRENGTH.															
		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.*	Remittent Fever.	Simple continued Fever.*	Other Fevers.*	Phthisis pulmonalis.	Respiratory diseases.*	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen diseases.	Anæmia and Debility.	Scurvy.	CAUSES.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
GROUP I.—																	
Akyab	4,172	15'10	...	*24	*38	*48	...	*38	*72	3'02	25'17	2'64	*24	...	6'71	...	64'48
Kyaukpypu	1,671	10'17	...	...	...	2'99	...	...	*60	1'92	23'34	2'99	1'20	...	2'39	...	46'68
Sandoway	322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4'31	6'21	...	3'11	...	...	...	31'06
Henzada	2,784	8'25	...	...	...	*36	...	...	*36	...	7'90	*72	*72	...	*36	...	27'30
Bassein	7,705	9'34	...	...	...	1'56	...	...	1'82	1'93	6'62	1'82	*39	...	*91	...	33'48
Maubin (8 years)	1,532	9'75	...	...	...	2'60	...	...	3'25	*77	6'50	1'30	...	...	5'85	...	37'06
Rangoon, Europeans (4 years)	132	...	...	...	...	15'16	...	...	...	...	7'58	...	...	...	...	...	22'73
Rangoon, Natives	29,167	1'34	*34	*75	*10	1'82	*72	*05	2'37	5'85	7'99	2'13	*82	*17	4'11	*27	35'21
Moulmein	16,536	20'03	*38	*76	*17	*57	...	...	7'50	2'78	14'24	3'42	*85	...	2'66	...	62'74
Tavoy	964	16'60	1'04	1'04	...	1'04	...	...	...	3'25	12'45	6'22	...	...	7'26	...	53'94
Mergui (7 years)	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6'33	...	18'99	...	...	...	6'33	...	31'05
Toungoo	3,374	25'49	...	*59	1'66	...	...	...	2'07	7'87	16'00	3'56	*59	...	2'66	*30	64'61
Shwegyin	1,103	2'72	...	*91	...	...	...	...	4'81	16'32	5'44	...	...	...	2'72	...	30'26
Port Blair	118,009	...	...	*01	*13	3'11	...	*01	4'31	3'78	4'86	2'52	*08	*30	1'43	*03	28'72
GROUP II.—																	
Thayetmyo	8,891	3'26	1'91	*11	*13	*90	*81	...	1'12	2'70	1'46	1'91	*34	...	1'80	...	21'37
Myingyan (4 years)	2,744	1'82	1'46	...	*36	2'19	...	...	2'92	5'10	6'20	7'65	1'09	...	3'04	...	38'03
Myanaung	644	1'55	...	...	...	3'11	...	...	...	...	4'66	6'21	...	...	...	...	46'58
Monywa (4 years)	417	19'18	2'40	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'40	16'79	...	...	...	31'18	...	93'53
Pakokku (3 years)	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13'16	...	...	...	...	...	19'74
Yea (4 years)	170	...	5'88	...	...	5'88	...	...	11'76	11'76	23'53	...	...	...	5'88	...	76'47
Yemethin (3 years)	240	...	12'50	...	...	4'17	...	...	4'17	...	16'67	...	...	...	12'50	...	87'50
Taungdwingyi (4 years)	277	25'27	3'01	...	...	...	...	...	3'61	...	3'61	...	...	...	...	...	97'47
Pagan (4 years)	361	58'17	...	...	...	5'54	...	...	8'31	13'85	...	...	...	...	2'77	...	121'88
Pyanmana (3 years)	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7'19	14'39	...	...	...	...	7'19	...	43'17
Minbu (5 years)	450	35'56	20'00	...	...	6'67	...	...	2'22	4'44	11'11	8'89	...	...	...	...	104'44
Magwe (3 years)	282	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'55	3'55	...	...	...	...	...	...	10'64
Mandalay (4 years)	4,174	3'83	4'07	...	*72	*24	...	...	2'87	6'47	11'98	6'47	...	*48	1'20	...	44'08
Shwebo (3 years)	211	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14'22	4'74	...	...	...	...	...	94'79
Bhamo (4 years)	188	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5'32	10'64	...	...	...	10'64	5'32	42'55
Meiktila (3 years)	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7'27	14'55	...	...	...	3'64	...	29'09
Katha (2 years)	124	...	...	...	8'06	...	...	...	...	8'06	...	...	...	...	8'06	...	40'32
GROUP III.—																	
Sylhet	4,026	4'72	...	...	*97	...	...	...	*75	6'80	13'16	7'20	...	*25	3'48	...	46'94
Cachar (Silchar)	930	1'08	...	...	1'89	2'15	...	...	9'45	24'75	1'08	1'08	...	...	1'08	...	51'66
Gauhati	1,915	9'40	...	...	...	1'57	...	...	1'57	3'64	11'40	7'31	*52	*52	7'31	*52	56'92
Tezpur	1,611	6'21	...	...	*94	...	...	...	1'86	9'38	10'55	8'07	...	1'24	6'21	...	48'42
Sibsagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dibrugarh . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhubri . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowgong . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GROUP IV.—																	
Presidency, Europeans, (4 years)	156	6'41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19'23
Presidency, Natives	11,632	1'63	...	*09	1'27	3'09	*14	...	5'16	2'11	3'95	2'38	*17	*17	1'81	...	27'42
Alipore	17,763	4'84	*11	...	*49	2'08	...	4'48	5'80	6'71	11'88	*34	*17	*45	1'41	...	42'05
Jessore	2,477	*81	...	...	2'16	*40	1'43	...	2'42	8'63	11'71	3'63	1'21	*40	...	...	39'16
Khulna (9 years)	403	...	...	...	...	2'16	...	...	6'48	...	15'12	2'16	2'16	4'32	...	...	43'20
Palamow (3 years)	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7'35	14'71	7'35	...	...	...	7'35	...	51'47
Krishnagar	1,615	...	...	4'42	3'10	...	...	...	3'10	4'42	4'95	4'95	*62	*62	1'24	...	37'77
Murshidabad	1,848	7'03	...	*88	1'62	...	...	...	2'16	1'75	10'28	6'49	1'08	...	1'08	...	40'58
Hooghly	3,557	1'41	...	1'05	2'53	*52	...	...	1'69	4'71	12'65	7'31	*28	*84	*28	...	34'86
Burdwan	1,551	1'93	...	1'97	1'93	...	...	...	4'51	5'91	16'76	5'16	...	...	3'22	...	50'93
Malda	693	7'22	2'89	...	4'33	...	...	...	4'33	2'58	17'32	4'33	...	1'44	...	...	44'73
Purnea	1,187	*84	...	3'14	*84	...	...	...	7'58	3'14	46'34	6'74	...	...	2'53	...	81'40
Jalpaiguri	984	22'36	...	1'85	2'03	...	1'85	...	7'11	11'11	41'67	11'18	...	2'03	2'03	...	118'90
Dinajpur	1,989	1'51	...	2'43	4'52	...	2'43	12'57	15'37	20'61	11'06	1'01	...	...	3'60	...	87'48
Rangpur	2,453	14'68	...	*41	*67	1'63	...	2'69	16'31	12'77	31'39	13'45	1'22	2'45	1'63	...	118'22
Rajshahi	6,914	14'61	*43	...	5'86	3'76	...	*87	4'99	4'64	24'15	9'26	*29	*43	3'91	*14	80'71
Bogra	902	3'33	...	...	1'11	...	...	...	6'70	26'61	9'08	...	...	...	6'65	...	66'52
Mymensingh	3,488	8'31	...	*52	7'17	...	1'03	3'44	5'15	26'66	12'61	*29	...	...	6'88	...	90'60
Fabna	1,051	1'90	...	...	1'90	...	...	2'85	3'08	10'47	1'90	...	*95	*95	...	...	29'50
Faridpur	2,381	*77	...	1'29	1'55	...	...	3'10	3'86	12'01	4'25	*77	*39	*39	3'87	...	38'74
Backergunge	3,219	3'11	...	1'53	2'17	...	...	2'17	5'18	19'57	3'73	...	*31	*249	...	...	48'77
Neakhal	904	1'11	...	...	...	...	...	1'11	...	5'53	2'21	...	...	...	...	...	13'27
Chittagong	1,435	11'15	*70	...	2'21	4'18	...	...	1'39	2'21	13'94	6'27	...	...	1'39	...	51'57
Tippera	1,300	...	...	...	1'67	...	...	...	...	2'50	...	...	*83	*83	1'67	...	25'00
Dacca	8,682	5'09	*46	*35	...	2'19	*18	*18	3'92	9'20	14'74	4'03	...	...	1'32	...	50'33
Cuttack	2,499	7'20	*40	...	*69	*80	...	...	1'20	4'80	3'20	3'20	*40	...	2'40	...	28'01
Puri	772	7'77	...	1'30	...	1'30	...	...	1'30	4'98	3'80	2'59	...	...	2'59	...	38'86
Balasore	820	3'66	...	...	...	...	...	...	4'07	8'54	3'66	...	...	...	...	...	30'49
Midnapore	7,586	1'71	*13	*26	1'97	*92	...	...	3'69	3'06	17'27	15'69	*13	...	1'98	...	53'92
Bankura	1,142	*88	...	...	*95	1'75	...	...	1'75	1'89	9'63	3'50	...	...	...	...	25'39
Purulia	1,020	3'02	...	...	1'96	...	...	1'69	4'90	1'69	9'80	6'86	...	...	...	...	33'33
Suri	1,134	1'76	...	...	1'96	*17	...	...	2'65	7'80	24'69	*88	...	1'76	2'65	...	53'79
Naya Dumka (1 year) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* From 1886.

Jails.	Aggregate Average Strength of the Ten years.	DIED PER 1,000 OF THE AGGREGATE AVERAGE STRENGTH.															ALL CAUSES.
		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.*	Remittent Fever.	Simple continued Fever.*	Other Fevers.*	Phthisis pulmonalis.	Respiratory Diseases.*	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Anæmia and Debility.	Scurvy.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
GROUP V.—																	
Monghyr	2,326	6'02	...	...	64	86	...	...	2'15	5'10	7'31	10'75	...	86	6'88	...	42'56
Bhagalpur	11,178	4'65	...	...	31	81	...	62	2'33	2'61	5'01	3'67	...	18	1'61	...	24'69
Chaubassa	733	1'36	1'36	...	2'22	2'73	...	...	...	8'89	47'75	13'64	1'36	...	...	...	79'13
Ranchi	1,787	8'39	...	...	1'68	...	...	...	1'12	4'73	16'23	15'11	...	168	13'99	1'68	75'55
Hazaribagh	3,125	18'24	...	...	3'86	32	...	8'49	32	3'09	21'12	9'60	...	32	2'88	...	69'76
Gaya	3,038	4'28	...	...	2'29	1'65	...	...	33	2'29	21'72	9'22	33	33	4'94	...	50'69
Patna	2,234	5'37	...	...	...	90	...	...	4'48	7'14	6'27	4'92	...	134	3'58	...	38'04
Arrah	1,056	21'13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'21	4'29	7'25	6'0	...	60	...	...	39'86
Buxar	9,540	3'25	1'0	...	51	1'15	...	...	1'57	2'20	9'06	8'4	21	21	1'0	...	21'49
Champaran	2,490	11'65	...	...	2'14	80	...	...	80	2'14	16'47	8'84	...	...	2'81	...	54'22
Muzaffarpur	2,115	13'24	47	...	1'53	...	...	...	1'89	1'53	14'06	2'84	...	2'36	1'89	...	47'75
Darbhanga	2,018	3'47	...	...	...	50	...	...	1'98	3'38	14'37	7'93	...	99	50	...	36'67
Chupra	2,266	7'94	...	...	...	88	...	...	1'32	1'16	18'53	6'18	44	...	3'09	...	44'13
Ghazipur	4,487	4'5	22	...	2'23	...	...	...	1'11	8'38	5'35	3'34	45	...	3'79	22	26'08
Benares, Central District	14,812	5'20	07	...	54	27	...	...	1'76	4'25	3'44	1'28	14	07	3'11	...	23'90
Mirzapur	4,026	2'5	...	25	...	...	...	...	75	8'20	6'46	3'23	25	50	3'48	...	26'33
Azamgarh	1,950	2'50	...	...	1'67	1'54	...	...	1'03	10'87	5'04	5'04	...	1'03	1'54	...	44'62
Jaunpur	3,578	1'56	28	...	1'32	1'12	...	44	56	6'58	7'55	3'07	...	...	1'40	...	27'39
Gorakhpur	1,736	...	...	...	...	288	...	...	58	5'18	2'88	2'30	...	58	2'30	...	21'89
Basti	4,596	11'10	44	22	41	2'18	41	...	65	4'95	23'72	21'54	22	1'96	5'44	...	80'29
Gonda	2,938	...	...	...	2'30	34	...	...	34	3'45	9'53	3'40	34	34	2'04	...	25'19
Bahraich	3,984	...	...	25	1'52	1'00	...	...	1'76	3'42	4'02	1'51	30	...	3'51	...	20'33
Fyzabad	2,707	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	1'81	6'0	2'17	7'2	36	36	2'89	...	13'73
Sultanpur	3,907	2'56	...	...	84	...	42	...	1'28	4'18	9'98	2'82	...	26	3'07	26	31'74
Rai Bareilly	1,659	60	...	...	60	...	...	...	1'81	3'64	3'01	1'81	...	60	...	...	18'69
Partabgarh	3,626	28	...	...	48	83	...	...	83	1'92	1'93	83	...	28	1'65	...	13'51
Hardoi	2,373	...	...	...	59	4'64	...	...	84	1'78	1'69	...	...	253	...	...	14'33
Kheri	3,385	...	...	...	45	80	...	...	...	2'25	1'18	2'07	...	...	30	...	11'52
Lucknow, Central District	1,940	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	1'55	3'96	3'09	2'58	...	...	1'55	...	17'53
Sitapur	16,537	5'81	06	...	10	60	...	...	97	1'97	2'72	2'24	12	06	3'33	...	21'77
Barabanki	5,069	1'78	...	...	...	39	...	...	2'76	4'36	2'76	99	20	...	2'17	...	20'32
Unao	5,734	17	...	...	26	...	...	...	70	4'14	2'62	1'22	...	...	87	...	12'38
Hamirpur	3,149	32	32	32	...	...	...	...	1'27	2'71	1'59	2'86	...	32	95	...	13'66
Orai	2,203	91	...	...	45	...	...	...	45	3'06	3'63	...	45	...	91	...	13'62
Fatehgarh, Central District	1,789	...	...	...	90	56	...	...	2'24	12'56	11'18	5'59	...	...	2'24	...	41'36
Cawnpore	1,343	74	...	...	9'43	...	...	...	1'49	10'61	5'96	3'72	...	4'47	74	...	41'70
Fatehpur	12,924	23	08	15	35	46	...	...	2'01	5'49	3'25	77	15	31	31	...	16'71
Banda	2,756	...	...	...	1'11	73	...	...	1'81	12'82	7'26	2'90	...	1'09	1'09	...	34'47
Allahabad, Central District	2,956	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	3'04	7'41	5'75	6'77	1'01	...	3'38	...	33'40
Etawah	3,106	...	...	...	1'26	...	...	32	...	5'20	5'05	32	...	63	95	...	22'11
Mainpuri	2,432	1'23	...	...	1'99	2'47	...	...	2'06	19'30	22'62	3'70	...	82	1'64	2'47	68'67
GROUP VI.—	14,358	...	...	...	34	49	...	...	2'72	5'61	5'29	2'23	...	21	2'23	07	24'24
Muttra	5,215	6'14	...	19	30	1'15	...	...	2'30	14'09	6'90	1'15	...	77	58	...	33'17
Etah	1,821	...	...	...	1'10	...	...	...	1'65	5'84	5'49	2'75	55	...	...	55	22'52
Aligarh	2,865	...	...	...	2'28	35	...	...	35	9'71	1'40	2'44	...	1'05	2'09	...	32'11
Bulandshahr	2,274	44	...	...	2'20	...	...	...	1'76	13'01	9'67	3'08	...	...	88	...	39'14
Shahjahanpur	2,172	1'84	...	...	78	1'38	78	...	2'76	17'84	4'60	92	...	...	46	...	34'53
Bareilly, Central District	3,754	...	...	53	1'88	...	...	...	1'33	12'22	4'80	2'66	...	53	80	...	31'43
Budaon	1,478	...	...	...	2'54	2'03	...	...	68	6'35	9'47	4'74	...	...	1'35	...	28'42
Saharanpur	3,238	93	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	5'08	4'32	1'24	...	...	93	...	15'13
Bijnor	16,423	1'16	26	67	73	...	...	...	2'56	4'03	4'08	1'83	37	06	55	...	18'02
Dera Dun	6,000	1'17	...	...	1'41	1'00	...	57	2'00	6'50	6'50	2'00	67	...	3'33	...	25'67
Muzaffarnagar	3,292	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	2'73	4'34	4'25	2'13	91	...	60	...	20'35
Moradabad	2,576	...	...	...	1'29	78	...	...	2'33	7'75	6'60	3'11	39	78	1'16	...	32'61
Meerut	1,722	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'74	3'91	5'8	5'8	...	...	1'16	...	9'87
Delhi	531	5'65	...	...	3'77	...	...	...	...	3'77	11'30	3'77	...	...	1'88	...	43'31
Rohtak	1,311	...	...	...	2'29	...	...	...	2'29	13'43	5'34	1'53	...	76	76	...	35'85
Hissar	3,854	...	...	...	2'37	2'08	...	...	3'63	7'57	7'01	7'27	...	...	2'85	...	39'70
Karnal	7,287	2'06	...	...	1'65	1'37	...	...	3'02	24'04	4'39	3'57	27	27	3'57	...	40'62
Umballa	4,655	...	...	...	1'93	34	...	...	3'01	21'11	6'06	2'15	21	...	1'07	...	45'11
Ludhiana	1,655	1'21	...	...	60	...	...	1'05	60	8'44	2'42	60	...	...	60	...	17'52
Hoshiarpur	2,281	...	...	...	1'75	...	...	...	1'32	15'51	2'19	88	...	...	...	...	22'36
Jullundur	1,558	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7'66	3'21	1'28	...	...	...	1'28	...	19'26
Ferozepore	5,241	38	...	...	94	2'86	...	1'24	57	8'75	8'40	3'72	...	19	1'14	19	34'54
Amritsar	2,546	3'53	...	...	68	39	...	...	2'75	4'78	3'53	2'36	...	...	39	...	20'42
Lahore, Central District	406	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'79	2'40	...	...	...	...	...	9'85
Lahore, Female	2,682	37	...	...	63	...	...	...	75	2'53	3'36	75	...	...	...	...	11'19
Sialkot	3,253	...	...	...	49	92	...	2'93	1'54	8'78	1'23	1'23	...	...	1'84	...	22'44
Gurdaspur	3,233	...	...	...	1'03	3'40	...	...	2'17	10'84	11'44	3'40	...	62	2'47	...	41'45
Gufranwala	15,599	6'03	06	06	1'72	2'18	...	2'06	3'33	17'51	7'82	15'26	19	19	3'85	19	68'34
Chinawan (8 years)	5,057	20	...	20	32	1'19	...	2'27	2'18	19'76	5'34	4'55	...	20	40	20	43'31
Gujrat	1,487	3'36	...	...	...	2'69	...	...	1'12	2'02	4'03	...	...	67	3'36	67	29'59
Jhelum	3,480	...	...	...	2'58	86	...	4'29	1'15	3'43	4'31	29	...	...	86	...	19'25
Rawalpindi	2,039	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9'40	2'94	1'96	...	49	...	98	...	20'11
GROUP VII.—	3,543	28	...	28	90	1'13	45	90	1'13	10'31	1'98	1'98	...	...	85	...	18'63
Shahpur	9,410	1'49	...	...	15	85	15	1'47	1'06	19'72	5'95	74	...	...	21	...	35'60
Montgomery	2,257	...	...	...	...	44	...	68	1'77	6'80	1'33	44	...	...	...	...	12'85
Jhang	2,085	...	...	...	37	2'40	3'35	...	2'23	13'18	1'86	2'61	...	...	74	...	29'42
	7,038	2'98	14	28	47	71	47	1'87	2'56	3'14	2'56	43	...	...	43	...	22'88
Shahpur	2,557	...	...	...	59	78	59	...	39	1'76	1'56	78	...	...	...	...	8'21
Montgomery	4,410	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	1'13	9'78	9'1	23	...	...	...	...	17'46
Jhang	2,506	...	...	...	3'09	80	...	62	80	3'09	80	40	40	40	...	...	13'17

* From 1886.

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA.

Decennial Table 18—continued.

TABLE showing the *RATIO* in which the *PRINCIPAL DISEASES* have contributed to make up the *DEATH RATE* of the *TEN YEARS 1882-91* in each *JAIL HOSPITAL* of India.

JAILS.	Aggregate Average Strength of the Ten Years.	DIED PER 1,000 OF THE AGGREGATE AVERAGE STRENGTH.															ALL CAUSES.
		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.*	Remittent Fever.	Simple continued Fever.*	Other Fevers.*	Phthisis pulmonalis.	Respiratory Diseases.*	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Anæmia and Debility.	Scurvy.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
GROUP VII.—contd.																	
Mooltan, Central District (6 years)	3,895	...	...	...	...	1'28	...	...	2'05	16'20	2'31	2'26	...	...	...	...	30'81
Dera Ghazi Khan	6,208	...	...	...	1'53	1'93	...	...	6'4	9'46	9'7	1'93	...	...	1'6	...	26'42
Dera Ismail Khan	2,739	...	...	...	6'2	3'29	...	...	3'7	6'17	4'02	1'10	...	3'7	7'3	...	21'91
Bannu	4,102	...	...	...	4'2	2'19	...	...	1'22	12'30	4'14	1'95	...	2'4	4'9	...	30'96
Kohat	1,506	...	...	...	1'12	2'66	1'12	...	1'33	6'70	1'99	1'33	...	...	1'33	...	32'54
Peshawar	1,571	6'4	...	6'4	...	5'73	1'05	...	...	9'44	1'27	6'4	...	...	6'4	...	22'92
Kurrachee	5,029	...	...	...	...	8'0	...	3'05	9'9	9'14	9'9	9'9	...	...	6'0	...	18'89
Hyderabad	3,363	...	...	3'0	...	2'38	...	...	3'0	7'04	3'27	2'38	5'9	...	2'08	...	21'71
Nara	5,303	1'18	9'1	...	3'0	5'45	...	...	1'82	29'04	1'64	4'18	1'18	9'1	1'27	...	49'06
Shikarpur	4,795	...	4'3	...	4'1	11'90	...	...	8'5	23'31	8'29	5'10	4'3	2'1	1'91	...	70'14
	5,076	5'0	1'7	3'3	...	3'51	...	1'73	1'34	21'57	2'84	5'02	5'0	5'0	3'51	1'51	57'06
GROUP VIII.—																	
Agra, Central District	16,158	1'79	9'6	1'2	3'1	3'6	...	...	3'53	5'24	1'73	9'9	1'19	9'6	2'41	...	21'04
Jhansi	4,531	2'2	...	...	1'40	8'8	...	...	1'99	9'78	4'63	8'8	4'4	...	1'10	...	26'26
Lalitpur	1,589	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'89	5'00	3'78	1'89	...	...	4'41	...	21'40
Ajmere	1,041	...	...	...	...	1'92	...	...	9'6	29'06	3'84	2'88	...	1'92	9'6	...	30'50
Ahmedabad	4,701	1'49	2'1	...	...	1'49	...	...	...	5'22	2'55	1'06	...	...	6'4	...	14'68
Kaira	4,334	3'46	...	...	7'4	1'15	...	...	1'62	7'80	3'69	3'46	2'3	...	3'92	...	30'69
Rajkot	1,501	6'00	6'7	...	1'07	3'33	...	...	4'00	5'34	6'66	4'00	...	...	4'66	...	41'31
Dhulaskot	616	...	...	...	...	1'62	...	...	...	...	...	1'62	1'62	1'62	...	...	8'12
Nasik (3 years)	1,363	...	...	...	1'21	3'67	...	...	2'20	9'69	2'93	2'93	...	...	...	...	24'21
Surat	161	12'42	...	...	...	...	6'21	...	...	6'21	...	...	...	6'21	...	...	31'06
	1,587	1'26	...	...	...	1'89	...	...	...	3'22	1'89	5'67	6'3	...	4'41	...	28'36
GROUP IX.—																	
Dhulia	2,175	8'28	4'6	...	...	...	7'3	...	4'6	7'3	4'6	1'84	...	...	1'84	...	20'69
Yerrowda	10,502	1'9	...	1'0	4'6	1'0	1'5	...	1'24	2'89	7'6	3'33	1'9	1'0	5'7	1'0	13'52
Dharwar	2,336	4'3	...	...	...	4'3	...	...	8'6	4'01	2'57	8'6	...	...	2'57	...	17'55
Bijapur	1,012	...	9'9	...	...	9'9	...	...	9'9	...	1'98	1'98	...	...	1'98	...	16'87
Deccan gang	5,278	3'46	...	...	2'9	2'42	...	5'9	1'38	1'76	4'85	6'40	...	...	2'42	1'38	33'58
Amraoti	3,708	2'43	...	...	4'8	5'4	...	...	8'1	2'87	5'4	1'35	...	...	2'7	...	13'21
Akola	4,444	...	...	...	1'17	2'48	...	...	2'25	3'12	9'0	1'13	4'5	...	4'5	...	16'65
Ellichpur	524	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'91	...	...	...	...	...	...	7'03
Buldana	562	...	...	...	...	1'78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'78	...	...	10'68
Basim	627	...	...	...	2'51	...	...	...	3'19	...	...	...	...	...	3'19	...	11'16
Yeshivahl	447	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'53	2'24	...	...	...	...	...	11'19
Secunderabad (2 years)	169	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5'92	11'83	...	...	...	5'92	...	23'67
Jubbulpore	10,626	5'6	...	1'9	...	3'8	3'0	...	1'41	3'65	13'27	5'74	2'8	2'8	6'08	7'5	40'28
Saugor	1,773	3'38	...	...	2'46	5'6	...	...	1'13	12'30	14'66	12'41	...	5'6	3'95	...	55'27
Damoh	621	...	...	...	2'29	3'22	...	...	...	20'04	19'32	3'22	...	...	4'83	...	62'80
Sambalpur	1,879	42'04	1'06	...	8'0	4'26	...	...	1'60	3'21	37'25	10'11	...	...	4'20	5'3	113'89
Raipur	6,760	6'80	...	...	2'4	2'51	...	...	1'48	5'58	8'28	30'33	1'5	...	7'54	1'33	71'67
Bilaspur	1,201	12'49	...	...	...	...	...	3'89	1'67	2'50	5'83	6'66	...	...	3'33	...	41'63
Manola	598	1'67	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'67	10'58	6'69	5'02	3'34	...	1'67	...	33'44
Seoni	713	5'61	...	1'40	...	2'81	...	...	2'81	8'83	8'42	4'21	...	...	1'40	...	39'27
Chhindwara	604	...	...	...	2'54	3'31	...	...	7'61	1'66	6'62	...	...	...	...	...	29'80
Betul	627	...	...	...	...	6'38	...	...	9'93	7'97	6'38	3'19	...	...	3'19	...	65'39
Narsinghpur	1,973	9'3	...	...	1'42	9'3	...	...	9'3	8'51	5'59	4'66	...	1'86	9'3	...	30'75
Hoshangabad	1,429	7'70	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'40	5'38	11'90	17'49	...	...	3'50	...	51'78
Nimar	737	...	1'36	...	...	2'71	...	...	1'36	6'58	12'21	6'78	...	1'36	6'78	...	52'92
Nagpur	8,085	3'34	...	...	5'5	2'42	...	...	6'9	6'80	17'16	11'63	1'12	...	4'72	2'19	55'38
Bhandara	803	4'98	1'25	...	...	2'49	...	...	...	4'04	...	6'23	...	...	3'74	...	28'64
Wardha	579	...	1'73	1'73	...	...	...	...	...	2'59	...	...	...	...	1'73	...	13'82
Chanda	674	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7'03	...	4'45	...	...	...	...	10'32
Sironcha	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balaghat	511	7'83	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21'53
GROUP X.—																	
Thana	5,761	2'60	...	...	3'0	2'08	...	...	3'99	2'67	5'73	3'65	3'35	...	2'08	8'7	30'90
Bombay, Common House of Correction	2,620	...	...	...	...	1'91	...	...	3'8	1'95	2'29	2'29	...	...	1'53	...	15'27
Ratnagiri	3,050	...	...	...	5'2	3'3	...	...	3'61	5'19	1'64	3'28	9'8	...	1'31	...	22'62
Karwar	703	...	...	...	...	1'42	...	...	2'84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8'53
Mangalore	787	...	...	...	...	5'08	...	...	...	...	2'54	...	...	...	...	...	8'89
Cannanore	849	...	3'53	2'36	...	2'36	...	...	3'53	2'16	11'78	8'25	...	...	1'18	...	40'05
Calicut	4,764	...	...	...	3'7	1'05	1'50	...	2'10	2'99	6'30	4'83	4'2	4'2	2'10	4'2	34'84
	2,059	...	6'31	...	7'6	4'9	1'51	...	9'7	5'30	5'83	4'86	9'7	...	3'89	...	42'25
GROUP XI.—																	
Mad as Debtors, Natives	204	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Penitentiary	6,107	7'95	...	3'2	...	3'2	5'4	...	2'11	5'4	9'7	1'95	...	...	2'11	...	21'08
Debtors, Euro-peans (4 years)	62	32'26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32'26
Debtors, Euro-peans (3 years)	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	3,193	3'1	...	3'1	...	...	...	...	6'3	4'36	3'76	1'57	6'3	6'3	4'07	...	24'74

* From 1886.

JAILS.	Aggregate Average Strength of the Ten Years.	DIED PER 1,000 OF THE AGGREGATE AVERAGE STRENGTH.															ALL CAUSES.
		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.*	Remittent Fever.	Simple continu- ed Fever.*	Other Fevers.*	Phthisis pulmo- nalis.	Respiratory Diseases.*	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Anæmia and Debility.	Scurvy.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
GROUP XI—contd.																	
Vellore	8,416	1'31	*12	*12	...	*48	...	...	1'66	2'01	1'31	2'02	*12	...	*83	...	12'83
Cuddalore	1,870	8'02	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'60	...	1'60	5'88	...	...	*53	...	21'39
Cuddapah	1,233	1'62	...	...	...	*81	...	...	1'62	2'59	*81	...	1'62	...	4'06	...	25'14
Coimbatore	8,054	11'05	*25	*12	*42	*12	...	...	2'11	2'32	4'72	9'44	*12	...	3'72	...	38'12
Madura	2,387	1'84	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'26	*66	2'93	2'09	...	...	*42	...	14'66
Trichinopoly	7,810	2'18	...	...	...	*26	...	...	3'07	2'48	10'76	17'29	...	...	5'89	...	48'40
Salem	4,667	1'50	...	*43	*35	*21	...	...	*64	3'16	1'50	2'36	...	...	*43	2'79	18'86
Tanjore	2,102	1'43	*48	...	*69	*48	...	...	1'90	2'07	9'04	13'32	...	...	1'43	...	40'44
Palamcottah	2,316	4'75	...	*43	...	...	...	...	*86	1'34	1'73	3'89	*43	...	3'02	...	21'16
Kurnool	730	1'37	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'74	2'43	4'11	4'11	...	1'37	...	...	23'29
Guntur	1,382	7'24	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'17	...	*72	2'17	...	...	2'17	...	15'92
Rajamundry	6,694	*15	*15	...	*30	1'05	...	...	1'20	3'00	2'54	2'69	...	*15	1'94	...	26'44
Vizagapatam	1,749	4'00	...	...	1'08	...	...	...	...	4'31	4'00	5'72	...	*57	5'15	...	29'16
Nellore	897	2'23	...	...	...	1'11	...	...	...	2'02	...	1'11	...	...	...	...	14'49
Berhampur	1,680	8'93	1'79	...	...	*60	...	...	2'38	5'68	9'52	2'98	*60	*60	3'57	...	44'64
GROUP XII—																	
Darjeeling	924	...	...	...	...	4'33	...	...	2'16	5'62	5'41	7'58	...	1'08	6'49	...	40'04
Almora	865	...	...	...	...	4'62	...	...	2'31	10'99	8'09	12'72	...	...	1'16	...	47'40
Simla	201	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9'43	...	...	4'98	...	...	...	14'93
Dharmasala	987	3'04	...	...	1'66	...	...	...	2'03	6'64	12'16	7'09	...	...	3'04	...	41'54
Abbottabad	676	...	...	...	...	1'48	...	...	1'48	5'32	5'92	4'44	1'48	...	...	...	20'71
Russellkonda	1,135	3'52	...	...	1'35	*88	...	...	...	4'06	6'17	*88	...	...	...	...	23'79
Parvatipur (4 years)	752	2'66	...	...	2'66	...	...	...	...	6'65	18'62	9'31	...	...	14'63	...	75'80
Shillong	449	2'23	...	...	...	2'23	...	...	4'45	7'75	22'27	4'45	...	...	2'23	...	62'36
EXTRA INDIA—																	
Aden	561	...	...	...	...	1'78	2'84	...	1'78	...	3'57	...	...	...	5'35	...	17'83

* From 1886.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE										1874	
DATE	PLACE	NAME	AGE	SEX	RELATION	EDUCATION	PROFESSION	RELIGION	POLITICAL	REMARKS	
Jan 1	London	John Smith	25	M	Wife	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	First	
Jan 2	London	Mary Smith	22	F	Wife	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Second	
Jan 3	London	James Smith	20	M	Son	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Third	
Jan 4	London	Elizabeth Smith	18	F	Daughter	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Fourth	
Jan 5	London	William Smith	15	M	Son	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Fifth	
Jan 6	London	Ann Smith	12	F	Daughter	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Sixth	
Jan 7	London	Thomas Smith	10	M	Son	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Seventh	
Jan 8	London	Charlotte Smith	8	F	Daughter	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Eighth	
Jan 9	London	Henry Smith	6	M	Son	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Ninth	
Jan 10	London	Isabella Smith	4	F	Daughter	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Tenth	
Jan 11	London	George Smith	3	M	Son	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Eleventh	
Jan 12	London	Fanny Smith	2	F	Daughter	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Twelfth	
Jan 13	London	Edward Smith	1	M	Son	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Thirteenth	
Jan 14	London	Maria Smith	0	F	Daughter	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Fourteenth	
Jan 15	London	John Smith	25	M	Wife	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Fifteenth	
Jan 16	London	Mary Smith	22	F	Wife	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Sixteenth	
Jan 17	London	James Smith	20	M	Son	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Seventeenth	
Jan 18	London	Elizabeth Smith	18	F	Daughter	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Eighteenth	
Jan 19	London	William Smith	15	M	Son	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Nineteenth	
Jan 20	London	Ann Smith	12	F	Daughter	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Twentieth	
Jan 21	London	Thomas Smith	10	M	Son	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Twenty-first	
Jan 22	London	Charlotte Smith	8	F	Daughter	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Twenty-second	
Jan 23	London	Henry Smith	6	M	Son	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Twenty-third	
Jan 24	London	Isabella Smith	4	F	Daughter	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Twenty-fourth	
Jan 25	London	George Smith	3	M	Son	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Twenty-fifth	
Jan 26	London	Fanny Smith	2	F	Daughter	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Twenty-sixth	
Jan 27	London	Edward Smith	1	M	Son	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Twenty-seventh	
Jan 28	London	Maria Smith	0	F	Daughter	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Twenty-eighth	
Jan 29	London	John Smith	25	M	Wife	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Twenty-ninth	
Jan 30	London	Mary Smith	22	F	Wife	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Thirtieth	
Jan 31	London	James Smith	20	M	Son	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Thirty-first	
Jan 32	London	Elizabeth Smith	18	F	Daughter	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Thirty-second	
Jan 33	London	William Smith	15	M	Son	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Thirty-third	
Jan 34	London	Ann Smith	12	F	Daughter	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Thirty-fourth	
Jan 35	London	Thomas Smith	10	M	Son	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Thirty-fifth	
Jan 36	London	Charlotte Smith	8	F	Daughter	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Thirty-sixth	
Jan 37	London	Henry Smith	6	M	Son	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Thirty-seventh	
Jan 38	London	Isabella Smith	4	F	Daughter	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Thirty-eighth	
Jan 39	London	George Smith	3	M	Son	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Thirty-ninth	
Jan 40	London	Fanny Smith	2	F	Daughter	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Fortieth	
Jan 41	London	Edward Smith	1	M	Son	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Forty-first	
Jan 42	London	Maria Smith	0	F	Daughter	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Forty-second	
Jan 43	London	John Smith	25	M	Wife	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Forty-third	
Jan 44	London	Mary Smith	22	F	Wife	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Forty-fourth	
Jan 45	London	James Smith	20	M	Son	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Forty-fifth	
Jan 46	London	Elizabeth Smith	18	F	Daughter	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Forty-sixth	
Jan 47	London	William Smith	15	M	Son	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Forty-seventh	
Jan 48	London	Ann Smith	12	F	Daughter	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Forty-eighth	
Jan 49	London	Thomas Smith	10	M	Son	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Forty-ninth	
Jan 50	London	Charlotte Smith	8	F	Daughter	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Fiftieth	
Jan 51	London	Henry Smith	6	M	Son	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Fifty-first	
Jan 52	London	Isabella Smith	4	F	Daughter	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Fifty-second	
Jan 53	London	George Smith	3	M	Son	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Fifty-third	
Jan 54	London	Fanny Smith	2	F	Daughter	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Fifty-fourth	
Jan 55	London	Edward Smith	1	M	Son	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Fifty-fifth	
Jan 56	London	Maria Smith	0	F	Daughter	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Fifty-sixth	
Jan 57	London	John Smith	25	M	Wife	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Fifty-seventh	
Jan 58	London	Mary Smith	22	F	Wife	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Fifty-eighth	
Jan 59	London	James Smith	20	M	Son	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Fifty-ninth	
Jan 60	London	Elizabeth Smith	18	F	Daughter	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Sixtieth	
Jan 61	London	William Smith	15	M	Son	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Sixty-first	
Jan 62	London	Ann Smith	12	F	Daughter	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Sixty-second	
Jan 63	London	Thomas Smith	10	M	Son	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Sixty-third	
Jan 64	London	Charlotte Smith	8	F	Daughter	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Sixty-fourth	
Jan 65	London	Henry Smith	6	M	Son	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Sixty-fifth	
Jan 66	London	Isabella Smith	4	F	Daughter	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Sixty-sixth	
Jan 67	London	George Smith	3	M	Son	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Sixty-seventh	
Jan 68	London	Fanny Smith	2	F	Daughter	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Sixty-eighth	
Jan 69	London	Edward Smith	1	M	Son	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Sixty-ninth	
Jan 70	London	Maria Smith	0	F	Daughter	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Seventieth	
Jan 71	London	John Smith	25	M	Wife	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Seventy-first	
Jan 72	London	Mary Smith	22	F	Wife	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Seventy-second	
Jan 73	London	James Smith	20	M	Son	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Seventy-third	
Jan 74	London	Elizabeth Smith	18	F	Daughter	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Seventy-fourth	
Jan 75	London	William Smith	15	M	Son	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Seventy-fifth	
Jan 76	London	Ann Smith	12	F	Daughter	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Seventy-sixth	
Jan 77	London	Thomas Smith	10	M	Son	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Seventy-seventh	
Jan 78	London	Charlotte Smith	8	F	Daughter	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Seventy-eighth	
Jan 79	London	Henry Smith	6	M	Son	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Seventy-ninth	
Jan 80	London	Isabella Smith	4	F	Daughter	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Eightieth	
Jan 81	London	George Smith	3	M	Son	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Eighty-first	
Jan 82	London	Fanny Smith	2	F	Daughter	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Eighty-second	
Jan 83	London	Edward Smith	1	M	Son	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Eighty-third	
Jan 84	London	Maria Smith	0	F	Daughter	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Eighty-fourth	
Jan 85	London	John Smith	25	M	Wife	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Eighty-fifth	
Jan 86	London	Mary Smith	22	F	Wife	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Eighty-sixth	
Jan 87	London	James Smith	20	M	Son	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Eighty-seventh	
Jan 88	London	Elizabeth Smith	18	F	Daughter	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Eighty-eighth	
Jan 89	London	William Smith	15	M	Son	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Eighty-ninth	
Jan 90	London	Ann Smith	12	F	Daughter	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Ninetieth	
Jan 91	London	Thomas Smith	10	M	Son	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Ninety-first	
Jan 92	London	Charlotte Smith	8	F	Daughter	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Ninety-second	
Jan 93	London	Henry Smith	6	M	Son	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Ninety-third	
Jan 94	London	Isabella Smith	4	F	Daughter	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Ninety-fourth	
Jan 95	London	George Smith	3	M	Son	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Ninety-fifth	
Jan 96	London	Fanny Smith	2	F	Daughter	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Ninety-sixth	
Jan 97	London	Edward Smith	1	M	Son	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Ninety-seventh	
Jan 98	London	Maria Smith	0	F	Daughter	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Ninety-eighth	
Jan 99	London	John Smith	25	M	Wife	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Ninety-ninth	
Jan 100	London	Mary Smith	22	F	Wife	High School	Teacher	Anglican	Conservative	Hundredth	

TABLE Z.—GENERAL SUMMARY FOR 1892.

DETAIL of the CAUSES of ADMISSION and DEATH of the EUROPEAN and NATIVE ARMIES of INDIA and of the JAIL POPULATION.

CAUSES OF ADMISSION AND DEATH.	EUROPEAN ARMY								NATIVE ARMY OF INDIA.		JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA.	
	OF BENGAL.		OF MADRAS.		OF BOMBAY.		OF INDIA.					
	Strength	Admissions	Strength	Admissions	Strength	Admissions	Strength	Admissions	Strength	Admissions	Strength	Admissions
	Deaths		Deaths		Deaths		Deaths		Deaths		Deaths	
	42,230	66,774	13,224	16,335	12,708	20,252	68,162	103,381	145,340	139,200	103,159	122,335
	836		163	103	164		1,163		2,714		3,799	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Small-pox	8	...	3	1	7	2	18	3	70	3	71	18
Cow-pox	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	18	...	15	...
Chicken-pox	6	...	1	...	1	...	8	...	176	...	987	...
Measles	11	1	1	...	3	...	15	1	484	2	62	...
Epidemic rose rash	33	...	2	...	...	...	35	...	3	...	...	...
Scarlet fever	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
Dengue	21	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Influenza	623	...	163	...	76	1	862	1	1,792	19	5,851	130
Whooping-Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Mumps	8	...	1	...	6	...	15	...	753	...	1,416	...
Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	15
Simple continued fever	2,302	1	824	1	1,091	1	4,217	3	1,410	6	2,140	2
Enteric fever	1,130	270	157	42	222	64	1,509	376	55	16	27	15
Cholera	143	102	8	7	16	12	167	121	431	272	897	488
Epidemic diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	25	4	156	4
Dysentery	1,051	25	593	17	239	1	1,883	43	7,807	122	10,379	805
Ague	20,102	8	2,078	5	6,662	1	28,842	14	65,944	90	50,717	51
Remittent fever	654	67	147	5	93	3	894	75	1,699	181	1,293	175
Malarial cachexia	238	2	121	3	39	...	395	5	1,029	35	209	29
Beri-beri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	29	60	7
Sloughing phagedæna	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	3	2
Hospital Gangrene	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...
Erysipelas	163	6	8	1	11	...	182	7	54	6	140	22
Pyæmia	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	3	1
Septicæmia	2	1	...	...	1	1	3	2	2	1	3	2
Syphilis, primary	3,838	...	1,719	...	1,414	...	6,991	...	1,163	1	616	...
„ secondary	2,324	7	976	1	640	1	3,940	9	1,003	7	879	6
Gonorrhœa	7,102	...	1,696	...	2,031	...	10,829	...	1,431	...	333	1
Hydrophobia	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	6	5
Animal parasites, not defined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Bothriocephalus latus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Tænia solium	144	...	36	...	54	...	234	...	10	...	37	2
„ medio-canellata	6	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	3	...
Echinococcus hominis	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	1	...	...
Ascaris lumbricoides	2	...	4	...	1	...	7	...	17	...	61	1
Filaria Medinensis	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	505	1	419	...
„ oculi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Dochmias duodenalis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	81	24
Oxyuris vermicularis	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	2	...
Musca vomitoria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Culex anxifer	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...
Reduvius serratus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Phthirus inguinalis	2	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Pediculus capitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
„ vestimenti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Pipsa fly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...
Oidium albicans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	15	...
Scurvy	11	...	...	...	10	...	21	...	321	4	247	6
Alcoholism	186	2	56	...	31	1	273	3	11	2	1	...
Delirium tremens	8	...	2	1	3	...	13	1	1	...	...	...
Congenital phimosi	4	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	1	...
„ hydrocele	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hæmiplegia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Debility and old age	1,160	1	337	2	549	1	2,066	4	2,256	51	1,676	126
Rheumatic fever	96	3	9	2	10	1	115	6	48	4	10	3
Rheumatism	1,219	1	513	...	321	1	2,053	2	3,049	3	1,449	4
Gout	6	...	6	...	1	...	13	...	9	...	2	...
Osteo-arthritis	3	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	10	...	2	...
Cyst, not defined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
„ of head	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hæmatoma, not defined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Non-malignant new growth, not defined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	21	...
Pterygium	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	10	...	8	...
Polypus nasi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Fibroma, not defined	9	...	...	...	1	...	10	...	6	...	1	...
„ elephantiasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	...
„ polypoid	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	4	...	...	...
Lipoma	1	...	2	...	3	...	6	...	3	...	8	...
Myxoma	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...
Chondroma	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Enchondroma	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...
Exostosis	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
Myoma	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Mucous polypus	3	...	3	...	...	...	6	...	3	...	...	...
Chronic mammary tumour	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Dermoid cyst	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...
Angioma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
„ cavernous	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Papilloma	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Warts	310	...	47	...	101	...	458	...	7	...	3	...
Mucous tubercle	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Condyloma	4	...	1	...	2	...	7	...	6	...	26	...
Granulation-tumour	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
Lymphoma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Malignant new growths, not defined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...
Myxoma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Tumour of brain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Sarcoma, not defined	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	2
„ round-celled	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...

TABLE Z.—GENERAL SUMMARY FOR 1892.

DETAIL of the CAUSES of ADMISSION and DEATH of the EUROPEAN and NATIVE ARMIES of INDIA
of the JAIL POPULATION—continued.

CAUSES OF ADMISSION AND DEATH.	EUROPEAN ARMY								NATIVE ARMY OF INDIA.		JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA.	
	OF BENGAL.		OF MADRAS.		OF BOMBAY.		OF INDIA.		Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.				
Carcinoma, not defined . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	5
" epithelioma . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	8	1
" scirrhous . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2
" medullary	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	1	...	...
" colloid	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
Tubercle of brain . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
" meninges	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...
" iris . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
" larynx	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
" lungs	110	26	26	8	63	7	199	41	216	66	312	155
" and intestines	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
" pleura . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
" intestines	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	2	1	...	5	3
" peritonæum . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
" lymph glands . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1
" mesenteric glands . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
" kidney	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
" testicle . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
" bone . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Scrofula	22	1	5	...	16	...	43	1	27	...	47	1
Leprosy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	151	14
Purpura	4	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	2	...	2	1
Anæmia	90	1	94	...	25	...	209	1	909	28	1,171	105
Chlorosis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Idiopathic Anæmia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Leucocythæmia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...
Diabetes mellitus	2	1	...	...	1	...	3	1	13	2	14	5
Glycosuria . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Congestion of the brain	3	1	2	1	2	1	7	3	2	2	5	5
Hæmorrhage into the brain	2	3	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	2	4	3
Dropsy of the brain . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Inflammation of the membranes of the brain and spinal cord	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	1
Inflammation of the brain and its membranes	7	6	2	2	1	...	10	8	6	4	2	2
Inflammation of the cerebral membranes	8	4	2	1	3	2	13	7	9	6	19	20
Spinal meningitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Myelitis	2	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	3	...	2	2
Neuritis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
Abscess of the brain	3	4	...	1	...	...	3	5	...	...	5	5
Softening of brain and cord . . . . .	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	2	2
Sclerosis, not defined	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	7	1	1	...
" of the anterior cornua of the grey matter of the spinal cord	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
" of the lateral columns	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	2	1
" of the posterior columns	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	8	...	7	...
Cyst of the brain . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Apoplexy	1	2	3	2	...	...	4	4	8	6	18	20
Paralysis . . . . .	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	11	...	15	...
Hemiplegia	9	1	1	...	4	...	14	1	18	2	37	8
Paraplegia	1	...	2	...	4	...	7	...	13	5	20	2
Hemiparaplegia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Local paralysis	9	...	2	...	4	...	15	...	50	...	15	...
Ophthalmoplegia externa	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Acute ascending paralysis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
Paralysis after acute disease	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	2	...
Wrist-drop . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Anæsthesia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
General anæsthesia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Hemi " . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Local "	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	...	...	...
Eclampsia	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1
Spasm of muscle . . . . .	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	8	...	1	...
Wry-neck	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	6	...
Paralysis agitans	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...
Aphasia	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...
Local hyperæsthesia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Neuralgia	168	...	108	...	65	...	341	...	482	...	177	1
Vertigo	44	...	22	...	3	...	69	...	17	...	8	...
Megrim	1	...	5	...	1	...	7	...	57	...	63	...
Tetanus . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	9	5	10	2
Epilepsy	50	...	10	...	13	...	73	...	63	5	151	10
Chorea	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	4	...
Hysteria	1	...	5	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	3	...
Somnambulism . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Hypochondriasis	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	7	...	...	...
Insanity	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	9	...	15	...
Mania	11	...	2	1	3	1	16	2	20	...	100	1
Melancholia	38	...	9	...	14	...	61	...	22	...	25	2
Dementia	15	...	5	...	7	...	27	...	7	...	17	2
Puerperal insanity . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Epileptic . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1
Toxic . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
" from alcohol	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...
" from bang . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Hyperæmia of the conjunctiva . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Ecchymosis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	2	...
Edema of the conjunctiva . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Chemosis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...
Conjunctivitis	384	...	110	...	103	...	597	...	2,583	...	2,012	...
" granular	1	...	1	...	2	...	4	...	37	...	80	...
Keratitis	13	...	1	...	4	...	18	...	76	...	97	...
Ulcer of the cornea	21	...	4	...	11	...	36	...	168	...	225	...
Opacity of the cornea	6	...	1	...	2	...	9	...	22	...	38	...
Staphyloma of the cornea	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...
Episcleritis	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE Z.—GENERAL SUMMARY FOR 1892.

DETAIL of the CAUSES of ADMISSION and DEATH of the EUROPEAN and NATIVE ARMIES of INDIA and of the JAIL POPULATION—continued.

CAUSES OF ADMISSION AND DEATH.	EUROPEAN ARMY								NATIVE ARMY OF INDIA.		JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA.	
	OF BENGAL.		OF MADRAS.		OF BOMBAY.		OF INDIA.		Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.				
Scleritis	4	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...
Staphyloma of the sclerotic	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Hæmorrhage from the iris	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Iritis	17	...	6	...	8	...	31	...	47	...	41	...
Synechia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
" posterior	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Hæmorrhage from choroid and ciliary body	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Choroiditis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Hypopyon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Glaucoma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Atrophy of optic disc	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Congestion of optic disc	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...
Inflammation of optic nerve and retina	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Neuro-retinitis	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Hæmorrhage from retina	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Ischemia of retina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Detachment of retina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Retinitis	7	...	...	...	3	...	10	...	2	...	2	...
Cataract	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	12	...	42	...
" lenticular	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Dislocation of lens	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Hæmorrhage from the vitreous humour	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Panophthalmitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Shrunken eye-ball	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Ametropia	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	4	...	...	...
Myopia	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	5	...	...	...
Hypermetropia	4	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...
Astigmatism	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Asthenopia	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...
Disorders of accommodation of vision	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Night-blindness	...	...	4	...	6	...	10	...	30	...	...	...
Day-blindness	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Diplopia	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Amblyopia	2	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	6	...	...	...
Amaurosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Sympathetic irritation of the eye-ball	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Squint	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...
Nystagmus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Inflammation of lacrymal gland	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Abscess	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...
Fistula of lacrymal tract	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Dacryocystitis	4	...	3	...	...	...	7	...	3	...	1	...
Abscess of lacrymal sac	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	...
Fistula	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Stricture of nasal duct	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Hæmatoma of the eye-lids	15	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	2	...	1	...
Emphysema	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Blepharitis	17	...	7	...	2	...	26	...	2	...	8	...
Stye	7	...	5	...	1	...	13	...	97	...	26	...
Abscess of the eye-lids	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	1	...
Trichiasis	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	11	...
Entropion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	15	...
Ectropion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Ptosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Chalazion	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Abscess of the orbit	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Otalgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hæmatoma of the auricle	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Inflammation	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
" of the external meatus	642	...	153	...	133	...	928	...	421	...	273	...
Abscess of the	10	...	2	...	14	...	26	...	31	...	42	...
Sebacous cyst of the	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Accumulation of wax in external meatus	6	...	4	...	1	...	11	...	6	...	...	...
Inflammation of the middle ear	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	53	...	...	...
" tympanum	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...
" membrana tympani	21	...	3	...	14	...	38	...	9	...	20	...
Ulceration of the	3	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	2	...
Obstruction of Eustachian tube	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Perforation of membrana tympani	34	...	5	...	24	...	63	...	4	...	2	...
Tinnitus	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Deafness	26	...	2	...	11	...	39	...	27	...	...	...
Epistaxis	17	...	1	...	3	...	21	...	22	...	1	...
Inflammation of the nose	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Nasal catarrh	4	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	53	...	41	...
Ulceration of the nose	2	...	4	...	...	...	6	...	4	...	4	...
Ozena	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	14	...
Necrosis of nasal bones	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...
Sebacous cyst of the nose	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Heart disease, not defined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Hydropericardium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Peri-and endo-carditis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Pericarditis	3	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	7	...	10	...
Endocarditis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...
Adherent pericardium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Valve disease of the heart	66	12	17	...	29	2	112	14	54	12	41	19
Clots in heart	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Thrombus	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	5	4
Hypertrophy of the heart	9	1	6	...	1	...	16	1	3	...	2	1
Atrophy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Fatty degeneration of the heart	2	5	...	...	2	1	4	6	1	3	20	18
Dilatation	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	8	2	9	4
Aneurysm	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Rupture of the heart	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	3
Angina pectoris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...
Syncope	4	3	...	1	...	1	4	5	3	9	9	8

TABLE Z.—GENERAL SUMMARY FOR 1892.

DETAIL of the CAUSES of ADMISSION and DEATH of the EUROPEAN and NATIVE ARMIES of INDIA and of the JAIL POPULATION—continued.

CAUSES OF ADMISSION AND DEATH.	EUROPEAN ARMY								NATIVE ARMY OF INDIA.		JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA.	
	OF BENGAL.		OF MADRAS.		OF BOMBAY.		OF INDIA.		Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.				
Palpitation	275	...	37	...	80	...	392	...	51	3	14	...
Aneurysm of the arteries	2	...	3	2	2	...	7	2	2	...	3	2
Traumatic aneurysm . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Thrombosis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	3
Embolism	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
Aneurysm by anastomosis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Phlebitis	5	...	1	...	6	...	12	...	9	...	3	...
Phlegmasia dolens	3	...	...	...	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Varix	45	...	7	...	11	...	63	...	22	...	...	...
Obstruction of veins	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Thrombosis of veins	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Edema glottidis	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	3	3
Laryngitis	52	...	2	...	5	...	59	...	62	3	11	2
Cyst of larynx . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Aphonia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Spasm of glottis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Bronchitis and bronchial catarrh	1,324	2	329	...	273	1	1,925	3	4,234	69	3,123	76
Dilatation of bronchi	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Spasmodic asthma	14	...	9	...	7	...	30	...	177	3	695	7
Passive congestion of the lungs	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	10	1	17	7
Hæmoptysis	21	...	2	...	1	...	24	...	34	2	133	7
Pulmonary apoplexy . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Edema of the lungs . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...
Pneumonia	175	34	28	4	38	4	241	42	1,752	415	1,901	574
Abscess of the lungs	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	2	5	3
Gangrene . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Cirrhosis	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	8	1	1	1
Acute pneumonic phthisis	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	13	1	27	16
Chronic	15	3	4	...	2	...	21	3	90	18	124	68
Emphysema	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	9	2	6	3
Millstone-maker's phthisis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Hydrothorax	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	2
Pleurisy	66	...	21	1	14	1	101	2	382	23	244	18
Empyema	4	1	...	...	1	...	5	1	5	1	2	2
Adhesions of the pleura . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Ulcer of the lips . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...
Stomatitis	17	...	2	...	5	...	24	...	40	...	115	1
Ulcerative stomatitis	12	...	...	...	1	...	13	...	37	...	23	...
Vesicular . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
Noma . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2
Cyst of the mouth . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Ranula	6	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	2	...	3	...
Abscess of the antrum . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...
Teething . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	5	...
Inflammation of the dental pulp . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	24	...
Ulceration . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caries of dentine	1	...	6	...	2	...	9	...	46	...	17	...
Necrosis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Inflammation of the dental periosteum	23	...	15	...	22	...	60	...	19	...	...	...
Abscess	126	...	51	...	41	...	218	...	211	...	217	...
Atrophy of gums and alveoli . . . . .	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
Inflammation	17	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	5	...	9	...
Suppuration . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Ulceration	14	...	...	...	3	...	17	...	33	1	71	...
Caries of alveoli	1	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...
Necrosis	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	4	...	1	...
Toothache	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	2	...
Inflammation of the tongue	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	13	...	2	...
Abscess . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Ulcer . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	1	...
Hypertrophy of tonsils	3	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	3	...	6	...
Elongated uvula . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Relaxed throat	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Sorethroat	1,306	...	179	...	257	...	1,733	...	282	...	115	...
Quinsy	352	...	38	...	41	...	431	...	133	1	65	...
Follicular tonsillitis	329	...	83	...	51	...	463	...	83	...	105	1
Ulceration of the fauces	13	...	6	...	5	...	24	...	12	...	1	...
Inflammation of the salivary glands	9	...	2	...	...	...	11	...	21	...	6	1
Abscess . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Salivary fistula	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cyst of the salivary glands . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Ranula	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Salivation . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...
Follicular inflammation of the pharynx . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
Ulceration of the pharynx . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Stricture of œsophagus . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Dysphagia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Hæmorrhage from the stomach	2	...	2	...	4	...	8	...	7	...	18	2
Inflammation of the	13	1	41	1	1	...	55	2	47	...	15	5
Ulceration	4	1	...	...	2	1	6	2	6	2	8	7
Dilatation . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Stricture of pylorus	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Perforation of stomach . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Dyspepsia	719	...	94	...	224	...	1,037	...	454	1	1,057	3
Gastrodynia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
Vomiting . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Hæmorrhage from the intestines, includ- ing melæna	29	2	1	1	17	...	47	3	14	3	11	4
Inflammation of the intestines	5	...	270	4	6	...	281	4	166	8	12	4
Enteritis	3	2	44	3	1	1	48	6	18	5	94	19
Typhlitis	19	1	5	1	8	...	32	3	16	1	8	1
Colitis	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	5	1	1	...
Ulcer of intestines . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
Abscess in the sub-peritoneal tissue, includ- ing suppurative perityphlitis	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	4	1	1	1
Tympanites . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...

TABLE Z.—GENERAL SUMMARY FOR 1892.

*DETAIL of the CAUSES of ADMISSION and DEATH of the EUROPEAN and NATIVE ARMIES of INDIA and
of the FAIL POPULATION—continued.*

CAUSES OF ADMISSION AND DEATH.	EUROPEAN ARMY								NATIVE ARMY OF INDIA.		JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA.	
	OF BENGAL.		OF MADRAS.		OF BOMBAY.		OF INDIA.		Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.				
Obstruction of the intestines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	15	8
Stricture " "	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Intussusception " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Volvulus " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	8
Internal strangulation of the intestines	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Hernia " "	51	...	20	1	15	...	86	1	31	1	30	...
Perforation of intestines.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Diarrhoea	1,519	4	105	...	465	2	2,089	6	2,747	55	7,387	19
Constipation	30	...	4	...	8	...	42	...	476	...	177	...
Colic	229	...	28	...	54	...	311	...	51	1	606	...
Hæmorrhage from the rectum and anus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Abscess of the rectum and anus	16	...	...	...	2	...	18	...	22	...	17	1
Ulceration of the rectum and anus	6	...	6	...	2	...	14	...	10	...	6	...
Piles	292	...	80	...	80	...	452	...	196	...	373	...
Prolapsus of the rectum and anus	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	9	...	10	...
Stricture of rectum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Fistula in ano	35	...	11	...	5	...	51	...	50	...	44	...
Fissure of the anus	12	...	7	...	6	...	25	...	7	...	1	...
Neuralgia of the anus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Hypertrophy of the liver	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	3	...
Atrophy of the liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	7	...
Congestion of the liver	354	...	239	1	67	...	660	1	117	3	100	6
Acute yellow atrophy of the liver	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Inflammation of the liver	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
Hepatitis	319	2	108	1	119	1	546	4	106	12	83	2
Perihepatitis	2	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	6	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of the liver	5	3	...	...	2	1	7	4	6	2	38	28
Abscess " " associated with dysentery	43	29	15	8	17	6	75	43	15	11	15	13
Fatty liver	24	25	5	5	2	2	31	32	1	...	...	...
Jaundice	253	1	18	...	85	...	356	1	148	...	297	6
Inflammation of the hepatic ducts and gall-bladder	3	...	29	...	1	...	33	...	1	...	1	1
Obstruction " " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Gallstones	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...
Biliary colic	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	...	1	...
Ascites	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	39	7
Peritonitis	8	5	1	1	4	2	13	8	18	15	33	22
Omental hernia	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Hypertrophy of the spleen	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	28	1
Induration and enlargement from ague	35	1	2	...	9	...	46	1	1,405	7	739	17
Congestion of the spleen	26	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	9	...	...	...
Splenitis	47	1	...	1	13	...	60	2	26	...	7	1
Abscess of the spleen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Hypertrophy of lymph glands	4	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	7	...	5	...
Inflammation of lymph vessels	11	1	1	...	4	...	10	1	7	...	13	...
Suppuration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...
Inflammation of lymph glands	870	...	627	...	384	...	1,881	...	401	...	141	...
Suppuration " "	186	...	73	...	78	...	337	...	177	...	83	2
Lymphadenoma	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	1
Obstruction of lymph vessels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Obliteration " " "	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Dilatation " " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Lymph fistula	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Lymphorrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hypertrophy of the thyroid body	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Goitre	3	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	33	1	2	...
Atrophy of kidney	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Passive congestion of the kidneys	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Acute nephritis	11	3	3	...	1	1	15	4	13	3	34	10
Bright's disease	3	...	9	2	12	2	24	4	22	1	104	3
Chronic nephritis	7	2	...	...	2	...	9	2	3	...	...	...
Granular kidney	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	1	1
Pyelitis	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	1
Abscess of kidney and ducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Disseminated suppurative nephritis	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
Lardaceous kidney	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cysts of kidney	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Calculus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Calculus of kidney and ducts	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	21	...	3	...
Nephralgia	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	5	...
Diabetes insipidus	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	1	5	1
Suppression of urine	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Hæmaturia	7	...	...	...	2	...	9	...	6	...	19	...
Chyluria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Albuminuria	5	...	1	...	2	...	8	...	5	1	16	3
Lithuria	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	3	...
Phosphuria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Inflammation of the bladder	18	...	12	...	6	...	36	...	10	...	14	2
Vesico-intestinal fistula	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Calculus of the bladder	3	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	3	1
Irritability	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	1	...
Retention of urine	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	6	...
Incontinence of urine	11	...	13	...	3	...	27	...	3	...	7	...
Urethritis	4	...	2	...	1	...	7	...	6	...	5	...
Gleet	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
Urinary abscess	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	1	...	...
Stricture of urethra	89	...	27	...	21	...	137	...	27	1	43	1
Urinary fistula	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	4	...	12	1
Extravasation of urine	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	3	...	...
Impacted calculus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...
Hypertrophy of the prostate gland	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	...
Inflammation " " "	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	...
Abscess " " "	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Edema of the penis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...

TABLE Z.—GENERAL SUMMARY FOR 1892.

DETAIL of the CAUSES of ADMISSION and DEATH of the EUROPEAN and NATIVE ARMIES of INDIA and of the JAIL POPULATION—continued.

CAUSES OF ADMISSION AND DEATH.	EUROPEAN ARMY								NATIVE ARMY OF INDIA.		JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA.	
	OF BENGAL.		OF MADRAS.		OF BOMBAY.		OF INDIA.		Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.				
Inflammation of penis	...	...	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation of the glans penis	126	...	32	...	55	...	213	...	7	...	9	...
Abscess of the penis	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Ulcer of the penis	2,775	...	697	...	515	...	3,987	...	625	...	25	...
Gangrene of the penis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Phimosis	10	...	1	...	1	...	12	...	13	...	69	...
Paraphimosis	5	...	5	...	2	...	12	...	13	...	21	...
Inflammation of the scrotum	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	5	...
Abscess	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	8	...
Sloughing	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...
Pruritus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hydrocele of the spermatic cord	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	98	...
Inflammation	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Varicocele	24	...	6	...	3	...	33	...	1	...	1	...
Hæmatocele	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	1	...
Hydrocele of the tunica vaginalis	14	...	14	...	6	...	34	...	52	1	1	...
Inflammation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Atrophy of the testicle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Orchitis	338	...	131	...	96	...	565	...	274	...	148	...
Epididymitis	9	...	2	...	...	...	11	...	24	...	3	...
Abscess of the testicle	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...
Protrusion of tubuli	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...
Spermatorrhœa	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	...
Impotence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Pelvic cellulitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
Abscess of the uterine ligaments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Ulcer of the uterus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Prolapsus of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Prolapse of the vagina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Abscess of the labia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Ulcer of the vulva	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Dysmenorrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Menorrhagia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
Leucorrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Hæmorrhage during pregnancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2
Premature labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Still birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Hæmorrhage from placenta prævia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Post-partum hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Milk fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Metritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Inflammation of the female breast	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Abscess	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Sinus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Hypertrophy of male breast	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Inflammation	8	...	2	...	1	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation of bone	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...
Ostitis	1	...	1	...	2	...	4	...	4	...	13	...
Periostitis	11	...	6	...	12	...	29	...	48	...	24	...
" circumscribed	19	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	36	...	3	...
" diffuse	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	...
Osteo-myelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Perichondritis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Caries	1	...	2	...	2	...	5	...	18	...	23	...
Necrosis	3	...	...	...	3	...	6	...	14	...	29	...
Un-united fracture	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Inflammation of joints	190	...	73	...	52	...	315	...	346	...	178	...
Synovitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Abscess of joints	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Ulceration of cartilage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Ankylosis	15	...	...	...	7	...	22	...	12	...	1	...
Deformity from ankylosis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Degeneration of cartilage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Loose cartilage	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Dislocation of articular cartilage	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...
Psoas, lumbar and other abscesses	2	...	1	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	4	...
Caries and necrosis of spine	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Angular curvature of spine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Lateral	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Atrophy of muscles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...
Inflammation	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	7	...
Abscess	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	...
Gangrene	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Cyst	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Inflammation of tendons and fasciæ	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Adhesion of tendons	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Contraction of tendons	10	...	8	...	4	...	22	...	6	...	...	...
Club-foot	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Flat-foot	3	...	2	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Inflamed bursa	23	...	6	...	7	...	36	...	18	...	1	...
Bursal abscess	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Thcal	7	...	1	...	2	...	10	...	6	...	9	...
Bunion	7	...	1	...	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
Ganglion	5	...	...	...	4	...	9	...	6	...	...	...
Bursal tumour	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	...
Edema of connective tissue	11	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	20	...	12	...
Inflammation	289	...	73	...	4	...	412	...	433	1	323	5
Abscess	748	1	178	...	209	1	1,135	2	2,172	5	3,295	5
Hygroma of neck	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Slough of connective tissue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Undue formation of fat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Erythema	13	...	4	...	2	...	19	...	9	...	17	...
Roscola	2	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...
Urticaria	26	...	5	...	6	...	37	...	96	...	79	...
Eczema	217	...	83	...	80	...	380	...	496	...	214	...

TABLE Z.—GENERAL SUMMARY FOR 1892.

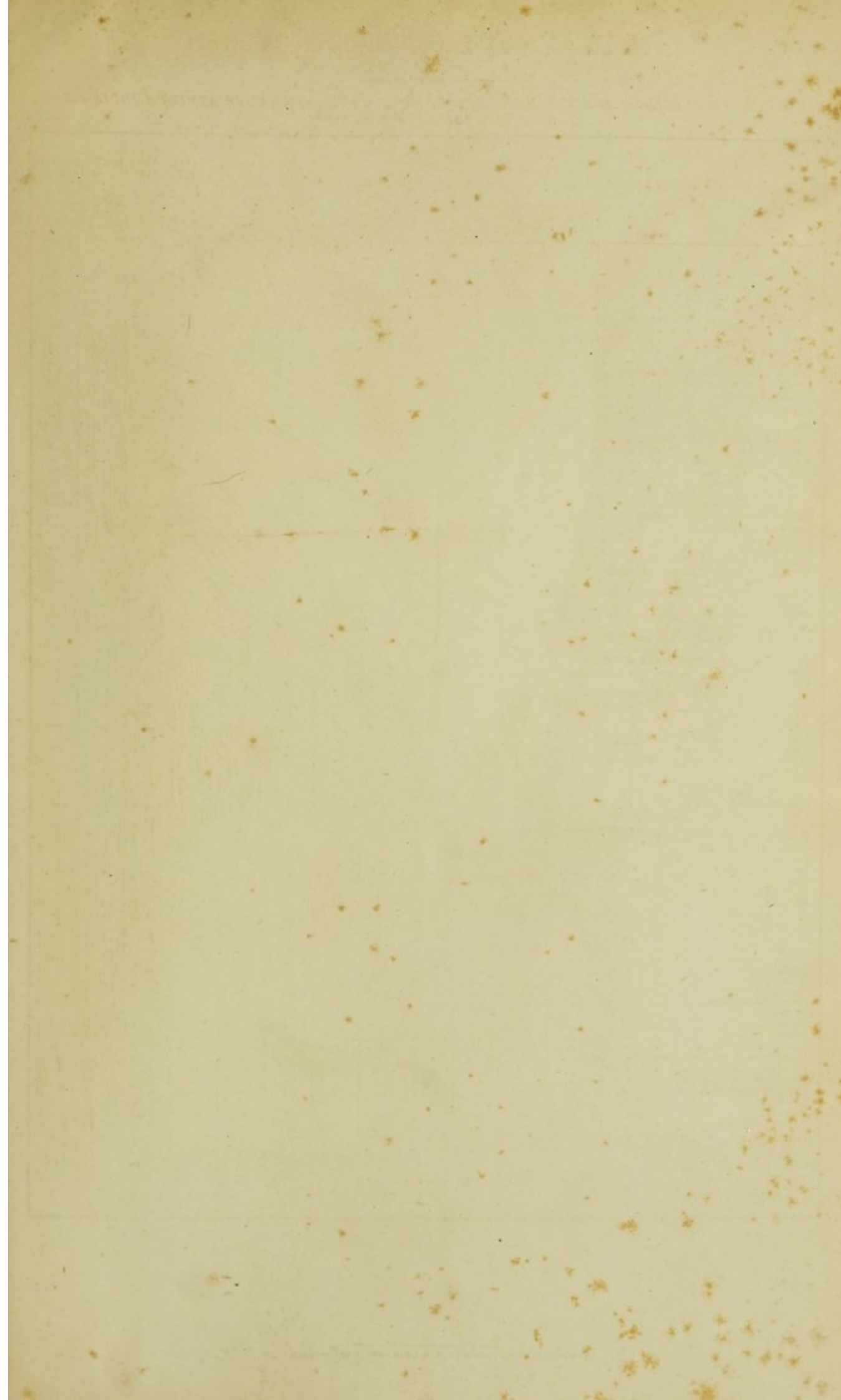
DETAIL of the CAUSES of ADMISSION and DEATH of the EUROPEAN and NATIVE ARMIES of INDIA and of the JAIL POPULATION—continued.

CAUSES OF ADMISSION AND DEATH.	EUROPEAN ARMY.								NATIVE ARMY OF INDIA.		JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA.	
	OF BENGAL.		OF MADRAS.		OF BOMBAY.		OF INDIA.		Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.				
Intertrigo	15	...	1	...	...	...	16	...	22	...	...	...
Impetigo	10	...	3	...	1	...	14	...	39	...	12	...
Rupia	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...
Ecthyma	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	12	...	4	...
Pityriasis	3	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	6	...	...	...
Prurigo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	7	...
Lichen	15	...	5	...	13	...	33	...	7	...	31	...
Psoriasis	24	...	1	...	3	...	28	...	31	...	22	...
Miliaria . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	...
Herpes	36	...	11	...	17	...	64	...	84	...	55	...
Zona	35	...	8	...	4	...	47	...	125	...	51	...
Pemphigus	12	...	7	...	1	...	20	...	9	...	10	...
Acne	11	...	2	...	3	...	16	...	15	...	9	...
Sycosis	4	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	6	...	3	...
Stenorrhoea . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Ichthyosis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...
Leucoderma . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Chloasma	2	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Alopecia	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...
Atrophy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Chilblains . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Ulcer	513	...	185	...	183	...	881	...	4,135	1	3,087	...
Hæmatoma, cystiform	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cicatrices	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	9	...
Fissures . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	7	...
Boil	1,400	...	307	...	354	...	2,061	...	3,607	...	1,666	...
Carbuncle	19	...	2	...	3	...	24	...	41	...	252	2
Gangrene . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	1
Whitlow, including onychia	436	...	85	...	108	...	629	...	480	...	410	...
Corn	19	...	...	...	2	...	21	...	8	...	2	...
Lupus	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	1	...
Cheloid	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Wen	31	...	7	...	4	...	42	...	21	...	13	...
Molluscum contagiosum . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Delhi boil	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	7	...	...	...
Pruritus . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hyperidrosis	3	...	1	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Ringworm	213	...	58	...	113	...	384	...	318	...	241	...
Favus	5	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	...	...	22	...
Tinea versicolor	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	...
Itch	70	...	27	...	27	...	124	...	1,928	...	930	...
Phthiriasis	2	...	2	...	1	...	5	...	2	...	1	...
Irritation by nettles and other stinging plants . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	59	...
Habitual :—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Chronic opium eating . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accidental :—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poison, not defined . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Arsenic . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Lead . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Mercury . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	2	1
Mercurial tremor . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Mercurial inflammation of the dental periosteum . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Oxalic acid	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Alcohol	6	2	...	...	1	1	7	3	...	...	...	...
Petroleum . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Indian hemp . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	3	...	...
Bhang . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Tobacco . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Opium . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Cholodryne . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Fungi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...
Thorn apple . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Animal poison, not defined . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Poisonous fish	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Poisonous meat	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Poisoned wound :—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By venomous animals, not defined . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...
„ snakes	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	18	2	27	...
„ scorpions	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...
„ stinging insects	4	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	20	...	64	...
„ fish . . . . .	...	...	3	1	4	...	7	1	4	...	1	...
„ dog	3	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	1	...
„ panther . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
„ jackal	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...
„ animal venom	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...
„ dead animal matter	1	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
„ vegetable substances . . . . .	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	...
Burns and scalds	54	3	11	...	7	...	72	3	336	1	352	1
Effects of climate . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
Frost-bite . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Effects of excessive strain and exertion . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Effects of injury . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
„ of heat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Heat-stroke	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	77	41
Sunstroke	12	3	8	1	4	1	24	5	21	6	...	...
Heat-apoplexy	163	40	5	8	28	8	196	56	22	12	...	...
Multiple injury	5	2	...	...	5	4	10	6	8	2	16	2
Asphyxia from submersion . . . . .	...	17	...	2	...	3	...	22	...	16	...	1
„ „ plugging of air passages with foreign substances	3	...	1	4	1
Starvation	2	...	1	7	3

TABLE Z.—GENERAL SUMMARY FOR 1892.

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	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.				
Exhaustion	1	...	1	...	2
Shock . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1
Abrasions	314	...	110	...	100	...	524	...	2,374	...	50	...
Contusions	1,086	...	370	...	365	...	1,821	...	3,416	2	1,211	...
Wounds	1,135	...	318	...	415	...	1,868	...	2,579	2	3,022	4
" gunshot	35	3	8	...	...	...	43	3	90	3	4	...
Strains and sprains	1,057	...	381	...	273	...	1,711	...	1,221	...	231	...
Dislocations	41	1	11	1	31	...	83	2	62	1	34	...
Rupture of muscles	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
" of membrana tympani	3	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	...
" of heart . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
" of spleen . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	3
" of urethra . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
" of tendons . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Fractures	194	11	60	1	83	2	337	14	250	13	363	12
Foreign bodies in the skin and sub-cutaneous tissue . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	31	...	5	...
Foreign bodies in hand . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
" eye	5	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	6	...	6	...
" ear . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
" oesophagus . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
" stomach . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Effects of irritants and corrosives . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	...
Concussion of the brain	16	1	3	1	3	1	22	3	25	1	1	1
Compression . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	2
Laceration	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Injuries of alveoli and teeth . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Contusion of eye with rupture of sclerotic . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Contusion of eye with hæmorrhage into globe	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Chemical injuries of the eyelids and eye . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Hæmatoma of pinna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Separation of cartilage of the ear from the bone . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Fracture of skull with dislocation of cervical vertebra . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Dislocation of spine with fracture . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Simple fracture of spine with compression of cord	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Contusion of cord	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	2	...
Compression of cord . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Contusion of abdomen with rupture of viscera	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...
Fracture of pelvis with rupture of intestines	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Dilated hæmatocele of cord . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Injuries of ear . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Green-stick fracture . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Dislocation of upper extremity with fracture . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Run over by train . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Killed by fall of earth . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
In action:—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	22	...	...
Wounds, gunshot . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Homicidal:—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Multiple injury . . . . .	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
Wounds . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	12
" gunshot . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	18	...	...
" sword-cut . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
" bayonet . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
" dah-cut . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
" cut-throat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stabbing . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Rupture of spleen . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Fracture of skull . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Compression of brain . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Suicidal:—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drowning . . . . .	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	1
Wound . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
" gunshot	2	14	...	1	...	4	2	19	...	7	...	...
Lying down in front of a train . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Hanging . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	10
Cut-throat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	1
Jumping into well . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Judicial:—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punished . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...
Shot in outbreaks . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	8
Hanging	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...
Not defined:—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cut-throat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2
Not yet diagnosed . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	16	...
No appreciable disease	119	...	23	...	22	...	164	...	45	...	60	...
Cause unknown	16
Absent deaths	808







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WITH

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