Annual sanitary report of the Province of Assam.

Contributors

Assam (India)

Publication/Creation

Shillong: [Government Press] (Printed at the Assam Secretariay Printing Office), [1935]

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Annual Public Health Report of the Province of Assam for the year 1935

BY

LIEUT.-COLONEL T. D. MURISON, D.P.H., I.M.S., DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH, ASSAM.



SHILLONG

PRINTED AT THE ASSAM GOVERNMENT PRESS

1936

Price Rs.3-9 or 5s. 4d.

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GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM

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No. 11472.

FROM

LIEUT.-COLONEL T. D. MURISON, D.P.H., I,M.S., DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH, ASSAM,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM
IN THE TRANSFERRED DEPARTMENTS.

Dated Shillong, the 7th August 1936.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Public Health Report of the Province of Assam for the year 1935.

Your obedient servant,

T. D. MURISON, Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.,

Director of Public Health, Assam.

[Maximum Hoult of narative portion of the report 35 pages.] GOVERINGATION ASSAM

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH, ASSAM

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MEUT. COLONEL TVD. MURISON, D.P.H., I.M.S.

SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF ASSAULT

Dated Skillow, the Till distant 2016

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T.D. MURISON, 18st. Color, LMC.

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URBAN SANITATION (INCLUDING NOTHER AREAS)

[Maximum limit of narative portion of the report 35 pages.]

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Annual Public Health Report of the Province of Assam for the year 1935

CHAPTER I.

METEOROLOGY, ECONOMIC CONDITIONS, i.e., PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS, ETC.

The Meteorologist, Calcutta, has furnished the following note on the Chief Meteorological conditions of the Province for the year 1935:—

The cold weather period—January and February.—Only two western disturbances affected the weather of the Province during January and they were less active than usual. Consequently the rainfall during the month was in defect by 78 per cent. In February, four disturbances from the west produced rainfall 34 per cent. in excess. During February skies were more clouded than usual and minimum temperature was in slight excess. Maximum temperature and humidity were more or less as usual during the whole period.

The hot weather period—March to May.—In March and April the activities of thunderstorms and western disturbances over Assam were less marked than usual. This is why the rainfall was in defect by 39 per cent. in March and by 45 per cent. in April and day temperature was above normal in both the months. Humidity was almost as usual in March and in defect in April. Cloudiness and night temperature were nearly normal. In May thunderstorms caused fairly wide-spread rain on most of the days and consequently rainfall was 6 per cent. above normal. Damage to life and property due to Nor'westers was reported during the 2nd and 3rd weeks. Temperatures and humidity were practically normal and skies were more clouded than usual during the month.

The monsoon period-June to September. The Bay monsoon extended temporarily into Assam during the first week of June and was established there only at the end of third week. Thunder showers occurred intermittently during the first half of the month and a few Nor'westers, attended sometimes with hail, which occurred during this period, were reported to have caused damage to life and property; there was also widespread thunderstorm-rain between the 13th and 19th. The total rainfall was 44 per cent. above normal. Some noteworthy falls during the month were, Silchar 5.6" on the 3rd, Cherrapunji 22.7" on the 5th, Dhubri 4.7" on the 14th, Srimangal 4.6" on the 16th and Sibsagar 4.3" on the 23rd. In July, the activity of the monsoon was less marked than usual. Consequently the total rainfall was in defect by 17 per cent. although Cherrapunji reported 12.9" on the 1st and Silchar 6.0" on the 26th. The monsoon was active, except for brief lulls, practically throughout the month of August and rainfall was well-distributed. Total rainfall of the month was 20 per cent. in excess, some of the noteworthy falls being Dibrugarh 5.3" on the 9th, Cherrapunji 22.6" on the 20th and Shillong 4.1" on the 21st. The activity of the monsoon was maintained during the first three weeks of September and was more or less influenced by the two depressions which formed in the Bay of Bengal. The monsoon began to withdraw from the Province during the last week, the withdrawal being completed by the end of the month. The total rainfall of the month was 18 per cent. in excess, some of the notable falls being Dhubri 5.3" on the 17th and Cherrapunji 7.8" on the 16th.

Day temperature was below normal in June and practically normal during the other months. Skies were more clouded than usual in June, August and September. Night temperature and humidity were generally not far from normal during the whole period.

The retreating monsoon period—(October to December).—During October and November scattered thundershowers occurred occasionally in the Province. A depression which formed in the central Bay of Bengal on the 20th October after moving northwards and later northeast-wards, intensified into a storm before passing inland near Chittagong on the night of the 22nd. It, however, did not affect weather of the Province except causing a few heavy falls in the Lushai Hills. The month of December was practically free from rain. The total amount of rain was in defect by 82 per cent., 12 per cent. and 75 per cent. in October, November and December respectively.

Temperatures and humidity were practically normal during the whole period. Skies were less clouded than usual in November.

2. The Report deals with the plains districts of the Province. The staple diet of the Province is rice. The average quantity of common rice sold per rupee in 1935 and in the previous 5 years is shown in the table below:—

Di	istricts.		1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.	1930.
			S. ch.					
Cachar			15 10	12 0	14 11	15 4	10 15	8 7
Sylhet	.no ston		12 7	11 10	13 12	10 9	9 12	7 1
Goalpara	***		13 7	12 5	16 1	14 12	11 2	7 6
Kamrup	******		11 15	11 4	15 7	14 4	10 4	8 9
Darrang	70 10		13 10	13 6	14 8	12 12	11 1	8 9
Nowgong			15 5	12 10	15 7	13 12	11 9	9 3
Sibsagar			11 14	11 7	11 13	10 9	8 10	6 7
Lakhimpur	116		11 12	11 1	11 13	10 8	7 15	6 5

From the figures given in the above table it will be seen that in all districts more rice was obtained per rupee than during the previous year. The decline in the price of food-grains is due to trade depression. The Provincial birth-rate fell to 30·26 as compared with 30·62 in the previous year and the death-rate rose to 21·41 as compared with 19·64 in 1934.

CHAPTER II. VITAL STATISTICS.

(Including population and Emigration and Immigration.)

3. The report deals with the plains districts of the province, the population of which, according to the Census of 1931, was 7,927,953 (4,187,085 males and 3,740,868 females). As in previous years, the birth and death-rates have been calculated on the Census population of 1931 without taking into consideration the growth of population during the year. The appended table shows the corrected population of each district under registration and indicates what the birth and death-rates would have been if they were calculated on the corrected population:—

Table ' D' for the year 1935.

Districts	Mid year popula- tion.	Number of births.	Birth-rate per mille based on the inter- censal popula- tion.	Birth-rate per mille based on the present method.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per mille based on the inter- censal popula- tion.	Death-rate per mille based on the present method.	Difference in the birthrates (5)—(4).	Difference in the death-rates (8)—(7).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cachar	565,673	18,946	33-49	35-16	14,702	25-99	27:29	+1.67	+1.30
Sylhet	2,879,099	91,858	31-91	33.71	65,492	22.74	24.04	+1.80	+1.30
Goalpara	914,702	29,933	32.72	33-91	22,595	24.70	25.60	+1.19	+.90
Kamrup	1,004,955	21,008	20-90	21.51	15,679	15.60	16:05	+.61	+.45
Darrang	605,336	18,714	30-92	32.00	13,285	21.95	22.72	+1.08	+.77
Nowgong	5,78,818	9,633	16-64	17:12	6,865	11.86	12-20	+.48	+.34
Sibsagar	9,73,653	27,030	27-76	28-96	16,082	16.52	17:23	+1.20	+.71
Lakhimpur	7,52,600	22,776	30.26	31.43	15,023	19-96	20.73	+1.17	+ 77
Total for the Pro-	8,274,836	239,898	28-99	30-26	169,723	20.51	21.41	+1.27	+.90

Registration is only partially carried out in Hill Districts and its results are shown separately in paragraph (11) of this report.

The birth-rate of the Province for the year under review was 30.26 against 30.62 in the previous year and is compared below with the ratios recorded in other Provinces in India:—

				1	Birth-rate.	
		Provinces.		1930-34.	1934.	1935.
1981	1915	1		2	3	4
Assam	6		 	29-39	30.62	30.26
Bengal			 	27.62	29.34	32.74
Bihar and Ori	ssa		 	33-94	33.66	34.65
Central Provi			 	45.25	44.80	44.93
Madras			 	37.06	36.17	36-99
Burma			 	28.63	30.22	33.03
Bombay			 	36.31	35.79	37.00
United Provin			 	36.71	36.74	36.04
Punjab			 	41.3	40.01	45.53
North West F			 	28.73	30.83	32.22

The birth-rate of Assam was lower than that of any other Province.

4. The total number of births registered during the year under report was 239,898 as compared with 242,756 in the preceding Birth-Registration-General. population against 30.62 in the previous year. The number of births registered in 1935 was lower than that recorded in 1934 by 2,858. The largest decrease (by 2,929) was in the Sylhet district which in 1934 also recorded 5,316 births less than in 1933. Early in the year the Assistant Director of Public Health, Surma Valley and Hill Division, was asked to investigate into the cause of this continued decrease in the number of births in this district. No definite reason for the decrease was forthcoming. The increased number of deaths coupled with the decrease in the number of births is suggestive of scarcity and disease during the year. The other districts which recorded a decrease in the number of births were Goalpara (by 479), Darrang (by 738) and Nowgong (by 775). Increase was recorded in Lakhimpur (by 1,326), Cachar by (404), Sibsagar (by 289) and Kamrup (by 44). The average birth-rate for the previous 5 years was 29.39. The district of Cachar recorded the highest birth-rate (35.16) followed by Goalpara (33.91), Sylhet (33.71), Darrang (32.00) and Lakhimpur (31.43). These 5 districts returned a birth-rate above the provincial average (30.26) and the other three districts below it. The lowest birth-rate (17.12) was again recorded in the district

The highest birth-rate of 3.46 in December was followed by 3.36 in November. The lowest rate (1.83) was recorded in June. During the year under review births exceeded deaths by 70,175 or 8.85 per mille of population. The number of males to every 100 females born was 106.

- 5. The total number of births registered in Urban Areas during the year under report was 6,382 or 32.82 per mille of population as compared with 6,259 or 32.18 respectively in the preceding year. As in previous years, the highest rate (61.04) was recorded in the town of Barpeta followed by Hailakandi (55.44), Polashbari (51.24), Haflong (41.81), Nowgong (36.78), Sunamganj (36.05), Dhubri (33.81), Gauhati (33.30) and Habiganj (32.60). The lowest rate (22.34) was recorded in the town of Silchar. The birth-rate exceeded the death-rate in all towns except Tezpur, where the death-rate exceeded the birth-rate by 2.72. In other towns, excess in birth-rate varied from 34.18 in Barpeta to 7.31 in Dibrugarh.
- 6. The total number of births registered in Rural Areas during the year was 233,516 or 30.20 per mille of population as compared with 236,497 or 30.58 respectively in the preceding year. Considering registration circles individually, the highest rate was recorded in the Kalaigaon circle (53.28) in the Darrang district followed by Hailakandi (42.72) in Cachar, Dhubri (41.17) in Goalpara, Katigora (41.08) in Cachar, Lakhai (40.95) in Sylhet, Bijni (40.65) and Mankachar (40.52) in Goalpara. The circles reporting low birth-rates were Boko (7.55) in Kamrup,

Kaliabor (7.84) in Nowgong, Margherita-Digboi (8.52) and Jamunamukh (8.92) in Nowgong. These low rates are probably due to defective registration.

The death-rate of the Province for the year 1935 was 21.41 against 19.64 in the preceding year and is compared below with the rates of other Provinces in India.

						Death-rate.	
	Provin	ice.			1930-34.	1934.	1935.
2000 1 2000	1	195			2	3	4
		VIII.	100	010	1	The same	lipinge.
Assam	***	***			 19.22	19.64	21.4
Bengal			· · · ·		 22.26	23.58	22.6
Bihar and Orissa			***		 24.44	26.05	25-1
Central Provinces					 32.78	37.22	34.3
Madras					 25.96	24.95	24-85
Burma					 18-92	20.62	20.43
Bombay	***				 25.32	25.42	25.50
United Provinces					 24-37	26.75	24-71
Punjab					26.5	27.70	24.89
North-West Frontier P					 20.48	21.06	19-4

The death-rate of Assam was higher than that of Burma and North-West Frontier Province but lower than that of all other Provinces.

7. The total number of deaths registered in the Province during the year under review was 169,723 yielding a death-rate of 21·41 as compared with 155,701 in the preceding year and the death-rate of 19·64 respectively. The number of deaths registered in 1935 was higher than that recorded in 1934 by 14,022. The quinquennial average was 19·22. The districts of Cachar, Sylhet, Goalpara, Darrang and Lakhimpur returned death-rates above, and the remaining three districts below the quinquennial average.

The highest death-rate was recorded in the district of Cachar (27·29) followed by Goalpara (25·60), Sylhet (24·04), Darrang (22·72) and Lakhimpur (20·73). As in the previous year the death-rate in the Nowgong district was the lowest in the Province. The increase in the total mortality is mainly attributable to the increase of deaths under "Fevers". The appended table shows the number of deaths reported from each district in 1935, as compared with that of 1934:—

			edito este		and doubt	1935;	1934.	Increase or decrease.
TANKS WILL	rate 13ha	U YILV	1	de of the		2	3	1
Cachar			market.	i herman		14,702	10,121	+4,581
Sylhet						65,492	60,171	+5,321
Goalpara						22,595	20,704	+1,891
Kamrup						15,679	13,543	+2,136
Darrang	***				***	13,285	12,525	+760
Nowgong		444				6,865	6,372	+493
Sibsagar	***					16,082	17,700	-1,618
Lakhimpur			- " "	2 mm		15,023	14,565	+458
				Total		169,723	155,701	+14,022

The number of male deaths to every 100 female deaths was 108.

8. The total number of deaths registered during the year under report in Urban Areas. Urban Areas in which registration is compulsory was 3,905, yielding a death-rate 20.08, as compared with 3,455 and 17.77 in 1934. The quinquennial average was 17.01. The highest death-rate (32.92) was reported from Haflong. This increase in Haflong is due to a larger number of deaths recorded under "Fever," "Respiratory diseases" and

"Other Causes". Other high rates were reported from Polashbari (31.85), Haila-kandi (29.47), Tezpur (28.92), Nowgong (27.47), Barpeta (26.86), Habiganj (23.89), Sunamganj (23.28), Golaghat (23.25), Gauripur (21.82) and Gauhati (20.74). "Fever" and "Other Causes" were mainly responsible for the high death-rates in each of these towns. Low rates were recorded in Tinsukia (11.63), Sibsagar (11.70) and Nazira (12.34). The table below shows the number of deaths recorded under each of the main heads of mortality for the years 1934 and 1935:—

other than 1	Head	of mortality.	and the same		1935.	1934	Increase or decrease in 1935.
		1			2	3	4
Cholera		11.13	1000	1	102	20	+83
Small-pox					13	6	+
Fevers					1,112	1,043	+6
Dysentery and	Diarrhœa				478	303	+17
Respiratory diseas	es	1 Saids			566	490	+7
injuries	4				135	138	how III to
All other causes		nor with			1,499	1,455	+4
ii ipranigrani			Total	-	3,905	3,455	+45

9. The total number of deaths registered in Rural Areas in 1935 was 165,818 or 21.44, as compared with 152,246 or 19.69 in 1934. The quinquennial average was 19.27. The number of deaths in rural circles under each of the main heads of mortality in the years 1934 and 1935 is compared in the table below:—

1095 was 705	Head o	of mortality.	Want est	Brand .	1935.	1934.	decrease in 1935.
dente from	nr com y	1	years. ny the	in column	2	3	4
Cholera					7,334	1,884	+5,450
Small-pox					516	200	+31
Fevers	Jen 13				105,607	100.736	+4,87
Dysentery and d	liarrhœa				10,469	7,892	+2,57
Respiratory dis					6,456	5,950	+500
Injuries					1,916	2,179	-26
All other causes			***		33,520	33,405	+11
		27					-
	61		Total		165,818	152,246	+13,57

The highest rate was reported from the Kalaigaon circle (47.62) in the Darrang district followed by Paneri (47.20) in Darrang, Jaintiapur (40.97) in Sylhet, Hailakandi (35.62) and Katlicherra (34.24) in Cachar, Bijni (34.04) in Goalpara, Gowainghat (33.82) in Sylhet, Mankachar (33.57) and Golokganj (33.37) in Goalpara and Patacharkuchi (31.27) in Kamrup. The lowest rate was recorded in Boko (4.32) in Kamrup. The other circles reporting low rates were Kaliabor (6.52) and Jamunamukh (6.55) in Nowgong. These low rates are due to defective registration.

"Fever" was mainly responsible for the high rates in each of the above mentioned areas, whilst other contributory causes were cholera in Patacharkuchi, Paneri and Bijni, Dysentery and Diarrhoea and other causes in Katlicherra, Hailakandi and Kalaigaon, other causes in Patacharkuchi, Paneri, Mankachar and Jaintiapur.

10. Mortality was highest (2.24) in the month of June and lowest (1.20) in the month of March. "Fever" was primarily responsible for the high death-rate in June, a contributory cause being mortality from cholera in the district of Sylhet during the month.

11. Births and deaths are registered in certain areas only in the Hill districts.

The birth and death-rates in Hill Districts in 1935 are compared in the sub-joined table with those of the preceding year:—

	pulation under	193	35.	1934.		
reg	istration.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate	
1	2	3	•	5	6	
	64,128 3,974 24,404 90,911	23-37 48-27 43-51 30-64	15·06 47·17 22·91 20·85	25·79 44·51 41· 9 31·50	15·48 39 19 22·37 21·79	

It will be seen from the above table that the birth-rates in the Naga Hills and Lushai Hills were higher while in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills and the Garo Hills it was lower than the preceding year.

Khasi and Jaintia Hills.—The total number of births and deaths registered in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills District was 1,499 and 966 respectively. A total of nineteen cases of cholera with 16 deaths were reported from certain parts of the district. There were 6 cases of small-pox during the year under review. Typhoid fever broke out in an epidemic form in the Jowai town in October. Altogether there were 30 cases with 2 deaths. Shillong was free from epidemic diseases during the year under report. There was some increase in the number of cases of malaria treated in Shillong. As the cases treated in Shillong include patients from outside the town, the increase in the number of malaria patients in the dispensary does not mean an increase of malaria in the town. Five hundred and sixty-nine boxes of quinine were sold in the district in 1935 against 543 in the preceding year.

The total number of births and deaths recorded in Shillong in 1935 was 705 or 33·10 and 315 or 14·79 respectively as compared with 692 or 32·49 and 270 or 12·68 respectively in the preceding year. The following cases and deaths from Infectious Diseases were recorded by the Shillong Municipality during the year:—

	Disease	. 100 705	Cases,	Deaths.	Cured.	Otherwise.
	1	310.1	 2	3	4	5
Tuberculosis			 20	15		5
Enteric			 32	13	19	
Diphtheria	***		 6	1	5	
eprosy			 8	2		6
Cholera			 1	1		
Diarrhœa		***	 5	1	4	
ala azar			 2		2	
hicken-pox			 22		22	
Measles	***	***	 3		3	
kin disease			 1 1		1	
		Total	 100	33	: 56	11

Out of the 20 cases of Tuberculosis some were among the indigenous population and some came from outside Shillong.

The general condition of the health of Shillong was fairly good during the year under review.

Naga Hills.—In the Naga Hills district, registration of births and deaths is undertaken only in Kohima town and Dimapur rural circle, the combined population of which is 3,974. The birth and death-rate as shown against this district do not therefore accurately indicate the health of the whole district. The

district was free from cholera and small-pox. No anti-malarial work was carried out at Kohima during the year under report. Anti-malarial measures were however continued at Dimapur. Only 63 packets and 5 tubes of quinine were sold in this district.

Lushai Hills.—The health of the district was better in 1935 than in 1934. The number of deaths was 2,850 mainly from Respiratory Diseases (1,279). Fevers (1,110) and Dysentery and Diarrhœa (355). An artificial tank which is the only source of water-supply for the station is inadequate and the Civil Surgeon has stressed the necessity for another tank. There was no epidemic in the district during the year under report. As usual the campaign against syphilis was carried out during the year. Forty-one cases of yaws were treated during 1935 against 28 in the preceding year with good results.

Garo Hills.—The general health of the district was not satisfactory during the year under report. The total number of deaths was 3,981 against 2,783 in the preceding year. Fever was responsible for 1,097 deaths. There were 197 cases of cholera with 115 deaths. The infection was imported from Goalpara and Mymensingh districts. Anti-cholera inoculations were given to 3,292 persons. Two deaths from small-pox were reported during the year. A total of 180 cases of Yaws were treated in 1935. One hundred and thirty eight lepers were treated in the Tura Leper colony. One hundred and eighty-nine packets of quinine were sold during the year under report against 41 packets in the preceding year.

Sadiya Frontier Tract.—The total number of births and deaths recorded during the year was 617 and 398 against 609 and 419 in the previous year. There was an outbreak of small-pox in this district during the year under review. There were 494 cases with 100 deaths. A total of 9,032 vaccinations was performed. The source of infection was traced to the unadministered areas. Anti-malarial measures were continued at Pasighat. Only 63 packets of Quinine were sold in the district. Twelve lepers were treated at the Pasighat dispensary.

Births and Deaths are not recorded in this State. There were 2,392 cases of cholera with 1,176 deaths. The number of inoculations performed was 77,146. A total of 147 cases of small-pox occurred with 36 deaths. Two hundred and twenty seven lepers were treated. Only 26 parcels of Quinine were sold during the year under review.

12. The following table shows the Birth and Death-rates reported from Tea Estates during the year 1935 as compared with those of the preceding year:—

	Dis	tricts.		Birth-r	rate.	Death-rate.		
				1935.	1934.	1935.	1934.	
1223		1		2	3	4	5	
Cachar				34-27	39-01	26.42	24.31	
Sylhet	***			28.27	34-32	16.36	19 45	
Goalpara				25.10	32.43	12.09	19:31	
Kamrup				26.69	23.18	20.36	20.93	
Darrang				39-33	25 72	20.61	41.15	
Nowgong				25.60	35.36	14.46	19.83	
Sibsagar				38.90	41.00	23.12	26 60	
Lakhimpur	*			45.34	38.40	29.64	25.97	
		Total	[37:33	38-67	23.31	24.46	

Birth and death-rates are in excess of the provincial rates, which are 30.26 and 21.41. The total number of births and deaths on Tea Estates in 1935 was 36,552 and 22,823 respectively as compared with 37,176 and 23,517 respectively in the preceding year. The largest number of deaths (9,520) was recorded under "Other Causes" and this is followed by "Respiratory Diseases" (4,793), "Dysentery and Diarrhæa" (4,360) and "Fevers" (3,746). A total of 137 deaths from cholera and 6 deaths from Small-pox was recorded during the year under report

against 104 and 34 in the preceding year. Deaths from Kala Azar were 73 during the year against 86 in the preceding year. As usual, Tea Gardens obtained their supplies of Urea-stibamine at concession rates.

13. The total number of births and deaths within Railway limits during the year 1935 was 163 and 154 against 84 and 134 respectively in the preceding year. As in previous years, the largest number of births and deaths was reported from the Lakhimpur district. The highest mortality (81) was recorded under "Other Causes" and this was followed by that (34) under "Respiratory Diseases" during the year under review.

A total of 88,054 males and 81,669 females died in 1935 as compared with 81,947 and 73,754 respectively in 1934. The death-rates of 21.03 for males and 21.83 for females were in excess by 1.46 for males and 2.12 for females over those in 1934, but were in excess by 1.94 for males and by 2.47 for females over the rates of the previous quinquennium. The female death-rate exceeded the male death-rate in 6 districts. The highest death-rates for both sexes, viz. 23.54 for males and 22.07 for females, were returned from the Goalpara district and the lowest death-rates for both the sexes, viz., 13.001 for males and 13.53 for females, were returned from the Nowgong district.

Classified according to religion 1,709 Christians, 93,384 Hindus, 61,941

Muhammadans, 115 Buddhists and 12,574 other classes died during the year 1935. The subjoined table shows the death-rates per mille by classes:—

Classes		OT D	Ratio of deaths per mille, 1934.	Ratio of deaths per mille, 1935.	Difference,
1	100 30	hate	of a part 2 marget	3,	to a law are
Christians	amil'	31.5	18.47	21.73	+ 3.26
Hindus			18.19	19.34	+ 1.15
Muhammadans			19.71	22.58	+ 2.87
Budhists			16.80	10.50	- 6.30
			45-47	47.05	+ 1.58

The district of Cachar recorded the highest death-rate both among the Hindus (25.98) and Muhammadans (29.31). The lowest rates (14.24 and 7.95) for these two principal communities were again returned from the Nowgong district.

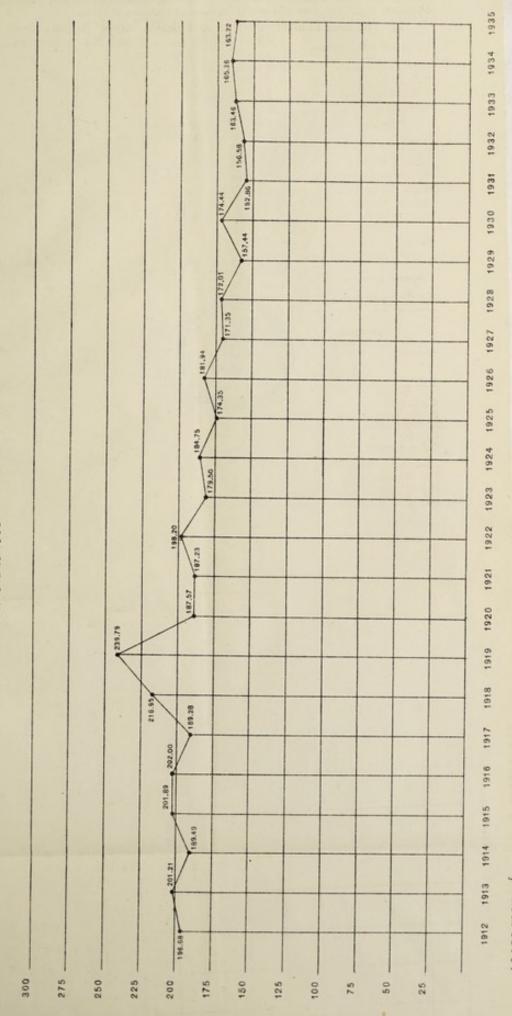
The table below shows the rate of mortality by sexes in different Age groups and the excess or defect of the female death-rate:—

Age periods,		388	3-1 1	935.	Excess or defect
		6	Male.	Female.	of female death-rate.
111.02	1	Total Total	2	3	4
Under one yea	r		169-93	156-07	- 13.86
1-5			68.51	94.40	+ 25.89
5-10			17.09	21.48	+ 4.39
0-15			5.29	5.92	+ .63
5-20			4.33	5.95	+ 1.62
0-30	***		19-33	26.90	+ 7.57
0-40			15.86	17.05	+ 1.19
0-50	***		12.71	9-94	- 2.77
0-60			12:49	8-79	- 3.70
0 years and u	pwards		81.07	60-99	- 20.08
	Total		21.03	21.83	+ .80

It will be seen that the highest mortality was recorded amongst infants under one year of age and lowest amongst males between 15-20 years of age and amongst females between 10-15 years of age.

CHART NO I Infantile Mortality (per 1,000 of Births) in the Province of Assam

from 1912 to 1935



The table below shows the deaths and death-rates amongst infants, calculated on the births for the last 10 years:—

v	ear.		Births.	hU vie	De	aths of infa	nts.	Death-rate of infants.			
dai	car.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
	1	2	3	4	5	. 6	7	8	9	10	
1925		103,009	96,252	199,261	19,009	15,733	34,742	184-53	163°45	174-33	
1926		108,967	102,266	211,233	21,029	17,403	38,432	192-98	170-17	181-9	
1927		107,461	99,828	207,289	19,253	16,266	35,509	179-16	162-94	171:35	
1928		110,774	103,283	214,057	20,233	16,587	36,820	182-65	160-59	172-01	
1929		116,177	108,417	224,594	19,374	15,987	35,361	166.76	147-46	157:44	
1930	1	110,400	104,345	214,835	20,166	17,310	37,476	182-66	165-75	174.44	
1931	1 18	115,139	107,867	223,006	18,465	15,624	34,089	160-37	144-84	152-86	
1932		122,845	115,474	233,319	20,398	16,918	37,316	166-05	146-51	156-58	
1933		126,882	119,236	246,118	21,903	18,328	40,231	172-62	153.71	163-46	
1934		125,740	117,016	242,756	21,893	18,250	40,143	174-11	155-96	165-36	
1935		123,668	116,230	239,898	21,015	18,140	39,155	169-93	156-07	163-22	

The infant mortality of the province was lower than 1933 and 1934 but was higher than that of any of the other previous years. A total of 39,155 infants died during the year and of these 19,799 died within one month of birth, 12,813 died within one to six months and 6,543 died within one year.

The infant mortality rate of Assam for 1935 is compared in the appended table with that of other Provinces in India:—

Provinces.				Rates.
Assam		 		163-22
Bengal		 		158-51
Bihar and Orissa		 		129-20
Central Provinces		 		223.54
Madras		 		178-47
Burma	[8]	 		186.04
Bombay	or sharp up	 AUG 3 2 2 2 3	- anguag	163-87
United Provinces	of all hor	 mi harry	s-ware de	157-20
Punjab		 and and and	To the last	155-19
North-West Frontier Prov	vince	 \$ 000.AE		132-15

The infant mortality rate in Assam in 1935 compares favourably with that of the Central Provinces, Madras, Burma and Bombay. The heavy mortality amongst infants is due in large measure to immaturity and ignorance on the part of the mother, improper feeding, and exposure of infants to insanitary surroundings. Vigorous educational measures in this respect are much overdue.

The number of Still-births recorded during the year was 8,748 as compared with 8,682 in the preceding year. The percentage of still-births to live births was 3.65 in 1935 against 3.57 in the previous year.

A chart showing the infant mortality in Assam from 1912 to 1935 is attached.

A total of 39,155 infants under one year died during the year under review,

Deaths of infants under one year viz., Christians (417), Hindus (21,160), Muhammadans (14,802), Buddhists (62) and other classes (2,714).

The highest infant death-rate (122.50) among Hindus was registered in Nowgong and that for Muhammadans (107.12) in the Sylhet

district. The lowest rates 65.11 and 1.89 respectively for these two principal communities were returned from Goalpara and Lakhimpur respectively.

14. The defect in registration of vital occurrences during the year under report in Compulsory Urban Areas as ascertained by the Vaccination Inspecting Staff is shown in the statement below:—

	Munic	ripalities.		100	Unregiste occurrence 19:	es during		ded vital rences.	Percen	tage of sions.
					Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
and a	19751	1	torate.	1002	2	3	4 111	5	6	7.
ilchar					1		292	196	-34	
Hailakan					15	2	111	59	13.51	3.3
Haflong	11-01	10 001					47	37		
vlhet					4	4	636	376	.63	1.0
arimgar	ni				2	4	156	105	1.28	3.8
Maulvi B		H 11			14		114	61	12.28	
Habigani					3		247	181	1.21	
unamga		DE WALL			3	2	192	124	1.56	1.6
Dhubri					2	2	319	178	-63	1.1
Goalpara					3		202	89	1.49	
Gauripur		DEEL W				MOSSI O	166	122	1	
Gauhati					31	5	726	452	4.27	1.1
Barpeta					17	2	841	370	2.02	-5
Polashbar					10	3	177	110	5.63	2.7
Tezpur		OH OHO			14	3	269	297	5.21	1.0
Mangald		henous			7	1	53	28	13.21	3.5
Nowgong					. 19	9	383	286	4.96	3.1
orhat					19	2	264	146	7.19	1.3
Sibsagar					15	2	211	78	7.11	2.5
Golaghat					9	4	142	109	6.34	3.6
Nazira							103	43		
Dibrugar	h				12	2	479	342	2.51	-5
	h khimpur	***			1	1	63	31	1.58	3.2
Doom Do					1	î	53	25	1.89	4.0
l'insukia		***			4	î	136	60	2.94	1.6
Shillong					18	4	705	314	2.55	1.2

A total of 242 persons were prosecuted during the year 1935 for failing to report Vital Occurrences in the 26 Municipal Towns where registration is compulsory, and 186 persons were convicted with fines totalling Rs. 193.

No omissions were detected in the towns of Haflong, Gauripur and Nazira.

15. The Vaccination Inspecting Staff verified the records of 42,759 births and 26,209 deaths, as compared with 51,658 and 30,427 respectively in the previous year. The percentage of omissions detected was 5.48 in respect of births and 2.90 in respect of deaths as compared with 4.94 and 3.03 respectively in the preceding year. The district of Sylhet stood first, as in the previous year, with 24,943 entries tested, followed by Lakhimpur with 7,701, Nowgong with 7,010. Goalpara stood last with 4,602 entries tested in 1935.

Out of a total of 239,898 births and 169,723 deaths only 42,759 and 26,209 respectively were verified, yielding percentages of 17.82 and 15.44 respectively. More extensive verification of vital statistics is necessary.

General accuracy of Vital Statistics and improvements affected during the year.

General accuracy of Vital Statistics areas. As usual, weekly epidemic reports and monthly returns of Vital Statistics were regularly published in the Provincial Gazette and in certain local papers for

the information of the general public.

17. A statement showing month by month the number of coolies leaving for Assam by different routes during the year 1935 is appended below:—

Month.				ear 1935, or	grants left for A a Santahar, An nd Chandpur.	
January	 ***			***	5,050	
February	 	***		***	6,555	
March	 ***			***	4,097	
April	 				2,286	
May	 				1,475	
June	 			***	812	
July	 				375	
August	 				147	
September	 				124	
October	 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			1	87	
November	 				112	
December	 				510	
		Total	aniqub o	og ebe	21,630	

A total of 129 emigrants were taken ill en route, of whom 6 died. Over fivesixths of the total number of new recruits came from Bihar and Orissa. They were recruited for Assam as assisted emigrants. The following statement shows the number of sick coolies treated month by month in the Emigration Hospitals at Gauhati and Tezpur during the year 1935:—

Disease.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October	November.	December.	Total.
Gauhati Hospital—									-				
Synovitis	1										10		1
Malaria	7	5	2		2				1		1	2	20
Conjunctivitis	4	9	6	1	3			2			1	3	29
Rickets	2			1	18			12					2
	1								-				1
						**						1	
Broncho-Pneumonia	1											1	
Neuralgia	1	**											1
Dysentery	1	2										2	5
Labour		1											1
Chicken-pox		1											1
Influenza		1	1										2
Abortion		1]						1
Diarrhœa			4	2	2		1	:					8
Bronchitis			1		1			1			1		2
Measles			1	2									3
0.11.	3037	1	2		1	000							2
6-11		1	1			**	-	1	A Samuel		-		1
			10.0					1					1
Urticaria	**		1	**				100					1000
Injury		-		**						1	100	13.44	1
After delivery											1		1
Rheumatism											1		1
Total	18	20	19	5	8		1	2	1	1	4	8	86
Tezpur Hospital— Measles Conjunctivitis Cholera Colic Erythema Chicken-pox					3 1					:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	::	::	2 5 1 1 1 1
Total	1	1.0	2	1	4		2		1				11

18. No new railway construction was undertaken in Assam during the year under review either by the Eastern Bengal or Assam-Bengal Railways. There were however 4 coolie camps viz., Dittokcherra Ballast and Boulder siding, Maibong Ballast and Boulder siding in the Cachar district, Jagiroad Ballast quarry in Nowgong and Behubar quarry in Sibsagar. The population of these camps varied from 284 to 1,210. Kutcha hats were provided and their surroundings were kept clean. Water-supply was good and sufficient. General health of the coolies was good. Malaria was prevalent in Dittockcherra camp. There was no epidemic of cholera or small-pox during the year under report. One Sub-Assistant Surgeon and one Compounder were employed for the treatment of ailments.

CHAPTER III.

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

19. The information recorded in the preceding paragraphs indicates that the state of Public Health in the province was not satisfactory during the year under report. Deaths under all heads of mortality, with the exception of "Injuries", were greater than in 1934. There was a severe outbreak of cholera in the Kamrup district. The largest increase in the number of deaths was from "Cholera", followed by an increase under "Fevers".

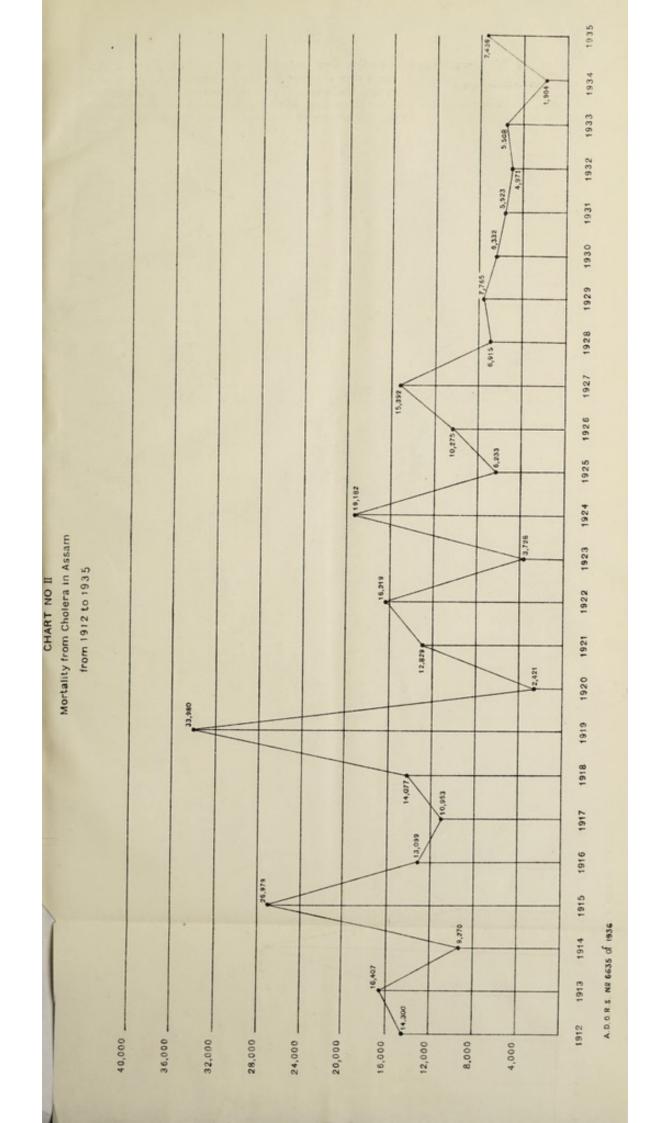
A total or 169,723 deaths were recorded during the year, of which 7,436 were from cholera, 529 from small-pox, 106,719 from fever, 10,947 from dysentery and diarrhea, 7,022 from respiratory diseases, 2,051 from injuries and 35,019 from "all other causes". The following table shows the death-rates per mille from the chief causes of mortality during 1935, as compared with the decennium ending 1934:—

		1925-34		1935			
Disease.	Urban,	Rural,	Combined-	Urban	Rural.	Combined	
1	2	3	4	5	.6	7	
Cholera	-50	-90	-89	-52	-95	-94	
Small-pox	-12	.33	-33	-07	-07	.07	
Plague Fever	4.96	12.04	11.87	5.72	13.66	13.40	
Dysentery and Diarrhœa	2.25	1.14	1.16	2.46	1.35	1.38	
Respiratory diseases	2.20	-68	.72	2.91	.83	-89	
Injuries	.51	.24	-25	.69	.25	.26	
All other causes	6.26	4.02	4.08	7.71	4.33	4-42	
Total	17-10	19-35	19-30	20.08	21.44	21.43	

The death-rate for the year 1935 was higher than the decennial rate by 2-12. Noticeable increase was reported in the number of deaths from "Cholera". The increase in the mortality from this disease was the principal factor in raising the death-rate recorded in 1935. Next to cholera the increase of 4,940 deaths was recorded under Fever.

20. The total number of deaths reported from cholera during the year was 7,436 as compared with 1,904 in the previous year. The death-rate per 1,000 of population was '94 against '24 in 1934, the decennial average being '89, as shown in the table below:—

	Districts,		Death-rate	per mille.
	-		1925-34-	1935
Cachar		 	.65	•38
Sylhet	•••	 ***	1.21	.98
Goalpara Kamrup		 	·99 1·29	1·05 2·92
Darrang		 	•74	1.17
Nowgong		 	•75	•02
Sibsagar		 	•36	•03
Lakhimpur		 	•17	.08
	Total	 	-89	•94



The districts which suffered most from cholera during the year were Kamrup Darrang and Goalpara. Kamrup with its death-rate of 2.92 headed the list followed by Darrang (1.17) and Goalpara (1.05). The remaining districts returned death-rates below 1 per mille. The lowest death-rate was returned from Nowgong (.02). Deaths from cholera were reported from 108 out of 147 registration circles and from 1,509 villages out of 28,333 in the Province. The largest number of deaths (2,167) occurred in May followed by April (1,249) and June (1,080). The lowest mortality (134) was recorded in October. During the year under review, 102 deaths from cholera occurred in towns and 7,334 in rural areas. Deaths from cholera were reported from 15 towns. Barpeta (38) headed the list, followed by Habiganj (14), Sylhet and Gauhati 11. The rural circle of Rangiya reported the highest death-rate (10.02). The other circles reporting high death-rates were Patacharkuchi (6.83) in Kamrup, Paneri (6.36) in Darrang, and Bijni (5.36) in Goalpara.

From the beginning of March, cases began to be reported from Kamrup. In spite of the prompt measures taken by the Civil Surgeon, Kamrup, cholera soon assumed a very widespread and epidemic form. All available medical men of the Medical and Public Health Departments were drafted into the affected areas. They were all employed on mass inoculation of the people in the infected and neighbouring villages and the disinfection of water supplies. The Director of Public Health and Assistant Director of Public Health, Assam Valley Division,

visited the infected areas and supervised the preventive measures.

The amount of cholera vaccine issued in the province since 1925 is shown

below:-						
1925					***	103,930 c.cs.
1926		***				154,760 ,,
1927					***	419,880 ,,
1928	***		***			237,773 ,,
1929	***		***	***		356,047 ,,
1930	222	***		***		220,532 ,,
1931	***	***	***			170,820 ,,
1932	***		***			169,3171 ,,
1933	***		•••	***	***	451,884 ,,
1934	***	111	***	***	***	171,117 ,,
1935	***	***	***	***	***	475,9551 ,,

A total of 333,534 persons were inoculated with cholera vaccine in 1935 excluding those inoculated in tea estates. A total of 10,20,481 doses of bacterio-phage were issued during the year under review. Bacteriophage is being "tried out" in the Nowgong district and in the Habiganj subdivision of the Sylhet district. In these two areas cholera vaccine was not administered. As in past years, five mobile Epidemic Units, each consisting of three Sub-Assistant Surgeons and six disinfectant carriers were employed, viz., two in the Sylhet district and one in each of the districts of Goalpara, Kamrup and Nowgong. Their services are utilised throughout the Province. The units in Nowgong and Habiganj are fully employed in the bacteriophage experiment. They are not therefore available for other duties. The establishment of Epidemic Units has been very fully justified and the provision of more such units is much overdue.

Chart No. II showing the provincial mortality from cholera from 1912 to

1935 is attached.

21. A total of 137 deaths from cholera were reported from tea estates during the year as compared with 104 deaths in the preceding year, the corresponding ratio per mille being '14 and '11 respectively.

22. The total number of deaths from small-pox during the year 1935 was

529 against 206 in the preceding year showing an increase of 323 deaths. The death-rate was '07 per mille compared with '03 in 1934 and '33 the decennial average as shown below:—

Districts.				Death-rate.	per mille.
				1925-34	1935
Cachar			 	-22	
Sylhet			 	*34	.04
Goalpara			 	.46	:002
Kamrup			 222	.34	•26
Darrang			 	-11	.05
Nowgong			 	.01	.04
Sibsagar			 	.66	·13
Lakhimpur			 	:16	.001
Total	***	***	 200	-33	-07

A total of 240 villages out of 28,333 were affected with small-pox in 1935. Deaths from small-pox were reported from 62 out of 147 registration circles. The seasonal peak occurred in May (112). Two districts yielded death-rates from small-pox above the provincial average (·07) per mille. Kamrup with its death-rate (.26) heads the list followed by Sibsagar (·13). The district of Cachar was free from small-pox. There was only one death in the Lakhimpur district and 2 in the Goalpara district. The other districts recorded death-rates below the provincial rate and the quinquennial mean. A total of 13 deaths from small-pox was reported from towns and 516 deaths from rural circles. Fourteen children below one year of age and 26 children between one and ten years of age died in 1935 against 15 and 14 respectively in 1934. The remaining deaths (489) occurred among adults.

Chart No. III showing the provincial mortality from small-pox from 1912 to 1935 is attached.

23. Deaths from small-pox were reported from only 4 towns, Gauhati in Kamrup stood first ('32) followed by Barpeta in Kamrup and Nazira in Sibsagar ('29) each. Among and rural areas.

Kamrup and Nazira in Sibsagar ('29) each. Among rural circles Sulla in the district of Sylhet reported the highest death-rate ('87) followed by Patacharkuchi ('82) in Kamrup, Dergaon ('73) in Sibsagar, Rangiya ('60) in Kamrup, Ajmiriganj ('56) in Sylhet, Kalaigaon ('37) in Darrang and Kamalpur ('34) in Kamrup.

There is no special hospital in Assam for the isolation and treatment of small-pox. Particulars of cases treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospitals, where such exist, are given in the appended table:—

Municipal towns.		Number of Small-pox patients treated.	Vaccinated as evidenced by presence of one or more vaccination cicatrices.	Stated to have been success- fully vaccina- ted, but no vaccination cicatrices pre- sent.	Stated to be unvaccinated (or vaccinated unsuccessfully) and no cicat- rices present.	Previously unvaccinated but vaccinated during the incubation of small-pox.	Stated to have been successfully vaccinated.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	
Dhubri Shillong Gauhati Tezpur		1 10 	 . 7		3		1 	

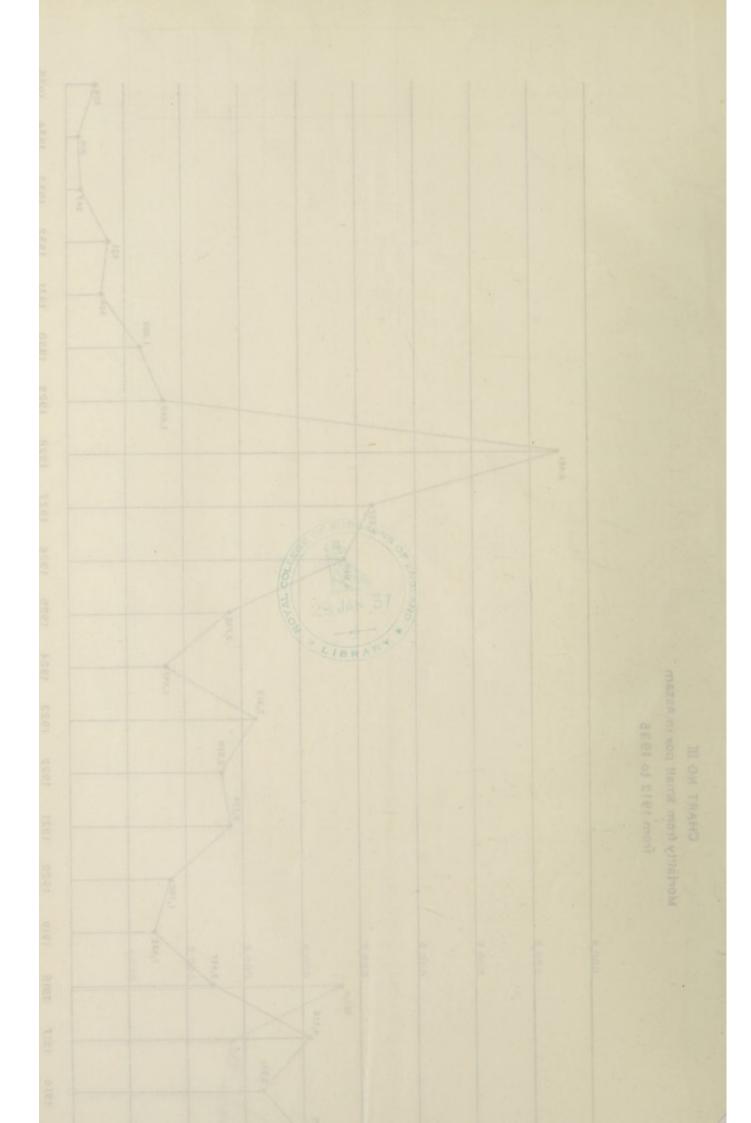
Plague. 24. No case of plague was reported from any district during the year under review.

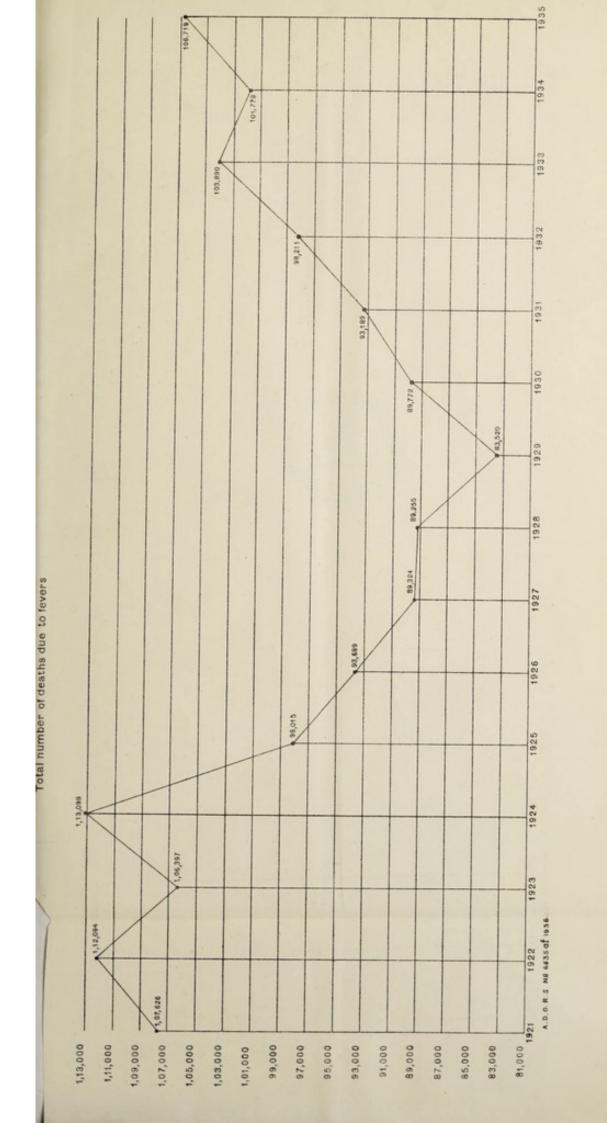
25. The total number of deaths from fevers during the year 1935 was 106,719 against 101,779 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 4,940 over that of the previous year. The death-rate per mille was 13:46 during 1935 as compared with 12:84 in 1934 and 11:87 during the last decennium as shown in the table below:—

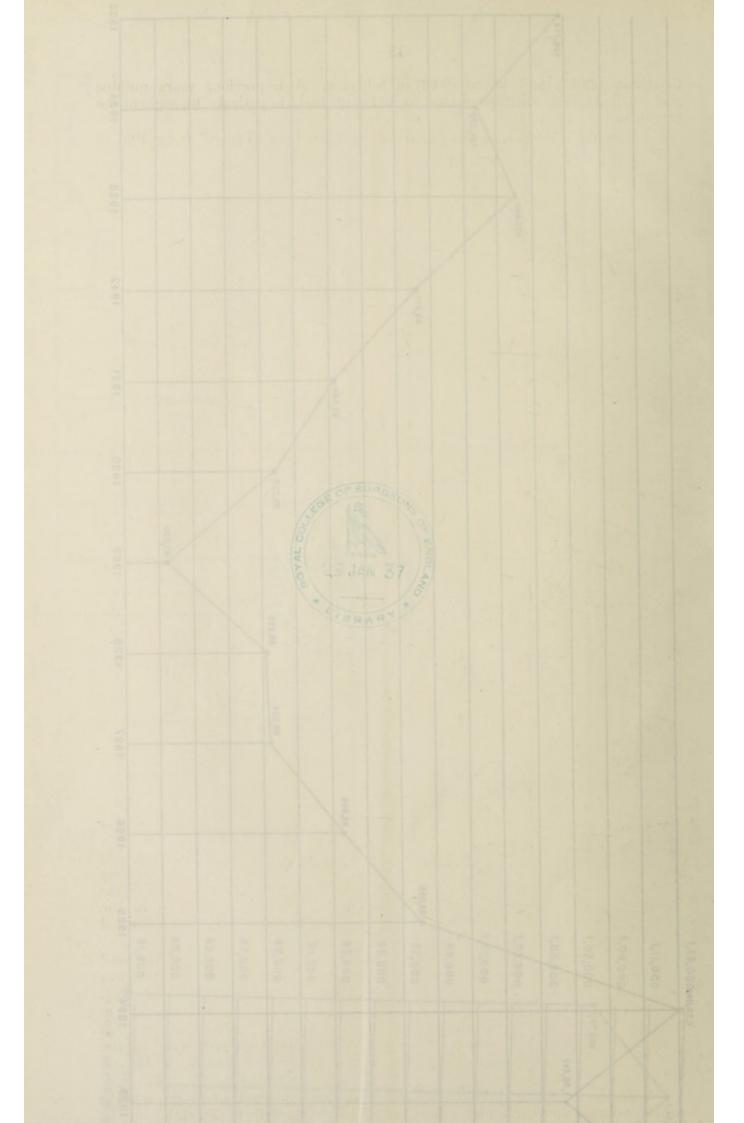
Districts:			Death-rate. Per mille.		
			1925-34.	1935.	
Cachar	 	 	10.31	14.30	
Sylhet	 	 	11.91	14:29	
Goalpara	 	 17170	20.46	23.57	
Kamrup	 	 	10.11	10.27	
Darrang	 	 	12.68	14.16	
Nowgong	 	 ***	10.20	9.91	
Sibsagar	 	 	9.15	9.08	
Lakhimpur	 	 	8.89	9.53	

"Fevers" accounted for 62.88 per cent. of the total Provincial mortality against 64.51 in the preceding year. The figures include deaths due to Malaria, Kala Azar and also deaths from various diseases having fever as their predominant symptom. It is therefore not possible to determine what percentage of the total deaths under this head is due to Malaria. The largest number of deaths (11,823) was recorded in June and the smallest (5,883) in March. The highest mortality rate from fever was recorded in the district of

1932 1933 1934 1935 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 \$,2374 048'4 1,647 CHART NO III Morfality from Small pox in Assam from 1912 to 1935 1921 1920 1919 1918 1916 1917 1916 1914 1913 1912 5,000 0000'6 8,000 2.000 1,000 7,000 6,000 4,000 3,000







Goalpara (23.57) and lowest (9.08) in Sibsagar. As in previous years, quinine and cinchona were distributed free to indigent malaria patients throughout the province.

Chart No. IV showing the provincial mortality from "Fevers" from 1921 to 1935 is attached.

26. Dysentery and Diarrhœa.

Districts.			Death-rate	per mille.
			1925-34.	1935.
Cachar			 1.96	2.76
Sylhet	della	0	 1.13	1.11
Goalpara			 .25	.19
Kamrup			 .56	.55
Darrang			 1.57	1.75
Nowgong			 •52	.65
Sibsagar			 1.86	2.59
Lakhimpur			 1.89	2.65
	Total		1.16	1.38

The total number of deaths registered under "Dysentery and Diarrhœa" was 10,947 during 1935 against 8,195 in 1934. The death-rate per mille of population was 1.38 during the year under review as compared with 1.03 in 1934. The decennial average was 1.16. The highest number of deaths (1,417) was recorded in May and the lowest (490) in February. The highest mortality rate was reported from Cachar district (2.76) followed by Lakhimpur (2.65). The lowest rate (19) was returned from Goalpara district. The number of deaths registered under head "Dysentery and Diarrhœa" during the year 1935 was larger by 2,752 than that of the previous year. Bacteriophage has been largely used in the Nowgong district since December 1929. The effect of bacteriophage on Dysentery and Diarrhœa in this district is not very striking as the figures of mortality given below indicate:—

1929			 	 203
1930		***	 C 1214	 277
1931			 	 316
1932	116 91		 W 10	 248
1933		221	 	 322
1934			 	 310
1935			 HH 188	 364

- 27. The total mortality from these diseases during the year under review was 7,022 as compared with 6,440 in 1934. The corresponding death-rates for the two years were '89 and '81 respectively. The quinquennial average was '73. The highest mortality (703) was recorded in November and the lowest (474) in February. The highest mortality rate (2·34) was recorded in the Lakhimpur district, as in the previous year, followed by Cachar (2·21). The lowest rate (·15) was returned from Goalpara district.
 - 28. The mortality from this disease is included under "Fevers". The total number of deaths from sporadic cases of Influenza during 1935 was 42 against 66 in the preceding year.
- 29. During the year under report 2,051 deaths from "Injuries" and 35,019

 Other Causes.

 Other Causes.

 Other Causes.

 Other Causes.

 Compared with 2,317 and 34,860 respectively in the preceding year. The corresponding death-rates were '26 and 4'42 in 1935 and '29 and 4'40 respectively in 1934.

Typhoid fever.—A total of 56 cases of this disease occurred in 11 towns of the province during the year under report, viz., Silchar (1), Sylhet (5), Habiganj (1), Gauhati (7), Dhubri (3), Goalpara (4), Tezpur (7), Nowgong (9), Jorhat (1), Dibrugarh (8) and Shillong (10). Preventive T. A. B. inoculations were administered to contacts and other measures taken to check the spread of the disease.

- 30. An outbreak of epidemic dropsy was reported from Patharkandi in Sylhet district. Dr. R. B. Lal, Professor of Vita Statistics and Epidemiology of the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta and the late Dr. P. Gupta, Assistant Director of Public Health, Surma Valley and Hill Division, carried out investigations. Outbreaks of epidemic dropsy were also reported from Silchar, Karimganj and Sylhet towns. No definite factor could be traced as being responsible for the causation of these outbreaks.
- 31. During the year under review a total of 4,201 cases of Yaws were treated against 3,089 in the preceding year. The result of treatment has been found very satisfactory. Rate of relapse is very low, but this is very common amongst those patients who do not complete a full course of treatment. A total of 1,780 cases were treated in the Goalpara district, and in Kamrup 673. The disease which was generally prevalent in the low-lying hills and in the foot hills in this district amongst Mikirs, Lalungs, Kacharis, Garos and other hill people showed a marked decrease during the year under report. Exhaustive and thorough survey is being made to bring all foci of infections under control. In the Nowgong district a total of 592 cases were treated in the Public Health Department dispensaries as compared with 431 in the preceding year. During the year under report 4 new centres were opened in this district. In the Garo Hills 180 cases of Yaws were treated.
 - 32. A total of 6,547 cases of minor eye complaints have been treated by the Public Health Department dispensaries during the course of the year.
- 33. The number of Sub-Assistant Surgeons of the Public Health Department during the year remained the same as in the previous year. The table below shows the number of deaths from kala azar from 1925—1935:—

Districts.		1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
adran plikin	A ALLO	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Cachar		3	9	12	2	3	2	4	4	2	6	7
Sylhet	::-	2,109	1,320	798	482	429	274	246	296	146	227	260
Goalpara		453	297	226	166	135	112	121	122	92	61	100
Kamrup		1,120	714	475	241	180	102	160	152	129	151	176
Darrang		478	474	318	258	241	185	, 222	155	167	136	91
Nowgong		1,445	839	528	260	178	132	129	132	110	78	52
Sibsagar		200	170	143	86	87	58	71	78	64	84	101
Lakhimpur		8	1	5	5	1	2		2	4		
Khasi and Jaintia H	ills	8	4	3	4	0.1	eri.	.,1			4	1
Naga Hills	matte.	1	inte	oltell		1	1		1	1	T	٥
Lushai Hills		1 1/2	1	1:	1		11		1			
Garo Hills		435	346	350	154	149	84	64	43	34	23	58
Sadiya Frontier Tra	ct	3	1	1	1	1			1	:1	110	2.23
Manipur State		2					1	To the	1:-	11	1.53	7
Total		6,365	4,176	2,859	1,660	1,405	953	1,017	987	749	770	845

The number of kala azar cases treated from 1925 to 1935 are shown in the appended table:—

Districts. 1925.			1925.	25. 1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
James 1	Chillian Chillian	nese lesh	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Cachar .			442	333	359	394	470	376	370	391	472	529	478
Sylhet .			10,934	16,335	10,527	8,988	9,162	6,726	5,512	4,719	4,210	4,612	3,869
Goalpara .			6,003	5,671	3,495	2,316	2,389	1,439	992	1,089	1,159	1,107	1,245
Kamrup .	Sans	1000	8,753	7,301	6,445	3,577	2,598	1,814	1,690	2,061	2,223	2,197	1,465
Darrang .			5,262	4,414	4,053	2,228	1,399	1,106	942	665	757	876	738
Nowgong	ioner		13,895	9,586	5,008	2,614	2,433	1,440	1,057	1,075	1,663	1,726	1,651
Sibsagar			3,285	2,658	1,521	1,555	2,387	1,495	1,095	1,269	1,251	1,372	938
Lakhimpur	Pol		99	20	19	28	23	23	3	12	13	18	12
Khasi and Jain	tia Hill:	s	213	198	120	6			1		1	5	
Naga Hills	2		4	2	1	5	9	21	5	16	12	14	7
Lushai Hills						1	7		4	2	1		
Garo Hills			1,952	2,812	1,828	1,690	2,905	1,905	882	605	850	927	690
Sadiya Frontier	Tract	11.011	8	4	3	8	3	2	2	1	2	1	
Manipur State			85	31	36	166	35	83	38	53	36	14	7
		inda	ACT IN	brank	Canan	Dist.	THE REAL PROPERTY.	E Sem	HEDVO	Deskilde	Vine In	is by	
		-100	Zmol-	(mal-	one b	mbdu	dewa	Don	rodri	10	Tom.		
Total	100		60,940	49,385	33,415	23,576	23,804	16,430	12,592	11,958	12,650	13,398	11,100

The number of deaths from kala azar during the year 1935 was larger by 75 than that of 1934. The number of patients treated was less by 2,298. The decrease is shared by all districts except Goalpara. The method of diagnosis and treatment of kala azar continued to be the same as in previous years. Treatment is by means of intravenous injections of Urea-Stibamine. Owing to the increase in the price of Neo-stibosan the treatment of kala azar with this preparation was stopped in this province during the year under review. Special attention is given to intensive and detailed surveys in all districts in order to detect fresh cases and to bring them under treatment as early as possible. A Public Health Department Dispensary was opened at Manipur-bagan in the Cachar district during the year under report. Certain areas in the Hailakandi subdivision beyond the jurisdiction of the existing dispensaries have been reported to be heavily infected with kala azar and Leprosy. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the Public Health Department has been posted to survey these areas. In the Sylhet district the number of fresh cases brought under treatment during 1935 was smaller than in 1934 by 743. During the year the Public Health Department Dispensary at Uttarprotappur was removed to Bazarghat and the Public Health Department Dispensary at Loirpoa was closed. Proposals for opening new dispensaries in certain areas in this district are being examined. The disease is showing signs of recrudescence in some parts of the Goalpara district and the proposals for opening new dispensaries are being awaited. The Barpeta Local Board in the Kamrup district has opened a dispensary at Sarupeta and the Public Health Department Dispensary located there has been removed to Barpeta Road during the year under review. On the closure of the Singimari Public Health Department Dispensary the Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge was withdrawn and posted to the newly opened Public Health Department Dispensary at Baithalongso in the Nowgong district during the year. A temporary treatment centre was opened at Bokoliaghat during 1935 and closed in April 1936 after finishing treatment of all cases detected during the survey. In the Darrang district Borigaon Public Health Department Dispensary was closed while a Public Health Department Dispensary at Dumnichoki was opened during the year under review. No dispensary was either closed or opened in the Sibsagar district during the year. A proposal to open Public Health Department Travelling Dispensaries in the Garo Hills district is under consideration in order to clear up infected areas one after another.

The following Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons deserve special mention for good work during the year :-

> Goalpara.-Dr. P. K. Das, M.B., D.P.H., L.O. (Madras), Assistant Surgeon, Public Health Department.

> > Dr. Nizamur Rahman Mazumdar, Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

Sylhet.—Dr. D. N. Das, M.B., Assistant Surgeon, Public Health Department.

Sibsagar.-Dr. Syed Ashan Ali,

Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

Dr. Abdur Rashid

Darrang.-Dr. Syed Muhibul Hussain,

Dr. Jogesh Chandra Das Gupta, Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

Nowgong .- Dr. Tirtheswar Sarma,

Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

Dr. Rajendra Kumar Gogoi, Kamrup.-Dr. U. C. Bordoloi, M.B., Assistant Surgeon, Public Health

Dr. Kaji Ram Das,

Department.

Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

Dr. Atul Chandra Mazumdar,

34. During the year under review, 4,926 lepers came under treatment in the Leper Asylums and other centres of treatment under the Medical and Public Health Departments. Three hundred and seventy-seven lepers were treated as in-patients in the Leper Asylums at Sylhet, Gauhati and Kohima and in the Leper Ward at Dhubri and the Leper Colony at Tura. One thousand two hundred and forty-four out-patients received treatment in the dispensaries under the Medical Department. A total of 2,305 Lepers were treated in the Public Health Department dispensaries during 1935, viz., 908 in the Sylhet district, 46 in Goalpara, 301 in Kamrup, 474 in Darrang, 544 in Nowgong and 32 in the Sibsagar district. The number of out-door clinics for the treatment of Leprosy during the year was 61 against 52 in 1934. The number of clinics in the Medical Department rose from 126 in 1934 to 138 in 1935. The Mission Leper Colony at Jorhat treated 110 lepers during the year. Nine Sub-Assistant Surgeons of the Public Health Department were trained locally during the year under report in the technique of leprosy treatment. Sub-Assistant Surgeons of this Department undertake leprosy survey in conjunction with kala azar surveys. No special Leprosy survey was undertaken during the year. Assistant Surgeons of the Public Health Department do propaganda work with the aid of Magic lantern as usual. The treatment although slow and tedious is becoming popular.

CHAPTER IV.

EPIDEMIOLOGY.

35. The number of deaths from cholera during the last ten years was as follows :-

9							
	1925		 				6,233
	1926		 				10,275
	1927		 				15,392
	1928		 				6,915
	1929		 				7,765
	1930		 				6,332
	1931		 ***		***		5,523
	1932		 		***		4,971
	1933	200	 	***		***	5,508
	1934		 ***				1,904
	1935		 				7,436

The increase in cholera mortality in 1935 was due to an increase of the disease in the districts of Sylhet, Goalpara, Kamrup and Darrang. The outbreak was most severe in the district of Kamrup. At first the outbreak was of a sporadic nature, but later it assumed an epidemic form partly owing to delay in reporting outbreaks and partly owing to the dryness of the weather which caused shortage and contamination of drinking water. All the available resources of the Public Health and Medical Departments were concentrated in combating this epidemic in the Kamrup district. The total number of deaths was 2,851. The epidemic of cholera in the Goalpara district which broke out in the latter part of 1934 continued till March 1935. A total of 930 persons died in the Goalpara district during the year. In the Surma Valley only sporadic cases of cholera occurred throughout the whole year. In all these districts, particularly those in the Assam Valley, cholera was imported by emigrants from the Bengal districts both by land and water. The remaining districts remained practically free from cholera and only sporadic cases occurred.

CHAPTER V.

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS.

36. In the district of Cachar, two fairs—Sidheswar and Bhuban Hill Melas—were held as usual during the year. The former which lasted for 20 days was attended by about 10,000 people and the latter of 3 days' duration was attended by 6,000 people. Both the Melas were attended by a Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the Public Health Department and two Disinfectant carriers. Sanitary arrangements were satisfactory in both the Melas.

About 10,000 people gathered at Dhubri in the Goalpara district on the occasion of the Brahmaputra Snan (Bathing festival) on the Astami day. Suitable sanitary arrangements were made by the Dhubri Municipality. A Medical Camp was stationed in the Mela ground and the Health Officer was detailed to look after sanitary arrangements and to render medical aid if necessary. Temporary latrines were constructed and arrangements were made for the supply of pipe water for the whole day.

The Darranga Mela, an annual affair, was held during the year in the Kamrup district. There was no outbreak of any epidemic disease.

There was also a big gathering of pilgrims at the Kamakhya Hills on the occasion of the Hindu festival "Ambubachi" in the same district. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the Public Health Department was deputed to render medical aid. There was no sickness. Owing to the prevalence of Small-pox, no pilgrims were allowed to visit Parsuram Kunda on the day fixed for the Mela.

CHAPTER VI.

URBAN SANITATION.

(Including Notified Areas.)

Municipal Water Supplies.

37. There were 17 Municipal Boards and 9 Town Committees in the province as in the previous year. Their total income was Rs.12,32,026 in 1935 against Rs.11,95,245-9-4 in the preceding year. A sum of Rs.5,33,953 or 43:34 per cent. of the total income was spent on sanitary works, original and recurring, as compared with Rs.5,23,195-15-9 or 43:77 per cent. in the preceding year.

A Town Committee at Srimangal in the Sylhet district was constituted at the close of the year. As usual, Director of Public Health and Assistant Directors of Public Health inspected the Municipalities and Small Towns and offered advice on health matters. As pointed out in inspection notes, much still remains to be done in every direction in the matter of improving health conditions.

The following Urban Health Officers did good work during the year under report:—

1. Dr. Dinesh Chandra Gupta and Dr. Jitendra Mohan Roy.

The Public Works Department incurred a total expenditure of Rs. 3,304-6-0 on the maintenance of water supplies, drainage and town improvement as compared with Rs.6,717-15-0 in the preceding year.

CHAPTER VII.

RURAL SANITATION.

38. The total expenditure incurred by the 19 Local Boards on Public Health measures during the year under report was Rs.1,45,480 against Rs. 1,41,278-8-0 in the preceding year.

About 97 per cent, of the population of Assam live in rural areas, consequently the health and prosperity of the people of these areas is a matter of vital importance. Local Boards should therefore pay special attention to the provision of adequate and safe water supplies for villages and also to the prevention of soil pollution. Until this is done no material reduction in the incidence of water borne diseases can be expected. Public Health measures which are extensively carried out in rural areas are protection against cholera by inoculation and by the use of Bacteriophage and against small-pox by vaccination. Kala azar treatment measures are being carried out on lines similar to those employed in previous years. Malaria is the greatest scourge The expert advice of the Assam Medical Research Society is of the province. at all times at the disposal of Local Bodies. Adulteration of food-stuffs is increasing in the province. This can be controlled by sending samples to the Public Analyst for analysis and securing adequate punishment for the vendors of adulterated articles of food. It is a matter of regret that not a single sample was sent to the Public Analyst by any Local Board for analysis in 1935. It is hoped that the Local Boards will realize their responsibility in the matter and will take steps to prevent adulteration.

CHAPTER VIII.

MALARIA.

39. Malarial fevers are the greatest scourge of the province. The disease is prevalent throughout the province and almost constantly in epidemic form. A total of 733,408 cases of Malaria were treated in all hospitals and dispensaries in the plains districts, viz., 664,920 cases were treated in dispensaries under the Medical Department and 68,488 cases were treated in Public Health Department dispensaries. Separate figures of mortality from malaria are not available. As noted in paragraph 25, deaths from "Fevers" in 1935 amounted to 106,719 against 101,779 in the preceding year. A very large percentage of deaths under "Fever" is directly attributable to malarial fevers. Quinine Re-inforced Cinchona Febrifuge was used as a general preventive and curative agent against the disease and was sold to the public at the cost price of annas 3-9 per treatment. Sales, on the whole, have been disappointing and in order to overcome this, Government has approved of the proposal to sell this preparation to the public in a smaller treatment form at the cost price of annas 2 per treatment. As in previous years the Government of Assam gave a grant of Rs.25,000 to the Assam Medical Research Society for purposes of research. The Society's activities are at present confined mainly to researches on malaria. These activities are summarised in the following note supplied by the Research Officer :-

"Many of the malaria surveys in hand in 1934 are now complete and, according to the findings, recommendations for the necessary anti-larval activities have been made. Several surveys were, however, continued during the year in order to confirm findings previously made or to correlate findings with the researches being undertaken. Three new surveys, in an hyperendemic area, were undertaken to complete data necessary for the investigations in hand. The treatment centre at Doom-Dooma, for the evaluation of the use of plasmoquine in the field, was

continued.

An eight weeks' course in malariology was held during July and August and twenty candidates passed the examination held at the end of the course. Of these students, 9 were members of the Public Health Department, 4 of the Medical Department, and 2 were nominees of the Local Boards of the province. One member of the Society's staff attended the advanced course of malariology at Karnal. Entomological investigations included the identification of 152,075 anophelines larvæ, of 22,997 adult specimens and 9,348 adult anophelines dissected. Two species were found infected; 3,119 A. minimus and 1,046 A. culicifacies having sporozoite rate of 2.05 per cent. and 0.38 per cent respectively, and the oocyst rate of A. minimus was 3.21 per cent. A. culicifacies specimens found infected were from Lumding only. This species has not been previously reported as a carrier in Assam. Examinations of 16,972 blood slides, principally from hyperendemic areas, were made and in 6,899, or 40.66 per cent. of these, malaria parasites were found. Data of 69,563 blood examinations have been completed from healthy, moderately endemic and hyperendemic areas in Assam. These data are being studied and a report is

in course of preparation. Breeding experiments undertaken in the northernmost and coldest part of Assam have shown that under the coldest conditions present in the winter months, the adult of A. minimus, the principal vector of malaria, continues to emerge. With minimum temperatures averaging 54°F, the period required from the egg stage, through the larval and pupal stage to adult emergence, average 30 days. With increasing temperatures in April and May this developmental cycle from the egg to the adult emergence was reduced to 16 to 17 days and 12 to 13 days respectively. Other breeding experiments have shown that at least three batches of eggs can be fertilized by the spermatazoa retained in the spermatheca of A. minimus after primary matings, and that eggs of A. minimus are fertilized by the spermatazoa in the common oviduct during the act of oviposition.

Researches on malaria in Assam with special reference to cold weather and pre-monsoon anti-larval control have shown that the suitability of breeding conditions of A. minimus, the significant vector of malaria in Assam, falls into three separate groups which have been defined. The study of the malaria problem in two of these group areas shows that breeding of A. minimus, during the period January to mid-June, is the responsible factor for the increase in the malaria case incidence in moderately endemic areas and that, in the hyperendemic areas, breeding during this period is conducive to the rapid geometric progression in numbers of adults so that when rains breeding places are made available breeding is transferred to these rains breeding places and continues until late November. The application of antilarval activities in the moderately endemic areas during the period, early January to mid-June (i.e., until nature, by flushing, assumes control of stream breeding places of A. minimus) may be more economical than the present advocated period of antilarval control (15th March to 15th November) as, during the former period, much smaller water areas would have to be controlled, with the habitat of the vector concentrated. Breeding would be stopped at its lowest point in the cold weather, and pre-monsoon months, preventing not only the subsequent geometric increase in the numbers of the vector when meteorological conditions become more favourable, but, in the absence of mature adults in April, May and June, would prevent the rise in malaria case incidence resulting from active transmission during this period. Malaria control, instituted on these lines and under expert supervision in three experimental centres (2 moderately endemic and one hyperendemic) has shown, during one year, a parasite index reduction of approximately 50 per cent. and spleen index reduction of approximately 25 per cent. Malaria control measures in these experimental control centres are being continued. Two other towns and also two groups of villages which have been surveyed are, during 1936-37, to be included in the experimental group. The bulk of the malariogenic areas in Assam, particularly in the case of villages, come under the classification of moderately endemic'. Often a single small stream is the responsible breeding habitat: therefore, if our researches prove that we can control malaria by the application of antilarval measures to the small perennial streams during the cold weather and pre-monsoon months, it will become economically possible to protect from malaria the bulk of the villagers in Assam. A lump provision of Rs. 24,500 was made by Government for the purpose of carrying out anti-malaria measures in the province. The Provincial Advisory Malaria Committee held two meetings in the year to consider the relative merits of schemes and to allot funds. Anti-malarial measures were carried out in the following areas :-

> Cachar. Sylhet. Goalpara.

Kamrup. Darrang. Nowgong. Sibsagar.

Lakhimpur. Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Garo Hills.

Moibong-Dittokcherra. Jaintiapur, Haripur and Jagadishpur. Dhubri, Gauripur, Kachugaon, Gossai-gaon, Haltugaon and Soulmari.

Gauhati and Dishpur.

Tezpur, Mangaldai and Tangla.

Nowgong and Lumding.

Jorhat, Sibsagar, Golaghat and Moabund Tea Estate.

Doom-Dooma and North-Lakhimpur. Shillong and Nongpoh.

Dimapur.

Naga Hills. Anti-malarial measures were also undertaken at Pasighat and Lokra-Charduar with funds provided by the Government of India.

SALE OF QUININE.

40. The table below shows the quantities of Quinine sold, district by district during the year 1935 as compared with the amount sold in 1934.

		parel	Treatment	Differ		
Districts	Districts		parcels sold in 1935	1934	Increase	Dec. ease
1	and sold	yearsh had a	2	3		5
Cachar			622	385	237	1071-07
Sylhet			2,599	2,033	566	
Goalpara			956	478	478	
Kamrup			1,490	1,238	252	
Darrang	m of the state of		599	488	111	10 (
Nowgong		1011	1,058	396	662	
Sibsagar			912	977		65
Lakhimpur			281	160	121	
Khasi and Jaintia Hills			569	543	26	
Naga Hills		***	63	80		17
Lushai Hills			1,152	1,054	98	aqqu.on
Garo Hills	200.00		189	41	148	OTTOWN ST
Sadiya Frontier Tract	d / (13		63	52	11	
Manipur State	[] [()		26	40	***	14
	Total		10,579	7,965	2,710	96

The increase was 2,614 parcels. The largest increase in the sale was in the Nowgong district. In this district there was an unprecedented outbreak of malaria during the year under report. With the exception of the Sibsagar district, the Naga Hills and the Manipur State the sale increased everywhere during the year. There was also an increase in the mortality from fever in all these districts. As in the previous year, the drug was sold at cost price, i.e., at three annas and nine pies per treatment. It has been found by experience that the present treatment of 80 grains (three parts Cinchona Febrifuge and 1 part Quinine sulphate) is not sufficient to effect a complete cure, i.e. to bring about the complete disappearance of parasites and at the same time this amount of Quinine is more than ample for the subsidence of fever only. Besides the earning capacity of average villager is so low that the majority can ill afford to purchase a treatment at as. 3-9. In view of these facts Government have now approved the issue of Quinine Re-inforced Cinchona Febrifuge in treatments containing ten tablets of four grains at two annas per tube. It is hoped that the public will take fuller advantage of this arrangement. The new treatment will shortly be issued to the public. As in previous years, owing to the prevalence of malaria with unusual virulence, the following quantities of Quinine and Cinchona Febrifuge were obtained for free distribution to indigent malaria patients in the badly affected areas of the under-noted plains districts:—

				Quinine Sulph.	Cinchona
				lb.	lb.
Cachar			***	8½ 70	25
Sylhet				70	115
Goalpara	***			16	9
Kamrup		***		11	105
Darrang	***	***		6½ 60	14
Nowgong				60	170
Sibsagar				12	28
		Total		184	466

Four thousand five hundred lbs. of Quinine for free distribution has been received from the Government of India. This will be distributed in three years. The first issue was made in March 1936.

A statement showing, separately, quantities in lbs. of (a) quinine and (b) secondary alkaloids of cinchona distributed free or at reduced price by the Public Health and Medical Departments and other sources during 1935 is appended below:—

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CHAPTER IX

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

41. During the year under report three new Child Welfare centres were opened at Nowgong, Sylhet and Tura with a Health Visitor in charge of each. This brings the total number to 5. The Lady Kerr Child Welfare centre in Shillong and the Jorhat Welfare centre continued their work during the year under report. The Dai training classes at Silchar (Narisikshasram) and Karimganj (Dhatri Sikshlaya) did excellent work during the year and the centre at Doom Dooma also did good work. Five Dais were trained in Goalpara. A total of 39,155 infants died during 1935, giving a rate of 163:22. The mortality of 107 deaths per day in the province can be greatly reduced if many more and up-to-date Maternity and Child Welfare centres are opened throughout the province and large number of midwives are made available. The maternity and infant mortality rates recorded in rural areas were 61 and 164.22 respectively and that in urban areas were 1.22 and 126.29 respectively. The death-rate of children under five years was 79.44. No method is employed to estimate maternal and infant mortality rates. The high infant mortality rate is due to lack of knowledge regarding Maternity and Child Welfare. Child Welfare and Maternity organisation is not in the hands of the Director of Public Health. It is in the hands of the Red Cross Society. There is neither a Health Visitor training school in the province nor any provision for the inspection of Welfare centres. The Municipalities have not organised any schemes for Maternity and Welfare centres. No other attempt except propaganda with the aid of magic lantern demonstrations was made to reach rural areas with Maternity and Child Welfare work. There was no specialised work for women and chidren in industrial areas. No portion of the Public Health Department's budget was allocated to Maternity and Child Welfare. A grant was however given to the Lady Chelmsford League in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. During the year under report 8 midwives were entertained by the Municipalities and 4 by Local Boards. Habiganj Local Board provided Rs. 300 for training of Dais. No medical women were employed in preventive work during the year under review. Of the three Health Visitors entertained by voluntary bodies one was without a diploma. There was no other special posts. There are 33 beds viz., 7 in Cachar, 2 in Sylhet, 2 in Goalpara, 1 in Kamrup. 1 in Nowgong, 4 in Darrang, 8 including 6 beds for Gynæcological cases in Lakhimpur and 8 in Manipur. The Ganesdas Hospital for Women in Shillong has 8 beds for maternity cases. A maternity hospital for the accommodation of 12 patients is under construction at Dibrugarh. Accurate figures are not available regarding proportion of births delivered in hospitals, by private Doctors, by trained midwives, by untrained midwives and no attendant. Dais are trained in Dhubri and Goalpara Hospitals. The Nari Sikshasram Training School at Silchar provides a course lasting for a year to a class of 15 students. The course is in accordance with the syllabus of the Victoria Memorial Scholarship Fund. There is a Dai class at Jorhat, also a Baby Clinic. Facilities for the training of indigenous Dais exist in the towns of Sylhet, Karimganj, Goalpara and Dhubri. Public examinations are held at Dibrugarh, Sylhet and Karimganj by an Examination Board consisting of the Superintendent, Berry, White Medical School and the Teacher of Midwifery at Dibrugarh and the Berry-White Medical School and the Teacher of Midwifery at Dibrugarh and the Civil Surgeon, Sylhet, Dr. B. K. Nandi, L. M. S., and Dr. P. C. Guha, M. B., at Sylhet and Civil Surgeon, Sylhet, Dr. B. Bhattacharya, M. B. and Dr. A. C. Datta, M. B., at Karimganj respectively. Midwives are not registered in the province and there is no provision for inspection of midwives. There is no bye-law in any Municipality for controlling the practice of midwives. Salaried midwives are employed by Municipalities and Local Boards. The position in regard to midwifery is improving in the province. Propaganda and health instruction is very necessary for the advancement of Child and Welfare Maternity work. The chief hindrance to the advancement of this work is ignorance, poverty and illiteracy of the population.

CHAPTER X

SCHOOL HYGIENE AND MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

42. During the year under report the Assistant Directors of Public Health could not devote attention to the hygienic conditions of schools as they were fully occupied with epidemic and other important duties. During the course of his tours the Assistant Director of Public Health, Assam Valley Division, inspected the hygienic condition of only one school and delivered a lecture to the pupils and teachers on

preventible diseases. Periodical medical inspection of selected institutions were carried out and recommendations made for the improvement of health of pupils and general sanitation of the schools and hostels attached thereto by the medical officers in charge.

CHAPTER XI HEALTH PROPAGANDA

43. Assistant Surgeons of the Public Health Department in the course of their inspection of dispensaries give demonstrations and lectures illustrated by Magic Lantern shows. The subjects dealt with included common prevalent diseases such as cholera, smallpox, leprosy, kala azar, malaria, tuberculosis, as well as general sanitation and food. Expenditure was met partly from the King George Thanksgiving (Anti-Tuberculosis) Fund and partly from the Public Health budget.

KING GEORGE THANKSGIVING (ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS) FUND

44. During the year under report Dr. A. R. Mehta, Organising Secretary, King George Thanksgiving (Anti-Tuberculosis) Fund, visited Assam and gave two lectures, one at Shillong and the other at Nowgong, in order to give wider publicity to the aims and objects of the King George Thanksgiving (Anti-Tuberculosis) Fund. The Nowgong District Anti-tuberculosis Sub-Committee continued its propaganda work. As in previous year certain pamphlets and charts were distributed for propaganda and publicity purposes.

CHAPTERXII

PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

45. The difficult financial condition of the province precluded the possibility Budget grants for the Department. of developing any new scheme by the Department.

The budget allotments for the years 1934-35 and 1935-36 amounted to Rs. 6,63,800 and Rs. 6,74,100 respectively while those for the heads administered directly by the Director of Public Health amounted to Rs. 5,67,624 and Rs. 5,59,355 respectively.

During the years 1934-35 and 1935-36 supplementary grants amounting to

Rs. 16,182 and Rs. 31,346 respectively were sanctioned by Government.

The receipts of the Department for the years 1934-35 and 1935-36 amounted to Rs. 82,209 and Rs. 1,11,209-15-0 respectively.

The strength of the Public Health Department during the year was as follows:-

ne strength or the r done rich	The Popular	minorite cities		, cur mus us romons.
1. Director of Public Health			1	
2. Assistant Directors of Public I	Jealth		9	
	1cann	***	-	/1
3. Assistant Surgeons		***	,	(1 permanent and 6 temporary).
4. Urban Health Officers			9	
5. Sub-Assistant Surgeons			104	(1 permanent and 103
918				temporary).
6. Vaccination Inspecting Staf	ff		39	(29 permanent and 10
				temporary).
7. Clerks			26	(16 permanent and 10
				temporary).
8. Biochemist			1	temporary).
	***	***	-	4
9. Compounders	***	***	4	(temporary).
10. Literate Packers		***	2 2	
11. Loaders			2	
12. Disinfectant Carriers			30	(temporary)
10 C 1 T 1			1	(tomporm))
	***	***		(4
14. Laboratory Assistants		***	15	(4 temporary).
and Media Makers				
15. Vaccinators appointed by Go	vernment in	n Hill	37	
	Distr	ricts.		
" by Lo	cal Boards		354	
by Mr	unicipalities		23	
			9	
,, by De	volopment	Doard	700	
16. Servants	***	***	123	

The Shillong Municipal Board entertains a fully qualified Health Officer whose salary is met in part by a contribution from Government.

CHAPTER XIII

VACCINATION

This chapter and all statistical tables connected therewith refer to the period from April 1st, 1935 to March 31st, 1936.

Introductory. 46. Vaccination was performed, as usual, throughout the province, amongst a population of 9,247,857.

47. The total number of Vaccinators employed during the year under report

Was 434 as compared with 444 in the preceding year.

Among the general population, vaccination was per
formed by Departmental vaccinators and among the labour force of the Tea

Estates by Tea Garden Medical Officers. Railway employees were vaccinated
by the Railway Medical Officers and in jails by Sub-Assistant Surgeons in

Medical charge. The average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator

was 1,965 during the year under report as compared with 1,588 in the preceding year.

48. The total number of operations performed during the year by all Agencies was 852,685 of which 428,982 were primary and 423,703 re-vaccinations as compared with 704,936 in the preceding year of which 411,785 were primary and 293,151 re-vaccinations. This shows an increase of 17,197 and 130,552 in primary and re-vaccinations respectively. Variations in the district returns are criticised in

paragraph 55.

The total number of operations performed by different Agencies during the year under report and in the previous year is shown below:—

			1935-36	1934-35
Number of operations	by Departmental Vaccinators.		767,542	656,712
Ditto	by staff of Dispensaries		16,176	7,263
Ditto	by Tea Garden agencies		62,543	36,426
Ditto	by Jail Asylum, Police and Emigration Hospital agencies.		5,474	3,900
Ditto	by Railway agencies.		943	635
Ditto	by private medical prac- titioners.		7	ALL STEP
	Tota	1	852,685	704,936

Vaccinations by Departmental Vaccinators. 49. The number of operations performed by Departmental vaccinators increased by 110,830 operations.

Deaths from Small-pox: 50. A total of 892 deaths from small-pox occurred in the province, including Hill districts, during the year 1935-36 is as shown below:—

Cahar						Nil
Sylhet				***	***	145
Khasi and Jaintia	Hills	***				2
Naga Hills	***					Nil
Lushai Hills				***		Nil
Goalpara	***			***	***	1
Kamrup						379
Darrang	***			***		49
Nowgong						32
Sibsagar						123
Lakhimpur						2 2
Garo Hills						
Manipur	***		***			157
Sadiya		***				Nil
Balipara		***				Nil
				-	Total	892

The ratio of deaths from small-pox during the year under report was '07 per mille of population as compared with '02 in the preceding year. The highest death-rate reported from small-pox was in the district of Kamrup ('26) against ('10) in the preceding year. The death-rate reported from Sibsagar was ('13) against ('01) in the preceding year. The lowest rate ('001) was reported from Lakhimpur district.

CHART No. V

The attached chart illustrates the death rates from small-pox in each district side by side with the proportion of population protected against the disease by vaccination during the seven years from 1929-30 to 1935-36.

51. Vaccination in rural areas in Assam is not compulsory, but every encouragement is given to the people to get themselves vaccinated. During the year under report the Juria, Khatowal and Lokhowa Mauzas in the Nowgong district, Mahura

The following diagram illustrates the death rates from Small-pox in each District side by side with the proportion of the Population protected against the disease by Vaccination during the seven years 1929-30 to 1935-36

Proportion of eatherrom Small ox per 10,000 of Population	Cachar	Sylhet	Goalpara	Kamrup	Darrang	Nowgong	Sibsagar	Lakhimpur	Proportion Population protected 10,000
1 20.00	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
30.00		9108 1-10					Belling and		5,700 5,600
28-00				-					5,500
27-00		-	-	-	-				5,400
26-00					-				_ 5,300
25-00		-		-					5,200
24.00				1					5,100 5,000
22-00									4,900
21.00									4,800
20.00									4,700
19:00									4,600
18.00									4,500
17-00									4,400
16.00				-		-	-		4,300
15.00			-					-	4,200
14.00								-	4,100
13.00									4,000
12-00	-								3,900
10-00				1					3,700
9.00									3,600
8.00									3,500
7.00									3,400
6-00									3,300
5.00				-				1	3,300
4-00									3,100
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2.00			-						2,900
1.00				+-					2,800
-90									2,700
-80									2,500
-70									2,400
-60									2,300
-50									2,200
-30									2,100
-20									2,000
-19									1,900
-18									1,800
-17									1,700
-16									1.600
-15	-								1,500
-14									1,400
-13			-						1,200
-12									1,100
-11 -10 -									1,000
-10									900
-08	1 20								800
-07									700
-06			-			-			600
-05	-				1				500
-04	-	-							400
-03									300
-02									100
01		-	-	-		-			100

in the Golaghat Subdivision of the Sibsagar district, Sootea, Bishnath and Nagsankar Mauzas in the Tezpur Subdivision, Rangamati and Sipajhar Mauzas in the Mangaldai Subdivision of the Darrang district, 35 villages under Uttarsorubongsor, Hajo, Pubbongsor, Pubborigug, Poshimborigug, Kawarboha, Panduri, Pubbonbhag, Betna, Khata, Nomati, Upporborbhag, Korora, Pubpur, Choygaonpantan, Ramcharani, Bordowar and Poshimchomoria Mauzas in the Gauhati Subdivision and Hostinapur, Howli, Baghbor and Bogoribari Mauzas in the Barpeta Subdivision, the whole of Gauhati Municipality and the whole of Polashbari Small Town in the district of Kamrup and the whole of Goalpara district were declared as small-pox infected areas under special regulation.

- 52. A total of 16,176 vaccination operations was performed by Dispensary staff of which 3,000 were primary and 13,176 were re-vaccinations, as compared with 7,263 in 1934-35 with 2,285 primary and 4,978 re-vaccinations.
- 53. The percentage of successful operations performed by all establishments combined was 93.44 for primary vaccination and 65.32 for re-vaccination as compared with 91.07 and 64.39 respectively in the previous year. The successful percentage in primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations in the case of dispensary staff was 88.56 and 59.50 respectively as against 93.90 and 55.96 respectively in the year 1934-35. Complaint as regards potency of lymph supplied was received from the Naga Hills district but the same batch of lymph supplied to other districts having given good results, it is believed that the lymph lost its potency due to long storage in the district. Lymph supplied during the year gave a high percentage of success everywhere.
 - 54. All vaccinations were performed, as in previous years, with glycerinated calf lymph made in the Provincial Vaccine Depot at Shillong.
- 55. The following table shows the increase and decrease in vaccination operations performed in individual districts, as compared with those of the preceding year:—

		10 01	1935-36	1934-35	0.2011.00	
-50eng salam 570.81		Levino de la constante de la c	Total	Total	Increa se	Decrease
Cachar			49,163	49,167		4
Sylhet			173,608	161,406	12,202	
Khasi and Jaintia Hills			42,225	26,582	15,643	
Naga Hills			10,719	10,279	440	
Lushai Hills		1 1900	10,348	12,956		2,608
Goalpara			88,961	119,790	mu	30,829
Kamrup			115,297	58,892	56,405	11 10
Darrang			80,141	65,199	14,942	
Nowgong			59,131	42,089	17,042	
Sibsagar			73,254	59,620	13,634	
Lakhimpur			57,480	42,093	15,387	11 186
Garo Hills			22,423	25,163		2,740
Manipur State		***	55,560	24,573	30,987	
Sadiya Frontier Tract			13,540	6,679	6,861	
Balipara Frontier Tract	***	***	835	448	387	
Total			852,685	704,936	147,749	vong

The increase in the Kamrup district is the highest (56,405). Normally a vaccinator is expected to perform 250 vaccination operations in a month in the vaccination season. In the Kamrup district it is much in excess of this. No vaccinations were performed by the dispensary staff in the district of Cachar and Kamrup during the year under report. The marked fall of 30,829 vaccination operations in the Goalpara district is attributed to the fact that all the vaccinators were employed in areas under the Bijni thana as many people in this area escaped vaccination previously. The inhabitants of this area are very hostile to vaccination and the work was accomplished under compulsion.

- 56. The Subordinate Inspecting Staff was the same as in previous years and consists of 9 Inspectors and 30 permanent Sub-Inspectors of Vaccination were entertained by the Manipur State.
- 57. In towns, where vaccination is compulsory, 6,918 infants were born and of these 861 died. A total of 6,057 infants were therefore available for vaccination during the year. Out of this figure 3,166 or 52·27 per cent. were successfully vaccinated as compared with 49·90 per cent. during the previous year. In Maulvi Bazar Town 92·66 per cent. of the available infants were vaccinated. In other towns the percentage of vaccinated children was:—Barpeta (82·28), Nowgong (77·42), Shillong (76·79), Gauhati (69·53), Polasbari (64·78), Karimganj (60·61), Silchar (60), Goalpara (51·67), Sylhet (49·55), Dibrugarh (45·70) Dhubri (43·2), Hailakandi (41·30), Gauripur (34·01), Mangaldai (33·33), Tezpur (22·37), Tinsukia (19·71), Sunamganj (16·35), Habiganj (16·16), Sibsagar (16·06), Doom Dooma (13·51). Absurdly low rates were returned from Jorhat (6·30), Golaghat (5·13) and in Nazira town (4·08). The Vaccination Inspecting staff of these areas will be made to take more interest in this most important branch of their duties.

In rural compulsory areas under Village Authorities in Sylhet district 2,016 operations were performed, as compared with 2,093 in the previous year. During the year under report 4,449 operations were performed under Village Authorities in the Nowgong district.

58. During the year under review 14,074 grammes of vesicles were collected and 1,100,209 tubes of lymph were loaded in the Vaccine Depôt. Vaccine Depot, Shillong, as compared with 11,792.3 grammes of vesicles and 863,842 tubes of lymph in the previous year. A total of 1,057,845 tubes was issued during the year. Each tube contains sufficient vaccine lymph to vaccinate one person. The number of calves purchased and inoculated during the year under report was 713 but lymph was taken from 600 calves. A total of 100 calves were rejected, 20 on account of failure of operations, 10 on account of unsatisfactory vesicles and 70 on account of illness as compared with 254 and 56 in the preceding year and 13 calves were carried over to the next year. The average number of tubes per calf was 1,834 as compared with 1,633 in 1934-35. The total cost of working of the Vaccine Depot was Rs. 19,904 of which Rs. 6,581 was on establishment, Rs. 4,419 on purchase of calves, Rs. 93 on feed of calves, Rs. 4,684 on purchase of capillary tubes and instruments and Rs. 4,127 on miscellaneous expenditure, as compared with Rs. 18,678 in the preceding year. Lymph was, as usual supplied free throughout the year to all Civil Surgeons in the province, Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Vaccination, and Municipal and Local Boards. Military Departments, Tea Gardens, Railways, Mission Hospitals, Manipur State, Sadiya Frontier Tract, Balipara Frontier Tract, and private individuals were supplied with lymph at the rate of one anna per tube.

The subordinate charge of the Depot was held throughout the year by Rai Sahib Dr. Aswini Kumar Purkayastha. My thanks are due to him for his energy and zeal and for the most efficient manner in which he has discharged his important and very responsible duties.

- 59. The total expenditure (including the charges of the Vaccine Depot) on vaccination in Assam during the year under review was Rs. 1,19,139-1-3 as compared with Rs. 1,15,759-0-6 in the preceding year. The average cost of each successful vaccination during the year was annas three and pies six only as compared with annas three and pies nine in the previous year.
- 60. Primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations performed by the Dispensary staff numbered 3,000 and 13,176 respectively, by Tea Garden Medical Officers 35,474 and 27,069 respectively, by Medical Officers in charge of Jail Hospitals, Mental Hospitals, Police Hospitals and Infectious Diseases Hospitals 235 and 5,239, respectively, by Railway Medical Officers 83 and 860 respectively and by Private Medical Practitioners 1 and 6 respectively. Their successful percentages were 88:56 and 59:50, 106:09 and 81:90, 77:48 and 53:85, 79:73 and 44:07 and 100:00 and 16:67 respectively.

61. The Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Vaccination of the Public Health Department performed their duties efficiently and satisfactorily. My thanks are due to them in this respect.

CHAPTER XIV

OTHER PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

- 62. The principal industry in the province is the cultivation and manufacture of tea. Sanitary conditions on Tea Estates, on the whole, are generally satisfactory. Special regulations, under the Emigration Labour Act, 1932, exist in regard to the supervision of sanitary conditions on Tea Estates. The Indian Factories Act controls sanitations in factories and also in regard to Offensive Trades. The Assistant Directors of Public Health have now been appointed Additional Inspectors of Factories within their respective jurisdiction to see that the provisions of sections 13 to 21 of the Factories Act are properly observed in the Factories.
- 63. The Civil Surgeon, Naga Hills, inspected the sanitary condition of Barjan Colliery during the year under report. The Civil Surgeon, Lakhimpur, and the Assistant Director of Public Health, Assam Valley Division, who are also ex-officio Inspector of Mines, did not inspect any mines during the year under review. There is no mine under the jurisdiction of the Assistant Director of Public Health, Surma Valley and Hill Division.
- Public Analyst (food adulteration). Analyst (food adulteration). Public Analyst (food adulteration).

			19	935	19	34
-			Number examined	Number found adulterated	Number examined	Number found adulterated
Chemical analysis of Di to Ditto Ditto	water milk Ghee Mustard oil	::	105 359 164 155	 156 85 66	93 369 92 99	175 55 38
Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto	Butter Atta Flour Cocoanut oil Tea		15 22 36	10 10	1 4 5 5 10	1 2 3 4 3
Ditto Ditto Ditto	Sago Turmeric power Rice	der	3	2	1 2 4	2
Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Miscellaneous Chemi	Sugar other food stuffs Paraffin Linseed oil		1 5	2	1	
Bacteriological an Ditto Other chemical analy	alysis of water of Lymph		550 480	9	596 430 2	
	Total		1,900	331	1,714	284

The number of samples analysed during the year under report was 1,900 against 1,714 in the preceding year. A larger number of samples of food-stuffs were analysed during the year under report in comparison with that of the previous year. As usual, bacteriological and chemical examinations of filtered waters of all water-works and of jail water-supplies were carried out systematically throughout the year. Shillong water maintained its high standard of purity. In addition, the Laboratory functioned as the Provincial Depot for the supply and despatch of Ureastibamine and spare parts of syringes to Kala azar dispensaries.

The vendor in case of adulteration pending in court. Eleven more adulterated milk cases were acquitted with warning and 3 cases are still pending in the Court. One case was acquitted and for 5 cases 20 samples of adulterated milk were seized and destroyed with the (milk locally examined) were prosecases were convicted with fine adulterated. They were convicted with ted 2 cases were dismissed, 3 dealers undertakings were taken and donation relief) and 5 cases are pending for necessary action. Besides these cases cuted. One was acquitted and ten Twenty-six samples of milk examined locally out of which 13 were found Out of the 8 samples declared adulterapaid to the charity fund (for Quetta Three more prosecutions are still STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORKING OF THE ASSAM PURE FOOD ACT IN THE DISTRICTS AND MUNICIPALITIES DURING THE YEAR 1935. of mustard oil was acquitted. amounting to Rs. 53-8-0. consent of the owners. Remarks 2 fine, (0) 9 3 do 650 0 0 Adulteration 170 0 0 0 Total amount of fine realised durings 193 Ks. a. 75 0 62 0 = ŧ : : Adulteration Adulteration Adulteration Adulteration of milk, ghee and mustard oil, tea leaves, of mustard oil of ghee and of mustard ghee and flour. 90 mustard oil ghee and butter. Nature of milk oil. 9 Ď. imprisonment for each subsequent offence (average) Rs. a. : : : : : : Amount of fine or Amount of fine or impri-sonment for each first offence (average) Rs. 150 in Jan. 1936. Rs. 75 in 1935. Rs. 34-0-0 0-0-8 " " 16-0-0 : : Number of convictions secured for subsequent offences : : : : -Number of convictions secured for 2 in 1935 2 in Jan. 1936. S 17 first offences : : : . 9 Number of prosecutions instituted 9 8 60 24 w : Number of sam-ples found adul-terated 16 18 25 = * : Number of samples sent for analysis 16 43 92 22 : 2 18 43 Number of samples 63 22 : 04 : : Habiganj Municipal Board Maulvi Bazar Municipal Silchar Municipal Board Haflong Town Committee Municipal Hailakandi Town Com-Sylhet Municipal Board... Name of Local authorities Karimganj Board.

						31						
*Thirteen cases were of milk and lenient- ly dealt with by the Magistrate considering them poor cultivators, one accused belonging to the native State of Cooch Behar was untraceable. About 7 maunds of ghee seized destroyed by	burning under section 1/0 of the Act.		Twenty-three cases convicted with fines, 2	adjusted and occurs not be traced and I case is pending. The Health Officer reports that the punishment inflicted by the trying Magistrate is insignificant: hence no desired effects could be expected if the offenders are dealt with so leniently. Better administration of the Act is needed in future.		NAME OF TAXABLE AND ADDRESS OF TAXABLE PARTY.	One prosecution under section 6(1) of the Act for which no sample was registered to be sent for analysis. The accused was fined Rs. 10.	Purchase of samples checked and control over the sale of adulterated food articles brings the desired effect to	some extent, Seven cases compromised on payment	of Rs. 56.	In eight cases of adulterated milk and eight cases of rotten fish none of the accused was prosecuted. In connec-	tion with ghre cases 25 tins and I degchi of adulterated ghee were seized and destroyed after disposal of the cases.
196 0 0	;	:	368 0 0		:	:	0 0 09	:	0 0 96		330 0 0	
:	:		Adulteration			I	Selling and storing for sale adulterated oil, ghe and milk.	;	Adulteration	E	Selling of adulterated ghee.	
15 0 0	:	ı	i		;	i	ı	1	40 0 0	-	20 0 0	
•Rs. 12.0-0 one accused preferred 25 days' imprison- ment.	!	1	Rs. 16-0-0		;	.:	Rs. 10-0-0	1	Both the	cases are still pend- ing.	Rs. 30-0-0	
-	-	i	;		:	:	1	;	1		61	
16	:	i	23		;	8:	(one ab- sconded).	1,	63		15	
(4 samples covering one case).	;	;	32		:	W	9	61	65		11	
8	-	:	32		:	:	9	17	10	-	11	
4	69	;	52			-	(2 broken on transit).	1.	41		42	
14	-	:	52		:	;	13	7	41	91	42	
Dhubri Municipal Board	Goalpara Municipal Board	Gauripur Town Commit-	Gauhati Municipal Board		Barpeta Municipal Board	Palashbari Town Commit-	Tezpur Municipal Board	Mangaldai Town Com- mittee.	Nowgong Municipal Board		Jorhat Municipal Board	ACHT THE TATE
	41 41 20 17 16 1 *Rs. 12.0-0 15 0 0 196 0 0 * (4 samples one accused covering preferred one case). 25 days imprison-ment.	41 41 20 17 16 1 •Rs. 12-0-0 15 0 0 196 0 0 • covering covering preferred 25 days imprison-ment	41 41 20 17 16 1 •Rs. 12-0-0 15 0 0 196 0 0 • covering covering one accused preferred 25 days imprison-ment	41 41 20 17 16 1 •Rs. 12-0-0 15 0 196 0 0 • covering covering one accused preferred 25 days imprison-ment. 2 1	41 41 20 17 16 1 *Rs. 12-0-6 15 0 196 0 0 ** (4 samples covering covering one case). 2 1	41 41 20 17 16 1 48, 12.0-0 15 0 0 196 0 4 Thirteen cases were of milk and lenient-length one accused covering 25 days imprison 25 days	41 20	41 41 20 (4 samples one accused none case) one accused one case were of milk and lenient- one accused conversing one case). 2 1	41 40 20 (4 samples one accused no mean. 196 0 "Thirteen cases were of milk and leniented considering them your cause). 2 1	41 20 4 samples 11 16 1 18 19 19 19 19 19 19	41 41 20 4 camples 1 4 camples 1	1

						34								
Remarks	120	Though prosecution was not started under the Act still some cases were sent	to selling adulterated milk and rotten fishes in the Municipality. However steps are being taken and two cases	of selling tea by two hrms of the Municipality, suspected to be adulterated, were sent up to the Public Analyst, Shillong, for analysis.		Eight cases struck off as accused could not be traced, 3 cases withdrawn, 1	9			There is no Health Officer or Sanitary Officer for this town, the Town	Subdivisional Medical Officers inspects and supervises the sale of fish,	vegetables, ripe fruits, etc., in the Bazar. Decomposed fishes are not allowed to be sold in the Bazar and in	case of any such fish being found exposed for sale they are destroyed and the seller is dealt with under the ap-	propriate section. The manufacture of the aerated water, cake, sweetmeat,
Total amount of besites and cell gainst	11	Rs. a. p.			5 0 0	293 0 0		:	:	;	1.		19	100
Nature of offences	10	iii.	-	or gornote stick	Adulteration	Selling of adulterated	oil, atta, flour and	etc.	:	Selling of adulterated	milk.		The state of the s	
Amount of fine or imprisonment for each subsequent offence (average)	6	Rs. a. p.			::	22 8 0		:	:	:	1			0 1
Amount of fine or impri- soument for each frst offerce (average)	80	Rs. a. p.			2 0 0	0 0 9		:	:		100	and and a	Proposition of the party of the	100 100
Number of convictions secured for subsequent offences	Į.	:	1		::	61		:	:	1,1	*			
Number of convictions secured for first offences	9	;		todiscon		29		;	:	Warned	3			-
Number of prosecutions instituted	55		92			44		:	;	-	- 1		Suppose ()	
Number of sam- ples found adulte-	4	:				2		:	:	-				77
Number of samples sent for analysis	60	:		Spirital and		134		:	:	1.				
Number of samples	61	1				134		:	:	:	1		-100	
Name of local authorities	1	Sibsagar Municipal Board	one of said addings the		Nazira Town Committee Golaghat Municipal Board	Dibrugarh Municipal Board.		Tinsukia Town Committee	Doom Dooma Town Com-	North Lakhimpur Town Committee.	Coulput Municipal Board	Steam Stein Minister	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF	Divide Mandelpil Bond

and tea stalls are periodically inspected, the defects found in manufacturing and sale of them are pointed out to the owners of manufacturers and sellers are asked to rectify. The sale of milk is also periodically inspected and tested with Lactometer and in case of selling adulterated milk are reported to the Magistrate for a prosecution. During the year under report only one man was sent for trial and was convicted with warning.	(a) One sample of milk was found clotted and was not fit for analysis. (b) Nineteen cases are still pending in the Court. Twenty-four accused were not subsequently found. Eleven cases were acquitted, the reason being that the court held that the skimmed milk could be sold under the Act.	(c) The amount of fine inflicted can be considered unjustifiably low, can hardly be called preventive and is not in the least deterrent.	The Assam Pure Food Act has not yet been extended to the non-British portion of the Shillong Municipality. As such the Act could not be properly worked.	Owners could not be prosecuted under the Act. It is a serious defect. The main offenders are safely carrying out their business while the poor servants are hauled up in Court. The servants are often discharged and cannot be subsequently traced and the case against them are to be struck off.
totaling property of	4 85 0 0	operation to	ntery floor	off special people the
emission of the con-	The second secon	sion and		and a first transfer.
	Watered and skim- med milk.			
Marchine Co.	1	1 2 11 11 11		
Sample San House	1 9(c)			
BY IN SECTION	1 1		# D-	port of some
	1		100	Stant County
Department of the comment	37(6)	relius nd	to vance of	this thingold re when glib boots
edicate district	16	Burn Li	1.47	7497 910 S
al 21 dilate ou	16	dimen tols	HAR MINA	apail avail-it
Sing der Next	231(a)	II colo	A Tour and	titial sustant, ad
beaution and frie	231	moleviteli	m inspidabl	timies and in the
Ballon Lorente Common Andrews Common	Shillong Municipal Board	area or commen	Section Districts	the last five years the last five years (below, December and
100 11 01	llong M			316 Jah 316
to 662 807	Shill See seed of	211 Sup of th	493 S11	492 400 [9

It will be seen from the above statement that samples of food-stuffs were received from Municipal Boards and Town Committees only. A total of 45 samples of food-stuff were received from private persons of which 9 were found good and 36 adulterated. No sample was received from any Local Board. This is most regrettable as it is believed that adulteration is being practised on a large scale throughout the Province. Unless Local Boards co-operate very fully in this respect, it will be difficult for others, for obvious reasons, to deal with the question effectively.

Dr. Surendra Chandra Datta held charge of the Laboratory throughout the year.

Port Health Administration

65. Nil.

Sanitary Works.

66. Civil.—This is dealt with in Chapter VI under

the heading "Urban Sanitation".

67. There was no meeting of the Public Health Public Health Board. Board during the year under report. The Health Board (Epidemics) functioned as in the previous year.

> CHAPTER XV. GENERAL REMARKS.

68. Research work in the province is entrusted to the Assam Medical Research Society. The Society receives an annual contribution Research Work. of Rs. 25,000 from the Government of Assam, and the Director of Public Health, Assam, is an ex-officio Member of the Governing Body. The activities of the Society have been confined to Malaria, Cholera and Dysentery. As in previous years, the survey of malarious areas was undertaken and experiment with Cholera and Dysentery Bacteriophage was continued in the Nowgong district and Habiganj subdivision during the year under review.

Leper Asylums and Colonies.

69. The table below gives the details of patients treated in the five existing Leper Institutions in the

Province :-

	Remain- ing from the previous year	Admissions during the year	Total	Discharged cured or relieved	Discharged other- wise	Died	Remain- ing at the end of the year
1	2	3	4	5	9 6	7	8
Sylhet Leper Asylum Kohima Leper Hospital	 72 21	31	103 25	11	12	7 3	73 20
Leper Ward, Dhubri Leper Asylum, Gauhati	 12 56	8 35	20 91	2	8 41	4	10 46
Leper Colony, Tura	 76	62	138	25	37	2	74

Treatment is available in out-patient clinics at Sadr and Subdivisional headquarters Hospitals and at many of the outlying Public Health Department and Local Board dispensaries. The Mission leper colony at Jorhat treated 110 lepers during the year.

Famine.

70. No remarks.

Public Health Acts.

71. No Public Health Act was passed during the year.

72. The Secretary, Assam Red Cross Society, was requested to hold Essay and Poster competitions in Public Health. It is Public Health Essays. understood that a scheme for this will be supplied by the Secretary, Indian Red Cross Society.

The Pasteur Institute and Medical Research Institute, Shillong, issued 1,020,481 doses of Bacteriophage during the year

under report.

The distribution of Bacteriophage for the prevention of cholera in the Nowgong district and in the Habiganj subdivision of the Sylhet district was continued during the year.

The statistics of mortality from cholera and dysentery in these two areas during the last five years are shown below:-

111		19	31	1	932	19	33	193	34	193	5
Property of		olera, and Diarri	Dysentery icea		n, Dysentery and iarrhœa	an	a, Dysentery d rrhœa	a	ra, Dysentery nd rrhœa		a, Dysentery and arrhœa
Nowgong		44	316	27	250	22	322	22	310	13	364
Habiganj	6	594	564	493	511	211	625	176	645	662	807

The use of this drug was discontinued during the Neo-Stibosan. year under report.

Plasmoquine and Atebrine. These drugs were tried experimentally in the treatment and prevention of malaria.

73. I held charge of the Department throughout the year. During the months of January and February, I inspected Kala azar, Leprosy and Yaws operations and also vaccination work in the districts of Sylhet, Kamrup, Nowgong and Sibsagar. March and April were spent at headquarters for administrative work. In May, I supervised the cholera epidemic in the Kamrup district. June and July were occupied in the preparation of the Annual Administrative Reports and in administrative work. In August, I carried out routine inspections of the Municipalities of Gauhati, Jorhat and Dibrugarh. August and September were spent at headquarters for administrative work. In October the Municipalities of Silchar and Sylhet were inspected. In November and December, I inspected the Kala azar, Leprosy and Yaws operations and also Vaccination work in the Kamrup, Nowgong, Sibsagar, Lakhimpur and Sadiya Frontier Tract and also attended the Medical Research Workers' Conference in Calcutta.

Dr. P. Gupta, M.B., D.T.M. & H., F.R.F.P.S., D.P.H., held the post of the Assistant Director of Public Health, Surma Valley and Hill Division, throughout the year. In January, he visited cholera infected areas of the Sylhet and Cachar districts and also inspected Kala azar operations and vaccination work in these districts. In February, he inspected Kala azar and vaccination work and also visited cholera infected areas of Sylhet district. In March, he inspected the sanitary conditions of Bhuban Hill Mela and also inspected vaccination and cholera work in Sylhet and Cachar districts. In April, he inspected the sanitary arrangements of the Sidheswar Mela and supervised the Maternity and Health Welfare Exhibition at Karimganj. In May, he conducted the examination in Hygiene and Vaccination at the Berry-White Medical School and investigated an epidemic of dropsy at Patharkandi and Silchar and also carried out an inspection of the Shillong Municipality. In June, he supervised the Malaria Laboratory work. In July and August, he carried out routine inspections of the Small Towns of Haflong and Hailakandi and of Habiganj Municipality and also inspected Kala azar and Leprosy operations and Malaria work in Sylhet district and also inspected Bacteriophage distribution work in Habiganj. In September, he inspected the Sunam-ganj Municipality and inspected Malaria, Kala azar and Leprosy operations in Sylhet and Cachar districts. In November and December, he visited cholera affected areas and also inspected Kala azar and Leprosy operations in the Sylhet

Dr. S. H. Paul, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H., D.T.M., held the post of the Assistant Director of Public Health, Assam Valley Division, throughout the year. In January, he inspected Kala azar and vaccination work in the districts of Kamrup, Goalpara and Garo Hills and also supervised cholera work in the districts of Goalpara and Cachar. In February, he supervised cholera work in Cachar district and also inspected vaccination work in the Lakhimpur district. In March and April he supervised cholera work in Kamrup district and also inspected vaccination work in that district. In May and June, he was fully occupied with cholera work in the Kamrup district. In July, he was engaged on Malaria survey of Haltugaon. In August, he inspected the Public Health Department dispensaries and malaria areas and schools in Nowgong district and also inspected Golaghat Municipality. In October, he conducted the examination of the Berry-White Medical School. In November and December, he supervised the campaign against cholera in the districts of Goalpara, Kamrup and Darrang and inspected Kala azar and vaccination works in these districts.

74. My thanks are due to my entire office staff for the very satisfactory and efficient manner in which they performed their duties.

I desire, especially to mention my Personal Assistant,

Babu Iswar Chandra Das, for the most efficient manner in which he has worked throughout the year.

SHILLONG:

The 5th August 1936.

T. D. MURISON, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,

Director of Public Health, Assam.

Total best and some side of a low repercing challenge want in the district of the same of a same . . . My thanks are due to my entirestine and for the very said action and

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STATEMENTS

VITAL STATISTICS

IMPERIAL STATEMENT No. I .- Statement showing the births

	- SOUR				Population acc	ording to the C	ensus of 1931.	Grand total n	umber of births	registered.
No.	1 Stoney				Male.	Female,	Total.	Male.	Pemale.	Total.
1		2			3	4	5	6	7	8
	su	RMA VAI	LEY.							
1	Cachar				284,738	254,073	538,811	9,636	9,310	18,946
2	Sylhet				1,407,645	1,316,697	2,724,342	47,711	44,147	91,858
		Total			1,692,383	1,570,770	3,263,153	57,347	53,457	110,80
	AS	SAM VAI	LEY.							
3	Goalpara	***			470,273	412,475	882,748	15,310	14,623	29,93
4	Kamrup				513,345	463,401	976,746	10,893	10,115	21,00
5	Darrang				317,103	267,714	584,817	9,519	9,195	18,71
6	Nowgong				298,585	263,996	562,581	4,976	4,657	9,63
7	Sibsagar	***			496,288	437,038	933,326	14,017	13,013	27,03
8	Lakhimpur			•	399,108	325,474	724,582	11,606	11,170	22,77
	Tota	ıl			2,494,702	2,170,098	4,664,800	66,321	62,773	1,29,09
	Tota	l for the p	rovince		4,187,085	3,740,868	7,927,953	1,23,668	1,16,230	2,39,89

IMPERIAL STATEMENT No. II .- Statement showing the births and death

			square	Populati	on (Census	of 1931).	Birth	18.	Number	of deaths re	gistered
No.	Districts.	Area, in square miles.	Average population per sq mile.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number.	Births per 1,000 of population.	Male.	Female,	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
-	SURMA VALLEY.										
1	Cachar	1,972	278	284,738	254,073	538,811	18,946	35-16	7,346	7,356	14,762
2	Sylhet	5,478	497	1,407,645	1,816,697	2,724,342	91,858	33-71	34,381	81,111	65,492
	Total	7,450	438	1,692,383	1,570,770	3,263,153	1,10,904	33.95	41,727	38,467	80,194
	ASSAM VALLEY.										
3	Goalpara	3,985	223	470,273	412,475	882,748	129,933	33.91	12,059	10,586	22,595
4	Kamrup	3,814	254	513,345	463,401	976,746	21,008	21.51	8,029	7,650	15,679
5	Darrang	2,842	206	317,103	267,714	584,817	18,714	32 00	6,693	6,592	13,285
6	Nowgong	3,896	144	298,585	263,996	562,581	9,633	17:12	3,533	8,332	6,865
7	Sibeagar	5,131	182	496,288	437,038	933,326	27,030	23.96	8,313	7,769	16,082
8	Lakhimpur	4,234	171	399,108	325,474	724,583	22,776	31.43	7,700	7,823	15,023
	Total	23,932	195	2,494,702	2,170,098	4,664,800	129,094	27-68	46,827	43,202	89,539
	Total for the prevince	31,382	253	4,187,085	3,740,868	7,927,953	239,898	30.26	F8,054	81,669	169,723

registered in the districts of Assam during the year 1935.

12	Ratio of bir	rths per 1,000 o	population.	Number of males born to every 100	Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of popu-	Excess of deaths over births per	Mean ratio of bir	the per 1,000 during	g the previous five
-	Male.	Female.	Total.	females born,	lation.	1,000 of popu- lation,	Male.	Female.	Total.
1.0	9	10	11	OER 12	13	. 14	15	16	17
100	213	F BALL	10,1	TOO LOS	1,014	77.5		1 37	9 100
I,d	17.88	17:28	35.16	103	7.88		16.58	15:71	32-29
N.T	17.51	16-20	33-71	108	9-68		17:69	16:49	84-18
8	17:57	16:38	33-95	107	9.38		17:50	16:37	33 87
	17:34	16.57	33-91	105	8*31		16-27	15-27	31.54
1	11.15	10.36	21.51	108	5:46		11:17	10.53	21.70
	16-28	15.72	32.00	104	9-28		14:45	13.68	28:13
-	8.84	8.28	17-12	107	4.92		10.76	10.04	20-81
1	15.02	13.94	28-96	108	11.73		14.24	13:30	27.54
	16.02	15.41	31-43	VI 104	10.70	******	13-79	13.21	27.00
-	14:22	13-46	27.68	106	8:48		.13-52	12-73	26:25
	15.60	14.66	30-26	106	8-85	10	15.16	14.23	29-39

registered in the districts of Assam during the year 1935.

i	6. 5	-	100	20 1	Deaths po	r 1,000	of pop	ulation	from-	-		**	Mean rat during th	ic of death ne previous	s por 1,000 five years
	Number of deaths of males every 100 deaths of females.					hoea.					All cause	8YH	M VALE	YESY	
	ns of	L	13	11	11	Diarr	809%	8		- 100			1000	***	
	death			2	20	pue	y dia	8	anse	20		6	1000	*91	
1	or of	1.9.	-pox-	9.	1	Dysontery and Diarrhosa	Respiratory diseases.	iog.	All other causes	-0	10.		and a	10.	Andrew Allen
	Numb	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dyse	Respi	Injurios.	Allo	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Pemale.	Total.
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ľ		2		10		18	-	27		Siza I			1	- 111	T 1000
1	100	.38		e	14:30	2.76	2-21	:23	7.41	25.80	28-95	27-29	19-78	21.42	20:55
1	111	-98	-04	aï.	14:29	111	-53	.33	6.76	24-42	23*63	24.04	21.99	21.09	21 56
1	108	-88	-03	12"	14:29	1.38	-81	:31	6.87	24:65	24-49	24:58	21-63	21.15	21-40
	1			8	п	3	10	8		1940			SC-1+		E Toger
-	114	1.05	1002	S	23-57	2219	.15	120	-43	25:64	25-52	25.60	23:54	27:07	22.85
	105	2.92	-26	0	10-27	.55	-27	-22	1.22	15'64	16.51	16.05	13-78	13.94	13-85
1	102	1.17	-05		14.16	1.73	1.27	*29	4.01	21.11	24:62	22 72	18-92	21-14	19:94
	106	-02	-04		9-91	.65	.36	-17	1.04	11.83	12.62	12:20	13*00	13.53	13:24
+	107	.03	.13	8	9.08	2.59	1.43	*20	3-76	1675	17.78	1723	16.77	18.04	17:37
	105	-08	.001	"	9.53	2.65	2:34	-27	5.87	19-29	22.50	20.73	17-55	20.02	18-66
ŀ	107	-98	.09		12.88	1:38	*94	-92	2:70	18:57	19-91	19:19	17:38	18.06	17.70
2	108	-94	.07	GAL	13:46	1.38	-89	-26	4.42	21.03	21.83	21'41	19.09	19:36	19.23

IMPERIAL STATEMENT No. III.-Deaths registered in the

No.	statis control	A.—R	ural circles.	er The	January.	Pebruary.	March.	April.	May.
1	44 200	2			3			6	7
1	Cachar				 1,383 6,798	830 4,921	842 3,594	1,209 4,720	1,611 5,476
3 4	Sylhet Goalpara Kamrup				 1,694 645	1,516	1,208 898	1,835 1,940	2,029 2,485
5 6	Darrang Nowgong				 823 330	634 246	731 394	1,013 405	1,45
7 8	Sibsagar Lakhimpur				 1,268 828	883 680	893 892	1,120 1,003	1,46 1,39
		al for rural ci	reles		 13,769	10,277	9,452	13,245	16,39
	Rati	o per mille o	f population	n	 1.75	1.44	1.20	1.74	2-0

			B.—To	WIR.				January.		February.	Ma	reh.	COL Y	April.	Ma	y.
			1007	2	001	-		3	1				23	6	7	
-			STERMA	VALLE	v	+		18211	1	201 00	100		ISI	12 1923	u s	
1	Silchar							2	00	17	0.15	11	IN	15		1
2	Hailakandi								7	7	1	9		4		
3	Haflong		***						4	1	10/11	1	110	3		
4	Sylhet								19	37	85-05	12	10.0	26	1	2
	Karimganj								7	10		4		4		,
5									10	5		2		1		
6 7	Maulvibaza Habiganj	r						ARON BR	20	11	30.24	13	943	10		1
8	Sunamganj		***						16	12	-	13	-	13		-
	000(177			Total		***		1	33	100	-	65		75		
			ASS	AM VAI	LEY.		D. UA									
9	Dhubri		***						8	15		11		11	37	
10	Goalpara		***			***			3	7		2		7	II.	1
11	Gauripur			***					13	11		4	1	9	97	
12	Gauhati								28	36	1	23	1	38	36	
13	Barpeta								22	25		50	-	43	311	-
14	Palasbari						CE LOS		8		IT	2	- 22	3	1	
			***	***			***		27	18		10		27		
15	Tezpur					***	""		2	Too ship	2007	3	100	2	10 1	
16	Mangaldai		***	***					200	4 14	0.00		100		2 0	
17	Nowgong			***		***			19	17		13		21	-	
18	Jorhat		***			***			13	11		11		9		
19	Sibsagar		***	***		***			8			2				
20	Golaghat		***						12	15		2	1	4	1	
21	Nazira		***			•••			3	1	To the last	6	170	3		
22	Dibrugarh			***					26	23	1000	21	100	27	102	
23	North Lak	himp	ur			•••				1	mi	2	100	2	not g	•••
24	Doom Door	ma							2		Bets :		100	5	CI.	
25	Tinsukia								10		223	8	1	3	100	
20				Total				2	04	197		170	-	214	G.F.	2
		Total	al for the	towns				3	37	297		235		289		3
-		Rat	io per m	ille for t	owns			1	70	1.66	135	1.19		1.21	103	1.
EAT	31		al for the			***		14.1	-	10,574	-	9,687	112	13,534	1	16,7
- 3			per mill						75	1:45		1.20	-	1.73		24

districts (rural circles) and towns of Assam during each month of the year 1935.

June.	July.	August.	September,	October,	November.	December.	Total deaths during the year.
		10	n	13	15	14	16
1,634 5,936 2,035 2,056 1,737 805 1,525 1,422	1,367 5,596 2,373 1,663 1,357 703 1,572 1,314	996 4,803 1,770 951 1,302 876 1,654 1,386	823 4.798 2,081 735 1.032 578 1,233 1,143	1,313 5,547 1,876 2,024 1,066 643 1,639 1,574	1,163 6,079 1,949 884 853 617 1,223 1,496	1 239 6,377 1,847 912 9 7 477 1,218 1,430	14,41° 64,64° 22,20° 14,74° 12,96° 6,67° 15,70° 14,5° 8
17,160	15,937	13,738	12,423	14,682	14,284	14,157	165,81
2.25	2.02	1.74	1.63	1.86	1.87	1.83	21.4
	1 1 1 2 1					18 51	
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Norember.	December.	Total deaths dur the year,
		10	n	13	13	14	15
10	19	10	16	21	23	19	1
5	5	2		3	6	- 5	THE WAR
5	-	2	3	6	6		- stongton
35	28	28	32	27	38	35	1
10	11	8	12	11	10	5	1
16 8	20 10	10 12 3	10 12 11	18	24	13 10	1
91	98	75	96	99	11 123	,90	1,1
-						-	
100			- 5				
14	25	17	15	25	17	12	1
13	6	10	8	10	13	3	1
32	58	38	16	39	13	13	
40	34	26	23	24	20	29	3
52	8	7	3	5	3	3	1
31	. 34	36	18	28	24	21	2
1	1	4	4		2	4	
31	44	24	24	25	22	15	3
9	12	11	12	6	18	14	1
6	13	11	10	3	10	5	
16	18	10	13	5	5	4	1
1	5	8	3	4	5	3	
34	27	22	34	37	35	32	3
00 2	10		5	4	1	4	
1			1	2	1		
3	6	7	3	907	2	179	2,7
301	312	233	233	326	363	268	3,9
392	2:07	1.55	1:72	1.65	1:89	1.35	20
17,552	16,347	14,046	12,752	15,008	14,647	14,725	169,7
2-24	2-02	1:74	10,700	10,000	1.87	1.82	21

with reference to number of days in each month .

registration of vital statistics is compulsory.

IMPERIAL STATEMENT No. IV .- Deaths registered according to

	17054007							U	nder 1	year.		ne base						1 and v	
			Not	exceedin	gı 1 mc	onth.			not	l mont exceed months	ing	not	exceeding months	ng		Total.		5 700	ire.
No.	A.—Rural cir-	,	fale.		F	emale.													
	cles.	Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Under one week.	Over one week.	Total	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Malo.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Pemale.	Total.	Male,	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Cachar Sylhet Goalpara Kamrup Darrang Nowgong Sibagar Lakhimpur	460 2,893 831 338 173 163 401 275	463 2,287 761 369 283 159 357 396	923 5,189 1,592 707 464 322 758 671	423 2,278 533 275 141 135 319 196	401 1,906 744 334 268 183 3 1 346	824 4,184 1,277 609 409 318 620 512	1,747 9,364 2,869 1,316 873 640 1,378 1,213	526 2,567 967 555 674 361 590 436	452 2,134 221 535 664 321 492 369	978 4,701 1,883 1,090 1,338 682 1,083 805	403 1,107 474 257 284 156 332 254	374 1,020 406 235 329 152 297 305	777 2,127 880 492 613 308 629 559	1,852 8,854 3,033 1,519 1,422 830 1,680 1,361	1,650 7,338 2,604 1,379 1,402 791 14,09 1,216	3,502 16,192 5,637 2,898 2,824 1,630 3,089 2,577	1,407 4,774 1,687 1,595 1,257 732 1,730 1,397	1,438 4,744 1,751 1,656 1,288 721 1,637 1,427
	Total for rural circles.	5,536	5,081	10,617	4,300	4,483	8,783	19,400	6,676	5,8:8	12,564	3,267	3,118	6,385	20,560	17,789	38,349	14,579	14,663
	Ratio per mille														170:79	157-24	164-22		***
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	B.—TOWNS. Surma Valley. Silchar Hailakandi Haflong Sylhet Karimganj Manlvibazar Habiganj Sunamganj	4 3 22 1 10 11	3 3 5 6 1 6 4	7 6 27 7 1 16 15	3 2 2 15 1 8 4	1 7 8 3 4 4	4 2 2 22 3 4 12 8	11 8 2 49 10 5 28 23	11 5 1 22 4 2 9	4 2 3 19 3 5 11	15 7 4 41 7 7 20 8	1 2 1 2 1 2 2 4	1 1 5 5 5 7	6 2 3 17 6 2 9	20 12 3 61 12 5 27 23	12 5 6 46 11 9 3) 15	32 17 9 107 23 14 57 38	21 4 2 22 8 2 10 3	10 2 6 19 9 1 14 8
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Assam Valley. Dhubri Goalpara Ganripur Ganripur Barpeta Palasbari Texpur Mangaldai Nowgong Jorhat Sibengar Golaghat	9 4 3 5 5 5 4 8 1 11 4 4 4	1 1 3 22 15 10 3 2 2 4 1 3	10 5 6 27 20 14 11 3 15 8 5	6 1 6 3 9 9 11 3 1 1	11 6 7 1 2 2	12 12 10 10 10 13 5 3	16 6 14 39 32 24 21 3 26 13 8 6	3 1 4 10 111 5 3 2 5 6 6 2	6 2 2 6 6 18 3 8 2 2 8 2 2 3	9 3 6 16 29 8 11 4 13 8 2	10 6 5 7 7 2 11 1 4	7 2 1 10 8 3 2 2 3 4 2 2	11 2 3 20 14 8 9 4 14 5 6	17 6 12 47. 37 24 21 7 29 15 11	19 5 11 28 38 16 20 4 24 11 5 6	36 11 23 75 75 40 41 11 53 26 16 10	11 5 4 24 22 5 13 1 15 8 4 9	10 8 9 19 31 7 7 9 1 19 5 11 6 7
13 14 15	Nazira Dibrugarh North Lakhim-	10 2	8 1	18 3	6	1 1	3 7	9 25 3	9 3	6 1	1 15 4	1 4	2	6 2	3i 7	15	46	10 3	8 3
16	pur-	3	7 3	7 6	3	2	2 3	9 9	1 2	2 2	3 4	1		1	8 9	5	12 14	7	"3
	Total for towns	127	117	244	94	61	155	399	126	123	249	85	73	158	455	351	126-29	221	225
	Ratio per mille															113-30			
	Total for the province.	5,663	5,198	10,861	4,394	4,544	8,938	19,799	6,802	6,011	12,813	3,352	3,191	6,543	21,015	18,140	39,155	14,800	14,88
	Ratio per mille of population.														169'93	156-07	163-23	68-51	94:40

. To be calculated on births.

This table includes municipalities and small towns

Statement No. IV(a) showing

1 1513	3-10	3		Christi	ians.	Hine	lus.
	Districts.			Number.	Ratio per 1,000 births.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 births.
Cachar Sylhet Goalpara	100.00		:::	6 25 98	·32 ·27 3·27 ·23	1,889 6,469 1,949 2,390	99·70 70·42 65·11 113·77
Camrup Darrang Nowgong	1 10 m			5 149 25 9	7·96 2·60 ·33	2,034 1,180 2,954	108-69 122-50 109-29
Sibsagar Lakhimpur	Total			100 417	4·39 1·74	2,295 21,160	100-76 88-20

Separate figures for Indian

age in the districts (rural circles) and towns of Assam during the year 1935.

and to	ander	10 and yes	under 15	15 and 1	under 20 cars.	20 and 1	ander 30		under 40 cars.		under 50 rears.	50 and	under 60		d up-	Total (all age
Male.	Female.	Male.	Formale.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Malo.	Female.	Male.	Fomalo.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	33	33	34	35	36	37	38
472 ,056 1.142 1,005 510 295 605 596	456 1,781 958 874 429 250 561 553	214 1,194 522 280 218 168 285 291	185 999 425 327 211 85 243 259	184 1,258 486 267 271 113 279 272	342 1,522 651 396 362 145 381 372	2,623 1,023 545 500 187 526 537	841 3,941 1,265 853 871 309 971 969	512 2,827 1,108 382 646 242 665 737	591 2,623 859 600 668 239 801 761	515 2,789 952 572 577 240 629 711	399 1,953 615 410 458 208 415 514	528 2,529 809 499 507 269 725 680	366 1,893 511 405 364 239 487 508	1,059 5,087 1,084 529 569 343 973 815	953 3,910 7*1 354 439 233 704 590	7,189 33,941 11,846 7,493 6,477 3,368 8,097 7,397	7,25 30,70 10,36 7,25 6,45 3,21 7,60 7,16
5,681	5,861	3,212	2,734	3,130	4,171	6,387	10,020	7,319	7,133	6,935	4,972	6,546	4,773	10,459	7,895	85,808	80,01
4 1 5 1 6 1	G #1 #1 #1 #1 #1 #1 #1 #1 #1 #1 #1 #1 #1	31 4 2 1 2 3	5 9 2 1	3314883	8 1 12 2 2 3 3	12 1 5 16 9 8	14 2 2 26 7 8 9 6	14 8 3 12 6 3 10 8	4 3 3 8 6 2 10 5	10 5 4 6 5	10 1 1 1 9 3 4 2 3	9 1 18 5 5 8 4	9 3 12 1 2 4 4	11 2 1 42 6 5 11 5	13 4 1 29 5 4 11 6	105 36 16 198 56 26 93 67	1
4 7 6 11 12 5 7	10 14 12	1 4 5 5 3	3 1 2 7 9 2	3 3 11 13 5 6	4 4 5 19 10 3	18 2 3 51 18 4	11 3 4 26 21 4	11 5 5 50 19 6	3 1 6 12 15 1 9	18 5 3 38 16 4 24	10 9 6	15 6 6 31 18 4	5 4 9 14 14 2 6	9 11 6 19 25 4	4 14 16 26	108 53 52 287 185 64	1 1
3556	5 3 2 10 3 4 2	6 2	3 4 2	1 2 3	11 2 4 1 4	36 3 20 16 1 8	18 2 16 11 9 6	51 27 13 2 10	1 18 9 3 7	87 12	8 6 5 3 3	24 2 14 6 4	3 4	17 18 9 4 7	20 6 3 4	200 16 165 88 35 67	1
8	 8 1	1 2 1 5	1 3	8 2	11	31	18	1	1 22 2	9 4 43	9	9 3 23	11	25 25	9	26 228	1
	1 1				1		2 2		1 3	1 7	1	3	1	1 2	1	19	
98	119	57	60	1	2	4		7	-	264	101	220		2	1	41	10
			- 60	89	113	281	228	315	155			230	115	246	192	2,246	1,6
-	5,980	3,269	2,794	3,219	4,284	6,668	10,248	7,634	7,288	7,199	5,073	6,766	4,888	10,705	8,087	88,054	81,6
7-80	21:48	5-22	5-92	4-33	5.95	19-30	26'90	15-86	17-05	12-71	9:94	12:49	8-79	81.07	60-99	21.03	21

in which registration of vital statistics is compulsory.

Mortality under one year by classes.

	Muhamma	dans.	Bude	lhists.	Other	classes.
11,00	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 births.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 births:	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 births.
TAJOS	1,635 9,840 2,359 395	86·30 107·12 78·80 18·80	35	1·17 ·43	30 97 1,266 289	1·54 1·00 42·29 13·33
	158 305 67	8·44 31·66 2·48	6 4	·21 ·62 ·15	531 167 118	28·3 17·3 4·3
	14,802	1·89 61·70	62	·18 ·26	216 2,714	11:3

Christians are not available,

IMPERIAL STATEMENT No. V .- Death's registered according

Late T		tion to Assess	dan sijasih k	Ast	175-1-1	12000	No P	a selection	10 00	inches II	P	opulation	according
	den	Muham		H	(Christians.		Life	Hindus.	of the last	M	hammadan	
No		D	istricts.		1								
	To the same of				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
100	1		2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
50	10	SURMA	VALLEY.		3 10	00	-	25	2 1		100	02	2 12
	1	Cachar			1,462	1,234	2,696	176,990	157,686	334,676	103,474	92,417	195,891
	2	Sylhet		***	1,650	1,835	2,985	575,661	537,765	1,113,426	828,123	775,682	1,603,805
			Total		3,112	2,569	5,681	753,651	695,451	1,448,102	931,597	868,009	1,799,696
		ASSA	M VALLEY.					2 1					
	3	Goalpara			9,796	8,740	18,536	208,376	177,530	385,906	205,386	182,323	387,709
	4	Kamrup		***	3,084	2,549	5,583	370,688	339,307	709,995	128,785	111,687	240,442
	5	Darrang			8,453	7,263	15,716	246,546	209,110	455,656	37,529	29,974	67,503
	6	Nowgong			2,615	2,428	5,043	172,664	153,052	325,716	95,597	82,165	177,762
	7	Sibengar		***	7,152	6,079	13,231	445,670	395,378	841,048	24,916	18,991	43,907
	8	Lakhimpur			8,356	6,508	14,864	360,774	300,946	661,720	17,541	8,408	25,949
		400	Total		39,406	33,567	72,973	1,804,718	1,575,323	3,380,041	509,754	433,498	943,252
		Total for th	e Province		42,518	36,136	78,654	2,557,369	2,270,774	4,828,143	1,441,351	1,801,597	2,742,948

IMPERIAL STATEMENT No. V .- Death's registered according

								Number o	f deaths re	gistered-c	oneld.		
						Buddhists.		0	ther classe	NE.		Total.	
No	一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一	Distr	icts.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Fomale.	Total.	Male.	Fomale.	Total.
1			04.21		30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
		SURMA	VALLEY.										
	1	Cachar	***	***	2		2	131	108	239	7,346	7,356	14,702
	2	Sylhet						152	123	275	34,381	31,111	65,402
	1/82	Total		441	2		2	283	231	514	41,727	38,467	80,194
		ASSAM	VALLEY			.004	100				C. C. State of		
	3	Goalpara	***	***	5	3	8	2,032	1,779	3,811	12,059	10,536	22,593
		Kamrup		***				925	963	1,888	8,029	7,650	15,679
	5	Darrang	***		9	2	11	1,364	1,351	2,715	6,693	6,592	13,285
	6	Nowgong	-		***			420	347	767	3,533	3,332	6,860
	7	Sibsagar		-	40	32	72	853	878	1,731	8,313	7,769	16,082
		Lakhimpur			15	7	22	568	580	1,148	7,700	7,323	15,023
	i vi	1	Total		69	44	113	6,162	5,898	12,060	46,327	43,202	89,526
	24.5	Total for	the Pro	vince	71	44	115	6,445	6,129	[12,574	88,054	81,669	169,723

to the	Censu	of 190	31.					1				Numb	er of dea	the regist	tered.	-	I.
Be	ddhist		01	ber class	06.	No F	Total.		Ch	ristian	4.		Hindus.		Mu	hammadı	ns.
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
42 28	19	61	2,770 2,183	2,717 1,903	5,487 4,086		254,073 1,316,697	538,811 2,724,342	13 10	10 25	23 35	4,340 13,217	4,356 11,910	8,696 25,127	2,860 21,002	2,88? 19,058	5,742 40,055
70	31	101	4,953	4,620	9,573	1,692,38.	1,570,770	3,268,113	23	85	58	17,557	16,266	38,823	23,862	21,985	45,797
306	276	532	46,409	43,006		470,273	412,475	882,748	150	189	339	4,318	3,749	8.067	5,554	4,816	10,370
805	221	1,186	10,269 23,770	9,687 20,986	19,956	513,345 317,103	463,401 267,714	976,746 584,817	57 283	246	121	5,798 4,460	5,539 4,418	11,372 8,873	1,254	1,084	2,338 1,157
29 1.454	1,159	2,613	27,680 17,096	26,347 15,431	54,027 32,527	296,585 496,288	263,996 437,038	562,581 933,326	25 54	23 60	123	2,346 7,083	2,291 6,528	4,637 13,611	742 283	671 262	1,413 545
3,182	2,403	5,645	9,255	7,149	16,404	399,108	325,474	724,582	221	270	491	6,711	6,330	13,041	185	136	321
6,345	4,504	10,84	134,579	123,306	257,685	2,494,702	2,170,098	4,664,800	790	861	1,651	30,711	28,850	59,561	85,95	7,549	16,144
6,415	4,503	10,950	139,332	127,926	267,258	4,187,085	3,740,868	7,927,958	813	896	1,709	48,268	45,116	93,384	32,457	29,484	61,941

to class in the districts of Assam during the year 1935-coneld.

		149	100	-	Ratio	f deaths	per 1,000	of popu	lation.						a male	100	
CI	brietians.	1 20		Hindus.	1	Mul	nammada	ne.	Bu	ddhist		Ot	her clas	ises.	1	Total.	
Male,	Female.	Total.	Male.	Fomale.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male	Fourslo.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total.
39	40	41	19	43	41	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	15	56
8-89	8·10 18·73	8-53 11-73	24·52 12·96	27-62 22-15	25-98 22-57	27·64 25·36	31·18 25·56	29 31 24·97	47-62	-	32-79	47-29 69 63	39-75 64-63	43·56 67·30	25-80	28:95	27-21
731	13-62	10-21	23-33	23:39	23:36	25-61	25 27	25.45	28-57		19-809	57-14	50-00	53-69	24-65	24:49	24.5
15:31	21-63	18:29	20-72	21-12	20-90	27 04	26-41	26.75	16-34	10 87	13 75	43-78		42:26	10000	25:52	25·6
33-48	33-88	21-67 33-66	18-09	21-10	15-96	9-74	9.71	9.72	11.18	5 25	9.27	90°08 57 38	99-41	60.06	21-11	16·51 24·62	22-72
9·56 7·55	9:47	9-30	13-59	16-51	16:18	7-76	8·17 13 80	7-95	27:51	27.61	27 55	15·17 49·89	13 17 56 90	53 72	11-83	12-62	17-23
26-45	41-49	83-03	18:60	21.03	19:71	10:55	16:18	12:37	471	281	3 90	61.37	81.13		19:29	22.0	20.73
19:12	25-65	22-62	18-87	19-87	17-62	16·86 22·52	17:41	17·12 22·58	10:37	9-77	10-42		and the same		21-03		21:41

IMPERIAL STATEMENT No. VI .- Deaths registered from different

		-		-						-		-	
1	2		3			6		5	6	7	8	9	10
100	installation .	-	3	decor	Births.	-	Legal		100		140	non-jeco	1
	- Andread	1.000	op				-				-	i	
	A Second		Population securding Census of 1931.	1		Sund!	(Separate	adults.	Sect.	of me	e again	Dysontery and Diarraces	
No.	Districts and towns.		8.000 31.									nd D	Respiratory diseases
			ion of It	2 6			ate.	1	OX.	**		ery a	atory
	Transmit St		pulat	Male.	Female	Total.	Birth-rate.	Cholera	Small-por	Plague.	Forer.	ysont	espir
-			20	X	ů,	ř	iii	5	85	F	<u> </u>	1 6	pà .
-	DISTRICTS EXCLUI	DING		-		Dr. March			200	200			
+ 1	SURMA VALLET.		1		1				-	-			
1	Cachar -	***	522,616	9,404	9,092	18,496	33-39	202			7,643	1,639	1,141
. 2	Sylhet		2,679,999	46,981	43,532	90,513	33:77	2,626	96		38,718	2,966	1,391
2016	Total		3,902,615.	56,585	52,024	109,009	34:04	2,828	96		46,361	4,405	2,582
and the	Assam Vallet.					Andrew Control				PRINT	10000	No bearings	100
3	Goalpara		861,306	14,954	14,292	29,346	33-95	923	3	***	20,662	124	78
4	Kamrup	***	937,718	10,020	9,244	19,264	20-35	2,799	260		9,717	400	143
	Darrang		572,853	9,372	9,020	18,392	82-11	684	33	***	8,334	960	657
6	Nowgong	- ***	.552,168	4,799	4,451	9,250	1675	13	24	***	5,496 8,356	2,343	1,293
7	Sibengar	***	910,151	13,628	12,682	26,310	28:90	30	122		6,791	1,867	1,602
1211	Lakhimpur	***	696,668	11,226	10,819	22,045	31.64	00					1000
	Total		4,500,864	63,999	60,508	124,507	27:48	4,506	490	***	59,246	6,064	3,924
M. B.	Total of districts exchitowns.	nding	7,733,479	120,384	113,133	233,516	30:20	7,534	516		105,607	10,469	6,456
	TOWNS.					-							
	SURMA VALLEY.				-	2000	Service of	-				202 000	10000
1	Silehar	***	13,069	152	140	- 292	22:34	3		***	25	43	36
2	Hailakandi	***	2,002	58	53	111	55:44	***		***	22	6	10
8	Haflong	**	1,124	23	25	47	41.81				15 95	31	42
	Sylhet	***	21,435	340	296	636	29-67	11	***	***	21	9	12
	Karimganj	***	5,691	90	66	156	26:43	2	-	-	16	5	
6 7	Maulvi Basar	***	4,314 7,577	130	117	247	32-60	14			42	13	10
	Habiganj	***	5,326	111	81	192	36'05	9			44	7	2
8	Sunamganj Total	***	60,538	963	833	1,795	29-65	39			280	115	114
-	Total III		0,7403	-	-	1	1	-		-	-		1

1-	-	-			12 -1	1	1	-	-	-		-		-				
-	-	-	11			12	13				-		14					15
		Injurie	16.							-20-	Ratio	of dea	the per 1	,090 of	populatio	n.	-	1
S	nicide.	1 25	1	ale.	1			-	1	T	1			1	1	-		-
-	1	accidents.		Milm				1				la po	99.			From	all causes	
Malo.	Female.	Wounds or acc	Rabios.	Snakes and wild animale.	Total.	All other eanses.	Total.	Cholera,	Small-por.	Plague.	Forer.	Dysentery and Diarrhosa	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean of provious five years.	No.
-		1	1		-			-	100	1	1	1			1	DTOT		
1		93	1 10	9	111	3,994	14,410				1 10		100	1	-	1000	40 0	1
41	- 31		75	1	100	1000		1	1000	1 7	14.63			1	100	27-57	20.83	1
-			150		1			30	00		16.67	1.11	-52	-33	6.71	24:12	21.66	2
47		848	5	49	977	21,856	79,055	-68	-03		14:48	1.38	-79	-31	6-82	24.68	21:40	
16	11	74	2	56	157	261	****		1	1 35								
36		1	16	68	187	1,232	22,906	1.07	1002		23-99	16	109	.18	-30	25.78	23-01	3
11	4		111	51	163	2,240	12,960	2-99	-26		10.36	-46	.15	.20	1.31	15-73	13-60	4
7	7	52	5	15	86	478	6,579	-02	50.	***	9-95	1.68	1.12	28	3.91	22-63	21-63	5
16	8	126	7	15	172	3,380	15,706	-03	-13		9-18	2.59	-28	-16	-87	11-91	13.13	6
16	5	127	9	17	174	4,073	14,565	.08			9.75	2.68	2:30	19	3·71 5·85	17-26	17:41	7
100	62	525	50	202	939	11,666	86,763			-			2 30	-25	9.09	20-91	18-73	8
147	90	1,373	55	251	1,916	33,590	165,818	99	-00		13.68	1:34	-86	-21	2.57	19-15	17:701	
-		2,010	-		2,010	-	100,010	.92	-07	***	13.66	1.32	-83	-25	4:33	21:44	19:27	
	-			-										100				
	-	-						100					100	-	- 1	202		
***		10	1		11	79	196	-15			1-91	3-29	2-75	-84	6-04	15.00	10-79	1
		-	-	***	2	27	59				10-99	3.00	1.00	1.00	13-49	29-47	15.98	2
1		7	1		9	188	376			***	13-35	-69	8-90	***	9-79	32-92	14-23	3
1	***	6		1	6	55	105	-35		***	4.43	1.45	1.96	-42	8.77	17:54	13-81	4
***						39	61	23	***		3-69	1.28	2.11	1.05	9-66	18:45	16-52	5
1		9	1		11	91	181	1.85	-		5-54	1.72	133	1:45	9.04	14:14	13-91	6
	***	3			3	59	134	1.69			8-26	1.31	*38	1.45	12:01	23-28	17-95	7
3		35	3	1	42	549	1,139	-64			-	1-90	1.88	-69	9-07	18-81	18:96	8
				11	-			-		1	-	1	-					

IMPERIAL STATEMENT No. VI .- Death's registered from different causes

1	2			3			4		5	6	7	8	9	10
	- 40	o Dalley	00 le 10	the	anto d	Births.							Table (
No-	Districts	and to	wns.	Population according to Census of 1831.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth-rate.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Forer.	Dysenfery and diarrhos.	Bospiratory diseases.
9	TOWNS ASSAN Dhubri	VALLE	r.	9,435	139	160	319	33-81	6			29	21	32
10	Goslpara			6,415	102	100	202	31-49	1		-	54	in	16
- 11	Gauripur			5,592	95	71	166	29.69	1	-		58	14	10
12	Gauhati		-	21,797	358	368	726	33:30	11	7		121	81	61
13	Barpeta			13,777	422	419	841	61.04	38	4	-	142	43	44
14	Palasbari			3,454	93	84	177	51-24	3			48	11	16
15	Tespur			10,268	124	145	269	26-20	1	***	***	39	65	85
16	Mangaldai			1,696	23	30	53	£1:25	1			19	200	3
17	Nowgong	-		10,413	177	206	383	36.78	w	- 144	***	81	34	53
18	Jorhat	***		8,334	138	126	264	31.68	- in	***		25	27	21
19	Sibesgar	144		6,669	107	104	211	31-64	1	***		48	14	7
20	Golaghat	146		4,688	74	68	142	30-29	***		6.	29	17	9
21	Nazira			3,484	70	33	103	20:56		1		21	6	4
22	Dibrugarh			18,734	240	239	479	25:57		1		53	34	82
23 24 25	North Lakhim Doom Dooma Tinsukia	pur 		2.120 1,900 5.160	39 29 72	24 24 64	63 53 136	29:72 27:89 26:35	=	Ξ		6 21 35	7 1 7	5 1 3
	Total			133,936	2,329	2,265	4,587	34-24	63	13		833	363	452
1 0	Total fo	or the t	owns	194,474	3,294	3,098	6,382	32-62	102	13	11	1,112	478	166
- 1	Total for	the Pro	rince	7,927,953	123,668	116,230	239,8:8	30-26	7,436	52	-	106,719	10,947	7,022

This table includes municipalities and small towns in which

Supplementary (optional) Statement

			1	1							-		. 1
	Towns.	Mi	deria-	Enterio	fever.	Mea	sles.	Relapeir	g ferer.	Kola	itor,	Other	foreis.
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio-	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Batio.
Silchar		 . 15		1								9	
Sylhet		. 3		5		1						86	
Habiganj		. 30		1		4						7	
Karimganj		 . 10								2		9	
Gauhati		 . 32		7		2				7		73	
Barpeta		 . 19						2			***	121	
Dhubri		 . 15		3						6	•••	5	***
Goslpara		 . 9		4		2						39	***
Tezpur		 . 27		7						2		3	
Nowgong		 . 65		9						4		3	
Jorhat		 . 1		1		3				2		18	•••
Dibrugarh		 . 10		8								35	***
Shillong		 . 12		10								30	***

in the districts and towns of the province of Assam during the year 1935 -concluded.

T			11			12	13	I			- Caled	Divinities	14					15
-			-	1		1	-			STEEL STEEL		chine.						-
			Inju	rios.			1		45		Ratio	of death	s per 1,0	00 of pop	ulation.			-
8u	icide.	ante.		imale.					15	1	1	rhosa.	4		TO STATE OF	From al	l causes.	
Male.	Female.	Wounds and accidents.	Rabies.	Snakes and wild animals.	Total.	All other causes.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-por.	Pingue.	Forer.	Dysentory and diarrhon.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean of previous five years.	Number.
					1				0	- 6								
		11		1	12	78	178	-63	***		3.07	2:23	3-39	1:27	8:26	18:87	17-06	9
	100	2			2	5	89	.16		Time !	8-42	1.71	2.49	*31	-77	18:87	14:34	10
	110	2			2	37	122	-18		10-11	10-37	2.50	1.79	-36	6.62	21:82	17-70	11
3		7	3		13	188	452	-50	-32		5:55	2:34	2.80	-60	8-63	20.74	17:66	12
-		8	1	1	10	89	370	2.76	-29		10-31	3.12	3-19	.73	6-46	26.86	23-73	13
		3	1	3	7	25	110	-87		-	13-90	3.18	4.63	2 03	7.24	81.85	18.83	14
1		5	***		6	101	297	-10		***	8.80	6.33	8-28	.28	9.84	28:92	23.18	15
			***			5	28	-59			11.20	(ete	1.77	***	2.95	16:51	20.35	16
		9		1	9	109	286				7-78	3.26	5.09	.86	10.47	27:47	19-39	17
1		6		1	7	66	146				3:00	3-24	2.52	*84	7 92	17:52	17:16	18
			***	-	-	8	78	-15	***	-	7:20	2.10	1.05	***	1:20	11:70	12.28	19
		4		***	4	50	109	-			6.19	3.63	1.92	-85	10.67	23:25	19-19	20
		1	***		1	7	43	*** 17	.59	***	6.89	1.72	1.15	-29	2:01	12:34	13.49	21
		17	1	***	18	154	342		.05		2-83	1.81	4.58	.96	8-22	18:26	18-63	22
		 1	 1			13 2 13	31 25 60				3:83 11:05 6:78	3:36 53 1:36	2:36 :53 :58	-39	6:13 1:05 2:52	14·62 13·16 11·63	22-64 13-69 8 72	23 24 25
5		76	7	5	93	950	2,766	-47	.09		6-21	2-71	3-37	-69	7-09	20-65	18:17	-
8	1	111	10	6	135	1,499	3,905	-52	-07		5-72	2.46	2.91	-69	7.71	20.08	17:01	
155	90	1,484	65	257	2,051	35,019	169,723	*94	-07		13:46	1:58	-89	-26	4.42	21:41	19-22	

registration of vital statistics is compulsory.

VI(a) for the year 1935.

	7			1		200	10		11	12				4
Dyes	mtery.	Diar	rhos.	Pneu	monis.	Phi	thisis.	Otherre	espiratory	Deaths from	Deat	hs under one	year.	Infant mortality rate,
Deaths.	Batio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	ebild- birth.	Male.	Female.	Total.	-
28		15		24		3		9		10	20	12	33	109-55
23	***	8		21		3	***	18	7	9	61	46	107	168:2
10		3		5		4		1		1	27	30	57	230-7
6	•40	3		5		2		5		3	12	11	23	147-4
46		6		28		24		9		13	47	28	75	103.3
32		11		35	,,,	3		6		5	37	38	75	89.1
19	4200	2		15	· s	13		4		5	17	19	26	112.8
10		1		8	.,.	2		6		. 1	6	5	11	54.4
57		8		24	•17	43		18	=[5	21	20	41	152-4
27		7		26		9		18	84	6	29	24	53	138-3
20		7		14	***	6		1		3	15	11	26	98.4
22	4	13	W	23	7	31	000	28		11	31	15	46	960
26	44	13		38	ar	15	***	24		05	25	24.	49	69.5

IMPERIAL STATEMENT No. VII .- Deaths registered from Cholera in the

-					Circles o	f Regis-	Ville	igos.	1.5	0		ti	
	Dr. constr	Dist	ricta.		district.	sich deaths ore report-	district.	nich deaths			T t	[ebs]	200
Number.	and our	- Total State II	Plate.	And Contribution	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from cholera were report- ed.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from cholers were report- ed.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
1		2			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20-12	St	TRHA T	VALLEY.	1000	153	TPR .	7		HI	1	I.T.E.	- 1	
1	Cachar .				13	11	1,607	103	90	24	. 8	. 3	46
2	Sylhot .			44	40	40	11,717	854	470	148	70	223	561
	1992	Total			53	51	13,324	962	560	172	78	926	607
3	Goslpara	SAM V.	ALLEY.		18	17	3,188	167	44	54	54	173	188
4	Kamrup		***		16	15	2,739	201	3	6	127	811	1,162
5	Darrang			-	14	13	1,978	152		1	26	28	200
6	Nowgong	10.00	***		12	4	2,323	4	100	905	1	1	-
7	Sibsagar		***		17	7	2,984	22		3	1	6	4
8	Lakhimpt	ur		***	17	1	2,498	1	2	4	10	4	6
HIST	12 12				Direction of the last of the l				100				
1941	10-51 F	Total			94	57	15,009	547	49	68	219	1,023	1,560
AD III	10 S	Total f	or the Pr	rovince	147	108	28,333	1,509	609	240	297	1,219	2,167

IMPERIAL STATEMENT No. VIII .- Deaths registered from

						rcles of istration.	Vill	ages.		1.00					
Number.	101	Die	tricts.		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from small-pox wore reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which double from small-pox were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.
1	hav2	-Almerica	2	atesia	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	0	SURMA	VALLE	r. 1		9-		8	1	10			1		
1	Cacha	r	10		13		1,607			70				***	***
2	Sylhot	· · ·	12 "	1	40	18	11,717	99	2	1	4	7	23	25	8
	2	Total	21	8	53	18	13,324	2 99	2	1	4	. 7	8 23	25	8
		ASSAM	VALLEY.	18	-	-	-		-	- 00	-	-	-	-	-
3	Goalps	33	70		18	7 2	3,188	8	12.	80		1	11.		1
	Kamr		11		16	14	2,738	26	9	15	23	75	52	27	3
5	Darra		3		14	0 8	1,978	31	1	- 2	1	3	6	4	1
6	Nowge		12	3	12	7	2,323	9		8	***	3	2	4	***
7	Sibeag	gar	***		17	12	2,284	66	2			10	28	27	23
8	Lakhi	mpur	at -		17	1	2,498	3 1					1		
		Total	12	11	94	44	15,009	141	12	25	24	92	89	62	28
	-	Total fo	r the Pro	ovince	147	62	28,333	240	14	26	28	99	112	87	36

districts of Assam during each month of the year 1935.

					2072	my .	Ja sel araken	Total.		Ratio 1,000	of death	as per	previous	-
June.	July.	Abgust.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	Number.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	23	23	24	25	26
28 461	4 167	50	50		058 8	1 302	110 1,452	94 (1,231	204 2,663	'39 1'02	-37	·38	·55	1 3
489	171	50	50	50	111	393	1,542	1,325	2,867	-91	*84	-88	-92	
26 345 205	54 108 12?	31 110 51	59 17 6	35 43 	125 77 11 9	87 42 36	440 1,3:0 371 8	490 1,511 315	930 2,851 686	94 2:55 1:17	1·12 3·33 1·18	1·05 2·92 1·17	-66 -81 -41	3 4 5
7 6	2 5	894 6	3	3 2	5 5	3	- 21 27	10	31 58	-04	·02	03	·16	7 8
591	291	198	85	84	232	169	2,177	2 392	4.569	-87	1.10	-98	-39	
1 080	462	248	135	134	343	472	3,719	3,717	7,436	-89	-99	*94	-61	

Small-pox in the districts of Assam during each month of the year 1935.

						Total.	EV.		er of deaths g children.	Rati- 1,000	o of deat of popul	hs per lation.	previous	
Angast.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Male.	Femalo.	Total.	Under 1 year.	One to 10 years.	Malo,	Female.	Total.	Mean ratio per 1,000 of provious five years.	Number.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	23	23	24	25	26	27	28
5 5	10.4	12	2 2	3	41	55	96		(9)	-03	-04	-04	·01 ·02	1 2
4		6 3	8	25	1 128 17	1 123 15	2 251 32	1 8	1 15 15	*002 *25 *05	*002 *27	-002 -26 -05	·25	3
13		6	2	7 2	18 63	6 60	24 123	3 2	1 9	*06 *13	-02	·04	1001	6 7
	16	15		37	1	205	1			1003		-001	10	8
19	20	27	14	40	269	260	483	14	26	-06	109	-07	-07	

	1						Cir. Regis	cles of tration.	vin	nges.					
Number.	In cold we alter and	-	Distric	ts.			Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from fevers were reported.	Number in each dis- trict.	Number from which deaths from fevers were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
1		20	2		10.19		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		-	SURMA V	ALLEY.											
1	Cachar		***				13	13	1,607	570	641	384	379	628	86
2	Sylhet						40	39	11,717	11,985	3,438	2,672	2,054	2,723	3,29
	107 L						-		200	111			-	100	1000
	20- 1		Total	***			53	52	13,324	12,555	4,079	3,056	2,433	3,350	4,15
	10-	A	SSAM VAI	LLEY.					200			-			_
3	Goalpare		(23-				18	18	3,188	4,706	1,613	1,449	1,134	1,622	1,78
4	Kamrup		1000	TITE			16	16	2,738	710	535	490	680	884	1,090
5	Darrang		200 ***			***	14	13	1,978	1,459	477	432	477	661	8
6	Nowgong		El- ***	10- 10		***	12	12	2,323	64	253	188	328	336	42
7	Sibeagar	100	07- ***	10 40		***	17	17	2,284	1,090	698	476	450	586	72
8	Lakhimp	ur					17	17	2,498	1,713	363	274	381	461	750
	00					9	-	-				-			118
			Total				94	93	15,009	9,742	3,939	3,309	3,450	4,550	5,643
1	11		m	U . D	1		147	145	86 888	00.000	0.010	0.000		2000	0.000
3			Total for	the Prov	nnce	***	147	145	28,333	22,297	8,018	6,365	5,883	7,900	9,799

IMPERIAL STATEMENT No. X .- Deaths registered from

	1			DESCRIPTION OF	Circle	s of tion	Registra-	Ville	ages.						
Number.	The heart for the party	Districts.			Number in each dis- trict. Number from which deaths from dysentery and diarrhon were reported.		Number from which; deaths from dysentery and diarrhors were reported.	Number in each dis- trict. Number from which deaths from dysentory and diarrhon were re- ported.		January. February.		March.	April.	May-	
1	19	2	12	Di.	3		4	5	6	197	8	9	10	11	
	Su	RMA VA	LLEY.												
1	Cachar			***		13	13	1,607	166	86	69	119	175	-240	
2	Sylhot .		***	***		40	39	11,717	1,927	320	222	190	276	304	
	277	To	otal	100		53	52	13,324	2,093	406	291	309	451	544	
	As	SAM VA	LLEY,												
8	Goalpara		***	***	les	18	14	3,188	79	. 5	. 6	5	10	4	
4	Kamrup		39	1000	1	16	16	2,738	Cō	19	17	25	85	11	
5	Darrang		20	- 9**	100	14	12	1,978	286	43	32	45	85	15	
6	Newgong		347	2300	10	12	12	2,323	50	13	. 4	28	35	3	
7	Sibsagar		***	-		17	16	2,284	339	117	94	79	186	30	
8	Lakhimp	IE	-	- ***	-	17	17	2,498	191	58	46	77	138	22	
	Т	otal			1	94	87	15,009	1,010	255	199	259	539	87	
	Te	tal for	the Provi	nee	100	147	139	28,333	3,103	661	490	568	990	1,41	

in the districts of Assam during each month of the year 1935.

				-		iner.		Total.	-	Ratio 1,000	of death of popul	s per ation.	of pre-	
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Mean ratio per 1,000 c	Number.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	23	23	24	25	26
											V. I			1
1,005	905	569	404	698	593	637	3,920	3,785	7,705	13.77	14:90	1430	10-92	1
3,941	3,971	3,362	3,234	3,301	3,460	3,500	20,719	18,217	38,936	14:73	13-84	14-29	12.07	2
4,946	4,876	3,931	3,628	3,994	4,055	4,137	24,639	22,002	46,641	14:56	14.01	14:29	11.89	
1,984	2,257	1,685	1,969	1,792	1,793	1,719	11,153	9,650	20,808	2372	23:40	23 57	20-74	3
1,526	1,359	688	607	813	662	691	5,225	4,803	10,028	10:18	10.36	10:27	10:33	. 4
1,086	825	836	608	838	541	636	4,185	6,097	8,982	13-20	15:30	14:16	13:10	5
717	633	798	477	500	548	285	2,867	2,710	5,577	9.60	10.27	9-91	10-74	6
838	869	921	687	930	666	637	4,463	4,020	8,482	8-99	9-20	9.08	10.11	7
726	647	695	490	679	706;	729	3,621	3,285	6,996	9.07	10-09	9:53	9-71	8
6,877	6,510	5,623	4,838	5,532	6,910	4,797	31,513	28,565	60,078	12 63	13-16	12:88	12:56	
11,823	11,466	9,554	8,466	9,546	8,965	8,034	56,159	50,567	1,06,719	13-41	13.25	13:46	12 28	

Dysentery and Diarrhosa in the districts of Assam during each month of the year 1935.

						lav		Total.	0	Ratio 1,000	of death of popula	s per tion.	previous	
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Male.	Female,	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	Number.
13	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
TIL	4	-	-	1	10									
214	120	93	83	103	101	86	765	724	1,480	2.69	2.85	2.76	1.76	
298	260	202	180	248	276	255	1,670	1,361	3,031	1.19	1.03	1.11	.98	
512	380	295	263	351	377	341	2,435	2,085	4,520	1-44	133	1:38	1.11	
18	20	15	14	20	9	8	98	72	170	-21	-17	-19	-24	
73	52	45	21	29	30	23	205	230	535	-59	-50	.55	-51	
154	103	117	106	53	61	71	536	489	1,025	1.69	1.83	1.75	1.55	
46	47	24	51	40	26	19	186	178	364	-63	-67	*65	-52	
312	297	285	213	230	156	139	1,290	1,127	2,417	2.60	2.58	2:59	2-05	
292	225	185	181	221	158	113	941	975	1,916	2:36	8-00	2.65	2-04	
895	744	671	586	593	440	373	3,356	3,071	6,427	1:35	1.42	1:38	1.14	
1,407	1,124	966	849	914	817	714	5,791	5,156	10,947	1.33	1.38	1:38	1.13	

	10 Aug 100			TOUR !	Circles of	Registra-	Ville	igos.					
Nau-ber.	Albertan Sens Sans Sans Sans Sans Sans Sans Sans Sa	Distri	cte.	2	Number in each dis- trict.	Number from which deaths from respira- tory diseases were re- ported.	Number in each dis- trict.	Number from which deaths from respira- tory diseases were re- ported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
1	100	2	u	10	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Sui	MA V.	ALLEY.						4				
1	Cachar		***		13	13	1,607	109	82	68	71	129	131
2	Sylhet			-	40	37	11,717	469	141	116	77	103	116
	Tot	al			53	50	13,324	578	223	181	143	232	247
	Ass	AM V	LLET.						0.7.1				
3	Goalpara		***		18	14	3,188	41	13	8	12	19	8
- 4	Kamrup		***	***	16	16	2,738	30	26	23	10	28	20
5	Darrang		***	***	14	13	1,978	110	75	39	49	63	60
- 6	Nowgong		***	911	12	10	2,323	32	14	20	16	20	10
7	Sibsagar		***	***	17	15	2,284	132	119	93	108	110	126
8	Lakhimpur			***	17	17	2,498	107	112	108	146	126	175
	Tot	al			94	85	15,009	452	359	290	341	368	396
	Tot	al for t	he Prov	ince	147	135	28,333	1,030	582	474	489	600	646

IMPERIAL STATEMENT No. XII .- Deathe registered from plague

			-	Circle Regist	es of ration.	Vill	lages.					
Number.	Dist	riots.	i i	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from plague were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from plague were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
		2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	SURMA	VALLET						alt 1	OF T		107	
1	Cachar			13		1,607						
2	Sylhet			40		_11,717			***		***	
	Total			53		13,324		***	***			
	Assam	VALLEY.							11			
8	Goalpara	***		18		3,188		***			***	***
4	Kamrup		***	16		2,738	***			***		
5	Darrang	***	***	14		1,978		***				
6	Nowgong		***	12		2,323		***	***			
7	Sibsagar		***	17		2,284						***
8	Lakhimpur		***	17		2,498		***	***		***	
	Total			94		15,009						***
	Total fo	r the Pro	vince	147	***	28,333	***		***			

Respiratory diseases in the districts of Assam during each month of the year 1935.

			12333	onlog	-	al A N	THE PERSON NAMED IN	Total.		Ratio 1,000	of death	stion.	per 1,000 of previous	
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November-	December	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Mean ratio per 1,000 dro years.	Namber.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
103 123	104 121	84 116	73 106	140 168	115 150	89 120	643 871	546 586	1,189 1,457	2:26	2.15	2.21	1.55	1 2
226	225	200	179	308	265	209	1,514	1,133	2,646	-89	-73	·81	-66	
75	100	111111	Term.	14				W		1000		111	The state of	
10	G	8	18	15	13	6	92	44	136	*20	•11	•15	.14	3
52	27	21	18	24	26	19	182	81	263	*35	17	-27	29	4
66	65	76	22	29	82	84	439	31.6	745	1.39	1.14	1.27	-97	5
14	26	16	20	14	16	19	127	78	205	1.43	-30	-36	*36	6
125	126	118	122 126	85 197	125 176	77 161	753 989	581 704	1,834	1·52 2·48	1·33 2·16	1·43 2·34	1.23 1.83	8
371	366	353	359	364	438	366	2,582	1,794	4,376	1.03	-83	-94	•78	92000
597	591	535	538	672	703	575	4,096	2,926	7,023	198	-78	-89	•73	

in the districts of Assam during each month of the year 1935.

	74						/	93			200			
	22		100		2	Marin I		Total		Ratio 1,000	of death of popula	s per tion.	previous	policia menti
-	- 5	27	TIT	0	17	100		110		023			t pr	
41	12 4	aret 1	1122	0		area ?				mag :	1 4	394	00	-
1	li li	1011	1011	10	310	mus)		100		423		114	r 1,0	Jacon Jacon
11	111		6	1	6			11		120 / 1		-	io pe	
11	10.	184	September.	ber.	November.	December.	2	ale.	-1		Jo.	-	year	ber.
Jane.	July.	August.	Sept	October.	Nov	Dece	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Mean ratio per 1,000 of five years.	Number.
13	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
			1000	100	1	3-85-8								
														1
														2
***	***					***		***		***			***	8
	***			***	***	***			***	***	***			4
		***	***			***		***	***				***	5
***				***	***	***	***		***			***		6
				***	***	***		***	***	***				7
***		***				***				***			***	8
	***					***	***	***						
***		***	***				***		***					

APPENDIX II.

PROVINCIAL.

Statement showing details of registration in compulsory areas.

			ng to the Census	birth at 288 per 1,000 men between the ages of	registered during	per mille.	Registered birth-rate per mille.	durin yes	egistered g the ar.	mi -soq	nte per lle.	presecutions under Act of 1873.	ne,
Compulsory reg	gistration	area.	according	birth men bei	births :	-rate	h-rat	in in	E in	H H	hs in	873.	riotic
			100	9	1011000	birt	Pirt	deaths	donths	deaths	deaths	of 1	1 com
	102	wal	Population of 1931.	Estimated married wor 15 and 40.	Number of the year.	Estimated birth-rate	Registered	Including of	Excluding pitals.	Including pitals.	Excluding or	Number of IV (B.C.)	Number of convictions,
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	13
Silohar			13,069		292	The same of	22'34	196	149	15.00	11:40	1	,
Hailakandi	***	861	2,002		111		55'44	59	43	29-47	21.48	15	1
Haffong			1,124	100	47		41.81	87	26	32-92	23-13		***
Sylhet	***		21,435		636		29-67	376	329	17:54	15:35	8	-
Carimganj	***	***	5,691		156		27-41	105	80	18-45	14:06	6	100
faulvi Bazar			4,314		114		26 43	61	47	14:14	10-89	14	
Habiganj	***		7,577		247	-	32-60	181	154	23.89	20:32	3	1
Sunamganj		***	5,326		192		36-05	124	107	23.28	20:09	5	lar d
Dhubri	***	***	9,435		319		33-81	178	127	18 87	13-46	4	
Joalpara	***		6,415	ble.	202	.010	\$1.49	89	69	13-87	10-76	3	107 3
Gauripur	***	***	5,592	alla	166	available.	29 69	122	122	21.82	21.82	***	***
Gauhati	***		21,797	ot available.	726	t av	83-30	459	320	20.74	14.68	36	34
Barpeta	***		13,777	Z	841	Not	61.04	370	351	26-86	25-48	15	
Palasbari	***	***	3,454		177		51-24	110	110	31 85	31.83	13	***
Tezpur		***	10,268		269		26-20	297	234	28-92	22.79	16	1
Mangaldai			,1,696		53		31-25	28	15	16-51	8.84	***	***
Nowgong	***		10,413		383		36-78	286	194	27:47	18 63	28	23
Bibsagar	***		6,669		211		31.64	78	49	11-70	7-35	1	1
Nazira	***		3,484		103		29-56	43	43	12:34	12:34	24	1
Jorhat	***		8,334		264		31.68	146	99	17-52	11.88)	J
Golaghat	***		4,688	14 - 16	142		30-29	109	75	23-25	16.00	13	10
Dibragarh			18,734	1	479		25-57	342	174	18-26	9-29	14	1
Doom Dooms	***		1900		53.	189	27.89	25	25	13-16	13.16	2	
North Lakhimp	tr		2,120		63		29 72	31	16	14-62	7:55	2	
Tinenkia		***	6,160	1 3	136		26.35	60	60	11-63	11.63	7	
2	Fotal	an.	194,474		6,882		32-82	3,905	3,018	20-08	15-52	229	17

STATEMENTS. VACCINATION.

A .- VACCINE

Vaccination Statement No. I.—Showing particulars of Vaccination in

_						to ecnins	distors c year.	Total	number of p vaccinated.	ersons	na va cei		Primary
							of vac				of perso		Sao-
No		District	s or Towns.			Population according of 1981,	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year	Male.	Ferrale.	Total.	Average number of persons nated by each vaccinator.	Total.	Under one year.
1		9				3	6		6	7	8	9	10
Δ	DISTRI	CTS (EX	CLUDIN	G TOW	NS).								
	SUBMA	VALLEY A	ND HILL	Divisio	н.								
1	Cachar .					554,336	30	22,662	16,432	39,194	1,303	21,549	1,514
2	Sylhet .				***	2,679,999	99	87,066	72,524	159,590	1,612	107,900	5,720
3	Khasi and J	Taintia Hil	ls		•••	265,602	8	9,456	10,269	19,725	2,466	9,918	1,094
4	Naga Hills			***		176,085	6	5,934	4,096	10,030	1,672	5,623	604
5	Lushai Hill	9				124,404	8	5,847	3,841	9,688	1,311	5,316	506
	Total of	f Surma	Valley and	ншг	Olvision	3,800,426	151	130,965	107,162	238,127	1,571	150,306	9,438
	Δ	SSAM VAL	MY DIVIS	HON.						100			
6	Goalpara .			***	***	861,306	86	45,447	38,362	83,909	2,328	34,811	4,647
7	Kamrup					937,718	51	47,302	38,635	85,937	1,685	43,992	4,932
8	arrang .					572,853	38	35,537	29,898	65,485	1,818	24,413	3,546
9	Nowgong			•••		552,168	26	33,014	23,274	56,288	2,165	26,254	7,583
10	Sibsagar .					910,151	45	29,188	23,824	53,012	1,178	41,134	3,254
11	Lakhimpur.		•••			696,668	32	18,944	15,377	34,321	1,073	29,836	4,998
12	Garo Hills .			•••		188,553	7	11,141	10,273	21,414	3,059	7,709	3,923
	Total	of Assam	Valley Di	ivision		4,719,417	233	220,573	179,643	400,216	1,718	208,149	33,883
13	Manipur Sta	te				359,802	12	16,441	13,355	29,796	2,483	11,628	4,137
14	Sadiya Fron	tier Tract.				48,975	6	7,101	5,747	12,848	2,141	7,665	566
15	Balipara Fron					5,148	1	333	285	618	618	377	39
	Total o	f Districts	(excludin	g towns		8,933,768	403	375,413	306,192	681,605	1,691	378,125	47,063

DEPARTMENT.

the province of Assam during the year 1935-36.

accination	в.	-	R	-vaccination		Percentag ful cases in	e of success-	clusted				-		
One and under	Total of all ages.	Опклочл.	Total.	Successful,	Unknown.	Primary.	Bo-vaccination.	Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of pepulation.	Total cost vaccimalor department	1	Number of all successful vaccinations and revaccinations performed by the vaccination staff only.	case p	nece	essfe erme cein:
п	18	18	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		21		22	7
									Rs. a.	p.	mor_a	Rs.	a.	p.
15,797	19,440	585	17,545	7,853	2,057	92-73	50.70	49-24	6,764 8	9	27,293	0	3	11
77,528	96,530	4,037	51,690	23,690	10,385	92-94	57.35	44.86	18,458 14	0	120,220	0	2	5
6,959	9,901	17	9,807	5,999	208	100-00	62-50	59.86	3,863 2	0	15,900	0	3	10
4,147	4,955	234	4,407	2,539	703	91.95	68-55	42.56	2,019 4	3	7,494	0	4	8
3,585	1,225	512	4,372	1,608	369	25.20	40-17	22-77	2,228 0	0	2,833	0	12	6
108,011	132,051	5,385	87,821	41,689	13,722	91.12	56.26	45.72	33,333 13	0	173,740	0	3	(
010.4	-005/1	01.5	0011	- 1		10 105	2014	10.33	and deld till	Line	ouliv amis	le la la		
17,643	29,085	4,824	48,998		12,691	96.99	68-01	62-44	9,870 13	6	53,779	0	2	11
29,466	39,846	2,185	41,945	24,500	9,302	95+31	75.05	68-62	8,997 6	3	64,346	0	2	2
13,934	20,644	970	41,022	21,741	6,388	88.06	62.77	73.99	7,983 9	3	42,385	0	3	(
13,901	25,187	•••	30,034	24,608		95.94	81-93	90-18	5,401 0	0	49,795	0	1	8
29,651	37,698	1,297	11,878	4,153	1,504	94.63	40.03	45.98	10,041 3	0	41,851	c	3	1
20,998	28,742	421	4,485	2,472	454	97:71	61:32	44.80	6,407 12	6	31,214	0	3	1
2,004	5,927	670	13,705	7,534	2,084	84.20	64-83	71.39	1,963 2	9	13,461	0	2	**
27,597	187,129	10,367	192,067	109,702	32,423	94-61	68-72	62-90	50,654 15	3	296,831	- 0	2	
4,349	10,047	1,560	18,168	12,970	2,593	99-79	83-27	63-97	4,188 9	0	23,017	0	2	1
5,113	5,679	1,661	5,183	2,431	1.817	94.59	62-88	165-59	3,283 4	3	8,110	0	6	
174	338	10	241	163	8	92-10	69:96	97:32	276	0	501	0	8	
45,244	835,244	1 6983	303,480	1166 955	50,063	93.35	65:88	56-62	91,736 12		502,199		2	

VACCINATION STATEMENT No. I .- Showing particulars of vaccination in

			9	inators to year.	Tota	al number of	t persons	of persons vaccinator.			Primary
No.	Districts or to	wns.	Population according census of 1831,	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Average number of r	Total.	Under one year.	One year and under six years. go
1	1		3	4	8	6	7	8	0	10	11
-								-			
- 11	B.—TOW										
18	SURMA VALLEY AND	HILL DIVISION.	1000	030		22 4 173	12. 325	- CO	1 313		187,31
1 2	Silehar		13,069	1	823 49	458	1,281	1,281	504 61	211	270 54
3	Hadakandi		1,124		53	31 20	72		28	3	19
4	Sylhet		21,425 5,691	1	2,757	837	3,594	3,594	475	285 84	142 116
5	Karimg nj Maulvi Bazar		4,314	î	283 517	132 174	691	415 691	308 121	101	20
7	Habiganj		7,577	1	490	124	614	614	196	67	121
8 9	Sunamganj Shillong		5,326 21,300	1	283 7 337	7,025	357	357 14,362	188 859	26 495	127 335
								14,002	The same of the sa		100
10	Jowai Kohima		3,024 2,759	:::	266	309	575 82		121 55	21 2	76 39
	Total of Surma Valley	and Hill Division	87,621	7	12,901	9,223	22,123	3,160	2, 16	1,299	1,319
11	THE STREET		3,000			50 Let				To the same	110/11
100	Assam Valley	DIVISION.	Sec. and	No. of Street	1 7	to have	mining	to be a	i lezete	DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY NAMED IN	200,79
12	Dhubri		9,435	1	1,006	601	1,607	1,607	387	193	177
13	Goalpara		6,415	1	1 329	667	1,996	1,996	482	160	250
14	Gauripur Gauhati		5,592 21,797	1 2	603	341	944	944	244	181 207	822
15	Barpeta		13,777	1	18,219	6,038	24,257 678	12,128 678	1,194	199	371
17	Palasbari		3,454	***	833	685	1,518	•••	139	35	86
18 19	Tezpur Mangaldai		1,6268	1	353 285	154	506 378	506 378	246 53	49 23	188
20	Nowgong		10,413	1	1,724	686	2,410	2,410	341	247	83
21 22	Jorhat	***	8,334 6,669	1	1,724	664	2,388	2,388	220	50 35	127 126
23	Sibsagar Golaghat		4,688	1	785	568 301	1,840	1,840	175 162	43	104
24	Nazira		3.484	1	99	70	169	169	109	170	192
25 26	Dibrugarh North Lakhimpur		2-120	1	461 59	341 48	803 107	802 107	372 93	19	60
27	Doom Dooma		1/900	1	22	15	37	37	37	5	27 180
28 29	Tura		2 358		733	172 70	905 264	905	246	27 40	26
	Total of Assam Valley	Division	136,294	17	30,084	11,808	41,892	2,464	5,165	1,687	2,966
30	Imphal Sadiya		85.804 4,370	6	11.746	10,074	21.820 102	3,636 102	3,971 12	2,278	707
9	Sadiya		4,070			99	102	103			
	Total of T	lowns	314,089	31	54,801	31,136	85,937	2 772	12,064	5,272	4,996
-	Total Vaccine Departme	nt	9,247,857	434	430,214	337,326	767,542	1,769	390,189	52,335	250,240
11	Total of Dispensary sto	af					16 176		3,000	875	1,050
	Total tea gardens and ga	arden agencies			34,797	27 746	62,543		35,474	17.062	13,958
- 1	Total Jails, Mental I hospitals and infectious	hospitals, Police diseases hospitals,			5,223	251	5,474		235	6	8
	Total of Railway Dispe	nsaries			629	314	943		83	14	45
	Total of private Medical	Practitioners			6	1	7		1		1
	Shillong Vaccine Depôt					·					
	Grand	total	9,247,857	434	470,869	365,640	852,685	1,965	428,983	70,292	265,302

the Province of Assam during the year 1935-36.

Vaccinsti	ions.	_	Re-vaccinati	on.	the rest	re of success s in which alts were own,	neeinated	-	Vaccination	recentul re-moci- by the	each successful by the vacti-
Total of all ages.	Unknown.	Total.	Successful,	Unknows.	Primary.	Re-vaccination,	Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population,		Total cost of V. Department,	Number of all receipations and malious performed vaccination staff only.	Average cost of each s case performed by it nation staff,
13	15	16	18	16	17	18	19		20	21	23
497 60 22 439 256 121 195 175 852	1 2 6 4 1 s	777 19 44 3,119 107 570 418 169 13,503	178 7 12 635 28 290 145 13 3,499 210 3	48 6 10 228 2 26 62 	98-81 98-36 84-62 93.60 84-21 100-00 100-00 93-09 99-19 98-35 87-23	24-42 53:85 35-29 21:96 26:67 53:31 40:73 7:69 25:91 46:26 17:65	51·65 33·47 30·25 50·10 49·90 95·27 44·87 33·30 204·27 108·80 16·95	}	Rs. a. p. 419 8 0 394 3 3 107 0 0 62 0 0 200 0 0 93 9 0 188 15 0	675 67 34 1,074 284 411 340 188 4,351	Rs. a. p. 0 8 8 0 5 10 0 6 0 0 2 5 0 9 5 0 9 8 0 0 0 8
2,777	22	19,207	5,020	392	95:96	26 68	88-99	-			
		20,207	0,020			20 00	00.99	_	1,465 3 3	7,797	0 3 0
376 473 227 1,133 571 122 238 41 336 41 336 163 163 94 362 90 37 235 66	5 8 3 17 13 6 1	1,220 1,514 700 23,063 85 1,379 260 325 2,069 2,168 1,665 924 60 430 14 659 192	346 387 292 16,254 56 460 75 54 817 1,221 237 383 19 202 5 380 31	287 325 35 2,259 25 752 8 260 1 117 123 35	98-43 99-79 94-19 96-29 96-29 96-83 96-75 85-42 98-53 94-55 92-57 93-83 86-24 97-57 96-77 100-00 97-92 97-06	37-08 32-55 43-91 78-13 93-33 73-37 29-76 83-08 39-51 56-32 14-23 41-34 31-67 64-54 35-71 	76:52 134:06 92:81 797:68 45:51 168:50 30:48 56:01 110:73 171:47 59:83 113:91 32:43 30:11 44:81 19:47 119:19 41:14	}	578 15 0 509 7 0 300 14 0 8 12 6 364 15 6 168 1 0 307 6 0 305 0 0 250 5 0 228 8 0 308 0 0	722 860 519 17,387 627 582 313 95 1,153 1,429 399 534 113 564 95 37 615	} 0 3 5 0 0 6 0 7 8 0 0 3 1 2 8 1 12 4 0 4 8 0 3 5 0 10 0 0 6 10 2 11 7 } 0 8 3
4,923	62	36,727	21,218	4.227	96-47	65-29	191.80		4,003 4 0	26,141	0 2 5
3,356	371	17,849	12,586 49	2,439 18	93-22 100-00	81*67 68*06	185·80 13·96		2,005 0 0 26 9 0	15,942 61	0 2 0 0 7 0
11,068	455	73,873	38,873	7,076	95 34	58:20	159-00		7,499 0 3	49,941	0 2 5
846,312	19,438	377,353	205,828	57,139	93-41	64.28	59.70		99,235 12 9	552,140	0 2 11
2,221	492	13,176	3,353	7,541	88*56	59.50					est 10 to 7
33,260	190	27,069	21,659	623	94:26	81-90					1407
172	13	5,239	2,580	448	77-48	5 3 85				many I tests	s to Laist
59	9	860	879		79.73	44-07	•••			Land Miles	10 5447
1		6	1		100.00	16-67				45ge Clesicon	gaoffide
					00000				19,903 4 6		
82,025	20,143	423,703	233,800	65,750	93.44	65.32	66-59		1,19,139 1 3	552,140	0 3 6

THE PARTY OF THE P	Total number of p	ersons vaccinated.	Total number of oper	ations performed.	Percentage cases in which were
	Primary.	Re-raccination,	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Primary.
955 1 9565 1 TJ	,	3	1	. ,	6
r special staff— istricts excluding towns	378,125 12,034	303,490 73,673	378,125 12,034	303,480 73,873	93.3
Total	390,169	377,353	320,189	377,353	93-4
y dispensary staff	3,000 1 83 35,709	13,176 6 860 32,308	3,000) 1 83 85,709	13,176 6 860 32,308	88.5 100·0 79·7 94·1
Total	38,793	46,350	38,793	46,350	93-7
hillong Vaccine Depôt	100			1 2 1	
Grand total	428,982	423,703	428,982	423,703	93.4

d successful he results mown.	Average num vaccinate vacci	ber of persons ed by each nator,	Number of successfully v	children accinated.	Ratio of suc- cessful vac- cination per	Total cost of Department.	Number of all ancessful vaccinations performed.	Average cost of each successful
Re-vaccina-	Vaccinators employed,	Persons vacci- nated by each vaccinator.	Under one year.	One and under six years.	1,000 of po- pulation.		Number of receination	case,
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
65·88 68·20	403 31	1,691 2,772	47,063 5,272	245,244 4,996	56°21 159°00	Rs. a. p. 91,736 12 6 7,499 0 3	502,199 49,941	Rs. a. 0 2 1 0 2 1
64:28	434	1,769	52,335	250,240	59-70	99,235 12 9	552,140	-0-21
69·50 16·67 44·07 77·59			875 14 17,068	1,050 1 45 13,966				
74:12	+88.0		17,957	15,062			-	67
	++1.1	- 201				19,903 4 6		. southern
65.32	434	1,965	70,292	265,302	66-59	1,19,139 1 3	552,140	0 3
187	T LE TURE	81 81 80 10 81 80 10 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81	00 100 00 00 00	100	a I and and and and and and and and and and			None con Silve con Laborate Silve Si

Statement No. II .- Showing Dispensary Vaccination

	nies in h a vac-	of vaccina- dispensaries	persons vac-	persons tecinator.	2 1	P	rimary vacci	nation.	-1000
Districts.	dispensaries to which a ached.	_	of pors	ach va			Successful		
Districts.	Number of disperence of disperence of district to whe cinator is attached.	Average number tors attached to during the year.	Total number of cinated.	Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Total.	Under one year.	One year and under six years.	Total of all ages.	Un- known
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cachar Sylhet Khasi and Jaintia Hills Naga Hills Lushai ,, Goalpara Kamrup Darrang Nowgong Sibsagar Lakhimpur Garo Hills Manipur State Sadiya Frontier Tract Balipara Frontier Tract	:::		 406 7,563 607 660 605 8 433 134 264 745 3,944 590 217		154 845 108 229 96 2 72 20 65 313 1,007 60 29	12 228 36 16 8 20 22 20 69 449 1	100 240 50 102 49 2 37 9 13 108 320 8	 148 575 98 118 90 2 71 18 88 177 806 51 29	263 1 90 187
Total			16,176		3,000	875	1,050	2,221	492

Comparative Statement No. III .- Showing the number of persons primarily vaccinated in each of the under

									Person					
Vaccinatin	g Agents.	Total number.	Number success.	Total number.	Number success. fully vaccinated.	Total number,	Number success- fully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number success- fully raceinated.					
			Year ending											
		1926-	27.	190	17-23.	1:	928-29,	1929-30.						
1		2	3		5	8	7	•	. 0					
Government		 34,589	27,786	65,524	59,339	50,560	44,570	36,803	32,086					
Dispensaries	***	 2,212	1,901	5,980	5,171	5,662	4,503	2,851	2,231					
Municipal		 5,009	4,787	5,881	5,443	7,231	6,744	4,935	4,645					
Local Funds		 301,565	286,393	312,404	291,569	288,661	270,257	260,658	238,776					
Licensed vaccinate	TB	 	***											
Apprentices		 900	885	1,092	1,059	713	657	1,132	968					
Native States		 16,972	14,655	18,304	15,995	19,366	14,258	18,240	16,171					
Total		 361,247	336,407	409,185	378,576	372,193	340,989	324,619	294,871					

VACCINATION.

in the Province of Assam during the year 1935-36.

of the same	Re-vaccination	to and a	Percentage of su which the resul	ccessful cases in ts were known.	Percentage of unknown cases to total cases.			
Total.	Successful.	Unknown.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		
	anny 1802.	5 0x10 0x1	20 0		smolis.			
11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
252 6,718 499 431 509	68 141 815 162 311	65 6,470 124 1 29	96·10 98·80 91·59 51·53 98·75	33·69 56·85 84·00 37·67 64·79	31·12 -92	25·79 96·31 24·85 -23 5·70		
361 114 199 432 2,987 530 188	140 85 89 117 1,480 307 139	24 10 170 638 3 7	100·00 98·61 90·00 59·37 79·37 92·64 85·00 100·00	66.67 41.54 74.56 47.09 44.66 64.38 58.25 76.80	1·54 28·75 13·60	5·08 39·35 21·72 57		
13,176	3,353	7,541	88-56	59.50	16.40	57-23		

and the number of those who were successfully vaccinated in the Province of Assam mentioned official years.

primarily vaccin	April 1007bota	240 74b		00	006		Монтрония Попульный Попульный		SANU	
Total number.	Number success- fully vactinated. Total number.	Number success- fully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number success- fully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number success- fully vaccinated,	Total number.	Number success- fully vaccinated,	Total number.	Number specess-

31st March-

1930-31.		1931-32-		195	1932-83.		3-34-	1935-	1935-36-		
10	11	19	13	16	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
38,520	33,353	41,320	37,769	35,322	31,076	37,101	80,405	59,210	32,596	37,114	28,578
2,539	2,217	2,753	2,108	2,139	1,629	2,161	1,759	3,414	2,862	5,091	3,359
4,752	4,521	5,900	5,542	5,846	5,582	5,603	5,336	6,376	6,106	9,926	9,481
250,393	230,321	250,148	221,525	284,814	257,327	311,975	272,296	296,742	272,775	325,199	293,466
							***		***		Insell.
1,145	1,078	600	555	446	406	643	507	1,218	1,142	260	251
17,403	15,203	17,551	15,484	15,530	14,782	16,104	14,219	16,129	15,185	15,599	1,285
314,752	286,693	318,272	282,983	344,097	310,802	373,587	324,522	383,089	330,666	393,189	336,415

Statement No. IV.—Showing the number of vaccinations performed in Municipal towns on children under one year of age during the year 1935-36.

Districts,		Towns.	Number of births during the year,	Number of deaths amongst children under one year during the year.	Number of successful vacci- nation on children under one year during the year ending 31st March 1936.	Date of extension of Vaccination Act to sown
1		2	3		8	•
	ſ	Silchar	310	35	165	21st January 1892.
Cachar	(Hailakandi	106	14	38	10th November 1922.
	1	Sylhet	663	104	277	1st October 1882.
		Habiganj	256	58	33	11th December 1913.
Sylhet		Sunamganj	186	27	26	28th June 1915.
		Karimganj	158	26	80	27th July 1915.
	t	Maulvi Bazar	122	13	101	16th April 1916.
Khasi & Jaint	ia Hills	Shillong	727	55	516	21st June 1895.
	10:11	Total of Surma Val- ley and Hill Di- vision.	2,528	332	1,235	A STATE OF THE STA
	ſ	Dhubri	284	41	105	13th February 1891.
Goalpara		Goalpara	198	18	93	12th November 1890.
	1	Gauripur	171	24)	50	15th September 1922,
	(Gauhati	729	89	445	August 1882.
Kamrup	{	Barpeta	771	77	671	29th October 1915.
111 N A111	l	Palasbari	198	39	103	16th November 1927.
	٢	Tezpur	258	39	49	22nd May 1907.
Darrang	{	Mangaldai	46	10	12	12th October 1906.
Nowgong		Nowgong	369	59	240	7th April 1897.
	r	Sibsagar	230	12	35	21st January 1892.
		Jorhat	283	29	16	12th April 1892.
Sibsagar		Golaghat	128	11	6	24th March 1892.
	- [Nazira	114	16	4	1st December 1916.
	r	Dibrugarh	414	42	170	September 1883.
Lakhimpur	4	Doom Dooms	49	12	5	21st October 1918.
	U	Tinsukia	148	11	27	31st August 1922.
		Total of Assam Valley Division.	4,390	529	1,931	
	93,03	Total for the Pro-	6,918	861	3,166	

	(000)	ofusing to t	1007		all of		minu	
	111							
				80,470				
			DIE		E8*			and the supplication
(10,12	000							
		61,027	110					
				197,3	411	44/.8	10	
				STAT	EME	ENT No. V		

Statement No. V-Showing, side by side, the ratio (per 1,000 of population) of deaths

-	arana -	1 1000	1926-27.		927-28.	10-1	1928-29.	1929-30-		
District.	District.				Number of successful vaccinations.	Eatio of deaths from small-pox.	Number of successful vaccinations.	Batic of deaths from small-por.	Number of successful vaccinations.	
1	T. John	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
Cachar		. 01	24,769	.15	41,331	1.61	65,942	-32	30,687	
Sylhet		. 16	156,196	1.37	253,654	1.79	219,845	.15	145,407	
Khasi and Jaintia Hill		05	19,188	-28	63,020	-06	29,559	-03	13,574	
Naga Hills			8,740	-006	(8,845		5,374		5,845	
Lushai Hills			6,712		9,588		10,632	***	11,771	
Goalpara		. 57	42,533	1.68	65,943	1.20	49,433	*26	55,246	
Kamrup		. 1.32	48,991	-67	49,939	-37	49,399	-21	49,553	
Darrang		. '36	21,887	.10	25,860	*10	26,664	*08	26,726	
Nowgong		. '01	23,095	-005	26,443	-06	26,871	-01	27,908	
Sibsagar		. 3.40	61,006	-57	50,473	.06	37,525	-02	39,509	
Lakhimpur		. 38	24,436	*53	26,400	-15	20,639	-26	21,346	
Garo Hills	***	50	23,994	-41	41,017	-85	22,531	-06	21,541	
Manipur State		.	15,598		34,317		41,077		30,444	
Sadiya Frontier Tract		. '05	2,197		3,757		4,793		4,385	
Balipara Frontier Tract			.04.174		AR					
To	tal	. 65	478,842	-79	700,587	*86	610,277	-14	483,942	

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from smill-pox and the number of successful vaccinations during the ten years ending 1935-56.

	1930-31.		1931-82,	1	932-33.		1935-34.		1934-35.	1935-36.		
Ratio of deaths from small-pox.	Number of successful vaccinations,	Ratio of deaths from small-pox.	Number of successful vaccinations.	Ratio of deaths from small-pox.	Number of successful Faccinations,	Batio of deaths from small-pox.	Number of su.cessful vacelnations.	Ratio of deaths from!	Number of successful Taccinations,	Ratio of deaths from small-pox.	Number of successful vaccinations,	
10	n	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
-04	19,418		19,255		24,413		23,922		27,002		28,069	
-01	129,243	.01	108,508	100	116,176	02	111,605	-02	120,613	-04	122,728	
	12,967	-003	14,098		15,232		13,654		18,494		21,296	
	5,325		6,041	***	6,758		:6,432		8,543		7,951	
	5,037		4,914		7,433		7,986		4,317		3,113	
-61	51,701	.23	65,171	•30	110,298	*04	94,802	'01	74,769	*002	51,281	
•29	49,825	.17	45,086	-17	41,013	.07	45,478	.10	46,534	-26	82,943	
.15	35,075	*04	24,716	.05	23,454	10.	30,935	*06	38,890	-05	42,799	
	28.873		28,507		23,051	-003	28,923	*03	37,916	.01	51,159	
*93	41,930	.07	31,567	*06	30,493	-01	35,214	.01	33,946	.13	44,439	
•27	25,601	-11	18,877	•03	2 4,440	.008	28,118	.01	34,550	•001	32,632	
.13	13,997	.15	14,943	.03	13,978	.06	21,343		18,855	-01	13,852	
***	19,284		18,723		20,313		20,293		7,890		29,127	
.02	6,777		4,123	-09	2,878		2,553		5,131		8,529	
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GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM

The Governor and the Minister of Local Self-Government

Resolution on the Annual Public Health Report of the province of Assam for the year 1935

Extract from the proceedings of the Governor of Assam and the Minister of Local Self-Government in the Local Self-Government Department, Public Health Branch, No.4628-L.S.-G., dated the 21st November 1936.

Read-

The Public Health Report for the year 1935.

RESOLUTION

The year was unusually dry and, as is not uncommon in such conditions, was not particularly healthy. The Kamrup district was visited by a severe spring epidemic of cholera, and there were numerous sporadic outbreaks in Sylhet, Goalpara and Darrang both during the hot weather and in the autumn. There were in all 7,436 deaths in plains districts from cholera. Manipur State also had a serious epidemic (2,315 cases and 1,149 deaths). Small-pox too broke out in a number of places and took toll of 529 lives as compared with 206 the previous year. The recorded birthrate fell from 30.62 per mille to 30.26, and the deathrate rose from 19.64 to 21.41. No substantial improvement was possible in the system of recording, and the figures in the report must be received with caution, but the tea garden registers, which have a more secure basis than those in rural areas, showed a similar fall in the birthrate from 38.67 to 37.33. The Assam Births and Deaths Registration Act, a private measure, was passed into law during the year, and the opportunity has been taken to regularise under that enactment the registration of vital statistics by tea estates and other large employers.

- 2. Cholera outbreaks were met by the usual intensive measures with large scale inoculation and distribution of bacteriophage, but at one time it seemed as if the malady would get beyond control in Kamrup, owing to shortage of staff. Action in Nowgong and Habiganj continued to be restricted to distribution of 'phage. The incidence and mortality remained low in Nowgong, but in Habiganj the 'phage did not appear to be so effective as formerly, 662 deaths being recorded according to the Civil Surgeon's monthly reports. The causes of this are not discussed in the Report, and reference must be made for the purpose to the report of the Pasteur Institute. No enlightenment seems to have been gained as to the effect or failure of the 'phage in relation to dysentery and diarrhoea in the experimental areas, though allusion is again made to the suggestions conveyed by the bare statistics of mortality from these complaints.
- 3. Typhoid was again prominent in eleven towns, the mortality rising from 42 to 56. No progress is exhibited in ascertaining the causation of these outbreaks. An enquiry was also made by the Department, in conjunction with a member of the staff of the Tropical School, into an outbreak of Beri-beri, a disease which is now causing some anxiety in respect of an Assam Rifles battalion, but no definite factor was traced.
- 4. The number of Kala Azar cases fell from 13,398 to 11,100, but deaths increased from 770 to 845. The Department is closely watching for all signs of recrudescence, which is mentioned as a possibility in Goalpara, and little change has therefore been made in the location of special dispensaries.
- 5. To judge from the statistics of mortality from Fevers, the year was a bad one for malaria. The Assam Medical Research Society had completed most of its surveys and was engaged on the useful work of training workers to the number of 20, including nominees of local bodies and private parties, and of planning in accordance with the findings. It appears probable that in many of the malarious

regions, those classed as "moderately endemic", application of antilarval methods during the cold weather and pre-monsoon months, before the rains begin to act as a natural flushing agency, will constitute a cheap system of control. The Society traced a fresh vector at Lumding in Anopheles culicifacies. The increase in sales of quinine-reinforced cinchona febrifuge over quinine sulphate treatments by 2,614 parcels (from 7,965 to 10,579), was not very satisfying and Government have approved the Director's proposal to reduce the quantity of a "treatment" from 80 to 40 grains, the former amount being found inadequate to eradicate the parasites completely, and the latter sufficient to stop an ordinary attack.

- 6. The usual activities against leprosy, yaws and minor eye complaints were maintained. It is reported that relapse rates among yaws patients have proved satisfactory. There were 61 departmental dispensaries equipped for treatment of leprosy, i.e., 9 more than in 1934, and 2,305 cases were treated. The total of vaccinations carried out was 852,685, against 704,936 in 1934, the rise being attributable to increased incidence of small-pox. Attempts made to operate the Pure Food Act without a special staff of food inspectors did not prove encouraging. The Local Boards have not hitherto made any effort to enforce its provisions outside the towns, and a considerable proportion of prosecutions failed from one cause or another, or resulted in light penalties. cause or another, or resulted in light penalties.
- 7. His Excellency and his Minister have read the report with much interest, and recognise the limitations imposed by shortage of staff and money on effective grappling with the many health problems of the province. It is unfortunately certain that for some time to come the opportunity for progress must be sought in making the fullest use of the existing resources of the Public Health and Medical Departments rather than in an expansion of personnel and expenditure. The very reasonable claims of a large part of the departmental staff, which had served for many years on a temporary basis in connection with the Kala Azar campaign, were met however by the decision of the Council in September, 1935, to make most of them permanent and available for general health duty. A satisfactory proportion of the temporary Assistant and Sub-Assis.ant Surgeons have elected to throw in their lot with the Public Health establishment in its permanent form.

Order-Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be published in the Assam Gazette for general information.

By order of the Government of Assam,

H. G. DENNEHY,

Shillong:

The 21st November 1936.

H. C
Secretary to the Secretary to the Government of Assam in the Transferred Departments.





DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY.

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