

No. 3181-9—SAN. 61-17-5, DATED 13TH DECEMBER 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS
THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

The Report on Sanitation in Mysore for the calendar year 1916, received from the Sanitary Commissioner with his letters Nos. P. 49 and P. 49-3, dated the 31st August and 3rd November 1917 respectively.

Order No. 3181-9—San. 61-17-5, dated 13th December 1917.

A scheme for the re-organisation of the Public Health Department was under consideration during the year and brought into force early in 1917, when a whole time Sanitary Commissioner was appointed. The Central Sanitary Board was also reconstituted and rules were framed for regulating the work of the Board. It is hoped that under the new scheme, greater and more systematic attention will be paid to sanitation.

2. *Seasonal conditions.*—The annual State Rainfall was above normal and was slightly in excess of that of the previous year. As a result of this there was a decline in the prices of the important food grains.

3. *Vital Statistics.*—The total number of births for the year was 115,915 against 114,253 in the previous year, the birth-rate per thousand of population being 20·31 as against 20·03 of the previous year. It was also in excess of the quinquennial average by 0·84, and it exceeded the death-rate by 3·68. The death-rate was slightly in excess of the birth-rate in Shimoga and Kadur Districts. The number of deaths recorded in the State was 94,890 as against 88,580 in the previous year. The death among infants under one year of age showed an increase of nearly 1,000 as compared with the previous year. The question of providing maternity aid in all important centres of population and rural parts is engaging the attention of Government.

(2) The Sanitary Commissioner should have stated in the report to what extent the registration of vital statistics underwent verification.

(3) There was a considerable fall in the number of vaccination performed during the year, the number being 97,280 against 110,744 in 1915. The decrease has not been satisfactorily accounted for.

4. *Principal causes of death.*—(1) The year was comparatively free from any severe outbreaks of cholera or small-pox epidemics and the mortality from these causes showed a considerable decrease as compared with the figures for the previous year.

(2) The number of plague attacks and deaths during the year was 13,532 and 9,779 respectively and was much in excess of the deaths from this cause in the previous year. Government note that a detailed study of the causes for this variation is being undertaken with a view to arrive at such conclusions as would be useful in adopting precautionary measures in anticipation of an outbreak. The results of the investigation will be awaited with interest. It is however satisfactory to note that the number of inoculations done during the year was the highest on record.

(3) The death-rate from fever was 6·79 against 6·43 in 1915. It is observed that the death-rate from this cause was lower in the Malnad districts of Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan and this is attributed to the free distribution of quinine which the Malnad Improvement Committee is undertaking. The anti-malarial experiments that are being conducted in several parts of the State, will, it is hoped, produce results which will tend to reduce further the mortality under this head. The results of these experiments should be reported to Government.

No. 3181-9—SAN. 61-17-5, DATED 13TH DECEMBER 1917.

5. *Sanitation in malnad.*—Various measures of improvement and prevention were adopted to improve the sanitation in the malnad and the reports show tangible work in many directions. Delay in opening all the hospitals sanctioned by Government will be brought to the notice of the Senior Surgeon. The work of the Itinerant Dispensaries require careful supervision. The results of the sanitary and scientific malarial survey proposed by the Sanitary Commissioner will be awaited with interest.

6. *Sanitary works.*—The total expenditure incurred by the Municipalities on sanitary works was Rs. 1,63,180 the principal works being under drainage, water-supply, and conservancy lanes. The expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department on works of sanitary nature was Rs. 2,94,833, large outlays having been incurred in connection with the drainage of the extensions of the Bangalore City, laying out a system of pipes for watering important roads in Mysore City and effecting improvements in respect of water-supply to the high level bungalows and mansions in Mysore City and to the Shimoga town.

7. *General.*—Government regret to note that no action was taken during the year to give effect to the scheme of medical inspection of schools sanctioned so long back as March 1916. The work done by the Sanitary Inspectors, employed in the districts as well as by Municipalities has not been reported upon. This should be done in future reports.

(2) Government desire to invite the attention of the Municipal Councils and other local bodies to paras 22, 31 and 32 of the report containing useful suggestions regarding the adoption of preventive measures in connection with plague and malaria.

(3) There was a considerable delay in the submission of the report which should be avoided in future.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore.

The Presidents of the Municipal and District Boards.

Exd.—C. R.

ANNUAL REPORT ON SANITATION IN MYSORE FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1916.

The Meteorological Reporter to Government has furnished the following brief summary of the distribution of yearly rainfall in the State during 1916.

"The following table shows the district annual departure in 1916 from the rainfall of 1915. It will be seen that the precipitation in 1916 exceeded that of the previous year in all the districts by amounts varying from 11 per cent in the Chitaldrug District to 28 per cent in the Shimoga District. The excess in 1916 was within 25 per cent of the fall of the previous year:—

District	Departure in inches in 1916	Percentage departure
1. Bangalore	+ 7'26	+22
2. Kolar	+ 6'81	+21
3. Tumkur	+ 7'24	+22
4. Mysore	+ 9'27	+27
5. Hassan	+ 6'69	+16
6. Shimoga	+ 16'73	+28
7. Kadur	+ 9'84	+15
8. Chitaldrug	+ 2'95	+11
State	+ 8'14	+21

The district annual rainfall in 1916 was greater than the average of 46 years 1870-1915 by amounts ranging from 5 per cent in Kadur to 55 per cent in Mysore. The excess was also absolutely highest in Mysore amounting to as much as 15'51 inches. The State actual in 1916 averaged 10'42 inches or 28 per cent in excess of the 46 years' normal."

PRICE OF FOOD GRAINS.

8. Common rice was sold at 7'25 seers per rupee, ragi at 17 and cholam at 16'75 on an average as against 6'81, 15'81 and 15'56 seers respectively in the previous year. Thus there was a fall of 4'7, 6'4, and 7'5 per cent in the prices of rice, ragi and cholam during 1916 as compared with the prices of 1915.

GENERAL CENSUS FIGURES.

3. The population of the State according to the Census of 1911 was 5,705,359 exclusive of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. The ratios throughout this report have been calculated on the census population of 1911 and not on the population corrected for the intercensal year.

GENERAL BIRTH REGISTRATION.

4. The total number of births registered was 115,915 (59,506 males and 56,409 females) as against 114,253 (58,613 males and 55,640 females) in 1915. The ratio per thousand of population was 20'31 as compared with 20'03 in the preceding year. It is noticeable that while the ratio of male births per thousand of population was 20'64 that of female births was only 19'98 as against 20'33 and 19'71 respectively in the preceding year. The proportion between the number of male births to every 100 female births was very slightly in excess of that for the preceding year, being 105'50 against 105'35 in 1915.

The excess of births over deaths per thousand of population averaged 36'8 for the State as against 4'50 in 1915. The districts of Tumkur and Chitaldrug as usual recorded the largest excess. An excess of deaths over births amounting to 2'77 per mille was recorded in the Shimoga District and 1'45 per mille, as against 2'31 in 1915, in the Kadur District.

The highest rate 26.26 was returned for the Tumkur District and the lowest 1.21 for Kadur. As compared with the preceding year the districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, and Mysore returned higher death rates, the increase being largest (2.76) in Kolar and smallest (0.34) in Mysore. The birth rate for Kadur was the same as in the preceding year. In Shimoga there was a falling off in the birth rate from 24.30 in 1915 to 19.04 in 1916. The decrease in the birth rate in this district may have been due to the increased incidence of deaths from fevers during 1915. It must be noted, however, that the birth rate for the year for this district was only slightly lower than the mean for the previous five years (19.91).

BIRTH REGISTRATION IN URBAN AREAS.

5. The total number of births registered in town circles during the year 1916 was 20,527 giving a ratio of 32.49 per mille of population as compared with 19,829 and 31.38 respectively in the preceding year. The corresponding figures for rural circles were 95,388 and 18.80 respectively. The higher rate for towns, as contrasted with rural circles, is evidence of the far better registration of vital statistics in the former than in the latter. The highest rate (93.28) was returned for Saklespur. In 11 other towns the rates ranged between 80.42 in Kunigal to 46.30 in Channapatna. In the marginally noted towns the rates were below 10 per mille, obviously due to neglect of registration.

Huliyurdurga	...	...	9.94
Gramma	...	...	9.76
Periyapatna	...	...	8.81
Birur	...	...	8.65
Kengeri	...	...	7.82
Nayakanahatti	...	...	4.21
Mudgere	...	...	2.88
Saligrama	...	...	0.95

DEATH REGISTRATION GENERAL.

6. The total number of deaths recorded in 1916 was 94,890 as compared with 88,580 in 1915, showing an increase of 6,310, the death rates being 16.63 and 15.53 respectively as against the quinquennial average of 18.38. The increase was shared by four districts and was largest in Bangalore (3,840). The other districts returned a decrease ranging from 9 in Tumkur to 526 in Hassan. The general increase in the number of deaths is mainly due to a rather wide-spread prevalence of plague in the Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Districts. It is noticeable that the increase in town circles was much larger than in rural circles being 4,178 and 2,132 respectively.

7. From the point of view of mortality December was the most unhealthy month of the year and May and June the healthiest. Considered by quarters, the quarter ending December reported the largest number of deaths and that ending June the lowest. The accompanying chart shows the monthly incidence of deaths from chief diseases in relation to the total mortality in the State.

8. The largest number of deaths occurred between the age periods 60 and upwards, under one year and between 20 and 30 years. The last-named age period ranks third during the year under report, while age period 1 and 5 years occupied the third place in the preceding year, which is due perhaps to the larger extent to which plague prevailed during 1916. The ratio of deaths per thousand of population at the respective age periods was highest among children under one year of age and next highest at the age period 60 and upwards. The lowest rate was for the age period 10 and under 15.

9. The deaths among infants under one year of age numbered 11,227 as compared with 10,271 in 1915, the ratio per thousand of the recorded births being respectively 96.86 and 89.90. The Tumkur District which returned a marked decrease in infant mortality in 1915 reported the highest increase (999) for the year under report. This may partly be accounted for by the larger extent to which dysentery and diarrhoea prevailed in the district. The ratio per thousand of recorded births however was lower than the State average being only 82.02, the lowest rate 66.27 being returned for Mysore. The highest ratios per thousand of recorded births were returned for Shimoga (142.11) and Kolar 121.71.

10. The male death rate (16.88) was slightly in excess of the female (16.38). Between the age periods 15 and 20 and 20 and 30 the females deaths preponderated. The proportion of male deaths to every 100 deaths of females averaged 105.25 as against 106.94 in 1915. It was highest 115.09 for Kadur, which in 1915 returned a male death rate lower than the female death rate.

11. According to classes, the death rates among Mahomedans was 19·06, Hindus 15·81, other classes 44·70, corresponding rates for 1915 being respectively 15·22, 15·08 and 34·39.

DEATHS IN URBAN AREA.

12. Deaths registered in urban areas during the year under report numbered 19,105 against 14,927 in 1915 representing annual ratios of 30·24 and 23·62 per mille, respectively, against quinquennial average of 30·70. The rise in death rates during the year occurred chiefly under plague (4·43) and all other causes (1·38). A decrease, however, was recorded under small-pox and respiratory diseases. Only two towns were affected with cholera during the year under report. The highest death rates under all causes were returned for Holehonnur (131·87), Benkipur (82·87), Alur (81·98) and Anekal (62·13). In eleven other towns the rates exceeded 40·00 per mille. The high rates of mortality in Bangalore, Anekal, Hoskote, French Rocks, Benkipur and Holehonnur were due to plague and fevers; in Chamrajnagar, Maddur and Ajjampur to plague; in Kunigal to "other causes"; in Channarayapatna and Siralkoppa to plague and "all other causes"; in Saklespur and Alur to fevers and "all other causes" and on the Kolar Gold Fields to plague, dysentery, respiratory diseases and "all other causes." The marginally noted eleven towns returned low death rates the most prominent among them being Mudgere, Turavanur, Saligrama and Jagalur. The low rates are evidence of neglect and call for closer attention being given to the registration of vital statistics in these towns.

Gundlupet
Chitaldrug
Kengeri
Kankanhalli
Holalkere
Huliyurdurga
T.-Narsipur
Jagalur
Saligrama
Turavanur
Mudgere

GENERAL HISTORY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

13. The following table shows the death rates per mille from the chief causes of mortality in 1916 as compared with those of the preceding year.

Diseases	Death rates, 1916			Death rates, 1915		
	Urban	Rural	Combined	Urban	Rural	Combined
Cholera ...	·00	·02	·02	·03	·03	·03
Small-pox ...	·25	·40	·39	·44	·73	·70
Plague ...	6·56	1·11	1·71	2·13	·43	·62
Fevers ...	5·97	6·90	6·79	5·39	6·56	6·43
Dysentery and Diarrhæa ...	2·16	·72	·88	1·67	·59	·71
Respiratory diseases ...	2·32	·27	·49	2·38	·31	·54
Injuries ...	·47	·22	·25	·46	·23	·26
All other causes ...	12·49	5·28	6·08	11·57	5·85	6·49

As compared with the preceding year, there was less cholera and small-pox in the year under report. The death rate from dysentery, however, was slightly higher, by ·49 for urban, ·13 for rural and ·17 for the combined areas. The rates of mortality for respiratory diseases and injuries remained about the same level. A marked increase recorded was under plague, the rates being in excess of those of 1915 by 4·43 per mille for urban and 0·68 for rural areas as compared with an increase of 1·09 per mille for the whole State. There was also a slight increase under fevers amounting to ·58 per mille for urban and ·34 for rural areas as against ·54 for the whole State. Under "all other causes" an increase of 0·92 was returned for urban areas, while the rural and combined rates were less by ·57 and ·41 respectively than the rates of the preceding year.

CHOLERA.

14. Cholera showed no marked prevalence in the year under report. A total of 137 deaths was recorded as against 178 in 1915, the death rates being ·02 and 0·3 per mille respectively. The highest number of deaths was returned for Bangalore

(55) and Tumkur (45). In the other districts, the cholera mortality during the whole year varied from 12 in Kolar to 1 in Kadur. The disease prevailed in 11 villages of the Bangalore District and in three villages of Tumkur, the infection in the latter case having been introduced from the bordering villages of the Madras Presidency. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon was specially posted to carry out anti-cholera measures in the affected villages of the Bangalore District.

15. But for a single death from cholera returned for each of the towns of Pavagada and Basavapatna, the urban areas remained entirely free from the disease.

SMALL-POX.

16. Small-pox accounted for 2,234 deaths against 3,990 in 1915, representing annual ratios of 0.39 and 0.70 respectively. The mean death rate of the previous five years was 1.08. The deaths were highest in February 324 and a fall to 172 deaths in May was followed by a rise to 205 in the following month. October and November returned the lowest number of deaths. Over half the total number of deaths, *viz.*, 1,516 occurred in the Kolar and Mysore Districts. The mortality rate was below 0.1 per mille in the districts of Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldrug.

17. Thirty-one towns out of a total of 119 returned a total of 160 deaths as against 280 deaths from 43 towns in 1915. The towns principally affected were French Rocks 3.12 per mille, Malvalli (2.38), Nagamangala (2.20), Channarayapatna (1.67) and Channapatna (1.18).

18. The total number of vaccinations done was 97,280 as compared with 110,744 in 1915. Adequate attention was given to vaccination in the affected areas.

PLAGUE.

19. At the close of 1915 plague was prevalent in all the districts excepting Tumkur, the number of deaths registered in December 1915 being 575. In all these areas, the infection was spreading especially in the districts of Bangalore, Mysore, Shimoga and Chitaldrug. The year opened with 646 deaths returned for January which steadily declined to 92 deaths in May. The mortality rose from June onwards to October, in which month the highest number of deaths was recorded.

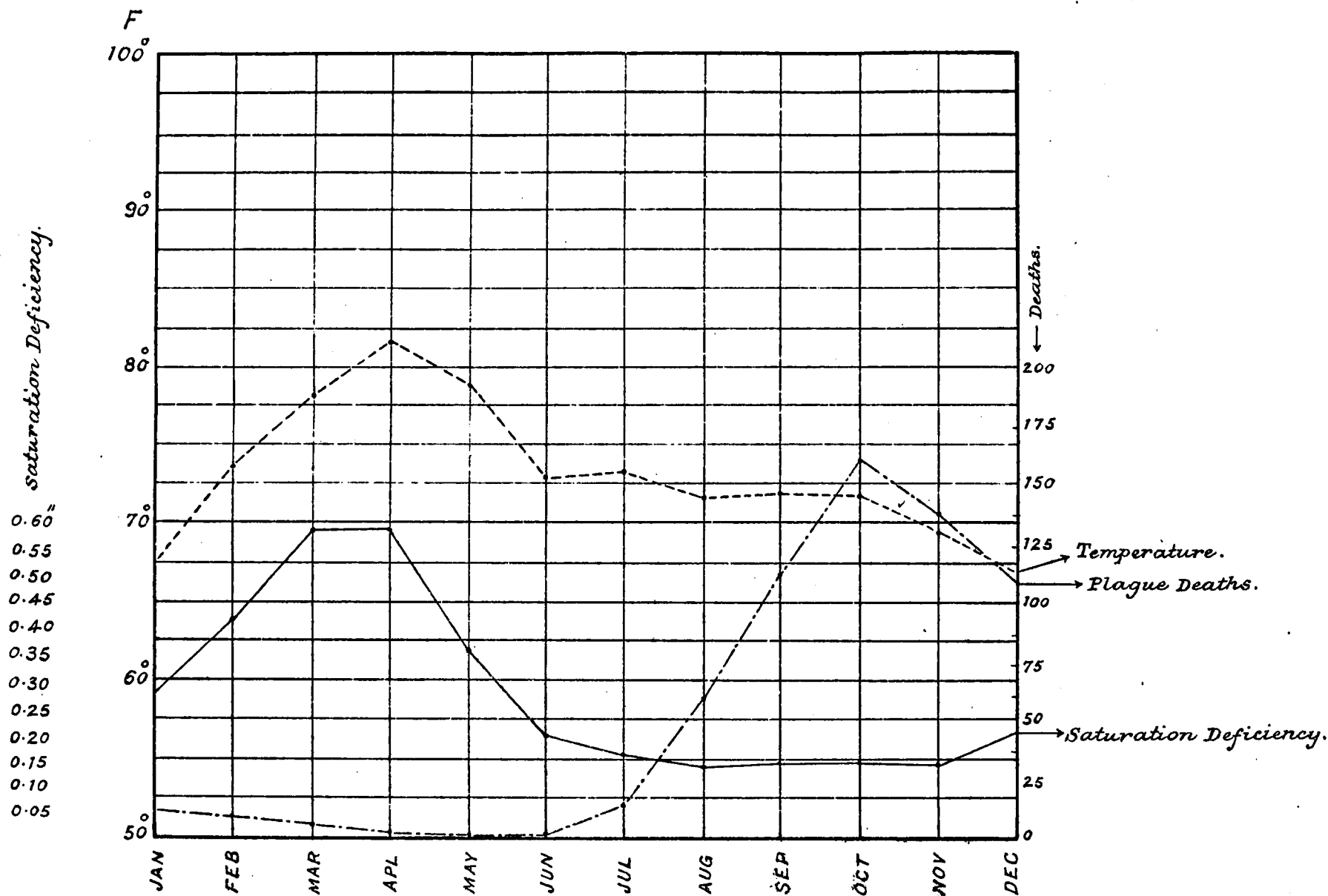
20. A total of 13,532 attacks with 9,779 deaths was reported during the year as compared with 5,127 and 3,547 respectively in 1915. The death rate was 1.71 per mille as against 0.62 in the previous year and the ratio per cent of deaths to total attacks 72.26 against 69.18 in 1915. The increase in the number of deaths as compared with 1915, was shared by all the districts, the largest increase (1,951) having occurred in Bangalore and the smallest in Tumkur (112) which as already noted, was entirely free from the disease at the close of the year 1915. The general rise in the plague deaths during the year under report is difficult of explanation but in the accompanying chart an attempt is made to connect the incidence of the disease, with reference to one city—Bangalore, with the meteorological conditions that prevailed during the year. The chart seems to indicate that the disease is likely to be virulent under favorable conditions of temperature and humidity. A detailed study of the subject based on available figures is being undertaken and if specific inferences could be drawn thereby, they would be of much practical value in keeping us forewarned of impending epidemics and of the need for special vigilance in particular years.

21. As to the source of infection, it is reported that the prevalence of the disease in some of the adjoining British districts reacted on the course of the epidemic in the State. About the end of July 1916, six villages in the Harihar Sub-Taluk were infected, the infection being introduced from villages in the Dharwar District. The disease spread to Davangere, Harihar and Chitaldrug towns early in August. In the Mysore District, the frontier taluks of Chamrajnagar, T.-Narsipur and Malvalli were affected in the latter half of the year, the source of infection being Kollegal, an important trade centre in the Coimbatore District.

22. Sixty-six towns reported no deaths from plague. The remaining returned a total of 4,146 deaths as against 1,349 in 1915. The largest number of deaths were returned for Bangalore (619), Kolar Gold Fields (479), Mysore (723), Chamrajnagar (141), Seringapatam (119), and Davangere (192). In proportion to

PREVALENCE OF PLAGUE IN BANGALORE CITY

1916.



population—Anekal (34·44) per mille, Holehonnur (30·49), Ajjampur (29·06), and Benkipur (23·75) were the most affected. Seven other towns returned large death rates, between 21·85 for French Rocks and 18·29 for Nyamati. In eight towns the rate was under 1 per mille of population. It is observed that nearly 67 per cent of the urban mortality from plague or 28 per cent of the recorded plague deaths for the State occurred in towns possessing a population of 5,000 and over and there is little doubt that towns serve as centres for the spread of infection to villages. If the Municipal authorities in the larger towns were in a state of preparedness to combat plague, it might be possible to more effectually control the course of the disease in the State. It is time that the formation of well-laid extensions became part of the municipal activities in every town.

23. As usual, the measures adopted for combating the disease were evacuation, disinfection, inoculation and, in a few of the towns, the provision of temporary sheds for the treatment of plague patients. Fumigation with burning neem leaves came into more general use than in previous years. But with the exception of the cities, the methods were seriously defective in that the active aid of disinfection was not called in simultaneously with the evacuation of the houses. Evacuation ensured safety to individual families but the evacuated house acted as a source of danger to the neighbourhood and the village as a whole in keeping up and spreading the infection. With a remedy of known efficacy at hand, *viz.*, desiccation combined with fumigation with neem leaves, disinfection at the earliest possible stage should form part of the preventive measures adopted. The attention of the Deputy Commissioners of Districts has been invited to this most desirable change in the existing procedure.

24. In view of the severe prevalence of plague in the Bangalore and Mysore Cities, extended facilities for prompt evacuation of infected blocks of houses were, under the advice of the Sanitary Commissioner, provided. The health camps were enlarged and adequate arrangements made at the Epidemic Diseases Hospital for the housing of contacts and the treatment of plague patients. The Municipal Council of Bangalore City undertook to put up on payment temporary structures of suitable design for occupation by people who desired better accommodation than that allowed in the health camps.

25. An outstanding feature of the year's work was the large number of inoculations done, which totalled to 80,592, the highest figure yet recorded. The services of the inoculating officers were in constant demand by the people, not only in the cities but in rural areas as well. There is no doubt that but for the extensive scale on which inoculation was carried out in the affected areas, the course of plague would have been much more severe than if only evacuation had been depended upon. As regards the personal immunity conferred by inoculation, the following facts serve as illustrations. Among 2,774 inoculated persons in the Kadur District, three attacks with only one death occurred the death being that of a youth who was suspected to have been incubating the disease prior to inoculation. Out of the 2,688 inoculations done in the several parts of the Mysore District 17 attacks occurred within a period of a fortnight to three months after inoculation. All the persons attacked recovered, the seizure having, in almost all the cases, proved to be of a very mild nature.

26. The following statement shows the number of cases treated for plague in the Epidemic Diseases Hospitals :—

Epidemic Diseases Hospitals	Admissions	Recoveries	Deaths	Percentage of recoveries to admissions excluding cases that remained under treatment at the close of the year
Bangalore City	293	98	180	33·4
Mysore City	105	48	57	45·7
Kolar Gold Fields	289	87	202	30·1

During the year sanction was accorded by Government to the construction of permanent buildings in Bangalore for a hospital for the treatment of epidemic diseases, including plague, at an estimated cost of Rs. 75,000.

FEVERS.

27. The deaths from fevers amounted to 38,778 against 36,677 in the preceding year resulting in an increase of 2,101. The same features characterised the prevalence of fevers as in previous years (*viz.*) that the incidence of mortality rose steadily from August reaching its culmination in December which recorded the highest monthly mortality for the year. As compared with December of the preceding year the mortality in January exhibits a sharp decrease such as does not occur between any other two months. The lowest number of deaths was recorded in June.

28. The death rate exceeded the quinquennial mean in two districts, Bangalore (6.27) and Mysore (6.82) but the rate was lower than the average mortality for the State. The highest rates for the year were reported for Shimoga (10.37) Kadur (8.77) and Hassan (7.63). Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug were the healthiest districts from the point of view of the prevalence of fevers. As compared with the preceding year, higher rates were recorded in 6 districts, the increase ranging from 1.47 in Bangalore to 0.17 in Chitaldrug. The three malnad districts of Hassan, Shimoga and Kadur returned a lower death rate from fevers, perhaps as a result of the systematic distribution of quinine to the people by the agency of the Malnad Improvement Committee. A large number of deaths from fevers was reported from Hiriya Taluk, especially the channel areas, from Molakalmuru particularly from the villages in the course of the Jungeyhalla, from Nayakanhatti and the adjoining villages in the Challakere Taluk and from numerous villages in the hoblis of Hiriguntanur and Bharmasagar. The District Sanitary Officer reports that many of these villages are highly malarious. In the Mysore District the frontier, semi-malnad taluks of Hunsur, Gudlupet and Heggaddevankote recorded the largest number of deaths from fevers.

29. Towns returned 3,772 deaths from fevers as against 3,404 in 1915, the mortality rates being 5.97 and 5.37 respectively. The towns worst affected were Holehonur (67.44), Alur (35.42), Benkipur (29.83) and Mulbagal (22.04). Six other towns returned a death rate ranging from 19.04 per mille in Tarikere to 17.13 per mille in Hosakote. Mandya (.94), Channagiri (.96), Jagalur (1.10), Challakere (1.19), Chiknayakanhalli (1.54), Pavagada (1.94) and Maddagiri (1.98) were the healthiest towns in so far as deaths from fevers were concerned.

30. The removal of rank vegetation and filling in or draining of pools were among the measures adopted in a few places for the prevention of malaria. A definite plan has been adopted in the town of Hiriya and in the villages along the irrigation channels. The expenditure incurred on the removal of rank vegetation, filling up the moat around the fort and filling in ditches in the Hiriya town amounted to Rs. 5,000. The block system of irrigation has been introduced in the channel areas and in the case of other affected villages, endeavours are being made to enlist the co-operation of the Village Improvement Committees in carrying out anti-malarial measures. The special anti-mosquito staff entertained for the Mysore City in 1915 continued to work during the year under report. The total number of houses searched for mosquitoes was 3,669 and the number of wells examined 436. Mosquito larvae were found breeding in 189 wells and 713 puddles and pools. Sixteen of the wells were closed and the pools were either drained or oiled.

31. The results of the malarial survey carried out in the Bangalore City during 1915-16 are recorded in Government Order No. 4995-7--Ml. 156-16-2, dated the 2nd February 1917. The investigations so far carried out have revealed, among other things, that the malaria carrying mosquito prefers wells of fresh water specially when the well is in disuse or not much used and ponds and wells of fresh water in garden lands and occasionally breeds also in collections of rain water in shallow pools, pots, etc. The infective mosquito was not found to breed in open drains, box drains, sewers, wells of brackish water, wells in use when there is considerable agitation of water and sheets of water holding decaying organic matter in suspension. The mosquito was rarely found in tanks or large shallow sheets in

rain water. Sufficient evidence was brought out to justify the assumption that the Tigalar's gardens in the 5th and 6th Divisions form, for all practical purposes, the focus of infection for the city proper.

32. To the question why, fevers being so prevalent, anti-malarial measures based on a definite plan of action should not be introduced extensively in the State, the answer can only be that the preventive measures for no two places can be alike. They must primarily be based on a careful scientific investigation of the conditions prevailing in each local area and necessarily involve a considerable expenditure of time and money and, what is more important, the maintenance of a permanent staff to give continuous attention to the details of work that should be carried out to keep the place free from malaria. The problem is, so far as rural areas are concerned, one of education of public opinion on the subject and in the case of the affected towns, the adoption by the municipal councils of a malarial survey, preliminary to applying anti-malarial measures. A survey of the kind for the Seringapatam town has recently been sanctioned by Government.

DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA.

33. The number of deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa was 5,010 as compared with 4,072, the annual ratios being 0·88 and 0·71 respectively. Dysentery and diarrhœa were largely prevalent in Shimoga (1·11) per mille, Kolar (1·20) per mille and Chitaldrug (·99) per mille. The death rates exceeded the quinquennial mean in all the districts except Tumkur, Shimoga and Kadur the decrease in the last named district amounting to 0·65 per mille. The seasonal prevalence follows that of fevers except that the incidence of the disease is highest during the quarter ending September. Eighty-eight towns returned 1,367, deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa as against 1,053 deaths from 76 towns in 1915.

RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

34. Under respiratory diseases 2,844 deaths were registered, with a mortality rate of ·49 per mille as compared with 3,039 and ·54 respectively in 1915. Of the recorded deaths, 1,465 or slightly over 50 per cent occurred in 59 towns. The largest number of deaths was contributed by Bangalore (641), Kolar Gold Fields (303) and Mysore (359). The deaths returned for the remaining towns aggregated only to 162 the low figure being probably due to deaths from this cause being entered under the more convenient head "other causes." A fairly large proportion of deaths from respiratory diseases in the Bangalore and Mysore Cities 208 and 136 respectively was due to phthisis. On the Kolar Gold Fields area, phthisis claimed 78 victims and pneumonia accounted for 126 deaths.

INJURIES.

35. The deaths returned under this cause aggregated 1,418 against 1,459 in 1915, the rate being 0·25 against 0·26 in the preceding year. Of the recorded deaths under this head, 248 were cases of suicide, 962 were the result of accidents and 208 were returned as due to snake-bites, etc. The mortality rate for towns was 0·47 against 0·46 in 1915. The highest rate (2·34 per mille) was recorded for Kolar Gold Fields where 98 deaths are reported to have been due to mining accidents.

ALL OTHER CAUSES.

36. Under this head 34,690 deaths or nearly 37 per cent of the total mortality were recorded against 35,568 in 1915, yielding annual ratios of 6·08 and 6·23 per mille respectively. The death rates from this cause were largest in the districts of Shimoga (7·77) and Bangalore (7·72). The lowest rate was returned for Hassan (4·90) and Kadur (4·23).

37. In towns the deaths from "all other causes" amounted to 7,894 corresponding to an annual ratio of 12·49 per 1,000 of population as compared with 7,022 or 11·11 per mille in 1915. The death rate was high in Alur (35·43), Kunigal (34·16), Holehonnur (33·07), Kolar Gold Fields (31·66) and Saklespur (31·09). The lowest rates were returned for Nayakanahatti (0·38), Kadur (1·04), Birur (1·24) and Hunsur (1·26). One town—Mudgere—reported no deaths under this head during the year.

SANITARY BOARD AND SANITARY WORKS.

38. The constitution of the Central Sanitary Board remained the same as in previous years. During the year the Board considered a scheme for laying a complete pipe sewerage system in No. V drainage area of Mysore City at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,55,810. The scheme was approved by the Board subject to the ensuring of an adequate supply of water for flushing the drains at the same time that the drainage scheme is adopted.

39. The works of a sanitary nature carried out by municipalities consisted of construction and repairs of drains, laying out conservancy lanes, construction of public latrines and urinals and filling up of insanitary pits. A sum of Rs. 1,63,180 was spent by the various local bodies for this purpose, during the year, by far the largest expenditure Rs. (94,080) being incurred in the Chitaldrug District.

40. A list of the works in progress during the year in the Mysore City under the operation of the Trust Board is appended. A Trust Board for the improvement of the Bangalore City was constituted during the year under report.

41. According to the information kindly furnished by the Sanitary Engineer, nine works estimated to cost Rs. 1,66,047 were in progress. Of these seven were of the nature of sanitary improvement to public buildings, one related to abatement of the nuisance caused by the spent wash of the Government Distillery at Bangalore and one was the formation of the northern extension at Malleswaram, Bangalore City. Projects were prepared and submitted for permanent improvements to the Sampangi tank, Bangalore City (Rs. 13,243), drainage of Basavangudi and Malleswaram, extensions (Rs. 28,020), town improvement including drainage of Nanjangud town (Rs. 1,27,750), water-supply for Seringapatam and Ganjam (Rs. 74,400), general improvement to Paschimavahini (Rs. 10,000), water-supply for Kadur town, alternative schemes costing Rs. 60,000 and 35,000 respectively and water-supply for Dodballapur (Rs. 28,484). The following town surveys were either completed or were in progress during the year:—

Channapatna, Hunsur, Malvalli, Nanjangud (resurvey), Chikballapur, Tiptur, Kunigal, Sira, Gubbi, Tarikere, Hole-Narsipur and Hassan.

42. The appended statement A shows the works of a sanitary nature carried out by the Public Works Department during the calendar year 1916.

VILLAGE SANITATION.

43. During the year under report, the Village Sanitation Regulation was newly introduced into 456 villages of which the largest number 240 was in the Shimoga District. Separate places were set apart for storing manure in the case of 956 villages marked progress being shown in the Kolar District. Thus at the end of the year 1916, the Village Sanitation Regulation was in force in 10,283 villages and separate places for storing manure existed in 8,047 villages.

44. According to the figures furnished by the Deputy Commissioners, about 800 villages were brought under the operation of Village Improvement Committees making a total of 13,474 villages at the close of the year 1916. The estimated cost of work done in these villages during the year, consisting of the sinking of wells removal of rank vegetation, levelling up of uneven surfaces, etc., was Rs. 2,99,301. The number of new draw wells sunk was 414, of which 174 were in the Chitaldrug District. Twenty-one villages in Shimoga and 11 in Chitaldrug were shifted to healthier sites. Village extensions were formed in the case of 8 villages in Tumkur and 5 in Shimoga. The District Sanitary Officers are required to closely associate themselves with the Village Improvement Committees, with a view to guide their activities in the right channels, so far as effective sanitation in villages is concerned. There is no doubt that as years go by, the efforts now necessarily impulsive towards securing better sanitation, will develop into a conscious and sustained endeavour by the Committees to permanently improve the conditions now common to all villages, viz., bad housing, absence of drainage, water supply open to contamination, insanitary methods of storing manure, accommodation of cattle in dwelling houses and untidy surroundings caused by the existence of stagnant pools and rank vegetation.

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS.

45. Fairs and festivals of any importance were those held at Chunchankatte, Nanjangud, Melkote and Hemagiri. The usual sanitary precautions were taken on these occasions. Advantage was taken of fairs and jattras to deliver lectures in Kannada on health subjects. Papers on the subject of sanitation were read at many of the taluk conferences held during the year.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

46. The system of medical inspection of school children ordered in Government Proceedings No. 2731-2—Edn. 10-9-10, dated the 20th September 1910, was continued during the year. The number of children treated for various common ailments was approximately 13,100. Of these, 10,020 are returned as cured and the results in the case of the rest are not known. The scheme sanctioned by Government for a comprehensive medical inspection of schools in district headquarter towns could not be worked during the year owing to a delay in obtaining the necessary appliances. The work will be taken up during 1917.

The subject of Hygiene was introduced during the year into the curriculum of studies for teachers undergoing training in Normal Schools. The compilation of a suitable text book on Hygiene in Kannada for use in Lower Secondary Schools was taken on hand during the year, the work being, under the orders of Government, entrusted to Mr. R. Subba Rau, M. B., C. M., L. S. Sc., assisted by Mr. M. Girimaji Rau, Deputy Inspector of Vaccination, Mysore District.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE MALNAD.

47. The clearance of rank vegetation in and around villages which was being done by the Malnad Improvement Agency was during the year transferred to the villagers themselves. About 1,200 acres in 231 villages of Kadur and 740 acres in 240 villages of Hassan were cleared of rank vegetation at a cost roughly estimated at Rs. 14,000 and 11,000 respectively. In the Shimoga District, 92 villages were cleared of lantana at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,569.

The progress as regards providing good drinking water consisted of 44 new wells sanctioned for the Kadur and Hassan Districts at an aggregate cost of Rs. 23,600. By the end of the year 61 wells were completed in the two districts. Eight existing wells were improved. Larger water-supply projects for Kalasa, Indavara, Sollebile were considered by the District Committee during the year. Of these the project for Kalasa at an estimated cost of Rs. 23,000 was sanctioned. The Indavara water supply project has also been taken on hand. Estimates for 55 new wells were completed in the Shimoga District, of which 32 were taken up for execution during the year.

48. In Government Order No. 6394-9—San. 11-15-3, dated the 1st March 1916, Government sanctioned the grant of timber from the District and State Forest on half the seigniorage rates to both agriculturists and non-agriculturists in the malnad for building purposes. The concession is being availed of largely, judged by the numerous applications received for the timber.

49. The improvement of drainage received some attention during the year. 36 minor drainage schemes were complete at the end of the year under report in the districts of Kadur and Hassan. In Shimoga, the improvement of drainage in 118 villages was taken up at an aggregate estimated cost of Rs. 15,357 including the value of the work done by the raiyats themselves.

50. The shifting of unhealthy villages to better sites, on the recommendation made by the District Sanitary Officers formed an important part of the work of the District Committees. During the year 19 new villages were formed and extensions were laid out in 16 villages, the construction of houses being in all cases regulated by the Malnad Improvement Agency. The provision of cattle sheds separate from human dwellings is insisted upon in these villages. Endeavour is also made to induce house owners generally to separate the cattle from the dwelling portion. Action is also being taken to allot sites at reasonable distances from villages for dumping manure. With a view to stimulate house construction on sanitary lines the construction of model houses of different designs and costs to meet local requirements has been sanctioned in Government Order No. 2882-5—San. 52-15-4, dated

the 23rd September 1916. Thirteen model houses were constructed in the Shimoga District and similar work in the other two districts will be put in hand during 1917.

51. Under medical relief the establishment of itinerant dispensaries and the opening of additional stationary dispensaries form the outstanding features of the work taken up by the Committees. Of the itinerant dispensaries sanctioned for the Hassan District, one was started at Belur on 12th June 1916. The number of cases treated till the end of December is reported to have been over 7,000. As regards the stationary dispensaries, the preliminary arrangements in regard to buildings and equipment are being completed and the dispensaries are expected to be opened very soon. The total quantity of quinine distributed free was as noted

Kadur and Hassan Districts.		
5 grain packets		47,442
Do	tabloids	1,60,000
2	Do do	20,000
Shimoga.		
Quinine tablets		1,91,294
Esanofele		7,655

in the margin. In addition, a few coffee estate owners purchased quinine for the use of coolies employed under them.

52. Vaccination was pushed forward by the employment of 4 special vaccinators during the year under the Malnad scheme. The number of vaccinations done by all vaccinators temporarily employed under the Malnad Improvement Scheme was 4,490. Seven midwives were trained and appointed in different parts of the Hassan and Kadur Districts and four in Shimoga. Leaflets on sanitary subjects, a few of them in the form of ballads, were printed and distributed throughout the Malnad area.

53. As regards attraction of settlers, about 100 new families have been afforded facilities to settle themselves in different villages.

54. A sanitary survey to furnish information as to existing sanitary conditions together with particulars of improvements needed, was conducted in 61 villages by the Overseers. Twenty-nine typical villages including 11 villages in Shimoga, were selected for the survey called "disease survey", but the results so far having led only to one conclusion, viz., that malaria constitutes the chief disease in the Malnad, recommendations have been submitted to Government for replacing the disease survey by a scientific malarial survey having for its object a determination of the precise conditions that favour the prevalence of malaria in the Malnad areas.

GENERAL REMARKS.

55. Rao Bahadur Rajakarya Pravina Dr. T. V. Arumugam Mudaliar was *ex-officio* Sanitary Commissioner during the whole of the year under report. I held charge of the Office of Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, in addition to my duties as Director of the Public Health Institute. During the year I visited and inspected the sanitation and vaccination in the following towns, besides 142 villages: Kunigal, Hassan, Hole-Narsipur, Yedatore, Hunsur, Periyapatna, Heggaddevankote, Chiknayakanhalli, Huliya, Turuvekere, Belur, Saklespur, Alur, Yeslurpet, Arkalgud, Davangere, Harihar, Chamrajnagar and T.-Narsipur.

56. The following changes in the personnel of District Sanitary Officers were effected during the year. Mr. B. Krishna Rao, L.M.S., L.S.Sc., from Mysore to Kadur, Mr. J. V. Karve, M.B., CH. B., D.P.H., from Shimoga to Mysore and Mr. M. G. Srinivasapett from Kadur to Shimoga. Mr. R. Subba Rao, M.B., C.M., L.S.Sc., having been temporarily transferred to act as Vice-President of the City Municipal Council, Bangalore, Mr. F. Fernandes, L.R.C.P. & S., L.F.P. & S., was posted to do duty as Health Officer of the Bangalore City.

57. During the year, proposals for the reorganisation of the Public Health Department were under the consideration of Government.

M. SRINIVASA RAO,
Sanitary Commissioner.

Statement of expenditure incurred in Public Works Department for works of a Sanitary nature during the calendar year 1916.

No.	Name of work	Amount of estimate	Outlay during the six months of		Total during the year
			1915-16	1916-17	
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Improving the drainage in the Victoria Hospital at Bangalore.	1,248	330 8 3	355 6 0	685 14 3
2	Opening out the northern extension of Malleswaram at Bangalore.	70,000	1,280 11 5	1,076 13 0	2,357 8 5
3	Drainage of Basavangudi extension, Bangalore City.	172,964	6,532 8 6	.....	6,532 8 6
4	Drainage of Sankar Mutt extension, Bangalore City.	21,826	894 15 4	2,195 6 8	3,090 6 0
5	Drainage of the swamp of the Sampige tank, Bangalore City.	500	128 4 4	.....	128 4 4
6	Pipe-laying to lead the Distillery and Tannery refuse water to minor tank two miles off the Distillery building.	17,660	6,127 9 5	2,036 10 8	8,164 4 1
7	Sewerage and drainage of Malleswaram extension, Bangalore City.	.....	5,557 13 0	.....	5,557 13 0
8	Continuing the masonry drain of Chamarajapet to the natural main drain of Basavangudi Mutt extension, Bangalore.	5,815	4,227 11 10	359 10 0	4,587 5 10
9	Construction of a storage reservoir in the main outfall works of the Sunkal tank, Bangalore City.	7,100	3,777 14 0	967 0 0	4,744 14 0
10	Sewage and drainage of Malleswaram extension.	143,750	615 13 0	.....	615 13 0
11	Drainage of Basavangudi extension, Bangalore City.	172,964	1,934 3 6	48 5 0	1,982 8 6
12	Directing the storm water of Basavangudi to the Kempambudhi tank.	28,128	153 15 11	.....	153 15 11
13	Drainage of Imperial Service Lancers Lines at Bangalore.	21,606	7,556 3 1	247-11 10	7,803 14 11
14	Drainage improvements of the old town of Shimoga.	5,860	.....	56 4 0	56 4 0
15	Erection of a Jewell filter-plant.	110,000	1,916 14 8	73 11 0	1,990 9 8
16	Construction a high level tank for improving the water-supply to the Malleswaram extension and the High ground in Bangalore City.	15,854	2,930 0 0	.....	2,930 0 0
17	Covering the water-supply Reservoir at the Champion Reefs.	29,202	10,587 15 3	383 10 6	10,971 9 9
18	Laying a system of pipes for watering roads and for improving the water-supply high level bungalows and mansions in the Mysore City.	205,213	101,883 15 0	96,353 14 0	198,237 13 0
19	Improving water-supply to Imperial Service Transport Lines at Bangalore City.	6,436	1,102 4 6	12 0 0	1,114 4 6

Statement of expenditure incurred in Public Works Department for works of a sanitary nature during the calendar year 1916.

No.	Name of work	Amount of estimate	Outlay during the six months of		Total during the year
			1915-16	1916-17	
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	Laying submain in the extension of Bangalore City, for facilitating house connection.	10,419	8,198 13 8	.....	8,198 13 8
21	Laying a galvanised main in the conservancy lane in oil-mill street.	.....	425 10 0	.....	425 10 0
22	Laying out water-supply pipes to certain Police buildings in the Kolar Gold Fields	5,191	1,350 0 0	4,805 14 0	6,155 14 0
23	Fixing five fountains and four taps to the four Officers' quarters, and, fifty barr sepoy's huts at the new Barr Lines at Bangalore.	1,538	1,265 13 0	.....	1,265 13 0
24	Road watering and improving the drinking water-supply to the City of Mysore.	.....	.....	16 9 0	16 9 0
25	Improvements to water-supply, Shimoga.	40,018	.....	12,707 12 0	12,707 12 0
26	Laying submains in Gavipur extension in Bangalore.	5,404	.....	4,352 13 0	4,352 13 0
27	Preliminary charges for water-supply to the Chamundi Hill at Mysore.	.....	.....	3 13 0	3 13 0
	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	2,94,832 13 4

Statement showing the sanitary works that were under the operation of the Improvement Trust Board, Mysore City, during the year 1916.

No.	Name of works
1	Laying pipe sewers in No. 5 Drainage area.
2	Laying pipe sewers in Ittigegud Drainage area.
3	Fort ditch filling.
4	Distributing channel at the sewage farm.
5	Sinking up No. 5 drainage area main.
6	Lay-out of Chamundi Extension.
7	Laying pipe sewers in No. 4th drainage area.
8	Laying pipe sewers in No. III Drainage area Part II.
9	Laying pipe sewers in No. III Drainage Part I.
10	Laying pipe sewers in Nazarbad Drainage area.
11	Laying pipe sewers in No. II drainage area.
12	Storm water drain at Wellington Lodge Compound.
13	Constructing triangular Island at the junction of Chamaraj and Dodkere tank bund road.
14	Karanji tank bund road improvements.
15	Dodkere tank bund road improvements.
16	Laying pipe sewer in Bhakshi Basappaji Urs garden extension.
17	Constructing model houses at Bhakshi Basappaji Urs garden extension.
18	Tape iron railing behind Hardinge circle.
19	Improvements to Jeevan Rau tank.

ANNUAL FORM I.

Statement of births registered in the Districts of the State of Mysore during the year 1916.

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1 No.	2 Districts	3 Population according to Census of 1911			4 Number of births registered			5 Ratios of births per 1,000 of population			6 Number of males born to every 100 females born	7 Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population	8 Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of population	9 Mean ratios of births per 1,000 during previous five years			10 Ratio of births per 1,000 of the population for the past year
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total				Males	Females	Total	
1	Bangalore	4,28,733	4,19,450	8,48,173	9,529	9,288	18,812	22'23	22'13	22'18	102'65	1'59	...	21'00	20'61	20'81	20'09
2	Kolar	3,96,346	3,83,807	7,80,153	9,855	9,682	19,537	24'86	25'22	25'04	101'79	7'26	...	23'19	23'47	22'33	22'28
3	Tumkur	3,72,030	3,63,316	7,35,346	9,856	9,457	19,311	26'49	26'02	26'26	104'24	11'81	...	24'86	24'71	24'79	24'35
4	Mysore	6,65,628	6,76,443	13,42,071	11,211	10,245	21,456	16'84	15'14	15'98	109'42	'55	...	16'32	14'99	15'65	15'64
5	Hassan	2,87,360	2,92,840	5,80,200	4,937	4,599	9,536	17'18	15'00	16'44	107'35	2'04	...	17'34	15'79	16'55	17'62
6	Shimoga	2,68,678	2,48,938	5,16,716	5,123	4,714	9,837	19'07	17'00	19'04	104'67	...	2'77	19'67	20'15	19'91	21'30
7	Kadur	1,77,074	1,61,383	3,38,457	2,463	2,349	4,812	13'90	14'55	14'21	104'85	...	1'45	15'13	15'82	15'44	14'21
8	Chitaldrug	2,87,030	2,77,213	5,64,243	6,532	6,082	12,614	22'76	21'84	22'37	107'40	9'43	...	22'13	21'81	21'97	23'65
	Total for the State ...	28,82,869	28,22,490	57,05,359	59,506	56,409	1,15,915	20'64	19'98	20'31	105'50	3'68	...	21'04	19'46	19'71	20'13

Statement of births and deaths registered in each town and rural circle of the State of Madras with the principal sanitary defects of each circle and

Serial No.	District and Town or Rural Circle	Area in square miles	Average population per square mile	Population (Census 1901)			Births		Number of deaths registered			Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females	Deaths per 1,000			
				Male	Female	Total	Total number	Births ratio per 1,000 of population	Male	Female	Total		Cholera	Small-pox	Plague	Fever
BANGALORE.																
1	Bangalore T.C....	...	...	45,997	42,654	88,651	3,195	36.04	2,060	1,992	4,052	103.41	...	42	6.48	7.85
2	Channapatna do ...	...	...	3,796	3,828	7,624	353	46.30	155	144	299	107.84	...	1.18	11.67	5.50
3	Dodballapur do ...	...	...	3,594	3,678	7,272	211	29.01	61	52	113	117.30	...	27	2.60	4.25
4	Devanhalli do ...	...	...	3,112	3,201	6,313	98	15.52	101	87	188	116.19	...	32	14.73	5.07
5	Closepet do ...	...	...	1,812	1,694	3,506	156	44.49	51	50	101	102.00	...	...	9.41	8.84
6	Kankanhalli do ...	...	...	2,501	2,369	4,870	95	19.50	28	22	50	127.28	...	62	...	4.31
7	Anekal do ...	...	...	2,213	2,374	4,587	160	34.88	136	149	285	91.28	...	...	34.44	13.95
8	Tyamagondlu do ...	...	...	1,539	1,483	3,022	122	40.37	29	20	49	145.00	...	...	...	3.64
9	Nelamangala do ...	...	...	862	804	1,666	102	61.22	31	26	57	119.23	...	...	3.00	13.20
10	Vadigenhalli do ...	...	...	2,175	2,201	4,376	78	17.82	59	67	126	88.06	...	...	17.37	3.88
11	Magadi do ...	...	...	1,493	1,531	3,024	159	52.58	21	29	50	72.34	...	...	...	6.01
12	Hosote do ...	...	...	2,298	2,254	4,552	95	20.87	119	116	235	10.58	...	22	21.31	17.13
13	Sarjapur do ...	...	...	1,332	1,349	2,681	71	23.48	43	53	96	81.13	...	...	13.80	10.82
14	Yelahanka do ...	...	...	1,152	1,184	2,336	89	33.09	15	15	30	100.00	...	...	7.5	5.14
15	Sulabale do ...	...	...	1,041	1,000	2,041	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Dommasandra do ...	...	...	1,109	1,097	2,206	18	8.16	23	17	40	135.29	...	...	...	11.78
17	Kengeri do ...	...	...	939	850	1,789	14	7.52	11	8	19	137.50	...	...	6.70	2.23
18	Bangalore District R.C....	...	...	3,51,758	3,45,899	6,97,657	1,37,96	19.77	5,961	5,708	11,669	104.43	09	24	3.15	5.09
	Total of District	...	...	4,28,723	4,19,450	8,48,173	18,812	22.18	8,904	8,555	17,459	104.08	06	26	4.05	6.27
KOLAR.																
19	Kolar Gold Fields T.C...	...	...	27,960	20,675	48,635	3,398	69.87	1,605	1,335	2,940	120.22	...	35	9.85	1.64
20	Kolar do ...	...	...	4,097	4,096	8,193	248	30.27	54	46	100	117.99	...	37	3.29	2.93
21	Sidlaghatta do ...	...	...	3,206	3,306	6,512	147	22.57	63	60	123	105.00	...	...	5.84	7.95
22	Mulbagal do ...	...	...	1,346	1,331	2,677	196	73.21	45	37	82	121.62	...	...	...	12.04
23	Chikballapur do ...	...	...	3,923	3,788	7,661	190	24.80	58	46	104	126.09	...	...	...	6.41
24	Malur do ...	...	...	2,124	2,088	4,212	128	30.89	48	39	87	123.07	...	71	8.30	4.04
25	Srinivasapur do ...	...	...	1,676	1,754	3,430	157	45.77	35	35	70	100.00	...	...	8.7	5.83
26	Bowringpet do ...	...	...	1,545	1,363	2,908	142	43.83	52	30	82	173.33	...	...	15.47	8.09
27	Goribidnur do ...	...	...	1,327	1,290	2,617	96	35.68	32	22	54	150.00	...	38	1.15	0.93
28	Chintamani do ...	...	...	1,262	1,308	2,570	105	40.85	19	24	43	79.17	...	...	...	7.39
29	Gudibanda do ...	...	...	1,230	1,162	2,392	87	36.37	23	38	61	60.53	...	...	...	9.19
30	Bagepalli do ...	...	...	998	964	1,962	86	43.83	16	21	37	76.19	...	50	...	5.10
31	Kolar District do ...	...	...	3,45,652	3,40,732	6,86,384	14,557	21.20	5,162	4,929	10,091	104.73	02	96	9.2	5.63
	Total of District	...	...	3,96,346	3,83,807	7,80,153	1,9537	25.04	7,211	6,604	13,815	108.20	02	83	1.61	5.45
TUMKUR.																
32	Tumkur T.C....	...	...	3,267	2,772	6,039	241	39.90	64	74	138	86.49	...	...	...	4.64
33	Chiknayakanhalli do ...	...	...	2,551	2,637	5,188	233	41.91	69	40	79	97.50	...	...	...	1.54
34	Gubbi do ...	...	...	1,767	1,697	3,464	126	36.37	23	17	40	135.29	...	...	...	2.30
35	Muddagiri do ...	...	...	2,284	2,261	4,545	206	45.32	39	37	76	105.40	...	...	...	1.94
36	Sira do ...	...	...	2,767	2,906	5,673	234	41.99	27	26	53	115.34	...	36	...	7.18
37	Tiptur do ...	...	...	1,423	1,108	2,531	118	4.22	27	26	53	103.85	...	...	...	6.72
38	Pavagada do ...	...	...	1,297	1,297	2,594	89	34.31	16	15	34	83.59	38	...	...	1.93
39	Koratagere do ...	...	...	1,500	1,465	2,965	75	26.30	25	32	57	78.12	...	...	...	13.40
40	Turuvekere do ...	...	...	1,302	1,383	2,685	85	31.66	25	32	57	78.12	...	...	...	6.75
41	Honnavalli do ...	...	...	1,226	1,205	2,431	94	36.67	25	30	55	83.33	...	41	...	7.81
42	Kyatsandra do ...	...	...	650	648	1,298	46	35.4	16	19	35	84.21	...	...	...	6.16
43	Kunigal do ...	...	...	712	693	1,405	113	30.42	32	30	62	106.40	...	...	...	7.83
44	Haliyurdurga do ...	...	...	1,038	1,075	2,113	21	9.94	10	10	20	100.00	...	...	...	3.31
45	Hollanahalli do ...	...	...	1,007	1,032	2,039	90	44.18	26	29	55	89.52	...	93	...	11.77
46	Bellavi do ...	...	...	523	532	1,055	52	43.82	9	8	17	112.50	...	...	...	3.75
47	Nonavinakere do ...	...	...	870	833	1,703	43	25.25	11	10	21	110.00	...	...	...	5.87
48	Kadaba do ...	...	...	874	895	1,769	70	39.57	13	19	37	94.74	...	...	...	5.65
49	Haliyar do ...	...	...	911	891	1,802	66	36.62	10	14	24	71.43	...	...	...	6.10
50	Tumkur District R.C....	...	...	3,46,051	3,38,086	6,84,137	17,306	26.70	4,980	4,706	9,686	105.82	00	39	1.17	5.79
	Total of District	...	...	3,72,030	3,63,316	7,35,346	19,311	26.26	5,442	5,184	10,626	104.97	61	37	1.16	5.76

the receipts and expenditure in each circle from, and on, conservancy together
 Measures taken to remedy them during the year 1916.

		9				10			11	12	13			14
		Deaths per 1,000 of population from				Men ratio of deaths per 1,000 during previous five years			Net receipt of each circle from conser- vancy	Net expenditure in each circle on conser- vancy	Principal sanitary defects of circle			Measures taken for sanitary improvement of circle
		All causes				Male	Female	Total			In drains	In water-supply	In domestic cleansing and conservancy	
Injuries	All other causes	Male	Female	Total	Male				Female	Total				In drains	In water-supply	In domestic cleansing and conservancy
23	07	19 76	44 78	46 70	45 70	38 78	41 21	39 95	24,747	48,840	Good drains with proper levels are needed in all the towns and villages. Scarcity of water is felt in most of the towns and villages in summer. More wells are needed. Pit system is in vogue in many villages and towns. Cattle and sheep are kept inside dwelling houses. In some villages rank vegetation is allowed to over-grow in non-dwelling houses.	The Village Sanitation Rules are being introduced. Improvement of water-supply and other minor sanitary works are being carried out as far as funds permit.		
39	13	17 97	40 83	37 62	39 21	29 35	25 88	27 56	195	2,705				
78	...	5 48	16 97	14 14	15 54	13 40	12 12	12 69	116	1,572				
10	...	8 24	32 45	27 18	29 73	20 64	20 70	19 65	23	1,116				
86	1 14	8 56	28 14	29 51	28 81	32 35	33 07	32 76	...	1,587				
...	41	4 72	11 19	9 29	10 27	12 10	13 98	12 92	...	1,119				
...	65	10 03	61 45	62 77	62 13	40 31	43 45	42 03	18	1,143				
32	...	8 61	18 84	13 49	16 21	17 96	20 33	19 13	...	938				
60	...	13 20	35 96	32 34	34 21	34 73	36 81	35 74	45	1,961				
...	23	7 31	27 12	35 44	28 79	23 39	23 45	24 92	85	660				
99	33	8 25	14 66	18 94	16 53	27 05	24 25	23 56	...	997				
73	22	10 54	51 79	51 46	51 62	36 01	54 07	53 97	...	298				
...	...	9 69	32 27	39 21	35 80	21 12	23 14	24 10	22	550				
86	...	5 56	13 32	12 67	12 81	19 96	18 85	18 89	41	396				
...	...	...	...	...	...	23 53	30 41	26 91	...	318
45	...	4 99	20 73	15 49	18 13	22 13	18 47	20 29	11	264				
...	...	1 68	11 71	9 42	10 62	15 98	13 89	14 96	19	336				
38	21	6 11	16 95	16 90	16 73	15 25	14 59	14 20	41	3,148				
10	20	7 72	20 76	20 39	20 53	13 38	17 96	18 18	23,367	67,888	Systematic arrangement for drainage have not been made in most of the towns and villages. Most large villages have fairly good wells. Open kunias or ponds are accessible to cattle and rendered dirty. The pit system is in vogue, cattle are kept within the dwelling houses	The Village Sanitation Regulation is being enforced and improvements effected so far as funds permit.		
23	2 34	31 66	57 40	61 56	60 45	55 05	58 96	56 70	...	...		
12	24	5 13	13 18	11 23	12 20	15 00	14 41	13 71	161	3,361				
15	...	4 15	19 05	15 15	18 89	27 11	23 19	25 13	142	2,194				
37	1 40	6 72	33 43	27 79	31 63	34 95	32 55	33 95	...	1,320				
70	65	4 30	14 78	14 80	13 57	22 16	23 76	22 95	234	3,606				
71	21	5 46	23 59	18 69	20 61	18 43	19 50	18 96	20	893				
...	29	11 08	20 88	19 95	20 40	26 52	23 84	25 21	39	877				
...	...	9 63	33 66	22 01	23 19	29 69	25 28	27 60	82	3,345				
...	1 53	7 26	25 87	17 06	21 02	20 01	18 35	19 19	...	715				
39	78	7 39	15 01	12 35	16 73	30 67	33 90	32 32	201	2,521				
...	...	14 21	18 69	17 70	25 50	14 14	15 23	14 96	8	430				
...	...	12 23	16 03	21 78	18 86	15 57	18 78	17 16	7	350				
29	27	6 00	11 93	14 47	14 79	15 72	15 65	15 33	151	10,936				
67	41	7 65	18 19	17 26	17 78	18 65	13 30	18 26	...	...		
...	...	18 05	19 59	21 70	22 85	29 98	31 52	30 67	669	5,495	The existing drains are in many places faulty A good many tanks which are the chief sources of water-supply in the district dry up in summer. Wells are needed. The pit system is in vogue and cattle are kept in or near dwelling houses. As far as funds permitted drinking water wells were provided, new roads and drains opened and congested portions opened out.			
...	77	11 37	15 29	15 17	15 23	29 83	19 52	20 23	60	1,811				
...	29	8 68	13 01	10 02	11 55	29 45	34 02	31 49	2	1,635				
...	22	14 52	17 08	16 36	16 72	20 23	19 54	18 61	20	1,015				
13	36	9 15	13 00	16 04	17 40	21 50	16 93	18 83	7	1,230				
...	1 53	11 85	14 97	23 47	20 94	33 74	52 70	41 86	150	2,316				
...	1 15	9 63	12 34	13 88	13 10	17 07	15 83	16 45	...	605				
...	67	6 07	13 33	13 65	13 49	18 51	17 74	17 14	...	799				
...	...	7 08	19 20	23 14	21 23	17 56	19 33	19 64	45	622				
...	1 23	11 52	20 50	24 89	22 62	23 03	22 69	22 87	...	362				
...	1 54	19 26	24 51	29 33	26 96	35 29	37 45	36 38	35	355				
143	71	34 16	44 94	43 29	44 13	72 65	66 41	69 58	235	1,157				
47	...	5 68	9 63	9 30	9 46	15 31	12 80	14 04	...	253				
...	09	13 24	25 82	28 10	26 97	19 12	22 52	20 84	...	180				
...	...	12 20	17 29	15 04	15 96	30 31	23 09	27 61	...	353				
...	1 17	5 23	12 64	12 05	12 33	25 29	26 29	25 77	...	264				
...	...	13 57	29 69	21 23	20 91	33 37	32 00	32 60	38	243				
55	...	2 77	10 98	15 71	13 32	24 70	26 22	25 45	24	367				
23	28	6 75	14 39	14 99	14 16	17 83	17 65	17 87	85	7,983				
23	29	7 00	14 60	14 27	14 45	18 41	18 21	18 33	1,368	27,050				

1 Serial No.	2 District and town or rural circle	3 Area in square miles	4 Average population per square mile	5 Population (Census, 1911)			6 Births		7 Number of deaths registered			8 Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females	9 Deaths per 1,000					
				Male	Female	Total	Total number	Births ratio per 1,000 of population	Male	Female	Total		Cholera	Small-pox	Plague	Fevers	Dysentery and diarrhoea	
MYSORE.																		
51	Mysore T. C.	...	...	36,112	35,194	71,306	2,408	33'77	1,328	1,474	2,802	90'09	...	'14	10'14	3'48	3'81
52	Seringapatam do	...	...	3,614	3,843	7,457	107	14'35	128	112	240	114'29	...	1'07	15'96	7'64	4'40
53	Malvalli do	...	...	2,775	2,686	5,461	106	19'41	54	48	102	112'50	...	2'38	7'32	4'39	1'10
54	Hunsur do	...	...	2,458	2,314	4,772	85	17'81	73	83	156	87'95	...	...	19'70	11'10	4'42
55	Nanjangud do	...	...	3,628	3,618	7,246	106	14'63	57	67	124	85'07	...	'55	6'21	3'04	4'41
56	Chamrajnagar do	...	...	3,305	3,251	6,556	199	30'35	126	142	268	88'73	...	...	21'50	3'66	1'23
57	Bannur do	...	...	2,232	2,273	4,505	116	25'75	30	32	62	93'75	...	...	...	6'88	2'44
58	Mandya do	...	...	2,089	2,166	4,255	103	25'38	25	22	47	113'64	...	'24	4'23	...	...
59	Gundlupet do	...	...	2,089	2,098	4,187	77	18'39	21	24	45	87'50	...	...	2'15	5'49	4'48
60	Periyapatna do	...	...	1,690	1,714	3,404	30	8'81	27	40	67	67'50	...	...	2'35	11'16	5'59
61	Talkad do	...	...	2,039	2,145	4,184	54	12'90	23	19	47	147'37	...	'78	2'4	1'19	9'6
62	Yelandur do	...	...	1,820	1,866	3,686	75	20'35	63	67	130	94'03	...	...	19'53	3'53	1'63
63	Nagamangala do	...	...	1,829	1,804	3,633	101	27'80	23	33	61	84'85	...	2'20	...	6'33	8'83
64	Melkote do	...	...	1,266	1,269	2,535	49	19'33	29	20	49	145'00	...	'39	...	8'68	1'18
65	Saligrama do	...	...	1,576	1,572	3,148	3	'95	9	10	19	90'00	...	...	1'59	2'22	...
66	Yedatore do	...	...	855	800	1,655	46	27'79	19	18	37	105'55	...	...	...	6'64	2'41
67	Mirle do	1,340	1,253	2,593
68	Maddur do	...	...	1,194	1,085	2,279	65	28'52	50	59	100	100'00	...	...	21'50	3'07	7'88
69	Kalale do
70	T.-Narsipur do	...	...	2,006	2,027	4,033	72	17'86	18	16	34	112'50	...	...	'99	5'20	...
71	Sargur do	1,243	1,228	2,471
72	Krishnarajpete do	...	...	1,165	1,172	2,337	66	28'24	22	23	45	95'65	...	...	...	4'70	3'42
73	Sosale do	928	925	1,853
74	French Rocks do	...	...	1,029	893	1,922	68	35'38	55	43	98	127'90	...	3'12	21'85	10'40	4'16
75	Palhalli do	892	919	1,811
76	Kikkeri do	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	22	23	50	78'57	...	...	3'71	10'40	7'4
77	Heggaddevankote do	661	685	1,346	...	38'63	50
78	Mysore District R. C.	...	...	583,955	595,757	1,179,712	17,463	14'80	8,203	7,920	16,123	103'00	'00	'66	'93	7'19	7'77
	Total of District	...	...	665,628	676,443	13,42,071	21,456	15'98	10,420	10,291	21,711	101'25	'00	'62	1'84	6'82	9'4
HASSAN.																		
79	Hassan T. C.	...	...	3,717	3,744	7,461	246	32'97	106	69	175	153'62	...	...	3'75	4'69	1'47
80	Hole-Narsipur do	...	...	3,349	3,513	6,862	239	34'83	47	39	86	115'38	...	...	...	3'93	1'17
81	Arkalgud do	...	...	2,538	2,522	5,060	187	17'19	37	25	62	148'00	...	...	...	8'30	3'39
82	Belur do	...	...	1,308	1,323	2,631	78	29'64	48	25	73	192'00	...	...	1'14	18'24	1'14
83	Arsikere do	...	...	1,974	1,711	3,685	81	21'98	37	30	67	133'33	...	...	8'95	3'26	2'27
84	Channarayapatna do	...	...	1,498	1,491	2,989	126	42'15	62	61	123	101'64	...	1'67	11'37	6'69	3'68
85	Banavar do	...	...	1,214	1,168	2,382	39	16'37	17	23	40	73'91	...	...	'84	7'55	1'68
86	Konapur do	...	...	1,281	1,255	2,536	56	22'03	25	6	31	416'66	...	...	...	3'55	1'97
87	Saklespur do	...	...	460	344	804	75	93'28	21	23	44	91'30	...	...	...	18'69	2'49
88	Harnahalli do	...	...	1,055	970	2,025	29	14'32	12	18	30	66'67	...	...	...	3'45	4'49
89	Grama do	...	...	892	952	1,844	18	9'76	13	24	37	54'00	...	1'08	...	6'50	5'4
90	Sraavanabelagola do	...	...	1,081	1,102	2,183	31	14'20	19	14	33	135'71	...	1'37	...	8'24	1'37
91	Basavapatna do	...	...	895	845	1,740	23	16'09	13	12	25	108'33	...	'57	...	5'17	...
92	Alur do	...	...	522	466	988	64	64'78	38	45	81	80'00	...	...	9'10	35'42	1'01
93	Hassan District R. C.	...	...	265,576	271,434	537,010	8,339	15'53	3,837	3,610	7,447	106'29	'00	'22	'43	7'68	7'59
	Total of District	...	...	287,360	292,840	580,200	9,536	16'44	4,330	4,024	8,354	107'60	'00	'21	'58	7'63	7'64
SHIMOGA.																		
94	Shimoga T. C.	...	...	6,617	6,501	13,118	153	11'59	121	106	227	114'15	...	'07	4'73	2'97	1'98
95	Shikarapur do	...	...	2,582	2,388	4,970	115	23'14	36	41	77	87'80	...	...	5'63	3'22	1'20
96	Channagiri do	...	...	2,050	2,118	4,168	81	19'43	41	25	66	164'00	...	...	3'12	9'6	...
97	Honnali do	...	...	561	488	1,049	162	15'44	18	19	37	94'73	...	...	4'76	8'58	9'95
98	Nyamti do	...	...	1,523	1,539	3,062	44	14'37	39	49	83	79'59	...	...	18'29	3'92	...
99	Sagar do	...	...	1,942	1,742	3,684	139	37'73	52	44	96	118'18	...	...	27	7'06	1'09
100	Benkipur do	...	...	938	872	1,810	80	44'19	88	62	150	141'94	...	...	23'75	29'83	...
101	Tirthahalli do	...	...	1,550	1,163	2,718	71	26'13	29	17	46	170'59	...	...	...	3'68	4'41
102	Siralkoppa do	...	...	1,162	1,108	2,270	61	26'87	54	49	103	110'20	...	...	17'32	7'65	2'01
103	Kumsi do	...	...	932	963	1,895	56	29'55	33	29	62	113'79	...	...	...	3'61	5'80
104	Holehonnur do	...	...	1,139	1,189	2,328	142	60'99	175	132	307	132'58	...	...	30'49	67'44	4'43
105	Sorab do	...	...	884	903	1,792	55	30'69	32	23	55	139'13	...	...	...	11'72	2'23
106	Kallurkatte do	...	...	553	447	1,000	34	34'00	11	12	23	91'66	...	...	...	7'00	...
107	Nagar do
108	Shimoga District R. C.	...	...	246,127	226,513	472,640	8,645	18'23	5,118	4,816	9,934	106'27	'02	'03	1'05	10'53	1'07
	Total of District	...	...	268,678	248,038	516,716	9,837	19'04	5,847	5,424	11,271	107'80	'02	'03	1'58	10'73	1'11

contd.

Year	9					10			11	12	13			14		
	Deaths per 1,000 of population from					Mean ratio of deaths per 1,000 during previous five years			Net receipt of each circle from conservancy	Net expenditure in each circle on conservancy	Principal sanitary defects of circle			Measures taken for sanitary improvements of circle		
	Injuries	All other causes	All causes		Total	Male	Female	Total			In drainage	In water-supply	In domestic cleansing and conservancy			
'49	16'21	36'77	41'88	39'29	30'68	35'74	33'48	131	45,771	A good many drains needed. The existing drains are in many cases incomplete.	Most of the sources of water-supply are open to contamination.	The absence of a conservancy system; overgrowth of rank vegetation and keeping cattle inside dwelling houses.	The Village Sanitation Rules are being introduced and minor sanitary improvements carried out as far as funds permit.			
'57	6'41	35'42	29'11	32'18	21'16	19'95	20'53	22	3,826							
'73	2'56	19'46	17'87	18'63	15'60	14'83	15'22	341	1,455							
'20	1'26	29'70	35'87	32'69	30'89	32'26	31'55	434	1,608							
'23	6'62	15'71	18'52	17'11	22'43	26'13	24'26	222	3,622							
1'63	12'66	38'12	43'68	16'76	32'97	34'01	33'52		2,116							
..	4'14	12'87	14'08	40'88	21'20	20'47	22'62	396	511							
'70	4'94	11'97	10'16	13'76	15'54	13'26	14'38	..	740							
..	2'63	10'05	11'14	11'05	67'27	49'91	58'56	..	1,329							
..	5'29	15'95	23'34	10'75	13'23	14'30	13'77	46	778							
..	8'12	13'74	8'86	19'68	14'76	11'21	12'94	..	756							
..	9'49	34'61	35'90	11'23	30'41	28'69	29'54	..	..					
'28	7'16	15'30	18'29	35'27	15'49	18'36	17'11	18	728							
1'18	7'89	22'90	15'76	16'79	21'94	17'57	19'75	36	405							
..	2'22	6'71	6'36	19'33	10'28	9'99	10'12	15	647							
'60	10'27	22'22	22'50	6'03	20'76	17'44	19'11	3	633							
..	..	..	..	22'35	22'28	25'11	23'61	..	..					
..	17'99	41'85	46'08	..	38'24	43'11	40'57	..	514							
..	..	..	..	43'83	3'91	3'23	3'56	..	..					
'25	1'74	8'97	7'19	..	16'84	18'05	17'45	18	829							
..	..	..	..	8'43	18'80	15'35	17'09	..	..					
'42	9'41	18'88	19'62	19'25	19'58	16'60	18'09	..	796							
..	..	..	..	..	13'09	12'54	12'81	..	..					
4	10'40	53'45	48'15	50'99	37'88	37'14	37'56	4	582							
..	..	..	..	..	16'02	13'91	14'94	..	..					
..	..	..	..	..	8'04	7'53	7'78	..	..					
'74	21'54	33'28	40'88	37'15	46'16	43'93	45'02	..	420							
'20	3'71	14'06	13'29	13'67	14'68	13'30	13'94	662	52,469							
6	'23	4'51	15'65	15'21	15'43	16'16	15'58	2,348	49,540	A joint scheme of water supply to Hole-Narsipur town and Railway station at a reduced cost is under the consideration of the Municipal council of Hole-Narsipur as called for in G. O. No. 6456—ML 191-16 dated 15-4-1917.	The absence of a conservancy system, growth of rank vegetation.	Survey operations taken up by the P. W. D. for the improvement of the drainage system of the Hassan town were completed. Levelling remains to be done.				
..	'41	13'13	28'52	15'43	23'45	28'78	28'25	233	5,161							
..	'41	6'91	14'03	11'10	12'53	15'41	14'24	90	2,279							
..	..	3'56	14'58	9'91	12'25	16'70	16'37	30	1,161							
..	..	7'22	36'69	18'89	27'75	32'45	23'79	29'09	26				1,566			
63	..	3'80	18'74	17'53	18'13	18'67	18'58	18'62	169				1,733			
67	1'00	16'06	41'39	40'91	41'15	31'25	29'76	30'47	106				1,038			
26	'42	5'04	11'09	19'69	16'80	20'74	19'93	20'34			
39	..	6'30	19'52	4'78	12'22	16'16	8'17	12'20			
49	..	31'09	45'63	61'8	54'73	51'04	62'56	56'01	10				1,658			
97	'49	8'39	11'37	18'56	14'81	20'32	18'79	19'56			
..	..	11'93	14'57	25'10	20'06	25'23	30'51	27'93			
91	'91	2'21	17'58	12'70	15'11	14'83	11'32	13'02			
..	..	8'62	14'52	14'20	14'36	13'93	11'47	11'56			
01	..	35'43	68'96	96'57	81'93	70'81	78'36	74'34	36				942			
'26	'12	4'57	14'45	13'30	13'87	18'43	16'51	17'47	550				23,074			
27	'13	4'30	15'07	13'74	14'40	18'85	16'85	17'88	1,250				38,612			
76	'83	5'94	18'29	16'30	17'30	25'05	26'51	27'27	415				9,408	Drainage scheme of the Shimoga town is under consideration of Government. All the Municipalities except Shimoga are too poor to defray the cost of Special Sanitary works.	There is sufficient water-supply in most of the municipal-towns. Projects for improved water-supply to Shikarpur and Channagiri, have been sanctioned.	In most of the rural circles streets are narrow. The growth of rank vegetation, ill-ventilated houses built on low-lying land, existence of manure pits near dwelling houses and stagnant water in the neighbourhood and heart of villages are some of the common defects of the rural circles
'60	..	4'83	13'94	17'17	15'49	21'80	20'34	21'09	..				1,421			
'96	'24	1'55	20'00	11'80	15'83	19'94	18'20	19'26	5				1,173			
'90	..	19'06	32'09	38'93	35'27	48'19	52'99	50'44	11	1,245						
'65	..	5'88	25'60	31'83	28'74	18'09	17'90	18'02	30	1,015						
'27	..	17'37	26'57	25'26	26'06	31'27	26'59	29'03	10	1,801						
1'10	..	24'17	93'82	71'10	82'87	40'16	41'22	40'68						
2'20	..	6'62	18'70	14'56	16'92	16'09	15'08	15'65	44	1,586						
1'61	..	1'90	46'47	44'22	41'50	14'17	12'99	13'85						
1'05	'53	20'15	35'40	30'11	31'13	30'34	29'16	29'67	5	399						
..	'43	33'07	153'64	111'02	131'87	45'60	33'53	39'51						
'56	..	16'13	36'20	25'44	30'70	27'08	25'70	26'41	..	502						
1'00	..	15'00	19'89	26'85	23'00	20'63	21'60	21'15	..	534						
..						
'59	'30	7'42	24'79	21'26	21'02	24'26	24'71	24'78	682	6,456						
'61	'03	7'77	21'76	21'87	21'81	21'90	24'57	24'74	1,203	26,503						

1 Serial No.	2 District and town or rural circle	3 Area in square miles	4 Average population per square mile	5 Population (Census, 1901)			6 Births		7 Number of deaths registered			8 Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females	9 Deaths per			
				Male	Female	Total	Total number	Births ratio per 1,000 of population	Male	Female	Total		Cholera	Small-pox	Plague	Fever
KADUR.																
109	Tarikere T. C.			3,521	3,097	6,618	248	37.07	108	87	195	124.14			3.93	19.04
110	Chikmagalur do			4,496	4,041	8,537	97	11.86	52	49	101	106.12			3.70	1.92
111	Birur do			2,477	2,376	4,853	42	8.6	43	27	70	159.26			3.01	6.69
112	Kadur do			1,505	1,395	2,900	43	16.55	41	31	75	111.94			13.79	9.31
113	Sringeri do			1,639	1,332	2,971	72	24.24	81	32	63	96.87				18.51
114	Narasimharajapura do			965	890	1,855	52	28.03	21	12	33	175.00				5.93
115	Ajjampur do			1,319	1,227	2,546	57	22.39	71	56	127	126.79			29.6	5.89
116	Sakrepatn do			770	656	1,426	42	29.45	20	10	30	200.00				13.32
117	Mudgere do			781	609	1,390	4	2.68	4	4	5	25.00				3.59
118	Koppa do			738	460	1,198	15	15.02	5	13	17	41.66				5.00
119	Kadur District R. C.			158,863	145,300	304,163	4,132	13.68	2,441	2,145	4,586	113.80	.00	.07	1.22	8.59
	Total of District			177,074	161,383	338,457	4,812	14.21	2,837	2,465	5,302	111.09	.00	.07	1.57	8.77
CHITALDRUG.																
120	Davangere T. C.			5,257	4,817	10,074	295	29.88	158	172	339	61.86		.39	19.05	5.56
121	Chitaldrug do			3,573	3,413	6,986	126	18.86	44	31	75	141.94			4.72	2.72
122	Harihar do			2,697	2,711	5,408	213	39.89	75	117	192	64.10		.74	10.35	3.51
123	Turuvanur do			2,858	2,840	5,698	72	12.64	10	16	26	62.50				2.10
124	Holalkere do			1,927	1,819	3,746	101	26.96	22	16	38	137.50			.27	4.00
125	Jagalur do			1,896	1,736	3,632	120	33.31	16	13	29	123.08				1.10
126	Molakalmuru do			1,563	1,491	3,054	135	44.20	37	33	70	112.12				8.51
127	Naikanhatti do			1,333	1,272	2,610	11	4.21	24	14	38	171.43				12.64
128	Hiriyur do			1,339	1,194	2,533	77	30.40	19	24	43	79.17				9.47
129	Hosdurga do			1,108	1,068	2,176	126	57.90	28	33	61	84.85				3.23
130	Malebennur do			1,100	1,038	2,138	70	32.77	32	21	53	152.38		.93	12.63	1.40
131	Devasamudra do			940	913	1,853	36	19.43	30	22	52	131.36				18.35
132	Challakere do			1,302	1,203	2,505	82	32.73	20	21	41	95.24				1.19
133	Chitaldrug District R. C.			260,132	251,698	511,830	11,150	21.78	3,153	3,091	6,244	102.00	.01	.09	95	5.49
	Total of District			287,030	277,213	564,243	12,614	22.36	3,668	3,624	7,292	101.21	.01	.09	1.41	5.43
	Total of all Town Circles			324,755	307,071	631,826	20,527	32.49	9,790	9,306	19,105	105.20	.30	.25	6.58	5.97
	Total of all Rural Circles			2,558,114	2,515,419	5,073,533	95,385	18.80	88,800	86,925	175,725	105.24	.02	.40	1.11	6.90
	Grand Total for the State			2,882,869	2,822,490	5,705,359	115,915	20.32	48,659	46,231	94,890	105.25	.02	.39	1.71	6.97

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Year	9				10			11	12	13			14	
	Deaths per 1,000 of population from				Mean ratio of deaths per 1,000 during previous five years			Net receipt of each circle from conservancy	Net expenditure in each circle on conservancy	Principal sanitary defects of circle			Measures taken for sanitary improvements of circle	
	Injuries	All other causes	All causes		Male	Female	Total			In drainage	In water-supply	Indomestic cleansing and conservancy		
		Male	Female	Total										
1939	12	6.20	30.67	28.09	29.46	26.39	27.52	27.17	62	3,581	Good drains with proper levels are needed in all the towns and villages.	Scarcity of water is felt in most of the towns and villages in summer more wells are needed in villages	Existence of manure pits near dwelling houses and stagnant water pools in the neighbourhoods and the other unclean state of the surroundings of drinking water wells are sources of common defects of the rural circles.	The sanitary requirements of several municipalities are being considered as far as funds permit.
1940	14	4.16	15.36	14.77	15.07	20.14	19.64	19.89	230	4,050				
1941	14	4.23	16.02	15.27	15.67	20.11	19.92	20.17	421	19,221				
1942	14	4.23	16.02	15.27	15.67	20.11	19.92	20.17	421	19,221				
1943	14	4.23	16.02	15.27	15.67	20.11	19.92	20.17	421	19,221	Works relating to repairs of roads and construction of drains, etc. were carried out in towns and Unions as far as funds permitted.	Under the scheme of rural water-supply 60 wells were completed and about 100 wells remained incomplete. The cost incurred for the purpose was Rs. 18,911.	Village improvement Committees are doing good work in improving the sanitation of the villages in general, by way of clearing prickly pear, forming village roads, filling up insanitary pits, etc., within their sphere of activity. No costly scheme for sanitary improvements was undertaken during the year.	
1944	14	4.23	16.02	15.27	15.67	20.11	19.92	20.17	421	19,221				
1945	14	4.23	16.02	15.27	15.67	20.11	19.92	20.17	421	19,221				
1946	14	4.23	16.02	15.27	15.67	20.11	19.92	20.17	421	19,221				
1947	14	4.23	16.02	15.27	15.67	20.11	19.92	20.17	421	19,221				
1948	14	4.23	16.02	15.27	15.67	20.11	19.92	20.17	421	19,221				
1949	14	4.23	16.02	15.27	15.67	20.11	19.92	20.17	421	19,221				
1950	14	4.23	16.02	15.27	15.67	20.11	19.92	20.17	421	19,221				
1951	14	4.23	16.02	15.27	15.67	20.11	19.92	20.17	421	19,221				
1952	14	4.23	16.02	15.27	15.67	20.11	19.92	20.17	421	19,221				
1953	14	4.23	16.02	15.27	15.67	20.11	19.92	20.17	421	19,221				
1954	14	4.23	16.02	15.27	15.67	20.11	19.92	20.17	421	19,221				
1955	14	4.23	16.02	15.27	15.67	20.11	19.92	20.17	421	19,221				
1956	14	4.23	16.02	15.27	15.67	20.11	19.92	20.17	421	19,221				
1957	14	4.23	16.02	15.27	15.67	20.11	19.92	20.17	421	19,221				
1958	14	4.23	16.02	15.27	15.67	20.11	19.92	20.17	421	19,221				
1959	14	4.23	16.02	15.27	15.67	20.11	19.92	20.17	421	19,221				
1960	14	4.23	16.02	15.27	15.67	20.11	19.92	20.17	421	19,221				
1961	14	4.23	16.02	15.27	15.67	20.11	19.92	20.17	421	19,221				
1962	14	4.23	16.02	15.27	15.67	20.11	19.92	20.17	421	19,221				
1963	14	4.23	16.02	15.27	15.67	20.11	19.92	20.17	421	19,221				
1964	14	4.23	16.02	15.27	15.67	20.11	19.92	20.17	421	19,221				
1965	14	4.23	16.02	15.27	15.67	20.11	19.92	20.17	421	19,221				
1966	14	4.23	16.02	15.27	15.67	20.11	19.92	20.17	421	19,221				
1967	14	4.23	16.02	15.27	15.67	20.11	19.92	20.17	421	19,221				
1968	14	4.23	16.02	15.27	15.67	20.11	19.92	20.17	421	19,221				
1969	14	4.23	16.02	15.27	15.67	20.11	19.92	20.17	421	19,221				
1970	14	4.23	16.02	15.27	15.67	20.11	19.92	20.17	421	19,221				
1971	14	4.23	16.02	15.27	15.67	20.11	19.92	20.17	421	19,221				
1972	14	4.23	16.02	15.27	15.67	20.11	19.92	20.17	421	19,221				
1973	14	4.23	16.02	15.27	15.67	20.11	19.92	20.17	421	19,221				
1974	14	4.23	16.02	15.27	15.67	20.11	19.92	20.17	421	19,221				
1975	14	4.23	16.02	15.27	15.67	20.11	19.92	20.17	421	19,221				
1976	14	4.23	16.02	15.27	15.67	20.11	19.92	20.17	421	19,221				
1977	14	4.23	16.02	15.27	15.67	20.11	19.92	20.17	421	19,221				
1978	14	4.23	16.02	15.27	15.67	20.11	19.92	20.17	421	19,221				
1979	14	4.23	16.02	15.27	15.67	20.11	19.92	20.17	421	19,221				
1980	14	4.23	16.02	15.27	15.67	20.11	19.92	20.17	421	19,221				
1981	14	4.23	16.02	15.27	15.67	20.11	19.92	20.17	421	19,221				
1982	14	4.23	16.02	15.27	15.67	20.11	19.92	20.17	421	19,221				
1983	14	4.23	16.02	15.27	15.67	20.11	19.92	20.17	421	19,221				
1984	14	4.23	16.02	15.27	15.67	20.11	19.92	20.17	421	19,221				
1985	14	4.23	16.02	15.27	15.67	20.11	19.92	20.17	421	19,221				
1986	14	4.23	16.02	15.27	15.67	20.11	19.92	20.17	421	19,221				
1987	14	4.23	16.02	15.27	15.67	20.11	19.92	20.17	421	19,221				
1988	14	4.23	16.02	15.27	15.67	20.11	19.92	20.17	421	19,221				
1989	14	4.23	16.02	15.27	15.67	20.11	19.92	20.17	421	19,221				
1990	14	4.23	16.02	15.27	15.67	20.11	19.92	20.17	421	19,221				
1991	14	4.23	16.02	15.27	15.67	20.11	19.92	20.17	421	19,221				
1992	14	4.23	16.02	15.27	15.67	20.11	19.92	20.17	421	19,221				
1993	14	4.23	16.02	15.27	15.67	20.11	19.92	20.17	421	19,221				
1994	14	4.23	16.02	15.27	15.67	20.11	19.92	20.17	421	19,221				
1995	14	4.23	16.02	15.27	15.67	20.11	19.92	20.17	421	19,221				
1996	14	4.23	16.02	15.27	15.67	20.11	19.92	20.17	421	19,221				
1997	14	4.23	16.02	15.27	15.67	20.11	19.92	20.17	421	19,221				
1998	14	4.23	16.02	15.27	15.67	20.11	19.92	20.17	421	19,221				
1999	14	4.23	16.02	15.27	15.67	20.11	19.92	20.17	421	19,221				
2000	14	4.23	16.02	15.27	15.67	20.11	19.92	20.17	421	19,221				

1 Serial No.	2 District and town or rural circle	3 Area in square miles	4 Average population per square mile	5 Population (Census, 1901)			6 Births		7 Number of deaths registered			8 Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females	9 Deaths per 1,000				
				Male	Female	Total	Total number	Births ratio per 1,000 of population	Male	Female	Total		Cholera	Small-pox	Plague	Fever	Dysentery and diarrhoea
KADUR.																	
109	Tarikere T. C.			3,521	3,097	6,615	248	37'07	108	87	195	124'14			3'93	19'04	33
110	Chikmagalur do			4,496	4,041	8,537	97	11'36	52	49	101	106'12			3'01	1'92	14
111	Birur do			2,477	2,376	4,853	42	8'6	43	27	70	159'26			7'0	6'69	34
112	Kadur do			1,505	1,395	2,900	43	16'55	41	31	75	111'94			13'79	9'31	133
113	Sringeri do			1,639	1,332	2,971	72	24'24	31	32	63	96'87				18'51	63
114	Narasimharajapura do			965	890	1,855	52	28'03	21	12	33	175'00				5'93	75
115	Ajjampur do			1,319	1,227	2,546	57	22'39	71	56	127	126'79			29'6	5'89	433
116	Sakrepatu do			770	656	1,426	42	29'45	20	10	30	200'00				13'32	134
117	Mudgere do			781	609	1,390	4	2'88	4	4	5	25'00				3'59	
118	Koppa do			738	460	1,198	13	15'02	5	12	17	41'66				5'00	
119	Kadur District R. C.			158,863	145,300	304,163	4,132	13'58	2,441	2,145	4,586	113'80	'00	'07	1'22	8'59	77
	Total of District			177,074	161,333	338,457	4,812	14'21	2,837	2,465	5,302	111'09	'00	'07	1'57	8'77	77
CHITALDRUG.																	
120	Davangere T. C.			5,257	4,817	10,074	295	29'43	153	172	339	91'86		'39	19'05	5'56	77
121	Chitaldrug do			3,573	3,413	6,986	126	18'86	41	31	75	141'94			4'72	2'72	41
122	Harihar do			2,697	2,711	5,408	213	39'89	75	117	192	64'10		'74	10'35	3'51	54
123	Turuvanur do			2,858	2,840	5,698	72	12'64	10	16	26	63'50				2'10	11
124	Holalkere do			1,927	1,819	3,746	101	26'96	22	16	38	137'50			27	4'00	240
125	Jagalur do			1,896	1,736	3,632	120	33'31	16	13	29	123'08				1'10	
126	Molakalmuru do			1,563	1,491	3,054	135	44'20	37	33	70	112'12				8'51	
127	Naikanhatti do			1,338	1,272	2,610	11	4'21	24	14	38	171'43				12'64	170
128	Hiriyur do			1,339	1,194	2,533	77	30'40	19	24	43	79'17				9'47	3
129	Hosdurga do			1,108	1,068	2,176	126	57'90	28	33	61	84'85				3'22	63
130	Malebennur do			1,100	1,038	2,138	70	32'77	32	21	53	152'38		'93	12'63	1'40	
131	Devasamudra do			940	913	1,853	36	19'43	30	22	52	131'36				18'35	
132	Challakere do			1,302	1,203	2,505	82	32'73	20	21	41	95'24				1'19	4
133	Chitaldrug District R. C.			260,132	251,698	511,830	11,150	21'78	3,153	3,091	6,244	102'00	'01	'09	95	5'49	1'0
	Total of District			287,030	277,213	564,243	12,614	22'36	3,668	3,624	7,292	101'21	'01	'09	1'41	5'43	'9
	Total of all Town Circles			324,755	307,071	631,836	20,527	32'49	9,790	9,306	19,105	105'20	'0	'25	6'54	5'97	2'1
	Total of all Rural Circles			2,558,114	2,515,419	5,073,533	93,385	18'80	88,800	86,925	75,785	105'24	'02	'40	1'11	6'90	7
	Grand Total for the State			2,882,869	2,822,490	5,705,359	115,915	20'32	48,659	46,231	94,890	105'25	'02	'39	1'71	6'97	8

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9						10			11	12	13			14
Deaths per 1,000 of population from						Mean ratio of deaths per 1,000 during previous five years			Net receipt of each circle from conservancy	Net expenditure in each circle on conservancy	Principal sanitary defects of circle			Measures taken for sanitary improvements of circle
Respiratory diseases	Injuries	All other causes	All causes			Male	Female	Total			In drainage	In water-supply	In domestic cleansing and conservancy	
			Male	Female	Total									
...	...	6'20	30'67	28'09	29'46	26'39	27'52	27'17	62	3,581	<p>Good drains with proper levels are needed in all the towns and villages.</p> <p>Scarcity of water is felt in most of the towns and villages in summer more wells are needed in villages</p> <p>Existence of manure pits near dwelling houses and stagnant water pools in the neighbourhoods and the other unclean state of the surroundings of drinking water wells are sources of common defects of the rural circles.</p> <p>The sanitary requirements of several municipalities are being considered as far as funds permit.</p>			
...	12	5'97	11'57	12'13	11'83	21'48	23'22	22'30	87	5,750				
...	34	1'24	17'36	11'36	14'42	14'46	11'51	13'01	11	2,173				
...	67	1'4	29'23	22'23	25'86	23'08	23'03	23'47	8	1,353				
...	39	1'34	18'91	24'03	21'20	20'70	22'42	21'48	...	784				
2'10	...	11'32	21'76	13'48	17'79	25'60	21'96	23'83	...	...		
...	...	10'21	53'83	45'64	49'88	28'87	30'50	29'73	...	...		
...	...	4'20	25'97	15'24	21'04	24'00	21'71	23'06	2	879				
...	...	9'18	6'77	26'09	14'18	14'15	20'44	16'50	21	651				
09	14	4'16	15'36	14'77	15'07	20'14	19'64	19'89	230	4,050				
09	14	4'23	16'02	15'27	15'67	20'11	19'92	20'17	421	19,221				
...	...	6'06	30'06	35'70	32'75	39'58	43'19	41'24	225	6,832	<p>Works relating to repairs of roads and construction of drains, etc. were carried out in towns and unions as far as funds permitted.</p> <p>Under the scheme of rural water-supply 60 wells were completed and about 100 wells remained incomplete. The cost incurred for the purpose was Rs. 15,911.</p> <p>Village improvement Committees are doing good work in improving the sanitation of the villages in general, by way of clearing prickly pear, forming village roads, filling up insanitary pits, etc., within their sphere of activity. No costly scheme for sanitary improvements was undertaken during the year.</p>			
...	89	2'29	12'31	9'08	10'74	36'41	30'53	33'52	...	4,082				
...	37	19'97	27'81	43'16	35'50	38'65	41'18	39'92	157	2,029				
...	27	2'28	3'50	5'63	4'76	21'99	21'45	21'22	...	194				
...	28	3'20	11'42	8'79	10'14	24'78	22'90	23'81	...	1,100				
...	28	6'60	8'44	7'49	7'98	42'44	43'61	43'00	33	1,289				
...	38	14'40	23'67	22'13	22'92	57'32	53'29	55'36	15	894				
...	38	7'10	11'9	20'10	16'93	29'62	27'76	28'71	24	314				
...	54	18'38	25'27	30'90	28'03	41'84	3'81	40'26	21	1,155				
...	40	9'82	29'09	20'23	24'79	35'67	31'30	33'47	4	1,019				
40	17	9'17	31'91	24'10	28'06	79'56	76'70	78'13	25	368				
...	40	13'97	15'36	17'46	16'37	61'33	58'10	59'74	10	396				
17	17	4'29	12'12	12'28	12'20	48'93	53'77	51'28	...	1,200				
16	20	4'62	13'78	13'07	12'92	16'79	16'32	16'56	82	8,946				
16	20	4'62	13'78	13'07	12'92	19'10	18'63	18'87	596	28,818				
2'32	47	12'40	30'17	30'30	30'24	30'76	30'53	30'70	...	...		
27	22	5'23	15'19	14'60	14'94	17'27	16'40	16'81	..	...		
49	25	6'08	16'88	16'38	16'63	19'78	17'98	18'38	..	...		

ANNUAL FORM No. III.

Statement of deaths registered in the districts of the Mysore State during each month of the year 1916.

No.	Districts	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total deaths registered during the year	No.
1	Bangalore	1,229	932	1,013	943	1,082	1,031	1,327	1,920	2,229	2,045	1,818	1,890	17,459	1
2	Kolar	928	914	1,003	1,002	887	953	1,032	1,305	1,486	1,403	1,355	1,677	13,875	2
3	Tumkur	1,057	778	800	783	781	710	802	942	963	970	955	1,081	10,626	3
4	Mysore	1,958	1,424	1,440	1,381	1,348	1,430	1,562	1,772	2,007	2,156	2,098	2,185	20,711	4
5	Hassan	790	631	590	620	671	571	711	680	774	716	747	853	8,354	5
6	Shimoga	1,216	1,013	910	699	715	711	912	871	894	962	996	1,842	11,271	6
7	Kadur	454	496	470	413	381	384	383	538	485	446	463	484	5,302	7
8	Chitaldrug	761	595	529	598	503	463	585	638	574	599	723	785	7,292	8
	Total ...	8,423	6,783	6,755	6,334	6,367	6,203	7,314	8,668	9,412	9,297	9,185	10,151	94,890	...
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 in each month ...	1.48	1.19	1.18	1.11	1.12	1.09	1.28	1.52	1.65	1.63	1.61	1.78	16.63	...
	Similar ratio for past year ...	1.48	1.25	1.27	1.18	1.04	1.07	1.17	1.26	1.26	1.40	1.40	1.77	15.53	...

FORM No. IV.

Statement of deaths registered according to age in the districts of the Mysore State during the year 1916.

Districts	Under 1 year		1 year and under 5		5 and under 10		10 and under 15		15 and under 20		20 and under 30		30 and under 40		40 and under 50		50 and under 60		60 and upwards	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Bangalore	1,011	939	965	893	734	693	595	558	611	638	869	1,017	827	825	860	725	852	725	1,610	1,510
Kolar	1,300	1,078	1,067	1,009	419	428	243	270	224	339	557	669	563	488	530	441	598	403	1,699	1,509
Tumkur	851	733	777	645	291	301	149	138	202	308	315	605	416	421	532	447	589	471	1,320	1,115
Mysore	752	670	1,276	1,259	773	876	618	635	627	719	1,112	1,316	1,094	987	1,139	894	1,019	364	2,010	2,071
Hassan	436	423	438	393	240	231	212	179	231	221	446	574	486	458	542	412	484	400	815	728
Shimoga	780	663	467	426	267	285	309	239	376	401	749	974	860	745	748	514	583	532	759	640
Kadur	263	222	214	163	146	189	82	83	241	288	439	480	447	340	392	245	309	209	304	246
Chitaldrug	616	536	849	310	255	294	...	...	327	405	360	524	394	816	370	351	401	316	596	542
Total ...	5,959	5,268	6,553	5,123	3,125	3,297	2,133	2,102	2,839	3,294	4,847	6,159	5,987	4,583	5,119	4,059	4,835	3,990	9,112	8,361
Population ...	63,373	71,817	264,083	251,776	361,682	377,535	363,381	345,731	268,403	243,837	480,734	486,735	384,862	361,005	318,362	284,585	201,956	188,932	171,033	175,487
Ratio for 1,000 living ...	87.15	73.35	21.03	18.19	8.64	8.73	6.00	6.03	10.53	13.24	10.08	12.65	13.22	12.69	16.08	14.26	28.94	21.06	53.28	47.64

ANNUAL FORM No. V.

Deaths registered according to classes in the districts of the Mysore State during the year 1916.

1		2				3				4				5			
No.	District	Population according to Census of 1901				Number of deaths registered				Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population							
		Muham- madans	Hindus	Other classes	Total	Muham- madans	Hindus	Other classes	Total	Muham- madans	Hin dus	Other classes	Total				
1	Bangalore	...	...	...	...	58,978	7,63,780	25,415	8,43,173	1,209	15,695	555	17,459	20.50	20.55	21.84	20.53
2	Kolar	...	...	...	...	51,075	7,06,562	22,516	7,80,153	810	10,608	2,457	13,875	15.86	15.01	109.12	17.78
3	Tumkur	...	...	...	...	35,218	6,83,971	14,157	7,35,346	325	10,019	222	10,626	10.98	14.65	13.74	14.45
4	Mysore	...	...	...	...	50,621	12,81,323	10,127	13,42,071	1,378	18,135	1,198	20,711	27.22	14.15	118.29	15.43
5	Hassan	...	...	...	...	17,778	5,51,669	10,758	5,80,201	268	7,652	434	8,354	15.08	13.87	40.31	14.40
6	Shimoga	...	...	...	...	34,248	4,03,261	19,207	5,16,716	791	9,838	642	11,271	23.00	21.24	33.42	21.81
7	Kadur	...	...	...	...	16,580	3,09,627	12,250	3,38,457	269	4,838	195	5,302	16.23	15.72	15.92	15.66
8	Chitaldrug	...	...	...	...	27,215	5,24,169	12,859	5,64,243	451	6,784	77	7,292	16.57	12.90	5.99	12.92
					Total	2,91,708	52,84,362	1,29,289	57,05,359	5,561	83,549	5,760	94,890	19.06	15.81	44.70	16.63
					Total for the previous year	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	4,440	79,694	4,446	83,580	15.22	15.08	34.39	15.53

San.

ANNUAL FORM No. VI.

Deaths registered from different causes in the districts and towns of the Mysore State during the year 1916.

No.	Districts and towns	Population according to Census of 1911	Cholera	Small-pox	Plague	Fevers	Dysentery and diarrhoea	Respiratory diseases	Injuries					All other causes	Total deaths from all causes	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population												
									Suicide		Wounds or accidents	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts	Total			Cholera	Small-pox	Plague	Fevers	Dysentery and diarrhoea	Respiratory diseases	Injuries	All other causes	From all causes				
									Male	Female														For the year	Mean of previous five years			
A. DISTRICTS.																												
1	Bangalore	697,657	55	167	2,199	4,179	405	249	9	18	115	15	152	4,263	11,669	.08	.24	8.15	5.99	.58	.36	.22	.61	.11	16.78	14.20		
2	Kolar	686,881	12	660	629	8,863	418	200	8	7	143	80	188	4,121	10,091	.02	.96	5.92	5.68	.60	.29	.27	6.00	14.70	15.68			
3	Tumkur	684,187	44	270	120	8,961	825	161	13	8	143	25	189	4,616	9,686	.06	.39	1.17	5.79	.47	.33	.28	6.75	14.16	17.87			
4	Mysore	1,179,712	2	777	1,100	8,477	915	238	30	20	157	89	246	4,873	16,128	.00	.66	.93	7.19	.77	.20	.20	8.70	13.67	13.94			
5	Hassan	537,010	8	119	231	4,122	816	133	7	4	38	14	63	2,456	7,447	.00	.22	.43	7.68	.59	.24	.12	4.57	13.87	17.47			
6	Shimoga	472,840	11	15	404	4,979	505	278	27	44	38	39	146	8,506	9,934	.03	.08	1.05	10.53	1.07	.59	.30	7.42	21.02	24.78			
7	Kadur	304,163	1	23	372	2,614	241	27	2	3	32	7	44	1,264	4,586	.00	.07	1.22	8.59	.79	.09	.14	4.16	15.07	19.89			
8	Chitaldrug	511,830	7	44	488	2,811	518	83	15	8	43	20	91	2,197	6,214	.01	.09	.95	5.49	1.01	.17	.18	4.29	12.20	16.56			
	Total of Districts	5,078,533	135	2,074	5,633	35,006	3,643	1,379	111	107	713	189	1,119	26,796	75,785	.02	.40	1.11	6.90	.72	.27	.22	5.28	14.93	16.83			
R. TOWNS.																												
BANGALORE DISTRICT.																												
1	Bangalore	18,651	...	37	619	696	299	641	...	...	6	...	6	1,754	4,052	...	.42	6.93	7.95	3.37	7.23	.07	19.78	45.70	39.95
2	Channarayana	7,624	...	9	89	42	18	3	...	...	1	...	1	137	299	...	1.18	11.67	5.56	2.36	.39	.13	17.97	39.21	27.56	
3	Dodballapur	7,292	...	2	19	31	8	13	...	...	...	...	...	40	113	...	.27	2.60	4.25	1.09	1.78	...	5.48	15.49	12.69
4	Devanahalli	6,813	...	2	93	32	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	52	188	...	.32	14.73	5.07	.82	1.10	...	8.24	29.78	19.66
5	Closepet	3,506	...	...	33	31	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	30	101	...	...	9.41	8.84	...	.86	1.14	8.56	28.81	32.76
6	Kankanhalli	4,870	...	3	...	21	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	23	50	...	.62	...	4.31	.20	...	.41	4.72	10.27	12.92
7	Ankal	4,637	...	...	158	64	14	...	...	...	3	...	...	46	285	...	...	34.44	13.95	3.05	...	.65	10.03	62.13	42.03
8	Tyanganodlu	3,022	...	...	11	8	8	...	...	...	4	...	...	26	49	...	...	3.64	2.61	1.82	...	...	8.60	16.21	19.13
9	Nelamangala	1,666	...	...	5	23	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	57	...	...	3.00	13.20	1.20	3.60	...	13.20	84.21	85.74
10	Vadigenahalli	4,376	...	...	76	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	126	...	...	17.37	3.83	...	...	.23	7.31	28.79	24.92
11	Magadi	3,024	...	...	...	20	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	25	...	...	...	6.61	.33	.99	.33	8.26	16.53	25.56
12	Hoskote	4,552	...	1	97	78	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	48	235	...	.22	21.31	17.13	.44	1.78	.22	10.54	51.62	38.97
13	Sarjapur	2,681	...	...	37	29	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	96	...	...	13.80	10.82	1.49	...	...	9.69	35.80	22.10
14	Yelahanka	2,336	...	...	2	12	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	13	80	...	...	.65	6.14	.43	.86	...	5.56	12.84	18.39
15	Sulabele	2,041
16	Dominasandra	2,206	...	...	...	26	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	11	40	...	...	...	11.78	.90	.45	...	4.99	18.13	20.29
17	Kengeri	1,739	...	...	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	19	...	...	...	6.70	2.23	...	...	1.68	10.62	14.96
KOLAR DISTRICT.																												
18	Kolar Gold Fields	43,635	...	17	479	80	407	303	...	...	113	1	114	1,540	2,940	...	.35	9.85	1.64	8.83	6.23	2.34	31.66	60.45	56.70
19	Kolar	8,193	...	3	27	24	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	42	100	...	.37	8.29	2.93	.12	.12	.24	5.13	12.20	13.71
20	Sidlaghatta	6,512	...	...	33	52	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	123	...	...	5.84	7.93	.77	.15	...	4.15	18.89	25.13
21	Mulbagal	2,677	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	18	82	...	...	...	22.04	...	.37	1.49	6.72	30.63	33.85
22	Chikballapur	7,661	...	...	49	4	13	...	...	...	5	...	...	33	104	...	...	6.40	.52	1.70	.65	4.30	13.57	22.95	
23	Malur	4,213	...	3	85	17	5	...	...	...	3	...	...	23	87	...	.71	8.30	4.04	1.19	.71	.24	5.46	20.46	18.98
24	Srinivasapur	3,440	...	...	20	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	38	70	...	...	.87	5.88	2.33	...	.29	11.08	20.40	25.21
25	Bowingpet	2,903	...	...	45	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	82	...	...	15.47	3.09	...	...	...	9.63	23.19	27.60
26	Gorbidnur	2,617	...	1	8	26	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	19	55	...	.38	1.15	9.93	.76	...	1.53	7.26	21.02	19.19
27	Chintamani	2,570	...	...	19	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	19	43	...	...	7.39	.78	.39	.78	.78	7.39	16.73	32.32
28	Gudibanda	2,392	...	...	22	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	61	...	...	9.19	2.09	...	...	...	14.21	25.50	14.96
29	Bagepalli	1,962	...	1	...	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	37	...	...	5.10	1.02	...	...	...	12.23	18.86	17.16

TUMKUR DISTRICT.																									
30	Tumkur	6,089				28	1							109	138				4'64	'16			18'05	22'85	30'17
31	Chiknayakanhalli	5,198				8	5	3			4			59	79				1'54	'96	'58	'77	11'37	15'23	20'29
32	Gubbi	3,461				8	1				1			30	40				2'30	'29		'29	8'66	11'55	37'49
33	Maddur	4,545				9					1			66	76				1'98			'29	14'52	16'72	18'61
34	Sira	5,573	2			40	1	1		1	1			51	97	36			7'18	'18	'18	'36	9'15	17'40	18'83
35	Tiptur	2,531				17	2				2			30	53				6'72	'79			11'85	20'94	44'36
36	Pavagada	2,694	1			5					3			25	34	35			1'93				11'52	22'63	22'87
37	Koratagere	2,965				20					2			18	40				6'75			'67	6'07	13'49	16'45
38	Turuvekere	2,685				36	2							19	47				13'40	'74			7'08	21'23	18'14
39	Honnavalli	2,431	1			19	4			1				28	55		41		7'81			1'23	11'52	22'63	22'87
40	Kyatasandra	1,298				8					1			25	35				6'16			1'54	19'26	26'96	36'38
41	Kunigal	1,405				11		2			1			48	62				7'83			'71	34'16	44'13	69'58
42	Huliyurdurga	2,113				7		1						12	20				3'31		1'43	'47	5'68	9'46	14'04
43	Holavanhalli	2,039	2			21					1		1	27	55		98		11'77			'68	13'24	26'97	20'64
44	Bellavi	1,065				4								13	17				3'75				12'20	15'96	27'61
45	Nonavinkere	1,703				10					1		1	9	21				5'87			1'17	5'28	12'33	25'77
46	Kadaba	1,769				10								24	37				5'65	1'69			13'57	20'11	32'60
47	Huniyar	1,802				11	7	1						5	24				6'10	3'88	'55		2'77	13'32	25'45

MYSORE DISTRICT.																								
48	Mysore	71,806	10	723	218	272	3'9	2	1	30	1	31	1,156	2,892		14	10'14	3'48	3'81	5'03	'48	16'21	39'29	33'48
49	Seringapatam	7,457		119	57	3				3		5	48	240		1'07	15'96	7'64	'40		'67	6'44	32'18	20'53
50	Matvalli	5,461	13	40	4	6		1		4		4	14	102		2'38	7'32	4'89	'10	'18	'73	2'56	18'68	15'22
51	Hosur	4,772		94	53	2				1		1	6	156			19'70	11'10	'42		'20	1'26	33'69	31'55
52	Nanjangud	7,246	4	45	22	3				1		2	48	124		55	6'21	3'04	'41		'28	6'62	17'11	24'26
53	Chamrajnagar	6,556		141	24	8		1	3	4		11	83	268			21'50	3'66	1'22	'15	1'68	12'66	40'88	33'52
54	Bannur	4,505			31	11							20	62				6'88	2'44			4'44	13'76	22'62
55	Mandya	4,255	1	13	4								21	47		24	4'23	'94			'70	4'91	11'05	14'38
56	Gundlupet	4,187		9	23	2							11	45			2'15	5'49	'48			2'63	10'75	58'56
57	Periyapatna	3,404		8	38	2		1					18	67			2'35	11'16	'59	'20		5'29	19'68	13'77
58	Tal Kad	4,184	3		5	4							34	47		72	'24	1'19	'96			1'12	11'23	29'54
59	Yelandur	3,686		72	18	6		4					35	130			19'53	3'53	1'63	1'09		9'49	35'27	29'54
60	Nagamangala	3,633	8		23	3					1		26	61		2'20		6'33	'83		'28	7'16	10'79	17'11
61	Melkote	2,535	1		22	3		1				3	49	19		39		8'68	1'18		1'18	7'69	19'33	19'75
62	Saligrama	3,148		5	7								7	19			1'59	2'22				2'22	6'03	10'12
63	Yedatore	1,655			11		4	4		1			17	37				6'61	2'41	2'41	'60	10'27	22'35	19'11
64	Mirle	2,593																						23'61
65	Maddur	2,279		49	7	2		1					41	100			21'50	3'07	'88	'41		17'99	43'88	40'57
66	Kaule	2,038																						3'56
67	T-Narsipur	4,033		4	21			1			1		7	34			'99	5'20		'25	'25	1'74	8'43	17'45
68	Sargur	2,471																						17'09
69	Krishnarajpete	2,337			11	3		3			1		22	45				4'70	3'42	1'28	'42	9'41	19'25	18'09
70	Sosule	1,853																						12'87
71	French Rocks	1,922	6	42	20	8		2					20	98		3'12	21'85	10'40	4'16	1'04		10'40	50'99	37'16
72	Palhalli	1,811																						14'94
73	Kikkeri	1,686																						7'78
74	Heggaddevankote	1,346		5	14	1				1			29	50										45'02

HASSAN DISTRICT.																								
75	Hassan	7,461		28	35	11				3			98	175			3'75	4'69	1'47		'40	13'13	23'45	28'51
76	Hole-Narsipur	6,862			27	8			1			3	48	86				3'93	1'17		'44	6'99	12'53	16'29
77	Arkalgud	5,060			42	2							18	62				8'30	'39			3'56	12'26	16'49
78	Belur	2,631		3	44	3							19	73				1'14	18'24	1'14		7'22	27'75	29'09
79	Arasikere	3,633	1	33	12	1		6					14	67		27	8'95	3'26	'27	1'63		3'80	18'18	18'62
80	Channarayana	2,989	5	34	20	11		2					48	123		1'67	11'37	6'69	3'68	'67	1'00	16'06	41'15	30'47
81	Banavara	2,383		2	13	4		3				1	12	40			'84	7'55	1'68	1'26	'42	5'04	16'80	20'34

ANNUAL FORM NO. VI—contd.

No.	Districts and towns	Population according to Census of 1911	Injuries											Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population														
			Cholera	Small-pox	Plague	Fetters	Dysentery and diarrhoea	Respiratory diseases	Suicide		Wounds or accidents	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts	Total	All other causes	Total deaths from all causes	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population							From all causes					
									Male	Female						Cholera	Small-pox	Plague	Fetters	Dysentery and diarrhoea	Respiratory diseases	Injuries	All other causes	For the year	For the previous five years			
82	Konanur	2,536				9	5	1							16	81				3.55	1.97	.39			6.30	12.22	12.20	
83	Saklespur	804				15	2	2							25	44				18.69	2.49	2.49			31.09	54.73	50.01	
84	Harnahalli	2,025				7	1	4							17	80				3.45	.49	1.97	.49		8.89	14.81	19.56	
85	Grama	1,841				12	1								22	37	1.08			6.50	.54				11.93	20.06	27.93	
86	Sravanabelagola	2,183				18	3	2							5	33				8.24	1.37	.91	.91		8.62	14.86	11.56	
87	Basavapatna	1,740	1			9									15	25	.57			5.17					8.62	14.86	11.56	
88	Alur	988			9	35	1	1							35	81		9.10	35.42	1.01	1.01				35.43	81.98	74.84	
	SHIMOGA DISTRICT.																											
89	Shimoga	13,118		1	62	89	26	10	8	3	5				78	227	.07	4.73	2.97	1.98	.76	.83		5.94	17.80	27.27		
90	Shikarpur	4,970			28	16	6	3							24	77		5.63	3.22	1.20	.60			4.83	15.49	21.09		
91	Channagiri	4,168			13	4		4							44	68		3.12	.96		.96	.24		10.55	15.83	19.26		
92	Honnali	1,049			5	9	1	2							20	37		4.76	8.53	.95	1.90			19.06	35.26	50.44		
93	Nyanji	3,062			56	12		2							18	38		18.29	3.92		.65			5.88	28.74	18.02		
94	Sagar	8,684			1	26	4	1							61	96		.27	7.06		1.09			.27	17.37	26.06	29.03	
95	Renkipur	1,810			43	54		2							51	150		23.75	29.88		1.10			23.17	82.37	40.68		
96	Tirthahalli	2,718				10	12	6							13	46			3.68	4.41	2.20			6.62	16.92	15.65		
97	Siralakoppa	2,433			43	19	5	4							32	103		17.32	7.65	2.01	1.61			12.90	41.50	13.85		
98	Kumsi	1,895				7	11	4							39	62			3.69	5.80	1.05	.53		20.05	31.13	29.67		
99	Holehonur	2,328			71	157	1				1				77	307		30.49	67.44	.43		.43		33.07	131.87	39.51		
100	Sorab	1,793				21	4	1							29	55			11.72	2.23	.56			16.18	30.70	26.41		
101	Kallurkatte	1,000				7		1							15	23			7.00		1.00			15.00	23.00	21.15		
102	Nagar																											
	KADUR DISTRICT.																											
103	Tarikere	6,618			26	126	2								41	195		3.93	19.04	.30				6.20	29.46	27.17		
104	Chikmagalur	8,537			6	43	1				1				51	101		.70	4.92	.12		.12		5.97	11.83	22.80		
105	Birur	4,853			15	47	2								6	70		3.09	6.69	.41				1.24	11.42	13.01		
106	Kadur	2,900			40	27	4								3	75		13.79	9.31	1.38		.84		1.04	25.86	23.08		
107	Sringeri	2,971				55	2				1				4	63						.67		1.34	21.20	21.48		
108	Narasimharajapura	1,855				11	1								21	33			13.51	.67				11.32	17.79	23.83		
109	Ajjampur	2,546			74	15	11	1							26	127		29.06	5.93	.54				10.21	49.88	29.73		
110	Sakrepatna	1,426				19	2	3							6	30			13.32	1.40	2.10			4.20	21.04	23.06		
111	Mudgero	1,390				5									5	17			3.59						3.59	25.60		
112	Koppa	1,193				6									11	17			5.00					9.18	14.18	16.50		
	CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.																											
113	Dayangere	10,074		4	192	56	8			3	5	1			61	330		19.05	5.56	.79		.89		6.06	32.75	41.24		
114	Chitaldrug	6,986			33	19	3				4				16	75		4.72	2.72	.43		.57		2.29	10.74	33.52		
115	Harihar	5,408		4	56	19	3				2				108	192		10.35	3.51	.55		.37		19.97	85.50	39.92		
116	Turuvanur	5,698				12				1					18	26			2.10	.18				2.28	4.56	21.23		
117	Holalkere	8,746			1	15	9				1				12	38		.27	4.00	2.40		.27		3.20	10.14	23.81		
118	Jagalur	3,632				4					1				24	29			1.10			.28		6.60	7.98	43.00		
119	Molakalmuru	3,054				28									44	70			3.51				1.40	22.92	55.36			
120	Nayakanhatti	2,610				33	3				1				1	38			12.64	1.15		.88		3.88	14.56	28.71		
121	Hiriyur	2,533				24	1								18	43			9.47	.89				7.10	16.94	40.26		
122	Hosdurga	2,176				7	14								40	61			3.22	6.43				8.38	23.03	33.47		
123	Malebenur	2,133		2	27	3									21	53	.93	12.63	1.40				19.82	24.79	78.13			
124	Devassamudra	1,853				34						1			17	52			13.35			.51		9.17	2.06	59.74		
125	Challakere	2,505				3	1	1			1				35	41			1.19	.40	.40	.40		13.97	16.37	51.23		
126	Rampura																											
127	Begur																											
	Total for all towns	6,31,923	2	160	4,146	3,772	1,367	1,465	13	17	250	19	299	7,894	19,105	.00	.25	6.56	5.97	2.16	2.32	.47	12.49	30.24	30.70			
	Total for the State	57,05,359	137	2,234	9,779	38,778	5,010	2,844	124	124	962	208	1,418	34,690	94,890	.02	.39	1.71	6.97	.88	.49	.25	6.08	16.63	18.38			

ANNUAL FORM No. VII.

Deaths registered from cholera in the districts of the Mysore State during each month of the year 1916.

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No.	Districts	Circles of registration		Towns		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population			Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years	
		Number in each district	Number from which deaths from cholera were reported	Number in each district	Number from which deaths from cholera were reported													Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
1	Bangalore	18	1	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	6	..	..	86	19	55	.08	.05	.07	.08
2	Kolar	13	1	12	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	12	.02	.01	.02	.27
3	Tumkur	19	2	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	33	12	45	.09	.03	.08	.38
4	Mysore	23	1	22	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	.00	..	.00	.71
5	Hassan	15	2	14	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	.00	.00	.00	.52
6	Shimoga	14	1	13	..	9	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	11	.01	.03	.02	.39
7	Kadur	11	1	10	1	1	100	.00	.70
8	Chitaldrug	14	1	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	7	.01	.01	.01	1.11
Total for the State		127	10	119	2	15	..	2	..	5	8	..	6	78	6	5	17	88	49	137	.03	.02	.02	.56	

ANNUAL FORM No. VIII.

Statement of deaths registered from small-pox in the districts of the Mysore State during each month of the year 1916.

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No.	Districts	Circles of Registration		Villages		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population			Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years
		Number in each district	Number from which deaths from small-pox were reported	Number in each district	Number from which deaths from small-pox were reported													Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
1	Bangalore	18	7	17	6	23	34	47	29	37	35	9	3	1	3	..	..	133	88	231	.31	.21	.26	.86
2	Kolar	13	6	12	5	58	55	57	54	52	61	88	74	63	33	35	44	355	330	685	.89	.86	.88	.49
3	Tumkur	19	4	18	3	47	55	30	19	22	23	21	24	7	2	5	20	136	139	275	.37	.38	.37	1.39
4	Mysore	23	10	22	9	141	166	101	74	50	62	56	42	47	32	31	29	395	436	831	.59	.64	.62	1.02
5	Hassan	15	5	14	4	7	11	25	17	7	18	14	9	4	9	4	4	60	69	129	.20	.23	.22	1.39
6	Shimoga	14	2	13	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	..	..	8	8	16	.03	.03	.03	1.48
7	Kadur	11	1	10	..	..	..	14	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	13	23	.05	.03	.07	1.18
8	Chitaldrug	14	4	13	8	2	2	1	5	3	2	7	14	6	3	..	9	29	25	54	.10	.09	.09	2.22
Total for the State		127	39	119	31	291	324	277	200	172	205	196	167	137	88	77	110	1,126	1,108	2,234	.39	.39	.39	1.08

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ANNUAL FORM IX.—Statement of deaths registered from fever in the districts of the Mysore State during each month of the year 1916.

No.	Districts	Circles of registration		Villages		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population			Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years
		Number in each district	Number from which deaths from fever were reported	Number in each district	Number from which deaths from fever were reported													Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
1	Bangalore	18	17	17	46	348	255	316	302	354	331	406	623	598	604	541	637	2,679	2,436	5,315	6.25	6.28	6.27	5.58
2	Kolar	13	13	12	12	271	294	379	399	313	302	309	344	418	416	350	461	2,381	2,069	4,250	5.50	5.39	5.45	5.66
3	Tumkur	19	29	18	13	276	297	314	341	387	270	332	371	331	353	393	446	2,137	2,090	4,236	5.74	5.73	5.76	7.09
4	Mysore	23	22	22	21	397	563	710	632	673	657	614	731	746	903	935	1,044	4,640	4,515	9,155	6.97	6.67	6.82	6.24
5	Hassan	15	15	14	14	423	378	332	350	354	315	351	367	361	363	389	451	2,311	2,113	4,429	8.04	7.23	7.63	3.75
6	Shimoga	14	14	13	13	650	505	396	349	312	339	393	339	439	513	400	610	2,806	2,554	5,360	10.44	10.29	10.37	11.12
7	Kadur	11	11	10	10	242	310	262	261	224	194	196	276	241	222	243	231	1,316	1,351	2,967	9.13	8.37	8.77	10.92
8	Chitaldrug	14	14	13	13	269	244	243	273	253	234	243	254	235	241	277	232	1,600	1,466	3,066	5.57	5.29	5.43	7.11
Total for the State		127	125	119	117	3,516	2,846	2,977	2,953	3,320	2,612	2,854	3,305	3,474	3,613	3,608	4,165	19,970	18,308	38,778	6.93	6.66	6.79	7.24

ANNUAL FORM X.—Statement of deaths registered from Dysentery and Diarrhoea in the districts of the Mysore State during each month of the year 1916.

No.	Districts	Circles of registration		Villages		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population			Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years
		Number in each district	Number from which deaths from bowel-complaint were reported	Number in each district	Number from which deaths from bowel-complaint were reported													Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
1	Bangalore	18	14	17	13	45	40	54	54	74	67	99	96	71	65	38	64	404	363	767	.94	.86	.90	.71
2	Kolar	13	11	12	10	67	29	24	32	33	49	80	170	135	97	74	63	442	417	859	1.12	1.09	1.10	.84
3	Tumkur	19	10	14	9	..	..	5	31	23	10	42	43	62	51	29	45	209	142	351	.56	.39	.48	.51
4	Mysore	23	19	22	18	120	67	69	74	92	106	125	128	131	121	103	131	668	595	1,263	1.00	.88	.94	.75
5	Hassan	15	14	14	13	21	28	12	18	45	33	33	26	70	29	21	33	209	160	369	.73	.54	.64	.53
6	Shimoga	14	10	13	9	72	72	51	42	52	55	45	28	36	41	34	56	307	268	575	1.14	1.08	1.11	1.59
7	Kadur	11	9	10	8	20	22	28	21	33	11	20	46	10	16	21	18	156	110	266	.88	.68	.78	1.43
8	Chitaldrug	14	9	13	8	43	22	26	32	31	47	56	83	53	56	53	53	266	294	560	.93	1.06	.99	.62
Total for the State		17	96	119	89	393	270	260	310	383	373	501	625	563	476	378	403	2,661	2,349	5,010	.92	.83	.88	.81

ANNUAL FORM No. XI.

Deaths registered from plague in the districts of the Mysore State during each month of the year 1916.

District	Population according to census of 1911	January		February		March		April		May		June		July	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Bangalore City	88,651	11	13	13	9	9	5	2	2	...	...	...	...	27	15
Bangalore District	7,59,322	213	170	131	111	84	30	30	20	24	19	35	23	260	196
Mysore City	71,308	...	...	3	3	8	6	...	...	2	11	7	97	64	
Mysore District	12,70,765	162	123	121	91	63	51	45	28	33	25	96	54	157	130
Kolar do	7,31,518	76	54	43	32	13	12	7	5	...	2	33	22	21	18
Tumkur do	7,35,346	...	...	...	...	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	16
Hassan do	5,80,200	38	22	17	13	3	...	2	1	21	13	5	5	33	31
Shimoga do	5,16,718	134	75	97	62	41	35	15	11	42	25	71	41	115	71
Kadur do	3,38,457	19	15	59	41	27	16	9	7	13	4	40	16	94	51
Chitaldrug do	5,64,243	215	176	171	106	54	39	...	...	3	2	8	3	51	29
Kolar Gold Fields	48,635	...	...	14	9	10	14	...	1	...	...	...	...	13	8
Total	5,705,359	867	646	669	477	276	213	111	75	137	92	299	171	893	629

District	August		September		October		November		December		Total		Ratio per cent of deaths to total attacks	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths		
Bangalore City	57	57	116	111	193	161	163	137	134	110	735	619	84.22	6.98
Bangalore District	420	417	847	615	665	496	498	405	378	313	3,534	2,820	79.79	9.71
Mysore City	217	150	275	199	190	141	109	77	93	74	1,005	723	71.94	10.14
Mysore District	270	180	323	229	430	232	433	307	346	253	2,484	1,752	70.53	1.38
Kolar do	41	26	157	114	142	99	232	216	279	180	1,094	780	71.30	1.07
Tumkur do	24	20	8	6	67	57	1	1	17	15	146	120	82.19	0.16
Hassan do	73	60	60	40	72	53	44	36	89	66	462	340	73.59	0.59
Shimoga do	126	60	77	71	141	88	246	145	204	132	1,310	816	62.29	1.58
Kadur do	181	111	163	97	99	69	84	64	73	42	864	533	61.69	1.57
Chitaldrug do	160	65	87	50	106	33	163	99	246	143	1,258	797	63.35	1.41
Kolar Gold Fields	71	51	141	94	160	115	125	98	106	89	640	479	74.84	9.85
Total	1,643	1,197	2,254	1,626	2,265	1,643	2,153	1,535	1,965	1,425	18,532	9,779	72.26	1.71