

ANNUAL REPORT
ON
VACCINATION IN THE MADRAS
PRESIDENCY
AND ON THE WORK OF THE
VACCINE SECTION
OF THE
KING INSTITUTE OF PREVENTIVE
MEDICINE, GUINDY
FOR THE YEAR
1915-16.

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1916.

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER,
Madras, 2nd August 1916.

D. No. 431.
V.

From

MAJOR W. A. JUSTICE, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., I.M.S.,

Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,
LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith the report of the Director, King Institute, Guindy, on the working of the Vaccine Section of the Institute and that of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, on the progress of vaccination in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1915-16.

2. *Vaccine Section of the King Institute, Guindy.*—The cost of the section fell from Rs. 43,872 in 1914-15 to Rs. 41,814 in the year under report. The decrease was principally under "establishment charges." As a result, the price of a vaccine case fell from 4·28 pies in 1914-15 to 3·82 pies in 1915-16.

A regrettable feature of the year was the general low percentage of success obtained with the vaccine prepared at the Institute. As explained by the Director in paragraph 7 of his report, this should be attributed to the new method of storing vaccine pulp in the raw condition and grinding and mixing it with lanoline as required for issue. This having proved a failure was abandoned so soon as the unsatisfactory results became apparent. The numbers which were likely to be affected by this are relatively small and could not appreciably affect the percentage of success. From enquiries made, it was ascertained that the fall could be attributed to the general carelessness on the part of vaccinators and to their delay in using up the lymph immediately after receipt, the intervals between the dates of receipt of the lymph and the dates of operation sometimes exceeding a week, in direct contravention of the general regulations laid down on the subject. To stop this, strict orders have been issued to all vaccinators in the mufassal to see that the instructions issued on the subject for the use of vaccine are in no case to be departed from, any violation of them bringing on severe punishment on those responsible. It is to be hoped that with the resumption of the former method of preparing vaccine, the original conditions would soon be restored. The continued low rate of success for a number of years in the Coimbatore district requires further investigation. It was thought at first that this was due to the inefficiency of the supervising staff in the district and that a change in the *personnel* of the Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination would bring about better results. Some transfers of the Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination were accordingly effected; but the expectations were not realized. The subject is now engaging the serious attention of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner who has been asked to make an extensive tour in the district and find out where the real defect lies and suggest remedial measures.

3. *Vaccination Department.*—The inspection work of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner during the year was, on the whole, satisfactory. If the full sanctioned number of Deputy Sanitary Commissioners had been on duty, many more tracts where vaccination was reported to be unsatisfactory would have been inspected and the existing defects rectified wherever possible. I agree generally

with the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner in his remarks about vaccinators in paragraph 4 of his report. The question of the improvement of the pay and prospects of vaccinators and Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination has been pending for a long time past and the sooner it is settled the better it will be for the vaccination department of the Presidency. The recruitment of a proper staff of vaccinators on the present rates of pay is becoming difficult year after year and unless their position is improved on the lines laid down in the general scheme now under the consideration of Government, there will, I fear, be a retrogression in the quality of vaccination work turned out in the Presidency as a whole. I think it therefore very essential that the introduction of the new scheme should no longer be deferred.

The total vaccination work performed during the year showed an increase both under "Primary vaccination" and "Re-vaccination". The one notable feature is an increase of 92,578 cases in the total number of re-vaccinations performed during the year over those of the previous year, a sign certainly of appreciation by the people of the effect of re-vaccination during epidemics of small-pox.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. A. JUSTICE, Major, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

ANNEXURE.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE VACCINE SECTION OF
THE KING INSTITUTE OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE,
GUINDY, 1915-16.

The total amount of vaccine supplied by the Institute during the year 1915-16 shows, somewhat contrary to expectation, a marked increase, and for the first time exceeds two million cases. The actual number is 2,113,697, an increase of 130,280 cases or 6·56 per cent.

2. Table I shows the quantity of vaccine issued to various bodies for the quinquennium 1911-12 to 1915-16.

TABLE I.

Statement showing the quantity of vaccine supplied to various bodies from 1911-12 to 1915-16.

To whom supplied.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
Government officers including jails ...	46,722	41,902	47,172	20,951	21,451
Agency Tracts	25,160	27,130	23,150	25,060	24,105
Military Department	15,917	12,333	27,587	25,671	14,410
District Boards	1,561,366	1,560,341	1,625,926	1,649,070	1,739,000
Municipalities	177,185	173,255	179,330	178,980	236,185
The Superintendent of Vaccination, Secunderabad ... ... ...	...	...	...	19,530	8,970
The Vaccinator, Bolarum ... ...	...	...	...	1,460	1,550
Civil Surgeon, Civil Hospital, Basrah ...	...	...	...	...	2,400
Private Bodies	47,151	72,678	69,000	62,695	65,626
Total ...	1,873,501	1,887,639	1,972,165	1,983,417	2,113,697

From this table it will be seen that the increased issues are mainly due to the demands of District Boards and Municipalities, and as will be seen later Madras City is responsible for the greater part of the second. Slight rises are also seen in the supplies made to Private Bodies, to Government officers including Jails and to the Vaccinator, Bolarum. The Civil Surgeon, Civil Hospital, Basrah, appears for the first time as in receipt of a regular supply. In previous years supplies of vaccine sent to Basrah at irregular intervals were included in supplies to Private Bodies. Marked falls are noted in the amounts supplied to the Military Department and to the Superintendent of Vaccination, Secunderabad, the percentage reductions amounting to 44 and 54, respectively. A slight fall of about 3·8 per cent is seen in the amount supplied to Agency Tracts.

3. There was no change in the manufacture of the vaccine. As usual the bulk was made up with lanoline; but glycerinated vaccine was supplied to Madras City and to Colombo. Madras City vaccinators prefer glycerinated vaccine, and as they can be readily supplied at frequent intervals, there is no objection on the score of the keeping qualities of the vaccine so made. The city usually takes a supply of 375 cases three times a week, but owing to small-pox having been epidemic during several months of the year, large extra supplies were also made. These extra supplies amounted to 37,175 cases which accounts for nearly 65 per cent of the increased supplies to Municipalities as compared with last year.

4. In the great majority of cases the fortnightly despatch was adhered to; but the system of three despatches a month was extended to the Municipalities of Anantapur, Nellore, Cocanada, Coimbatore and Vizagapatam. In consideration

of the low percentage of success obtained in Gōdāvari, three supplies a month to that district were commenced with the current year. In the Coimbatore district, where also the results were extremely poor, a change in the dates of supply was effected from 1st May. It was found that the second of the two despatches sent off on the 27th of the month was often held over till the operator went to headquarters to draw his pay, submit his monthly returns, etc. The revised dates are the 6th and 20th of the month. It is doubtful if these changes will be productive of much improvement. The Chingleput district which has had the advantage of the more frequent supply, for a whole year, shows a most lamentable fall in its success rate, while North and South Arcot, instead of showing some attempt to stem the tide of bad results, show a fall in the success rate conforming to that shown by the Presidency as a whole.

5. Extra indents from District Boards amounted to only 8·5 per cent which is quite a reasonable figure. Municipalities in this respect were not so satisfactory. Small-pox being epidemic in Madras City for several months, it was only to be expected that large extra supplies would be required, but if we subtract Madras City's scheduled supply from the scheduled supply to Municipalities and Madras City's extra supply from the extra supply called for by Municipalities, we are left with a scheduled supply of 120,075 cases for Municipalities other than Madras and a corresponding extra supply of 22,490 cases. This works out to 18·7 per cent which seems unduly high unless small-pox was specially prevalent.

TABLE II.

Statement showing the expenditure incurred during the year 1915-16 under all heads of expenditure of the Vaccine Section of the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy.

Detailed heads of account.	Amount.		
	RS.	A.	P.
Establishment charges—			
Assistant Director	2,400	0	0
Clerks and Servants	7,371	3	8
Deputy Inspectors	4,204	15	11
Famine Batta	145	0	8
Travelling allowance of officers, Deputy Inspectors and establishment	60	10	0
Total establishment ...	14,181	14	3
Supplies and services—Contingencies—			
Purchase of stores, apparatus	5,150	10	8
Cost of calves including transport	19,795	12	0
Feeding charges	1,989	2	2
Cost of boxes and receptacles for vaccine	655	5	5
Water works	452	10	3
Gas works	120	7	7
Purchase and repair of furniture	5	0	6
Hot and cold weather charges	25	7	7
Tour charges	29	14	9
Cleaning charges	79	0	0
Service postage and telegram charges	2,678	5	6
Office expenses	634	7	5
Miscellaneous	31	10	0
Telephone charges	155	0	0
Pay of menials	2,247	9	11
Total contingencies ...	34,000	7	9
Proportionate cost of stationery supplied for 1915-16	144	1	6
Cost of clothing supplied for 1915-16	33	0	4
Cost of repairs to Vaccine Section buildings for 1915-16 as per statement furnished by the Executive Engineer, South Presidency Division, with his No. 894-M., dated 2nd May 1916 ...	2,691	3	2
Total cost of stationery, clothing, repairs, etc. ...	2,868	5	0
Grand total, Vaccine Section ...	51,050	11	0

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TABLE III.

Statement showing the net expenditure incurred during the year 1915-16 in the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy, Vaccine Section.

Particulars.	Amount.					
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Gross expenditure as per Statement I				51,050	11	0
<i>Deduct—</i>						
(1) Credits under sale of calves and miscellaneous receipts remitted to Treasury ...	5,134	10	9			
(2) Cost of vaccine lymph supplied to private bodies during the year	4,101	10	0			
				9,236	4	9
Net total expenditure ...				41,814	6	3

TABLE IV.

Statement showing the number of cases for which vaccine was despatched to different bodies—private bodies being excluded—during the year 1915-16.

To whom supplied.	Number of cases for which vaccine was supplied.	Rate per case.	Total amount debit able.
		RS. A. P.	
1. Government officers including jails ...	21,451	* 436 12 2	
2. Agency Tracts	24,105	† 509 6 9	
3. Military Department	14,410	287 4 4	
4. District Boards	1,739,000	‡ 35,539 6 6	
5. Municipalities	236,185	§ 4,783 15 6	
6. Superintendent of Vaccination, Secunderabad [Secunderabad Local (Abkari, etc.), Fund]	8,970	327617 pies.	178 13 1
7. Vaccinator, Bolarum (Bolarum Cantonment Fund)	1,550	30 14 5	
8. Civil Surgeon, Civil Hospital, Basrah ...	2,400	47 13 6	
Total ...	2,048,071		41,814 6 3

N.B.—In calculating the cost per case of vaccine, Rs. 985-1-0 has been deducted from Rs. 41,814-6-3 as the former represents registration charges and it will be charged to the bodies concerned.

* Includes Rs. 9 2 0 for registering vaccine packets.

† " 28 14 0 " "

‡ " 871 9 0 " "

§ " 75 8 0 " "

Total " 985 1 0

6. As will be seen from Tables II, III and IV there has been a decrease of rather more than Rs. 2,000 in the working costs. This by itself is satisfactory enough, but a closer examination of the figures shows that there were rises under several items in supplies and services but that these have been masked by the large fall in the cost of establishment, this being mainly due to the continued absence of the Assistant Director on military duty. Cost of calves including transport shows the large rise of Rs. 6,000. This is partly due to decreased productivity, the average yield per calf having fallen from 7.9 grammes to 6.29 grammes, but while this increase in the number of calves increases the item of feeding charges, it, to a much more marked extent, increases the sale proceeds of calves credited to Government. In addition, of course, there is the increase of 130,000 cases produced this year to be set against the increased cost of calves. Purchase of apparatus and stores shows a rise of Rs. 629, but part of this is

probably due to the sharp fall on this item on account of the difficulty of getting stores during the earlier part of the war. The resulting fall in the price of vaccine due to decreased net charges amounts to about 10·75 per cent, the price per case working out to 3·827617 pies.

TABLE V.

Returns recorded in the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy, from the whole of the Madras Presidency according to the month of the year.

Serial number.	Months.					Number successful.	Number unsuccessful.	Percentage of success.
	1915.							
1	April	...	...	...	...	89,595	16,728	84·26
2	May	...	...	...	...	91,317	19,263	82·62
3	June	...	...	...	...	94,400	21,433	81·49
4	July	...	...	...	...	91,761	18,426	83·27
5	August	...	...	...	...	94,133	23,740	79·86
6	September	...	...	...	...	92,963	20,749	81·75
7	October	...	...	...	...	112,016	9,492	92·18
8	November	...	...	...	...	110,461	8,616	92·76
9	December	...	...	...	...	122,125	8,795	93·28
	1916.							
10	January	...	...	...	...	111,845	8,643	92·82
11	February	...	...	...	...	110,929	7,398	93·74
12	March	...	...	...	...	102,473	8,332	92·48
	Total					1,224,018	171,549	87·70 % successful.

7. Table V shows the success rate reported monthwar. There has been a regrettable fall of over 3 per cent for the entire year. In the last annual report it was pointed out that the seasonal curve was a very abnormal one showing a consistently higher success rate during the hot weather than during the cold weather. The curve has again become normal but at the expense of the success rate. The year 1915 started badly with an abnormally low success rate which, on the advent of the hot weather, went lower still and resulted in the lowest recorded rates since the year 1904-1905. In one month indeed, August, the success rate for the whole Presidency fell below 80. A portion of the fall is of course due to the experiment in storing vaccine pulp in the raw condition and grinding and mixing it with lanoline as required for issue. The earlier stages of this experiment were described in last year's report. As this report was being compiled it was already clear from the results of operations made up to the 31st March 1915, that the new method was a failure. It was abandoned, but by that time there was a large accumulation of pulp which had been stored in the raw condition. It was ground up and mixed as rapidly as possible, and the paste so made was issued along with paste made in the usual fashion, equal quantities of each kind being sent out daily.

8. From April 1st, 1915, till 31st January 1916, on which date the last report dealing with the comparison was received, 356,418 operations had been carried out with paste, the pulp used in making which had been stored in the raw condition for some time. The last issues of such paste were made much earlier in the beginning of September. The success rate in these operations was only 80·54 per cent. The 367,156 cases, done with ordinary paste and issued in parallel with the above, gave a success rate of 84·77 per cent, 4·23 per cent higher. Even allowing for this, however, the success rate during the hot months of 1915 was abnormally low. The success rate obtained with the ordinary paste, in no way different from the paste issued in previous years, was lower over the whole period than the average for any month in the previous five years. What the main reason for the exceptionally poor results got in the hot weather of 1915 was remains obscure. The paste was made in the months of February—April 1915 inclusive, when owing to late rains the weather was cooler than usual and the calves could be grazed up to a later date than usual. This should have resulted in paste of better quality. Fortunately for the overall result a very marked improvement took place after September and this was well maintained right up to the end of March. The cause of this sudden improvement is just as obscure as that of the previous bad results.

TABLE VI.

Returns recorded in the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy, for the whole of the Madras Presidency, according to districts, 1915-16.

Serial number.	Districts.	Total successful.	Total unsuccessful.	Percentage of success.
1	Anantapur	24,731	2,080	92·24
2	Bellary	33,679	1,191	96·58
3	Chingleput	31,921	11,361	73·75
4	Chittoor	36,662	2,756	93·00
5	Coimbatore	48,730	19,913	70·99
6	Cuddapah	27,492	4,709	85·37
7	Ganjam	57,716	8,126	87·65
8	Gōdāvari	41,622	17,057	70·93
9	Guntūr	54,287	5,678	90·58
10	Kistna	70,397	7,849	89·96
11	Kurnool	29,479	1,024	96·64
12	Madura	46,627	11,492	80·22
13	Malabar	138,671	18,888	88·01
14	Nellore	34,611	6,849	83·48
15	Nilgiris	5,774	134	97·73
16	North Arcot	54,860	8,065	87·18
17	Rāmnād	55,208	1,898	96·67
18	Salem	47,772	3,053	93·49
19	South Arcot	49,932	9,915	83·43
20	South Canara	40,220	5,127	88·69
21	Tanjore	70,721	3,220	95·64
22	Tinnevelly	63,340	6,768	90·34
23	Trichinopoly	59,212	6,485	90·12
24	Vizagapatam	100,354	7,911	92·69
	Total ...	1,224,018	171,549	87·70 % successful.

9. Table VI gives the success rate districtwar. Coimbatore as usual has made a bold bid for the lowest place, but has been beaten by a hair breadth by Gōdāvari. Chingleput is a very bad third to the miserable first and second. They are the only three to record success rates below eighty, and nearly account by themselves for the drop in the success rate over the whole Presidency. Falls such as 11·62 per cent shown by Chingleput and 10·53 per cent shown by Gōdāvari require some explanation. Considerable falls in the success rate, i.e., falls greater than the general fall, are shown by Ganjam, Cuddapah, Coimbatore, Nellore, South Arcot and North Arcot. The falls range in the order given from 6·75 per cent to 3·74 per cent. Madura, Tinnevelly, Trichinopoly and South Canara show falls in the success rate approximating to the general fall, while falls definitely less than this are shown by Malabar, Anantapur, Chittoor, Vizagapatam, Kistna and Guntūr. Variations from last year of less than 0·4 per cent are shown by Rāmnād, Bellary, Kurnool, Tanjore and Salem. Of these the last, Salem, is in the right direction of improvement. This distinction Salem shares with the Nilgiris alone which shows a satisfactory rise of 0·87 per cent and heads the list with a success rate of 97·73 per cent.

All the districts showing small variations are consistently good ones, while those showing large variations are consistently bad. This relationship has been noted in previous years.

TABLE VII.

Statement showing the percentage of success obtained in certain districts selected for comparison in each of the last five years.

Serial number.	Districts.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	Average.
1	Bellary ...	97·65	96·48	97·59	96·81	96·58	97·02
2	Anantapur ...	95·23	95·45	94·41	94·35	92·24	94·33
3	Kurnool ...	96·16	96·95	96·65	96·82	96·64	96·64
4	Gōdāvari ...	78·13	79·04	84·64	81·46	70·93	78·84
5	Coimbatore ...	75·74	69·59	78·92	76·59	70·99	74·36

10. This year Gōdāvari with a fall in its success rate of 10·53 per cent attains to the bottom of the list and eclipses all its own performances in the downward direction. Coimbatore is, however, more consistently bad, and is an easy worst, having succeeded in adding nearly 1 per cent to its quinquennial deficit as compared with Bellary. This now stands at the astonishing figure of 22·66 per cent. The deficit for the year under report is 25·59 per cent.

TABLE VIII.

Statement showing the percentage of success obtained in the different months of the year for five years and the average for each month during that time.

Serial number.	Months.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	Average.
1	April ...	84·33	86·72	87·24	95·76	84·26	87·66
2	May ...	83·53	80·57	86·09	92·85	82·62	85·13
3	June ...	88·15	82·84	81·61	92·87	81·49	85·39
4	July ...	89·13	88·42	87·47	93·19	88·27	88·29
5	August ...	90·54	87·89	90·53	92·65	79·86	88·19
6	September ...	89·30	84·87	92·10	92·14	81·75	88·03
7	October ...	89·73	88·02	93·83	90·64	92·18	90·88
8	November ...	92·36	91·58	96·17	90·33	92·76	92·64
9	December ...	93·28	91·73	93·79	86·82	93·28	91·78
10	January ...	93·29	93·00	95·28	87·24	92·82	92·32
11	February ...	88·57	91·62	96·36	87·91	93·74	91·64
12	March ...	89·08	88·56	95·72	87·45	92·48	90·65

11. Table VIII shows that the seasonal curve has returned to the normal and that the success rate rises and falls in the main with the temperature. The curious tendency for the early autumn months to show a lower success rate than the late summer months is clearly marked.

TABLE IX.

Statement showing the duration of storage of 'Lanoline' paste during the official year 1915-16.

Serial number.	Name of month.	Duration of storage each month.		
		Minimum period,	Maximum period.	
1915.				
1	April ...	56 days	...	160 days
2	May ...	65 "	...	82 "
3	June ...	83 "	...	94 "
4	July ...	95 "	...	111 "
5	August ...	112 "	...	128 "
6	September ...	4 "	...	138 "
7	October ...	1 "	...	18 "
8	November ...	2 "	...	38 "
9	December ...	3 "	...	52 "
1916.				
10	January ...	2 "	...	72 "
11	February ...	2 "	...	85 "
12	March ...	20 "	...	83 "

12. Table IX shows for each month the maximum and minimum length of times during which the lanoline vaccine was stored before issue. The general tendency was for the periods to be shorter than last year.

TABLE X.

Statement showing the duration of storage of 'Glycerine' paste during the official year 1915-16.

Serial number.	Name of month.	Duration of storage each month.		
		Minimum period.	Maximum period.	
1915.				
1	April ...	17 days	... 30 days.	
2	May ...	4 "	... 34 "	
3	June ...	35 "	... 64 "	
4	July ...	65 "	... 94 "	
5	August ...	95 "	... 122 "	
6	September ...	7 "	... 131 "	
7	October ...	10 "	... 28 "	
8	November ...	4 "	... 12 "	
9	December ...	3 "	... 23 "	
1916.				
10	January ...	19 "	... 38 "	
11	February ...	2 "	... 14 "	
12	March ...	15 "	... 32 "	

13. Table X shows the same for glycerine paste. During the hot weather this year minimum periods tended to be longer than last year while maximum periods, with the exception of those in August and September, tended to be shorter.

14. The reduction of extraneous germs in animal vaccine without injury to the vaccine itself continues to be an unattainable ideal in India. Experiments were made to effect this by means of added preservatives and storing the vaccine in vacuo. As the organisms in vaccine are aerobic it was hoped to at least prevent multiplication in this way. Certain of the germs showed, however, that they were only facultative aerobes and could multiply quite readily in vacuo. At body temperature in vacuo vaccine showed no improved keeping quality.

TABLE XI.

Statement showing the average yield of pulp per calf according to the month of the year.

Months.	Grammes.			Average yield of lymph per calf during 1915.
	Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.	
January ...	6.7	14.2	1.6	
February ...	7.06	17.0	2.0	
March ...	6.4	13.8	1.0	
April ..	7.06	13.8	1.2	
May ...	6.87	14.0	2.8	
June ..	...	No operation.		
July ...	Do.			6.29 grammes.
August ...	4.5	7.0	1.0	
September ...	4.6	11.0	1.0	
October ...	5.1	11.2	1.0	
November ...	6.2	13.9	1.0	
December ...	5.8	12.8	1.0	

15. The yield of pulp per calf fell considerably compared to that of last year, but still remains higher than any other year. The fall seems to be pretty evenly distributed over the year.

TABLE XII.

Average yield of lymph per calf according to years.

Year.	Grammes.
1904 ...	4.9 *
1905 ...	3.5
1906 ...	No records.
1907 ...	3.2
1908 ...	2.6
1909 ...	3.7
1910 ...	5.1
1911 ...	5.3
1912 ...	5.9
1913 ...	5.3
1914 ...	7.9
1915 ...	6.29

* The records are incomplete; this figure would be lower.

16. Table XII calls for no remark.
17. Civil Assistant Surgeon S. Ramakrishnan continued as temporary Assistant to the Director throughout the year.
18. The vaccination class was held as usual during February and March. Twenty-one students sat for the examination and all of them obtained qualifying marks in the examination held at the end of the course.
19. The staff of the section worked very well and, in spite of the increased volume of work, carried out their duties with regularity and dispatch.

THE KING INSTITUTE, GUINDY,
15th June 1916.

F. MAITLAND GIBSON, M.B., B.Sc.,
Director.

REPORT ON VACCINATION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY
FOR THE YEAR 1915-16.

From Dr. K. T. MATTHEW, D.HY., D.P.H. (Cantab.), Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and Inspector of Vaccination, Madras, to the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, No. 323, dated 12th July 1916.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on Vaccination in the Madras Presidency for the year 1915-16.

2. *Staff.*—The three Deputy Sanitary Commissioners sanctioned for the Presidency have not yet been fully recruited. I continued to be in charge of all the three ranges with head-quarters at Madras throughout the year.

The following statement shows the subordinate vaccination staff employed in the Presidency during the past two years:—

	Deputy Inspectors.			First-class vaccinators, Rs. 20-15.	Second-class vaccinators, Rs. 12-10.	Third-class vaccinators, Rs. 7-5.	Total number of, vaccinators.
	First grade, Rs. 70.	Second grade, Rs. 60.	Third grade, Rs. 40.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1914-15	22	23	36	268	462	130	860
1915-16	19	25	37	268	466	152	886

NOTE.—These figures include the staffs employed in Bangalore and Secunderabad Cantonments and exclude those on duty in the King Institute, Guindy. In the Institute there are five Deputy Inspectors of the first grade.

3. *Inspections by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.*—During the year, I inspected the municipalities of Rajahmundry, Nellore and Narasaraopet and vaccination in Vizagapatam, Gōdāvari, Kistna, Guntūr and Nellore districts in the Northern Range. The number of villages inspected in the Northern Range was 102 and the total number of vaccinated cases examined therein was 2,045. In the Central Range, I inspected the municipalities of Salem, Kurnool, and Proddattur and vaccination in the districts of Kurnool, Cuddappah, Anantapur and South Arcot. The number of villages inspected was 55 and the number of vaccinated cases examined 1,161. In the Southern Range, I inspected the municipalities of Tanjore, Māyavaram, Erode and Coonoor and vaccination in the districts of Coimbatore, Tanjore and Tinnevelly. The number of villages inspected was 38 and the number of vaccinated cases examined 587. On the whole 3,793 cases of vaccination were inspected in 195 villages in twelve districts and the inspection included the Agency tracts of Gunupur, Polavaram and Chodavaram.

4. *Vaccination.*—The trial scheme of vaccination continued to be in force in the whole of Chingleput district and in selected areas of North Arcot, South Arcot

and Madura districts. The general extension of the scheme to the other districts was abandoned during the last official year; but the Government in their Order No. 1248 L., dated 6th September 1915, reviewing the Annual Vaccination Report for 1914-15 stated that they hoped to issue general orders in the course of the year in regard to the improvement of the pay and prospects of vaccinators and Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination. The orders of Government have not yet been received and in the meantime the difficulties in the way of carrying on vaccination properly, portrayed in the previous report is becoming more and more acutely felt. The steady increase in the cost of living which has been going on in this country for the last few years together with the pretty sudden general rise in the price of food consequent on the great war has made it difficult for the humblest of menials to secure the bare necessities of life on the old wages of Rs. 6 or Rs. 7 per mensem. And yet the dignified vaccinator who is not a menial but a subordinate officer has yet to begin public service on Rs. 5 to 7 a month with an unpaid probation extending to several months in some cases. Vaccination, simple as it looks, is a highly technical operation requiring considerable skill and intelligence to understand the details and it is an operation by law restricted to be done by fully qualified medical men in most civilized countries. Until we have a better set of vaccinators, it is hopeless to expect any real improvement in vaccination in this Presidency. I have during the last two years inspected vaccination practically in every part of the Presidency and the conclusion I have come to is that we are yet long way from the goal of perfection. The great defect in vaccination at present is not the large number that escape vaccination altogether, but the poor standard of successful vaccination. It should be noted that the protection from small-pox depends largely upon the quality of successful vaccination. To achieve any real progress, a staff of properly trained and adequately paid vaccinators is essential. A standard of general education should be prescribed together with a course of technical instruction at a Central Institute for a period of not less than three months and local bodies should be required to recruit vaccinators from among such duly qualified hands.

The scheme for improving the pay and prospects of Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination already proposed and approved has to be brought into effect as soon as possible as a great deal depends upon an efficient and contented supervising staff. A conscientious Deputy Inspector of Vaccination has hard work to do.

(ii) The total vaccination work performed during the last two years by all agencies throughout the Presidency is shown in the following table:—

		1914-15.	1915-16.
Primary vaccination	...	1,512,515	1,532,185
Re-vaccination	...	176,407	268,985
Total	...	<hr/> 1,688,922	<hr/> 1,801,170

The number of cases vaccinated during 1915-16 shows an increase of 112,248 over the figure of 1914-15. It is satisfactory to note that there is a marked increase both under primary and re-vaccinations, the increase in the former being 19,670 and in the latter 92,578. This is due to a great extent to the stimulus given by the prevalence of small-pox in several parts of the Presidency combined with the efforts made to induce the vaccination staff to make greater exertions by circulars from this office and by personal instructions during my inspections. Largest increases are noticeable in the districts of Vizagapatam (+ 19,295), Malabar (+ 16,264) and Tanjore (+ 15,231). The districts which showed a marked decrease were Guntur (- 13,655), Salem (- 5,781) and Kurnool (- 3,306). The apparent fall in Guntur is due to the extraordinarily large number of vaccinations done in the two previous years when the district was in the throes of a severe small-pox epidemic. The fall in Salem is partly accounted for by the prevalence of plague while Kurnool suffered from dearth of vaccinators.

(iii) The following table shows the total successful vaccinations by all agencies and the percentage of successful cases including re-vaccination :—

Establishment.	Number of successful vaccinations.				Total of successful vaccinations.		Ratio per cent of successful cases.				Ratio per cent of total successful cases.	
	1914-15.		1915-16.		1914-15.	1915-16.	1914-15.		1915-16.		1914-15.	1915-16.
	Primary vaccination.	Re-vaccination.	Primary vaccination.	Re-vaccination.			(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Local Fund vaccinators ...	1,186,576	94,550	1,155,851	1,20,748	1,281,126	1,276,599	90·5	84·3	87·3	79·5	90·0	86·5
Government do. ...	17,892	891	14,288	1,249	18,783	15,532	90·5	87·0	85·0	69·5	90·3	83·8
Municipal do. ...	108,742	22,223	106,880	51,785	130,965	158,615	94·7	73·5	93·5	70·9	90·3	84·7
Cantonment do. ...	3,949	6,462	4,152	1,988	10,411	6,140	89·6	53·6	85·2	42·5	63·2	64·8
Dispensaries ...	1	15	96	33	16	129	100·0	75·0	98·0	84·6	76·2	94·2
Medical subordinates ...	117	4,985	1,464	8,519	5,102	9,983	32·9	65·0	87·4	70·4	65·4	75·5
Total ...	1,317,277	129,126	1,282,676	184,322	1,446,403	1,466,998	90·8	79·1	87·7	75·7	89·6	86·0

The percentage of total success both under primary and re-vaccinations when compared with that of the previous year showed a large decrease. The fall in the success rate in primary was general for all kinds of establishment and in re-vaccination the decrease was prominent under "Local Fund Vaccinators," "Government Vaccinators" and "Municipal Vaccinators." Although some enquiry was made about it, it was found difficult to satisfactorily account for the large fall in the percentage of success which was as much as 3·6. No doubt the success rate with the stored raw lymph—a new experiment—issued from the King Institute for a time was very low, namely 80·5 per cent, but this can only account for a small part of the decrease, considering that only 356,418 operations were done with this lymph. It was, however, found that the success rate with the usual preserved lymph issued about the same time was also very low.

It should be noted that as long as there are no legal powers to enforce vaccination, the vaccination staff is more or less at the mercy of the public and the vaccination has to be carried on, from door to door under the most unfavourable conditions which affect both the rate of success and the quality of the vesicles in successful vaccination.

One other factor which I venture to submit as a result of my inspections and close study, is that tangible improvement may be expected to result, both in quantity and quality, if the local officials (Municipal, Local Board and Revenue) recognize the importance of vaccination in preventing a fell disease and take a real interest in vaccination work.

Infantile vaccination.

When compared with the previous year the following districts show the largest increase :—Malabar (+8·0%), Ganjam (+6·5%) and Rāmnād (+4·6%). The districts which show the largest decrease in this respect are Kurnool (-19·6%) and Gōdāvari (-9·1%).

Among Municipalities, Kodaikanal (+31·7%), Bimlipatam (+25·5%), Walajapet (+24·6%) and Tiruvallur (+20·5%) show very large increase over the previous year in infantile vaccination; but Palni (-34·7%), Rajahmundry (-30·2%) and Cuddapah (-29·0%) show the greatest falls. The fall in Palni is due to the prevalence of plague and consequent evacuation of the town. The attention of the Chairmen, Municipal Councils, Rajahmundry and Cuddapah, has been drawn to the fall in infantile vaccination in their Municipalities.

(iv) The cost of the various vaccination staffs and the average cost of each successful case are exhibited in the subjoined statement:—

Establishment.	Total expenditure.				Average cost of each successful case.	
	1914-15.		1915-16.		1914-15.	1915-16.
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
Government establishment ...	8,216	5 7	8,716	13 10	0 7 0	0 9 0
Local fund do. ...	2,96,130	7 3	2,89,605	0 10	0 3 8	0 3 8
Municipal do. ...	40,574	3 5	42,913	12 10	0 4 11	0 4 4
Cantonments do. ...	3,144	14 5	3,171	0 2	0 4 10	0 8 3
Total ...	* 3,48,065 14 8		† 3,44,403 11 8		0 3 10	0 3 9

* Exclusive of the pay and allowances of the Inspectors of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, Northern, Central and Southern Ranges.

† Exclusive of the pay and allowance of the Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, Northern, Central and Southern Ranges.

There was a slight increase in the charges of Government, Municipal and Cantonment establishments; but there is a marked decrease in that of the Local Fund. The average cost of each successful case fell from As. 3-10 in 1914-15 to As. 3-9 in the year under report. It varied from As. 2-3 in the Malabar and Vizagapatam districts to As. 5-11 in the Chingleput district excluding the Nilgiris where it was As. 13-1 this year against As. 12-1 in 1914-15. The districts which show a cost much higher than the average are Chingleput (As. 5-11), Koraput (As. 5-6), Gōdāvari (As. 5-5), Cuddapah (As. 5-4), South Canara (As. 5) and the districts which show a cost much lower than the average are Malabar (As. 2-3), Vizagapatam (As. 2-3), Tinnevelly (As. 2-5) and Salem (As. 2-9). The rate was above As. 7 in the Municipalities of Anantapur (As. 11-2), Karur (As. 10-1), Coonoor (As. 9-7), Chicacole (As. 9) and Peddāpuram (As. 7-8). The lowest figure was reached by the Parlākimedi Municipality where it was only As. 1-6. The rate was As. 1-7 in Tuticorin municipality.

(v) Vaccination was compulsory in all municipalities except Peddāpuram and Narasaraopet where it has since been introduced. The total number of operations performed in all the municipalities during the year is 199,389 against 149,874 in 1914-15, i.e., there is an increase of 49,515 in the number of operations. This increase is due to the constitution of five new municipalities during the year and also to the increased number of cases vaccinated in some of the older municipalities especially Madras. Madras (+ 35,009), Parlākimedi (+ 4,632) and Tuticorin (+ 4,431) showed the largest increases. The towns which showed marked decreases were Salem (- 952), Ellore (- 692), Palni (- 584), Ootacamund (- 529) and Calicut (- 526). The decrease in these municipalities is attributed to one or other of the following causes:—

(1) prevalence of plague, (2) absence of small-pox, and (3) less number of births.

(vi) The following table exhibits the comparative success obtained by the use of different kinds of lymph in primary vaccination:—

Number of cases excluding unknown.	Area.	Kind of lymph.	Whence obtained.	Percentage of success.
1,341,077	Local Fund ...	Lanoline lymph ...	Supplied by the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy.	87·2
... 94,845	Do. Municipalities ...	Glycerine "	Do.	...
19,419	Do. ...	Lanoline "	Do.	92·8
		Glycerine "	Do.	97·4

The percentage of success from lanoline lymph was 87·2 in 1915-16 against 90·5 in Local fund areas and 91·8 and 92·0 respectively in municipalities.

Glycerinated lymph also showed a decreased success rate of 97·4 against 97·9 in the previous year.

(vii) A large number of deaths from small-pox was recorded during the year, the figures being 21,463 against 26,623 in 1914-15. The proportion of population protected in the districts and municipalities during the year is shown in the annexed two diagrams.

(viii) Six Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination of Penukonda (49·7), Central Coimbatore (49·5), Malappuram (47·1), Palghat (45·3), Vizianagram (42·5) and Ganjam hill tracts (36·7) have failed to verify 50 per cent of cases vaccinated within their ranges. Their explanations for the shortage have been obtained and orders passed. With regard to Ganjam hill tracts it may be stated that an additional Deputy Inspector of Vaccination has since been sanctioned by Government.

(ix) Of the 85 Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination borne on the Provincial list, 79 are qualified or certificated Sanitary Inspectors; the remaining are either exempted men or those specially selected for these posts before the present rules came into force. The service registers of all the Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination have been verified in the Sanitary Commissioner's office.

5. I have much pleasure in stating that the head clerks and other members of my office staff did their work well.

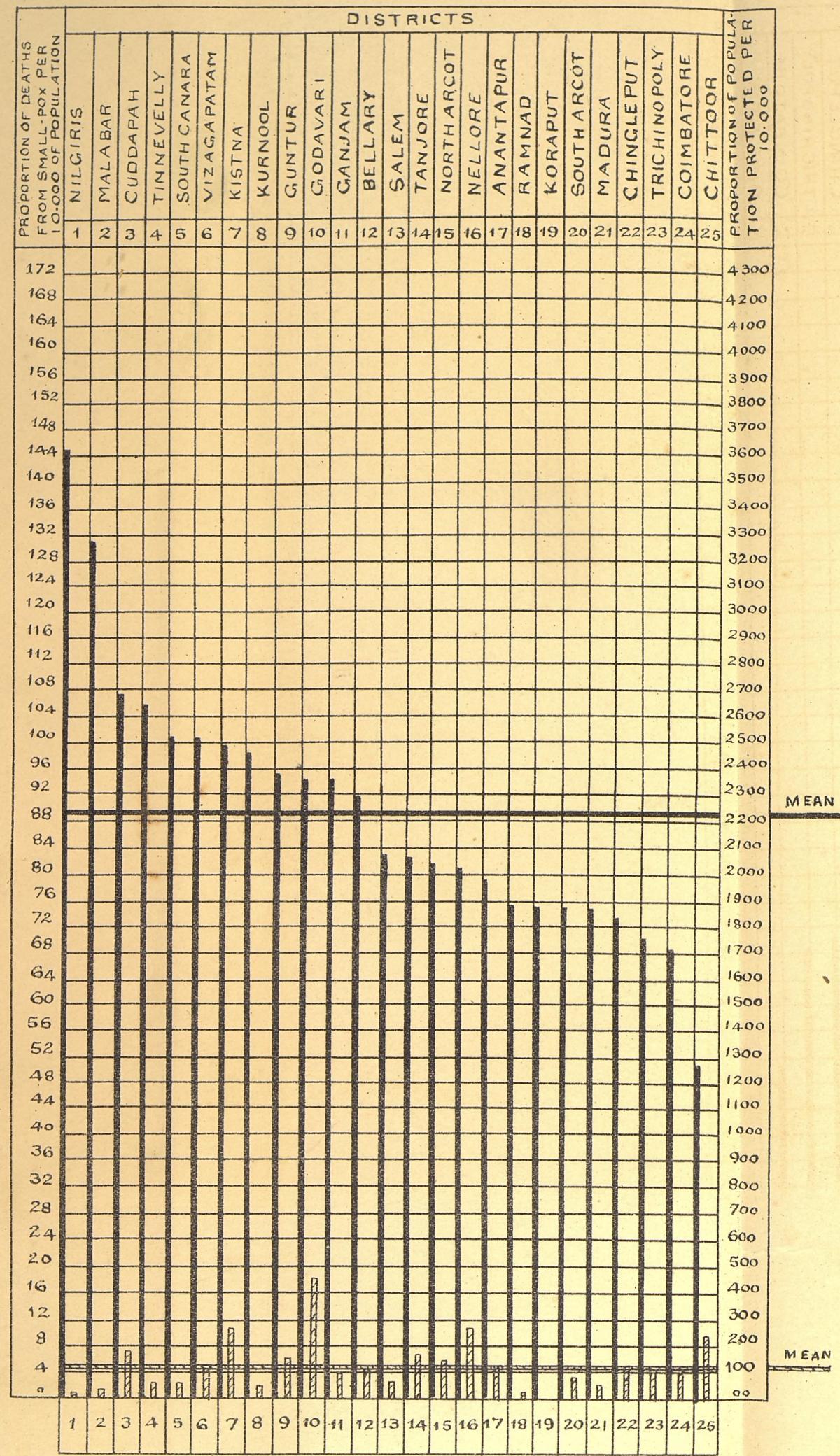
6. The little delay in the submission of this report is due to my having been absent on privilege leave from the 28th April to the end of June 1916.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

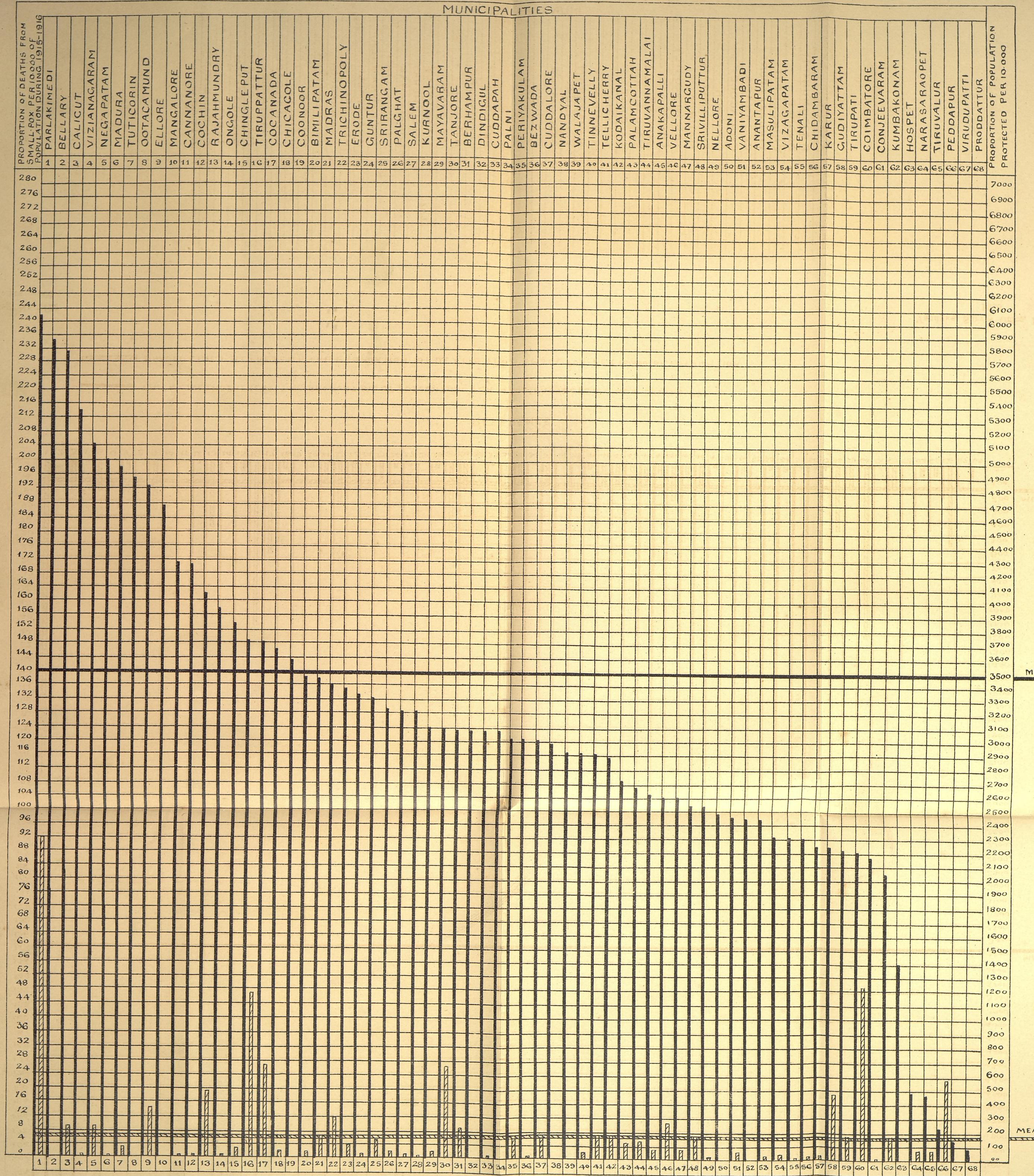
K. T. MATTHEW, D.HY., D.P.H. (CANTAB),
Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.



REFERENCE

THICK BLACK LINES REPRESENT THE POPULATION PER 10,000 PROTECTED FROM SMALL-POX

SHADED LINES REPRESENT THE PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM SMALL-POX PER 10,000 POPULATION



REFERENCE

THICK LINES REPRESENT THE PROPORTION OF POPULATION PER 10,000 PROTECTED FROM SMALL-POX

SHADED LINES REPRESENT THE PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM SMALL-POX PER 10,000 OF POPULATION

ANNEXURE II.

VACCINATION STATEMENTS.

A—VACCINE

STATEMENT No. I showing the Particulars of Vaccination in the

Number.	Circles.	Districts.	Population of districts or circles according to the census of 1911.	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary	Total number of operations.	Under 1 year.	
				3	4	5					
				Males.	Females.	Total.					
1 2	Anantapur circle	444,221	135	8	6,668	6,158	12,826	1,603	12,277	6,774	
		510,545	119	11	8,444	7,772	16,216	1,474	16,106	8,027	
		Total of district	954,766	142	19	15,112	13,930	29,042	1,529	28,383	14,801
3 4	Bellary circle	885,164	156	{ 10	7,406	7,530	14,936	1,494	16,020	10,472	
		Hospet do.	885,164	{ 10	6,919	6,643	13,562	1,356	13,873	10,256	
		Total of district	* 885,164	156	20	14,325	14,173	28,498	1,425	29,893	20,728
5 6 7	Chingleput circle	1,340,518	436	{ 4	8,311	8,136	16,447	4,112	17,162	7,688	
		Saidapet do.	1,340,518	{ 4	8,910	8,115	17,025	4,256	15,806	5,497	
		Panneri do.	1,340,518	{ 4	7,818	7,877	15,695	3,924	15,429	4,448	
		Total of district	1,340,518	436	12	25,039	24,128	49,167	4,097	48,397	17,633
8 9	Chittoor circle	528,016	194	10	8,745	7,561	16,806	1,631	16,041	7,136	
		Karvetnagar do.	694,025	234	14	12,103	11,266	23,369	1,669	22,779	9,208
		Total of district	1,222,041	215	24	20,848	18,827	39,675	1,653	38,820	16,344
10 11 12 13	Coimbatore circle	489,392	165	9	9,999	9,823	19,822	2,147	19,157	5,986	
		East do.	554,719	383	8	11,709	11,288	22,997	2,875	22,182	6,883
		South do.	367,884	211	7	6,641	6,548	13,189	1,884	12,952	4,738
		Central do.	640,861	414	9	10,022	9,673	19,695	2,188	20,082	6,888
		Total of district	2,052,856	266	33	38,371	36,832	75,203	2,279	74,373	24,445
14 15 16	Cuddapah circle	303,660	137	8	5,916	5,149	11,065	1,383	11,870	4,538	
		Proddatur do.	267,972	198	7	4,652	4,225	8,877	1,268	9,792	4,712
		Sidhout do.	305,459	131	8	5,946	4,971	10,917	1,365	11,131	4,382
		Total of district	876,191	148	23	16,514	14,345	30,859	1,342	32,793	13,632
17 18 19 20 21 22	Berhampur circle	2,153,614	257	{ 14	9	9,536	7,439	16,975	1,886	13,901	6,619
		Chicacole do.	2,153,614	{ 14	8	8,319	6,728	15,047	1,880	9,272	5,314
		Ganjam Hill Tracts	2,153,614	{ 14	6,608	5,960	12,568	898	12,134	2,917	
		Aska circle	2,153,614	{ 14	8,268	6,108	14,376	1,797	12,575	4,463	
		Parlakimedi circle	2,153,614	{ 14	6,900	6,513	18,413	1,676	9,816	4,107	
		Purushottapur circle	2,153,614	{ 14	8,221	6,904	15,125	1,891	14,802	5,450	
		Total of district	* 2,153,614	257	55	47,852	39,652	87,504	1,591	72,000	28,870
23 24 25 26 27	Godavari.	Cocanada circle	341,838	7	7,773	7,666	15,438	2,206	12,190	3,079	
		Rajahmundry do.	574,472	10	15,443	13,447	28,890	2,889	25,096	3,646	
		Polavaram do.	130,992	5	3,852	3,027	6,379	1,276	5,657	1,249	
		Peddapur do.	427,120	10	17,464	15,315	32,779	3,278	13,677	4,413	
		Bhadrachalam do.	75,910	5	2,099	1,714	3,813	763	4,024	1,152	
		Total of district	1,550,332	249	37	46,131	41,169	87,300	2,359	60,644	13,539

* Excludes Sandur (18,526).

† Includes Hill Tracts.

DEPARTMENT.

Madras Presidency for the official year 1915-16.

vaccination.	Re-vaccination.						Percentage of successful cases in which the results were known.	Percentage of unknown cases to total cases.	Average number of persons successfully vaccinated during previous 5 years.	Average number of deaths from small-pox during previous 5 years.				
	Successful.			Unknown.										
	11	12	13	14	15	16								
4,844	11,735	25	741	553	1	95·8	74·7	27·7	0·2	0·1				
6,020	14,611	35	650	550	16	90·9	86·8	29·4	0·2	2·5				
10,864	26,346	60	1,391	1,103	17	93·0	80·3	28·7	0·2	1·2				
4,121	15,159	25	143	138	...	94·8	96·5	34·3	0·2	...				
2,883	13,734	14	314	311	...	99·1	99·0	...	0·1	...				
7,004	28,893	39	457	449	...	96·8	98·2	34·3	0·1	...				
3,303	11,095	2,094	264	123	30	73·6	52·6	23·2	12·2	11·4				
2,525	9,196	3,162	1,219	554	250	72·7	57·2	...	20·0	20·5				
5,367	9,950	1,918	625	208	143	73·6	43·2	...	12·4	22·9				
11,195	30,241	7,174	2,108	885	423	73·3	52·5	23·2	14·8	20·1				
6,472	14,101	493	999	529	201	90·7	66·3	27·8	3·1	20·1				
10,939	20,827	753	1,069	728	131	94·6	77·6	31·1	3·3	12·3				
17,411	34,928	1,246	2,068	1,257	332	92·9	72·4	29·6	3·2	16·1				
5,896	12,087	969	1,076	445	79	66·5	44·6	25·6	5·1	7·3				
5,777	12,877	1,881	1,542	553	143	63·3	39·5	24·2	8·3	9·3				
5,558	10,534	425	463	303	53	84·1	73·9	29·5	8·3	11·5				
6,488	13,646	1,328	224	103	19									

A—VACCINE

Statement No. I showing the Particulars of Vaccination in the

Number.	Districts.	Circles.			Population of districts or circles according to the census of 1911.	Average population per square mile.	Total number of persons vaccinated.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.	Primary		
		1	2	3					4	5	6
28	Guntur.	Guntur circle ...	9	10,687	9,705	20,392	2,266	18,926	8,971		
29		Narasaraopet circle ...	10	12,206	9,971	22,177	2,218	19,039	7,106		
30		Bāpatla do. ...	11	9,787	9,027	18,814	1,710	18,812	7,368		
	Kistna.	Total of district ...	1,625,541	283	37	32,680	28,703	61,383	2,046	56,777	23,445
31		Ellore circle ...	15	14,082	13,414	27,496	1,833	27,214	8,346		
32		Masulipatam circle ...	14	12,226	11,082	23,303	1,665	22,997	8,043		
33	Kurnool.	Narasapur do. ...	13	14,301	12,842	27,143	2,083	23,974	6,389		
		Total of district ...	1,884,726	319	42	40,609	37,338	77,947	1,856	74,185	22,778
34		Cumbum circle ...	118	13	9,495	6,883	15,878	1,221	12,948	1,688	
35	Madura.	Kurnool do. ...	119	13	9,258	7,647	16,905	1,300	15,346	9,175	
		Total of district ...	* 892,929	118	26	18,753	14,030	32,783	1,261	28,294	10,863
36	Dindigul.	Dindigul circle ...	4	11,453	11,061	22,514	5,628	22,690	11,253		
37		Madura do. ...	4	10,075	8,585	18,660	4,665	17,760	5,406		
38		Usilampatti do. ...	5	9,504	9,005	18,509	3,702	19,285	8,351		
	Malabar.	Total of district ...	1,738,818	354	13	31,032	28,651	59,683	4,591	59,685	25,010
39	Nilgiris.	Tellicherry circle ...	11	15,423	13,229	23,652	2,605	27,305	8,528		
40		Calicut do. ...	9	14,524	14,919	29,443	3,271	27,117	6,918		
41		Palghat do. ...	12	25,532	24,308	49,840	4,153	49,825	21,527		
42	Nellore.	Malappuram do. ...	11	28,246	28,526	56,772	5,161	55,758	15,751		
		Total of district ...	+ 2,809,117	485	43	83,725	80,982	164,707	3,830	160,005	52,724
43	Nilgiris.	Kavali circle ...	8	7,607	6,645	14,252	1,781	13,773	3,706		
44		Gudur do. ...	9	9,228	8,015	17,243	1,916	13,022	4,794		
45		Kanigiri do. ...	10	9,602	8,383	17,985	1,798	17,143	3,830		
	North Arcot.	Total of district ...	1,294,906	162	27	26,437	23,043	49,480	1,833	43,938	12,330
46	Vellore.	Nilgiri circle ...	89,856	89	3	2,332	2,044	4,376	1,459	4,283	1,700
		Total of district ...	89,856	89	3	2,332	2,044	4,376	1,459	4,283	1,700
47	Rāmnād.	Vellore circle ...	3	6,933	6,521	13,454	4,485	14,390	8,061		
48		Ranipettai do. ...	3	7,420	6,863	14,283	4,761	14,842	6,341		
49		Polur do. ...	3	5,911	6,218	12,129	4,043	13,759	5,352		
50		Tiruppattur do. ...	12	10,548	10,044	20,592	1,716	20,901	7,737		
	Srivilliputtur circle (old)	Total of district ...	1,825,742	371	21	30,812	29,646	60,458	2,879	63,892	27,521
51		Rāmnād circle (old)	9	9,787	8,941	18,728	2,081	18,819	8,771		
52		Paramagudi).	10	9,800	8,870	18,670	1,867	18,340	6,704		
53		Tiruppattur circle ...	12	9,863	9,102	18,965	1,580	18,816	8,164		
	Total of district ...	1,629,387	337	31	29,450	26,913	56,363	1,818	56,005	23,639	

* Excludes Banganapalle (39,314).

† Excludes Laccadives (10,600).

DEPARTMENT.

Madras Presidency for the official year 1915-16—continued.

vaccination.	Re-vaccination.			Percentage of successful cases in which the results were known.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Average number of persons successfully vaccinated during previous 5 years.	Average number of deaths from small-pox during previous 5 years.			
	Successful.		Total number of operations.								
	1 and under 6 years.	Total of all ages.	Successful.	Unknown.							
7,265 8,973 7,953	16,742 16,792 16,656	526 349 406	1,841 3,942 644	1,509 3,442 549	99 89·5 90·1	90·9 88·8 86·7	34·2 { 1·8 2·1	5·3 1·7 1·7			
24,191	50,190	1,281	6,427	5,500	178	90·3 88·0	34·2 { 2·2	2·7 54,425 33·4			
13,090 10,512 12,180	24,125 20,048 20,505	488 551 636	1,773 1,349 4,351	885 1,206 2,885	89 24 346	90·5 91·0 72·0	36·9 { 2·3 2·6	5·0 1·7 7·9			
35,782	64,678	1,670	7,473	4,976	459	89·1 97·4	36·9 { 9·8	6·1 67,200 35·6			
10,121 5,405	12,308 14,827	95 116	3,569 1,763	3,282 1,594	98 31	95·8 92·0	39·4 { 33·0	0·7 1·8			
15,526	27,135	211	5,332	4,876	129	96·6 84·2	35·8 { 23·6	2·4 31,580 35·4			
3,994 5,101 4,639	15,877 10,942 13,250	2,022 2,850 3,498	1,168 1,617 125	379 480 37	114 320 74	76·8 78·4 84·2	18·9 { 16·0 18·2	9·8 { 19·8 59·2			
13,734	40,069	8,370	2,910	896	508	78·1 81·4	23·6 { 14·0	17·5 38,098 21·9			
11,567 11,819 15,820 25,336	23,540 23,156 39,642 49,066	531 573 526 1,420	1,347 2,469 309 1,286	793 44 55 926	14 44 55 103	87·9 87·2 84·0 90·3	49·4 { 45·1 65·6 78·3	1·9 2·1 5·4 2·5			
64,542	135,394	5,175	5,628	3,121	216	84·6 84·5	49·4 { 49·4	3·8 6·9			
5,394 5,518 8,528	9,972 11,274 13,283	860 428 835	1,778 4,835 2,822	1,022 4,122 1,566	135 279 335	77·2 89·5 81·4	31·8 { 90·4 62·9	6·2 3·2 4·8			
19,440	34,529	2,123	9,435	6,710	749	82·5 82·5	31·8 { 77·2	4·8 7·6			
2,263	4,182	14	174	146	10	97·9 97·9	48·2 { 89·0	0·3 5·7			
2,263	4,182</										

A—VACCINE

Statement No. I showing the particulars of Vaccination in the

Number.	Districts.	Circles.			Population of districts or circles according to the census of 1911.	Average population per square mile.	Total number of persons vaccinated.	Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary	
		1	2	3					9	10
54	Salem.	Salem circle	...	500,311	262	6	8,199	8,385	16,584	2,764
55	Salem.	Sankari do.	...	605,833	392	11	10,178	10,124	20,302	1,846
56	Salem.	Hosur do.	...	601,388	213	8	8,894	8,587	17,431	2,182
		Total of district	...	1,707,527	256	25	27,271	27,076	54,347	2,174
									56,549	27,250
57	South Arcot.	Cuddalore circle	...	494,072	737	4	7,400	7,351	14,751	3,688
58	South Arcot.	Vridhahashalam circle	...	481,882	393	6	6,954	6,650	13,604	2,267
59	South Arcot.	Tirukkoyilur do.	...	405,559	501	6	7,849	6,963	14,812	2,469
60	South Arcot.	Tindivanam do.	...	395,246	485	5	6,946	6,245	13,191	2,638
61	South Arcot.	Villupuram do.	...	507,906	755	4	8,932	8,339	16,371	4,093
		Total of district	...	2,284,665	545	25	37,181	35,548	72,729	2,909
									74,721	31,125
62	South Canara.	Northern circle	...			8	7,513	7,294	14,807	1,851
63	South Canara.	Central do.	...	1,142,860	285	8	6,648	6,446	13,094	1,637
64	South Canara.	Southern do.	...			10	8,368	8,013	16,381	1,838
		Total of district	...	* 1,142,860	255	26	22,529	21,753	44,282	1,703
									44,422	15,915
65	Tanjore.	Tanjore circle	...	410,870	417	6	6,811	5,958	12,769	2,128
66	Tanjore.	Negapattam do.	...	536,502	791	9	8,706	7,940	16,846	1,850
67	Tanjore.	Paitukkottai do.	...	563,520	407	10	9,981	9,273	19,254	1,825
68	Tanjore.	Kumbakonam do.	...	618,122	973	10	9,052	8,457	17,509	1,751
		Total of district	...	2,129,014	578	35	34,550	31,628	66,178	1,891
									64,025	18,906
69	Tirunelveli.	Shermadevi circle	...			8	11,042	9,950	20,982	2,624
70	Tirunelveli.	Srivalikuntam do.	...	1,660,720	381	9	13,380	11,705	25,065	2,785
71	Tirunelveli.	Koilpatti do.	...			8	10,774	9,488	20,262	2,533
		Total of district	...	1,660,720	381	25	35,176	31,143	66,319	2,653
									67,124	30,916
72	Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly circle	...			12	11,856	11,721	23,577	1,965
73	Trichinopoly.	Ariyalur do.	...	1,941,044	393	8	8,083	7,891	15,974	1,997
74	Trichinopoly.	Nannakkal do.	...			9	9,852	9,525	19,377	2,153
		Total of district	...	* 1,941,044	393	29	29,791	29,137	58,928	2,083
									60,238	22,404
75	Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam circle	...			14	22,946	25,625	48,571	3,469
	Vizagapatam.	Government vaccinators (Gudem hills)	...	2,129,523	...	2	924	745	1,669	884
76	Vizagapatam.	Vizianagram circle	...			15	21,091	22,791	43,882	2,925
77	Vizagapatam.	Parvatiapuram do.	...			13	13,810	12,237	26,047	2,004
		Total of district	...	‡ 2,129,523	...	44	58,771	61,398	120,169	2,731
									74,086	21,090
78	Koraput.	Gunupur circle	...			9	5,708	5,122	10,830	1,203
79	Koraput.	Deypore do.	...	940,396	...	10	8,886	8,454	17,340	1,784
80	Koraput.	Koraput do.	...			7	5,386	5,024	10,380	1,483
		Total of district	...	940,396	...	26	19,950	18,600	38,550	1,483
									35,902	6,380
		Total of circles and districts	...	38,771,253	291	694	785,241	730,689	1,515,930	2,184
									1,409,434	523,988

* Excludes Amindivi islands (3,955).

† Excludes Pudukkottai (411,886).

‡ Includes Hill Tracts.

DEPARTMENT.

Madras Presidency for the official year 1915-16—continued.

vaccination.				Re-vaccination.				Percentage of successful cases in which the results were known.	Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Percentage of unknown cases to total cases.		Average annual number of persons successfully vaccinated during previous 5 years.		Average annual number of deaths from small-pox during previous 5 years.					
Successful.		Total number of operations.		Successful.		Unknown.				Primary vaccination.		Re-vaccination.		Number.		Ratio per 1,000.			
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			19	20	21	22	23	24	25			
7,093 10,520 5,757	15,834 20,176 16,127	438 236 298	22 96 986	16 91 799	3 63 63	93·6 93·1 94·9	93·6 94·8 86·6	31·7 33·5 28·1	2·5 1·1 1·7	13·6 6·4	...	...	...	...	...
23,370	52,187	972	1,104	906	66	93·8	87·3	31·1	1·7	5·9	59,278	34·7	3,112	1·8	1·8				
2,103 5,433 6,464 5,665 3,130	10,315 11,898 11,781 10,411 11,322	3,010 970 1,478 1,128 1,655	1,150 405 814 229 1,307	692 213 226 80 798	284 80 55 79 181	86·7 89·1 84·3 82·9 76·6	79·9 65·5 87·3 53·3 70·9	22·2 24·9 29·6 26·5 28·9	20·2 6·8 9·6 8·2 10·1	24·7 19·8 17·5 34·5 13·8	...	...	...	...	...
22,795	55,637	8,241	3,405	2,009	679	83·7	73·7	25·2	11·0	19·9	60,014	26·3	1,850	0·5	0·5				
7,055 5,463 6,799	12,943 11,758 13,412	590 263 328	601 606 881	386 482 635	34 38 34	89·1 88·5 86·3	68·1 86·6 74·9	25·9	3·9 1·9 2·1	5·7 6·3 3·9	...	...	...	...	...
19,347	38,113	1,181	2,083	1,503	106	88·1	75·8	25·9	2·7	7·1	40,195	35·2	588	0·5	0·5				
7,908 8,193 10,352 9,827	11,658 15,227 17,833 15,878	75 178 161 395	568 1,683 1,581 1,074	541 70 816 925	8 70 23 54	95·5 98·3 95·9 93·7	96·6 98·0 92·9 90·7	29·7 31·3 32·9 27·2	0·6 1·1 0·9 2·3	1·4 4·2 2·8 5·0	...	...	...	...	...
36,280	60,596	809	4,141	3,790	155	95·9	95·1	30·2	1·3	3·7	61,079	28·7	1,277	0·5	0·5				
7,155 8,765 8,850	18,645 21,223 19,009	882 559 391	1,079 1,492 679	872 1,211 533	121 59 123	90·5 84·5 92·9	91·0 84·5 95·9	37·0	4·1 2·3 1·9	11·2 3·4 18·11	...	...	...	...	...
24,780	58,877	1,882	3,250	2,616	303	90·2	77·1	37·0	2·7	11·6	61,089	36·8	256	0·1	0·1				
11,404 7,385 8,543	21,475 13,397 16,527	840 941 994	259 339 58	211 266 38	26 11 11	92·8 87·4 86·9	90·6 81·1 80·9	26·2	3·5 5·8 4·9	10·0 3·2 18·9	...	...	...	...	...
27,332	51,399	2,775	656	515	48	89·4	84·7	26·2	4·6	7·3	49,201	25·3	780	0·4	0·4				
12,900 617	24,667 1,404	1,120 88	28,536 120	21,330 63	969 47	93·8 94·5	91·5 86·3	51·1	4·1 5·5	4·1 39·1	...	...	...	...	...
13,103 8,709	21,648 17,387	1,827 683	19,053 7,276	16,053 6,295	1,349 327	89·9 90·6	90·6 90·5	51·1	2·0 3·5	6·5 7·0	...	...	...	...	...
35,329	65,106	3,718	49,985	43,741	2,602	92·5	92·5	51·1	5·0	5·8	72,559	34·2	260	0·1	0·1				
5,263 9,358 5,499	8,983 14,809 8,690	193 774 287	1,834 971 745	1,111 667 577	88 25 59	95·0 93·3 92·9	89·1 70·5 84·1	36·6	2·0 4·6 2·9	6·5 2·5 7·9	...	...	...	...	...
20,120	82,482	1,254	3,050	2,355	172	93·4	81·8	36·6	3·4	5·6	32,841	34·5	...	...	...	
564,600	1,170,134	68,357	168,026	121,997	14,281	87·3	79·4	33·3	4·8	8·5	1,233,233	31·8	20,183	0·5	0·5				

A—VACCINE

Statement No. I showing the Particulars of Vaccination in the

Number.	Districts.	Circles.	Total number of persons vaccinated.												Primary	
			Population of districts or circles according to the census of 1911.			Average population per square mile.			Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.			Average number of cases vaccinated by each vaccinator.				
			Males.	Females.	Total.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10							
1	Military	Bangalore	100,834	7,447	2	481	124	605	302	156	81					
2	Cantonments	Secunderabad	103,879	5,467	4	3,656	4,889	8,545	2,136	4,741	2,802					
		Total of Cantonments	204,713	6,291	6	4,137	5,013	9,150	1,525	4,897	2,883					
		Medical Subordinates	...	...	...	13,016	1,468	14,484	...	1,684	864				
1	1	Ädöni	31,645	2,281	2	663	620	1,283	641	1,245	1,137					
2	2	Anantapur	8,457	940	1	205	121	326	326	265	146					
3	3	Anakäpalie	20,625	1,719	1	420	291	711	646	414						
4	4	Bellary	34,956	6,991	3	2,103	1,167	3,270	1,090	2,599	2,278					
5	5	Berhampur	31,456	5,244	1	1,192	709	1,901	1,901	1,042	771					
6	6	Bezwada	32,867	5,976	2	810	721	1,531	765	1,113	898					
7	7	Bimlipatam	9,314	179	1	212	351	593	382	236						
8	8	Calicut	78,417	7,292	4	3,688	2,427	6,115	1,529	4,589	1,832					
9	9	Cannanore	28,957	5,791	1	1,143	576	1,719	1,719	1,355	835					
10	10	Chicacole	17,852	5,617	1	338	346	684	684	531	379					
11	11	Chidambaram	21,327	10,663	1	513	368	881	881	799	524					
12	12	Chingleput	11,626	9,301	1	721	306	1,027	1,027	463	363					
13	13	Cochin	20,023	20,023	1	1,108	522	1,630	1,630	1,143	631					
14	14	Cocanada	54,110	9,018	2	1,653	949	2,602	1,801	2,167	739					
15	15	Coimbatore	47,007	11,060	3	1,453	1,055	2,508	836	2,195	1,202					
16	16	Conjeeveram	53,864	13,466	2	1,056	993	2,049	1,024	1,981	1,454					
17	17	Coonoor	9,933	1,710	1	358	263	621	621	573	362					
18	18	Cuddalore	56,574	4,254	2	1,404	1,174	2,578	1,289	2,281	1,699					
19	19	Cuddapah	17,807	903	1	493	235	733	733	511	355					
20	20	Dindigul	25,052	9,635	3	656	433	1,089	363	886	761					
21	21	Dharapuram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	22	Ellore	37,819	12,606	2	1,914	1,157	3,071	1,535	2,422	1,874					
23	23	Erode	16,701	16,701	1	513	471	984	984	959	708					
24	24	Gudiyättam	23,390	23,390	1	405	397	802	802	771	642					
25	25	Guntür	40,529	9,006	2	1,935	996	2,931	1,465	1,519	1,270					
26	26	Hospet	17,671	5,644	1	527	366	893	893	780	636					
27	27	Karür	17,674	8,837	1	313	236	549	549	552	439					
28	28	Kodaikanal	2,906	528	1	95	84	179	179	152	121					
29	29	Kumbakönam	64,647	14,628	3	1,201	978	2,179	726	2,046	1,519					
30	30	Kurnool	26,040	5,208	1	713	541	1,254	1,254	1,187	842					
31	31	Madras	518,660	19,209	* 10	42,947	20,880	63,827	6,883	20,262	15,498					
32	32	Madura	134,180	5,086	10	7,088	5,550	12,638	1,264	11,436	6,682					
33	33	Mannärugdi	21,398	3,566	1	469	302	861	861	849	605					
34	34	Mangalore	48,412	9,680	2	1,506	1,181	2,637	1,818	2,220	1,231					
35	35	Masulipatam	42,123	2,113	2	962	643	1,605	802	1,414	894					
36	36	Mäyavaram	27,121	9,040	1	792	550	1,342	1,089	794						
37	37	Nandyal	16,230	3,607	1	508	375	883	883	778	493					
38	38	Negapatam	60,168	11,638	3	2,674	1,969	4,643	1,548	4,215	2,322					
39	39	Narasaraopet	8,743	4,371	1	386	200	536	536	347	115					
40	40	Nellore	33,246	2,078	1	1,575	664	2,239	2,239	1,070	728					
41	41	Ongole	18,829	1,345	2	662	455	1,117	558	717	563					
42	42	Ootacamund	44,909	11,227	2	1,411	883	2,244	1,122	1,682	1,167					
43	43	Palamcottah	44,319	4,185	2	1,201	1,021	2,221	1,110	2,169	1,480					
44	44	Palghat	18,370	13,812	1	3,133	2,618	5,751	877	423						
45	45	Peddapur	15,436	1,029	1	396	306	702	702	481	159					
46	46	Periyakulam	18,715	18,715	1	498	416	914	914	830	759					
47	47	Palni	13,211	7,549	1	281	149	430	430	306	244					
		Proddatur	15,756	3,939	1	85	66	151	151	144	85					
		Rajahmundry	48,417	14,583	2	2,605	1,149	3,754	1,877	1,454	790					

* Medical Vaccinators.

DEPARTMENT.

Madras Presidency for the official year 1915-16—continued.

A—VACCINE

Statement No. I showing the Particulars of Vaccination in the

1 Number.	2 Districts.	Circles.		Population of districts or circles according to the census of 1911.			Average population per square mile.			Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.			Total number of persons vaccinated.			Primary		
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Under 1 year.								
48	Salem ...	59,153	13,984	2	Males.	Females.	Total.	1,099	1,952	1,871								
49	Srirangam ...	24,799	3,543	1	664	604	1,268	1,190	683									
50	Srivilliputtur ...	29,066	20,761	1	546	543	1,089	1,089	1,105	884								
51	Tanjore ...	60,341	805	3	2,894	1,504	4,398	1,466	2,074	1,567								
52	Tellicherry ...	29,253	11,703	2	1,086	675	1,761	830	821	716								
53	Tenali ...	18,195	6,998	1	358	406	764	764	828	541								
54	Tinnevelly ...	44,805	7,469	2	1,296	913	2,209	1,104	1,949	1,540								
55	Trichinopoly ...	123,512	14,899	3	3,693	2,630	6,323	2,108	5,469	3,836								
56	Tiruppattur ...	10,470	4,188	2	344	265	609	304	544	498								
57	Tirupati ...	16,701	5,010	1	364	284	648	648	510	436								
58	Tiruvalur ...	21,000	2,100	1	343	270	613	613	648	357								
59	Tiruvannamalai ...	21,244	1,931	1	476	411	887	887	905	700								
60	Tuticorin ...	40,185	11,481	4	4,032	2,519	6,551	1,638	1,595	1,283								
61	Vaniyambadi ...	20,406	5,830	1	470	415	885	885	876	513								
62	Vellore ...	49,746	8,102	2	1,237	849	2,086	1,043	1,681	1,426								
63	Vizagapatam ...	43,413	8,349	2	1,131	1,108	2,239	1,119	1,224	792								
64	Vizianagram ...	37,550	7,510	2	2,225	1,945	4,170	2,084	1,964	1,263								
65	Virudupatti ...	21,355	...	1	194	128	322	322	303	210								
66	Walajapet ...	9,962	9,962	1	283	214	497	497	442	357								
	Total of Municipalities.	2,701,886	7,169	126	120,152	75,259	195,411	1,551	116,071	80,657								
	Grand Total ...	*41,473,139	311	826	922,546	812,429	1,734,975	+ 2,083	1,532,086	608,342								

* Excludes the population of the Cantonments of Bangalore and Secunderabad.

† In finding out the average number of persons vaccinated, the total work of

Note.—(1) Difference between number of operations and number of persons

(2) This statement does not include the statistics of dispensary vaccination

N.B.—In calculating the percentage of success shown in this statement and

SUMMARY OF STATEMENT No. I.

1	Total number of persons vaccinated.		Total number of operations performed.		Percentage of successful cases in which the results were known.		Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.		Number of children successfully vaccinated.		Ratio of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of population.		Total cost of department.		Average cost of each successful case.		
	2 Primary.	2 Re-vaccination.	3 Primary.	3 Re-vaccination.	4 Primary.	4 Re-vaccination.	5 Vaccinators employed.	5 Persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	6 Under one year.	6 One and under six years.	7	7	8	9			
By Special staff (statement No. I).	1,466,104	268,871	1,532,086	268,943	87·8	75·7	826	2,083	608,342	589,263	35·4	344,406	11	8	0	3	9
By Dispensary staff (statement No. III).	99	41	99	42	97·9	84·6	...	...	59	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By other agencies, if any.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,466,203	268,912	1,532,185	268,985	87·7	75·7	...	...	608,401	589,298	35·4	*344,406	11	8	0	3	9

* Exclusive of the pay and allowances of the Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, Northern, Central and Southern Ranges.

DEPARTMENT.

Madras Presidency for the official year 1915-16—continued.

vaccination.			Re-vaccination.			Percentage of successful cases in which the results were known.			Percentage of unknown cases to total cases.			Average annual number of persons successfully vaccinated during previous 5 years.			Average annual number of deaths from small-pox during previous 5 years.		
Successful.			Total number of operations.			Unknown.			Primary vaccinations.			Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.			Number.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	Ratio per 1,000.	Ratio per 1,000.	
67	1,938	...	247	189	7	99·3	76·5	35·9	...	...	2,855	48·3	8	0·1		
403	1,138	31	78	61	7	98·2	85·9	48·3	2·6	8·9	1,181	47·6	31	1·3			
134	1,040	...	41	37	..	94·1	90·2	37·0	...	...	1,046	35·9	...	...	
365	1,994	...	2,330	1,961	5	96·1	84·3	49·0	...	0·2	2,465	40·8	81	1·3			
71	795	...	947	395	23	96·8	42·7	40·7	2·4	1,221	41·7	34	1·2				
182	737	6	23	22	...	89·6	95·6	41·7	0·7	691	37·9	4	0·2				
192	1,758	7	403	364	10	90·5	92·6	47·4	0·4	2·5	1,902	42·5	30	0·7			
1,452	5,347	31	854	675	84	93·4	87·7	48·8	0·0	9·8	5,973	48·4	160	1·3			
1	542	...</															

A—VACCINE DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT No. II showing the Cost of the Department in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1915-16.

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Expenditure.

A—VACCINE DEPARTMENT.

Statement No. II showing the Cost of the Department in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1915–16—continued.

Number.	Districts.	Expenditure—cont.										Paid from												
		Circles.					Pradeelliing Allowance.					Contingency Allowance.					Pradeelliing Allowance.							
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.		
15	Anantapur circle ...	629	2	6	843	14	2	3,497	14	2	1,183	8	3	2,314	5	11	... 981	6	5	3,497	14	2	12,288	0 4 7
16	Pennkonda do. ...	458	10	3	1,159	15	6	3,786	11	4	2,905	4	11	... 3,427	0	10	3,786	11	4	15,161	0 4 0			
17	Total of district ...	1,087	12	9	2,003	13	8	7,284	9	6	2,164	14	8	5,119	10	10	... 1,032	12	0	2,263	10	3 ¹	27,449	0 4 3
18	Bellary circle ...	1,110	4	0	562	11	1 ¹	4,031	12	1 ¹	1,462	4	2	2,569	7	10 ¹	... 3,296	6	3 ¹	4,031	12	1 ¹	15,297	0 4 3
19	Hospet do. ...	301	4	6	613	3	64	3,296	6	3 ¹	... 1,441	8	6	2,495	0	2	4,833	2	2	... 3,296	6	3 ¹	14,045	0 3 9
20	Total of district ...	501	9	6	623	8	11	3,824	4	4	1,454	15	0	2,369	5	4	... 4,033	14	1	3,296	6	3 ¹	3,824	4 4
21	Chingleput circle ...	902	0	0	496	12	1	3,675	8	11	1,739	6	4	2,294	7	9	... 4,033	14	1	9,750	0 6 0			
22	Saidapet do. ...	726	4	5	645	12	7	4,033	14	1	... 1,013	6	3	4,739	9	4	6,794	2	0	... 11,533	11	4	31,126	0 5 11
23	Ponnai circle ...	279	14	0	550	8	3	2,579	10	5	... 400	4	5	3,962	6	11	1,420	12	5	1,540	5	8	3,962	6 11
24	Chittoor circle ...	988	11	10	609	8	7	4,249	2	2	1,027	5	7	1,027	5	7	1,221	12	7	1,221	12	7	4,249	2 2
25	Karvenagar circle ...	1,013	6	3	712	10	4	8,211	9	1	2,448	2	0	5,763	7	1	... 5,561	9	9	5,271	7	10	8,211	9 1
26	Total of district ...	2,002	2	1	1,522	2	11	11,533	11	4	... 1,648	21	11	13,883	1	7	5,561	9	9	13,883	1	7	50,548	0 4 5
27	North Coimbatore circle ...	517	0	3	894	10	3	3,650	12	10	1,414	9	9	2,236	3	1	1,528	18	9	2,317	6	7	3,650	12 10
28	East do. ...	451	9	3	884	12	11	3,846	4	4	980	4	9	1,580	5	8	1,628	13	6	1,580	5	8	3,846	4 4
29	South do. ...	279	14	0	550	8	3	2,579	10	5	1,628	13	6	2,127	8	6	1,628	13	6	2,579	10 5	10,837	0 3 10	
30	Central do. ...	400	4	5	941	3	7	3,756	6	6	1,027	5	7	1,027	5	7	1,221	12	7	3,756	6	6	13,749	0 4 4
31	Total of district ...	3,271	3	0	13,883	1	7	... 1,648	21	11	5,561	9	9	5,271	7	10	8,211	9	1	13,883	1	7	50,548	0 4 5

Number.	Districts.	Expenditure—cont.										Paid from												
		Circles.					Pradeelliing Allowance.					Contingency Allowance.					Pradeelliing Allowance.							
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.		
14	Cuddapah circle ...	659	1	2	487	1	0	3,851	15	2	1,333	12	1	2,018	3	1	... 919	12	7	1,670	9	9	3,351	15 2
15	Proddatur do. ...	622	13	4	477	14	8	2,589	13	4	1,670	13	5	1,670	13	5	... 2,225	13	9	1,670	13	5	9,115	0 4 7
16	Sidhout do. ...	692	10	10	463	0	8	3,427	0	10	1,201	3	1	1,201	3	1	3,427	0	10	10,108	0 5 5			
17	Total of district ...	1,874	9	4	1,438	0	4	9,368	13	4	... 3,454	11	9	5,914	1	7	... 9,368	13	4	28,238	0 5 4			
18	Berhampur circle ...	387	0	9	540	1	0	2,989	9	8	1,024	6	1	1,965	3	7	1,169	7	0	1,169	7 0			
19	Chitaceole circle ...	393	6	0	512	14	2	3,169	7	0	1,184	12	4	1,974	10	8	1,144	10	8	1,144	10 8			
20	Ganjum Hill tracts ...	1,679	14	0	439	2	1	5,023	7	2	5,023	7	2	1,696	10	6	1,114	11	10	2,811	6 4			
21	Aska circle ...	309	8	0	572	7	9	2,811	6	4	1,114	11	10	1,281	12	1	1,636	15	6	2,916	15 6			
22	Parikinmedi circle ...	264	12	6	448	9	8	2,916	15	6	1,034	0	2	1,923	8	1	1,034	0	2	2,957	8 3			
23	Total of district ...	3,272	12	9	3,164	13	11	19,868	5	11	10,673	1	8	9,195	4	3	10,673	1	8	18,580	4 5			
24	Gocanada circle ...	628	14	2	608	11	9	3,183	3	8	1,033	6	3	2,149	13	5	1,169	7	0	10,523	0 4 10			
25	Rajahmundry do. ...	891	2	7	923	2	9	4,326	8	1	981	1	3	3,345	6	10	1,342	8	5	4,326	8 8			
26	Polkavaram do. ...																							

A—VACCINE DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT No. II showing the Cost of the Department in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1915-16—continued.

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* Includes two mmr vaccinations

^a Excludes two pupil vaccinators.
^b Excludes 7 temporary Vaccinators employed on Small-pox duty for different periods—1 for 5 months, 1 for 4½ months, 1 for 3½ months, 1 for 3 months, 1 for 2 months, 1 for 1 month.

A—VACCINE DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT No. II showing the Cost of the Department in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1915-16—continued.

Number.	Districts.	Circles.	Expenditure—cont.						Paid from					
			Treasury			Other expenses.			Total costs.			Local funds.		
			Salaries & allowances.	Travelling & mess.	Other expenses.	Salaries & allowances.	Travelling & mess.	Other expenses.	Salaries & allowances.	Travelling & mess.	Other expenses.	Salaries & allowances.	Travelling & mess.	Other expenses.
39	Tellicherry.	circle ...	RS. A. P. 991 14 0	RS. A. P. 1,084 13 11	RS. A. P. 4,682 4 3	RS. A. P. 1,825 8 7	RS. A. P. 2,866 11 8	RS. A. P. 1,371 1 6	RS. A. P. 2,065 12 4	RS. A. P. 1,142 16 10	RS. A. P. 1,246 1 7	RS. A. P. 3,028 0 1	RS. A. P. 24,333 0 1	RS. A. P. 11,007 0 5 0
40	Malabar.	Calicut do. ...	1,105 2 3	1,003 0 0	4,408 10 1	596 11 5	2,407 10 7	1,332 7 11	3,076 2 2	1,142 16 10	1,002 6 6	1,246 1 7	3,389 1 5	12,021 0 3 2
41	Malabar.	Palghat do. ...	1,179 8 5	1,453 9 11	5,111 12 3	1,319 12 4	3,791 15 11	3,791 15 11	1,142 16 10	1,002 6 6	1,246 1 7	3,389 1 5	12,007 0 1 3	
42	Malabar.	Malapuram do. ...	1,179 11 0	1,887 13 10	5,179 11 4	1,260 9 0	3,919 2 4	3,919 2 4	1,142 16 10	1,002 6 6	1,246 1 7	3,389 1 5	12,007 0 1 3	
43	Kerala.	Kavalí circle ...	1,199 0 7	693 4 10	4,101 13 6	1,459 13 3	2,642 0 3	2,642 0 3	1,142 16 10	1,002 6 6	1,246 1 7	3,784 7 10	15,396 0 2 4	
44	Nilgiris.	Gudur do. ...	684 1 6	642 15 5	3,784 7 10	1,058 0 11	2,726 6 11	2,726 6 11	1,142 16 10	1,002 6 6	1,246 1 7	3,803 13 0	14,819 0 4 6	
45	Nilgiris.	Kanigiri do. ...	769 0 4	592 14 10	3,803 13 0	1,130 9 9	2,673 3 3	2,673 3 3	1,142 16 10	1,002 6 6	1,246 1 7	3,803 13 0	14,819 0 4 6	
46	Vellore.	Nilgiris circle ...	2,652 2 5	1,929 3 1	11,690 2 4	3,648 7 11	8,041 10 5	8,041 10 5	1,142 16 10	1,002 6 6	1,246 1 7	11,690 2 4	41,239 0 4 6	
47	Vellore.	Total of district ...	951 9 0	739 3 6	3,533 10 5	2,342 0 9	1,191 0 8	1,191 0 8	1,142 16 10	1,002 6 6	1,246 1 7	3,533 10 5	4,328 0 13 1	
48	Ramipettai	circle ...	983 15 9	485 16 6	2,720 13 3	1,371 2 1	1,349 11 2	1,349 11 2	1,142 16 10	1,002 6 6	1,246 1 7	2,720 13 3	11,158 0 3 11	
49	Polar.	do. ...	761 8 0	446 1 9	2,802 0 4	1,473 6 0	1,328 10 4	1,328 10 4	1,142 16 10	1,002 6 6	1,246 1 7	2,802 0 4	11,815 0 3 10	
50	Tirupattur	do. ...	826 5 4	480 1 7	2,661 6 11	1,198 1 11	1,463 5 0	1,463 5 0	1,142 16 10	1,002 6 6	1,246 1 7	2,661 6 11	9,650 0 4 5	
51	Sririvilliputtur	circle ...	599 10 11	668 4 10	4,529 10 5	1,455 14 11	3,069 11 6	3,069 11 6	1,142 16 10	1,002 6 6	1,246 1 7	4,529 10 5	18,046 0 4 0	
52	Rāmnād (old Paramagudi)	circle ...	745 10 8	678 9 6	3,752 8 5	1,354 2 0	2,398 6 5	2,398 6 5	1,142 16 10	1,002 6 6	1,246 1 7	3,752 8 5	17,338 0 3 4	
53	Tirupattur	circle ...	418 14 6	670 0 1	4,071 14 0	1,447 5 6	2,624 8 6	2,624 8 6	1,142 16 10	1,002 6 6	1,246 1 7	4,071 14 0	17,789 0 3 8	
54	Salem	circle ...	338 15 2	690 3 6	3,233 11 7	1,219 5 6	2,014 6 1	2,014 6 1	1,142 16 10	1,002 6 6	1,246 1 7	3,233 11 7	15,350 0 3 3	
55	Sankari	do. ...	561 7 7	936 12 1	3,203 9 10	842 2 11	2,349 13 4	2,349 13 4	1,142 16 10	1,002 6 6	1,246 1 7	3,203 9 10	20,267 0 2 6	
56	Hosur	do. ...	420 12 3	670 13 11	2,739 12 8	1,039 0 5	1,897 9 9	1,897 9 9	1,142 16 10	1,002 6 6	1,246 1 7	2,739 12 8	16,928 0 2 7	
57	Cuddalore	circle ...	2,157 2 6	2,308 8 10	12,371 15 7	4,137 1 6	8,234 14 1	8,234 14 1	1,142 16 10	1,002 6 6	1,246 1 7	12,371 15 7	54,147 0 3 11	
58	Vridhachalam	circle ...	3,171 8 0	2,080 2 8	12,713 14 11	5,501 8 11	7,212 6 0	7,212 6 0	1,142 16 10	1,002 6 6	1,246 1 7	12,713 14 11	50,639 0 4 0	
59	Tirukkoyilur	do. ...	745 10 8	678 9 6	3,752 8 5	1,354 2 0	2,398 6 5	2,398 6 5	1,142 16 10	1,002 6 6	1,246 1 7	3,752 8 5	17,338 0 3 4	
60	Villupuram	do. ...	992 9 4	950 15 3	4,547 9 2	1,335 10 0	3,211 15 2	3,211 15 2	1,142 16 10	1,002 6 6	1,246 1 7	4,547 9 2	18,540 0 3 11	
61	Tindivanam	do. ...	469 15 2	518 10 6	2,295 8 1	966 0 0	1,329 8 1	1,329 8 1	1,142 16 10	1,002 6 6	1,246 1 7	2,295 8 1	10,491 0 3 6	
62	Northern	circle ...	2,731 7 8	2,902 0 3	14,044 13 4	5,888 11 9	8,156 1 7	8,156 1 7	1,142 16 10	1,002 6 6	1,246 1 7	14,044 13 4	57,646 0 3 11	
63	Central	circle ...	725 8 7	371 5 6	4,288 4 8	1,265 14 4	3,022 6 4	3,022 6 4	1,142 16 10	1,002 6 6	1,246 1 7	4,288 4 8	13,329 0 5 2	
64	Southern	circle ...	857 5 6	380 4 0	3,952 14 0	1,394 7 6	2,558 6 6	2,558 6 6	1,142 16 10	1,002 6 6	1,246 1 7	3,952 14 0	12,240 0 5 2	
65	Tanjore	circle ...	988 12 4	511 7 7	4,234 14 0	1,039 0 5	3,195 13 7	3,195 13 7	1,142 16 10	1,002 6 6	1,246 1 7	4,234 14 0	14,047 0 4 10	
66	Negapatam	do. ...	308 11 9	462 5 4	2,444 9 11	1,249 11 3	1,191 14 8	1,191 14 8	1,142 16 10	1,002 6 6	1,246 1 7	2,444 9 11	12,199 0 3 2	
67	Pattukkottai	do. ...	365 7 9	815 13 5	3,214 10 1	1,191 3 11	2,023 6 2	2,023 6 2	1,142 16 10	1,002 6 6	1,246 1 7	3,214 10 1	16,803 0 3 1	
68	Kumbakonam	do. ...	248 13 10	727 10 10	2,797 9 6	896 6 6	1,901 4 0	1,901 4 0	1,142 16 10	1,002 6 6	1,246 1 7	2,797 9 6	16,803 0 2 8	
69	Sharmadevi	circle ...	1,143 2 3	2,711 1 3	11,593 11 8	4,404 13 11	7,188 13 9	7,188 13 9	1,142 16 10	1,002 6 6	1,246 1 7	11,593 11 8	64,386 0 2 11	
70	Sriyankunam	circle ...	823 9 2	905 7 8	4,920 14 11	1,877 7 3	3,022 6 4	3,022 6 4	1,142 16 10	1,002 6 6	1,246 1 7	4,920 14 11	19,517 0 2 8	
71	Kolpati	do. ...	627 5 3	584 13 3	3,456 15 9	968 0 2	2,480 16 7	2,480 16 7	1,142 16 10	1,002 6 6	1,246 1 7	3,456 15 9	22,434 0 2 5	
72	Trichinopoly	circle ...	711 7 9	1,384 10 2	4,242 15 1	1,242 4 1	3,096 12 8	3,096 12 8	1,142 16 10	1,002 6 6	1,246 1 7	2,907 15 5	19,542 0 2 5	
73	Tinnevelly.	circle ...	1,546 8 1	1,774 15 2	9,272 2 3	3,704 7 9	5,507 10 6	5,507 10 6	1,142 16 10	1,				

A—VACCINE DEPARTMENT.

Statement No. II showing the Cost of the Department in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1915-16—continued.

Number.	Municipalities.	Expenditure.												
		Deputy Inspectors.						Vaccinators.						Peons, etc.
		Pay. First grade.	Pay. Second grade.	Pay. Third grade.	RS. A. P. First class.	RS. A. P. Second class.	RS. A. P. Probatoners.	Pay. First class.	Pay. Second class.	Pay. Probatoners.	RS. A. P. First class.	RS. A. P. Second class.	Pay. First class.	Pay. Second class.	Pay. Probatoners.
1	Inspector of Vaccination, Commissioneer of Sanitary Commission and Deputy Commissioner of Sanitary Commissioneer.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Adoni	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	347	0	...	347 0 0
2	Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	127	3	...	127 3 5
3	Anakapalle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	165	2	...	165 2 0
4	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	664	12	...	664 12 6
5	Berhampur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	240	0	...	240 0 0
6	Bezwada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	279	3	1	95 0 0
7	Bimlipatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	165	13	...	165 13 4
8	Cadicut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	547	9	...	547 9 11
9	Cananore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	240	0	...	240 0 0
10	Chiaccole	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	344	10	4	344 10 4
11	Chidambaram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	210	8	...	210 8 0
12	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	144	0	...	144 0 0
13	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	222	7	9	222 7 9
14	Cocanada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	461	8	0	461 8 0
15	Combiatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	568	8	0	568 8 0
16	Conjeeveram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	302	0	...	302 0 0
17	Coonoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	302	9	10	302 9 10
18	Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	176	12	1	176 12 1
19	Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	419	8	0	419 8 0
20	Dindigul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	156	0	...	156 0 0
21	Ellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	176	12	1	176 12 1
22	Erode	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	444	5	3	444 5 3
23	Gudiyattam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	228	0	0	228 0 0
24	Gumtūr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	134	4	6	134 4 6
25	Hospet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	368	1	7	368 1 7
26	Karur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	120	0	0	120 0 0
	Total of municipalities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	295	0	0	295 0 0
	Grand total	...	1	8,495	15	0	19	25	37	54,396	10	4	466	152

* Includes one Vaccinatrix.

† Medical Vaccinators.

‡ Assistant Vaccinators.

N.B.—The average cost of each successful case was calculated on the total number of successful vaccinations performed by the special staff only, viz., Local Fund, Government, Municipal and Cantonment staffs (vide G.O. No. 1158-L, Mis, dated 4th September 1911).

§ Clerks.

Including 8 appointed for cholera duty.

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A—VACCINE DEPARTMENT.

Statement No. II showing the Cost of the Department in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1915-16—continued.

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* Excludes Rs. 41-0-0 being the amount realized by vaccinating children at their houses.
 † Excludes Rs. 6-0-0 being the amount realized by vaccinating children at their houses and
 N.B.—The amount realized by vaccinating children at their houses and

B—DISPENSARY VACCINATION.

STATEMENT No. III showing Dispensary Vaccination in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1915-16.

Districts.																									
1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12			
		Number of dispensaries in each district to which a vaccinator is attached.		Average number of vaccinators attached to dispensaries during the year.		Total number of persons vaccinated.		Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.		Total number of operations.		Under one year.		Over one and under six years.		Total of all ages.		Primary vaccination.		Re-vaccination.		Percentage of successful cases in which the results were known.		Percentage of unknown cases to total operations.	
Anantapur		
Bellary		
Chingleput		
Chittoor		
Coimbatore		
Cuddapah		
Ganjam		
Godavari (L.F. Amala-pur hospital).		
Guntur		
Kistna		
Kurnool		
Madras		
Madura (Municipal hospital, Kodaikanal).		
Malabar		
Nellore		
Nilgiris		
North Arcot		
Ramnād		
Salem		
South Arcot		
South Canara		
Tanjore		
Tinnevelly		
Trichinopoly		
Vizagapatam		
Koraput		
Total	*140	..	*99	59	35	96	1	*42	33	3	97·9	84·6	1·0	Primary vaccination.	16	Primary vaccination.	17	Re-vaccination.	18·1	Re-vaccination.	3·2		

* Difference between number of operations and number of persons vaccinated equals 1. This shows secondary operations.

STATEMENT No. IV showing the number of persons primarily vaccinated and the number of those persons who were successfully vaccinated in the Madras Presidency in each of the undermentioned years.

* As per G.O. No. 1158 I., Mis., dated 4th September 1911.

STATEMENT No. V showing Particulars of Vaccination verified by Inspecting Officers during 1915-16.

Districts.	Total number inspected.			Percentage of inspection to total number vaccinated.			Percentage of cases found successful to total number inspected.		
	By District Medical and Sanitary Officers and Civil Surgeons.	By Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination.	By Sanitary Assistants to District Medical and Sanitary Officers.	By District Medical and Sanitary Officers and Civil Surgeons.	By Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination.	By Sanitary Assistants to District Medical and Sanitary Officers.	Primary vaccination.		
							Re-vaccination.	Primary vaccination.	Re-vaccination.
Aasantapur	27,916	1,452	62	15,582	492	2·1	4·3	55·8	33·2
Bellary	32,602	2,929	115	19,166	239	0·4	58·8	8·2	100·0
Chingleput	49,463	2,790	73	42,460	1,281	1·7	2·6	84·8	45·9
Chittoor	38,117	2,208	665	22,551	1,085	1·7	10·9	59·1	49·2
Coimbatore	75,047	6,544	16	711	42,950	1,652	0·02	57·2	23·7
Cuddapah	29,971	1,772	1460	119	22,658	1,185	4·9	67	75·6
Ganjam	71,621	25,143	1,946	1,740	49,281	9,442	2·7	6·8	68·7
Godavari	60,435	39,754	668	216	40,250	16,231	1·1	0·5	66·6
Guntur	67,880	8,439	197	41,559	7,527	5	0·3	1·2	40·8
Kistna	75,375	8,779	2,592	715	58,920	3,159	2	1·1	89·1
Kurnool	29,318	5,602	1,228	183	20,047	2,026	4·2	3·3	78·1
Madras	20,159	43,668	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·9
Madura	69,918	5,145	16	12	49,153	2,258	0·2	0·2	43·9
Malabar	168,530	9,623	2,280	1,525	82,073	1,857	1·4	15·8	48·7
Nellore	40,939	10,780	694	110	27,833	5,695	1·8	1·0	67·9
Nilgiris, The	5,492	622	74	4	3,782	144	1·3	0·6	68·9
North Arcot	64,289	1,935	801	12	51,693	2,297	1·3	0·6	80·8
Ramnad	56,772	1,002	328	74	38,172	101	0·6	7·4	67·2
Salem	55,195	1,655	1,435	323	41,339	974	2·6	19·5	74·9
South Arcot	72,385	3,803	2,305	229	55,344	1,666	3·2	6·0	76·5
South Canara	44,566	2,505	2,723	415	29,224	2,091	6·1	16·6	65·6
Tanjore	72,818	8,018	1,922	2,113	48,530	2,280	0·1	2·6	59·8
Tinnevelly	67,977	9,533	1,355	569	45,866	1,195	0·1	2·0	5·9
Trichinopoly	65,482	2,506	3,587	1,360	45,893	302	0·1	5·5	54·3
Vizagapatam	74,092	136	44,056	68	20,254	2,570	0·1	0·1	59·4
Koraput	35,500	3,050	334	15	22,456	2,570	0·9	0·4	63·2
Total	...	* 1,461,840	* 264,116	28,302	10,648	955,788	86,434	2,930	182

* Excludes cases performed in cantonments.

† Information could not be furnished as the post of Deputy Inspector of Vaccination has been abolished.

STATEMENT No. VI showing the Number of Vaccinations performed in Municipal Towns on children under one year of age (G.O. Mis. No. 1534 L., dated 6th December 1909.)

Municipalities.	1	Number of births available for vaccination during the year 1915-1916.	2	Number of deaths amongst children under one year during the year.	3	Number of successful vaccinations on children under one year during the year ending March 1916.	4	Date of extension of compulsory vaccination to municipalities.	5
Ādōni	1,782	184	718	1st Dec. 1886.				
Anantapur	319	75	107	1st Jan. 1886.				
Anakāpalle	685	104	362	1st Nov. 1891.				
Bellāry	1,484	237	824	1st Jan. 1891.				
Berhampur	918	221	455	15th April 1891.				
Bezwada	1,178	370	559	1st May 1892.				
Bimlipatam	309	52	172	1st Jan. 1894.				
Calicut	3,021	360	1,836	1st Oct. 1891.				
Cannanore	966	158	568	1st June 1891.				
Chicacole	576	105	329	1st Dec. 1890.				
Chidambaram	638	147	339	1st July 1887.				
Chingleput	492	138	363	1st April 1897.				
Cochin	646	129	631	1st Jan. 1894.				
Cocanada	1,703	334	701	1st June 1890.				
Coimbatore	2,335	622	863	1st Jan. 1889.				
Conjeeveram	2,208	531	1,194	1st Jan. 1891.				
Coonoor	376	36	141	1st April 1887.				
Cuddalore	2,029	659	1,107	1st Aug. 1896				
Cuddapah	486	68	274	15th July 1888.				
Dharapuram*	1st Feb. 1916.				
Dindigul	1,367	367	709	16th July 1886.				
Ellore	1,986	668	1,100	1st June 1888.				
Erode	583	96	268	1st April 1891.				
Gudiyāttam	699	103	415	1st June 1889				
Guntūr	1,689	467	842	1st Jan. 1914.				
Hospet	523	67	292	1st April 1892				
Karūr	410	81	230	1st Sept. 1900.				
Kodaikānal	141	29	100	1st April 1889.				
Kumbakōnam	1,768	425	852	1st Aug. 1889.				
Kurnool	1,092	218	630	1st July 1891.				
Madura	4,822	1,154	3,307	1st Jan. 1880.				
Mannārgudi	757	176	380	1st Dec. 1890.				
Mangalore	1,433	194	1,153	1st Sept. 1891.				
Masulipatam	1,344	286	781	1st May 1888.				
Māyavaram	973	256	484	1st Oct. 1886.				
Nandyāl	527	83	363	1st Jan. 1900.				
Narasarowpet	306	82	115	1st Apl. 1916.				
Negapatam	1,655	422	2,322	1st July 1886.				
Nellore	1,145	243	378	1st Aug. 1886.				
Ongole	511	104	280	1st Dec. 1885.				
Otaçamund	702	92	442	1st July 1887.				
Palamcottah	1,589	435	762	1st May 1886.				
Palghat	1,838	368	1,183	1st Jan. 1883.				
Parlākimedi	618	130	348	1st Dec. 1890.				
Peddapuram	155	27	55	1st Apl. 1916.				
Periyakulam	1,076	212	722	1st Feb. 1891.				
Palni	708	125	189	1st Dec. 1891.				
Prodattūr	73	16	28	1st Sept. 1915.				
Rajahmundry	1,320	422	539	1st Jan. 1886.				
Salem	3,074	596	1,659	1st May 1891.				
Srirangam	682	181	324	1st July 1888.				
Srivilliputtūr	1,136	227	789	1st Jan. 1896.				
Tanjore	2,137	455	1,144	1st July 1893.				
Tenali	582	173	274	1st April 1910.				
Tellicherry	983	158	635	15th Jan. 1892.				
Tinnevelly	1,958	593	1,005	1st July 1886.				
Trichinopoly	4,002	845	2,681	1st Aug. 1890.				
Tiruppattūr	602	162	317	1st July 1891.				
Tirupati	535	107	316	1st Mar. 1890.				
Tiruvalur	532	135	180	1st Oct. 1913.				
Tiruvannāmalai	945	207	582	15th Dec. 1897.				
Tuticorin	1,340	331	797	1st May 1892.				
Vāniyambādi	777	141	452	1st May 1889.				
Vellore	2,244	460	1,049	1st Jan. 1897.				
Virudupatti	378	76	212	1st Sept. 1915.				
Vizagapatam	1,371	271	587	1st Aug. 1890.				
Vizianagram	1,246	295	665	1st Jan. 1891.				
Walajapet	439	84	235	20th June 1892.				
Total	78,924	17,375	44,720					

* No information could be furnished as the necessary vaccination staff was not entertained.

STATEMENT No. VII showing Inspection Work done by the Deputy Inspectors during the year 1915-16.

District.	Circle.	Number of inspecting officers.		Number of villages visited.		Number of cases verified.		Proportion per cent of inspection to total number vaccinated.												
		1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Anantapur.	Anantapur Pennikonda	...	...	1	...	...	...	422	13,018	287	...	...	...	7,747	7,747	5,623	726	...	...	59·5
Bellary	Hospet	...	...	1	...	188	...	437	16,756	241	...	8,181	...	8,327	8,327	6,051	727	...	...	49·7
Chingleput	Saidapet Ponnēri	...	...	1	...	630	...	998	16,163	196	...	11,224	...	8,181	...	12,849	6,282	76·8	50·6	...
Chittoor	Chittoor	...	...	1	...	1	...	672	17,025	211	12,849	16,211	...	14,681	...	10,643	9,102	70·8	75·5	93·0
Karvetnagar	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1,326	16,054	238	...	11,188	...	12,448	12,448	10,947	9,042	72·5	91·4	...
North Coimbatore	South do. East do. Central do.	...	...	1	...	1	...	390	23,848	280	...	11,288	...	10,805	10,805	8,950	82·8	...	55·7	52·1
Cuddapah	Pradépur Siddhout	...	...	1	...	1	...	265	12,431	256	...	8,246	...	7,982	7,982	5,301	69·8	...	...	66·3
Berhampur	Chicacole	...	...	1	...	1	...	231	10,054	243	...	8,005	...	8,005	8,005	5,347	66·8	...	67·6	75·5
Ganjam	Gajjana Hill Tracts Asia Parikinedi Purushottampur	...	...	1	...	1	...	703	17,675	257	...	11,151	...	10,608	10,608	8,872	83·6	...	89·8	64·7
Coonada	Rajalammindry Polavaram Peddappa Bhadrahalam	...	...	1	...	1	...	571	15,199	200	...	10,608	...	10,608	10,608	8,904	4,904	...	81·5	36·7
Godāvare	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	406	13,339	181	...	11,451	...	11,451	11,451	7,874	6,461	...	6,473	56·8
Cuddalore	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	558	14,871	216	...	11,124	...	11,124	11,124	11,124	11,124	...	79·8	81·9
Kurnool	Cumbum	...	...	1	...	1	...	621	13,575	177	...	12,125	...	12,125	12,125	9,867	8,878	...	81·8	77·9
Kurnool	Kurnool	...	...	1	...	1	...	551	15,561	269	...	12,125	...	12,125	12,125	12,125	12,125	...	...	...
Madras	Madras*	...	...	1	...	1	...	353	15,947	224	...	13,426	...	13,426	13,426	9,120	6,409	...	4,091	62·7
Dindigul	Madura Usilampatti	...	...	1	...	1	...	270	30,504	269	...	18,091	...	18,091	18,091	11,360	11,360	...	4,091	59·8
Nilgiris	Tellicherry Calicut Malappuram	...	...	1	...	1	...	414	16,517	291	...	10,538	...	11,535	11,535	12,450	17,492	...	17,492	62·0
Nellore	Kavali Gudur Kanigiri	...	...	1	...	1	...	410	17,109	262	...	10,442	...	10,442	10,442	9,067	9,067	...	9,067	51·0
Vellore	Rāmpētai Tiruppattūr	...	...	1	...	1	...	411	19,965	179	...	17,951	...	17,951	17,951	14,996	14,996	...	14,996	62·7
North Arcot.	The Nilgiris	...	...	1	...	1	...	394	19,377	302	...	16,965	...	16,965	16,965	15,965	10,767	...	12,473	67·4
Rāmnād	Rāmnād (Old Paramagudi) Tiruppattūr	...	...	1	...	1	...	571	24,346	280	...	20,021	...	20,021	20,021	16,021	80·4	...	88·0	71·1
Salem	Salem (Central) Sankēri Hosur	...	...	1	...	1	...	267	28,987	258	...	20,619	...	20,619	20,619	17,947	87·1	...	88·0	81·6
South Arcot.	Cuddalore Viddhachalam Tirukkoyilur Tindivanam Villupuram	...	...	1	...	1	...	329	194	283	...	21,439	...	21,439	21,439	16,608	77·4	...	88·0	45·3
Southern Circles	Northern Circle Central do. Southern do.	...	...	1	...	1	...	414	16,517	291	...	10,538	...	11,535	11,535	8,000	69·4	...	67·4	47·1

District.	Circle.	Number of inspecting officers.		Number of villages visited.		Number of cases verified.		Proportion per cent of inspection to total number vaccinated.													
		1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Guntūr	Narasaraopet Bipatla	...	...	1	...	1	...	220	22,981	277	18,024	...	15,183	15,183	15,190	15,190	84·2	86·7	...	...	66·0
Kistna	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	156	19,466	192	...	15,879	...	15,879	15,879	13,445	84·5	...	...	81·6	...
Kurnool	Cumbum	...	...	1	...	1	...	289	28,987	258	...	20,619	...	20,619	20,619	17,947	87·1	...	...	71·1	...
Madras	Madras*	...	...	1	...	1	...	194	24,346	280	...	20,619	...	20,619	20,619	16,608	77·4	...	...	70·6	...
Nilgiris	Tellicherry Calicut Malappuram	...	...	1	...	1	...	414	28,325	256	...	20,021	...	20,021	20,021	16,021	80·4	...	...	77·8	...
Nellore	Kavali Gudur Kanigiri	...	...	1	...	1	...	161	26,556	204	...	16,969	...	16,969	16,969	15,965	10,767	...	...	67·4	...
Nilgiris	The Nilgiris	...	...	1	...	1	...	394	50,851	248	...	22,806	...	22,806	22,806	17,645	76·6	...	...	56·1	...
Rāmnād	Rāmnād (Old Paramagudi) Tiruppattūr	...	...	1	...	1	...	571	67,044	223	...	26,882	...	26,882	26,882	23,060	86·8	...	...	45·3	...
Salem	Salem (Central) Sankēri Hosur	...	...	1	...	1	...	267	19,965	179	...	10,442	...	10,442	10,442	7,911	75·7	...	...	60·2	...
South Arcot.	Cuddalore Viddhachalam Tirukkoyilur Tindivanam Villupuram	...	...	1	...	1	...	329	19,965	179	...	13,709	...	13,709	13,709	12,234	87·4	...	...	68·6	...
Southern Circles	Northern Circle Central do. Southern do.	...	...	1	...	1	...	414	16,585	197	13,985	...	13,985	13,985	11,022	82·7	...	...	88·1	...	
Guntūr	Narasaraopet Bipatla	...	...	1	...	1	...	410	17,857	210	10,442	...	10,442	10,442	10,442	9,377	64·58	...	...	62·7	...
Kistna	...	...																	

Statement No. VII showing Inspection Work done by the Deputy Inspectors during the year 1915-16—continued.

District.	Circle.	Number of inspecting officers.	Number of villages visited.											
			First-grade Deputy Inspectors.			Second-grade Deputy Inspectors.			Third-grade Deputy Inspectors.			Fourth-grade Deputy Inspectors.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Tanjore ...	Tanjore ...	1	... 1	... 1	... 1	276	... 311	... 307	12,844	235	12,014	9,013	7,975	855
Negapatam ...		... 1	... 1	... 1	... 1	... 1	... 1	... 1	17,349	254	13,464	10,996	915	692
Pattnikottai ...		... 1	... 1	... 1	... 1	... 1	... 1	... 1	19,558	272	11,319	12,935	961	688
Kumbakonam ...	Kumbakonam ...	... 1	... 1	... 1	... 1	... 1	... 1	... 1	18,415	417	... 15,521	13,062	767	615
Sherma devi ...		... 1	... 1	... 1	... 1	... 1	... 1	... 1	22,563	241	... 18,382	18,332	8,686	688
Brivaikuntram ...		... 1	... 1	... 1	... 1	... 1	... 1	... 1	26,298	252	... 18,208	13,059	713	697
Kolpatti ...	Tinnevelly ...	... 1	... 1	... 1	... 1	... 1	... 1	... 1	21,513	262	... 18,208	10,620	804	614
Trichinopoly ...		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	883	204	... 15,174	15,174	15,174	626
Ariyalur ...		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	676	208	... 14,131	14,131	11,674	826
Namakkal ...	Trichinopoly.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	445	208	... 16,890	16,890	14,404	853
Vizagapatam ...		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	360	246	... 29,839	29,839	22,731	749
Vizianagram ...		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	409	211	... 15,365	19,106	12,726	666
Parvatipuram ...	Gunupur ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	365	10,970	238	... 10,067	10,067	10,464
Gunupur ...		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	820	17,602	200	... 8,082	7,625	681
Jeypore ...		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	955	314	... 8,082	8,082	6,862	571
Koraput ...	Total ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12,904	14,119	1,577,460	19,025	241,173	386,184
Total ...		18	25	37	8,929	12,904	14,119	1,577,460	19,025	241,173	386,184	464,385	1,044,222	818,262

of Rs. 81,79,724
its both in members and non-
repaid during the year. The out-
against Rs. 44,09,225 at the close of the

No fresh loans were granted to Co-operative
the year under report.

Co-operative Societies.—Loans aggregating Rupees
societies during the year as against Rs. 16,53,927 in the
the bulk of this amount was advanced by Central to non-
sum of Rs. 9,66,142 was repaid during the year, leaving an
e of Rs. 51,45,242 as against Rs. 41,35,121 at the close of the
previous year.

(v) *Other borrowings.*—At the beginning of the year the Salem and the Trichinopoly District Urban Banks were indebted to the Indian Bank (Limited) to the extent of Rs. 94,500. This amount was repaid during the year under report.

6. (i) *Loans to members—(a) Central Societies.*—In addition to loans aggregating Rs. 1,18,167 which were due from members at the commencement of the year, fresh loans aggregating Rs. 1,34,030 were disbursed during the year on the personal security of the members and loans amounting to Rs. 1,52,212 repaid by members, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 99,985.

(b) *Agricultural and Non-agricultural Societies.*—At the end of the previous year loans aggregating Rs. 52,13,902 were due from members. During the year 38,017 fresh loans amounting to Rs. 37,05,872 were issued to members and they repaid loans to the extent of Rs. 26,19,677, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 63,00,097. In 26,285 cases involving Rs. 20,60,294, loans were granted on the joint and several responsibility of the borrower and one or more sureties and in 10,485 cases involving Rs. 15,47,706 on the mortgage of immoveable property. In the remaining 1,247 cases loans were granted mostly on the security of the paid-up share capital and the deposits of the borrower or on his simple bond without any collateral security or surety.

The Board notes that there is an increasing tendency in agricultural societies to lend on the mortgage of immoveable property rather than on personal security. The amount advanced on the mortgage of immoveable property in the previous year was 43·59 per cent. of the total amount of loans issued by these societies, whereas in the year under report the percentage of such loans was 46·50. The Board further notes that the percentage of loans issued by non-agricultural societies for unproductive purposes rose from 12·77 in the previous year to 17·18 in the year under report. It is desirable that these tendencies should be discouraged.

(ii) *Demand, collection and balance.*—In the case of all classes of societies, and especially of central banks, the percentage of balance to demand was greater than that of the previous year. In fact, the outstanding feature of the year is the increasing tendency of societies and members to fail to meet their responsibilities. This is a most serious matter and the facts are even more serious than they are shown to be in statement No. IV on page 7 of the report. For here the Registrar has calculated the arrears on the nominal demand which should properly be decreased by the amount of extensions in order to show the real demand. If the extensions are eliminated the

readabilities.

giving the pecuniary penalties imposed by the Registrar on which the Registrar has given his opinion that no reform be recommended. The Board has also considered the compliance with his orders, but our policy is to leave the management of a society to a minimum. It is the Board's opinion that the best way to bring about a definite remedy when the society is looked upon as a Governmental body is to shorten the period of time which is allowed for the review or inspection when the society is looked upon as a Governmental body. Assuming that the evil may be removed, the Board has decided that control is centred in the hands of Government officials by giving such facilities as will encourage non-officials to take up the responsibility for enforcing the proper management of the society. The question of what facilities are to be given is a matter for consideration, and the Board has decided that nothing more than a suggestion as to the lines upon which action should be taken. If the cause of the evil has been correctly assigned to over-officialization, it is respectfully submitted that the recent orders in paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 1608, Revenue, dated 3rd June 1914, with regard to inspection and audit may have to be reconsidered. The annual audit should expose the irregularities of the year, and it is suggested that further official inspection might be abandoned or at any rate much reduced, the steps necessary for the removal of the irregularities being taken by some non-official agency, either unions, councils or some such selected body of co-operators who must be given responsibility and power, or they will have no interest in the work. Before coming to a decision in the matter it will be desirable to consult a selected number of those who have exhibited enthusiasm in the movement, and the Registrar will be requested to submit a short list of the names of gentlemen with whom the question may be discussed.

From statement No. IV on page 7 of the report it will be seen that extensions of time for the repayment of loans aggregating Rs. 32,58,600 were granted during the year, the corresponding figure for the previous year being Rs. 28,08,532. It will also be seen from statement No. III on page 6 of the report that loans exceeding one year increased in the case of agricultural societies while loans exceeding two years increased in the case of non-agricultural societies. The policy under which extensions of time are granted for the repayment of loans has been under the consideration of the Board for some time past. The present system is not satisfactory. It holds out an inducement to borrowers to try to get the day of repayment postponed. The societies do not know clearly how they stand in the matter of long loans and it is possible that too large a proportion of the available funds has become locked up in long loans with the result that a few members benefit at the expense of the majority who are unable to get short loans. A system is under consideration under which a fixed proportion of the funds will be made available for long loans and the length of the loan will be decided at the time of its original grant. The Board hopes to propose a more definite scheme before long.

The increase in the amount of large loans issued has also to be noted. Large loans in agricultural societies rose by more than 5 per cent. and they rose by more than 6 per cent. in non-agricultural societies. The effect of this must also be to reduce the number of loans and to increase the number of members whose desire for loans cannot be satisfied.

7. In paragraph 30, the Registrar refers to the execution of sanitary works by co-operative societies and expresses the hope that the policy may be extended. The Board has already given its opinion on this point and has little more to say. It

date

RAGHAVIAH,
Secretary.

report.

ed 5th January 1915.

strar shows that during the year there was a continued expansion of the co-operative movement judged both by the number of societies and by the aggregate amount of the

laneous.

nnancial transactions for which they were responsible. The central banks through which the smaller societies are chiefly financed appear to have no difficulty in obtaining the capital necessary for that purpose, a circumstance which indicates that a large number of those who have savings to dispose of realise the advantages of the opportunity provided by these banks for investment of their spare funds. The Government are glad to observe that most of the central banks are increasing their paid-up share capital concurrently with the increase in the volume of their business, but an unfortunate exception is the Tenali bank in which case the paid-up capital still bears far too small a proportion to the total liabilities; from paragraph 12 of the report it appears that the Registrar is already taking action to impress upon the directors the importance of remedying this unsatisfactory state of affairs; substantial improvement is clearly necessary if they desire to be allowed to continue the operations of the bank.

2. The Government note with regret the discouraging feature of the year's working to be found in the increased proportion of arrears due to societies and from societies to banks both on account of principal and interest. They regard the punctual recovery of loans as they fall due and of interest as an important matter and the growing neglect of such recovery as likely seriously to retard and discredit the movement. The fact that among agricultural societies so large a proportion as 24 per cent. of the loans and 24·75 per cent. of the interest falling due within the year was not collected is a matter demanding the serious attention, not only of the Registrar and his officers, but of all interested in the success of the movement. The Registrar possesses summary powers of intervention under sections 39 and 42 of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, and should not hesitate to use them in cases where chronic neglect to pay instalments and interest appears.

3. A noteworthy feature in the year's progress is the increase in the number of societies formed for purely agricultural purposes, such as the cultivation of improved varieties of crops and the wholesale purchase of agricultural requisites; this development entailing as it does a close understanding between the Agricultural department and the co-operative movement affords an excellent opportunity for bringing to the notice of ryots the improvements advocated by the department and thus hastening the adoption of beneficial variations from the customary agricultural methods.

4. The Government are gratified to learn that philanthropic associations such as the Servants of India Society and the Young Men's Christian Association are showing that they realise the possibilities of co-operation by taking measures to train agents in co-operative principles; there is undoubtedly a wide field for private enterprise in

ment a.
loans for 10.
agencies for the
has separately been
any extension of that de
warrant it.

6. In conclusion, the Government in
service of the Registrar and his staff and of the
contributed to the continued progress of the co-

(True Extract.)

Su.

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement),
,, the Secretary to the Government of India (Revenue and Agriculture),
,, the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department,
,, the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department,
,, the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa,
,, the Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces, Revenue Department,
,, the Secretary to the Government of Burma,
,, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces,
,, " " " Assam,
,, " " " Coorg,
,, " " " Ajmer-Merwara,
,, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-Western Frontier Provinces,
,, the Hon'ble Sir D. Hamilton,
,, Sir F. A. Nicholson, K.C.I.E.,
,, the Financial Department.
,, the Public Department.

} with C.L.

Editors' Table