

newspapers, and the remainder monthly magazines. Politics are discussed in the former, while the latter are devoted to legal, social and literary topics. The *Mushir-i-Deccan*, a daily paper, has the largest circulation.

Books

The total number of books registered in 1901 was 23, which may be classified according to their subject matter as follows: law (6), history (2) religion (4), poetry (3) medical (1), mathematics (1), fiction (2), and miscellaneous (4). Apart from an Urdu translation of the biography of the late *Amir of Kabul*, these books are more or less original in character.

Medical

The first medical institution opened in the State was the Hyderabad Medical school, founded in 1846, which has done much useful work in training medical officers and subordinates for the Hyderabad medical service and hospital assistants for Berar. At first instruction was imparted in Urdu, but since 1884 English has been the medium. Till 1885 a board of medical officers from Secunderabad conducted the examinations; but since that year the written part has been supervised by a board of examiners of the Madras Medical College or the Grant Medical College at Bombay, the oral examination being conducted by a medical board from Secunderabad. The course is approximately the same as the L.M. & S. of the Madras University.

Present Organization

At present the State Medical department is under a Director who is also the Residency Surgeon, assisted by a competent staff of surgeons at headquarters. The District staff consists of from 3 to 5 surgeons, 1 to 5 hospital assistants, 4 to 7 compounders and from 5 to 7 vaccinators, according to the extent and requirements of each District. Most of the surgeons are passed students of the Hyderabad Medical School. There are two lady

doctors at Aurangabad; while Gulbarga, Raichur and Warangal Districts each have one. At Hyderabad a large staff of medical men is maintained, there being 15 surgeons, 7 hospital assistants, 24 compounders, and 11 vaccinators, besides a number of nurses with diplomas who tend the sick in the hospitals. The total strength for the State is 74 surgeons, 12 lady doctors, 31 hospital assistants, 104 compounders, and 116 vaccinators.

Hospitals and Dispensaries

Statistics are only available from 1884-85. In that year there were 6 hospitals in the city and suburbs and 48 dispensaries in the Districts. By 1891 the number of dispensaries had increased to 67 and in 1901 it rose to 84. The total number of out-patients treated in all institutions in 1884-85, 1891 and 1901 was 292, 515, 384, 660, 636 and 044 respectively. The 'major' operations performed in the same years were 393, 3, 313, and 4, 628, while 'minor' operations numbered 3, 377, 16, 795, and 15, 007. In the *zanana* department for *parda* females attached to the Afzal Ganj Hospital at Hyderabad city, the number of cases treated in 1901 was about 3,000 and the operations performed 2, 000. The whole cost of the department is met from State funds, and the expenditure in 1901 was 5.4 lakhs.

Lunatic asylums

No separate lunatic asylum is maintained, though there is some accommodation for lunatics in the Hyderabad Central jail. In 1891 this contained 7 criminal and 29 other lunatics, while in 1901 their numbers were 21 and 109 respectively. The whole of the expenditure is borne by the State, the cost in 1891 and 1901 being Rs. 2, 411 and Rs.9, 600 respectively. The principal cause of insanity is said to be the use of narcotic drugs and spirits.

Vaccination

Vaccination was commenced in 1884-85, when 48 vaccinators were employed, and the number of successful operations was 44, 062, the cost per case

being Rs.1-3. In 1891 there were 76, 880 successful cases, while in 1901 the number was only 37, 880. The increase in 1891 was due to the larger number of vaccinators employed by the local boards, while in 1901 a large number of vaccinators were deputed on famine and plague duty. The cost of the department in 1891 and 1901 was Rs. 49, 160 and Rs. 57, 302 respectively; the average per successful case for these years being R. 0-10-3 and Rs. 1-3. Operations are carried out exclusively with calf lymph, which is prepared at the vaccinations depot in the State. Vaccination is performed according to the European method, and inoculation does not seem to be practised.

Surveys

Hyderabad State was included in the Great Trigonometrical Survey. The subsequent topographical surveys were based on, or extended from, the main series of triangulation. The Darbar co-operated in this important work. It appears probable that Todar Mal's revenue system was introduced in most of the Maratha Districts of the State early in the seventeenth century by *Malik Ambar* and *Murshid Kuli Khan* and was based on a rough survey of lands. On the formation of regular

Districts about 1865-66, the *bigha* of 3, 600 square yards was taken as a standard, and lands were roughly measured. About 1876 it was decided to commence accurate survey operations, and the work was first undertaken in Aurangabad District, and subsequently extended to other taluks and Districts. In this systematic survey the areas were reckoned in English acres. The Aurangabad and Gulbarga Divisions were surveyed and settled by the end of 1894. The Bidar and Warangal Divisions were also surveyed and settled by the end of 1904 and 1905, the only portions still remaining unsurveyed and