

## CHAPTER V.

## PUBLIC HEALTH.

THE climate of South Canara, as well as of the west coast generally, is characterised by excessive humidity during the greater part of the year, as the south-west monsoon lasts from June to October. Before the onset of the monsoon the air is sultry and oppressive, and dense cloud masses accumulate and are driven inland before the strong westerly winds. There is some rain variable in amount, but usually light in April; but the burst of the monsoon, subsequent to which the rain falls in almost incessant torrents, rarely occurs before the last week of May. Throughout the following months—June, July and August—the rainfall is very heavy, but it abates during the remaining months; occasionally there are breaks or comparatively rainless intervals, at which times the heated atmosphere becomes charged with the vapour arising from the saturated soil—a condition favourable to the production of malaria. From November to February the climate is cool, the temperature in the shade ranging from 68° to 84°. At this period also strong easterly winds blow during the night and morning, the wind throughout the rest of the day being from the west or north-west. Towards March the heat begins sensibly to increase, the temperature ranging from 80° to 92°. The usual sea breeze blows during the day, but the nights are hot, still and oppressive. The climate of the west coast has a relaxing and debilitating effect on Europeans, especially women and children, who become pale and anæmic after prolonged residence. This is due, not only to the depressing nature of the climate, but also to the inability to indulge in active exercise, as the humidity of the atmosphere quickly induces fatigue and lassitude, while free perspiration follows on comparatively slight exertion. Digestive and cutaneous disorders are the commonest forms of minor ailments, gradual deterioration of health being the rule and acute illness the exception. Those whose occupations are sedentary are more prone to ill-health, and, on the other hand, persons of active habits and whose duties necessitate much travelling and out-door work generally preserve good health. The Tulu-speaking natives

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NOTE.—The greater part of the information contained in this chapter has been kindly contributed by Surgeon-Major W. A. Lee.

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of the district and the lower caste Christians are strong and robust, but the educated classes—Bráhmans and higher caste Christians—who enter Government employ and fill the clerical posts in public offices, though often of good physique, lack vigour and strength and are rarely long-lived.

Vital statistics.

In the rural tracts of South Canara births and deaths are registered by village accountants, while in the municipal town of Mangalore this task is performed by a special agency. The registration is better done in the latter than in the former, but it is defective in both, and the statistics are only useful for comparing one year with another. The inaccuracy of the registers can be judged by the fact that, according to them, the excess of births over deaths during the period between the census of 1881 and that of 1891 was only 76,278, while the increase of population as shown by the census returns was 96,517. The census was as accurately taken in the one year as in the other, and there was hardly any immigration into the district. It is, therefore, evident that the registration of births and deaths is inaccurate, and the inaccuracy is greater in proportion in the case of births than deaths. The true birth-rate is probably about 50 per mille per annum and the true death-rate about 35 or 40 per mille per annum. According to the registers, however, the mean birth-rate for the years 1888-92 is under 30 in Kásaragód and Mangalore, while the highest rate is 32·88 (in Coondapoor). The death-rate is only 18·01 in Kásaragód and the highest rate is 26·86 (in Uppinangadi). The rates for the whole district are 29·76 for births and 21·42 for deaths. Even in the Mangalore Municipality the rates are far from the truth, the mean birth and death rates for the last five years being, respectively, 29·61 and 25·03 per mille per annum. It has already been shown that if there are 300 births per annum to every 1,000 married women of child-bearing age, the birth-rate would be over 50 per mille.

Registration is best in the case of Hindus, who have for the five years 1888-92 a mean birth-rate of 30·08 and a mean death-rate of 22·02 per mille. For Musalmans the rates are 27·89 and 19·37, while for Christians they are 29·00 and 16·13 respectively. Taking the figures, however, as they stand, some useful information can be obtained from them.

Birth-rate.

The birth-rate shows a small decline in 1884 and a violent drop in 1888; since that year the birth-rate has been gradually declining until 1891, when it was only 29·18 per mille. The low birth-rate in these years is possibly due to the fact that prices of food-grains were high. The statement giving the births in each month shows that births are most numerous from March to

July, while their number is smallest during September, October and November. There are on an average 104 boys born to every 100 girls.

In the eleven years 1882-92 the death-rate varies from 16.36 per mille in the first year of the series to 24.79 per mille in 1885. The rate of mortality is lowest in March, April and May and highest in July, August and January.

Nearly 22 per cent. of the total number of deaths occur among infants under one year of age, but high as this proportion is, there can be no doubt that many of the deaths of infants escape registration, for the registered deaths give an infant mortality of only 153 per mille for males and 129 per mille for females, while the actual rate is about twice this.

The marginal statement shows the principal causes of death.

Causes of death.	Average number of deaths.	Percentage.
Cholera ... ..	334	1.54
Small-pox ... ..	531	2.44
Fevers ... ..	7,748	35.63
Dysentery and diarrhoea ...	2,019	9.24
Suicides ... ..	74	0.34
Wounds and accidents ...	346	1.59
Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.	74	0.34
All other causes ... ..	10,631	48.88
<b>TOTAL DEATHS ...</b>	<b>21,748</b>	<b>100.00</b>

The returns on which it is based are unfortunately defective, for about 49 per cent. of the deaths are shown under the indefinite head of 'all other causes.' Of the specified diseases fever is the most fatal. Next to this in frequency come bowel affections; then diseases of the re-

spiratory organs, rheumatism and skin diseases, especially ring-worm and itch. Venereal diseases are rife, especially in the more populous towns and villages; the town of Udipi enjoys an unenviable pre-eminence in this respect, but the same fact is noticeable wherever there are temples attracting numbers of people to their annual *jātras*. Intestinal worms (the *Ascaris lumbricoides* or round worm being the commonest form) infest individuals of all ages. The deaths from suicide are at the rate of 74 per million living; in England and Wales the rate is about 80 per million. In that country the tendency to suicide is much greater among males than among females, and the same feature is observed in South Canara, although in most districts of the presidency the reverse is the case. In South Canara the average rate of death from suicide for the last eleven years was 84 per million for males and 57 per million for females.

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Malarious fevers, besides constituting the commonest and most widespread of all forms of disease met with, also contribute most largely to mortality and suffering. They occur at all periods, but are exceptionally prevalent at certain seasons and in certain localities. The forest-clothed country stretching away from the foot of the gháts is naturally the most unhealthy and there the worst and most virulent fevers prevail. The population in the most unhealthy parts is either stationary or diminishing and many, both adults and children, are permanently enfeebled by the sequelæ of such fevers, *e.g.*, anæmia, dropsy, enlarged spleen. Several fertile localities have been abandoned both from their unhealthiness and from the decrease of population by deaths and the departure of survivors. The diversion of a large labour supply to the neighbouring coffee-planting taluks of Mysore and Coorg may, however, account to some extent for the reduced area under cultivation observed in particular places. The portion of the district bordering on the coast is comparatively healthy, the low lands being highly cultivated, while the intervening uplands are dry, arid, and free from jungle, conditions adverse to the development of malaria.

Some of the low-lying hill-enclosed village sites in this area are, however, hardly less unhealthy than more inland parts, as, from their situation, their drainage is defective and the level of the ground water in them is necessarily high.

The unhealthy season commences prior to the onset and during the early portion of the south-west monsoon. With the rains which fall in April and which are sometimes heavy near the gháts, the number of fever cases and the resultant mortality gradually increase. The wells from which drinking water is obtained, and which are generally only shallow excavations unprotected from, and therefore exposed to, surface pollution are now low, and the water they contain bad. Water from streams, or from pits sunk in their dry channels, is also used for drinking and is believed to be productive of fever; while the monsoon lasts the mortality from fevers continues high, but probably many of the deaths so reported are due to intercurrent lung affections, or to other diseases non-malarial in their causation, but attended with fever.

The six months, from October to March, are generally healthier than the other half of the year, but in January the fever mortality is usually higher than in either the preceding or subsequent month. In the town of Mangalore many cases of enteric fever, with a high death-rate, occur during this season, the incidence of the disease being chiefly limited to a low badly-drained part of

the town with a contaminated water-supply. Bowel-complaints come next in order of frequency and fatality to fevers, the mortality from them being about one-third that from the latter. The vicissitudes of climate, the wet and cold during the rains, and the want of proper diet and suitable clothing, render children and aged people peculiarly susceptible to these complaints.

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South Canara suffers less than any other district in the Madras Presidency from cholera in an epidemic form; indeed few parts of India enjoy such immunity from the ravages of this plague. Local conditions and modes of living are adverse to the spread of cholera, as almost all villages consist of comparatively few houses relatively to the area over which they are dispersed, and hence are without a common source of water-supply from the specific contamination of which the disease could be propagated.

When, therefore, cholera makes its appearance in a village, it is not infrequently limited to the inmates of the infected house, or to those dwelling in the immediate vicinity, or to persons who have visited affected individuals, while those residing at some distance, protected by their isolation, as well as by the possession of a separate water-supply, escape.

Records throwing light on the medical history of the district in the past are unfortunately not available, perhaps even are not extant, as it is only within comparatively recent years that any approach to accuracy in the collection and tabulation of vital statistics has been attempted or attained.

In the period 1882-92, although but four years were free from cholera, the total number of deaths from this cause was only 3,676 equal to an average mortality of 0.32 per mille per annum.

The origin of outbreaks has been frequently traced to pilgrims returning in parties from Tirupati and who had either become infected with the germs of the disease at that notoriously insanitary Hindu shrine, or in the course of their homeward journey through cholera-stricken localities. This was the mode of introduction in the 1885 outbreak. In that year the disease appeared amongst and was limited to a party of pilgrims returning from Tirupati, 14 deaths occurring out of 22 attacked.

The epidemic which commenced towards the close of 1887 and terminated only in 1889 was of a far more serious character. All the particulars collected regarding it are contained in the following extract from the Medical Officer's Report for 1888:—

“Cases of cholera occurred throughout the greater part of the year, except in the months of March, April and May. In January and February this disease was confined to nine villages

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“ in the Udipi taluk, the attacks and deaths in which were 43 and  
 “ 15 respectively. The outbreak, which had existed since Novem-  
 “ ber 1887, then subsided. Cholera again made its appearance in  
 “ the district in June in the southern part of Kásaragód taluk on  
 “ the boundaries of Canara and Malabar, in which latter district  
 “ the epidemic was then prevalent and steadily extending its devas-  
 “ tating course northward until it reached Canara. In the three  
 “ monsoon months—June, July and August—the number of cases  
 “ and deaths was small, being but 17 and 12 respectively, and the  
 “ outbreak was limited to four villages only—Padane, Chandare,  
 “ Pillikód and Niléshwar kasba, with which and Malabar there is  
 “ free communication by boats plying on the backwaters and river.  
 “ In the succeeding month, September, cholera prevailed with in-  
 “ creasing severity not only in Kásaragód, but also in Udipi, Man-  
 “ galore and Uppinangadi taluks. In Kásaragód the outbreak,  
 “ as before mentioned, was traceable to its contiguity to Malabar.  
 “ In Udipi taluk the history of its origin in four villages, where  
 “ it was personally investigated, pointed to its introduction from  
 “ Mysore, those first attacked having recently arrived from that  
 “ province where cholera was then widespread. This is a not un-  
 “ common method for the disease to be propagated in South Canara,  
 “ as a large number of coolies annually migrate to Mysore and  
 “ Coorg to work on coffee estates, who, so great is their dread of  
 “ cholera, immediately abandon their employ on the appearance of  
 “ the disease in their midst and hasten back to their native villages  
 “ in the plains, carrying infection with them, and in this manner  
 “ disseminating the disease far and wide. This view is further  
 “ borne out by the fact that while in Kásaragód cholera spread along  
 “ the sea border, in Udipi and the other taluks it first appeared  
 “ in inland villages on or near the trunk roads leading from the  
 “ gháts to the low country.

“ Medical subordinates were deputed to the disease-infested  
 “ villages to treat the sick and carry out sanitary measures, and  
 “ besides, chlorodyne and ‘ cholera pills ’ were freely distributed  
 “ to all police stations for administration by constables specially  
 “ detailed for the purpose. Much good was effected by these  
 “ agencies, though instances were not infrequent where the sufferer’s  
 “ friends were reluctant to allow medicines to be administered,  
 “ as they attributed the attacks to the maleficent influence of some  
 “ irate demon who would have to be propitiated and appeased by  
 “ other means. In November cholera made its appearance in the  
 “ town of Mangalore, causing in that month 14, and in the fol-  
 “ lowing month 56, deaths. The history of the first attacks could  
 “ not be traced, but there can be little doubt as to their source,  
 “ having regard to the fact that there was free intercourse both by

“sea and land with affected localities. Most of the attacks occurred  
 “amongst fishermen and Máppillas,—ill-fed classes subsisting  
 “chiefly on fish and not addicted to cleanliness either in their  
 “persons and habits or in their dwellings.

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“The only other class which suffered to any extent was that of  
 “the toddy-drawers, whose circumstances are much the same as  
 “those of the previously mentioned classes. There were no cases  
 “among the more exclusive sections of the community, *e.g.*, Bráh-  
 “mans, which may be ascribed to the fact that they live apart from,  
 “and do not mingle with, other classes and so are not exposed to  
 “contagion; and also because each such household usually has a  
 “separate source of water-supply, whereas the wells in the more  
 “populous parts of the town inhabited by fishermen are fewer in  
 “number, and, being used in common, are hence more liable to  
 “be contaminated. All cases of cholera occurring in the town  
 “were immediately reported at the municipal hospital, and were  
 “promptly visited by a medical subordinate deputed to that special  
 “duty with instructions to treat the sick and superintend the disin-  
 “fection of houses where there had been cases. In not a few in-  
 “stances it was thus ascertained that the disease, though reported  
 “as such, was not true cholera, but only dysentery or diarrhoea,  
 “and this circumstance points to the conclusion that many of the  
 “cholera cases reported by the police—the official reporters—may  
 “have similarly been not real cholera, but some form of bowel-  
 “complaint, which, in non-epidemic years, would have been  
 “classed as such by village shánabhógas.”

Influenza was prevalent throughout the district in the spring of 1890, but subsided at the onset of the monsoon in May. The first cases occurred among the maritime population, wherefore it is reasonable to assume that the disease was introduced by persons arriving by sea from places where it was already rife, such as Bombay. No increase of mortality was directly traceable to this malady, but it, no doubt, rendered those who suffered from it in its severer forms more prone to contract and succumb to other ailments.

Small-pox caused 5,845 deaths in the eleven years 1882–92, an average of 0·50 per mille per annum. Relatively to population this is a comparatively low mortality and compares favourably with that reported elsewhere in the presidency. The appearance of this disease in any locality can generally be traced to the arrival of an affected individual from Mysore or Coorg. Its failure to spread extensively is due to the circumstance that most of the district officials have taken interest in the promotion of vaccination which is consequently carried on very successfully.

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The infective diseases of infancy and childhood—measles, chicken-pox and whooping cough—make their appearance frequently in Mangalore and the larger villages. Enteric fever is of not infrequent occurrence in Mangalore. It is usually of a very severe type, many cases terminating fatally, and is rarely met with, except in the hot season when the water-supply becomes defective and its quality bad. Very little is known as to the origin and causation of this disease, and further investigation is therefore very desirable.

Two diseases may be particularly referred to under the category of rare diseases—leprosy and elephantiasis. The latter disease is infrequently met with and is chiefly confined to dwellers on the coast. The subjects of this malady are usually poor and ill-fed, but a few cases have been observed among members of Roman Catholic families of the better class who form a small community closely allied by inter-marriages. Lepers also are generally met with near the coast,—seldom in the interior. The number of lepers in the district is 916 according to the recent census, which is 7 more than the number enumerated on the previous occasion.

Since 1881 two leper asylums have been established in Mangalore by local Christian Missionaries, and numbers of lepers have flocked to the shelter thus afforded, not from South Canara alone, but from other districts, and even from Bombay as well. In one of these institutions maintained by the Jesuit Society upwards of 50 indigent lepers are inmates, and amongst these can be witnessed subjects in every stage of the disease, from children, the progeny of leprosy parents, who exhibit the beginnings of the hereditary (or acquired?) complaint in anesthetic light-coloured patches on the surface of their bodies, to sufferers from its most destructive effects, such as deep foul ulcerations and mutilations of the features and extremities.

Most of the lepers gave a history of leprosy having existed in their families, a circumstance which, taken for what it is worth, confirms the views entertained regarding the contagious nature of this disease; a similar belief is also held by the native races.

Among rare diseases the almost entire absence of stone in the bladder, so common in some parts of India, is noteworthy.



Statement showing the Number of Births and Deaths in the South Canara District.

Year.	Mean population of the year.	Births.									Deaths.				
		Total births.			Classes.						Total deaths.				
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Christians.			Others.	Total.	Males.	Females.		
							Euro-peans.	Eura-sians.	Natives.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
1882 ... ..	968,400	25,530	13,047	12,483	} Information not available.							15,840	8,425	7,415	
1883 ... ..	977,800	27,624	14,091	13,533									20,229	10,647	9,582
1884 ... ..	987,200	27,213	13,823	13,390									23,952	12,131	11,821
1885 ... ..	996,700	27,761	14,233	13,528									24,710	12,814	11,896
1886 ... ..	1,006,300	31,253	16,047	15,206									21,778	11,161	10,617
1887 ... ..	1,016,000	33,117	16,977	16,140	27,554	3,025	8	2	2,227	301	19,998	10,421	9,577		
1888 ... ..	1,025,800	30,831	15,878	14,953	25,350	3,117	9	4	2,053	298	24,189	12,717	11,472		
1889 ... ..	1,035,700	30,544	15,480	15,064	25,263	3,032	5	7	1,933	304	20,017	10,490	9,527		
1890 ... ..	1,045,700	30,854	15,638	15,216	25,697	2,844	5	8	1,971	329	25,341	13,254	12,087		
1891 ... ..	1,055,800	30,808	15,769	15,039	25,515	2,983	7	6	2,060	237	19,722	10,359	9,363		
1892 ... ..	1,066,000	33,580	16,967	16,613	27,901	3,119	7	3	2,254	296	23,453	12,084	11,369		

Statement showing the Number of Births and Deaths in the South Canara District—cont.

Year.	Mean population of the year.	Deaths—cont.						Rate per mille of population of		Born dead among all classes.			Number of males to every 100 females.		
		Classes.						Births.	Deaths.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Births.	Deaths.	
		Hindus.	Musal-mans.	Christians.			Others.								
				Euro-peans.	Eura-sians.	Natives.									
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27			
1882	...	968,400	13,426	1,599	...	3	812	...	26.36	16.36	868	500	368	104.5	118.6
1883	...	977,800	17,572	1,744	5	4	870	34	28.25	20.69	1,027	535	492	104.1	111.1
1884	...	987,200	20,708	1,729	...	1	1,152	362	27.57	24.26	1,004	534	470	103.2	102.6
1885	...	996,700	21,072	1,958	5	...	1,341	334	27.85	24.79	1,062	576	486	105.2	107.7
1886	...	1,006,300	18,487	1,911	1	4	1,040	335	31.06	21.64	1,122	613	509	105.5	105.0
1887	...	1,016,000	16,770	1,836	3	2	1,099	288	32.60	19.68	1,194	644	550	105.2	108.8
1888	...	1,025,800	20,068	2,496	4	1	1,287	333	30.06	23.58	1,194	648	546	106.2	110.8
1889	...	1,035,700	16,847	1,865	1	3	1,024	277	29.49	19.33	1,045	595	450	102.7	110.0
1890	...	1,045,700	21,856	1,986	3	5	1,132	359	29.51	24.23	978	537	441	102.7	109.6
1891	...	1,055,800	16,639	1,801	1	...	1,005	276	29.18	18.68	923	513	410	104.9	110.6
1892	...	1,066,000	19,567	2,339	3	3	1,275	266	31.50	22.00	1,046	555	491	102.1	106.3

Statement showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipality of Mangalore during the years 1882-1892.

		1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	
Births ...	Total Births ...	Total ... ..	1,027	1,012	930	927	1,022	1,457	1,195	1,273	1,012	1,257	1,322
		Males ... ..	533	554	498	487	556	732	619	684	533	664	644
		Females ... ..	494	458	432	440	466	725	576	589	479	593	678
	Class ... ..	Hindus ... ..	597	598	517	518	534	793	682	721	555	714	708
		Musalms ... ..	148	131	145	135	213	267	197	235	167	216	236
		Christians ... ..	282	283	268	274	275	397	316	317	290	327	378
Deaths ...	Total Deaths ...	Total ... ..	805	813	643	889	837	1,122	1,311	958	764	834	1,255
		Males ... ..	412	440	355	434	424	541	664	466	391	410	632
		Females ... ..	393	373	288	455	413	581	647	492	373	424	623
	Class ... ..	Hindus ... ..	448	483	368	493	459	602	799	572	439	467	687
		Musalms ... ..	170	180	141	191	176	287	244	199	161	163	225
		Christians ... ..	187	150	134	204	202	233	268	187	164	204	343
	Others ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

*Statement showing the Births and Deaths in each Taluk of South Canara District.*

Taluks.	Births.														
	1888.			1889.			1890.			1891.			1892.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Coondapoor ...	3,991	2,005	1,986	3,593	1,814	1,779	3,797	1,965	1,832	3,995	2,057	1,938	4,395	2,235	2,160
Kásaragóđ ...	8,445	4,357	4,088	8,214	4,168	4,046	7,776	3,906	3,870	7,669	3,910	3,759	8,164	4,154	4,010
Mangalore ...	6,518	3,401	3,117	6,171	3,138	3,033	6,368	3,248	3,120	6,467	3,288	3,179	6,556	3,290	3,266
Uđipi ...	8,082	4,195	3,887	7,720	3,924	3,796	8,195	4,069	4,126	7,947	4,043	3,904	8,801	4,444	4,357
Uppinangadi ...	3,732	1,915	1,817	3,573	1,752	1,821	3,706	1,917	1,789	3,473	1,807	1,666	4,340	2,199	2,141

Statement showing the Births and Deaths in each Taluk of South Canara District—cont.

Taluks.	Deaths.															Average rate per mille.	
	1888.			1889.			1890.			1891.			1892.			Births.	Deaths.
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.		
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Coondapoor ...	2,922	1,539	1,383	2,643	1,386	1,257	4,470	2,319	2,151	2,706	1,397	1,309	3,331	1,782	1,549	32.88	26.73
Kasaragóđ ...	5,859	3,042	2,817	4,696	2,508	2,188	4,994	2,667	2,327	4,356	2,310	2,046	5,363	2,745	2,618	28.70	18.01
Mangalore ...	5,313	2,854	2,459	3,950	2,044	1,906	4,700	2,445	2,255	3,819	2,006	1,813	4,515	2,306	2,209	26.96	18.74
Udipi ...	6,253	3,288	2,965	4,974	2,629	2,345	6,741	3,550	3,191	5,302	2,778	2,524	5,765	2,991	2,774	32.12	22.89
Uppinangadi ...	3,663	1,944	1,719	2,796	1,457	1,339	3,672	1,882	1,790	2,705	1,455	1,250	3,121	1,627	1,494	31.69	26.86

Statement showing the Number of Births\* registered in the District of South Canara in each month during the years 1888-1892.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1888 ...	2,842	2,679	2,792	2,768	2,638	2,966	2,996	2,424	2,110	1,946	2,160	2,497	30,818
1889 ...	2,465	2,347	2,696	2,589	2,625	3,075	2,991	2,514	1,962	2,159	2,296	2,813	30,532
1890 ...	3,228	2,893	2,888	2,747	2,813	2,727	2,766	2,429	1,996	1,939	2,103	2,312	30,841
1891 ...	2,412	2,270	2,293	2,526	2,591	3,085	3,314	2,690	2,237	2,225	2,336	2,816	30,795
1892 ...	3,130	2,952	3,073	2,981	2,980	3,323	3,267	2,745	2,241	2,191	2,156	2,531	33,570
TOTAL ...	14,077	13,141	13,742	13,611	13,647	15,176	15,334	12,802	10,546	10,460	11,051	12,969	156,556
AVERAGE ..	2,816	2,628	2,748	2,722	2,729	3,035	3,067	2,561	2,109	2,092	2,210	2,594	31,311
PERCENTAGE BORN IN EACH MONTH.	8.99	8.39	8.78	8.69	8.72	9.69	9.80	8.18	6.74	6.68	7.06	8.28	100.00

\* Exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians.

Statement showing the Number of Deaths\* registered in the District of South Canara in each month during the years 1882-1892.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1882 ... ..	1,527	1,613	1,281	1,007	1,093	1,264	1,544	1,454	1,287	1,260	1,125	1,382	15,837
1883 ... ..	1,743	1,477	1,338	1,179	1,359	1,932	2,614	1,939	1,725	1,468	1,436	2,015	20,220
1884 ... ..	2,053	1,856	1,636	1,431	1,686	2,071	† 2,995	2,773	2,085	1,835	1,697	1,833	23,951
1885 ... ..	2,201	1,845	1,684	1,518	1,612	2,050	† 3,004	2,601	2,246	1,988	1,791	2,165	24,705
1886 ... ..	2,528	2,115	1,817	1,340	1,329	1,850	2,340	1,963	1,681	1,598	1,501	1,711	21,773
1887 ... ..	1,860	1,645	1,415	1,229	1,245	1,818	2,244	1,746	1,670	1,638	1,528	1,955	19,993
1888 ... ..	2,144	2,083	1,792	1,487	1,525	2,025	2,264	2,101	2,012	2,140	1,958	† 2,653	24,184
1889 ... ..	2,636	1,829	1,533	1,238	1,189	1,638	1,868	1,729	1,484	1,585	1,397	1,887	20,013
1890 ... ..	2,133	1,883	1,603	1,400	† 2,293	† 2,654	2,875	2,496	2,089	1,962	1,880	2,065	25,333
1891 ... ..	2,581	2,032	1,477	1,356	1,385	1,451	1,731	1,576	1,465	1,543	1,482	1,642	19,721
1892 ... ..	1,904	1,697	1,532	1,274	1,487	2,312	2,549	2,836	2,212	1,859	1,645	2,140	23,447
TOTAL ...	23,310	20,075	17,108	14,459	16,203	21,065	26,028	23,214	19,956	18,871	17,440	21,448	239,177
AVERAGE ...	2,119	1,825	1,555	1,314	1,473	1,915	2,366	2,110	1,814	1,716	1,586	1,950	21,743
PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS IN EACH MONTH.	9.75	8.39	7.15	6.04	6.78	8.81	10.88	9.71	8.34	7.89	7.29	8.97	100.00

\* Exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians.

† Excessive mortality from fever.

‡ Excessive mortality from cholera.

Statement showing the Number of Deaths from different causes registered in the District of South Canara during 1882-1892.

Year.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fevers.		Dysentery and diarrhoea.		Injuries.				All other causes.	Total deaths.		
	Suicides.		Wounds and accidents.	Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Suicides.		Males.	Females.	Males.		Females.		
	Males.	Females.						Males.	Females.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1882	101	80	246	170	2,392	2,070	1,060	824	33	22	378	68	8,396	15,840	8,425	7,415
1883	...	...	404	291	3,879	3,535	1,288	1,080	39	31	353	83	9,246	20,229	10,647	9,582
1884	...	...	377	300	5,161	5,224	1,166	995	39	26	372	75	10,217	23,962	12,131	11,821
1885	5	9	414	332	4,646	4,347	1,260	1,105	52	20	322	79	12,119	24,710	12,814	11,896
1886	...	...	120	104	3,980	3,747	1,259	1,050	37	29	372	89	10,991	21,778	11,161	10,617
1887	38	40	827	282	3,597	3,270	955	726	37	40	377	80	10,229	19,998	10,421	9,577
1888	694	733	772	657	3,574	3,106	1,239	963	46	43	317	70	11,975	24,189	12,717	11,472
1889	187	166	195	159	3,201	2,805	994	787	46	32	326	76	11,043	20,017	10,490	9,527
1890	...	...	25	38	5,510	4,794	1,388	1,053	38	30	299	62	12,104	25,341	13,254	12,087
1891	174	183	77	70	4,062	3,557	763	596	42	33	323	69	9,773	19,732	10,559	9,363
1892	609	657	269	216	4,596	4,172	884	680	65	32	364	62	10,847	23,453	12,084	11,369
TOTAL ...	1,808	1,868	3,226	2,619	44,598	40,627	12,256	9,859	474	338	3,803	813	116,940	239,229	124,503	114,726
AVERAGE ...	164	170	293	238	4,054	3,694	1,114	896	43	31	346	74	10,631	21,748	11,318	10,430



Statement showing the Number of Deaths \* at each Age registered in the District of South Canara during the years 1883-1892.

Year.	Under 1 year.		1 year and under 5.		5 years and under 10.		10 years and under 15.		15 years and under 20.		20 years and under 30.		30 years and under 40.		40 years and under 50.		50 years and under 60.		60 years and upwards.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1883 ...	2,269	1,991	1,163	1,147	396	412	271	255	374	498	1,049	1,179	1,282	1,010	1,229	720	1,084	820	1,526	1,545
1884 ...	2,369	2,099	1,345	1,421	534	537	322	320	447	525	1,172	1,440	1,482	1,216	1,423	990	1,268	1,135	1,768	2,138
1885 ...	2,747	2,353	1,879	1,953	705	654	350	318	357	477	1,172	1,325	1,395	1,130	1,329	828	1,149	968	1,728	1,888
1886 ...	2,446	2,204	1,472	1,482	603	613	327	283	341	447	1,036	1,240	1,234	1,028	1,195	744	1,040	873	1,463	1,702
1887 ...	2,532	2,190	1,061	1,004	431	389	264	248	303	394	948	1,140	1,210	985	1,195	782	989	820	1,486	1,622
1888 ...	2,856	2,448	1,439	1,482	537	549	350	301	430	533	1,349	1,445	1,537	1,154	1,412	882	1,171	905	1,631	1,773
1889 ...	2,474	2,148	1,095	1,072	430	395	280	220	313	427	940	1,102	1,237	914	1,146	695	1,115	851	1,457	1,702
1890 ...	2,832	2,543	1,565	1,539	637	595	372	322	418	514	1,203	1,386	1,500	1,154	1,503	887	1,343	921	1,875	2,224
1891 ...	2,445	2,102	1,201	1,209	466	459	255	221	355	399	873	1,031	1,202	872	1,099	659	930	713	1,533	1,697
1892 ...	2,782	2,461	1,217	1,269	522	535	330	277	496	528	1,103	1,378	1,348	1,087	1,346	829	1,121	870	1,815	2,133
TOTAL ...	25,752	22,539	13,437	13,578	5,261	5,138	3,121	2,765	3,834	4,742	10,845	12,666	13,427	10,550	12,877	8,016	11,210	8,876	16,282	18,424
AVERAGE ...	2,575	2,254	1,344	1,358	526	514	312	276	383	474	1,084	1,267	1,343	1,055	1,288	802	1,121	887	1,628	1,842
PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS AT EACH AGE.	22.19	21.01.	11.58	12.65	4.53	4.79	2.69	2.58	3.30	4.42	9.35	11.81	11.57	9.83	11.10	7.47	9.66	8.27	14.03	17.17

\* Exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians.

CHAP. V.  
HOSPITALS  
AND DISPEN-  
SARIES.

There are 19<sup>1</sup> hospitals and dispensaries in South Canara, which gives one to every 205 square miles and every 55,583 of the population, the average for the presidency being one to every 319 square miles and every 80,430 inhabitants. Of these institutions seven are hospitals for the treatment of both in- and out-patients, while the remainder are dispensaries in which out-patients only are treated. The charge of the hospitals is held by Civil Apothecaries and that of the dispensaries by Hospital Assistants. In 1887 the District Board made arrangements for the training of natives of the district as Hospital Assistants to take the place of the Government Hospital Assistants hitherto in charge of the dispensaries, as it was believed that the former would be more acceptable to the people, and the scheme has so far worked very satisfactorily.

The issue of G.O., dated 22nd February 1883, No. 391, Public, directing that, in future, Civil Surgeons, who till then were confined to their head-quarter stations, should be constituted Medical and Sanitary officers of their districts, and the devolution to Taluk Boards of sundry powers hitherto exercised by a District Board swayed by official nominees, were signalized by an era of advance in the establishment of medical institutions in the district. Local bodies were naturally desirous to expend their funds on locally beneficial objects, such as the opening of dispensaries, in which aim they were guided by the advice and experience of the District Surgeon, who was able to make himself acquainted with the needs of every locality by personal investigation and inquiries.

The subjoined table shows the location and class of the several institutions and the dates on which they were opened:—

Taluk.	Town.	Institution.	Date of opening.
Amindivi Islands..	Amindivi ... ..	Provincial dispensary ... ..	1876.
Coondapoor ... ..	Coondapoor ... ..	Local Fund hospital ... ..	22nd May 1873.
	Kollūr ... ..	Do. dispensary ... ..	12th July 1888.
Kásaragóđ ... ..	Sankaranárayana ... ..	Do. do. ... ..	5th April 1889.
	Kásaragóđ ... ..	Do. hospital ... ..	6th Oct. 1873.
	Manjéshwar ... ..	Do. dispensary ... ..	1st Nov. 1892.
	Hosdrúg ... ..	Do. do. ... ..	4th Dec. 1892.
Mangalore ... ..	Mangalore ... ..	Municipal hospital ... ..	1848.
	Bantvál ... ..	Local Fund hospital ... ..	8th Aug. 1879.
	Múlki ... ..	Do. dispensary ... ..	10th Aug. 1887.
	Mudbidri ... ..	Do. do. ... ..	17th Aug. 1887.
	Bolár ... ..	Municipal dispensary ... ..	4th Dec. 1892.
Udipi ... ..	Udipi ... ..	Local Fund hospital ... ..	1st Aug. 1872.
	Kárkál ... ..	Do. do. ... ..	21st Aug. 1879.
	Hebri ... ..	Do. dispensary ... ..	7th June 1887.
Uppinangadi ... ..	Puttūr ... ..	Do. hospital ... ..	25th May 1872.
	Beltangadi ... ..	Do. dispensary ... ..	6th May 1887.
	Golitattu ... ..	Do. do. ... ..	28th Aug. 1887.
	Jalsūr ... ..	Do. do. ... ..	24th Nov. 1887.

<sup>1</sup> Since the above was written a hospital for women and children, entitled 'Lady Wenlock's Hospital,' has been opened and a qualified lady apothecary placed in charge.

As the Mangalore hospital was the earliest to be established in the district, a brief account of its history may be of interest. It was opened by Government in 1848 in pursuance of orders passed by the Honourable Court of Directors on a memorial submitted by the inhabitants, praying for its establishment in Mangalore to supply a much-felt want. At the commencement a building was hired for the purpose of an hospital at a rent of Rs. 14 per mensem and the following establishment was entertained :—

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	RS.	A.	P.
1 second dresser .. .. .	24	8	0
1 cook .. .. .	7	0	0
1 ward cooly .. .. .	4	8	0
1 tóti .. .. .	3	8	0
1 waterman .. .. .	5	0	0

The allowance to the medical officer was Rs. 50.

Owing to the increased popularity of the hospital, it became necessary to supplement this establishment, and accordingly a nurse, a sweeper, and a washerman were entertained. A separate building was also constructed for the purpose of the hospital in 1851. In 1852 the Government appointed a Native Surgeon, on a salary of Rs. 100, to aid the Zilla Surgeon in his duties. In 1863 the townspeople, who appear to have taken great interest in the maintenance and improvement of the institution, resolved, at a meeting convened for the purpose, to relieve Government of a portion of the cost of its up-keep by raising annual subscriptions towards its support. This step met with the approval of Government, who ordered that effect should be given to it and accordingly withdrew the allowance hitherto given for the food, clothing, and attendance on the sick poor treated in the hospital. In 1871 the hospital was transferred to the care of the municipality, under Madras Act III of 1871, and since that date it has been exclusively maintained from municipal funds. The District Board contributes a sum of Rs. 600 per annum, in consideration of the number of patients treated who come from various parts of the district.

The following medical officers have been consecutively in charge of the hospital from its opening to the present date :—

D. Macfarlane.	S. Rule.	D. C. McAllum (1873).
J. Brett.	W. J. Busteed.	A. F. Dobson (1876).
D. D. Fowlis.	F. O. Bigg-Wither.	C. McNally (1878).
B. S. Chimmo.	H. King.	B. H. Williams (1879).
A. Jonatt.	J. Macpherson.	M. S. Eyre (1880).
M. Rogers.	J. Ridings.	W. A. Lee (1882).
D. Campbell.	J. J. Gibbs.	W. B. Bannerman
A. J. Beans.	R. Dempster.	(1892).
A. C. McLeod.	H. McE. Ross.	

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An Assistant Surgeon was appointed in 1883 to assist the District Surgeon in the working of the hospital and to take the place of the latter when absent in the district on tours of inspection.

The attendance of patients from the commencement to the present date has been as follows:—

Year.	Admissions.		Year.	Admissions.		Year.	Admissions.	
	In.	Out.		In.	Out.		In.	Out.
1848 ...	*	*	1863 ...	268	1,832	1878 ...	326	10,281
1849 ...	45	1,447	1864 ...	262	1,717	1879 ...	298	9,982
1850 ...	51	1,891	1865 ...	258	1,653	1880 ...	203	7,147
1851 ...	64	1,980	1866 ...	135	2,676	1881 ...	172	6,485
1852 ...	137	3,551	1867 ...	137	3,376	1882 ...	187	6,227
1853 ...	149	*	1868 ...	134	3,594	1883 ...	509	8,045
1854 ...	*	*	1869 ...	158	3,327	1884 ...	445	9,208
1855 ...	163	4,935	1870 ...	160	2,406	1885 ...	576	9,855
1856 ...	195	5,574	1871 ...	165	3,898	1886 ...	525	11,611
1857 ...	164	5,934	1872 ...	169	5,193	1887 ...	489	11,855
1858 ...	151	6,104	1873 ...	190	6,776	1888 ...	471	12,038
1859 ...	189	5,890	1874 ...	199	6,936	1889 ...	503	11,323
1860 ...	129	5,874	1875 ...	194	7,191	1890 ...	632	13,937
1861 ...	123	3,873	1876 ...	257	7,615	1891 ...	401	14,416
1862 ...	103	3,420	1877 ...	384	9,256	1892 ...	328	15,133

The Local Fund hospitals and dispensaries were opened on the dates shown in the table opposite each, and have since filled an ever-extending sphere of usefulness and beneficence. Eight of these institutions have trained midwives, natives of the district, attached to them, and their skilled services are much appreciated by the people amongst whom they work.

The dispensary in the Amindivi Islands is maintained at the charge of Provincial revenue. The dispensary building was erected in 1876, a sum of Rs. 200 having been sanctioned for the purpose (G.O., dated 9th July 1875, No. 1031, R.D.). A third-class Hospital Assistant, with a special allowance of Rs. 10, was appointed to do duty in the island in 1874. The Hospital Assistant in charge was sent to Madras in 1879 to undergo a course of meteorological instruction in the observatory, Madras, under Mr. N. R. Pogson, the then Meteorological Superintendent, and since that time, the Medical Subordinate in charge has also been Meteorological Assistant, with an allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem for the special duty. The dispensary has been but little resorted to by the islanders, probably because the Hospital Assistants consecutively in charge failed to acquire their confidence. A Muhammadan native of Canara has recently been entertained for medical training with a view to his ultimate employment in Amindivi, and in the hope that he will be more successful in conciliating the prejudices of the natives than were his predecessors.

\* No records available.

The annexed table shows the total number of patients treated in the hospitals and dispensaries in the district during the past five years.

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There has been a steady increase in the number of patients since 1889, which indicates that the European method of treatment of diseases is gradually gaining favour with the natives. Of the total number of patients in 1892, the number of in-patients was 796. Taking the average of the five years 1888-92, it is found that 59.88 per cent. of the patients are Hindus and 14.44 per cent. are Musalmans. As the Musalmans constitute only 10.60 per cent. of the total population of the district, it is evident that they resort to skilled medical aid to a relatively greater extent than the Hindus. Musalmans, however, are more prone to town life than Hindus, and they are thus more within reach of the influence of hospitals.

The average number of patients treated during the five years was 59,721, and the subjoined abstract shows the most common diseases among these:—

Diseases of the eye	..	..	..	..	1,553
Diseases of the nervous system	..	..	..	..	1,217
Diseases of the ear	..	..	..	..	1,213
Unspecified diseases of the respiratory system	..	..	..	..	2,107
Dyspepsia	..	..	..	..	1,236
Other diseases of the digestive system	..	..	..	..	5,011
Diseases of the skin	..	..	..	..	6,256
Ulcers	..	..	..	..	2,172
Malarial fevers	..	..	..	..	11,597
Worms	..	..	..	..	10,429
Rheumatic affections	..	..	..	..	2,789

During the same period 122 major and 1,323 minor operations were performed annually. The average expenditure on hospitals and dispensaries during these five years was Rs. 22,824 contributed as shown below. The average cost of each patient treated was 6 annas and 1 pie.

*Statement of the Average Annual Expenditure during 1888-1892.*

	RS.
From Provincial funds	.. .. 1,875
From Local funds	.. .. 16,623
From Municipal funds	.. .. 3,927
From other sources	.. .. 399
TOTAL	.. .. 22,824

Statement showing the Number of Patients treated in the Dispensaries of the South Canara District during the years 1888-1892.

Dispensary.	Of what class.	1888.				1889.				1890.				
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Amindivi Islands ...	Local Fund ...	795	555	160	1,510	688	482	239	1,389	Information not available.				
Bantvá ...	Do. ...	2,134	870	1,077	4,081	2,458	938	1,198	4,594					
Beltangadi ...	Do. ...	1,718	555	352	2,625	1,616	580	395	2,591					
Coondapoor ...	Do. ...	3,273	988	1,759	6,020	2,742	953	1,499	5,194					
Gohitattu ...	Do. ...	975	317	296	1,588	291	110	87	488					
Hebri ...	Do. ...	1,446	496	330	2,272	1,222	394	300	1,916					
Hosdrúg ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Jalsúr ...	Do. ...	512	190	106	808	1,176	396	281	1,853					
Kákkal ...	Do. ...	1,397	513	773	2,683	951	398	493	1,842					
Káasaragó ...	Do. ...	3,603	726	1,787	6,116	3,587	805	1,971	6,363					
Kollúr ...	Do. ...	934	266	181	1,381	378	52	48	478					
Mangalore ...	Municipality.	7,082	2,491	2,936	12,509	6,619	2,381	2,826	11,826					
Mangalore Branch (Bolár) ...	Local Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Manjéshwar ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Mudbidri ...	Do. ...	583	200	181	964	647	249	234	1,130					
Málki ...	Do. ...	1,085	516	843	2,444	1,004	432	769	2,205					
Puttúr ...	Do. ...	2,128	692	1,205	4,025	2,249	826	1,437	4,512					
Sankaranárayana ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	349	74	39	462					
Udipi ...	Do. ...	3,042	1,334	2,071	6,447	2,906	1,231	1,768	5,905					
	TOTAL ...	30,707	10,709	14,057	55,473	28,863	10,301	13,584	52,748		32,918	12,196	15,250	60,364

Statement showing the Number of Patients treated in the Dispensaries of the South Canara District during the years 1888-1892—cont.

Dispensary.	Of what class.	1891.				1892.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Amindivi Islands ...	Local Fund ...	...	...	...	...	1,011	778	352	2,141
Bantvál ...	Do. ...	2,693	1,187	1,384	5,214	2,636	972	1,101	4,709
Beltangadi ...	Do. ...	1,834	523	531	2,888	2,033	648	579	3,260
Coondapoor ...	Do. ...	3,106	1,310	1,864	6,280	3,452	1,334	2,228	7,014
Golittatu ...	Do. ...	461	150	238	849	467	119	192	778
Hebri ...	Do. ...	806	272	240	1,318	953	283	272	1,508
Hosdróg ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	135	41	86	262
Jalsúr ...	Do. ...	294	71	128	493	384	82	213	679
Káarkal ...	Do. ...	1,481	658	964	3,103	1,712	503	822	3,037
Kásaragóđ ...	Do. ...	3,305	716	1,924	5,945	3,358	908	2,085	6,351
Kollár ...	Do. ...	799	261	208	1,268	882	260	240	1,382
Mangalore ...	Municipality.	7,963	2,953	3,901	14,817	8,511	2,916	4,034	15,461
Mangalore Branch (Bolár).	Local Fund ...	...	...	...	...	99	29	42	170
Manjeshwar ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	150	23	91	264
Mudbidri ...	Do. ...	979	435	357	1,771	863	271	349	1,483
Múlki ...	Do. ...	2,286	1,120	1,237	4,643	2,265	995	1,124	4,384
Puttár ...	Do. ...	2,204	782	1,652	4,638	2,049	863	1,564	4,476
Sankaranáráyana ...	Do. ...	437	103	122	662	1,008	263	325	1,596
Udipi ...	Do. ...	4,262	1,471	2,676	8,409	4,266	1,662	2,841	8,769
	TOTAL ...	32,910	11,962	17,426	62,298	36,234	12,950	18,540	67,724

CHAP. V.  
INFIRMITIES.

At the census information was collected as to the number of persons afflicted with insanity, congenital deaf-mutism, blindness and leprosy. The returns are most probably incomplete, but they are useful for comparison of one enumeration with another and of one locality with another. An abstract of them is given in the following statement:—

*Statement showing the Number of Infirm Persons in a Million of the Population.*

	Insanes.		Deaf-mutes.		Blind.		Lepers.	
	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.
South Canara ...	2.17	3.22	5.32	2.65	12.16	14.47	8.67	9.47
Presidency ...	2.16	3.26	7.57	5.33	10.22	16.00	3.54	4.68

There is relatively less deaf-mutism in South Canara than in the presidency as a whole, while the proportion of persons afflicted with the other three infirmities is higher. The proportion of lepers is the highest in the presidency, and this is in accordance with a generally observed fact that this disease is more common in moist than in dry localities. Only two districts—Anantapur and Malabar—contain a relatively larger number of blind persons. Of deaf-mutes South Canara has a smaller proportion than any other district except Malabar, and it occupied the same position in 1881 also. Insanity and deaf-mutism are less common on the coast than inland, while blindness and leprosy are more frequently met with in the taluks that border on the sea than in the interior of the district. As regards leprosy the statistics may be influenced by the existence of a leper hospital at Mangalore.

	Number of infirm persons per million.			
	Insanes.	Deaf-mutes.	Blind.	Lepers.
Coast taluks ...	209	513	1,253	896
Inland taluks ...	278	682	926	640
TOTAL ...	217	532	1,216	867

Lepers are most common in Mangalore and Udipi. The latter also contains the highest proportion of blind persons.

The marginal statement contains comparative statistics of the number of infirm persons in 1881 and 1891. It will be seen that there has been a decrease of insanity and blindness and an increase



of deaf-mutism and leprosy. The increase under deaf-mutism is

*Comparative Statement of Infirm Persons  
in 1881 and 1891.*

Infirmity.	1891.	1881.
Insanity ... ..	229	309
Deaf-mutism ... ..	562	254
Blindness ... ..	1,284	1,388
Leprosy ... ..	916	909

probably more apparent than real, as it is believed that the return of deaf-mutes was very imperfect in 1881. It is also possible that a number of people who were only deaf were returned in 1891 as deaf-mutes. The increase under leprosy is

trifling and the relative number of lepers is appreciably lower than it was in 1881.

The degree of prevalence of each infirmity in the various castes differs considerably, but the numbers in most cases are too small to allow of any reliable inferences as to the relative frequency of any of the four maladies among each section of the population.

A statement is annexed showing for castes whose district strength exceeds 10,000, the number of persons among whom one is afflicted with each infirmity. Statements giving the numbers suffering from each infirmity in each taluk, with age details, are also appended:—

*Statement showing for each Principal Caste the Number of Persons  
among whom one is afflicted with each Infirmity.*

Caste.	Insane.		Deaf-mute.		Blind.		Leper.	
	South Canara.	Presidency.	South Canara.	Presidency.	South Canara.	Presidency.	South Canara.	Presidency.
Maráthi ... ..	...	3,880	1,440	1,691	785	825	508	942
Náyár ... ..	3,847	3,309	2,198	5,394	905	685	5,129	2,416
Banta ... ..	...	...	2,258	2,259	805	805	833	834
Ganda ... ..	3,271	7,241	1,288	1,358	1,288	1,135	1,119	1,584
Nádava ... ..	6,434	6,436	2,413	2,414	742	743	689	690
Holeya ... ..	8,984	10,372	1,518	1,729	714	803	742	848
Kúsa ... ..	3,493	3,493	3,493	3,493	806	806	953	953
Kudubi ... ..	2,664	2,664	3,552	3,552	2,131	2,131	592	597
Bráhmans ... ..	1,741	2,607	1,722	1,156	614	663	2,081	2,902
Dévadiga ... ..	4,808	4,811	...	...	549	520	1,131	1,134
Máppilla ... ..	5,646	2,248	2,053	4,354	894	855	3,011	2,642
Kammála ... ..	7,490	4,055	3,745	1,059	535	958	1,872	2,706
Gániga ... ..	10,633	8,846	10,633	5,897	1,519	1,264	1,772	2,524
Kumbára ... ..	8,994	5,513	1,173	1,353	1,285	1,095	818	2,157
Mogér ... ..	7,746	7,762	2,213	2,218	585	586	1,475	1,478
Billava ... ..	5,227	5,236	1,698	1,698	952	952	945	945
Halepaik ... ..	4,333	4,333	3,611	3,611	867	867	1,805	1,805
Tiyyan ... ..	6,110	2,366	1,629	4,973	679	923	2,444	2,463
Sheik ... ..	3,802	3,289	1,267	1,389	877	1,132	2,281	2,724
Native Christian.	3,071	3,730	2,354	1,354	1,385	917	1,054	2,222

CHAP. V.  
INFIRMITIES.

*Persons of Unsound Mind by Age.*

		Total Insane.		Distribution by Age.																											
Taluk.	Total.	Males.	Females.	0-4.		5-9.		10-14.		15-19.		20-24.		25-29.		30-34.		35-39.		40-44.		45-49.		50-54.		55-59.		60 and over.			
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
Amindivi Islands.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Coondapoor.	19	10	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	3	2	1	1	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...		
Kasaragóó.	61	42	19	...	...	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	2	4	4	7	...	4	1	5	...	5	3	5	1	1	2	4	3		
Mangalore ...	70	41	29	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	2	9	2	2	6	9	4	4	4	3	5	2	2	1	1	2	2	...	...		
Udipi ...	46	31	15	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	...	3	1	1	2	7	3	7	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	2		
Uppinangadi.	33	20	13	...	...	2	...	1	...	4	...	2	1	2	3	2	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	...	1	2	1	1	...		
Total ...	229	144	85	...	1	4	1	7	1	14	6	14	5	13	14	22	11	17	11	19	11	10	6	11	7	5	6	8	5		

*Deaf-mutes by Age.*

1	Total Deaf-mutes.			Distribution by Age.																											
	2	3	4	0-4.		5-9.		10-14.		15-19.		20-24.		25-29.		30-34.		35-39.		40-44.		45-49.		50-54.		55-59.		60 and over.			
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Rank.																															
Amindivi Islands.	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Coondapoor.	58	24	29	1	...	3	7	5	3	5	2	4	4	...	...	2	2	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kasaragod ...	168	97	71	3	...	15	6	14	4	13	13	7	8	...	...	4	4	3	4	5	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mangalore ...	132	78	54	1	...	15	6	15	5	10	10	12	7	...	...	5	4	3	2	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Udipi ...	127	69	58	5	...	10	4	16	3	10	5	3	11	...	...	4	4	3	7	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Uppinangadi.	81	47	34	2	...	6	6	7	7	6	2	4	1	...	...	...	4	3	5	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL ...	582	315	247	12	...	49	29	57	22	44	32	30	31	...	...	26	25	15	22	13	20	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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*The Blind by Age.*

Taluk.		Total Blind.		Distribution by Age.																												
		Total.	Males.	Females.	0-4.		5-9.		10-14.		15-19.		20-24.		25-29.		30-34.		35-39.		40-44.		45-49.		50-54.		55-59.		60 and over.		Not stated.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
Amindivi Islands.	14	6	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	2	...	
	Coondapoor ...	149	69	80	4	...	4	1	2	2	1	1	5	3	3	3	3	3	4	6	7	3	8	9	10	5	6	22	32	...	...	
	Kasaragod ...	320	153	167	5	1	8	7	6	8	9	6	6	4	7	8	9	6	15	11	12	16	14	10	8	25	3	10	51	53	...	2
	Mangalore ...	289	127	162	4	3	6	3	9	3	7	7	8	13	5	2	11	8	7	5	10	20	7	10	9	18	13	10	31	60	...	...
	Udipi ...	402	155	247	2	6	11	4	8	9	10	9	10	3	7	14	10	20	13	17	12	27	8	18	10	19	12	22	41	79	1	...
	Uppinangadi ...	110	62	48	6	3	4	2	7	3	4	4	4	...	7	3	3	3	4	3	2	3	2	4	6	3	3	9	10	...	1	
	Total ...	1,284	572	712	21	13	34	17	32	25	34	26	33	23	31	30	36	42	40	40	42	73	34	50	44	78	36	54	154	236	1	3

*Lepers by Age.*

Total Lepers.		Distribution by Age.																													
		0-4.		5-9.		10-14.		15-19.		20-24.		25-29.		30-34.		35-39.		40-44.		45-49.		50-54.		55-59.		60 and over.		Not stated.			
Total ...	916	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.			
		TOTAL ...	916	715	201	4	1	3	1	15	4	20	7	37	7	63	15	73	21	80	20	118	35	83	22	91	26	44	13	83	29
Uppinangadi ...	76	65	11	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	1	2	1	5	1	2	1	8	1	9	...	5	2	15	...	7	1	9	2	...	
Mangalore ...	296	239	57	1	...	2	1	6	4	10	2	16	2	24	5	21	8	27	7	42	10	31	8	24	6	14	4	21	5	...	
Udipi ...	335	286	79	2	...	1	...	6	...	7	2	14	2	29	6	35	8	32	8	43	14	32	8	30	14	16	5	39	12	...	
Kasaragod ...	136	98	38	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	4	1	3	3	14	4	8	3	18	8	11	7	18	4	6	1	12	5	1	
Coondapoor ...	42	27	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	5	1	6	2	4	2	...	2	1	2	2	...	...	
Amindivi Islands.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

CHAP. V.  
INFIRMITIES.

CHAP. V.  
VILLAGE  
HYGIENE.

Of the three essential desiderata of village hygiene, viz., provision of pure drinking water, drainage, and a simple conservancy system, attention to the first alone is mainly called for in South Canara (outside the few large towns). The fact that dwelling houses are generally scattered about necessarily mitigates or prevents the evils inseparable from the neglect of drainage and conservancy in the more compact and populous villages of other districts.

From the same circumstances, however, the number of public wells is very small, as most householders have one or more wells on their premises. This circumstance, while it renders cholera and other diseases capable of being propagated by specifically contaminated water less liable to spread, is in other ways a source of danger to public health; for the poorer classes, who are unable to provide themselves with good wells, sunk to a sufficient depth and protected against pollution by surface drainage, have to use water obtained from shallow wells or pits, which either dry up or contain only a small quantity of bad water in the hot season, or from the ponds and streams which irrigate paddy-fields and must, therefore, contain much organic matter both suspended and in solution. The continued use of such impure water must give rise to fevers and bowel-complaints, and hence it is desirable that Taluk Boards should expend some of the funds with which they are entrusted in the provision of good public wells in all the large villages, and that private individuals should be encouraged to undertake similar works of public utility.

## VACCINATION.

Year.	Number vaccinated.		Percentage successful.
	Total..	Successful.	
1888-89 ... ..	39,250	37,256	94.92
1889-90 ... ..	27,738	25,506	91.95
1890-91 ... ..	31,687	29,981	94.62
1891-92 ... ..	39,205	36,519	93.15
1892-93 ... ..	49,385	47,366	95.91
TOTAL ...	187,265	176,628	94.32

The foregoing statement shows the total number of operations performed by the several vaccine agencies in South Canara during the past five years. It will be seen that there was a heavy falling off in the outturn during 1889-90 as compared with the results of the previous year. No satisfactory explanation of this decrease is forthcoming. Since 1889-90, however, vaccination has been steadily progressing and the figures for 1892-93 are the highest on record. This great progress is attributed to the interest taken by the President of the District Board and by the District Medical officer in the matter. In 1892-93 the average cost of each successful case was in the case of Local Fund vaccinators, who do the bulk of the

Statement showing the Particulars of Vaccination in the South Canara District during the years 1888-89 to 1892-93.

Local Fund, Municipal or Dispensary Vaccination.	Year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary vaccination.		Re-vaccination.		Percentage of successful cases.		Average cost of each successful case.		
		Total.	Males.	Females.		Total.	Successful.	Total.	Successful.	Primary vaccination.	Re-vaccination.	Rs.	A. P.	
Local Fund.	1888-89 ...	36,679	19,949	16,730	1,528	35,819	34,247	860	633	95.6	73.6	0	2	4
	1889-90 ...	25,821	14,234	11,587	1,078	25,502	23,571	319	215	92.4	67.4	0	3	1
	1890-91 ...	29,988	16,460	13,528	1,199	29,053	27,751	935	771	95.2	82.4	0	2	10
	1891-92 ...	36,889	18,486	18,403	1,476	35,074	33,048	1,815	1,384	94.2	76.3	0	2	5
	1892-93 ...	45,473	24,432	21,041	1,684	43,057	41,885	2,416	1,744	97.3	72.2	0	1	11
	TOTAL ...	174,850	93,561	81,289	1,399	168,505	160,502	6,345	4,747	95.3	74.8	0	2	5
Mangalore Municipality.	1888-89 ...	2,216	1,238	978	2,216	1,918	1,871	298	225	97.4	75.5	0	2	6
	1889-90 ...	1,460	803	657	1,460	1,460	1,373	...	...	94.0	...	0	2	7
	1890-91 ...	1,190	632	558	1,190	1,161	1,066	29	17	91.8	58.6	0	2	8
	1891-92 ...	1,658	887	771	829	1,658	1,561	...	...	94.1	...	0	2	4
	1892-93 ...	2,743	1,420	1,323	1,371	2,522	2,513	221	219	99.6	99.1	0	2	5
	TOTAL ...	9,267	4,980	4,287	1,324	8,719	8,384	548	461	96.2	84.1	0	2	6
Dispensary.	1888-89 ...	355	...	...	...	320	260	35	20	83.8	57.1	...	...	...
	1889-90 ...	457	...	...	...	426	329	31	18	77.2	58.1	...	...	...
	1890-91 ...	509	...	...	...	483	366	26	10	75.8	38.5	...	...	...
	1891-92 ...	658	...	...	...	590	474	68	52	80.3	76.5	...	...	...
	1892-93 ...	1,169	...	...	...	1,002	875	167	130	87.3	77.8	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...	3,148	...	...	...	2,821	2,304	327	230	81.7	70.3	...	...	...

work, 1 anna 11 pies, the average for the presidency being 3 annas and 5 pies. The number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator has steadily increased, and in 1892-93 it was 1,684, the corresponding figure for the presidency being only 1,449. In the Mangalore municipality this average is lower and the mean cost greater.

## CHAPTER VI.

## EDUCATION.

CHAP. VI. OF the total population of South Canara, no less than 976,399  
EDUCATION. persons are unable to read and write. The real number is some-  
what greater, for in the case of 4,113 individuals the education  
Census column of the schedule was not filled up, and the majority of  
statistics. these are probably illiterate. The proportions of pupils, literates  
and illiterates in South Canara in 1881 and 1891 are compared  
below with the corresponding figures for the presidency.

*Statement showing the Number of Pupils, Literates and Illiterates in  
10,000 of each Sex.*

	Males.				Females.			
	South Canara.		Presidency.*		South Canara.		Presidency.*	
	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.
Learning ... ..	370	233	338	349	46	18	34	26
Literate ... ..	991	833	1,185	1,027	70	51	69	62
Illiterate ... ..	8,639	8,934	8,477	8,624	9,884	9,931	9,897	9,912
TOTAL ... ..	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

\* Exclusive of the Agency Tracts.

It will be seen that South Canara occupies a much lower position in the scale of education of males than the presidency generally, while female education is apparently better cared for than in most districts. The proportion of uninstructed of both sexes has fallen since 1881, but the change in the case of females is slight, for even now only one in a hundred of that sex can read and write. Taking only the population of fifteen years of age and upwards, it is found that 82·82 per cent. of the males and 99·02 per cent. of the females are uneducated. Of boys between 5 and 9 only 9·79 per cent. were at school at the time of the census, the average for the presidency being 10·60 per cent. At the next age-period, 10 to 14, the proportion of boys at school was 13·75 per cent. in South Canara and 13·25 per cent. in the whole province. Of South Canara girls 2·00 per cent. of those between 5 and 9 and 1·63 per cent. of those between 10 and 14 were at school. The corresponding figures for the presidency are 1·51 and 1·19 per cent. respectively.



The following table shows the degree of diffusion of education in the several taluks :—

CHAP. VI.  
EDUCATION.

*Statement showing the Percentage of Pupils, Literates and Illiterates in each Taluk.*

Census  
statistics.

Taluk.	Males.			Females.		
	Learn- ing.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learn- ing.	Literate	Illiterate.
Amindivi Islands.	3.11	19.16	77.73	1.01	1.77	97.22
Coondapoor ...	3.51	9.54	86.95	0.25	0.27	99.48
Kásargód ...	3.33	10.77	85.90	0.39	0.75	98.86
Mangalore ...	4.64	10.27	85.09	0.93	1.25	97.82
Udipi ...	3.93	10.04	86.03	0.28	0.40	99.32
Uppinangadi ...	2.15	6.96	90.89	0.15	0.33	99.52
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>3.70</b>	<b>9.91</b>	<b>86.39</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>98.84</b>

Uppinangadi contains the highest proportion of illiterates and Coondapoor follows close. Education is most advanced in Mangalore and Kásargód. The proportion of illiterates in the Amindivi Islands is the smallest in the whole district, but the total population of these islands is only 3,722. Statistics of education for each main

*Statement showing the Percentage of Pupils, Literates and Illiterates for each Religion.*

religion are given in the margin. The Hindus are the most backward in education, the Musalmans, Christians and Jains being decidedly superior. Female education is little more than a name except among Christians and even among them the term hardly denotes

Religion.	Males.			Females.		
	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.
Hindus ...	3.43	9.53	87.04	0.25	0.43	99.32
Musalms ...	3.58	11.51	84.91	0.75	1.21	98.04
Christians ...	6.46	10.02	83.52	2.48	3.10	94.42
Jains ...	7.30	22.28	70.42	1.16	1.47	97.37
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>3.70</b>	<b>9.91</b>	<b>86.39</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>98.84</b>

anything beyond the mere ability to read and write.

It would appear from the census statistics given above that education is still backward in South Canara; but the returns of the Educational department show that considerable progress has been made in the last ten years. The number of institutions of all kinds has more than doubled, there are now nearly twice as many male pupils as there were a decade ago and female scholars have increased threefold in number. The total expenditure on education has risen in the same period from Rs. 83,091 to Rs. 1,59,294 and the expenditure on primary education from Rs. 30,001 to Rs. 54,848.

Progress of  
education.

CHAP. VI.  
EDUCATION.  
Schools.

On the 31st March 1893 there were 579 institutions of all kinds. Of these 468 were public institutions, while 111 were private. Four schools are managed by the Educational department, 142 by Local Boards and 13 by the Mangalore Municipality. Of the rest, 232 were aided from public funds, 77 received no grants-in-aid, but conformed themselves to the departmental rules and 111 were purely private and indigenous institutions. The public institutions comprised 2 arts colleges, 5 high schools for boys and 1 for girls, 10 middle schools for boys and 2 for girls, 186 upper primary schools for boys and 3 for girls, 251 lower primary schools for boys and 6 for girls, and 1 training school for masters and 1 for mistresses. The 111 private institutions include 77 Qurán schools, 21 elementary vernacular schools, 6 Sanskrit schools and 7 special schools for Paraiyas and the kindred classes. There are on the whole 467 public or private primary schools in the district, which gives an average of 10 such institutions for every 23 villages containing 200 inhabitants and upwards.

Pupils.

The total number of pupils on the 31st March 1893 was 20,457,

*Statement showing the Percentage of Pupils  
in each Class of Institution.*

Class of Institution.	Pupils.	
	Males.	Females.
Colleges ... ..	0·64	...
High schools ... ..	3·06	0·47
Middle schools ... ..	4·81	3·65
Primary schools ... ..	83·90	83·49
Indigenous schools ... ..	1·23	5·64
Qurán schools ... ..	5·95	6·75
Sanskrit schools ... ..	0·41	...
TOTAL ... ..	100·00	100·00

of whom 17,482 were males and 2,975 females. The instruction afforded is mainly of an elementary character, for only 8·51 per cent. of the male pupils and 4·12 per cent. of the female scholars have passed the primary standard. It is, however, satisfactory to note that 79 out of the

108 female pupils reading in middle schools are learning English.

The marginal statement shows the race or caste section of the

*Statement showing the Distribution of Scholars  
according to Caste, Tribe or Race.*

Caste, tribe or race.	Males.	Females.
Europeans and Eurasians ... ..	34	37
Native Christians ... ..	2,740	1,127
Musalmans ... ..	2,427	305
Bráhmans ... ..	4,797	715
Other Caste Hindus ... ..	6,518	771
Paraiyas ... ..	951	15
Others ... ..	15	5
TOTAL ... ..	17,482	2,975

population from which the pupils are drawn. Nearly three-fourths of the students in colleges and more than one-half of those in high and middle schools are Bráhmans, and 22 out of the 42 masters in the training institutions are of this caste. Of the 81 girls in

English middle schools 65 are Native Christians and 6 out of the 14 school mistresses belong to this community. All the 27 girls in the vernacular middle schools are of this class. The state of education among Musalmans is rather backward, for nearly one-half the number of male pupils of this religion are only attending Qurán schools, where very little real instruction is afforded. Of the 305 female pupils as many as 200 are found in these institutions.

CHAP. VI.  
EDUCATION.  
Pupils.

The subjoined abstract shows the classification of pupils according to the occupations of their parents or guardians :—

Class.	Pupils.	
	Number.	Percentage.
Officials ... ..	1,130	5·52
Petty officials ... ..	1,724	8·43
Traders ... ..	3,655	17·87
Landholders ... ..	10,537	51·51
Artisans ... ..	777	3·80
Coolies ... ..	1,583	7·74
Mendicants ... ..	175	0·85
Others ... ..	876	4·28
TOTAL ... ..	20,457	100·00

The proportion is very high for officials, for even including village servants in the term, the official classes constitute only 1·52 per cent. of the total population of the district. Traders form 13·87 per cent., landholders 50·01 per cent., artisans 5·94 per cent. and coolies 27·65 per cent. It will be seen that among landholders and traders the proportion of boys and girls under instruction is relatively high, while among artisans it is low.

There are 3,383 boys and 659 girls learning English. The statistics show an advance in the number of these students in the last three years, but only very few of them possess a real knowledge of the language. The number of pupils studying Arabic is high, and it may be assumed that all of them are Musalmans. Thus out of 2,427 Musalman boys, 1,065 are learning Arabic, and out of 305 female pupils 224 are studying that language. There are 111 girls, who are learning Hindustani, and it is not clear to what class they belong : only 81 of them can be Musalmans if the above assumption regarding the Arabic pupils is correct. There are 150 pupils who are studying either Latin or Greek, and the majority of them are probably Native Christians.

CHAP. VI.  
EDUCATION.  
Financial.

The total expenditure on education in the district in 1892-93

*Statement showing the Expenditure on Education in 1892-93 from each source.*

Source.	Rupees.	Percentage.
Provincial funds ...	30,795	19.33
Local funds ...	18,524	11.63
Municipal funds ...	4,782	3.00
Fees ...	58,627	36.80
Subscriptions ...	2,767	1.74
Endowments, &c. ...	43,799	27.50
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>1,59,294</b>	<b>100.00</b>

was Rs. 1,59,294, and more than one-third of this amount was realized in the shape of fees. The sources of contribution are shown in the margin. Rather more than one-third was paid from public funds and about 29 per cent. from subscriptions, endowments, &c.

Again, of the total amount spent on education only 34.43 per cent. was devoted to primary schools, while a little over 19 per cent. went towards collegiate instruction. The average cost per pupil was Rs. 7-12-7, and Rs. 2-10-4 of this was paid from public funds, Rs. 2-13-10 by parents in the shape of fees and the rest from subscriptions, endowments, &c. The cost of educating a boy or girl does not amount to even 4 annas a month.

Statistics.

*I.—Statement showing the Number of Institutions and Pupils on the 31st March of each year.*

Year.	Number of institutions of all kinds.	Pupils.		
		Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5
1883-84 ...	270	9,953	8,831	1,122
1884-85 ...	295	10,548	9,336	1,212
1885-86 ...	311	11,230	9,942	1,288
1886-87 ...	319	12,143	10,554	1,589
1887-88 ...	369	12,652	10,948	1,704
1888-89 ...	493	15,438	13,376	2,062
1889-90 ...	538	17,919	15,564	2,355
1890-91 ...	555	18,688	16,157	2,531
1891-92 ...	600	20,480	17,474	3,006
1892-93 ...	579	20,457	17,482	2,975

II.—Statement of Schools and Scholars according to the different Stages of Instruction.

CHAP. VI.  
EDUCATION.

Statistics.

Classes of institutions.	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on 31st March.
<i>Public Institutions.</i>				
University education—				
Arts colleges ... ..	2	131	2	111
Professional colleges ... ..	...	...	...	...
School education, general—				
Secondary schools for boys—				
Upper secondary, English ... ..	4	400	5	534
Lower secondary { English ... ..	11	771	10	841
{ Vernacular ... ..	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools for girls—				
Upper secondary, English ... ..	1	12	1	14
Lower secondary do. ... ..	2	90	1	79
Upper secondary, Vernacular ... ..	...	...	...	...
Lower secondary do. ... ..	...	...	1	27
Primary schools—				
For boys { Upper primary ... ..	176	1,774	186	1,774
{ Lower primary ... ..	261	14,269	251	14,237
For girls { Upper primary ... ..	4	75	3	84
{ Lower primary ... ..	5	700	6	692
School education, special—				
Training schools for masters ... ..	1	33	1	42
Training schools for mistresses ... ..	1	14	1	14
Other special schools ... ..	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTAL, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS ...</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>18,269</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>18,449</b>
<i>Private Institutions.</i>				
Advanced schools teaching—				
Arabic or Persian ... ..	...	...	...	...
Sanskrit ... ..	30	542	6	72
Elementary schools teaching a vernacular only or mainly.	27	561	21	316
Elementary schools teaching the Qurán.	75	1,108	77	1,238
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards.	...	...	7	382
<b>TOTAL, PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ...</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>2,211</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>2,008</b>
<b>Grand Total ...</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>20,480</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>20,457</b>

III.—Statement showing the Institutions according to Managing Agencies.

Institutions.	31st March 1892.		31st March 1893.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Managed by the department ... ..	4	308	4	334
Managed by Local boards ... ..	129	4,927	142	5,415
Managed by Municipal boards ... ..	16	643	13	677
Aided from public funds ... ..	232	10,140	232	9,680
Unaided ... ..	87	2,251	77	2,343
Private and indigenous ... ..	132	2,211	111	2,008
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>20,480</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>20,457</b>

IV.—Statement showing for 1892-93 the Distribution of Scholars according to the Classes of the Community.

Classes of institutions.	Total of scholars.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.			Aborigines.	Others.
					Bráhmans.	Non-Bráhman Caste Hindus.	Paraiyas and other kindred classes.		
<i>Public Institutions.</i>									
University—									
Arts colleges ... ..	111	...	24	3	79	5	...	...	...
{ Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools for boys—									
Upper secondary, English ... ..	534	6	144	7	322	53	...	...	2
{ Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower secondary do. ... ..	839	15	255	27	440	87	...	...	10
{ Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Girls ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Vernacular ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools for girls—									
Upper secondary, English ... ..	14	1	12	...	1	...	...	...	...
{ Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower secondary do. ... ..	79	8	63	...	5	1	...	...	2
{ Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper secondary, Vernacular ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower secondary do. ... ..	27	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

IV.—Statement showing for 1892-93 the Distribution of Scholars according to the Classes of the Community—cont.

Classes of institutions.	Total of scholars.	Europeans and Europeans.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.			Aborigines.	Others.
					Brahmans.	Non-Brahman Caste Hindus.	Pariahs and other kindred classes.		
<i>Public Institutions—cont.</i>									
Primary schools for—									
Boys ... ..	14,227	11	2,002	1,350	3,747	6,213	901	...	3
Girls ... ..	1,784	1	489	83	522	724	15	...	3
Training schools for—									
Masters ... ..	42	...	8	...	22	12	...	...	...
Mistresses ... ..	14	6	6	...	...	2	...	...	...
Special schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTAL, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS</b> ...	<b>18,449</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>3,483</b>	<b>1,492</b>	<b>5,324</b>	<b>7,138</b>	<b>921</b>	...	<b>20</b>
<i>Private Institutions.</i>									
Advanced schools teaching—									
Arabic or Persian ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sanskrit ... ..	72	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...

IV.—Statement showing for 1892-93 the Distribution of Scholars according to the Classes of the Community—cont.

Classes of institutions.	Total of scholars.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.			Aborigines.	Others.
					Bráhmans.	Non-Bráhman Caste Hindus.	Parálys and other kindred classes.		
<i>Private Institutions—cont.</i>									
Elementary schools teaching—									
A vernacular ... .. { Boys ...	306	...	2	2	114	143	45	...	...
{ Girls ...	10	...	...	...	2	8	...	...	...
The Qurán ... .. { Boys ...	1,038	...	...	1,038	...	...	...	...	...
{ Girls ...	200	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards. { Boys ...	215	...	215	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Girls ...	167	...	167	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTAL, PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ...</b>	<b>2,008</b>	...	<b>384</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>45</b>	...	...
<b>Grand Total ...</b>	<b>20,457</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>3,867</b>	<b>2,732</b>	<b>5,512</b>	<b>7,289</b>	<b>966</b>	...	<b>20</b>



V.—Statement showing the Distribution of Scholars according to the Occupation of Parents during 1892-93.

Classes of institutions.	Total of scholars.	Officials.	Petty officials.	Traders.	Landholders.	Artisans.	Coolies.	Mendicants.	Others.
<i>Public Institutions.</i>									
University—									
Arts colleges ... ..	111	42	6	27	36	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools for boys—									
Upper secondary, English ... ..	534	193	58	88	183	8	...	1	3
Lower secondary do. ... ..	839	222	129	207	230	10	6	4	31
Do. Vernacular ... ..	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools for girls—									
Upper secondary, English ... ..	14	9	...	1	2	...	...	...	2
Lower secondary do. ... ..	79	48	6	7	12	...	...	...	6
Upper secondary, Vernacular ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower secondary do. ... ..	27	15	2	2	...	7	1	...	...



V.—Statement showing the Distribution of Scholars according to the Occupation of Parents during 1892-93—cont.

Classes of institutions.	Total of scholars.	Officials.	Petty officials.	Traders.	Landholders.	Artisans.	Coolies.	Mendicants.	Others.
<i>Private Institutions—cont.</i>									
Advanced schools teaching—									
Sanskrit ... .. { Boys ...	72	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	33
{ Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elementary schools teaching—									
A Vernacular ... .. { Boys ...	306	...	4	16	254	8	7	...	17
{ Girls ...	10	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	2
The Qurán ... .. { Boys ...	1,038	...	5	591	326	7	93	...	16
{ Girls ...	200	...	...	129	66	4	1	...	...
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards. { Boys ...	215	...	27	5	146	1	29	...	7
{ Girls ...	167	...	10	3	128	...	26	...	...
TOTAL, PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ...	2,008	...	46	744	967	20	156	...	75
Grand Total ...	20,457	1,130	1,724	3,655	10,537	777	1,583	175	876

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EDUCATION.  
Statistics.

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## Statistics.

## VI.—Statement showing the Distribution of Scholars according to the Languages studied.

Languages.	Boys.			Girls.		
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
English ... ..	3,048	3,311	3,383	442	665	659
Latin ... ..	115	130	134	...	...	...
Greek ... ..	8	...	16	...	...	...
Arabic ... ..	1,216	892	1,065	20	216	224
Sanskrit ... ..	493	516	152	...	36	...
Telugu ... ..	...	...	746	...	...	...
Malayalam ... ..	320	524	316	...	64	32
Canarese ... ..	15,219	14,564	14,914	617	2,425	2,342
Hindustani ... ..	560	1,051	814	20	149	111
Tulu ... ..	158	115	129	41	72	60
Maráthi ... ..	115	...	5	...	18	15
Konkani ... ..	...	...	182	...	...	167

## VII.—Statement showing for 1892-93 the Distribution of Direct Expenditure on Public Instruction.

Classes of institutions.	From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions, endowments and other sources.	Total.
<i>Government.</i>	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Colleges, general ... ..	3,387	...	...	2,924	550	6,861
Colleges, special ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools for boys ... ..	1,776	...	...	4,267	1,803	7,846
Secondary schools for girls ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools for boys ... ..	18	...	...	94	...	112
Primary schools for girls ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools ... ..	2,900	...	...	...	13	2,913
Other special schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>8,081</b>	...	...	<b>7,285</b>	<b>2,366</b>	<b>17,732</b>
<i>Board.</i>						
Colleges, general ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges, special ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools for boys ... ..	3,271	-324	543	6,756	...	10,246
Secondary schools for girls ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools for boys ... ..	4,148	10,584	2,414	8,147	10	25,303
Primary schools for girls ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools ... ..	...	282	...	...	...	282
Other special schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>7,419</b>	<b>10,542</b>	<b>2,957</b>	<b>14,903</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>35,831</b>

N.B.—The above excludes grants (Rs. 1,149) for furniture and other special objects.

VII.—Statement showing for 1892-93 the Distribution of Direct Expenditure on Public Instruction—cont.

CHAP. VI.  
EDUCATION.

Statistics.

Classes of institutions.	From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions, endowments and other sources.	Total.
<i>Aided.</i>						
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Colleges, general ... ..	3,846	...	...	3,602	16,168	23,616
Colleges, special ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools for boys ...	1,064	...	402	12,599	8,743	22,808
Secondary schools for girls ...	1,953	...	...	948	3,906	6,807
Primary schools for boys ...	2,396	7,961	1,402	11,207	4,826	27,792
Primary schools for girls ...	2,407	21	21	1,745	8,216	12,410
Training schools ... ..	2,480	...	...	...	1,352	3,832
Other special schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>14,146</b>	<b>7,982</b>	<b>1,825</b>	<b>30,101</b>	<b>43,211</b>	<b>97,265</b>
<i>Unaided.</i>						
Colleges, general ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges, special ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools for boys ...	...	...	...	3,905	756	4,661
Secondary schools for girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools for boys ...	...	...	...	2,433	223	2,656
Primary schools for girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other special schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>6,338</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>7,317</b>

N.B.—The above excludes grants (Rs. 1,149) for furniture and other special objects.

VIII.—Statement showing the Total Expenditure from each source in each of the last ten years.

Years.	From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions.	From endowments and other sources.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1883-84 ...	16,273	13,110	2,289	30,911	...	20,508	83,091
1884-85 ...	18,215	11,037	6,685	35,583	114	29,485	1,01,119
1885-86 ...	18,957	12,431	3,461	38,290	...	34,514	1,07,653
1886-87 ...	15,991	4,066	4,411	46,528	13	21,210	92,219
1887-88 ...	20,651	3,622	2,963	46,713	566	21,913	96,428
1888-89 ...	12,422	10,424	3,456	50,639	1,371	26,791	1,05,103
1889-90 ...	22,176	11,963	3,782	60,462	688	34,180	1,33,251
1890-91 ...	22,553	15,581	6,096	60,593	330	40,612	1,45,765
1891-92 ...	31,599	20,454	4,889	58,087	2,513	38,506	1,56,048
1892-93 ...	30,795	18,524	4,782	58,627	2,767	43,799	1,59,294

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*IX.—Statement showing the Total Expenditure on Primary Education  
in each of the last ten years.*

Statistics.

Years.	From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions.	From endowments and other sources.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1883-84 ...	2,731	10,199	721	8,512	...	7,838	30,001
1884-85 ...	7,157	10,179	2,633	11,983	71	7,404	39,427
1885-86 ...	9,246	10,559	2,004	11,007	...	4,276	37,092
1886-87 ...	5,506	5,382	2,774	11,821	13	5,261	30,757
1887-88 ...	9,790	5,414	2,428	11,995	166	6,722	36,515
1888-89 ...	2,356	11,842	2,771	13,213	192	3,001	33,875
1889-90 ...	7,970	12,785	3,005	16,870	16	9,102	49,748
1890-91 ...	5,844	13,831	2,490	17,292	50	7,327	46,834
1891-92 ...	8,791	16,030	2,636	20,246	2,375	5,004	55,082
1892-93 ...	5,633	19,398	2,803	17,558	2,355	7,101	54,848

*X.—Statement showing for 1892-93 the Statistics of Special Schools  
for Paraiyas and the like Classes.*

Classes of institutions.	Number of schools.	Number on rolls on 31st March.			Classification according to race or creed.							Number of scholars learning		
		Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadians.	Bráhmans.	Non-Bráhman Caste Hindus.	Panchamas or Paraiyas and kindred classes.	Aborigines.	Others.	Malayálam.	Canarese.
Government. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ...	4	114	103	11	...	14	7	6	6	81	...	...	...	114
Aided ...	2	59	52	7	...	6	1	...	3	44	...	...	...	59
Unaided ...	1	35	35	...	...	1	2	...	3	24	...	...	35	...
Private ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>18</b>	...	<b>21</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>149</b>	...	...	<b>35</b>	<b>173</b>