# Contributors

Ceylon. Civil Medical Department.

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# PART IV.-MISCELLANEOUS.

# MEDICAL.

## REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL CIVIL MEDICAL OFFICER AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF HOSPITALS FOR 1902.

I HAVE the honour to submit for the information of Government the Administration Report of the Medical Department for the year 1902, with the usual statistical tables.

I was granted nine months' leave from the 13th April, 1902. Dr. C. T. Griffin, the Assistant Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals, acted for me, and Dr. Ebell, Colonial Surgeon, acted for Dr. Griffin during this period.

### I.-POPULATION : BIRTH- AND DEATH-RATES.

The estimated population of the Island on 31st December, 1902, was 3,685,267 (inclusive of the military and shipping population and the prisoners of war). 141,893 births were registered and 99,680 deaths. The birth-rate was 39.0 against 37.5, and the death-rate 27.4 against 27.6 per mille in the previous year, calculated on the estimated population in the middle of the year.

### II.-PUBLIC, HEALTH.

The public health during the past year has been on the whole good. There have been no widespread severe outbreaks of malaria; there have been a few outbreaks of cholera and smallpox, but these have been very moderate in severity and extent.

Malaria .- In the Western, Central, and North-Central Provinces malarial fevers were very slight. In the Northern Province the cases were more numerous than in the previous year, and the character of the fever was quotidian and tertian. This disease was most prevalent in the North-Western, Sabaragamuwa, and Eastern Provinces.

The relationship between malarial fevers and rainfall will be found in the accompanying charts, which have been prepared by A. J. Chalmers, M.D., F.R.C.S. The people of the Island are becoming acquainted with the fact that malaria and mosquitoes are

intimately associated, and they are being instructed as to the prevention of the disease by improved sanitation, &c.

Malaria in Colombo.—An attempt has been made during the year to find out where people primarily become infected with malaria in Colombo. There must be a number of errors in this attempt, but time will show these if the same plan adopted this year is carried out in following years. Primary malarial infection is prevalent in the wards in the following order :—

1) Pettah (with St. Paul's and St. Sebastian's).

(2) New Bazaar.

Then a long drop in the numbers takes place, and then come-

- (3) Slave Island.(4) Kotahena.
- (5) Maradana.

Primary malaria is insignificant in-

(6) Kollupitiya ...

(7) Fort.

Cholera.-There were 179 cases of cholera, with 116 deaths, during 1902; outbreaks occurred in the Western, Central, Northern, Southern, Uva, and North-Western Provinces. The greatest number occurred in the Western Province, which includes the Cooly Camp at Ragama. There were 74 cases, with 55 deaths, in this Province; 36 cases and 28 deaths in the Northern Province. The North-Western Province had 29 cases and 16 deaths; the Central Province 22 cases, with 12 deaths; the Sentiern Province and 29 cases and 16 deaths; the Central Province of Lue there were 2 cases with 1 Southern Province 21 cases, with 4 deaths; and in the Province of Uva there were 2 cases, with 1 death.

The establishment of the Ragama Camp for coolies has been of great benefit towards reducing the outbreaks of cholera and other infectious diseases in various parts of the Island. In nearly every outbreak of cholera during the year infection could be traced to India.

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			No. of								Nat	ional	lity.	AVC N	170		-	
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profile data	Chibert Van His Penks -	the a line of the built	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Western Northern North-West Central Southern Uva	 ern 		 74 36 24 22 21 2	$55 \\ 28 \\ 16 \\ 12 \\ 4 \\ 1$	42 -9 -1 21 -	32 3 4	4 4 1 1	3 - 3	4 36 11 22	4 28 10 12 	11111	11111	22 2		2	1	74 36 24 22 21 2	5 2 1 1
		Total	 179	116	72	39	8	6	.73	54	-	-	24	16	2	1	179	11

Smallpox.—There were 146 cases of this disease, with 35 deaths; they occurred in the Western, Southern, North-Western, and Northern Provinces. In the Western Province 2 cases were remaining at the end of the year 1901 in the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kanatta, and 118 cases were admitted in 1902, making a total of 120 cases, with 32 deaths. Two of these were cases from ships. The other cases were from Negombo and Moratuwa. In the Southern Province there were 19 cases, with 3 deaths; in the North-Western Province 3 cases; and in the Northern Province 2 cases. The Central, North-Central, Eastern, Uva, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces were free from smallpox during the year.

Ohickenpox.-There were 2,293 cases of this disease, with 3 deaths, reported from various parts of the Island, distributed as follows :--

	Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.
Western Province	1,057	 3	Southern Province	 222	 
Province of Sabaragamuwa	238	 - !	North-Western Province	 21	 
Province of Uva	73	 	Northern Province	 13	 
Eastern Province	17	 -	3		
North-Central Province	3	 -	Total	 .2,293	3
-Central Province	649	 - 1			-

Most of these cases were treated in their own homes, but in towns where an infectious diseases hospital exists many of the cases were moved there.

Measles .- This disease did not assume any alarming proportions in any of the towns or villages.

Dysentery.—This disease was fairly equally distributed throughout the Island. In the Central, Western, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces it was most prevalent. In the Northern Province the numbers attacked were slightly in excess of the previous year. In the Eastern Province the prevalence was not marked, but it was present throughout the year. In the Province of Uva the cases were comparatively few. The total number of cases treated in all hospitals was 3,017, with 999 deaths. The largest number treated in any one institution was at the General Hospital, Colombo, where 488 cases were admitted, of whom 89 died.

Enteric Fever.—The number of cases treated in the various hospitals throughout the Island was 242, with 63 deaths. The General Hospital, Colombo, admitted 133 cases, of whom 32 died. Some improvement has been made in the number of cases notified. This remark applies especially to Colombo, owing to the attention of the public having been drawn to the law by advertisement in the Gazette and local Press; still I have no doubt very many cases occurred, of the existence of which the authorities had no knowledge.

Causation of Enteric Fever.--Many of the cases are landed from the port. Pollution of water and milk are the commonest causes of this disease here. The cesspit system, which exists in some of the large towns, notably Colombo, Kandy, and Galle, has much influence on increasing the number of cases.

Leprosy.-The total number of cases reported during the year 1902 was 560, against 590 in the previous year, being a decrease of 30 cases.

Return of Lepers treated as Outdoor Patients in the Hospitals and Dispensaries

		durin	ig the	Years	1901 and 1902.				
		1901.		1902.		1901.		1902.	
Western Province		48		32	North-Central Province	-		-	
Central Province		6		28	Province of Uva	7		4	
Northern Province		6		9	Province of Sabaragamuwa	10		40	
Southern Province		19		29					
Eastern Province		37		6	Total	135		148	
North-Western Province		. 2						-	
and the second treated	1	the T			Handala and 20 in the L	Colmnn.	at m	ofar	TI

382 cases were treated in the Leper Asylum, Hendala, and 30 in the Kalmunai wards. The new cases came from the following places :--

Western Province 37 Province of Sabaraganauwa	
Western Province  37 Province of Sabaragamuwa   Contral Province  2 Mauritius    Southern Province  8  8   Southern India  6 Total   Province of Uva  2	 3 1 59

The Western Province, which includes the Colombo District, shows the largest number of cases, but this may be due to the proximity of the Asylum for the residents.

### CETLON ADMINISTRALION SCHOLTS FOR 1

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### MEDICAL.

The Leper Ordinance came into operation at the beginning of this year, and 113 cases have been reported. Many of them have been accommodated in the Hendala Asylum; a few have been isolated in their own homes, where the conditions existed which allowed this. Dr. Meier, the Superintendent at Hendala, in his report remarks on the smaller number of admissions to the Asylum this year as compared with previous years, and he considers this is due to the Ordinance. In former years patients voluntarily sought admission, whereas now they avoid, if possible, being sent; they prefer their liberty to a lifelong residence in the Asylum.

Dr. Van Houten of the Datch Ambulance, a prisoner of war, worked on the subject of leprosy during the year, and published some valuable scientific results. He isolated a bacillus which he cultivated outside the human body.

Anchylostomiasis.—This disease is constantly being introduced from India by Malabar coolies, and is spread broadcast owing to the careless habits of the cooly, who pollutes the soil and water with his excreta. This disease is on the increase. There were 1,609 admissions in all hospitals, with 257 deaths. The largest number was treated in the Colombo Hospital, viz., 702 admissions, with 47 deaths. A large number of cases occurs in the planting districts. The danger of the disease exists in the profound anæmia, which so lowers the vitality that the victim is carried off by practically any intercurrent complaint. I am inclined to regard a part at least of the increase in the reported cases of anchylostomiasis to the fact that the disease is recognized now, while only a few years ago it would probably have been regarded as anæmia consequent on malarial fever.

*Parangi.*—From the hospital returns it would appear that the number of admissions for this disease has steadily increased during the last five years, but not in proportion to the increase of the population, so that the number affected in ratio to the inhabitants is becoming less every year. As food becomes more easily obtainable with the extension of irrigation, and as sanitary methods become more generally known, this disease will show a marked decrease. The death-rate is remarkably small : out of 3,434 admissions for this disease during the year there were only 10 deaths.

I attach herewith a return of the principal diseases for the last five years for purposes of comparison :--

Comparative Statement of Principal Diseases for the last Five Years.

	C. Ramorda - S	Cases.		Deaths.	1 the mint		Cases.	Deaths.
	Cholera				dith at Ca	Enteric Fee	er.	
1898	 ortain't disease	533		320	1898	 	161	 52
1899	 	h			1899	 	170	 61
1900	 	814		456	1900	 	224	 77
1901	 	152		.97	1901	 	292	 74
1902	 	179		116	1902	 	243	 63
	Smallpox	2.		in the way	Contare	Leprosy.		
1898	 20	14	1000	3 .	1898		528	51
1899	 stead and berry	334		56	1899	 	506	 53
1900	 and a of this or	252		42	1900	 	635	 43
1901	 	390		75	1901		518	 56
1902	 	146		35	1902	 	483	 48
					1004	 		 40
	Chickenpe	oæ.		the state of the state		Anchylostomi	asis.	
1898	 Y BUILDING	84		1	1898	 	1,201	 212
1899	 Barriel and " Prese	1,211		1	1899	 	1,255	 234
1900	 	935		and the	1900	 	1,336	 273
1901	 	1,762		63	1901	 ·	1,691	 326 -
1902	 	2,293		3	1902	 	1,609	 257
	Measles			The steam		Parangi.		
1898	 histings	45		1	1898	 	3,267	 14
1899	 adaker and	29		1	1899	 	3,080	 10
1900	 	23			1900	 	3,646	 9
1901	 	44			1901	 	3,117	 12
1902	 	196		2	1902	 	3,434	 10
	Dysenter	v.		Contraction of		Malarial Fev	1.000	
1898	and the second second	2,774		1,034	1898		6,097	299
1899	 	2,639		930	1899	 	8,305	 697
1900	 past autobilities and	3,204		934	1900	 	6,226	 147
1901	 Top ha sharton	4,177		1.543	1900	 ALL LAND ON *** " CA	5,665	 89
1902	 The	3,017		999	1902	 	6,513	 115
1002	 	3,017		000	1902	 	0,010	 110

NOTE .--- Cases of these diseases at Boer Camps not included.

### METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO MALARIA.

This is the third year during which a series of charts has been prepared to illustrate the relationship between malaria and the rainfall. The report for 1900 contains curves which, though illustrating the general truth of the relationship, yet could hardly be considered as very satisfactory, owing to the small number of figures available for the curves. The report for 1901, however, contains curves which were considered to be approximately accurate.

The Island has again been roughly divided into eastern and western portions, affected by the north-east and south-west monsoons respectively. The charts show the curves of the numbers of total diseases and malaria and the average rainfall. The subject may be considered under two heads-

### (a) The malaria in the west.

(b) The malaria in the east.

(a) The Malaria in the West.—Chart I. shows the curve of total diseases in the western portion of Ceylon. It will be noticed that there are two maxima, one in January and the other in May; and two minima, one in February and the other in October and November. In most details this curve corresponds with last year, with the exception that the one which should begin in October is deferred till December.

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### WENTERS IN

been reported. Many of them have been analytical the commuter of this year, and 113 cases have achied in their days of them have been analytical and the tria limites directions a few have been reported in their days a feat have the constitution varies which allowed this. Do Meney the reported and the second are second to an other the analytic and the similar of the feat of the Asylana bis year as compared with previous years, and we consider the similar of the formation to the Asylana where patients voltantarily sample adminism, whereas not they asold it is and a second to the format restore their fiberity to a lifelong mathemation to the depress.

during the year, and published some valuable scientific routine. He issued a bacilies which a

Anony contrast broadcast and in the establish is consistently being initial and initial by Malakar couling and is special broadcast and not the interaction in a second state contrastantial in the initial second and water with blaw courts. This dimension is on the interaction of the test of the initial contrastance in all beneficial, with 257 A large mannior of encod contrast in the synthesis distribution if applied and the distribution in the distribution is a special and the produced anony to dence a one transfer in the synthesis distribution if applied and the distribution with 47 dentits a large mannior of encod contrast in the synthesis distribution if applied and the distribution of the distribution of produced anonylation. If the function of respect a part of large of the distribution of the large and the synthesis in works of anonylation. If the function of respect a part of the distribution of the large and the synthesis is worked produced in the function of respect a part of the state of the large and and a second second and the it would probably have been responded as anonyment management of anonyment for a part of the if would probably have been responded as anonyment management of anonyment for the function of the synthest if would probably have been responded as anonyment management of anonyment for the synthest if would probably have been responded as an anonyment of anonyment in the synthest.

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(a) The Malares in the West --Ohier L shows the curve of sort diseases in the western portion of Oryton. If will be noticed that there are two maxima, says in January and the show in May and two minima, one in February and the other in Oriebers and Forwarders. In matching this serve corresponds with has year, with the complicit that the one which should double in Orieber is deformed III December. Chart II. shows the curve of malaria in the west. Its maximum is in January, and after a slight rise in April it falls to a minimum in October and November. Comparing this with last year a general similarity can be noted, but the minimum is deferred from September to October, and the rise only begins in December instead of in October.

Chart III. shows the total rainfall from a number of stations in the west, represented as the mean rainfall and not in the aggregate.

The average rainfall is considerably greater than last year, and the great maximum is in October instead of November, though the rainfall in November and even in December is much more than last year's: *e.g.*, in November, 1901, the rainfall was over 11, while in 1902 it is over 40; in December, 1901, it was over 6°6, while in 1902 it is over 20.

The reason of the usual rise of the malarial curve directly after the rain is probably due to the old cases of malaria getting fever from the chills ; and the great rise in January, about four to eight weeks after the usual rise of the rainfall in November, is due to the fact that the land after the rain is covered with water ; therefore the mosquitoes abound and multiply, and finding the parasite in numbers in the old cases, spread malaria rapidly.

This theory to explain the usual curve holds good for the unusual curve this year. While the rain is prevailing in October, November, and December there is but little chance for mosquitoes to travel and infect people; consequently the usual rise in December is not seen, and the increase, which is slight, is probably due to old cases. But owing to the wet there is more malaria than in previous years—e.g., October, 1901, from 7,000 to 8,000 cases, in November 8,000 to 9,000, in December 12,000 to 13,000, while in 1902 the figures are 11,000 to 12,000, 11,000 to 12,000, 12,000 to 13,000, respectively—so that the amount in December of the two years is about the same, while that of October and November is much above the average; hence the rise is not observed, though the number of cases of malaria in December is as great.

The Malaria in the East.—Chart IV. shows the curve of total cases of disease, Chart V. the malaria, and Chart VI. the rainfall. If these are compared with previous years, it will at once be seen that they closely coincide. The rainfall curve does not show the rise in April which it did in 1901. The explanation given above explains these curves. There does not appear to have been heavy rain in October and December, as seen in the west.

General Remarks.—It will thus be seen that the rainfall, influencing the development of the mosquito, produces an enormous effect on the health of Ceylon. Further, that malaria is by far the most important disease of Ceylon, and that this is more so in the east than in the west. The similarity of the curves of the total disease and that of malaria is in general well marked; the other rises in the general curve being due most probably to dysentery and diarrhoa, though this requires further investigation. The most unhealthy month in Ceylon is January.

### GENERAL SANITARY CONDITION OF THE COLONY AND OF THE CHIEF TOWNS.

The general sanitary condition of the Island remains in much the same condition as last year. The same methods of disposal of dust and fœcal matter exist, and, though by no means satisfactory, are still far from bad when compared with other tropical countries. The water supply is often very good, and steps are being taken every year to remedy defects.

Colombo.—The town is growing rapidly, and urgent methods are needed and are being taken to keep it in as sanitary a condition as possible.

Port sanitation is the first consideration, as the number of ships entering the port from all parts of the world is rapidly increasing, and the first line of defence to the town against disease is the sanitation of the port. This has been carried out in a most efficient manner during the year. In the town itself the streets have been made wider, so that air space is abundant, but the dust is objectionable and detrimental to health. The streets should, if possible, be watered more frequently to allay this nuisance. The houses of the poor still need much improvement, and attempts to make these more healthy and sanitary are making their mark. The scavenging is fairly good.

The fœcal matter is still removed at night and buried. It need hardly be said that this is objectionable, and that some other method is desirable. Much has been done, but much remains to be done, with regard to the drainage of Colombo. Everywhere collections of stagnant water are to be seen. The smaller system of drainage, as proposed by Mr. Mansergh, C.M.G., is on the point of being carried out.

The water supply from Labugama is deficient in quantity; this defect will be remedied when the new reservoir in the northern part of the town is completed and the main duplicated from Labugama to Colombo. The analysis of the water shows it to be always of very good quality.

Infectious cases, viz., smallpox and enteric fever, have been common.

Kandy, the capital of the Central Province, possesses a Municipality, and employs a medical man as Sanitary Officer. The drainage of the town is defective, but measures are under consideration for an improved system. The water supply is of good quality, but during a long drought is a source of some anxiety. The town itself is well scavenged, and is lighted by electricity. The burial of night soil is the method adopted for the conservancy of the town.

Jaffna, the chief town of the Northern Province, possesses neither a Municipality nor a Local Board. Certain parts of the town are in a very crowded and an insanitary state. There are two public latrines, which are not resorted to. The cesspit system is in vogue. The water supply is from uncovered wells. A new scheme for the water supply of the town is under consideration. Sunlight and free circulation of air are interfered with by the houses being huddled together and by high cadjan fences. The foreshore and other places are fouled and polluted. Drainage requires attention.

Galle, the capital of the Southern Province, possesses a Municipality. Although a good many improvements have been effected as regards the drainage and conservancy, much yet remains to be done. The water supply is still derived from the Bikke reservoir ; a system of filtration has not yet been arranged owing to the cost. The dry-earth system has been introduced in some parts of the town, and has been found to work satisfactorily. Although a good deal has been done as regards the drains in the Fort, they are still very defective in several localities.

Batticaloa, the chief town of the Eastern Province, possesses a Local Board, and the sanitary condition is said to be fairly satisfactory. The drainage is very bad, and the water supply equally

### CEVLON ADMINISTRATION PRIPARTS FOR 1903

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Chart II shows the curve of minimum in the west. He continues is to January, and after a sight rise in April is falls to a minimum in Groots's and Sovensher. Comparing this with he year a general similarity can be noist, but the minimum is deficied from Soptember to October, and the rear only begins to December indexed of in Occober.

Chart III. Mowe the tetal relation a quarker of materie in the west, represented as the

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Neveral Research Research --It will then be seen that the ministric enforcement the development of the monopolity, produces an economous effort on the health of Coplem. Further, that andards is by far the minist important disease of the total disease and that of mathematics is in growed than in the week. The similarity of the curves of the total disease and that of mathematics is in growed well mathemat the olars rease in the general surve being the most probably to growther and descharge the distribution for the transfer in vestigation. The most ministric model in the best distribution in the second statements and for the intervention.

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Colonialo.--The form is providence adjuity, and drawn's muchade are meeted and and being relate

Fort substitution is the hord constitute and the first time of abive substitut the part fract of a the maintalion of the world is republic presenting and the fast time of abives to the terms evalued discuss in the maintalion of the part. This has been been and and in a align effect distant terms of the terms in the terms is and destributed in terms there each where so that art areas a simulated, but also from a satisficationsatio and destributed is built. The accels about 3, if presided, the restand more frequently is allog this underson. The berses of the part will need much improvement, and attempts to make them there healthy and mains y are matter they work. The accompton is fairly good.

The forcal matter is nice terrorate or access and hurred. If great hardly be sold that this is adjectionable, and that serve of her restories is dratically. Name her best done, but thich remains to be done, with regard to the discourse of Colorate. From berro officertone of stammar water are to be serve. The smaller system of desirates as proposed by hir. Matesergh, C.M.G., is on the point of being corried out.

The water supply from taking one of the trend to definite the second of the following the reader of the reader of the second to a the second test is to be reader of the second the second test is to be always of very good quality.

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Another, the paper is it the barrent internet in the transmission is indentify, and employ a manual for an improved splitter. The motor simplify is at most quality, but diving a long densities in a round of some anxiety. The motorised is and an end of the lighted by discircity. The bariel of nights will is the multic? wheread (or the summariant of the term.

Justicia, the chief news of the bestimen transform presence without a blandsprinty nor a local backing, which are not reserved in a "way error and a new in a final backing and. There are two public manywired wells, is new release for the uncer apply of the town is to vote consideration. Such with and these circulation of size of interfaced with by the broads being bolded town by high and by been the circulation of the place are tould will by like broads being bolded town by high and by been the circulation of the place are tould and polytice. Finally, and the brain are the set of the set of the second.

Genile, the expiral of the Bosthern Frances, possions of unicipality. Although a good many inquerements have been effected as requirin the insinage and conservincy, much yet remains to be dense. The water supply is still derived from the Biblia reserver a system of filteriou has not yet and has been found to work pathemically and restricted and has been inford and in some parts of the form in the Fork they are did your defenitor in means touching.

Haddington, the ohiel town of the Haden Province, pressure a facul floate, and the annihily equality equality equality equality equality equality equality.

# Chart I. Total Diseases in the West

1902.

1	Jany.	Feby.	Mar:	Aprl.	May	June	July	Augt	Sept.	Och:	Novr.	Decr.
.000.	- 1		1	-	-							
7,000. 6,000.												
5,000.	Tall Annual I	1		-		1						
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9,000. 18,000.	1.00	1	Y	/	-	-		1-				-
7.000. 6,000.			- /	-	-			1				
5,000.		-1-	1	1	-			1	-			
3,000.		- 1	1	_	-	1	1	1				
1,000.	-	V					3	1				
2,000.									-			1
7,000.	-			-			1	7		1		-
5,000.		1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-						-				-

# Chart II.

## Malaria in the West 1902.

	Jany.	Feby.	Mar:	Aprl.	May	June	July	Augt.	Sept.	Octr:	Novr.	Decr.
25,000.												
24,000											-	
2,000.	102 -	1					•					1.
1,000.			1			-					-	
9,000.	-	1		1								
8,000.	000					-						-
7,000. 6,000.					d,	1						
5,000.											-	
4,000.	cara -							1				
3,000.								10	>			/
1,000.		1. 11			-							-

## Chart III. Rainfall in the West. 1902.



### Chart I.

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# Chart IV. Total Diseases in the East

1902.

	Jany.	Feby.	Mar.	Apri.	May	June	July	Augt.	Sept.	Och:	Novr.	Deer
in arrest	1000	8 0.20	ety de	NORLY .	-270	3.0 2.20	incred.	ALC: NO.	all server	he to	ma beero.	and.
22,000.	Const and	Support	19. 27. 1	and the second second	seconda.	1		1				
21,000.	THE COLUMN	1	1000	-				1				
20,000.	10 80000	1		-	-							- 1
19,000.		+	-		-							-1
18,000.	he.	1	11 123	1. 681	E 50 0	op torns	253.23-1	17 200	-	200	1990	1
17,000.	-			-		10.000		-			-	1
16,000.		173	-			-	-		-	-		1-
15,000	the o	let la	n ef t	to Pro	Luna 61	1	1000	1. 2000			1	
14,000.		2		1.1.1			/				/	
13,000.	- Section	atriate	6.0	Din to	mir.	1.02.7	sero a		-		4	1122
12.000.	jogin ti	o read	the spe	a provinsi	0.01.00.000	12.00 10.2	12.2.28	and the second	1002 103	A REPORT		1.00
12,000.	AL 144.9	Killer III	Contract of	1000	1000	1.1.1.1						

# Chart V.

# Malaria in the East. 1902.

Kalai	Jany.	Feby.	Mar.	Apri	May	June	July	Augti	Sept.	Octr.	Novr.	Decr.
13,000.	1 Paul			-			100			1000		
2,000.	and the second						182.3	-		147.14.		
1,000.	Constant of the local division of the local	1					- 10.0			11.1		
0,000.	14											-/
9,000.	and store of	-		10000	1715110	-	533		-	1,730		+
8,000.	and and a second second	al .					20	1	-	1,850		1
7,000	-	100	1		1			-				1
6,000.	7 1400	California I				1						
5,000.	1000						1.11	1				
4,000.	SCHLORIDA.	-			1.4.5				~	-		
J,000.		1212		12000	1.000		1000				10000	

# Chart VI. Rainfall in the East 1902.

Average of Rainfall in Inches.	Jany.	Feby.	Mar.	Apri:	May	June	July	Augt	Sept	Octr:	Novr.	Decr:
21. 20. 19.											1	
18.											1	1
16. 15. 14										- 1		1
13.										-/		
10. 9. 8.										1		
7. 6.		/								/	-	
4		/							4	/		
2. 1. 0,					$\geq$		~	/				

# Chart II.

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so; the small supply of good water from wells is curtailed by the wells running dry during drought. The latrine arrangements are very defective; cesspits are used. As in Jaffna, the foreshore and neighbouring jungles are polluted by human excreta.

*Kurunegala*, the chief town of the North-Western Province, is in a bad sanitary condition ; its drainage and water supply are defective. A new water supply scheme has been reported on, including designs and estimates, and is now under consideration.

Anuradhapura, the principal town of the North-Central Province, formerly had a reputation for unhealthiness, but of recent years, owing to improved sanitary measures, the health of the inhabitants has wonderfully improved.

Badulla, the chief town of the Province of Uva, is in a fairly sanitary condition, and is provided with a good water service. The town is well kept. The drainage, however, is defective.

Ratnapura, the chief town of the Province of Sabaragamuwa, possesses a Local Board, and is in a fair state of sanitation. The water supply is good.

Vaccination.-During the year 149,901 subjects were vaccinated ; 142,141 were primary vaccinations and 7,760 re-vaccinations. Of the former, 121,273 were successful and 9,382 unsuccessful, and in 11,486 subjects the result of the operation was not known, as they failed to present themselves for examination on the appointed days. The percentage of successful cases to total inspected was 9281. Of the re-vaccinations, 4,652 were successful and 1,500 unsuccessful, and the result was not known in 1,608 cases, as the subjects failed to present themselves for inspection. The percentage of successful cases to total inspected was 75.61. Five calf institutions were in operation during the year at Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Jaffna, and Batticaloa for the preparation of glycerinated calf lymph, which was distributed in sufficient quantities to all parts of the Island. The inhabitants of the Island are well protected against smallpox, and to this cause is due the prevention of the spread of this disease from the various foci that existed during the year. A vote for a new central vaccine station in Colombo has been sanctioned, and it is hoped will be in working order by the middle of 1903.

The following tables give figures for 1901 and 1902 for comparison :-

Table showing the Primary and Re-vaccination in the Island during 1901 and 1902.

Primary Vaccinatio	on :			1901.	1902.
. Number vaccin	nated			 152,106	 142,141
Successful				 126,500	 121,273
Unsuccessful				 10,795	 9,382
Unknown			• •	 14,811	 11,486
Re-vaccination :	4				21.
Number vacci	nated			 13,842	 7,760
Successful			S	 7,744	 4,652
Unsuccessful				 2,721	 1,500
Unknown				 3,377	 1,608
Primary Vaccinatio	on :	4			
Percentage of	successf	ul to total	inspected	 92.13	 92-81
Re-vaccination :	4			Eis	
Percentage of	successf	al to total	inspected	 73.99	 75.61

### AUGUERAL STREET

no : the autall supply of good water from walls is curvated by the series reported by the forestore and The latring arrangements are very defective; manpite are anoth. As in Julius, the forestore and interference (autobaced) by human extents.

Entrumegala, the chief town of the Neutron Frontiers, (a.to a feed mutiney constitute to the leader of the intervence of the second leaders and water angle and water angle and water angle and water angle of the text leader of t

Assemble prover the principal form of the Novin-Council Provide Section and Assemble of the sector particle of the assessibilities, but of recent proved sections downers, his health of the

to Machine, the older town of the Province of Ura, is in a fairly surplus r condition, and is provided

Rataquery, the chief town of the Province of Mainingeneration, proceeder a Lorel Scard, and in

Furtheritations, --During the year 140,201 subjects were contanted ; 162,111 were printery variaand in 11,686 subjects the result of the operation was not known, as needed and 5,252 measurements, by examination on the appointed days. The presentant of second days to have been been been 250. Of the re-vantantions, 5,052 were nonunated and 1,200 measurements and to have interpreted was rearry in 1,606 cases, as the subject days. The presentation of second days to have induced been 250. Of the re-vantantions, 5,052 were nonunated and 1,200 measurements and to have interpreted was rearry in 1,606 cases, as the subject black in transmitted and 1,200 measurements and the reast second in 1,606 cases, as the subject black in transmitted and 1,000 measurements and the reast second in 1,606 cases, as the subject black in transmitted and 1,000 measurements and the reast second in 1,606 cases, as the subject balled in transmitted and 1,000 measurements and the reast second in 1,606 cases, as the subject balled in transmitted and 1,000 measurements and the reast second in 1,606 cases, as the subject base for the the second test in a second test in the second in 1,606 cases in the subject base for the second and the second test in a second test in the measurement of the second were to be the second test in the test in the test in the second test in the second in 1,600 test is a second test of the second test in the test in the rest interview of the failed at the interview of the second test in the second test in the test of the second test in the second test is the second of the second test of the second test is and the rest interviewed at the second test in test of the second test is the second with test in very interviewed at the second test in the second provided in the second date with test in very interviewed at 1000.

The following tables give figures for 1901 and 1904 for semilurism r-

Valla showing the Frimer's and So vaccinging in the ising during 1301 and 1907.

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## CEYLON ADMINISTRATION REPORTS FOR 1902. 1

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[PART IV.

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THE VER DOWN TOWN

5 1 11	umber of Sue- li in Total of vaccinated.	ulasso.	9,224 36 993	10,253	5,722 31 114	5,867
202	of Cases re unseen as in the	Total.	2,998 8 371	3,377	1,600	1,608
1.1.1	If in the Number of Cases absent and therefore unsee the Ratio be taken as in the Cases seen :	Unsuc- cessfal.	709 3 156	868	389 8 10 8 10	393
i.	If in the absent an the Ratio C	Success- ful.	2,289 5 215	2,509	1,211 1 3	1,215
Re-vaccination	чее of Success- Овнея всер.		76-39 63-26 58-14	23-99	75-87 46-15 77-62	19-91
Re-	en after	Total.	9,078 49 1,338	10,465	5,944 143	6,152
R and	Number of Cases seen after Vaccination.	Unsuc- cessful,	2,143 18 560	2,721	1,433 35 32	1,500
	Number	Success- ful.	6,935 31 778	7,744	4,511 30 111	4,652
T all	and of Cases ated.	Total N niconv	12,076 57 1,709	13,842	7,544 68 148	7,760
7000	umber of Suc- l in Total of vaccinated.	njesso	108,083 14,071 , 18,022	140,176	101.091 12.814 18.073	131,978
the state	of Cases to unseen as in the	Total.	12,914 973 924	14,811	10,139 745 602	11,486
8	If in the Number of Cases absent and therefore unseen the Ratio be taken as in the Cases seen :	Unsuc- cessful.	922 169 44	1,135	616 143 22	781
ation.	If in the absent ar the Rati	Success- ful.	11,992 804 880	13,676	9,523 602 580	10,705
Primary Vaccini	est Success. Oases seen.	os int	92-92 83-29 95-40	92-13	98-96 80-98 96-51	92-81
Prima	eer after	Total.	103,405 15,922 17,968	136,295	97,451 15,079 18,125	130,655
	Number of Cases seet. after Vaccination.	Unsuc- cessful.	7,341 2,655 826	10,795	5,883 2,867 632	9,382
100	Number	Success- ful.	96,091 13,267 17,142	126,500	91,568 12,212 17,493	,121,273
3.27.1	unber of Cases ated.	Total Ne	116,319 16,895 18,892	Total 152,106	107,590 15,824 18,727	Total 142,141
And Constant		dally and dally and dally and grant P parel 34 parel 34 parel 34	1901. Government Vaccinators Medical Officers in Dispensaries On Estates	Total	1902. Government Vaccimators Medical Officers in Dispensaries	Total

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Table showing the Number of Persons vaccinated

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Flague.—The Plague'Committee is a Standing Committee consisting of the following members:— The Hon. the Principal Collector of Customs (Chairman): K. W. B. Macleod, Esq. (Secretary): the Hon. Mr. F. R. Ellis, C.M.G. : the Hon. the Government Agent, Western Province : the Principal Civil Medical Officer : and the Mayor of Colombo. It has held regular meetings, and has revised from time to time the precautions instituted to combat an outbreak of this disease. This Committee is in reality a Port Sanitary Board, and any subject affecting quarantine and infectious disease arriving in Colombo is dealt with by it. All returns of plague from infected ports are received by the Committee, and telegraphic accounts of plague occurring in places adjacent to Ceylon are received regularly. The staff of Port Surgeons performed their duties with intelligence and promptitude, and were ever on the alert to discover disease among the arrivals at this port. Notwithstanding the strict supervision maintained, the travelling public from infected ports have not been inconvenienced, and no harsh or exaperating rules have been promulgated to interfere with their comfort or to prevent their landing. The disinfection of their baggage and of soiled linen has been well carried out by means of two Thresh's steam disinfectors. The shore disinfecting station has been most useful.

Galle continued to be the plague port; only one case of this disease was reported from the Harbour of Colombo during the year. The patient contracted the disease at Hongkong and was landed and isolated at Galle, and the contacts for this port were placed in quarantine. The patient recovered. Rat destruction was carried out at the Customs premises and by the Municipality of Colombo

Rat destruction was carried out at the Customs premises and by the Municipality of Colombo and at Galle. A Clayton fire extinguisher for the disinfection of ships' holds by means of sulphurous acid gas arrived, but was not in working order.

All minor ports, with the exception of Kayts in the North, likely to be visited by native trading vessels from India, have been closed, and this arrangement has worked most satisfactorily. As a precautionary measure steam patrol boats have been employed round the coast.

As a precautionary measure steam patrol boats have been employed round the coast. The immigrant cooly traffic has not been interfered with, and several batches arriving from plague-infected parts of India have undergone the necessary period of quarantine at Ragama Camp, when, after proper disinfection of themselves and belongings, they have been drafted to their several estates.

# III.-GENERAL.

### MEDICO-LEGAL DUTIES.

During the year 1902, 230 analyses were conducted, of which 106 were judicial analyses, 33 were samples of kerosine oil, 8 were samples of fuel oil, 4 were samples of beer, and 26 were samples of water, spirits, &c., from His Majesty's Customs, Local Boards, and the Railway Department, and 53 were samples of water conducted at the request of the Government.

Of the 106 judicial analyses, 64 were undertaken for the detection of poisons and 42 for examination of stains. In the poisoning cases arsenic was detected in 8 analyses, mercury in 2, canabis indica in 10, morphia in 2, strychnine in 2, silver nitrate in 1, lead in 1, zinc sulphate in 2, acid sulphuric in 1, soda sulphate in 2, croton oil in 1, turpentine in 1, sandalwood oil in 2, and in the rest of the analyses no poison was detected.

A synopsis of the analyses for the year in a tabular form is herewith annexed :--

Synopsis of the Analyses for 1902.

1	∫ 42				28 14
Da an in the second second a	4,000	Arsenic Mercury Canabis indica			8 2 10
Judicial	106	Zinc sulphate Soda sulphate Silver nitrate			2221
Marint en surrent anovat Internation fand Bogsalt	04	Strychnine Lead			1 2 1
		Turpentine Sandalwood oil			1 2 29
	- 1000 1	Crio borson	Total		106
		***			33
				•••	8
Water, spirits, &c., from His Majesty	Contraction of the second second second	Boards, and Raily	way Department		26 53
Analyses for Government purposes					03
	Kerosine oil Fuel oil Beer	Judicial 106 64 Kerosine oil Fuel oil Beer	Judicial 106 Kerosine oil	Judicial 106 Judicial 106 G4 Kerosine oil	Judicial    106   42   No blood       Judicial     106   64   Arsenic       Judicial     106   64   64   Arsenic       Judicial     106   64   64   Arsenic       Judicial     106   64   64   Silver nitrate       Kerosine oil      Strychnine        Kerosine oil            Kerosine oil            Water, spirits, &c., from His Majesty's Customs, Local Boards, and Railway Department

### ADMINISTRATIVE : HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS.

During the year 1902, 67 hospitals and asylums were in operation, against 66 the previous year. A district hospital at Maturata was opened during the year.

Numbers treated.—In the Civil and Lying-in Home Hospitals there were 43,973 cases treated, with 3,698 deaths, being 24 cases more and 521 deaths less than in the preceding year. The daily average sick was 1,652.51, as against 1,647.40 the previous year.

In the Field Hospitals there were 4,426 cases treated, with 171 deaths, against 4,680 treated and 156 deaths during the preceding year. The daily average sick was 179.46, as against 184.29 during the previous year.

The number treated in the five Immigrant Hospitals was 1,855, against 2,047 in the previous year. Of the total treated, the deaths numbered 84, or 6 less than the preceding year. The daily average sick was 73.49, as against 84.45 the previous year.

In the District Hospitals 14,928 cases were treated, against 14,816 during the preceding year. There were 2,510 deaths, as against 3,511 in the previous year. The daily average was 792.41, against 844.27 the previous year.

### NUMBER ADDRESS

LEADERNER,

Players, "The Partie Controlities is a Branding Statute the participant of the following members: The Hon, the Principal Collessor of Characas (Characana), N. W. B. Mariani, ing. (Sumetary) ; the second distribution of the Mayor of Colomics. It is about the equiver constant, and is a new institution form the presentions instituted to controls an embrand of the distribution of the Computation is a firming of the part for the presentions instituted to controls an embrand of the distribution distribution of the Polarity of the state of the presentions instituted to controls an embrand of the distribution distribution of the Computation is a firming the state for the presentions instituted to controls an embrand of the distribution distribution of the computation is in reality a part for the presentions instituted to controls an embrand of the distribution distribution of the computation is a firming to state the presentions instituted to controls and embrand of the distribution distribution of the firming the state real state of Part Sampoore disease another the article parts and infection on the medication of the presention of the distribution distribution of the state and the state of the state of the state and the state and the state of the distribution of the state and the state of the s

Unite contributed to be the plaquie porty only one, oney and, due of this distance was reprised from the and invised of Colombo during the pair. The patient contracted the disease of H an planet and was invided and invised at Galla, and the contacts for the part are placed in quarratime. The patient recordered Rat description was carried and at the Contacts pertures and by the Mantaiphille of Colombo and at Galla. A Claytea for east in patients are the distributed of the description by the Mantaiphille of Colombo and an exclusion of the part of the formula distribution of the particulation of the part and the second bat was not in provide the formula distribution of the hole by normal of adjusted and an exclusion of the part of the formula distribution of the particulation of the particulation of the second of the part of the second of the particulation of the particulation of the particulation of the second of the part of the particulation of the particulation

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The immigrant cody teeffic has not have interfered with, and several briches arriving from playes infering the several print of quarteries in the several print of quarteries at hispane them when, after proper disinfection of the several bole numbers, along have been disinfected to their newself.

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OF the 100 publication of similar to the potential basis and entered to the detering of publication in 2, and at the potential basis at and at the second of the 10, margina in 2, at your and in 2, at your and in 3, at your and in 4, and the to a substrate in 3, and the too and the second of in 3, and the second of in 3, and the too and the too and the second of in 3, and the too and the second of in 3, and the too and the second of in 3, and the too and the second of in 3, and the too and the second of in 3, and the too and the second of in 3, and the

A synopsis of the analyses Im the year in a tabular form is however the analyses of the



### DEDNERA WEA BILTERON : STITANTHRIMOLA.

During the year 1902, 67 hespitals and appings were is operation presions 56 the presions

Numbers fronted — In the Civil and Lyingen Home Harghing is the proceeding years. The daily of the first of the proceeding years. The daily of the first set of the proceeding years.

In 1870 Fold Hampitals there were 6,426 cases treated, with 171 deaths, equined 6,680 leverad and to denthe during the preceding year, The duly average and was \$12568, as agained \$16.25 during the produce year.

The relationstructure treated in the five intuitients linepitche was 1,555, againes 2,564 in the providence of a man. Of the rotal treated, the deaths numbered 84, or 5 ions than the propositing years. The daily of the second ready was 73 48, as agained 84.55 the providence years.

the the District Linguitale 14,315 cause were treated, system 14,516 during the providing part. News were 3,510 destine, as against 3,511 in the prevings part. The delivery weap was 723-11, against \$477 the previous year. General Hospital, Colombo.—The total number of patients treated at this institution during the year was 16,035 with 1,101 deaths, against 15,614 cases and 1,219 deaths in the previous year. Of the total treated, 412 remained from the previous year and 15,623 were new admissions, 14,479 were discharged, and there remained 455 under treatment at the end of the year. The daily average sick was 515'09, and the percentage of deaths to total treated was 6'86. The institution consists of twenty-four wards and eight solitary rooms, and the number of beds assigned is 425. Two new temporary wards containing room for 84 beds were opened during the year. The water supply is drawn from the Labugama reservoir, which supplies the town. The supply is sufficient, and the quality good. The latrines are on the dry-earth system.

Paying Wards, General Hospital, Colombo.—These wards consist of Planters' (4 wards with 4 beds), Anthonisz' (2 wards with 2 beds), Passengers' (8 wards with 8 beds), Seamen's (3 wards with 2 beds), Clerical (1 ward with 2 beds), and Cargills' (2 wards with 2 beds). The total number of patients treated in these wards during the year 1902 was 577 with 41 deaths, against 639 cases and 48 deaths in 1901. Of the total treated, 24 remained from the previous year and 553 were new admissions, 520 were discharged, and there remained 16 under treatment at the end of the year. The daily average sick was 27.61, and the percentage of deaths to total treated was 7.11.

Lunatic Asylum, Colombo.—During 1902, 165 patients were admitted into the Asylum, which, with 463 remaining from the previous year, made the total insane population 628, of whom 410 were males and 218 females. The daily average number of inmates was 479.28. Of the total treated, 93 were discharged recovered (62 males and 31 females). There were 52 deaths, and 483 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

The institution consists of 18 dormitories, 20 day-rooms and corridors used as day-rooms, and 134 single rooms. The new block of cells on the female side which was completed last year was occupied throughout the year. The water supply is drawn from the Labugama reservoir, which supplies the town. The quality is good. The Superintendent complains the water supply is not sufficient; this is due to the want of pressure in the mains, and has been reported. There are 19 lavatories, 17 baths, and 19 latrines. The dry-earth system is carefully carried out. The number of patients secluded under lock and key was 14, and the number of times seclusion was resorted to was 104, and the longest duration in any single instance was six hours. There were three cases of accidental injury to the patients by themselves, four of injury to patients by other patients, and none by attendants. One case of suicide occurred during the year. Such patients as are well enough are given daily exercise, while others are confined to the airing courts. Outdoor sports (cricket and tennis) as well as indoor games (cards, bagatelle, musical instruments, &c.) are provided. A gramophone was purchased from industrial funds, and it continues to be a source of amusement and wonder to the patients. A library is in existence, and those who can read are regularly supplied with books and papers, but it has not been availed of to any large extent. The inmates of the Asylum are employed in gardening, trade, house work, &c., and the proceeds of their industry is formed into a fund, which at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 18,080-03 :--

### Industrial Fund Account, 1902.

			Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c
Balance on 31st December,	1901 :							
Cost of 4 per cent. Inse	ribed Stock		8,480	0	8,629			
Do.	do.		4,000	0	4,400	0	10.000	
The state of the state of	l Chanabal D					_	13,029	
Fixed deposit, Hongkon Current account	ig and Shanghai B do.						1,881 2,332	
Cash in hand							20	
Cash in hang								-
Receipts in 1902 :							17,264	3
Interest on current acco	ount		51	20			10.007.00.00	
Interest on fixed depos			119	4				
Dividends on Governm			499	20				
Sale of produce, &c.	aben international en		1,448	50	nier of			
					2,117	94		
Expenditure in 1902 :	A PROPERTY OF A							
General current expend	liture		1,302	22	1 200	00		
				_	1,302	22	100	
	Balance Profit						815	7
	Dataneo a ronv							-
				To	tal Funds		18,080	
1210 A. 110 A. 110 A. 110 A.								-
Invested, &c., as follows :								
In 4 per cent. Ceylon G	overnment Stock				8,629			
Do.	do.				4,400	0	19 000	0
	A Charachel D	- la					13,029 2,000	
Fixed deposit, Hongkon	do.	ank					3,039	
Current account Cash in hand							10	12
Gash in nanu								-
				To	tal		18,080	1

Houses of Observation for Suspected Lunatics.—There were four institutions of this nature at Colombo, Kandy, Galle, and Jaffna, into which were admitted for observation 315 patients, which, with 10 remaining from the previous year, made a total of 325, of whom 103 were transferred to the Asylum at Colombo, 198 were discharged, 4 died, and 20 remained under observation at the end of the Year.

Leper Asylum, Hendala.—The Leper Asylum received 106 patients for treatment during the year, which, with 276 remaining from the previous year, made the total leper population 382. The daily average in the Asylum was 225.25. Of the total treated, 30 were discharged improved, 41 died. Of those returned as discharged, 22 absconded, 2 were on leave and subsequently re-admitted, 4 were

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### CETLON ADMINISTRATION REPORTS FOR 1902

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tensive theorem theorem. Consider which we then the provide the tensive tensive tensive tensive the first the tensive time the tensive tensive and 1,213 does not the previous grave. Of the details treated, all it events and the previous grave, and the tensive tensive and the tensive and the tensive and the tensive tensive and the tensive tensive and the tensive and tensive and the tensive and tensive an

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Between of Observation for Suspended Lassettint -- There were four hearitzions of this materia at Colombo, Kandy, Galla, and Juffin, into which were admitted for observation 215 patients, which with 20 minutular from the previous year, mails a total of 325, of whom 105 were transformed to the Arging of Calombo, 198 precedualization gate, and 30 remained on the observation of the web of the

being bener steption, ffereigin - The Logar Asylven received 106 patients for terminal for The year, which, whith TR winnerson from the previous grant, made the bots importants for The helly average in the Asylven was TRUES. In the terminal, 30 were discharged improved, 41 disk.

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### MISCELLANEOUS.]

### MEDICAL.

sent back to their homes in India at their own request, 1 non-leprous patient was discharged by authority, and 1 was removed with the consent of Government for segregation in his own house, and there remained at the end of the year 311 patients under treatment. The Asylum has 332 beds. The water supply is ample, and the quality pure. There are bathrooms in connection with the Asylum supplied with hot and cold water according to the requirements of patients. The dry-earth system is in use, the excreta being disposed of by incineration.

De Soysa Lying-in Home.—The total number of patients treated at this institution during the year was 737, against 499 in 1901 and 163 in 1890. Of these, 695 were discharged cured, 2 removed cured, 4 removed to the General Hospital, 9 died, and 16 were remaining under treatment at the end of the year. The daily average sick was 15.52. The percentage of deaths to total treated was 1.25, against 80 in 1901 and 3.08 in 1890.

This institution is becoming most popular, and its usefulness is much appreciated by the poorer residents in Colombo and its neighbourhood. The number of Moorish women seeking admission increases every year. A new small ward and operating room were opened during the year.

In the Lying-in Home 14 pupil midwives received training in 1902, of whom 13 obtained certificates after passing a satisfactory examination.

The following operations were performed during the year :--

Forceps extractions					124
Version					19
Craniotomy					3
Evacuation	to creek lynn	101 mm			14
Removal of placenta	anguage of the				10
Acceleration of labour by	water bags				8
			among the	Fotal	178

Lady Havelock Hospital.—In this institution 1,072 patients were treated, against 1,030 in the previous year. Twenty-seven remained from the previous year, and 1,045 were new admissions. The daily average sick was 31:26. Of the total treated, 958 patients were discharged. There were 83 deaths, and 31 remained under treatment at the end of the year. Of the 1,072 patients, 320 were children (129 boys and 191 girls). There were 40 operations performed, with 1 death.

Police Hospital, Colombo.—740 patients were treated in the Police Hospital, of whom 728 were discharged after treatment, 1 died, and 11 remained at the end of the year. The daily average sick was 16.23. At the outdoor dispensary of this hospital 2,095 persons were treated during the year, who paid 2,478 visits.

Grenier Eye, Ear, and Throat Infirmary.—At this institution 4,927 cases were treated during the year, as against 4,336 in the previous year. The contributions during the year amounted to Rs. 124-72, and were of a purely voluntary nature.

Branch Hospitals.—Colombo, Kandy, and Galle are provided with a special hospital for the treatment of women suffering from venereal diseases. The total number of new cases admitted was 351, which, with 20 remaining from the previous year, makes a total of 371. Of these, 351 were discharged, and 18 remained under treatment at the end of the year. Of the 371 females treated in the three Branch Hospitals, 27 were treated for primary syphilis, 68 for secondary syphilis, 62 for tertiary syphilis, 4 for inherited syphilis, 156 for gonorrhœa, and 54 for other diseases the result of venereal poison.

Jail Hospitals and Sick Prisoners.—The number of prisoners admitted during the year into the different jails in the Island was 12,766. The average daily strength of prisoners was 2,656:40. There were treated during the year in the several Jail Hospitals 5,363 prisoners, against 4,638 in the previous year. The deaths numbered 117, against 112 in 1901.

The following table gives the number of admissions, number of deaths, average strength, death-rate to admissions to hospitals, and to average strength for the past four years :--

Year.	Admissions ( Hospitals,	to	Number of Deaths,	verage Strength of Prisoners.	 eath-rate Admission	Death-rate per 1,000 of Average Strength.
1899	 4,362		95	 2,591.53	 2.17	 36.65
1900	 4,465		102	 2,515.14	 2.28	 40-55
1901	 4,638		112	 2,752.71	 2.41	 40-69
1902	 5,363		117	 2,656.40	 2.18	 44.05

Kalmunai Leper Ward.—At this institution 30 lepers were treated during the year, of whom 19 were discharged relieved, 2 died, and 9 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

Friend-in-Need Society's Hospital at Jaffna.—The Friend-in-Need Society's Hospital at Jaffna received 1,567 patients, which, with 64 remaining from the previous year, made a total of 1,631. Of these, 1,509 were discharged, 49 died, and there remained under treatment at the end of the year 73 patients. At the outdoor dispensary of this institution 8,056 persons were treated during the year, who paid 15,067 visits, and contributed voluntarily Rs. 1,474.83.

Kanatta Infectious Diseases Hospital.—At this institution 16 cases of infectious diseases remained from the previous year, and 837 were admissions, making a total of 853. Of these, 802 were discharged cured, 40 died, and 11 remained in the hospital at the end of the year. The death-rate was 877 per cent. Of the 853 patients, 120 were treated for smallpox, 560 for chickenpox, 118 for measles, 3 for whooping cough, 12 for mumps, 6 for acute diarrhea, 27 for observation for smallpox, and 7 for observation for cholera. Of the 120 cases of smallpox, 32 died. Two cases of smallpox were remaining in hospital from the previous year.

Total Deaths.—The total deaths numbered 6,560, against 8,092 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 1,532. I subjoin a table showing the death-rate in the various hospitals and asylums in 11(1v)03

### REDICINE.

and book to their boses in balls at their own request 1 modeproof prime was discharged by anthroity, and 1 was removed with the consent of Germanican for egrecoldine to his way bones, and water remained at the grid of the year of 1 patients while boots are, . The Acclein has bits body. The water required with hot and shid water according to the requirements of patients with the Acclein a patient with hot and shid water according to the requirements of patients. The Acception is in mo, the exercise heater dispused of by indistruments.

prost area T.F. against 430 in 1901 and 163 in 1830. Of thema 165 were distributed to the fraction during the baread, i reasoned to the General Hospital, 9 dind, and 16 were remaining utdee freelations of the end of the prot. The daily arrange alsk was 15-53. The correctors of that is fold treeded was 7-5.

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an the synthetic in itsense 14 paper midwives setenced training in 1902, of where 13 obtained

an railo wing openations were porformed during the year --

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disectaried after treatment. ( died, and 11 remained as the sector ( leagural, of attem 723 were use 10-23. At the outdoor dispersion of this second as the pressure The dally average also who paid 2,475 yields.

the year, to against 4,016 in the provising cast this traitment of 917 cases were triated during the year anatomical to the 13472, and were at a percipe voltations sature.

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were discharged relieved, 2 dies, and 2 remained under treatment at the sail of the part, of when

evaluated 1,567 pariouts, which, with 64 remaining from the previous years maked in the plant in the plant in the previous and the plant of 1,631. It there, 1,509 were discussed, 43 died, and there remained noder breatment of the part of 1,631. It there, 1,509 were discussed at 1,618, and there remained noder breatment of the part of 1,631. It there are also and of the part of 1,631.

example from the province planete frequinel.-At this institution 16 eace of bifections dipension restands from the province year, and 537 were admitted on, making a table of the second of these, 603 were if per sont. Of the 85.1 patients, 130 were irrested for maniput, for the second state of the second restance, 3 for other state of the state of the second of the second of the second state of the restance of the other of the state of the state of the second state of the second state of the restance of the state of the state of the state of the second state of the second state of the restance of the state of the state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the restance of the state of the state of the state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the state of the state of the state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the other of the state of the state of the state of the state of the second state of the state of the state of the second state of the state of the

inverse of 1,583. I subjets a table showing the destinant 5.502 in the particul gut, showing a fore and any turns in the variable in the varia

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the Island for the year, as compared with the previous year. I have separated the death-rates among the mixed races and Malabars for purposes of comparison :---

	Hospitals.			-	Mixed	Races.	Mala	bars!	Total.	
	and marine	ent of the	eld loca		1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Civil	and a design	nie at Green			5-92	5.59	18-60	16.01	9-06	8.18
Field		·			3.08	3.22	7.40	9:97	3-23	3.86
Immigrant					1.86	3.71	10-48	6.37	4-39	4.52
District		time to			6.28	4.60	28 98	21.97	23-69	16.88
Asylums					12.57	7.49	14-28	8.37	11-54	7.61
			Total		5-62	5-26	22-94	18.25	12.18	9-87

The percentage of deaths to cases treated in the Civil Hospitals showed a slight decrease among the mixed races and a decrease of 2.59 among the Malabars. In the Field Hospitals the increase among the mixed races was slight, and that among the Malabars was 2.57. In the Immigrant Hospitals the increase among the mixed races was 1.85, but among the Malabars there was a decrease of 4.11. In the District Hospitals there has been a decrease of 1.68 among the mixed races and 7.01 among the Malabars. Taking all the hospitals and asylums together, there was a slight decrease among the mixed races and 4.69 among the Malabars. The percentage of deaths to total treated was 9.87, against 12.18 during the previous year.

Hospital Accommodation.—This was generally sufficient; occasionally some overcrowding took place. This especially applies to the General Hospital, Colombo. Although two new temporary wards have been opened during the year, containing room for 84 beds, overcrowding still continues.

Water Supply.—With the exception of the following institutions, Matale, Mannar, Galle, Chilaw, Nikaweratiya, Trincomalee, the water supply in all the hospitals was reported to be good, pure, wholesome, and abundant. Water for drinking purposes is, as a rule, boiled and filtered before use.

Bathrooms.—All hospitals are provided with separate bathrooms for males and females and furnished with tubs, which are filled with hot or cold water according to the requirements of the patients. Patients who can help themselves, however, prefer to bathe in streams where there are such adjoining a hospital.

Drains.-There are no covered drains. The drains are all surface ones for carrying away the ward washings, rain, and storm water.

Sewage.—The conservancy of the latrines is entirely on the dry-earth system, the excreta being removed daily and buried or incinerated at some distance from the hospitals.

Inspection.—The hospitals were all inspected either by me, the Acting Principal Civil Medical Officer, or the Colonial Surgeons of the respective Provinces. The number of these visits of inspection and the official designation of the visitors will be found given in the return of each institution. The books were produced when called for, and were generally found complete and made up to the date of examination. The reports of inspection by the Colonial Surgeons as well as those by me were forwarded to Government when necessary.

Food Supply.—The provisions for the various hospitals were supplied by purveyors on contracts approved by Government. The system works satisfactorily. The medical officers in charge of the respective hospitals examine the food before it is served out to the patients, and reject such articles as do not come up to contract sample.

Dispensaries.—376 dispensaries were in operation. Of these, 215 were Civil, 44 District, and 117 Estate. They are distributed as follows :—In the Western Province 31, Central 52, Northern 38, Southern 35, Eastern 18, North-Western 25, North-Central 19, Province of Uva 21, and Province of Sabaragamuwa 20. In the Civil and District Dispensaries there were treated 975,160 persons, against 1,073,993 in the previous year, who paid 1,499,227 visits and contributed voluntarily Rs. 22,373.79. Estate Dispensaries were kept up on the estates by the planters, medicine being supplied free by Government, and the resident dispenser, who is paid by the estate, being appointed on the recommendation of the Principal Civil Medical Officer.

Port Duties and Immigration.—The number of vessels which arrived at the port of Colombo was 2,802, against 3,039 in the previous year, 2,375 being steamers and 427 native craft. The number of native traders was 60,672 and coolies 33,760. Included as traders were 52,140 men, 4,293 women, 3,194 children, and 1,045 infants. Of the coolies, 21,440 were men, 7,182 were women, 3,271 were children, and 1,867 were infants.

Ragama Camp.—The total number of coolies who passed through the camp during 1902 was 34,280, against 45,823 during the previous year. There were five distinct outbreaks of cholera during the year. Nineteen persons were attacked, of whom 13 died. These outbreaks occurred during the months of July and August. Of the other diseases admitted into the hospital, there were 4 cases of diarrhoma, 1 of fracture, 2 of fever, and 1 of pneumonia. Of the total number of coolies who passed through the camp, 1,411 persons were vaccinated, and the rest either had marks of successful vaccination or of smallpox. The drainage system of the camp is efficient. The conservancy is carried out on the dry-earth principle, the excreta being disposed of by incineration. There is a good and ample water supply. A new camp for coolies was completed during the latter part of the year.

### CRYLON ADMINISTRATION EXPORTS FOR HOL

[PART IV

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Environe-There are no reveal distint. The dising are all endines have not everyong every

Sensepre-The conservation of the latrices is watering on the dry-senth system, the entries to be prepared daily and barked or their brain brain of the trace of the branches.

Properties.-The hospitale view all its articl either by ist, the Abited Principal Griff Mathed Difference on the Colonial Surgement of the responsive Principles and the number of these views of magnetion and the official descends of the responsive Principles are the found group in the views of each magnetion and the backs wate protocol was colled for, and way group if found anapters at each make up to the falls of examination. The response of the sector by the found group in the views and make the the falls of examination. The response of the sector by the fall of the response make the the falls of examination. The response of the sector by the fall of the response thereafter are view for wate for the response of the sector by the sector formed dargement of wate and thereafter are view for wateful to former and the restore the sector by the formed dargement of wate and thereafter are view for wateful to former and the restore the sector formed dargement of the sector of the sector of the sector of the restored of the sector formed dargement of the sector of the se

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Proof Particle and Consequences The constant of reacher which arrived at the part of Constant are 2,503, agained 2,003 in the provision year 2,015 heing explorate with 121 manue work. The number of suffre trainers was 60,672 and conton 31,050 furtually as to allow norm 01,160 manue 4,270 ware 0,134 abildren, and 1,015 juitance. Of the contine, 51,740 more angle, 1,162 ware warning, 3,270 ware abildren, and 1,857 were infrance.

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### MEDICAL.

De Soysa Bacteriological Institute.—Since its opening it has undertaken work of diverse character, and is now supplying a long-felt want in the Colony by its researches in Bacteriological analyses of tissues, secretions, blood, &c., so indispensable to scientific diagnosis of diseases; and the Acting Director, Dr. S. C. Paul, F.R.C.S., is consulted by Government medical officers and private medical practitioners for reports on specimens submitted by them on bacteriological and allied subjects.

Medical College.—Great improvements have been effected in this institution; new laboratories have been made out of the old lecture rooms, new apparatus has been obtained, and the number of lecturers has been increased. The teaching has been brought up to date. During the year 20 new medical students and 4 apothecary students entered the College. There were 87 medical and 37 apothecary students at the end of the year. The total fees amounted to about Rs. 16,000.

Civil Medical Stores.—Dr. H. M. Fernando was in charge of this institution as Medical Superintendent. Mr. A. D. Cotton is the Chief Storekeeper. The drugs, chemicals, and instruments received from England amounted to Rs. 149,463.05, from India Rs. 378.62. The cost of articles purchased from the Government Stores and the local market for the preparation of drugs in the Medical Stores came to Rs. 8,202.80, while the cost of repairing surgical instruments amounted to Rs. 40.25, and that of transport and postage to Rs. 3,611.04, contingencies and petty expenses to Rs. 539.96, the sale of medicine to Government Departments and others Rs. 473.09, and sale of medicine to planters Rs. 1,817.76. The sale of unserviceable articles realized Rs. 443.74, and the value of the surgical instruments lost and paid for by the officers of the Department amounted to Rs. 142.50.

Nursing .---- Votes were asked for an increase of trained European nurses for the paying wards, General Hospital, and an increase in the number of the Religious Sisters, which have been approved.

### Nursing Staff.

		the second second			
Anglican Sisters			the search beard	 	3
Roman Catholic				 	17
Superintendent	of Nurses		and the second	 	Vacant
Matrons				 	27
Nurses	··· ·· · ·		a	 	27
Pupil Nurses, L	ady Havelock	and Kandy	Civil Hospitals	 	15
CALCULATION OF THE OWNER.				Total	89

Strength of the Medical Department.—The strength of the Medical Department was as follows:— 1 Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals, 1 Assistant Principal Civil Medical Officer, 1 Registrar of the Medical College, 7 Colonial Surgeons, 1 Superintendent of the Lanatic Asylum, 1 Surgeon in charge of the General Hospital at Colombo, 2 Medical Women, 22 Assistant Colonial Surgeons, 28 Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeons, 46 Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeons, 24 Probationer Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeons, 4 Health Officers, 248 Apothecaries, 1 Chief Medical Storekeeper, 1 Chief Inspector of Vaccination, 6 Inspectors of Vaccination, and 108 Vaccinators.

Changes in the Department.—The changes were the retirement of Dr. W. G. Keith, Colonial Surgeon, Southern Province, on 1st August, 1902, after thirty-two years' service, and the deaths of Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeons J. S. Johnpulle and D. P. Nicholas in September and October respectively. Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeon V. Saravanamuttu, M.D., retired owing to ill-health on 16th August, 1902. Dr. S. C. Paul, F.R.C.S., was appointed Professor of Anatomy of the Medical College.

The expenditure of the Department, exclusive of working hospitals under the Medical Aid Ordinance, amounted to Rs. 1,278,874·28, including exchange compensation, against Rs. 1,339,923·80 in the previous year. Under Personal Emoluments and Allowances the expenditure was Rs. 311,211·15, including exchange compensation, against Rs. 313,442·35 in 1901. The expenditure under Other Charges was Rs. 955,651·89, against Rs. 1,011,842·41 last year; under Harbour Service Rs. 800. against Rs. 1,803·22 in 1901; and under the vote for Plague Precautions Rs. 11,211·24, against Rs. 12,835·82 in the previous year.

The receipts on account of paying patients in hospitals amounted to Rs. 46,196.48, against Rs. 45,225.15 in 1901. The collections at the Civil Outdoor Dispensaries was Rs. 20,195.34, against Rs. 18,367.36 last year. The cost of medicines issued to the Estates Branch of the Department amounted to Rs. 111,585.27, against Rs. 110,605.77 in 1901, while the sale of medicines and superfluous articles, Medical College fees, &c., amounted to Rs. 49,443.30, against Rs. 41,682.62 last year. Deducting the receipts under the heads above specified from the expenditure, the nett expenditure was Rs. 1,951,453.89, against Rs. 1,124,042.90 in 1901.

The following statement shows the expenditure and receipts as compared with 1901 :--

Expenditure.	1901. Rs. c.		1902. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease, Rs. c.
Personal emoluments Personal allowances	290,055 6 23,387 29		287,337 96 23,873 19	 485 90	 2,717 10
Total	813,442 35	· emili	311,211 15	485 .90	2,717 10
Other charges Hospitals and dispensaries General	76,106 73 723,315 89 212,419 79		$\begin{array}{r} 79,216 & 61 \\ 722,027 & 53 \\ 154,407 & 75 \end{array}$	 3,109 88	 1,288 36 58,012 4
Total	1,011,842 41		955,651 89	8,109 88	59,300 40
Harbour service Plague precautions	1,803 22 12,835 82		800 0 11,211 24	 	 1,003 22 1,624 58
	14,639 4	•	12,011 24		2,627 80
Grand Total	1,339,923 80		1,278,874 28	 3,595 78	 64,645 30

### MARKELAN SOUTH

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The despite fronterious functions functions where its operating H has understation work of diverse analyzes of iterates, surfations, blood, dot, as indicated is a simulate anterious in Fasteriological the Acting Director, Dr. & G Fault, V.H. Stat, is consulted by Covernments muchical officers and private medical practicement for reports on spectrum submitted by them on butteriological and affed subjects.

Above been trade out of the sid becars remains have been effected in this indication, new laboratories been trade out of the sid becars remains two approximation here been above mained, and the mustice of becarsons has been been been been of the subbreak and then been brought up to date. During the year 20 rays medical sindersts and a spatiatory strategies on a trace it is indicate. There were by rewhere here 22 applications y students as is the year. When your When your trade to share the third.

Superintendent. Mr. A. D. Golden is the Glind for the set of charge of this institution as Mained reserved from England anomales is the Glind for the set. The detage dentities and instruments perchased from the Government sizes and the best with the best matches for the preparation of articles bladdied Hores mane to Re. 8,007-98, while the cash destruction of the bis preparation of despect the 4025, and that of tearrapert and posterior is be detaged and the transfer of the tear and the despite of the set of tearrapert and posterior is be detaged and the set of the bis preparation of the formation of tearrapert and posterior is be detaged and the set of the bis preparation of the despite of the set of tearrapert and posterior is be detaged and the set of the bis preparation of the despite of the set of tearrapert and posterior is be detaged and the set of the bis the set of the despite of the set of tearrapert and posterior is be detaged and the set of the bis the despite of the set of tear and posterior of the formation of the formation of the set of the bis the despite of the set of the set of the bis of the formation of the base of the set of the bis the set of the formation of the base of the set of the bis the set of the formation of the base of the set of the base of the b

31 Principal Civil Medical Object/result.-Observanted at the Menical Depression France following Medical Object Divil Medical Object and Inspector Granesi of Headda et al. Assistant Frances Object Medical Object Division, I Regulars of the Machinel Object Colonial Insupreme, I Medical Venecies of the Assistant Colonial Merican Solitoper of Colonial Headdat Assistant, I Medical Weiner, 22 Assistant Colonial Mericana, 28 Head of Colonial Head at Colonial Merican, 1 Mericana Venecies of Colonia, 14 Probationare Solito, Social of Colonial Head at Colonial Mericana, 23 Mericana, 17 Colini, Medical Standargeor, 1 Colonial Insurant, 4 Intelliger, 10 Noberta, 23 Asidoreana, 1 Freedoment, 19 Probationare Solito, Social Depart, 1 Mericana, 4 Intelliger, 10 Noberta, 200 Colini, Medical Standargeor, 1 Colonial Insurant, 10 Novellarity, 5 Intelliger of Venetication, 200 Freedoments.

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The exponditions of the Department, ended on a weaking backtain ander a second water of the listen o

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[PART IV.

RECEIPTS.	190	١.	1902.	Increase	Decrease,		
	Rs.	c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.		
Amount received from paying patients in hos- pitals	45,225	15	 46,196 48		971 33		-
Collections at dispensaries Cost of medicines issued )	18,367	36	 20,195 34		1,827 98	••••	-
to Estates Branch }	110,605	77	 111,585 27		979 50		-
Sales of medicines and superfluous articles, and College fees	41,682	62	 49,443 30		7,760 68		-
Total	215,880	90	227,420 39		11,539 49	- '	
Nett Expenditure 1	1,124,024	90	1,051,453 89				

Prisoners of War.—Camps for prisoners of war existed at the following stations during the year :—Diyatalawa, Urugasmanhandiya, Mount Lavinia, Ragama, and Hambantota. The camp at Urugasmanhandiya was closed on the 5th November, that at Ragama on the 20th November, that at Hambantota on the 27th July.

The number of prisoners rapidly decreased towards the end of the year, and the average of all sick at the largest camp (Diyatalawa) was 196 per 1,000 for the whole year. At this camp the mortality from all causes, taking 3,423 as the daily average strength, was 7.59 per 1,000.

The general health of the camps was satisfactory. Enteric fever was absent at Divatalawa until April, when there was a re-appearance. The cause was traced to infection outside the camp. There were 46 cases, with 6 deaths.

Dysentery was prevalent, and towards the end of the year assumed a bad type and contributed largely to the death-rate.

The total number of cases treated in hospital (Diyatalawa) was 718, and at the outdoor dispensary 994. Five cases of mania and melancholia occurred. One death was due to tumour of the brain. One death was due to intestinal obstruction, for which an abdominal section was performed. The admissions at the other hospitals were very small. The sanitation of the camps was satisfactory. The water supply and food were of good quality.

### ESTATES BRANCH.

During the year 1902 there were 1,763 estates scheduled to 33 districts and 31 sub-districts, with 20 District Hospitals and 29 District Dispensaries and 13 Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries.

The following are the district Dispensaries and 15 Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries. The following are the districts and sub-districts, with the number of estates scheduled to each :--Avisawella District 47, sub-district Hanwella 10, sub-district Bandaragama 11, sub-district Horans 6; Kalutara District 40, sub-district Horawella 4; Kandy District 72, sub-district Galagedara 15, sub-district Kadugannawa 20, sub-district Hanguranketa 3; Elkaduwa District 21, sub-district Wattegama 29; Kelebokke District 44; Dikoya District 52, sub-district Bogawantalawa 31, sub-district Wattegama 29; Kelebokke District 73; Gampola District 56, sub-district Bogawantalawa 31, sub-district Watawala 39; Maskeliya District 73; Gampola District 56, sub-district Pussellawa 34; Lindula District 56, sub-district Agrapatana 43; Dimbula District 54; Matale District 81, sub-district Rattota 32, subdistrict Gammaduwa 18; Teldeniya District 28, sub-district Rangalla 26; Deltota District 42; Nuwara Eliya District 37, sub-district Nanu-oya 18; Maturata District 30; Ramboda District 35; Uda Pussellawa District 32, sub-district Mulhalkele 3, sub-district Maspana 1; Nawalapitiya District 49, sub-district Dolosbage 36; Kotmale District 18; Morawak Korale District 16, sub-district Deniyaya 2; Balapitiya District 16; Elpitiya District 1; Udugama District 13; Badulla District 59, sub-district Pingarawa 24, sub-district Passara 10; Lunugala District 13, sub-district Madulsima 29; Monaragala District 10; Haputale District 17, sub-district Randurawela 8, sub-district Haldummulla 23, sub-district Koslanda 27; Kurunegala District 41, sub-district Randukkana 2; Ratnapura District 22; Balangoda District 33; Rakwana District 25; Kegalla District 22; Karawanella District 63, sub-district Kitulgala 17, subdistrict Aranayaka 18.

To attend to the medical wants of the above the following officers were employed :-Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeons 15, Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeons 10, and Apothecaries 28.

During 1902 there were 10,995 estate labourers treated in the District Hospitals and Civil constituted District Hospitals, against 12,017 in 1901. Of these, 2,375 died, a death-rate of 21:60 per cent. Of the mixed races, 14,656 were treated, of whom 824 died, a death-rate of 5:62 per cent.

In the Civil Hospitals worked partly as District Hospitals the death-rate of estate labourers was 21.71 per cent., whilst in the District Hospitals it was 21.55 per cent. The highest death-rate (30.34 per cent.) among the estate labourers occurred in the District Hospital at Nawalapitiya, and the lowest (1.38 per cent.) in the Civil Hospital at Galle. The admissions into the former were 468, into the latter 72. In the Civil Hospital, Kalutara, and the District Hospital, Dimbula, there were no deaths among estate labourers. The admissions into the former were 7 and into the latter 302.

The total number of days the estate labourers stayed in hospital was 266,920, an average of twenty-four days. Of these, 185,286 persons were paid for by the estates, the rest being charged to the fund. The total number of days mixed races stayed in District Hospitals was 184,051, an average of twelve days.

The total number of estate labourers treated at the outdoor dispensaries was 44,726. The total number of estate labourers treated on estates was 17,344.

The total number of births reported from estates was 6,691, of which 3,418 were males, 3,176 were females, and 97 were still-births.

The number of deaths reported from estates was 9,428, of whom 4,599 were males, 4,828 were females, and in 1 case the sex was not stated.

The expenditure under the Medical Aid Ordinance amounted to Rs. 518,614-99, including exchange compensation, and receipts to Rs. 339,645-22, derived from the following sources :- Export duty Rs. 142,013-59, hospital charges for treatment of coolies Rs. 59,674-50, recovered for visits paid to estates Rs. 21,748, sale of unserviceable and superfluous articles Rs. 154-92, medicines sold to

### STLON ADMINISTRATION REPORTS FOR

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Preserve of Prov-Campa for prisoners of an event of an event of the following working the feat p-Diputation, Urages manually, Maint Lavia Cartain, Magnac, and Hamilantona. The many at Drepson mining the set for one of the 3th July.

The number of privates a reputity decrement intervits the cost of the year, and the wronge of all sick as the largest energy (Directairwa) was 100 per 1,000 for the whole year. At this camp the morelity from all camera, tabling 3.422 as the daily excited strangth, was 7.29 per 1,000.

April, when there was a reapparance. The same was travel to infamilian extended with a travel of the setup. They want to example the setup. They ware to example the setup.

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constitution Distorter Hospitale, spaining 14,017 in 1991 for mean, 5,570 direft a death-shar of 47.50 par

was 21.71 per real, while a fee District Lion itsis is was 21.75 per cont. "I be bishood dustic rate (in 24 per cont.) among bis salate inhoneres assigned to the District Houghtsh at Newdood per test instances (1.28 per cont.) in the Givil Houghtsh at the ... The admissions much the terrate test into the inite The ... In the Oryl Houghtsh, Kulatara, and the District Houghtsh, angle in a set of the last output behavery. The admissions and the farmer wave 7 and introduct plane wave in the factors output behavery. The admissions and the farmer wave 7 and introduct plane wave in the factors

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### MISCELLANEOUS.]

### MEDICAL.

superintendents of estates Rs. 1,809·89, medicines sold in bulk to superintendents of estates Rs. 8,548·93, and prescriptions compounded Rs. 2,741·37, dispensary collections Rs. 2,178·45, cost of maintenance, medicine, and funeral expenses of other than estate labourers Rs. 96,719·14, recoveries for maintenance of others Rs. 4,056·43. The nett expenditure was Rs. 178,969·77. 117 dispensaries are now established in the planting districts.

Appended are Tables I. and II. showing the receipts and expenditure of the Estates Branch of the Department.

Colombo, April 30, 1903.

ALLAN PERRY, M.D., D.P.H., Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals.

APPENDIX.

### PROVINCIAL REPORTS.

### (1) WESTERN PROVINCE.

This Province is under the supervision of Colonial Surgeon G. P. Schokman, M.B., C.M., whose report is subjoined :--

Population.—The estimated population of the Western Province for the year was 940,045. The number of births and deaths registered during 1902 was 33,216 and 21,274 respectively, and the birthand death-rates per mille 35.6 and 22.8.

Prevalence of Sickness.—In my report for last year I had the pleasure of reporting that the general health of the Province was excellent. This condition continued throughout the year in all stations and parts of this Province. There was an entire absence of outbreaks of malarial fever, and even the unhealthy and low-lying district of Negombo was free from it. The rainfall was abnormally abundant, and no ill-effects appear to have resulted therefrom.

Dysentery.—In the months of January, February, November, and December dysentery prevailed in the villages of Attygala, Jaltara, Henpita, and Hanwella of the Hewagam korale, due to drinking contaminated water from surface wells which were covered by the heavy floods. The outbreak was not severe, and there were no deaths. Two rather extensive outbreaks of dysentery occurred in the Moratuwa district, viz., one in the early part of the year in the villages Jambureliya and Mampe, the other at Siddamulla. In the latter place there were five deaths, and the poor received assistance from Government, while they were treated by their own native doctors. Dysentery also prevailed in the villages of Wadduwa, Mahabellana, Waskaduwa, and Ponwatta of the Panadure district, and to some extent in the town of Panadure.

Enteric Fever.—This disease prevailed throughout the town of Colombo to a greater extent than usual. In Horatuduwa, a village close to Moratuwa, there was an epidemic traced to drinking water from polluted wells. The type of the disease was not severe. The disease soon disappeared with a change in the source of the water supply. In the crowded town of Moratuwa enteric fever is endemic, and out of 704 deaths registered during the year 43 deaths were from this disease. At the Reformatory at Maggona during August and September several cases of enteric fever occurred among the juvenile offenders confined there. Eleven cases were transferred to the Kalutara hospital, and two of them died. The diagnosis in all cases was confirmed by Widal's reaction. Both the Principal Civil Medical Officer and myself visited the Reformatory twice, and were satisfied with the sanitary arrangements of the place. A medical officer was stationed at the Reformatory while the outbreak lasted.

Chickenpox.—This disease was widely distributed, and occurred chiefly in the town of Colombo, Mahara prison, Panadure, Kalutara, Henaratgoda, Veyangoda, and Hanwella. 1,057 cases were reported.

Smallpox.—In hospital two cases of smallpox remained over from the previous year. 122 cases were admitted, of which 32 died. No cases were remaining at the end of the year.

The first case admitted into hospital on the 19th January was a Malabar cooly from Cheku street, a recent arrival from India. The infection spread from this case to several parts of the city, especially Alutmawata, Grandpass, and Slave Island. The disease was stamped out in November. Two cases included in the admissions into Kanatta came from the port, one the chief officer from the ss. Hawick Hall from Calcutta, the other a lascar from the ss. Ville de la Ciôtat from Marseilles.

A child suffering with smallpox was clandestinely removed from Colombo in the month of July to Wehera, a village in the Moratuwa district. This case died and was buried, and the cause of death attributed to measles. Two other cases occurred in the same house. Both these cases recovered. The parents of the child were prosecuted and fined. No other villages were infected. Two cases of

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and practications are approximated its 2,741°47, disputanty collections to appendiculated at an above the Viewert and practications are provided its 2,741°47, disputanty collections lies 2,178°45, cost of maintenance and athere its. 4,065°43. The methangenetiters was the 174,000°47, 117 disperimented are new enablished to the planting thintena.

Appended are Tables I. and II. showing the receipts and expenditions of the Search Strates of

Galomito, April 30, 1803.

ALLAN FURNIX, M.D., D.P.H. Principal Ofers Modical Officer and Inclusive Furneral of Hospitals.

### ALL MERTERS CROTHER (1)

Tale Province is under the supervision of Galenial Surgeon G. F. Soboltanes, M. B., C.M., where report is subjeited :----

President of births and deaths registered drains 1902 was in 166 and 21 201 respectively, and the births

Present besith of the Prevince was received for the pair 1 had the planets of reporting that the shifteen and parts of this Prevince was received. This would de continued threadyness the year is all additions and parts of this Prevince. "Even was an entire alexane of entired threadyness (new, and even also entered by and low-lying dirivity of theory to an ine the face it. The restance of an inverse of a single of a structure it."

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then usual. In Horsteilows, a village alone to Morsiows, those was an apillomic back driving estably water from polluted wells. The type of the dimense was not every. The dimension draved to derive and write a dimension is the source of the water appair. In the arweded town of Morsteres and the dimension endenic, and out of 700 deaths every stored driving the provided town of Morsteres and the dimension Referencion at Mangroom draving Stores. Storen main were all deaths were from the dimension force a stable provide of Reference and the stores and the stores and the dimension of the dimension force a stable provide of Reference and the stores and the stores and the dimension of the dimension of the two of them direct. The dispetorie is all town mains were then the dimension deaths and the force and the dispetorie is all without the second reset of the dimension of the dimension the store and the dispetorie is all towns. Shown mains were then the dimension deaths and the force and the dispetorie is all towns and the dimension of which is resetting the with the store the store and the store of the dimension of the dimension of the dimension dimension of the store and the store the store of the dimension of the dimension of the dimension of the dimension of the store and the store the store of the dimension of the dimension of the dimension of the dimension of the store and the store the store of the dimension of the dimension of the dimension of the dimension of the store and the store dimension of the plane of mediad only we as assumed at the formation of the store and the store desidered.

Okiokanyan.-Tala iliankas maa uri iniy distrijinind, mud occurred ministy in the town of Oslewice, bishara prison, Frankare, Kalenaris, Rovarskoda, Veynagoda, and Huawella. 1,007 carse were reported.

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smallpox occurred in the town of Negombo; the first case was a trader who returned home from India and took ill a few days after. Both cases recovered. The usual precautions by vaccination, segregation, and observation were carried out successfully.

The following is the number of cases of smallpox, modified smallpox, and chickenpox treated and died in the Province during the year :---

		<b>fotal</b> treates	đ,	Total died.
Smallpox	 	 76		32
Modified smallpox	 	 46		-
Chickenpox	 	 1,057	***	3

Cholera.—An outbreak of cholera occurred at Negombo at the beginning of the year, and continued up to the middle of March. There were 40 cases, with 32 deaths. The disease was introduced from Chilaw by a boatman who was being taken to Colombo ill with the disease. The patient, who was in a padda boat in the Negombo lake, was visited by a resident of Negombo, who contracted the disease. From this source it spread, the localities chiefly infected being Grand street and St. Joseph's street in the neighbourhood of the canal. There were 4 deaths from this disease at Wadduwa in the Panadure district, and 2 deaths in Waskaduwa and Kalutara; all these cases were traced to Negombo.

Ragama Camp .- There were six outbreaks of cholera during the year :-

					Cases.		Deaths.
First o	atbreak	r, July 5	 	Land .	 2		1
Second	do.	July 11	 		 13		10
Third	do.	July 16	 		 1		0
Fourth	do,	July 20	 		 1		1
Fifth	do.	August 7	 	and the second second	 1	•••	1
Sixth	do.	October 20	 	00 07-139	 1		-
				Total .	 19		13

These cases occurred in gangs of coolies who came from infected areas. The total number of coolies who passed through the camp during the year was 34,280. Of this number, 3,623 were quarantined, having come either from cholera- or plague-infected areas.

Particular Disease.—During the north-east monsoon acute serous diarrhœa was prevalent in several parts of the Province. In Negombo town it lasted for two months, April and May. There were 52 cases, with 32 deaths. Specimens of excreta and spleen were forwarded for bacteriological examination, which did not prove them to be cholera. Similarly, it prevailed for two weeks, from 21st February to 4th March, at Egoda Uyana, a populous village in the Moratuwa district. There were 20 cases, with 9 deaths. Everything possible was done : a fresh supply of water from another locality was distributed as long as the disease prevailed, apothecaries were placed on special duty, and the needy provided with food. The disease was peculiarly confined to this village, which was exposed and by the seashore. In the convict prisons an unusually large number of cases occurred during the year. There were 31 cases, with 7 deaths.

### Sanitary Condition of the Chief Towns.

Colombo.—Though the city maintained its reputation as one of the healthiest cities in the East, yet considerable sanitary improvements are required before it can be pronounced an ideal city. The appointment and assumption of duties of two highly qualified medical officers of health for the city, it is expected, will result in improving its sanitary condition and removing all sources of nuisance. The duplication of the main now in hand will give the city a larger and more regular supply of water, and it is hoped that all wells in the crowded parts of the city will then be closed, as the source of enteric fever so prevalent in the city has always been traced to contaminated water or milk. The cumbersome system of conservancy now worked by the Municipality will soon be displaced by the Mansergh system of water carriage, so far at least as the crowded parts of the city are concerned.

Panadure.—This town remains the same year after year, and I have nothing new to chronicle, except to state that the sooner a Board of Health is appointed the better it will be for the residents of the place.

Moratuwa .-- I cannot do better than refer to my remarks of the previous year.

Negombo.—A considerable number of large surface drains were constructed in this town with the view of carrying off the rain water which collected and lodged on the surface for days. Every endeavour is made to improve the drainage of this low-lying town. The source of water supply for drinking is from wells outside the town, and is of good quality. A scheme for obtaining water from Dandugama-oya, 8 miles from town, is under consideration

Kalutara, Avisawella, and Minuwangoda .- Nothing new to record.

### Other Institutions.

I annex reports from the Surgeon in Charge and the staff of the General Hospital, the reports of the Superintendents of the Lying-in Home and Leper Asylum, and the Medical Officer of the Lady Havelock Hospital. I annex also the report of the Port Surgeon.

The Port.—One case of suspected plague in a cabin boy on board the M. M. ss. Polynesien, evidently infected at Hongkong, and manifesting symptoms immediately after the ship left Singapore, was detected on her arrival. The vessel was placed in strict quarantine, took in coal and water by means of her own crew, and left for Galle. The patient was admitted into the plague hospital there, and a party of thirty Chinese passengers for Ceylon were landed and placed in quarantine. The ship then left. I inspected this case with the Port Surgeon.

The Jails.—The convict prisons were maintained in a good sanitary state. The drainage of the Welikada prison was completed, and extra windows were put into the Mutwal prison wards to improve their ventilation. Pneumonia, which usually affected the prisoners at Mutwal, was entirely absent this year, whereas an outbreak occurred in the Mahara prison. There were in this prison

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24 cases, with 15 deaths. Diarrhœa and dysentery, as in previous years, formed the greatest admissions into the hospital, and a percentage of the diseases to the strength of the prisons for the past five years shows :--

Year.				Diarrhoea. Per Cent.		Dysentery. Per Cent,	
1898	 		 	5.10	****	3.08	
1899	 	-	 	3.08		4.73	
1900	 		 	5.76		5.77	
1901	 		 	4.25		3.95	
1902	 		 	4.68		3.72	

Vaccination.—Twenty-nine vaccinators, including one female vaccinator, were employed in the Province, and of these eight worked in the city of Colombo. One extra vaccinator was employed during the outbreak of smallpox at Colombo. Two out of the twenty-nine vaccinators worked on estates.

During the year 50,076 persons were vaccinated, 43,043 primary and 7,033 re-vaccinations. Of the 43,043 primary vaccinations, 23,951 were males and 19,092 females. The ratio of success to those inspected were 95:33 for vaccinations and 78:02 for re-vaccinations. In the city 17,174 persons were vaccinated, an increase of 677 over the previous year.

The work of calf vaccination had been carried on under difficulties owing to unsuitable premises and insufficient space. 148 calves were vaccinated, and 3,914 tubes of glycerinated paste prepared, which was sufficient not only for local demands, but served to supply other Provinces, private practitioners, the Military, and the Boer and Ragama cooly camps.

A vote has been included in the estimates for 1903 for erecting a central vaccine depôt, and it is hoped that the work will be completed before the expiration of the year.

### (2) CENTRAL AND NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCES.

These Provinces are under the supervision of Colonial Surgeon J. Craib, M.D., whose report is subjoined :-

In submitting my annual report for the year 1902, I have the honour to state that, excepting for an outbreak of cholera on Pallekele estate, the general health of the two Provinces under my charge has been fairly satisfactory. There was no smallpox during the year, but a few cases of chickenpox were reported from Hanguranketa and Galagedara districts. Measles, too, prevailed in a few of the districts, but not to any extent.

### Population.

The estimated population for the year, as per figures obtained from the Registrar-General, is as follows :--

	Tulancha	The wa	Central Province	.00	North-Central Province.
Population (at the middle	of 1902)	 	626,278		79,452
Births registered, 1901		 	13,045		3,803
Do. 1902		 	14,582		3,404
Deaths registered, 1901		 	12,467		3,041
Do. 1902		 	11,507		3,396
Birth-rate per 1,000, 1901		 	32.4		47-9
Do. 1902		 	36-1		38.1
Death-rate per 1,000, 1901		 	30.1	241	38.3
Do. 1902		 	29.4		42.7

### Prevalence of Sickness.

The diseases most prevalent were malarial fever, diarrhœa, and dysentery, pneumonia and catarrhal affections, rheumatism, and cutaneous affections.

Malarial Fevers did not prevail to such an extent as in preceding years, and did not require the employment of itinerating medical officers, as it at no time assumed an epidemic form.

Parangi prevailed in the North-Central Province and adjacent parts of the Central Province, and appears to be on the decrease, judging from the reduced number treated for the year.

Diarrhoa and Dysentery existed among the estate labourers, especially during the wet seasons, and was principally due to dietetic and climatic causes; neither of them assumed an epidemic form.

Respiratory Diseases and Rheumatism were caused by exposure to changes of temperature, and were mainly seen in the higher districts of the Central Province.

Anchylostomiasis occurs largely among the Tamil labour force, and is constantly being imported from the coast by new arrivals, and is now extending to the villagers, especially among those who work or reside on the estates. The causes are due to pollution of soil and water, by fœcal matter, and if the native could only be educated to use latrines this disease would be considerably reduced.

### Relative Mortality in the Different Seasons.

Owing to the absence of the necessary data from the Registrar-General under this heading, I regret I am unable to furnish any statement.

### Meteorological Conditions and Effects on Public Health.

The two first quarters offered no special features for framing my observations, but the two last quarters of the year were characterized by exceptionally wet weather, and consequently gave rise to much sickness in the several districts. Respiratory, intestinal, and arthritic affections prevailed largely, while malarial fevers on the other hand succeeded the wet seasons and caused the usual outbreaks of fever to appear.

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### Particular Diseases.

There was no smallpox in the two Provinces. Chickenpox existed in Matale, Hanguranketa, Maturata, Rattota, Nawalapitiya, Lindula, Kandy, Gampola, and Nuwara Eliya-Districts. 649 cases were reported from the Central Province, and only three from the North-Central Province.

Cholera occurred on Pallekele estate, having been introduced by new arrivals; it began on 12th October and ceased on 9th November. It, however, broke out afresh in December, and continued until beyond the end of the year. There were in all 22 cases up to 31st December, with 12 deaths. In every instance the cases were seen by the Colonial Surgeon, who took active steps to prevent

the spread of the disease.

A few epidemic cases of measles also occurred throughout the two Provinces.

Leprosy .- A few cases were reported from various districts, and all were either transferred to the Leper Asylum at Hendala or returned to the Coast, as the subjects were mostly Malabars or Coast Moors.

Mumps occurred in the Kandy District and Bogambra jail. In the latter there were 53 cases, all of whom were transferred to the Infectious Diseases Hospital for treatment. This disease was introduced into the jail by local admission.

### Sanitation.

Sanitation was on the whole fairly satisfactory. Several improvements were effected during the year under review, and damaged drains were replaced by egg-shaped cement ones. Several Horbury latrines were supplied. The scavenging was given out on contract, and was satisfactorily done. In addition, the several points indicated in my last report were continued to be carried out during this year, and contributed thereby to a better state of sanitation. The water supply, however, still continues to be a subject of discussion, and nothing was done to improve it during the year.

Kandy.-Water supply remains the same. Drainage remains unimproved. Alleys still numerous and insanitary with defective drainage. Cesspits, where practicable, were replaced by dry-earth system. Overcrowding continues in alleys, laundries, and eating-houses; slaughter-houses are satisfactory, and were regularly inspected by the Municipal officers. Conservancy of town is satisfactorily performed.

Matale.—Drainage still defective. Water supply inadequate. It is contemplated to acquire an estate, where the water supply is pure, wholesome, and sufficient. Several cesspits still remain, but are being gradually replaced by Horbury latrines and dry-earth system.

Gampola .- Drainage is being generally improved upon, but is still defective.

Nawalapitiya.—Water supply sufficient, and is carried to the town by pipes. Drainage still defective, but is gradually improved as funds permit. A few public latrines were erected. Hatton and Dikoya are conjointly managed by a Local Board. Drainage is being improved

upon, though still defective. Horbury latrines were erected. Water supply is still very defective, and is polluted by surface drainage unless obtained from wells.

Maskeliya, Kotagala, Talawakele, and Lindula.-The drainage in these towns has been improved, and Horbury latrines were erected. The water supply, however, is still defective, especially in the two latter towns.

Nanu-oya remains the same, with the exception of a Horbury latrine being provided.

Nuwara Eliya remains much the same. Latrine accommodation still insufficient, and drainage defective.

Kadugannawa,-Drainage much improved, but still defective. Water supply is obtained from wells.

Dambulla, Rattota, and Wattegama .- Drainage unimproved, and no latrine accommodation has been supplied. Water supply unsatisfactory and defective.

Anuradhapura .- Drainage defective, but being generally improved. Increased latrine accommodation was provided. Conservancy of town is satisfactorily carried out.

Mihintale remains unimproved.

### Vaccination.

During the year vaccination in the two Provinces was satisfactorily carried on by medical officers, apothecaries, and vaccinators. The female vaccinator operated amongst the Moorish and other communities in Kandy, Matale, Gampola, Nawalapitiya, and Hatton.

The total number vaccinated was males 12,228, females 11,819, total 24,047, showing an increase of 2,257 on the previous year. There were only 16 re-vaccinations, with a percentage of 56.25 success. The percentage of successes in primary vaccination was 96.01. There were 57 reports against headmen and 169 cases of prosecutions of defaulters.

### Animal Vaccine Depôt.

Fifty-five calves were vaccinated, with 1,245 successful vesicles. 1,195 tubes of lymph were collected, and all were issued to the several vaccinators.

### Jails and Jail Hospitals.

Kandy.—The number of prisoners confined in the Bogambra jail during the year was 2,165, and in the old jail 1,144. The daily strength was 412-12, and 59.96 respectively. There was no overcrowding in either of the jails. The number treated during the year was 807, giving a daily average of 20.83, with a percentage of deaths of 3.34. The diseases most prevalent were bowel complaints, respiratory diseases, fever, mumps, and chickenpox. All the infectious diseases were transferred to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kandy. The general health of the prisoners during the year was, on the whole, satisfactory.
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Anuradhapura Jail.—156 were confined during the year, and the daily average strength was 10-22. There were 12 cases treated during the year, and the average daily sick was 29. The diseases most prevalent were dysentery, fever, and diarrhœa. There was only one death for the year.

Nuwara Eliya.-Health of prisoners was satisfactory. There were 52 cases treated, daily average sick being 1.38, with no deaths, and the daily average strength of the jail was 32-03.

## Hospitals and Dispensaries.

The Civil Hospital, Kandy, has had several improvements effected during the year, viz., a new dysentery ward for females was built and opened. Several wards had the old tiles removed and Calicut tiles substituted, and the corridors and verandahs were cemented.

Matale Hospital.—Three new permanent wards were built and nurses' quarters provided. The administration block and dispenser's quarters are in course of erection. The old nurses' quarters were converted into a ward.

Gampola Hospital.-Nothing has been done to this institution during the year. The temporary wards should be replaced by permanent ones, as they are in a dilapidated condition.

Nawalapitiya Hospital .- An extra ward for females is needed.

Teldeniya Hospital.-Two new wards for male and female diarrhœa cases are required, as the existing accommodation is insufficient.

Dikoya Hospital.-This hospital is insanitary and beyond repair, and a new one should be built at an early date.

Dimbula Hospital .- An extra room for dispenser is required.

Maturata Hospital .- This new hospital was opened during the year.

Uda Pussellawa Hospital .-- The old building should be replaced by a new permanent one, and new medical officer's quarters built.

There was only one new dispensary opened during the year, viz., Mendugoda. The following dispensaries should be replaced by new permanent buildings, viz., Galawela in the Central Province, and Yakalla, Tambuttegama, Eppawela, and Nochchiyagama in the North-Central Province.

## (3) NORTHERN PROVINCE.

This Province is under the supervision of Acting Colonial Surgeon F. G. Spittel, L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S., whose report is subjoined :--

In submitting my annual report for the Province under my supervision for the year 1902, I have the honour to state that I assumed duties as Acting Colonial Surgeon on the 13th June, 1902.

### Population.

The estimated population for the three districts of this Province for the year is 348,789. The number of births registered was 13,301 and deaths 9,392. The birth-rate per 1,000 was 38.12, and the death-rate 26.92.

			Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaittivu.
Population		1901 1902	 305,809 308,675	 24,885 24,978	 15,186 15,136
Births	·	1901	 12,985 11,764	 942 979	 660 558
Deaths		1901 1902	 7,134 7,898	 1,185 886	 648 608

## Prevalence of Disease.

With the exception of an outbreak of cholera that occurred during the previous year and continued till this year, the health of the inhabitants has been satisfactory.

Malarial Diseases.—Malarial fever is endemic in the Northern Province, and prevails to a great extent after the burst of the north-east monsoon during the first and last quarters of the year. All types of the disease occurred, the most prevalent being quotidian and tertian. The returns of the different hospitals and dispensaries show that 43,300 cases were treated, against 40,831 cases the previous year, or an increase of 2,529. The largest numbers were treated at Pallai, Valuvettiturai, Jaffna, and Silavaturai.

Diarrham and Dysentery.—These diseases are most prevalent during the wet season from October till January. They are principally attributable to climatic changes, impure water, and anwholesome food. During the year 3,411 cases were reported from all hospitals and dispensaries of the Province. The largest number (539) was reported from Pallai.

Parangi.—This disease still prevails to a great extent, especially in the Vanni. The total number treated during the year was 1,586, of which 210 were treated at Kokulai. The places which are quite free from the disease are Delft, Kayts, Marichchukaddi, Nainativu, Vilankulam, Pallai, Pungulutivu, and Valuvettiturai. A very small number of cases were reported from Batticotta, Jaffna, Palavarayan-kadu, Point Pedro, Punakari, Puttur, Silavaturai, Vankalai, and Vidattaltivu. Most of the cases treated in these stations were the inhabitants of other places who went to the dispensaries for treatment while passing them.

Itch.—This disease prevails to a great extent in the northern parts of the Province, especially in Jaffna and Point Pedro.

Pneumonia and Bronchitis prevail to some extent generally during the wet months, and are due to sudden changes of temperature. 345 cases of pneumonia were reported from twenty-four stations, of which 58 were reported from Kayts and 56 from Pallai.

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The estimated population for the three districted of this Powerine for the year is 248,780. The suber of births registered was 13,304 and destin 9,393. The birth-fats per 1,000 was 38.13, and the sub-rate 20/32.

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## Relative Mortality in the different Seasons.

In this Province practically there are two seasons, the wet and the dry. The wet season begins after the burst of the north-east monsoon in October, and lasts till February, the rainfall being highest in November and December. Although after the setting in of the south-west monsoon there are occasional showers of rain, the dry season may be said to begin in March and end in September.

The mortality is highest during the first and last quarters of the year; this is due chiefly to the prevalence of malarial fever, chest affections, and bowel complaints. The third quarter, which is the hottest part of the year, is the healthiest, and usually the death-rate during this quarter is low.

### Particular Diseases.

Cholera, which broke out in the village Achchuveli on the 1st and at Kayts on the 11th December, 1901, continued till this year, and ended almost simultaneously on the 13th and 14th January. From 1st January 7 cases occurred at Achchuveli, of which 4 proved fatal, and at Kayts there were 29 cases, with 14 deaths.

Smallpox.—Two cases of smallpox occurred in the Province during the year, one at Manipay and the other at Tillupulli. The case at Manipay was reported on the 10th February. The patient, a resident of Manipay, visited Penang, from where he returned to Colombo on the 26th January, and came to Manipay on the 30th of the same month. On the 4th February fever set in, followed by the eruption of the disease. The case at Tillupulli, a resident of that village, went to Colombo, where he remained for three weeks, and embarked in the ss. Lady Gordon on the 7th March and proceeded to his village the same day. He was seized with the disease on the 21st of the same month. Both patients were promptly removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, and were discharged cured. The immates of the houses occupied by the patients were quarantined ; they as well as the people in the neighbourhood were vaccinated, sanitary measures were vigorously carried out, and the disease in both villages was at once stamped out.

Measles, Mumps, and Chickenpox were reported from several stations; in most of them the cases were sporadic, and nowhere did they prevail to any great extent.

Fish Poisoning.—Six cases of fish poisoning occurred on the 13th October in the adjoining villages Alvai and Karavady, which are situated two miles south of Point Pedro. All the patients, a few hours after partaking of some fish which was obtained from the Point Pedro market, were seized with gripe, dizziness, vomiting, and purging. One expired within nine hours after the symptoms set in, and three within eighteen hours; the rest recovered, and were quite well on the third day. It was not possible to identify the fish, as it was sold cut up in small pieces.

### General Sanitary Condition of the Province.

Jaffna is the only town in the Province in which some system of sanitation is carried on, and even here the system can be much improved. Although several attempts have been made, no Municipality or Local Board has yet been established. The sanitary condition of several localities is anything but satisfactory. The fishers' quarter, Karaiur, seems to be the most insanitary part of the town. This locality is greatly overcrowded, the houses are small and ill-ventilated, the high cadjan fences round them and large trees shut out sunlight and prevent the free circulation of air. Towards the close of the year in this part of the town two latrines were erected, but the people, who never before were accustomed to use latrines, do not go to them, and the result is that the seashore, the roadside, and a plot of land in the vicinity are polluted with excreta in the same way as it was before the latrines were built. With the object of preventing the overcrowded state of Karaiur, the reclamation of about 13 acres of the sea was taken in hand some vers ago, but it may take vers hefore the work is completed.

13 acres of the sea was taken in hand some years ago, but it may take years before the work is completed. The water supply of the town is very unsatisfactory. Water of fairly good quality can only be procured from a few wells. There are numerous other wells, but the water in them is brackish and not fit to be used for drinking.

### Vaccination.

Vaccination was carried out throughout the year by seven vaccinators. The medical officers and apothecaries of the different dispensaries also vaccinated from time to time whenever subjects were procurable. The work of the vaccinators was frequently inspected by the Inspector of Vaccination and found to be satisfactory. During the year 10,444 persons were vaccinated, 5,356 males and 5,088 females. Of these, 6,768

During the year 10,444 persons were vaccinated, 5,356 males and 5,088 females. Of these, 6,768 were operated upon by the vaccinators and 3,670 by the medical officers and apothecaries.

Of the number vaccinated by the vaccinators, 6,059 were successful, 392 unsuccessful, and 317 unknown. Of the number vaccinated by the medical officers and apothecaries, 3,178 were successful, 423 unsuccessful, and 75 unknown. The percentage of successful to total inspected was 91.89. The percentage of successful to total inspected by the vaccinators was 93.92, and by the medical officers and apothecaries 88.25. Taking into consideration that vaccination had to be suspended during the months that fever prevailed to a great extent, I think the number of subjects operated upon is satisfactory.

The preparation of calf lymph at the depôt was carried out throughout the year, with satisfactory results.

### Other Observations.

The only jail in the Province is the one in the Jaffna town. In it there is accommodation for 217 prisoners. The jail hospital consists of two wards, with six beds in each. The jail was at no time overcrowded, and the largest number confined on any one day was 128.

During the year 386 persons, convicted and unconvicted, were lodged within the jail, of whom 10 were females. Three persons were placed under observation, of whom one was insane.

There were 84 admissions into the hospital during the year, but not a single death occurred. The prevailing diseases were diarrhœa and malarial fever, of which there were 43 and 16 cases respectively.

Friend-in-Need Society's Hospital, Jaffna.—In this institution were treated during the year 1,631 patients, of whom 49 died, the percentage of deaths to total treated was 3.0. The prevailing diseases were malarial fever, malarial cachexia, general debility, and injuries. At the dispensary attached to this hospital 8,056 cases were treated. The total number of visits (first and subsequent) was 5,067. The prevailing diseases were malarial fever, worms, itch, rheumatism, diarrhoea, and dysentery.

In this Province presidently three are two seasons, the wet and the dry. The wet season better where the bears of the mothemal measures in Ostaber, and bate all Pahrany, the rainfull being highest in Normaber, and Hormomher. Although alter the osting in ed the routh-word measure have are occupteded by the president daming summer and has and to begin in Marsh and out in September. The measures of rain, the highest daming the first and has quarrow of the year, this is done offed; to the prevalence of the year, is the horm all contents, and here a sumplimits. The third water, which is the prevalence of maintain form all contents, and here is an entries. The third quarter, which is the besteet part of the year, is the heating, and measing the desting the destination of the quarter, which is the

With 14 double. Stadily are, -Two cases of smallpare conversed in the Province during the year, due at Minipey and the other at Tilinpulli. The case at Maniper where he resourced on the 10th February. The pointerie, seedowerd of Manipey on the 20th of the case at Minipey are recovered to Universe on the 20th Manapy, and anne is Manipey on the 20th of the same month. On the 4th Pointery form at its, Minipey and manipular of the disease. The case at Tilinpulli, a readown of the ville, where as its, followed by the remained for three weeks, and contarbands in the same formate of the ville, want to followed by the principal for three weeks, and contarband in the same of the Wint of the very formate in the first beam of the bits village the same day. He was estend with the denses of the Ying of the same weeks here puttents were promptly removed to the information of the states of the Ying of the same tends. The puttents were promptly removed to the information monomer first, and were discussion for the puttents were promptly removed to the information of the states of the Ying of the tends of the puttents were promptly removed to the information of the states of the Ying of the tends of the puttents were promptly removed to the information of the states of the Ying of the tends in the states of the formation of the information of the states of the states of the first tends of the tends to the states of the formation of the information of the states of the Ying of the states of the states of the tends of the states of the information of the states of the states of the tends of the states of the Ying of the states of

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## MEDICAL.

## (4) SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

This Province is under the supervision of Acting Colonial Surgeon W. E. Rudd, M.B., whose report is subjoined :---

I was placed in charge of the Province on 17th March, 1902, succeeding Dr. Keith, who went on leave and retired in August.

The estimated population for the year 1901 was 561,315, for 1902 was 569,944, increase 8,629.

Year.		No. of Births.	No. of Deaths.		Birth-rate per 1,000.		Death-rate per 1,000,
1901		23,342	 14,937		41.584		26-610
1902		25,686	 14,544		45·2°		25.70
	* 01	tained by taking	 are of the three	district	a of Southann De	mine	

## General Health.

There were outbreaks of serious epidemic disease at five different parts during 1902 :-

(1) At Galle two cases of smallpox were reported on a steamer in February, and were treated at Bathfield House.

(2) At Hiniduma, 36 miles from Galle, 21 cases of cholera occurred, with 4 deaths, in

February. (3) At Ambalangoda, two cases of smallpox in March. Here a man with the disease in a state of (3) At Ambalangoda, two cases of smallpox in March. Here a man with the disease in a state of (3) At Ambalangoda, two cases of smallpox in March. Here a man with the disease in a state of (3) At Ambalangoda, two cases of smallpox in March. Here a man with the disease in a state of (3) At Ambalangoda, two cases of smallpox in March. Here a man with the disease in a state of (3) At Ambalangoda, two cases of smallpox in March. Here a man with the disease in a state of (3) At Ambalangoda, two cases of smallpox in March. Here a man with the disease in a state of (3) At Ambalangoda, two cases of smallpox in March. Here a man with the disease in a state of (3) At Ambalangoda, two cases of smallpox in March. Here a man with the disease in a state of (3) At Ambalangoda, two cases of smallpox in March. Here a man with the disease in a state of (3) At Ambalangoda, two cases of smallpox in March. Here a man with the disease in a state of (3) At Ambalangoda, two cases of smallpox in March. Here a man with the disease in a state of (3) At Ambalangoda, two cases of smallpox in March. Here a man with the disease in a state of (3) At Ambalangoda, two cases of smallpox in March. Here a man with the disease in a state of (4) At Ambalangoda, the disease and took refuge in an ambalangoda a march. Here a man with the disease in a state of (4) At Ambalangoda a march. Here a man with the disease in a state of (4) At Ambalangoda a march. Here a man with the disease in a state of (5) At Ambalangoda a march. Here a man with the disease in a state of (5) At Ambalangoda a march. Here a man with the disease in a state of (5) At Ambalangoda a march. Here a ma delirium escaped from his house and took refuge in an ambalam, a mile or so away, where he was found. He was immediately removed into a hut in an adjacent garden, which was far more convenient for isolation than his own house; and though the owner of the house objected to a certain degree, it is evident that in a crowded locality like this one the most convenient place must be chosen for the safety of the general public. No other cases spread from this nor from the other case.

(4) Smallpox was found in a man in the Main street, Weligama, on 14th November, twelve days after the eruption appeared. The patient was taken away 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> mile off, and all "contacts" were put in another hut apart. Cases occurred frequently till the 2nd December; after that no other cases occurred there. There were 13 cases, with 2 deaths, and six houses were affected, all close together. Three vaccinators were sent to work in the town and adjacent parts, and I visited Weligama twice a week to check their work by the direction of the Principal Civil Medical Officer.

(5) At Matara a girl with smallpox was found on 2nd December, who was traced from Weligama with her mother, who also unfortunately contracted the disease and died apparently from diarrhoea more than from smallpox.

The chief diseases here are malarial diseases, parangi, ulcers, dochmius duodenalis, and in some parts outbreaks of dysentery occur. Leprosy is found in most parts.

Malarial Disease .- This is the most prevalent and important disease at present, though probably the time will come when it will be less important than others. By this is meant that it can and ought to be controlled by means of some little trouble in checking it, and the only question is, What are the best plans for the purpose ? In nearly all the resthouses of this Province is a notice of the cause of malarial fever, and

doubtless it is beneficial, but the chief point of importance is to see that measures are carried out to check the breeding of mosquitoes at any spot close to a dwelling-house. Medical practitioners should be expected to inquire into the existence of breeding-places of the anopheles at the time of outbreaks or expected onsets of the disease, and patients and their friends should be always warned of the manner the disease arises and spreads. It seems possible thus to check the extensive outbreaks which occur nearly every year at certain times which correspond to the rainy season or a few weeks after the onset of the rains. Malarial fever is scarce or absent in the dry seasons, which differs slightly in the Balapitiya and Hambantota Districts.

Dysentery.-This disease, which is usually troublesome, coming in outbreaks and sometimes attacking half the inhabitants at least of a village, has not prevailed much in 1902. Only one really severe outbreak occurred at Bentota, and an officer was sent there in February, March, and April to treat the cases. The villagers prefer to be treated by their vedaralas for dysentery, and I believe the disease is thereby spread more than it need be.

The numbers reported at Bentota were :

THO HUMOORD FOLOR	ou no rout				
	See	by Itineratin Officer.	ıg	Treated by Vedaralas.	Total.
Patients Deaths		85 5		146 65	 231 70
A smaller outbreak	at Talpe si	hows these	figures :-	- an allowers	
	Sec	n by Itineratir Officer.	g	Treated by Vedaralas.	Total.
Patients		50		60 8	 110

Parangi is still very prevalent, and is said to be spread by the apathy or ignorance of the villagers in their mode of treating cases, the healthy and sick living in close contact, e.g., if in a house with five people one person contracts the disease, at least three of the others will get the complaint from the first case, apparently without any effort to prevent this. The disease was found chiefly in the Matara and adjacent districts, and a few cases in the Baddegama and Udugama districts, but at Hiniduma only one case, and it will be interesting to see if any spread occurs.

Dochmius Duodenalis is found chiefly among Malabar coolies, but it is seen at Tangalla and Hambantota also, where the patients are mostly Sinhalese and Moors and Malays. The mortality is liable to be high because the patients will not come to be treated early in the course of the disease, and only enter hospital when the disease is in a dangerous state.

Measles is not a common disease here.

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### WINCIADIAL NOTITIANIS (W)

rapart is subjected in under the supervision of Acitse Colemist Surgeon W. E. Rudd, M.B. where

on leave and reflect in August. She Province on Lith March, 1902, suscessing Dr. Kaith, who wast

### Coursel Prodel

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(1) As Calle Iwo cours of smallpur verse reported on a planner in February, and were traited

(2) at minimum, its miles from Galle, 21 cases of obsime occurred, with 4 deaths, 15

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probably the time will come when it will be been important their officers disions at present, thurgh and ongot to be controlled by means of some little bould in checking its and the only question is, What are the best plane for the purpose?

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Apprentury.-This disease, which is sensity troublesses, evening in outbreaks and evolutions maching half the inhabitants at inset of a village, bus not provided starts in 1992. Only one vally even asthetic concerned at Bostern, and an officer was next show in Fournary, blacch, and April 16 rest the asses. The villager profer to be treated by their volumine for dynastry, blacch, and April 16 lister is thereby spread more than it need be.

Providence in still very provident, and to sold to be quark housing applie applie of a domain of the lifegers in shelp mode of treating cases, the health's available frame in the sheet anti-solar and a solar and the first proprie one person denormers the discourses of the solars wild per the original solar and the first one, apparently without any attack to prove in the site of the solar to be fore to be a Mainte and adjacent diversity, and a first enserties of the site of the solar to be the health and solar and the site of a first solar to prove in the site of the solar to be the solar of health and solar and the second to the solar to prove in the site of the solar to be the solar of the site of the solar of headth and solar and the solar and the solar solar to be solar to be solar to be the solar to be the solar to be the solar solar to be the so

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would character accumulate a loss as an appropriate

Chickenpox, a harmless disease usually, is the cause of harm very often by smallpox being mistaken for it, either through ignorance or fear on the part of the patient's friends. The idea that a case of chickenpox need not be reported to the sanitary authorities is dangerous as well as illegal, and was shown in the outbreak above-mentioned of smallpox at Weligama, when the case was supposed to be chickenpox and not reported till twelve days after the eruption had begun, and for that reason only 12 other cases contracted the disease from the first one, these being the only cases affected, with a total of 13.

Leprosy.—The new Ordinance came into operation at the beginning of 1902, and I made arrangements to inspect all lepers brought to the stations of qualified medical officers only, writing previously to the Government Agent and Assistant Government Agent about it. The plan seemed easy to carry out, but it did not work as satisfactorily as expected for these reasons :—

- The distance may have been too great for lepers to travel to the hospital or dispensary when willing to go.
- (2) Some lepers were too ill to go.
- (3) Some, I heard, refused to go.
- (4) Some cases of skin disease were mistaken for leprosy, and they had a journey for nothing.
- (5) Some cases disappear either before the inspection or after.

## Mortality.

It is striking that the mortality in this Province is reported as not high, the diseases being many and varied, and the general health or strength of the people is not robust. Dysentery and malarial fevers are the chief causes of death.

## Sanitation.

The general sanitary condition of the Province is on the whole improved, but a good deal remains to be done, especially in the outlying districts, where the people are apathetic, and headmen do not appear to insist on their attention to the surroundings. The general complaint of the medical officers is that sanitary requirements are unattended to, gardens are allowed to be overgrown with jungle, accumulations of filth allowed to exist, absence of proper wells and a good water supply, want of latrines, and the contamination of surface wells by the drainage of polluted gardens, and the want of proper burial places.

The sanitation of Galle is in the hands of the Municipality, and a special medical officer is in charge. The water supply is still of a doubtful nature. The dry-earth closet system is being extended through the Fort.

Infectious Hospital.—The Government has decided to build a temporary Infectious Diseases Hospital, which was refused for a long time, and plans have been made for three separate buildings for three diseases : smallpox, cholera, and chickenpox.

Matara is in a fairly satisfactory condition as to sanitation.

Tangalla.—The water supply is defective, being chiefly obtained from two wells near the hospital, on one side of the town. One well has pure water and the other has not, and when the water is exhausted, which happens often in times of drought, it has to be carried some miles.

Hambantota.—A water supply is required, as it is obtained now from surface wells, and is slightly brackish.

Balapitiya.—The Sanitary Board established in 1901 is making progress. A site for a cemetery and market-place was fixed on by the Government Agent and myself in April last.

## Hospitals.

Government Civil Hospital, Galle.—The chief diseases treated here were malarial fever and cachexia with debility, parangi, dysentery, and diarrhea, rheumatism, abscess, phthisis, and syphilis. The highest mortality was from malarial cachexia, diarrhea, dysentery, and phthisis.

The highest mortality was from malarial cachexia, diarrhœa, dysentery, and phthisis. The following improvements were completed during the year :--New kitchen, store-rooms, two old kitchens changed into a ward, nurses' quarters had an additional room by changing the ward upstairs into a large sitting-room, new bathroom and latrine were added ; covered ways from ward No. 2 to women's ward, and from ward No. 1 to ward No. 7 (medical), also from women's ward to new ward, thus enabling any one to go round the hospital under cover ; buttresses to the outer wall with drain inside in medical officer's garden ; glass to shutters in upper verandah and window to private ward ; and a boundary wall at the back of the hospital.

Infectious Diseases Hospital.—There were 19 cases admitted here : 2 smallpox, 16 chickenpox, and 1 suspected plague, with no deaths.

Hospital for Women.-69 cases were admitted. Of these, 50 were for gonorrhœa, 2 for primary, 6 for secondary and 1 for tertiary syphilis, 10 for ulceration of vagina.

House of Observation.-42 cases were treated, of which 15 were sent to the Colombo Lunatic Asylum, 25 discharged, and 2 remained.

Jails.—The prisoners of war, who were housed in the Hambantota jail, were all sent away. The other jails are at Galle, Matara, and Tangalla. Only the Galle jail has a special medical officer, who does judicial work as well.

Matara Hospital.-The chief diseases treated are parangi, ulcers, anæmia, and malarial diseases. Mortality is mostly due to diarrhœa, malarial cachexia, debility, dysentery, and enteric.

Tangalla Hospital.—The chief diseases were malarial fever and cachexia, injuries, ulcers, parangi, worms, and skin diseases. The mortality was highest in cases of respiratory diseases, debility, and wounds; there were 13 deaths out of 308 cases. A notable injury causing death was a bite from a crocodile, and one case of acute yellow atrophy of the liver was admitted.

Hambantota Hospital.—Malarial diseases, ulcers, injuries, skin diseases, and worms were most prevalent, and deaths were caused chiefly by dysentery and diarrhœa, malarial fever, and respiratory diseases.

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Balapiters .- The finations finest established in 530 is making propress A skie for a consistory

Balapitiya Hospital and Dispensary.—The most prevalent diseases are worms, malarial fever and cachexia, injuries, ulcers, and skin diseases. Deaths are mostly due to diarrheea, dochmius, dysentery, and carcinoma.

Deniyaya Hospital and Dispensary.—The chief diseases are dochmius, malarial diseases and debility, ulcers, dysentery, and syphilis. The deaths are chiefly due to dochmius and dysentery, a few from malarial cachexia, respiratory diseases, and phthisis.

Galle Harbour.—The Master Attendant, Galle, in May, wrote asking whether an inquiry could be made into the quality of the water obtained from Watering Point for the use of ships calling here, as in appearance it seemed rather doubtful. I inspected and reported on the water and reservoir, and found the water was clear and apparently pure, but the surface of the water in the tank required clearing of a green vegetable growth. The Public Analyst reported the water to be of good quality. The Acting Principal Civil Medical Officer gave directions that the water should be inspected every month and a report sent of it and the reservoir, which has been done since June last.

Disinfecting Shed.—A start was made with this in October last: a steam disinfector is used, placed in a building on the beach near the Fort. The work consists of disinfecting linen from vessels in harbour when the bill of health is foul, and destroying or trying to destroy rats in the cargo boats. No rats have been yet killed, but I found a dead lizard in one boat after disinfection, apparently suffocated. In Galle the boatmen do not live in the boats as they do in Colombo.

## Vaccination.

Twelve vaccinators are employed in the Province; a female vaccinator works chiefly among the Moor women. Calf vaccination is carried on at the outdoor dispensary under the direction of the Assistant Superintendent of Vaccination, and a calf vaccinator helps in the work.

Vaccination is carried on once a week at each residential dispensary, but not at branch dispensaries, which are visited once or twice a week. The results of the calf vaccination seem to be somewhat doubtful. Many cases of vaccination

The results of the calf vaccination seem to be somewhat doubtful. Many cases of vaccination in the calf fail partly, that is, the vesicles do not seem to rise properly, which is almost worse than total failure, for the use of the calf is thus spoilt for re-vaccination. The seed lymph is sent from Madras. Recently an explanation or further account of the process of vaccination of the calves in Madras was sent to me, and I am looking forward to an improvement.

My wish and aim in vaccination is to try to have at least three-fourths of the population vaccinated, and, if smallpox breaks out anywhere, to set on as many vaccinators as necessary to vaccinate and re-vaccinate every one. This plan was tried, not without success, at the recent outbreak at Weligama and Matara. Prosecutions for offences against the vaccination laws are frequent here, and a small fine is imposed usually.

## (5) EASTERN PROVINCE.

This Province is under the supervision of Colonial Surgeon H. A. Moraes, L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S., whose report is subjoined :--

I have the honour to forward my report of the Eastern Province for the year 1902. I took charge on the 19th June.

## Population, Births, and Deaths.

The population of the Province on the 31st December, 1902, was 177,698, which is an increase of 3,472 over that of the year 1901. The population of the Batticaloa District was 149,013, and of the Trincomalee District 28,685.

The total number of births was 7,841 and deaths 5,338. In the Batticaloa District the births were 6,754 and deaths 4,399, and in the Trincomalee District the births were 1,087 and deaths 939. The births exceeded the deaths by 2,503 : in the Batticaloa District by 2,355, and in the Trincomalee District by 148. The total number of births registered shows an increase, and the total number of deaths a decrease, on the previous year.

The birth-rate per 1,000 was 44·13, and the death-rate 30·03. The birth-rate shows an increase of 1, and the death-rate a decrease of 1.95 on the previous year. The birth-rate in the Batticaloa District was 45·32, and the death-rate 29·52. In the Trincomalee District the birth-rate was 37·89, and the death-rate 32·73.

## Prevailing Diseases.

The general health of the Province was satisfactory. The diseases most prevalent were malarial fevers and their sequalæ, parangi, ulcers and other skin diseases, rheumatic affections, and diseases of the respiratory and digestive systems.

Malarial Diseases.—Malarial fever prevails more or less throughout the year, but most so during the rainy season, at the beginning of the first and the end of the last quarter. It did not prevail to the same extent as in the previous year, and did not assume an epidemic form. It was generally of the intermittent type, chiefly quotidian, though cases of the tertian type were also met with. In the hospitals and dispensaries, of all diseases treated, viz., 66,087, no less than 23,456, or a little less than a third, were cases of malarial fever. This number is, however, less by 14,342 than in the previous year. The rate per 1000 of the estimated population who were attacked with this disease was a little over 132. The largest numbers were treated at the following stations :—Eraur 6,419, Vallaichenai 4,296, Kattankudi 2,273, Batticaloa 2,210, Kalmunai 1,943, Pottuvil 1,528, and Maha-oya 1,332.

Parangi.—This disease comes next in order of prevalence. It has been reported from every station in the Province, and all nationalities of the native population are affected by it, and even some of the fairly well-to-do classes, though it is chiefly confined to the poorer classes. It is perhaps most severe in the interior or "vannam," which is chiefly inhabited by the Sinhalese, and where it has been confounded with leprosy. The disease is kept up by the bad food, bad water, and insanitary habits of the people, who appear to be quite indifferent to its prevalence. The healthy freely mix with the sick, use the same water, which is very often from the only tank in the village, for drinking and washing purposes, and in which cattle are allowed to wallow. The total number of cases treated at

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ad contracting the property and (Departmenty,--The most provalent diseases are warned malarial form at contracts, injurier, sincer, and skin diseases. Double are mostly due to discriment the brite, dynamary, and corringent.

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[PART IV.

Ulcers and other Skin Diseases.-These were reported from all the stations, and 3,348 cases of ulcers and 3,627 cases of "other skin diseases" were treated.

Rheumatic Affections were prevalent throughout the Province. 2,491 cases were reported.

Diseases of the Digestive System, the principal of which were dysentery and diarrhœa, prevailed generally, but not in an epidemic form. 1,572 cases of dysentery and 897 of diarrhœa were reported.

Diseases of the Respiratory System occurred at all the stations. 1,670 cases were reported.

Leprosy.—This disease is very prevalent in the Kalmunai district, and many cases are to be met with in Batticaloa and the adjoining villages. It appears to be spreading in the Kalmunai district, and the medical officer reports that he has met with several cases which have not been reported by the headmen. The total number reported in the Province was 142; of this total, 63 are in the Kalmunai district, 42 in the Batticaloa District, and 37 in the Akkaripattu district. The disease seems to be confined to the district from Batticaloa southwards. North of Batticaloa it is seldom met with, only one case having been reported from Trincomalee and three from villages a few miles north of Batticaloa. The types met with are the tubercular, anæsthetic, nervous, and mixed, and the greater majority of those examined and reported upon were of a mild form. Some of the cases reported by the headmen as leprosy on examination were found to be cases of parangi.

## Relative Mortality in different Seasons.

There are practically two seasons, the wet and the dry. The wet season commences with the setting in of the rains in October and continues till December, after which the nights are dewy and chilly and the days begin to get warm. This is the season when malarial fevers and chest and bowel complaints are most prevalent, and which is the unhealthiest. The mortality is consequently higher at this time. The dry season begins in May and lasts till September, and is the healthiest time of the year.

## Meteorological Conditions and their Effect on Public Health.

The climate of the Eastern Province is generally hot and dry. The monsoon rains during the latter part of the year reduce the temperature to some extent, but the public health suffers owing to the outbreak of fever. The rainfall during this period is very heavy, and the country is flooded in many parts.

## Remarks on Particular Diseases.

Cholera.-The apothecary of Tampalakam reported three deaths from this disease, but the medical officer of Trincomalee, who investigated these deaths, found that they were due to other causes.

## Smallpox .- No cases were reported.

Other Infectious Diseases.—A few cases of chickenpox and measles were reported from a few stations. Three cases of enteric fever were reported by the medical officer of Trincomales, one of which proved fatal. All three were among Europeans, one being a soldier, another a sailor from one of the men-of-war, and the other an employé of the dockyard. The origin of the infection could not be traced, and the disease did not spread.

## General Sanitary Condition of the Province.

The general sanitary condition of the districts is not satisfactory. Owing to the nature of the land there are large low-lying tracts, which during the rainy weather are transformed into swamps and marshes. Many large villages, such as Kattankuddi, Nindur, Karankoditivu, Eraur, Vallaichenai, Toppur, Muttur, and Kiniyai, are in a most insanitary state. The dwellings are low and dark, imperfectly ventilated, crowded together, and surrounded by a high fence, which shuts out light and fresh air. The compounds are used as open latrines, and rubbish accumulates in heaps. The drainage is very defective, and consequently during the rains there are many stagnant pools. The water in most places is obtained from tanks and shallow wells, and the one village tank is made to serve all purposes—washing, drinking, bathing, and watering cattle. Measures are being taken to improve the condition of these villages.

improve the condition of these villages. The sanitary condition of Batticaloa is fairly satisfactory, but much could be done to improve it. There is a Local Board of Health, but owing to want of funds improvements cannot be taken in hand. A better system of drainage is required, but owing to the nature of the land, which is flat, this is a matter of some difficulty. The compounds should be kept cleaner, and swamps and marshy grounds drained and filled up. The water supply, which is drawn from wells, is generally ample, but the wells during the dry season are apt to fail. A few public wells are provided. The water from the wells in some parts of the town is hard and brackish, but on the whole the water of the town is of fairly good quality.

## Dr. Anthonisz reports as follows as regards Trincomalee :--

The drainage and conservancy of the town still remain very defective. More money has been voted for improvements in this direction, and I hope to be able to report great improvements likely to be carried out by the Local Board of Health during the year 1903. The water supply, though ample, is not always of the best quality. The water is hard, and during the driest season most of the wells get brackish. The public wells are well looked after and protected, but those in the compounds of the native population are very liable to get contaminated. Some parts of the town are overcrowded, more especially the fishers' quarters.

As regards Kalmunai, Dr. Phillips reports that the sanitary condition is on the whole satisfactory, though there is room for improvement. The drainage of the villages is defective, owing to the land being low and surrounded by swamps and neglected paddy fields. The water supply is fairly good. The Moorish villages are overcrowded, the houses being closely packed and built without any regard to adequate ventilation.

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Other Infections Disease .... A few means of sinck onpox and metales were reported from a few stations. Three bases of susaels favor were reported by the medical differ at Trinstender, one of which proved fatal. All targe were sinced Europasse, one baing a soldier, spatier a salie from an of the mea-of-way, and the other an employs of the desayard. The vergin of the infection could not

## MEDICAL.

## Vaccination.

Vaccination was carried on throughout the year. The staff consists of one Inspector of Vaccination, one calf vaccinator (who also does the town vaccination), and eight vaccinators. Two Moormen and one female vaccinator carry on vaccination exclusively among the Moorish population. The work of the vaccinators was regularly inspected by the Inspector. Vaccination was also carried on by the several medical officers and apothecaries at their respective stations.

During the year 8,106 subjects were vaccinated, which is less by 80 than in the previous year. Of these, 4,066 were males and 4,040 females; and of the whole number, 79 were infants, 7,391 children, and 636 adults. Of the total number vaccinated, 6,983 were successful, 945 unsuccessful, and 178 unknown. The number of re-vaccinations was 19, all of which were successful. The number vaccinated by the vaccinators was 6,638, and at the dispensaries 1,468. The percentage of successful primary vaccinations by the vaccinators was 90°19, and at the dispensaries 79°14. The preparation of calf lymph at the depôt was carried on throughout the year, with satisfactory results.

## Other Observations.

Jails.—There are two jails in the Province, one at Trincomalee and the other at Batticaloa. The former is only a lock-up. At the Batticaloa jail hospital 34 prisoners were treated, with one death from diarrhoza. The daily average in hospital was 1.40, and the percentage of deaths to total treated 3.23. The general health and sanitary condition of the jail was very satisfactory.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.—There are three Civil, one Field, and one Leper Hospitals and eighteen dispensaries, of which ten are permanent and eight visiting. A dispensary at Nadukadu was opened, and the one at Nilaveli was closed and one opened at Tiriyai in its place. All these institutions are doing good work, and are appreciated by the people. 1,653 received treatment at the several hospitals, and 64,434 at the dispensaries.

## (6) NORTH-WESTERN AND SABARAGAMUWA PROVINCES.

These Provinces are under the supervision of Colonial Surgeon E. de Livera, M.B., C.M., whose report is subjoined :--

## Population.

The population of the North-Western Province at the end of the year 1902 is estimated to be 361,373. There were 14,862 births and 10,995 deaths, giving a birth-rate of 41.12 and a death-rate of 30.39 per 1,000, as against a birth-rate of 40.78 and a death-rate of 25.43 in the previous year.

The population of the Province of Sabaragamuwa is estimated to be 327,903. There were 13,382 births and 9,347 deaths registered, and the birth- and death-rates respectively were 40.81 and 2849 per 1,000, as against a birth-rate of 45.06 and a death-rate of 30.83 in 1901.

### Prevalence of Sickness.

The general health of the districts in both the Provinces has been satisfactory. Two mild epidemics of cholera or acute diarrhea occurred, one at Tambarawila, a village on the south-western border of the North-Western Province, close to Negombo, and the other at Ottapane, a village in the Puttalam District. A few isolated cases also occurred at Puttalam and in the Chilaw and Marawila Districts. Six cases occurred at Tambarawila, two of which proved fatal. The first person attacked was a man who had just returned from Negombo, where the disease was at the time prevalent. I visited the village on 21st April and, with the apothecary at Dankotuwa, took all the necessary measures for stamping out the outbreak. In the outbreak at Ottapane, which appears to have been a more severe one, six cases occurred, and five of them proved fatal. The outbreak lasted only from 13th to 19th March, and the prompt measures taken to prevent its spread proved successful. The infection could not have been traced to any source. Three cases, with three deaths, were reported from Wattakaliya, near Chilaw, but only one of these was seen by a medical officer. A case was reported from Irrattakulama in Marawila on 31st January. It ended in recovery, and it is doubtful whether this was a case of cholera or even acute diarrhea. The patient had just arrived from Negombo. Another case, which ended fatally, was reported from Kattakadu, also in Marawila, on 16th March. The patient was a padda boatman, who had passed Negombo. The case was seen by the medical officer only after death. One fatal case was reported from Puttalam on 14th March, the patient dying the same day, and three cases again were reported from Battulu-oya on 3rd July, one of which proved fatal. I visited the place and helped the medical officer of Chilaw in dealing with the outbreak, but we did not succeed in tracing the source of infection. Lastly, one case of choleraic diarrheæ was admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Puttalam, and discharged after recovery on 31st O

Three cases of smallpox were reported from Puttalam between 22nd July and 5th August. The cases were all of a mild nature. The medical officer was not able to trace the source of infection in them.

No outbreaks of cholera or smallpox occurred in the Province of Sabaragamuwa, but 238 cases of chickenpox were reported from this Province: 4 from Karawanella, 28 from Kolonna, and 206 from twenty-nine villages in the Kegalla District.

In the North-Western Province five cases of chickenpox were reported from Dodangaslanda, and sixteen from the town of Kurunegala.

Forty-three cases of measles were reported from Rakwana, five from Pelmadulla, and five from Godakawela, in the Province of Sabaragamuwa. None were reported from the North-Western Province, though I have no doubt cases have occurred.

The diseases chiefly prevalent have been the same as in previous years, viz., malarial fever and their sequelæ, parangi, ulcers, rheumatism, diarrhœa and dysentery, anchylostomiasis, pneumonia, bronchitis, phthisis pulmonalis, syphilis, skin diseases, and worms.

# -TADIGAN

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### (5) NORTH-WARTERS AND SARABARAMEN'S PROFINCES

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The population of the Province of Subarajananias is estimated to be 327,900. There were 13,550 births and 9,517 deaths registered, and the briths and d athends a paperticity were 40-61 and 18439 our 1,000, as against a birth-rate of 6306 and a wight onto at 50-71 vo. 1931.

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Three cares of analigor wate reported from "" invite the wine between Stand July and Sta Angent. The oreas were all of a mild pairers. The madical effort was not role to brace the course of infaction in them.

No emission of cholors or analigns construct to the in origins of Samarager and The 200 of the second of the 200 of chickenpax were reported from this frontation of from Kanawaalla, 23 from Roberton and 200 from recentration villages in the Recolly Heddel.

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Fortgebleren zamied errenker weieren genred frem Babwana, fire frein Felmahala, and fre frem Bedahaweis, in the Pervidee of Schemesingers. None ware repaired free the North-Western Provinse them by the Pervide of Schemesingers.

The distance chiefly prevales have then the form as in providing party via, maintain ( the antitheir sequelar, viewes, viewes, shimmation, distribute and dynamiary, and platentiatia, manuscole, broadents, obticals party as a shift distributed, and always Malarial Fever.—This is by far the commonest of all diseases prevalent in Ceylon. In the North-Western Province it constituted about 44 per cent. of all cases treated in the hospitals and dispensaries, and in the Province of Sabaragamuwa 36 per cent. of all the cases treated were admitted for this disease. In the year under review the number of cases of malarial fever treated was a little in excess of the number treated in the previous year, but considerably less than the number treated in 1900. Only in a portion of Wanni hatpattu, in the villages near Nikaweratiya and Galgomuwa, was it found necessary to employ an extra apothecary to itinerate in the villages and treat cases of fever, and in Kitulgalla, in the Province of Sabaragamuwa, the vaccinator was employed in distributing fever powders among the villagers. In Kegalla and Rakwana the number of fever cases treated was less than in the previous year. Fever was most prevalent during the first quarter of the year, and it is worthy of notice that during that period the rainfall was the lowest recorded during the year. This excessive prevalence of fever in the first quarter may be accounted for by the fact of the rainfall having been high two months previously, in October and November of the preceding year, causing pools and puddles to be left in which mosquitoes could breed, as explained by the Principal Civit Medical Officer in his Administration Report for 1901.

The stations in which the largest number of cases of malarial diseases were treated were the following :—Nikaweratiya (4,561), Anamaduwa (4,441), Wariyapola (4,228), Marawila (3,639), Balalla (3,359), and Polgahawela (3,104), in the North-Western Province ; and Parakaduwa (4,180), Karawa-nella (3,655), Balangoda (2,102), and Godakawela (2,048), in the Province of Sabaragamuwa.

Parangi is chiefly prevalent in the Katugampola, Wanni, and Demala hatpattus of the North-Western Province, and in the Kolonna and Atakalan korales of the Province of Sabaragamuwa, where the inhabitants are, as a rule, poor, and subsist on kurakkan and other equally innutritious food, and depend for their water supply on small tanks, which are apt to run almost dry during certain seasons, bad water and bad food being undoubted factors in favouring the progress of the disease, causing its recurrence after it has disappeared under hospital treatment, and preventing its cure. There has been a slight decrease in the numbers treated, as compared with those treated in the previous year, as the following table giving the numbers treated in the principal centres will show :—

			Nur	nbers trea	sted.
North-Western	Province.		1901.		1902.
Dandugamuwa		 31.45	1,173		1,292
Nikaweratiya		 	3,875		3,202
Anamaduwa		 	3,008		2,477
Balalla		 	1,934		1,772
Kurunegala		 	1,156		1,115
Province of Sabo	aragamuwa.	1	1		
Godakawela		 	. 592		564
Kolonna	a)	 and the second	320	•••	611
		Total	11,146		9,858

Diarrhæa and Dysentery.—Ten per cent. of the cases admitted into the hospitals of the Province of Sabaragamuwa and 8 per cent. of the cases admitted into the hospitals of the North-Western Province were for diarrhæa and dysentery, and these were the diseases which contributed largely to increase the mortality in hospitals. There were 460 deaths out of 798 cases of diarrhæa and dysentery treated, giving a percentage of 55 deaths, in the hospitals of the former Province ; and 118 deaths out of 450 cases treated, giving a percentage of 31 deaths, in the hospitals of the latter Province. Cases occurred at all seasons, and not in one season more than in another. A slight epidemic of dysentery occurred about the third quarter of the year in some villages in the Kegalla District, and 27 cases were reported from them. The villages were visited by the apothecaries at Nelundeniya and Mawanella, and the outbreak stamped out. Five cases were reported from a village called Dimbulwela in Godakawela.

Pneumonia.—There were 74 cases of this disease, causing 27 deaths, treated in the hospitals of Sabaragamuwa, and 159 cases, causing 57 deaths, treated in the hospitals of the North-Western Province, Kuranegala alone contributing 96 cases, with 29 deaths. The cases occurred mostly during the northeast monsoon, and the medical officer of Kuranegala states that the disease assumed almost an epidemic form in November.

Tubercle.—Cases of phthisis pulmonalis were found in all the districts. 138 cases, causing 43 deaths, were treated in the hospitals of the Province of Sabaragamuwa, and 43 cases, causing 14 deaths, were treated in the hospitals of the North-Western Province. The dampness of the climate in the former may account for more cases having occurred in it.

Anchylostomiasis.—This disease is prevailing to a large extent among estate labourers and other Malabars imported from India, but Sinhalese and Moor villagers are not exempt from it. Cases of this disease were treated chiefly in the district hospitals. 145 were treated at Balangoda, 108 at Karawanella, 17 at Kegalla, and 10 at Rakwana, and 51 deaths resulted from this disease.

## Remarks on Particular Diseases.

Leprosy.—Four cases of leprosy were reported from Ratnapura, 26 cases representing about 11 patients, as some cases were entered in the books more than once at different times, were treated at Balangoda; and 15 cases representing 7 patients at Karawanella; one case was reported from Godakawela, and one from Kurunegala. Some of the patients have since died, and some have left the country, and some have been sent to the Leper Asylum, and a few are living at their own abodes, isolated as far as practicable. Several of the lepers were reported from a village called Bambarabotuwa in the Ratnapura District, and the majority of the remaining ones are estate labourers who have come from the coast of India.

Cancer.-There were 13 cases of cancer treated at the Karawanella hospital, and 3 at Kegalla, and 1 case was treated at Kurunegala, and 1 at Puttalam. Three of the cases have ended in death.

Enteric Fever .-- In the Province of Sabaragamuwa 2 cases were treated at Godakawela, and both ended fatally ; 1 case was treated at Karawanella, which also ended fatally ; and 1 case treated

Malavial Favora-This is by far the communed of all diseases providers in Goffon. In the North-Western Province it constituted about 48 per mut, of all diseases provided in the boundary and disponsible, and in the Province of Subarappaneurs 29 per source, and all the same bracked wave minited for this disease. In the part number rowing the mariness of measured material form tensed wave and this is 1000. Only in a portion of Wanni Internet, in the villages and material form tensed wave in the found tecessary is simpley at wave, and constants to a disease of the villages and the found terms, and it found tecessary is simpley at wave, and constants to a the villages and the found wave in the portion of Wanni Internet, in the villages are Shawaradays and the found terms, and it found the construct its of the Province of Subary and the same dimension from a subary in simpley at waters applicantly the the material of the villages and the villages and the fault can a structure provides a more the villages. To Negalite and the wave the material to villages and the fault of the structure provides the villages. To Negalite and the wave the term apple of in dimension is would be particular to the Province of Subary and the wave the term apple of the term tenses is would be particular of the former that particle the secondary of the provided the struc-structure of the dimension flat for apple of the terms of the terms of the provided to a provide the particular of the terms of the structure of the Materian the provide the terms of the terms of the terms of the terms of the term terms of the terms of th

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## MISCELLANEOUS.]

## MEDICAL.

at Ratnapura recovered. In the North-Western Province 1 case was treated at Kurunegala, which ended in recovery; and 2 at Puttalam, both of which died; and 4 at Marawila, of which 1 proved fatal. It is not known how these cases originated.

The following tables give a comparative statement of the numbers treated in the different hospitals of the two Provinces during 1901 and 1902 :--

Name of Hospital.							Number of Deaths,		Percentage of Deaths to Total treated.	
There are	man 10:2	a produced	1901.	1902.	1901,	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Kurunegala Puttalam	the state	al. 605	3,189 661	3,431 783	102-50 28-51	99-76 37-09	247 48	224 55	8:70 5:55	7.02
Chilaw Marawila Nikaweratiya			289 816 579	$272 \\ 801 \\ 561$	9-08 34-25 25-35	10-07 33-38 24-98	26 50 25	* 51 33	11.57 7.19 4.53	8.08 6.36 5.88
Dandugamuwa	are emple	Total	450	555 6,403	20.05	23.17	408	24 409	6·88 · 7·72	4.32

## North-Western Province.

## Province of Sabaragamuwa.

Name	of Hospital.		Numbers treated.		Average Daily Sick.		Number of Deaths.		Percentage of Deaths to Total treated.	
	solth officer at K	1	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.	,1901.	1902.
Ratnapura Balangoda Karawanella Rakwana Kegalla Kolonna Godakawela			$1,002 \\ 1,293 \\ 2,274 \\ 1,025 \\ 738 \\ 1,193 \\ 637$	771 1,602 2,400 631 881 861 565	51.63 92.59 161.35 38.42 42.58 35.97 27.69	96.66 107.73 32.04 47.22 32.91 22.47	154 225 427 138 91 11 22	$101 \\ 129 \\ 361 \\ 54 \\ 107 \\ 15 \\ 25$	$15.36 \\10.46 \\18.77 \\13.46 \\12.33 \\.92 \\4.01$	13-09 8-05 16-83 8-55 12-14 1-74 4-42
	Total		8,198	7,711	450.23	371.11	1,073	792	10.75	10.27

There were 1,951 estate labourers treated in the district hospitals, and there were 425 deaths among them, giving a percentage of 21.66 deaths to total treated.

There are 28 dispensaries and branch dispensaries in the North-Western Province, and the number of persons treated in them during 1902 was 142,915, and the number of visits paid 230,889. The amount of money collected was Rs. 3,924-03. There are 28 dispensaries, 1 branch dispensary, and 11 permanent itinerating stations in the Province of Sabaragamuwa, and the numbers treated in them were : persons 80,734, and visits 116,982. The amount collected was Rs. 1,576-28.

## Meteorological Conditions.

In both the Provinces the highest rainfall was recorded in the last quarter, and the lowest rainfall in the first quarter of the year. The figures showing both the total diseases and malarial diseases treated were highest in the first quarter and lowest in the last quarter, which was the healthiest time of the year. There was a gradual decrease in the figures from the first to the last quarter. The figures indicating the rainfall, however, did not show a gradual decrease, as in the second quarter the rainfall was higher than in the first. The rainfall in the last quarter appears to have been unprecedented. In Karawanella, which may be taken to represent the Province of Sabaragamuwa, there was a rainfall of 87.21 inches during this quarter, the record for October, the wettest month, alone being 34.14; and in Kurunegala, which may be taken to represent the North-Western Province, there was a rainfall of 52.46 inches, the record for October being 20.27 inches. The total rainfall for the year was 215.16 inches in 1902, as against 160.45 inches in 1901. The wettest district was Kitulgala, where the total rainfall for the year was 239.67 inches.

## Sanitary Condition of the Chief Towns.

*Kurunegala.*—Nothing has yet been done to improve the sanitary condition of this town. Steps are, however, being taken by the Local Board to provide water supply and drainage, which are its chief wants.

Puttalam.—A purer and more ample water supply is required. Swamps require filling up. The Moorish quarters are deplorably overcrowded.

Chilaw.—Sanitary condition has been much improved, but there is a good deal of overcrowding in some parts, especially in the fishers' quarters.

Marawila .- There is not much overcrowding, but the drainage is unsatisfactory.

Ratnapura.—No improvements have been made. The conservancy is insufficient, and the medical officer writes that the scavenging of the town might be considerably improved if more efficient supervision is exercised. The filter bed in the reservoir requires to be properly renewed.

Rakwana.—The drinking water of the town obtained from the polluted stream running parallel with the bazaar road, is objectionable. Two good wells and a couple of portable galvanized latrines should be provided.

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In both the Provinces the highest minibility are rescribed to the last granter, and the branch maked is the first quarter of the year. The figures absorbed to the last granter, and the branch makes result were highest in the first quarter and to not the black of the last granter, and the branch makes result were highest in the first quarter and to not in the last parter, which was the minibility and they say. There are a gradual decreme to the first a protocol to the last parter, which was the rest of the protocol of the year. The solution is the first a granter agree to the last parter, the match is first induce the first. The solution is not the first agree and the last parter agree to the match is first induce the first. The solution is not being the first agree and the last parter agree to the match of the first induce the first. The solution is not being the first agree to the first agree to the match of the first induce the first of the first parter is a first agree to the first agree to the match of the first induce the first parter, he account is a first agree to the first agree to the match of the first induce the first parter is the first agree to the first agree to the match of the first induce the first parter is the first agree to the first agree to the match of the first induce the first parter is the first of the first agree to the first agree agree to the first parter agree to the first parter is the first of the first agree to the first parter agree to the first parter agree to the first induce to the first parter agree to the first parter agree to the first parter agree to the first induce to the first parter agree to the first parter agree to the first parter agree agree agree to the first parter agree to the first parter agree to the first parter agree agree agree to the first parter agree to the first parter agree to the first parter agree agree agree agree to the first parter agree to the first parter agree to the first parter agree agree agree agree agree to the first parter agree to the

Balangoda.—Supply of drinking water for the town is scanty. The whole population has to depend on a small well, which should be deepened and a pump fixed to it. Drains need much attention.

Karawanella.—Public latrines are needed at Karawanella and Ruanwella. Scavengers are also required to be employed at these places. The drains of Yatiyantota bazaar require to be properly constructed and comented.

Kegalla.—There is no improvement in the sanitary condition. Wells, springs, and natural streams afford the source of water supply. The majority of the wells are uncovered and shallow. Drainage of the town is defective. Coment drains are required everywhere.

## Vaccination.

There were 10,560 subjects vaccinated in the North-Western Province, with the following results: 8,775 successful, 598 unsuccessful, and 1,207 absent; and there were 11,781 subjects vaccinated in the Province of Sabaragamuwa, with the following results: 9,904 successful, 608 unsuccessful, and 1,269 absent. During the previous year the number of successful vaccinations was 9,237 in the North-Western Province, and 13,026 in the Province of Sabaragamuwa. The percentage of successful vaccinations in 1902 was 93:60 in the North-Western Province, and 94:21 in the Province of Sabaragamuwa. There were 33 re-vaccinations performed in the North-Western Province. Six vaccinators were employed in the North-Western Province, and eleven, including four estate vaccinators, in the Province of Sabaragamuwa, besides a female vaccinator, who worked in both the Provinces.

### Jails.

There are three jails in the North-Western Province, at Kurunegala, Puttalam, and Chilaw, and two in the Province of Sabaragamuwa, at Ratnapura and Kegalla. Only short-sentenced prisoners and prisoners on remand and road defaulters were confined in these jails.

## Port Duties.

The health officer at Kalpitiya inspected 163 boats. They were mostly from Jaffna, Mannar, and Negombo.

## Other Observations.

The usual festival was held at St. Anna's church at Talavila in the Puttalam District in July last, where large numbers of people from all parts of the Island and from India assembled, but no outbreak of any disease occurred. Dr. A. B. Santiago was appointed to take charge of the medical and sanitary arrangements of the camp, and three assistants were placed under his orders. A temporary hospital was also put up, where 233 patients suffering from various diseases were treated. Two other medical officers were stationed on the road to the camp to inspect the gangs of pilgrims passing.

There were three new branch dispensaries opened during the year in the North-Western Province, at Hettipola, Katupota, and Rambodagala., and two new itinerating stations were established in the Province of Sabaragamuwa, at Panamura, and Tunkama.

A new ward for twenty-four beds, begun to be built in connection with the Kegalla hospital, was approaching completion at the end of the year, and a new additional female ward has been built at Rakwana.

I have inspected all the hospitals, dispensaries, and branch dispensaries (with the exception of one or two of the latter) in both the Provinces twice during the year, and some of them oftener.

## (7) PROVINCE OF UVA.

This Province is under the supervision of Colonial Surgeon F. Oorloff, M.B., C.M., whose report is subjoined :-

ibjoined :-	(Civil			 1
Hospitals	District			 2
the manual free to	Field or Parangi			 3
and a beauting that have been a	(Civil		they would be	 9
Dispensaries	District			 9
Read The states and a	(Estate		•••	 12
Itinerating stations				 10
Estimated population	§ 1902			 186,801
mannan bohammon	1901			 186,528
Births	<b>1902</b>			 7,968
Law Highly rout is the	1901			 7,433
Deaths	§ 1902			 6,982
	1901			 7,574
Birth-rate per 1,000	§ 1902			 42.6
butter tate per tipoont	1901	•••		 39.8
Death-rate per 1,000	§ 1902			 37.3
Denni inte per 1,000in	1901		***	 40-6

## Prevalence of Sickness in the different Seasons of the Year.

The general health of the Province during the year was satisfactory, and no infectious disease prevailed in an epidemic form. As in the previous year, the diseases most prevalent were malarial fever, dysentery, parangi, rheumatism, and respiratory affections.

Malarial Fever.—This disease was most prevalent during the north-east monsoon. In no place did it assume an epidemic character, and the cases that occurred readily yielded to treatment. The largest number of cases, viz., 1,638, was treated in Badulla in the hospital and at the outdoor dispensary. This number, however, was 433 less than that treated during the previous year. Excluding Welimada (the dispensary at which place was opened on the 16th April, 1902), Pingarawa, as in the previous year, had the smallest number of cases, viz., 324. Bulangooin.-Supply of detailing space for the terms is many. The whole population has to separat on a small well, which theneid be despaced and a prace fixed to it. Deater and much attention.

Anramanida --Public lutions are analisi at Kernmania and Ramrein. Serveners we also required to be employed at them plates. The drains of Valiyanteta becau require to be properly constructed and censes only.

Argentin. These is no improvement in the authors conduing. While, aprove, and natural strains allord the source of water auguly. The majority of the wells are uncovered and shallow, Drainage of the town is defective. Content diving an equival avery which.

### NUMBER OF STREET, STRE

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### Distar Older Damaria,

The name feativel was held as its Anna's abavel as Thisvits in the Paratam District to Join has, where large numbers of people from all parts of the Island and from India associated, but as antisect of any disease coordered. Dr. A. R. Santiago was appended and for the charge of the medical and santisery arreationments of the camp, and their santiance was appended and a family other to the medical and beinging was also put up, where 133 patients sufficient and to the same disease was montal. Two other medical officers antistered as the read to the same interact the grage of pigring reads officer of the same to private the same to the same interact the grage of pigring reads officer officers and the same to the same to the same interact the grage of pigring reads

Province, at Hettigola, Estapola, and line, solagala, and two new titurestay stations ware established

A new ward for twenty-door been heave in the be built in connection with the Arrelia houses, was approaching completion at the end of the year, and a new additional formule word has been hull at fisheware.

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### WAR do spendent (2)

This Province is under the supervision of Colonial Surgeon F. Ourieff, M.B., C.M., when

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The general health of the Privince during the performe substantisty, and no infrarrow distances severiled in an epidemic form. As in the previous yeah the dimension must prevalent were adjusted over, dynamicry, paramet, charmation, and requirements affections.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.]

## MEDICAL.

Dysentery.—This disease was at its height when malarial fever was most prevalent. The villages in which it occurred were promptly visited by the apothecaries of the respective districts. There were very few deaths from it, and it never assumed an epidemic form.

Parangi.—This scourge exists to a great extent in the following places in the Province, viz., Medagama, Bintenna, Badullawella, Buttala, Muppana, Tanamalwila, and Wedikumbura. I have no doubt that with the extension of irrigation, and the consequent amelioration of the condition of the people and the improvement of sanitation, there will be few victims to it.

Rheumatism and Respiratory Diseases .- As in previous years, these diseases were mostly prevalent during the first and last quarters of the year.

Relative Mortality in the different Scasons .- The following table gives the number of deaths registered during the year :--

			egistered.			o. of Deaths registered.
194	January February March April May June	 	832 575 525 538 520 466	September .		 483 687 621 648 573
	July	 	514		Total	 6,982

The mortality, as will be seen from the above figures, began to rise in September, and reached its maximum in January. The high mortality during the last quarter and in January was coincident with the rise in malaria and dysentery during the same period. Malaria and dysentery were the two diseases that chiefly helped to swell the number of cases and the mortality. The number of deaths during the year under review was 592 less than that during the previous year.

Meteorological Conditions and their effect on the Public Health.—The rainfall was heaviest during the prevalence of the north-east monsoon. The dry season corresponds with the south-west monsoon. During the wet months the diseases which chiefly prevailed were malarial fever, dysentery, and respiratory affections, and during the dry season parangi, chickenpox, sore eyes, and skin affections.

## Particular Diseases that have recurred during the Year.

Cholera.—Two cases were reported, with one death. The first case was reported from Wewelhena Estate in August. The patient died in about twenty-four hours after the attack. The information reached me after the death and the burial. From the history given by the dispenser on Wewelhena (a man who has had experience of cholera), there was nothing to indicate that the case was one of simple gastro-intestinal irritation, and I am inclined to believe that it was cholera. Although every effort was made to discover the source of infection, we were unable to obtain any clue to it. Happily, no other cases occurred on the estate. The next case occurred on Ellawatta Estate in Pingarawa. The patient was a recent arrival from India, and the history of the case certainly pointed to cholera.

Smallpox .- Not a single case of this disease occurred in the Province.

Chickenpox.—This disease was reported from seven stations. The largest number, viz., 26, were treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Haputale. The patients were coolies employed at the Boer Camp, Diyatalawa.

Measles.—Twenty-nine cases were reported from three stations. Of this number, 13 cases occurred among the coolies employed at the Boer Camp, Diyatalawa, and were treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Haputale.

Acute Diarrhoza.—There were 18 cases of this disease reported, of which 5 proved fatal. They occurred in Buttala, Okkampitiya, and Kataragam. The particulars ascertained pointed to the cases being those of simple gastro-intestinal irritation induced by unwholesome food.

## General Sanitary Condition of the Province.

There is room for improvement in the general sanitary condition of the Province. The defects have been brought to the notice of the Government Agent.

Badulla.—The water supply is good and sufficient, the water being conveyed to the town by pipes. The drainage continues to be defective. Public latrine accommodation is deficient.

Bandarawela.—A scheme for improving the water supply is, I understand, still under consideration. The drainage is defective, in that the cross drain which connects the two side drains along the main road is not paved. This leads to stagnation of water. The scavenging was satisfactorily done.

Haputale.—The water supply is good and sufficient. The sanitation was well looked after. There is much room for improvement in the drainage. Two additional public latrines were erected during the year.

Haldummulla.-The water supply is pretty good. The drainage is bad. Public latrine accommodation is wanting.

Koslanda.—The water supply is pretty good. The drainage is bad. The sanitation was well looked after. Public latrine accommodation is wanting.

Passara.—The water supply is pretty good. The drainage is bad. The sanitation was well looked after. Public latrine accommodation is wanting.

Lunugala.—The stream which supplies the town is liable to pollution. This could be remedied by the extension of the water service from the resthouse to the bazaar street. The drainage is defective. Public latrine accommodation is wanting.

Welimada.—The water supply of the town is derived from the continuation of the Uma-oya, which rises in Nuwara Eliya, and receives in its course of about 16 miles several tributaries. Water

Conference Parties in America Market and approved, with one analy. The first and was ever reported freque there information reached an after the patient due to dente the first and the birst and the first information reached an after the first and the brack the dente the part of the birst of the birst information are as one of sample particulation and the first and the birst of the birst of the solute. Although every effort was made in the second every of the contract of the birst solute any due to it. Happily, as also and a second description of the sample of the same the birst solute any due to it. Happily, as also the costs description of the solution of the birst solute any due to it. Happily, as also cases description as the solute from first the test case and the solute any due to it. Happily, as also due to the solute to a the relation from the birst of the birst of the case entities in frequences. The patient was a second an the relation from the birst of the birther of the case entities in the soluter.

from tea estates and the sewage of the Nuwara Eliya hospital flow into the Uma-oya before it is diverted into the channel known as the Uma-ela at the village Perawella, which is about 10 miles from Welimada. The water of the Uma-oya is not much used by the people of Welimada for drinking. The chief source of the water for drinking purposes is a stream which flows into the resthouse premises. It is desirable that deep wells properly protected from pollution should be built in the town, and also in all the villages in Yatipalata, to at least supply the inhabitants with wholesome water for drinking. The drainage is bad.

### Vaccination.

Six vaccinators (four district and two estate) were employed during the year. In addition to this the medical officers and apothecaries carried on vaccination at the outdoor dispensaries. The work of the vaccinators was regularly inspected by the Inspector of Vaccination, and the vaccination at the outdoor dispensary, Badulla, was regularly inspected by the Colonial Surgeon.

The following table shows the number of persons vaccinated and re-vaccinated, with results, during 1901 and 1902 :--

Primary vaccination :			1901.		1902.
Number vaccinated.			7,011		6,187
Number successful			6,218		5,627
Number unsuccessful		*** *	325		209
Number unknown	i		468		351
Percentage of successful t	o total inspected		95.04		96.41
Re-vaccination :			17.	100	
Number vaccinated			1,014		148
Number successful			471		111
Number unsuccessful			291		32
Number unknown			252		5
Percentage of successful t	o total inspected		61.81		77-62

Prosecutions under the Vaccination Ordinance.—There were 99 prosecutions, against 128 in the previous year. The results of the prosecutions were as follows :—52 convictions with fines amounting to Rs. 50.25 being inflicted, 13 acquittals, 9 cases were withdrawn, 8 cases were struck off as the accused could not be found, and 17 cases were pending at the end of the year.

(8) REPORT of the First Physician and Acting Surgeon in charge of the General Hospital, Colombo, Dr. H. M. Fernando, M.D., B.Sc., Lond., Fellow of University College, London.

# (A) GENERAL HOSPITAL.

## (1) Administration.

DURING the year 1902 the number of patients treated in the hospital amounted to 16,035. For purposes of comparison I append the following table :--

1897	the stand of the	tales inder	9,063	1900	 	14,231
1898	a start, me	1	9,102	1901	 	15,614 16,035
1899			9,399	1902	 	10,000

There is a steady and constant increase in the numbers receiving medical treatment. The daily average amounts to 515.09. The accommodation in the hospital provides for 467 patients only; hence overcrowding is constant and continuous.

The temporary wards commenced in 1901 were not available for occupation till June of this year. They provide eighty-four beds for ulcer and allied cases. These wards are found to suit admirably the class of cases for which they were intended, and their opening greatly relieved the overcrowding, which was intolerable before.

The arrangement with the Home for Incurables, by which thirty-one beds are kept open for the General Hospital patients, the Government contributing to the Home funds the cost of their maintenance, continues still. But even now several beds of this hospital are permanently occupied by blind and infirm old patients, as such cases are not received by the Home. The new administration block for this hospital, a most pressing requirement for the proper conduct of its business, was again delayed this year. The plans, although completed, had to be altered in some important respects. The alterations desired necessitated a complete change of the original design, and hence the delay. The amended plans and estimates are now ready, and a start in the building will soon be made. As finally approved, this block will give a worthy and imposing frontage to this the largest and most important hospital in the Island, and, besides the necessary offices and accommodation for the outpatient department, it will provide adequate rooms in the first floor for the house officers.

The Professional Staff.—The changes consequent on the translation of Dr. T. F. Garvin as Chief Medical Officer, Prisoners of War Camp, Diyatalawa, continued throughout the year. Dr. Joseph de Silva, M.B., C.M., who was acting as the Third Physician, resigned the appointment on his taking up the duties of Assistant Sanitary Officer of the Colombo Municipality in September. Dr. J. H. Vanderwert, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., was appointed to act in his place.

Nursing.—The work of the Rev. Mother Superior and her staff increases with the increase of the patients. I take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the devoted and unselfish work which the Rev. Sisters so nobly perform to the great satisfaction of the suffering poor.

*Expenditure.*—For the diets and extras the sum expended during the year amounted to Rs. 56,413.49, for wages Rs. 10,170, for equipment Rs. 7,000, contingencies Rs. 4,320.41, and burials Rs. 530.55. The total cost per head per day for food and stimulants was 31.60 cents, as against 30.57 cents in 1901 and 30.63 cents in 1900.

Professional.—The total number of cases treated during the year reached the large total of 16,035. Of these, 1,101 died, the mortality being 6:86 per cent., as against 7:80 per cent. in 1901.

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### CONTRACTACIÓN REPORTS MOR 190

TT BRAND

irrentiate estates and the seware of the Kawara Rilys hospital free into the Una-opa before the diversed into the elemental known as the Una-sis at the village Fernwells, which is about 10 miles free Walimata. The water of the Una-opa is not much and by the people of Walimata for destaining the obtait source of the Vina-opa is not much and by the people of Walimata for destaining presentation. It is destroble that drep walls projectly protocted from pointaine algorith is built to be been and also in all the villager in Tatipatate, to at feast supply the interferents with wholesone presented for drinking. The dominance is book

### F doctriantizers.

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The following table shows the counter of persons voccinated and re-vaccinated, with results,

### (b) Record of the First Physician and Asting Surgery in starge of the tenseral Hospital, Course By H. M. Fernande, M.D., Billo, Lond., Fullow of Burrentry Gallege, London.

### WALLSHOTT TYNESDED (V)

### (1) Advertisymptication,

Duratio the year 1022 the number of patients instead in the hespital amounts to 15,022. For

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## MEDICAL.

Amongst Malabars the death-rate amounted to 11.44, and amongst the cases sent in by the police in a more or less moribund condition the death-rate reached 33.87 per cent.

No special epidemic seems to have been prevalent in the district during the year under review, but dysentery, phthisis, diarrhea, pneumonia, and enteric fever, were widely prevalent. Of enteric fever 133 cases were treated, as against 198 cases in 1901. In this connection I have nothing to add to what I have said before. That no great improvement in the puolic health can be expected until the improvement of conservancy and of drainage, a more liberal policy in the distribution of water to the poorer classes, and a check to overcrowding in the slums are undertaken by the Municipality.

During the year, with the relief obtained by the opening of two new wards, I was enabled to isolate the male consumptive patients into one well-aired ward, and thus treat them more rationally and effectively. The phthisis ward is under the care of Dr. M. Sinnatamby, where he has endeavoured as circumstances permit to keep the patients in the open air as much as possible. The isolation of these patients by themselves, whilst assisting considerably their nursing and treatment, will at any rate prevent the danger of infection to others, which was such a constant menace before.

## (B) PAYING WARDS.

During the year 577 patients were treated in these wards, as against 639 in 1901. These cases were distributed as follows :---

				Me	sdical.	Surgical.	
	Seamen's Ward	 the here are an and the			171	 153	
	Clerical Ward	 			11	 5	
	Planters' Ward	 			47	 89	
2	Anthonisz' Ward	 			28	 39	
	Cargill's Ward	 			5	 3	
	Passengers' Ward	 the states and the second			17	 9	
			Indust.				
			Total		279	298	

Of the numbers treated, the deaths were 41, equal to a mortality of 7.11 per cent. Twenty-five cases of enteric fever received treatment, with 7 deaths.

The diminution in the number of admissions in these wards from the figures of 1901 is due entirely to a large reduction in the number of seamen. Only 324 seamen received treatment, as against 426 in 1901. On the other hand, in the Planters', Anthonisz', and Passengers' Wards there is a good increase, as 253 patients were under treatment in the year as against 213 in 1901. The diminution in the number of seamen is easily explained. In 1901 and 1902 a large number of transports engaged in the China expedition passed through the port and crowded our Seamen's Ward with soldiers suffering from enteric fever and other acute diseases. The opening of the Trans-Siberian Railway has materially diminished the admissions of Russian soldiers into this ward during the last year.

During the year a higher rate of charges was sanctioned by Government for the maintenance of patients in these wards, as the income from these wards was unequal to the expenditure incurred, and precluded the possibility of further improvements in nursing and attendance. The new scale of charges came into force on the 1st July, 1902, after due notification in the *Government Gazette*.

Revenue and Expenditure.—The total income from these wards amounted to Rs. 34,405.63. The expenditure under the head of Diets, Lighting, Attendants, and Equipment amounted to Rs. 27,032.22, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,373.41. Deducting Rs. 2,000, the cost of the nursing staff, there remains a balance of Rs. 5,373.41 only, which is far from adequate to meet the expenditure incurred by Government for the medical staff, medicines, and surgical appliances, and the cost of upkeep and repairs to buildings.

## Report of Mr. H. G. Thomasz, F.R.C.S. (Edin.), Second Surgeon.

I was in sole charge of the surgical work in the hospital during the year 1902. The surgical work of the hospital is daily increasing. A special chloroformist is required.

Accommodation.—The ulcer, syphilis, and female surgical wards have been overcrowded during the year on good many occasions. A special ward of twelve beds for gynecological cases is much required. I have again to note that it is necessary that the hospital should be provided with isolated rooms for infectious and contagious cases, like erysipelas, tetanus, &c. A "contributing ward" of eight beds is also urgently required for those who are not absolutely paupers, but are yet unable to enter the paying wards with their prohibitive fees. A large number of people from the lower middle class prefer to enter a ward not branded as "pauper." They like to contribute something for their maintenance in hospital to secure a little extra comfort, as obtains at present in the Clerical Ward.

Equipment.-Great care is taken to secure adequate supplies of linen, furniture, &c.

Nursing .- The members of the nursing staff are very conscientious, and work hard.

Attendants are poorly paid in the pauper wards. Their work is very indifferent.

Medicines, Materials, and Surgical Dressings have been supplied in sufficient quantities, but the last requisition for surgical instruments has been cancelled. An apparatus for administering gas and a new operating table are required.

Remarks on Professional Work.—A glance at the annexed tables will show the important nature of the operation work performed in this establishment, which includes every variety of surgical work. The total number of operations performed for the year was 735. There were twelve deaths, giving a mortality of 1.63 per cent.

Of the 17 amputations, 3 were of the thigh, 2 leg, 4 arm, 1 forearm, and 7 metacarpo-phalangeal. Sixty-one operations were performed for inguinal hernia, 18 in cases of strangulation (herniotomy), and 43 for radical cure of reducible and irreducible scrotal hernia. Bassini's and Bank's methods of operation are still adhered to by me. Only one death occurred, and that was after herniotomy; the patient was brought in too late.

Four cases of hepatic abscess with two deaths, and one case of sub-diaphragmatic abscess. Two cases of ovariotomy were performed; one died of shock. A memory Make been the simula-rate transferences we It 4 is and multiment the enses west in by the police in a more present to the second second

No spectral applicants means to have have president to the district dering the pair ander provident. In a second set, phthisis, distribute, produced is and anti-size from a sale provident. It establishes it is a second work to star the produced in the second of the product of the second second second to be have read before. These works have no produced in this product have been being to be appended while the importances of second second second second second to the product have been be appended while the barrowseed of second in the second barrowseed at second to second second second second second second second second second barrowseed at second by second barrowsee at second by second barrowsee at second by second second second second second second second second second barrowsee at the second by second barrowsee at the second by second secon

During the year, with the rolled obtained by the specta of two years, I was eached to indefine the male constructive patients into and well-sized ward, and then treat them reter minually and effectively. The philaisis ward is ander the east of Dir. If filments of the first term is has and an each are used as circumptances permit to have the patients in the open of a quint of the first provide of the first open of any these patients by thereas we will be another the second of the start in the part of the second of these patients by thereas we will be another the second of the start of the first provide the second of rate provide the damper of infection to otherw, while war and a construct measure infection.

### (B) PATTRO WARRS.

During the year 577 putients were tracked in these works as against 6.23 to 330). These energy

or the superior fever received, the device when the superior of religion of religion tent. Twenty-five

entirely to a large reduction in the monitor of provinsions in hears works from the farmer of 1000 is the arts in 1901. On the other hand, in the monitor of provinsions, and the second worked to state it, as agained increase, as 253 patients were under hearing in the provinsion state in the first proving the farmer is a good the Unite superliftion provide the other hearing in the provinsion that is a second with a first provide the state of China, arguelition provide the other hearing of a provide and the state of the provide the state and state from enteries former and allow north the second of the provide and the state of the state of the state materiality diminished the strategies of the second of the state of the state of the state of the state of the materiality diminished the strategies of the second state of the state materiality diminished the strategies of the second state of the state materiality diminished the strategies of the second state of the state o

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### Henry of Mrs. H. D. P. Photomy, F.H.C.S. (Edan, 5 Second Surgeon,

t was in some strates an one services work in the inequiral ouring non-point 1902. The aurgical

the year on good many accordent. A special transmerright wards the barrie have been approximated instance required. I have again as ands this it is necessary that the bargetal shared is any around a transbeds is also arguedly required for these who are god abanes. Be, A " contributing ward of a light the paying wards with their production who are god abanes for any and the transmission of the dam prefer to eather with their production of any of a second of a state of a state of a state of the paying wards with their production of a second of a state of a state of a state of a state of the paying wards with their production of a state of the paying wards with their production of a pay of a state of a state of a state of a state of the paying wards with the state of a state prefer to eather a word and branched as " payses. They have to contribute analysis for the mainterimentation of the secure a state of the state of the state and a state of the state of the state of the state of a sta

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Association, attravents, and compare Description have been another to sufficient in sufficient interaction, but and a new operating table are required.

formarila on Professional Work-A clarate at she annexed tables will show the impression mature of the operation work performed in this eachild/grown, which includes every marking of entrated work. The bital member of operations performed for the year was the There were swalled deaths, divide a mortality of 1.53 per cent.

dealles strikes a mortality of 1953 per cent Of the H sampations 2 were of the lingh, 2 her. 4 eres, 1 hereares, and 7 metacorpo-phointageal Blady-onte operations were performed for inquired hermin. 13 in owne of microarealafter (hereatorough, and 43 for radical range or resincible and involutible across bernin. Fractories and bankle machadomy, and 43 for radical range or resincible and involutible across that was after hereitology, the period or area for her and the part. Only our death contraval, and that was after hereitology the period year for negla in her late.

From summ of brighting alardeak with two doubles, and non-more of mile dividential alargements alargements.

Forty-eight cases of hydrocele were operated on ; all did well. Extroversion of sac or tapping and injecting with perchloride of mercury solution were the methods adopted.

Twenty-one cases of hæmorrhoids internal were treated by ligature and excision, with good results.

Four cases of stone in the bladder were dealt with, one by litholapaxy and three by supra-pubic cystotomy. The bladder walls were stitched by two layers of suture and a Jacques' catheter retained for six days. All recovered.

External urethrotomy (Cock's) was performed in 18 cases for impermeable strictures and where the parts were riddled with sinuses, and Wheelhouse's operation once. Two cases of internal urethrotomy and a ruptured urethra was sutured.

Ten malignant new growths were excised and 30 non-malignant.

Two cases of laparotomy were performed : one for intestinal obstruction due to a band, which was successful ; and the other for suppurative peritonitis, which proved fatal.

Two cases of tracheotomy were performed : one in a bad case of cut throat, which recovered.

Two cases of ligature of axillary artery, and one case of ligature of common femoral artery for aneurysm. Secondary hæmorrhage set in from the site of ligature.

Trephining was done on eighteen occasions, and on three occasions for mastoid abscess.

Eight cases of thoracoplasty, with one death. Orcheotomy was performed on 25 occasions: 19 for advanced hæmatocele and six cases for suppurative phlebitis of the cord.

Ten cases of fistula-in-ano were performed, with good results.

Five cases of lymph scrotum were treated successfully by excision.

One case of nephrotomy and median cystotomy for profuse and prolonged hæmorrhage from bladder, found subsequently to come from ureter, and one case of median cystotomy.

Eight cases of post-pharyngeal adenoids were operated on.

The kneejoint was aspirated twice, and incised and drained on three occasions.

Excision of carbuncles were performed in six cases.

Three cases of perineorrhaphy, one amputation of cervix uteri for carcinoma, seven cases of curetting of uterus, one vesico-vaginal fistula, and three cases colporrhaphy were treated. All with good results.

Sixteen amputations of penis were performed for malignant disease.

There were 23 cases of catheterization under chloroform. One case of varicose veins was operated on with success.

Five cases of excision of breast were performed.

One case of genu vulgum was operated on with success. Extraction of bullets and foreign bodies numbered four.

One case of harelip, with good results.

356 other operations were done under chloroform, such as excision of glands of groin, circumcision, opening abscesses and sinuses, excision of bone, cauterization for prolapsus recti, excision of elephantiasis labii, &c.

Paying Wards .- Seventy-four cases out of the 735 were from the paying wards. The more important were such as radical cure for hernia, hepatic abscess, internal hæmorrhoids, carbuncle, perineorrhaphy, colporrhaphy, nephrotomy, sequestrotomy, laparotomy, and excision of varicose veins.

## List of Operations.

## 

Nature of Operation	D.	No.	of Operat	tions. Pay	ying Patie	ints.	Deaths
Amputations			17		_		-
Hernia (inguinal)	second to bot is		43		2		-
Herniotomy			18		_		1
Hepatic abscess			4		2		2
Hamorrhoids	Contraction of the last		21		3		
Hydrocele	sectored because		48		5		
Lymph scrotum			5		-		-
Harelip			ĩ				
Excision of malignant new			10		1		10-0
Excision of non-malignant			30		Se La La		1 -1
Stone in bladder			4				-
Castration	Staden are		25		1		-
Amputation of penis			16		-		
Enucleation of eye			4				
Varicose veins			i		1		
Circumcision	the special first		79		3		-
Trephining			18		1		-
Ligature of arteries			. 2		-		-
Ligature of femoral arteries			1		-		1
Tracheotomy			2 .				_
Laparotomy			2		-		1
Suture of extensive woun		of	1. 2. 12.1	2.00		- 1 Tak	
muscles			1				
Sub-diaphragmatic abscess			i				
Extraction of bullets, &c.			â		-		-
Excision of carbuncles	" an electron		6		4		-
Fistula-in-ano	"humber of		10		2		-
Post-pharyngeal adenoids			8		_		-
Catheterization			23		4	~	-
Catheterization			7		3		-
	···· defeate the		17	•••	1		_
Scraping of sinus '			24		1		10000
Sequestrotomy	***		0		alle as I		1 2000
Aspiration of knee	monution of kr		-		1.25		
Incision and drainage for st	ippuration of ki		3		1		1
joint	***		1		-		
Penetrating wound of abdo	men		19				2
External urethrotomy			15		-		Andrew Colores

			. Superinfratory	

## MISCELLANEOUS.]

## MEDICAL

Nature of Operation	1.	No.	of Opera	tions.	aying Pati	ients.	Deaths.	
Litholapaxy			1		_			
Evulsion of nail			1		-		Low Party Lines	
Scraping of callous ulcer			7		2		and the second second	
Reduction of paraphymosis			1		_			
Internal urethrotomy			2		2			
Pvocele		STREET, STREET, ST	3		_			
Excision of breast	and shall be to	ALL DOUGHT	5		o top Con 1		LUGING LANS	
Antral abscess			1					
Paracentesis abdominis			î					
Setting of impacted fracture			9		ALL DESK N		114 15 34 111	
Excision of labia (elephanti			1		_	•••		
Thoracoplasty			8		2		1	
Trephining for mastoid abs	cess		3		4		1	
Supra-puble lithotomy		1000	3		1000			
Skin grafting (Thierch's)			1		1.1.1	•••	1.0	
Suturing ruptured urethra			;				-	
Nephrotomy and median cy			1				-	
Transplantation of testicle					-	•••		
Excision of lymphatic varix								
Osteotomy for genu vulgum			1	***			-	
Abscess			07		_		-	
			85		8	•••	2	
Excision of diseased glands			109		20	•••	-	
	Gyn	ecologica	l Cases.		1 254			
Curetting			7		3		-	
Amputation of cervex for c	arcinoma		1				-	
Vesico-vaginal fistula			1		-		-	
Perineorrhaphy			3		1		-	
Uterine polypus			2				_	
Ovariotomy			. 2		_		1	
Colporrhaphy			3		1		-	
Des hasheyroal								
	To	tal	735		74		12	
			_					
Abrahan anter							12	

## Report of Dr. M. Sinnatamby, M.D. Brux., F.R.C.S., Second Physician.

I HAD during the year five wards under my charge for the treatment of medical cases. The total number of cases admitted into them was 3,364, as against 3,330 in 1901. No. 1 B (phthisis ward) was opened on 1st July. Overcrowding continued unrelieved during the first half of the year, and the largest number of admissions into my wards was during the month of January, when the accommodation was taxed to the utmost limit. During the second half of the year this chronic conjested state of the wards was relieved to a certain extent by the opening of the temporary and phthisis wards.

The opening of the phthisis ward of the General Hospital is, I hope, the first step towards the realization of a long-felt want. During the year 415 cases of phthisis were treated, with 104 deaths. The percentage of deaths to total treated was therefore 25.06. Only one case was discharged apparently cured, a few improved, and the rest not improved.

Enteric Fever; Malarial Fever; Anchylostomiasis .-- Please see my previous reports.

Nursing .- Please see my previous reports.

Administration .- Please see my previous reports.

Attendants .- Please see my previous reports.

Laundry .- Please see my previous reports.

Chloroforming.—This work encroaches so much on my legitimate duties that in the interest of the patients under my care some steps should be taken to relieve me of this portion of the work. 1 would in this connection venture to suggest that the arrangements made in the Madras hospital, having worked well, may be introduced here, at least as a tentative measure. The surgeons have or will have qualified house officers, who, like the Madras arrangement, may easily do the chloroforming to their respective surgeons, and the help the latter require during operation can easily be rendered by the senior students.

Before concluding, I must again appeal for a qualified house officer.

## Report of Mr. J. A. H. Vanderwert, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Acting Third Physician.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report as Acting Third Physician of the General Hospital for the year 1902. I regret that I am unable to produce a complete one, as I only assumed duties late in the year (October). The wards under my charge are the fever ward, two lower male diarrhœa wards, and the female diarrhœa ward. The number of admissions into the fever and male diarrhœa wards during the year 1902 was 2,024, and into the female diarrhœa ward 817. Of the former 314 died, and of the latter 179 deaths occurred, the rest being discharged cured or relieved.

I regret this high mortality; I believe it is not higher than previous years. I attribute it to the nature of the cases admitted into these wards. The class of patients admitted into these wards is generally of a very low order, and necessarily in a very advanced state of illness. I have noticed several deaths a few hours after admission into these wards.

The fever ward was formed in July, 1902. The cases admitted into this ward are generally enteric and pneumonia and a few sundry cases of dochmius duodenalis and rheumatism. Since July, 1902, 434 patients were admitted, and there were only 12 deaths. During the months of

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MEDICAL.

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a war war a sense admitted into stants under my charge for the recommend of multical cases. The total point on tensor admitted into stant very 3,064, as senious 3,050 to 1801. No. I a (phthister anti) the report on 185 July. Oversiteralling continues a senious was during the trait and of the year, and the report context of administers tota any easily was during the mouth of the year this theory when the senior before was investigated to the atminister and the senior was during the the year this theory and the difference of the standard funds. Downer the senior was during the time the test of the year, and the difference was interested to the atminister and the senior was during the test of the year the senior of the words words of the atminister and attempts of the senior and the test of the senior the senior of the attempt atminister and attempts of the senior and the senior attempts and the test of the senior attempts and attempts and the senior at the senior attempts and the senior the senior atmitted to the senior atmit attempt at the senior at the senior attempts and the senior at the senior at the senior attempts and the senior attempts at the senior attempts and the senior at the senior at the senior attempt at the senior at the senior attempt.

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I HATE THE DESIGN TO EXTENDED TO EXTENDE TO PERSON AN ARTICLE TRADE OF STATEMENT AT THE CONSERVE HERE THE Regress (Deterbory). The words words words are an one to the forew randome as I andy assessed during here in all the formule distribute words words words are an one to the forew randome the foreware made distribute words, while the second distribute words and the distribute of advantation word ST. Of the forewar made distribute words, while the transfer into destine or state the transfer of advantation word ST. Of the foreware made distribute, or the foreware made distribute words, the latter into destine occurrent, the read bains of the foreware and ST. Of the foreware made distribute, or the

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teria and presentation and a few algebra areas of desimities developed and there are presently in the second structure brack and there are the second structure brack and there are the months are

October, November, and December there were four cases of enteric fever successfully treated in this ward. The five cases of pneumonia admitted into this ward were also successfully treated. The cases admitted into the lower wards were mostly those of acute diarrheea and dysentery. Cases of tabes dorsalis, spastic paraplegia, hemiplegia, and intestinal obstruction were also noticed by me. The cases which proved most fatal were acute diarrheea, dysentery, and advanced phthisis.

cases which proved most fatal were acute diarrhœa, dysentery, and advanced phthisis. Accommodation is insufficient. Several incurables were placed in the lower wards for over eighteen months, and I am glad to state that they were transferred to the Victoria Home last December.

Sanitation .- Satisfactory.

Nursing .-- The Sisters are most willing. I am of opinion that the staff ought to be slightly increased.

## Report of Mr. W. H. de Silva, M.B., C.M., Ophthalmic Surgeon, Staff.—The staff of the infirmary remains the same. Number of Out-patients treated :—

			1901.	15 4	1902.
Eye Cases	The		 3,797		4,326
Ear Cases	makes or a total	al see. Mars	 383		394
Throat Cases	mL		 156		207
					·
will part in a flight of all		land down in the same	4,336		4,927

Diseases treated during the year include :-

Albinism Abscess, li	d		110	1-33	Fistula lao Glaucoma			CA NO
Do.	corneal		1	1000	Do.	sub-acute		i
Do.	lachrymal		13	1 1000	Do.	acute	•••	7
Alopæcia	moniymm		1	1 20.00	Do.	chronic	•••	3
Amblyopi	tobacco		3	1 2000	Growth in			1
Aniridia, 1			ĩ	1000	Do.	polypoid		3
Anisomete			5	1000	Granulom			1
Astigmati			9	100	Glioma	MARY TANK AND	•••	i
Do.	myopic		10	2 1000	Gunshot in	ium ava		3
Do.	hypermetropic		2	1				4
· Do.			6	13	Hernia iri			1
Asthenopi	compound		3	1 . 20	Hernialop Hordeolur		•••	3
			20	Trick			•••	10
	optic nerve	•••		1000		ge, sub-conjunctival	••••	
	sclerotic		1	1000	Hyperæmi			
Burn	one fatten provoe		3	a pala		bhy of lachrymal glan		
Blephariti	Contraction of the second s		8		Hypermet			83
Do.	ulcerosa		25		the second se	ion of frontal sinus		1
Do.	squamosa		9		Injury to			1
Benophtha			1			eye		2:
Conical co			3			orbit		1
Cyst of ca			1		Impetigo			1
Do.	dermoid		2		Irido chor	oiditis		1
Do.	lid		3	0.000	Iritis	ter ter ter ter ter ter ter		35
. Do.	Meibomian	O	22	- P.C.	Do.	traumatic		-
Do.	sebaceous		1	1000	Do.	rheumatic		1
Contusion	P IO PASSAL TATE		5	to match in	Do.	rheumatic chronic		1
Cataract			162		Do.	syphilitic		1
Do.	senile		5	1000	Do.	gonorrhœal		1
Do.	congenital		3		Keratitis	8		19
Do.	traumatic		6	10000	Do.	neuro-paralytic		. 1
Do.	ante-polar		2	10.000	Do,	diffuse punctate		1
Do.	post-polar		2		Do.	superficial		15
Do.	cortical		ĩ	in the state	Do.	interstitial		11
Do.	diabetic		1	a la la	Do.	profunda		
	th choroidal degener	ntion	i		Do,	leprotic		i
			. 2		Do.	ulcerosa		77
Choroiditi								
Choroido :			3	al Des	Do.	ulcerosa serpiginous		ŝ
Conjuncti		***	297		Do.	phlyctenular		1
Do.	phlyctenular		49		Do.	striatata		3
Do.	chronic		4	10000	Do.	parasitic		
Do.	chronic catarrhal		7	0.08232	Do.	vaccinal		1
Do.	acute catarrhal		5	1000	Kerato ma			1
Do.	purulent		2	1001	Kerelectas	is glob.		1
Do.	granular		2	-	Leucoma			38
Do.	follicular		12		Do.	adherent		1
Dacryocys			2	1.000	Lipoma			1
Degenerat	ion, cystoid, of cid	catrix		1000		ion, congenital (en	tire	
(catarac			1	1. 1.12 (5)	absence	of eyeball)		. 1
Deposit, c	alcareous		1	a Church	Microphth	almos		100
Detachme			2	1	Microcorn	ea		1
Disease, fa	ingoid, of cornea		3	1	Macula co	rnea		22
	n of lens (traumatio		1	1000	Myopia			38
Do.		terior		C. C. C. S. S.	Do.	progressive		2
chamber			-2	100	Musea vol			5
	n of lens under con	iunctiva	I	1.	Neuritis, o			5
the second s			3		Neuralgia			10
Entronion			2		Nyctalopis			1
Entropion			2		(Edema of			8
Extropion							32.32	5
Extropion Epiphora	and areas and a second		1	1	Onacities i	n vitreous humour		
Extropion			1 36	- in	Opacities i Occlusio p	n vitreous humour		5

		-	

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## MISCELLANEOUS.]

## MEDICAL.

Opacities, dotted in capsule of I	lens	1	) Seleritis		a starting
Ophthalmia, sympathetic		â	Slerokeratitis	•••	4
		0			2
Do. neonatorum		8	Strabismus		2
Do. gonorrheal		2	Sarcoma		2
Do. catarrhal		8	Squechia, ante and post		9
Do. do. chronie		10	Staphyloma		26
Do. do. acute		34	Do. sclerat		1
Paralysis, external rectus		2	Trachana	***	01
Periostitis, orbital		1	Tarsitis		24
		or			2
Presbyopia	***	85	Tags, dermatic		1
Panophthalmitis		7	Trichiasis		1
Pingueæla		12	Tumour on disc		i
Ptosis		3	Do. of orbit		2
Ptrygium		20	Zanthema conjunctiva		ī
Psilosis (vitreous opacities)		3	Zanthelesma		1
Papilloma (epithchale)		1	Zerosis conjunctiva		17
Poisoned bite (eye)		î	zerosis conjunctiva		11
WAS AN TOTAL AND		17	Ear diseases		145
			Throat diseases		67
Ringworm	***	2	A HI ONE GISCLEGS		01

Collections .-- Rs. 124.72. These were purely voluntary.

Number of Indoor Patients.—478. There had been performed 118 major operations and 144 minor operations during the year, making a total of 262. Forty-eight cataract operations had been done, most of which were successful.

The following is a list of the more important operations performed :--

Abscess, lachrymal	1   Iridectomy, preliminary, for cataract	2 '
Do. corneal	1 Do. for prolapse of iris	2
Do. lid 1	1 Do, for occlusion of pupil	4
Cataract 41	8 Needling	6
Do. dislocation of lens into	Orbital periostitis	2
anterior chamber 1	1 Obstruction, lachrymal	3
Corneal ulcer 14	4 Ophthalmia, purulent (scarification	
Cyst, dermoid 1	of conjunctiva and cauterization	
Glio sarcoma of eye 1	l of cornea)	1
Hypertrophy of lachrymal gland 1	l Ptrygium	6
Growth, cystic of conjunctiva 1	I Staphyloma (abscision)	1
Cystoid degeneration of cicatrix 1	Strabismus	1
Enucleation 5	Sarcoma of eye	2
Iridectomy for glaucoma 2	Do. of eye and orbit	1
Do. for leucoma 6	Trachoma	3

Improvements.—Owing to the possibility of the Victoria Memorial being an accomplished fact, I will not make suggestions for improvements. May I again draw the attention of the authorities to the need of a female attendant for the Eye Ward?

## (9) REPORT of the Acting Medical Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Colombo, Mr. O. Johnson, L.R.C.S.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report of the administration of the Lunatic Asylum for the year 1902.

This report, as compared with its predecessors, will naturally be devoid of much interest, as, at its best, it can only be a dry statistical record, amplifying the returns which have already been forwarded, and cannot possess the value which attaches to the opinion of an expert on the subject of Lunacy.

I assumed charge of the institution on 16th March last, relieving Dr. Spence, who had obtained a year's leave, and have thus been responsible for its administration for a period of over nine months.

## Population.

Following the lines of previous reports, I will deal first with the subject of population, and in doing so will separate the Asylum proper from the House of Observation.

The number remaining at the beginning of the year in the Asylum was 463 (302 males and 161 females), the admissions during the year amounted to the large total of 165 (108 males and 57 females), thus making a total of 628 treated (410 males and 218 females). 93 patients were discharged (62 males and 31 females) and 52 died (32 males and 20 females). On the last day of the year the strength of the Asylum was 483 (316 males and 167 females), or 20 more than at the beginning of the year, the increase being pretty proportionately distributed between males and females. The daily average was 479-28, *i.e.*, 314-99 males and 164-29 females, a slight decrease on the total for the previous year, which was 481:45, but an appreciable increase in the male population, which was 305:39 in 1901. In the House of Observation 5 males and 3 females (total 8) remained at the beginning of the year and 76 females) making a grand total of 233 treated (154 males and 76 females).

In the House of Observation 5 males and 3 females (total 8) remained at the b-ginning of the year, 225 were admitted (149 males and 76 females), making a grand total of 233 treated (154 males and 79 females), 69 were transferred to the Asylum (41 males and 28 females), 150 were discharged (104 males and 46 females), 2 females died, and there remained at the end of the year a total of 12 (9 males and 3 females). The daily average for the House of Observation was 8.95 (4.67 males and 3.28 females), which was in excess of the figures for 1901 by about 1 for males and 2 for females, or 3.52 on the total.

Taking the Asylum and House of Observation together—and it is necessary to do so to correctly estimate increase or decrease as compared with previous years, as there are no two distinct buildings, and the distinction is only a technical one to serve the requirements of the law—the daily average for the year was 487.23 (319.66 males and 167.57 females). This compared with 1901 shows that, though not only was there an increase on the male side of about 10, but also an actual increase on the total of

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MINDICAL.

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Number of Indeer Partners, -- 17b. There had been performed 11b major operations and 146 show operations during the year, making a total of DEL Perfy-eight natures operations had been one, most of which were successful.

The following is a list of the more important operallons performed and

Angervoorgente -- Owing to the possibility of the Vierora Manowick being an accompliance (not, will not make any partitions for finance remains. May I again draw the rison time of the antherbiles to be need of a formale attendent for the New Mord 2.

### (2) Nurrour et the Acting Meillest Superintendent, Lanstin Asylum, Colombo, Mr. D. Johnson, L.H.C.S.

I HAVE the bonner to submit any report of the administration of the Lenalle Arginn for the

This report, as compared with its predecessory, will maintaily be donated of much interest, as, as a back, it can only be a dry statistical resord, acceletorized attained as expert on the raised back are prior and cannot possess the value which attaches to the optaics of an expert on the raises of an

i sommed charge of the institution on 16th March Luc, rolloving Dy. Specer, who had altaired you's leave, and have they are also associate for its administration for a period of over also associate.

### Participan.

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In the Mothe of Observation 5 mates and 2 females and 3) maintain at the fredering of the star, 225 wars admitted (140 rades and 76 females), mealer a grand total of 234 konded (144 mates of 75 females) for more immedered to the Austance desired and 25 females). 158 reveal atherped radies and 3 females), 2 females died, and there emained at the and at the second atherped radies and 3 females). The daily average for the flames of Observation was 139, dell mates and is females), which was in excess of the figures for 1001 of aband 1 for mates and 3 females, and 22 m flameter for 1001 of abandes for the figures for 1001 of aband 1 for mates and 3 for females, and 25 m flameter for 1001 of abandes for 1001 of aband 1 for mates and 3 for females and 150 m flameter.

There is any ine any long and House of Observation tareather -and it is measuring hash to in more all a density increase or discretate at compared with providers starts, as there are an two plating buildings at the distinction is only a technical one is a two the company of the observation of the internation of year was 467 21 (219 of makes and 167 freation). This compared while (201 another that there a only was there an increase on the make aids of about 10, but also an actual increase on the other of a little year. nearly 1. This steady increase in the population, especially on the male side, where the accommodation is most limited, is a matter requiring very serious consideration, and the provision of extra accommodation cannot be much longer delayed without injury to the health of the place. It is true there has been no real overcrowding up to date, *i.e.*, the dormitories have not been occupied to the extent of precluding sufficient air space, or of being injurious to health, but the accommodation of a fairly large number of patients (no less than 94 on one occasion), however quiet and carefully selected, in the verandahs is a condition of things which cannot be contemplated with equanimity. I confess to a feeling of very great uneasiness on this account, and my anxiety has been much enhanced by an unfortunate occurrence very shortly after my assumption of duties, and to which reference will be made later on.

This question of overcrowding in the near future has engaged Dr. Spence's attention for a long time, and I find allusion made to it in several successive reports. His suggestion to convert the gatehouse into wards for quiet patients, and to accommodate the displaced steward and overseers and their families in a separate new building in the grounds of the Industrial Department, at the back of the Asylum, had, when I last heard of it, reached the stage of an estimate for the necessary alterations and for the new building being submitted to Government for provision to be made in the Supply Bill of the present year; but as the works are not included in the Supply Bill, I presume no provision has been made.

As the question is one of urgency, I beg to propose, as an alternative to Dr. Spence's suggestion, and one which would cost infinitely less, the conversion of the suite of rooms occupied by my assistant into wards for European and quiet patients, a small staircase being provided at the western end of the male transept; and the occupation by the Resident Officer of the rooms lately vacated by Dr. Spence, who on his return will enter into occupation of the Superintendent's new house. I will not enter into the details of my suggestion, as I do not know whether it would appeal to Government or to Dr. Spence, but I claim for it economy, the possibility of immediate execution, as the cost would be small enough to be met from the annual vote for the maintenance of hospitals allowed to the Director of Public Works, and relief to overcrowding to the same extent as, or possibly larger than, by occupation of the gate-house. Not only was the daily average greater than in the previous year, but also the maximum strength on any one day. In 1901 the largest number accommodated was 502, and only on three days of the year, viz., 31st January and 7th and 9th April, whereas in 1902 the record of 505 was reached on four days of the same month, viz., 11th, 12th, 13th, and 16th October, and the increase was, as in the daily average, on the male side, viz., 330, as against 318 in the previous year. Between the months of July and October the strength often stood at from 500 to 504, and only once did it come down to 491. The minimum strength on any one day was rather lower than in 1901, viz., 462 on 6th March, as against 468, but the diminution was only on the female side, where, as I have stated before, the limited accommodation is not so much felt; and there actually was an increase of six on the male side.

I have been at some pains to prove the steady increase of population, and I trust the figures I have adduced will convincingly bring home to the Government the necessity for providing extra accommodation at an early date.

I subjoin a table showing the steady increase in the daily average from 1899, which should be taken along with the increase in the highest number accommodated on any one day and of the male population :--

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## Admissions.

The year recorded the highest number of admissions into the Asylum and into the House of Observation, 165 and 225, as against 124 and 160 respectively in 1901. Of the admissions into the Asylum, 18 were re-admissions (11 males and 7 females), and two of them (1 male and 1 female) were admitted twice in the year. Five Boer prisoners of war were received under the orders of His Excellency the Governor, 4 from the Diyatalawa Camp and 1 from Mount Lavinia.

The classification of the cases admitted was as follows :--Mania 92 (59 males and 33 females), melancholia 48 (31 males and 17 females,), dementia 4 (3 males and 1 female), idiocy and imbecility 1 (female), epileptic insanity 9 (5 males and 4 females), and apparently not insane 11 (10 males and 1 female). No case presenting the characteristics of general paralysis came under my observation, although on first admission I suspected the disease in two, but after prolonged observation the absence of motor symptoms convinced me that I was mistaken.

Those cases I have returned as "apparently not insane" were chiefly criminal patients charged with minor offences, e.g., "disorderly and riotous behaviour" or "trespass for an unlawful purpose," and did not either on admission or subsequently show the slightest symptoms of mental aberration. They were in due course produced before the visitors and sent back to stand their trial. I do not suggest that when the offence with which they were charged was committed they were in fall possession of their faculties (and it is quite possible that at the time they were really insane and recovery had followed rapidly), but in a few cases I think, and especially in one where the charge was rather of a more serious nature, the accused had feigned successfully.

rather of a more serious nature, the accused had feigned successfully. Fifty-two of the admissions were "criminals," 35, however, for technical offences, such as disorderly behaviour or trespass. The remaining cases were as follows :--Murder and manslaughter 2, aggravated assaults 3, burglary 1, cattle stealing 2, theft 8, and arson 1.

A large percentage of the cases admitted arrived at the Asylum in a very poor physical condition, and many in an extreme state of exhaustion or discase. A few of them had immediately on arrival to be taken on the sick list, and died within a few weeks. Both the deaths in the House of Observation were cases of this type.

Delusions were rather rare, and, when present, of a very monotonous type, either of being charmed or of poison administered through some secret agency. A few cases were admitted with extravagant delusions of untold wealth, superhuman strength and powers, and being of royal or noble descent. But, except in the case of a Eurasian fitter, in whose delusions electricity played an important part, the complex delusion of highly organized brains were conspicuous by their absence.
nearly 1. This stouty increases in the population, appendix a the make which where the sectamediaties is most limited, is a mather requiring very serious consideration and its provides of extra sectamediaties duling cannot be much former delayed without injery is the mather of the place. It is true there has been no real overcrowding up to date, i.e., the deprivation of the place. It is true there is a producting millioned is upon the date i.e., the deprivation of the place. It is true there is a real-alling millioned is upon a date, i.e., the deprivation of the place. It is true there is been mather of pulsate the less there is a fair of the deprivation of the place of a fair the reasonable is a condition of a fair blace is a man accession. In the provise durate and excession is a failing of very great uncentume and things which are not an an anticipated with the transmission of a fair exclusion of a state of the less there is a base of the area of the secondary is a state the secondary is a second the second of the second and the place of the base of the secondary is a failing of very great uncentume of this account, and any interplated with reduce the fact of a subertanets account one would be the second of the second, and any failed at the base transite of the second and a later on.

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A large percentageled atte cases admitted arrayed in the Asylom in a very poor physical condition, and many fit an extreme that of entermillar or discuss. A few of them had intervitably on arrival to be taken on the electric line, and diad within a few weeks. Both the destire in the fiftees of Observation were cases of this type.

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In a small proportion of cases distinct suicidal tendencies were observed, and precautions were taken accordingly. Two of them are still under careful observation, and a determined attempt at self-destruction by one was frustrated by the vigilance of the attendants.

The nationalities of the admissions were as follows :---Europeans 7, Burghers 7, Sinhalese 111, Tamils and Malabars 28, Moors 12. The Europeans include the five prisoners of war.

#### Discharges.

The number discharged during the year was 93 (62 males and 31 females), which was higher than that of the previous year by 10, and less than that of 1896 only. In relation to the admissions, the percentage of discharges was 56:36 (57:40 males and 54:38 females). Calculated on the total number treated, the percentage was 14:80 (males 15:12 and females 14:22), which I consider very satisfactory. The discharges are separated under the three heads "Recovered" 65 (39 males and 26 females), "Relieved" 19 (15 males and 4 females), and "Not improved" 9 (8 males and 1 female). The cases returned as "relieved" are those who, though mentally much improved, could not be recommended for unconditional discharge, and have been handed over to relatives on security being given for their proper care and custody. Without exception, those cases shown as "not improved" were the "not insane" criminal patients, who were sent back to stand their trial. Of course, the inclusion of these cases in the return as "not improved" is misleading, but as they could not have been returned under either of the other two heads it was unavoidable.

In respect of the dischage of patients of very long residence, the year, I think, has been a singular one. The difficulty in these cases is to trace relatives and friends; and to cast such patients adrift on the world, friendless and uncared for, would be cruel. I was fortunate, however, in tracing the relatives of a man who had been here for nearly twenty-three years, and handing him over safely to their care. This man is returned as "recovered," and that really had been, so far as I could test, his mental condition for some time. In two other cases of twenty-one and eighteen years, respectively, the relatives themselves came to hear of the patient's existence in quite a fortuitous manner, and removed them after giving sufficient security for their proper care. Another case of fifteen years' standing, a woman who had been traced to that locality after due inquiries from the woman. One case was discharged after ten years' residence, another after eight, three after six years, one after five years, and the others after shorter periods. The shortest period of residence was twentyfour days, and a fairly large proportion was discharged within the year of admission.

### Health of the Population.

The total admissions into the male and female infirmaries were 243, bowel complaints claiming the largest number, 77 for dysentery, and 53 diarrhœa. Tubercular diseases came next, with a total of 19, simple conjunctivitis contributed 9, simple continued fever 8, pneumonia 5, softening and degeneration of brain and other forms of given brain lesions 16, epilepsy 5, chickenpox 4, and smallpox 1. In the above list I have enumerated only the principal diseases. Dysentery and diarrhœa were prevalent throughout the year, and did not appear to be affected by the seasons. In March, April, June, August, October, and December, however, the largest number of dysentery cases were admitted, but not to any alarming extent or to cause anxiety, the highest number in any one month being nine.

Four cases of sporadic chickenpox occurred, and were transferred to the Infectious Diseases Hospital and returned quite recovered : two cases in February, 1 in March, and 1 in December. In all the cases it was impossible to trace the infection, and the patients were old residents, who had not been beyond the Asylum walls for a long time. Fortunately the disease did not spread. A case of modified smallpox occurred in July. The patient was an unvaccinated woman and a recent arrival from Badulla. The fever and eruption appeared within a week of her arrival, and it was thought that she had taken the infection at Badulla ; but on reference to the medical officer of that station it was elicited that she had been long enough under observation at that station to preclude the possibility of having taken the infection in her village, and that Badulla had been free from the disease for years. Of course, it is possible she had taken the disease on the long journey from Badulla to Colombo, but I could get no information on this point. She was transferred to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, and returned after making a good recovery. Although this woman slept in a dormitory with a large number of patients, and was kept under observation in the Asylum for over twenty-four hours after the appearance of the cruption owing to some difficulty in diagnosis, the disease fortunately did not spread ; and this was similar to the experience of the two previous years.

#### Deaths.

Fifty-two patients died in the Asylum (32 males and 20 females), and two females in the House of Observation, as against 74 in the previous year (38 males and 36 females). In relation to the daily average and total treated, the death-rate for the Asylum only was 10.84 and 8.28 per cent. respectively. The death-rate, though appreciably less than that of the previous year, was still high, but the large proportion of cases were incurables and old patients, whose frail existence had for a long time been holstered up with good food and extras. Softening and degeneration of the brain and other form of brain lesions were responsible for 11 deaths, and were a contributory factor in a large number of cases returned under other causes. Phthisis and other forms of tubercular diseases accounted for 14, dysentery for 9, diarrhoa for 7, old age for 3, and was an important element in several others, debility 1, pernicious anæmia 1, chronic myelitis 1, epilepsy with gross brain lesion 3, general paralysis of insane 1, laryngitis 1, peritonitis 1, and suicide by hanging 1. One of the deaths was a Boer prisoner of war, who was transferred from Mount Lavinia suffering from acute melancholia. He contracted an attack of acute dysentery, and succumbed to it within a short time, treatment being rendered most difficult owing to his mental condition. The case of suicide occurred in April last, and was that of a Tamil woman who was admitted to the Asylum on 7th June of the previous year. Though subject to fits of excitement, and she had once climbed up a wall and leaped down, suicidal tendencies were not suspected, and for more than two months previously she had been sleeping in Dormitory No. 2. The month provious to the occurrence, a staicidal European lady having been admitted, the itinerating night watcher was detached to attend exclusively on her, and the watcher of Dormitory No. 2 was told off to perform dual duties. This the a second height. The of these diminist submits iteration was abserved, and prevailants save self-destruction by one was freshand by the visitance of the abservation, and prevailants along a similar at

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arrangement was made by Dr. Spence, and I saw no reason to disturb it, as, after my assumption of duties no dangerous or suspicious cases were admitted into the ward. On the night in question, about 10 P.M., the deceased spoke in a friendly way to the night watcher and asked for a chew of betel, just previous to the latter leaving the ward to visit the other wards. On the watcher's return about an hour later she found the woman suspended by her neck to a crossbar of one of the verandah windows. The body was at once cut down, and every effort was made to restore animation, but without success, though there was slight action of the heart when my assistant was summoned. After due investigation I held the night watcher not to blame, and her account of the occurrence was corroborated by the condition of the body when it was cut down. The usual inquest was held, and the finding of the Coroner's jury was that no one was to blame. This was the second case of suicide since the occupation of this Asylum, the first having occurred the year previously.

### Expenditure.

Except in the case of diets and extras and contingencies, the expenditure has been kept within the votes. The excess expenditure was not due to any unforeseen cause, nor is it accounted for by the slight rise in the daily average. There was no increase in the contract rate for raw provisions, and my inability to keep within the vote was purely due to the fact that, notwithstanding the supplementary provision of Rs. 8,000 in the previous year, and the large increase asked for by Dr. Spence in submitting his estimate for 1902, the sum voted was exactly the same as that of 1901.

The contingent vote has for many years been exceeded, and no increased provision has been made since the introduction of gas, which at present absorbs the whole of the sum voted. Before gas was introduced in 1891 the contingent vote was Rs. 3,000, and this was the sum allowed in 1892 also, but in 1893 it was reduced to Rs. 2,000, and was gradually raised in 1897 to Rs. 2,500, at which figure it has since stood. The substitution of incandescent burners this year will, it is hoped, reduce the gas bill by at least one-half.

### Diets, &c.

The raw provisions supplied by the contractor were on the whole of good quality, and it was but seldom that it was attempted to pass an inferior article. The milk supply was good, the cows being milched on the premises under the immediate supervision of one of the overseers. The scale of diets is, I think, a liberal one, and permits of variety, but for the restriction imposed by a limited vote.

### Accidents and Injuries.

I am glad to be able to report no fatal accident during the year, and only one case of snicide, which I have already referred to at length. There were 3 cases of accidents, 4 of injuries inflicted by other patients, and in one case, in spite of the most careful inquiry, the manner in which the injuries were sustained was not ascertained. This was a serious case of fracture of rib, and there was no doubt in my mind that it was caused either by another patient or an attendant, but as the patient was very excited, troublesome, and incoherent, it was impossible to learn the truth. What enhanced the difficulty was that the patient occupied different wards by day and night. The most serious injury by another patient was fracture of the lower jaw. There were two fractures, the result of falls during epileptic fits, one of the right humerus and the other of the second phalanx of the right middle finger. Another patient sustained a compound fracture of the left ring finger accidentally whilst engaged in turning the wheel of the force pump. The other injuries were scalp wounds. On the whole, however, the attendants were careful and vigilant, and injuries were few and far between.

### Amusements and Recreations.

The usual amusements were provided during the year: cards, bagatelle, and musical instruments. A few patients were provided during the year's cards, bagatene, and musical at the August meet. In celebration of the King's Coronation the gate-house was decorated and illuminated, and a treat was provided, refreshments being served liberally and sports indulged in, the successful competitors receiving prizes. The annual Christmas treat was on rather a bigger scale than the Coronation one, and the Volunteer Band was in attendance. This treat is looked forward to with eagerness by many of the old patients, and appears to be very greatly appreciated. The acquisition of a powerful gramophone contributed greatly to the enjoyment of these poor unfortunates, and this machine purchased from the Industrial Fund continues to be a source of amusement and wonder. The library, which was started a few years ago, has not been availed of to any large extent. A few patients only could be induced to read or take any interest in literature. Tenns was revived during the year, and was indulged in regularly by a few. The limited extent of the grounds on the male side makes games like cricket or football impossible, but it is hoped, when the pitch at the back of the Asylum is completed, to provide outdoor games on a larger scale than at present obtains.

#### Building.

The buildings were kept in a good state of repair by the Public Works Department. No additions or alterations were made during the year. The new block of cells on the female side, which was completed in the course of the previous year, was occupied throughout the year, and was a valuable addition to the accommodation in that division. Relief on the male side is most required, and I have incidentally referred to the matter in my remarks on the subject of admissions into the Asylum during the year. The Medical Superintendent's new house was occupied by me in March last, and the suite of

rooms in the administration block were left unoccupied since Dr. Spence's departure.

### Water Supply.

The water supply was far from satisfactory. It was my duty to bring the matter to your notice very soon after my assumption of duties; and in the belief that the deficiency of the supply was due entirely or in a very great measure to choking of the pipes, the pipes were thoroughly cleaned and relaid by the Public Works Department. But the expected improvement was not realized, and in the latter part of the year the supply was much less and more interrupted than before.

The ballicity were hope in a cool more all events her include Works Department. No additions or alterations were made during the year. We even highlight colle un the fruith alls, which was completed in the course of the previous year, was applied in the acts of your, and was a valuation addition to the course of the previous year, and applied of the acts will be to the valuation addition to the course of the previous year, and applied on the acts of a most required wat related to the account at the method in the second of the second of the trained to wat a state in the account at the method in the methods of the second of the second of the second is the interval of the method in the method in the second of the second of the second is the interval of the method in the method in the second of the second of the second of the second of the the method in the second of the second of the second of the second of the the method in the second of the second of the second of the second of the the method in the second of the second of the second of the second of the the method in the second of the the method in the second of the the method in the second of the second of the second of the second of the the method in the second of the second o

The water supply was far from quistances. It was my duty to being the matter to your quists were start after my demanphien of indice word to the behind that the refletency of the angely was the militally at in a very result measure to challen of the provident one the provest tradecably channel and relatif by the Public Works Department. End the capacitot more intervented was not refletence, and in the military part of the year the supply was annot be and more intervented than before.

### MEDICAL.

### Staff.

The attendants, considering the class from which they are chosen, were on the whole satisfactory and attentive to their duties, and I think it reflects great credit on their care and vigilance that serious injuries were so few, despite the large number of troublesome and violent cases admitted.

#### General Remarks.

Suggestion of a Probable Cause of Lunacy in Ceylon.—In concluding this report, I desire to make a few observations of a general nature. In the majority of the admissions into the Asylum the cause of the affliction was quite obscure, and I do not in these remarks presume to offer anything like a decided opinion on the etiology of lunacy. In a very few cases only were histories available, and these were generally of so meagre and unreliable a nature as to be utterly worthless. But the comparatively large number of admissions from the Kalutara and Panadure Districts seemed to me to suggest a cause. These districts, as is well known, contain a very large number of distilleries, and are by repute the home of the arrack trade of the Island. Is lunacy in its incidence in these districts a mere coincidence, or may it not be that an intimate association exists between it and the practice of arrack drinking ? In some of the cases no history of excessive drinking or drinking even in moderation was available, but my suggestion is that the disease is not due directly to the practice, but rather to a neurosis inherited from dissolute forbears.

Industrial Department.—This report would be incomplete without a reference to the Industrial Fund. The fund, the accumulated earnings of the patients, amounted at the end of the year to Rs. 18,080.03, or Rs. 815.72 in excess of the balance in hand on 31st December, 1901, which sum represented the nett earnings for the year (inclusive of interest on the sums invested in Government stock, and in fixed deposit and in current account in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank), as against the 278.25 in the previous year. The chief source of income was the sale of vegetables to the provision contractor, which realized a sum of Rs. 1,448.50. The investments in Inscribed Stock gave Rs. 499.20, and the interest from the fixed and current accounts in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank was Rs. 170.24, making a total gross income of Rs. 2,117.94. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 1,302.22, and was more than covered by the profits from

The expenditure for the year was Rs. 1,302.22, and was more than covered by the profits from the garden alone. This expenditure included a monthly payment of Rs. 10 to the assistant steward for keeping the accounts of the Department, the supply of betel, tobacco, and cigars, which cost about Rs. 71 a month, the provision of two treats, one during the Coronation of the King and the other at Christmastide, and the purchase of a gramophone with twelve records at a cost of Rs. 130, besides small expenses, such as postage stamps, the purchase of a tennis net and balls, gravelling the tennis court, &c. It will thus be seen that the fund is in a sound condition, the income being in excess of the expenditure, and the capital gradually added to. It is of the greatest use to the Asylum, as being the means of providing comforts and luxuries for the patients which cannot be purchased from the annual votes to the institution, and of making their lot as happy as possible in their unfortunate circumstances.

In September last I tried to reduce the expenditure by cultivating betel, the supply of which now costs about Rs. 12 a month, but the experiment proved a failure after two months' supply. The creepers were attacked by a fungoid disease, which soon spread and caused total destruction. I append a statement showing the state of the fund at the end of the year :--

Statement of Accounts of the Industrial Department, Lunatic Asylum, 1902.

Balance on December 31, 1901 :	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Cost of 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock (Rs. 8,480) Do. do. (Rs. 4,000)	8,629 85 4,400 0	
Fixed deposit, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Current account, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Cash in hand	2,332 85	13,029 85 1,881 0
Deaths There were dl deaths during the year		2,353 46
Receipts in 1902 :		17,264 31
Interest on current account, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank 51 20 Interest on fixed deposit account,	and 1991.	
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank 119 4 Dividends on Government Stock 499 20 Sales of produce, &c. 1,448 50	permitton on he Jra	
	2,117 94	
Expenditure in 1902 :		
General current expenditure 1,302 22	1,302 22	
Balance Profit		815 72
maintains for which have not yet been enough	Total	18,080 3
Invested, &c., as follows :		
In 4 per cent. Ceylon Government Stock Do. do	8,629 85 4,400 0	
Fixed deposit, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Current account, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	3,039 36	$   \begin{array}{r}     13.029 & 85 \\     2.000 & 4   \end{array} $
Cash in hand	10 78	3,050 14
When provide an other hand, has beli berries, many another	Total	18,080 3

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ad attentive to their duties, and I think it reflects great aradit on their cure and vigilaries that arrives

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advanteral Fund. The fund, the assumption would be incomplete without a reference to the nex to R. 15,00042, or R. 31572 in avoin which accurately at the particle in terms and the seal of the overcoment stock, and in freed deposit for the part in formation in the threat and in the seal of the overcoment stock, and in freed deposit for the part of the function of the particles in the seal in terms against the 210 25 in the presidence from the shift memory of the functions in the seal of the against the 210 25 in the presidence for the child memory of the functions in the seal in terms are in a provintion continue to the first terms of the function in the line in the seal in terms are the seal and the first seal deposit for the shift memory of the first first first first president in the restriction continues the first seal of the first function in the line in the seal interval of the seal state of the interval from the first and in terms of the first in the first first president in the seal of the state interval from the first and correct in the first in the first president in the seal of the state interval from the first and correct in the first in the first president in the seal of the state interval from the first and correct in the first interval in the state interval from the interval from the first and the first of the state interval interval from the first and the first of the state interval accurate in the first of the first of the state interval accurate in the first of the state of the first of the state interval accurate in the first of the state of the state of the state interval accurate of the first of the state interval accurate of the first of the state of the first of the state of the state interval accurate of the first of the state of the state of the first of the state of the

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(10) REPORT of the Medical Superintendent, Leper Asylum, Hendala, Mr. W. H. Meier.
 I HAVE the honour to submit the annual report of the Leper Asylum, Hendala, for the year ending 31st December, 1902.
 (1) Statistics.

The general statistics for the year are as follows :---

				Males.		Female	×.	Total.
Remained on 1st				222		54		276
Admitted during	the year	•••		86	••••	20		106
	Total treated		an Parel	308		74		382
Discharged	rdan produce,	Q	and allow	28		2	-	30
Died Remained on 31	st December, 190	2		$\frac{30}{250}$		11 61		41 311

The total number treated was 46 less than in the previous year. The largest number resident was 314, the lowest 261, and the daily average 225.25 males and 56.08 females. The average amount of cubic space was 1,138.65 cubic feet, the superficial area 73.70 square feet. The number of available beds was 332. The female wards were somewhat, but not inconveniently, overcrowded, as there was sufficient space in the wards to admit of a few more beds than the assigned number; the male wards were seldom fully occupied, and there was ample room for new admissions.

Admissions.—The number admitted was 106, 44 less than in the previous year; 59 were new cases and 47 re-admissions. Of the new cases, 21 were of the anæsthetic, 19 of the tubercular, and 17 of the mixed form of leprosy, the duration of the disease varying from six months to thirty years. Two doubtful cases were admitted, but under observation were found to be non-leprous, and subsequently discharged from the asylum with the sanction of the Principal Civil Medical Officer. The considerable, almost abrupt, diminution in the number of admissions, which were voluntary during previous years, was no doubt due to the Lepers' Ordinance coming into operation at the beginning of the year, and the consequent disinclination of lepers to surrender their liberty, to be separated from their families, and compulsorily detained for life in the asylum.

The new cases are distributed as follows, according to residence previous to admission into the

asylum :-							
Residence.	stern Provin	ce.	No.	Residence.	Central Provi	ince.	No.
Colombo	The vesse	1 1	22	Kandy			1
Colombo District Siyane Korale		1	3.3	Propi	nce of Sabara	aamuna.	
Salpiti Korale			3	Ratnapura			3
Kalutara		•••	4	The second second	Province of U	va.	the last
Negombo Hewagam Korale			i	Badulla			2
	thern Provin	and a free of the second		Haldummulla			6
Galle			2	Southern India			1
Galle district	an other a		6	Mauritius			

Discharges.—Thirty lepers were discharged from the asylum, of whom 22 absconded, 2 were discharged on leave and subsequently re-admitted, 4 Malabar lepers were at their request sent back to their homes in Southern India, 1 non-leprous patient was discharged by authority, and 1 was removed with the consent of Government for segregation in his own house, all due restrictions according to the Ordinance being observed. The absconders were reported to the Government Agents, chiefly of the Western and Southern Provinces, who had several of them arrested and sent back to the asylum in charge of the police.

Deaths.—There were 41 deaths during the year, 2 less than in the previous year, the percentage to the total number treated being 10.73, as against 10.04 in the previous year, and were due chiefly to debility and exhaustion from long-continued disease, supervention of gangrene from neglected ulcers on admission, and in three cases from tubercular phthisis acquired prior to admission.

## (2) Lepers' Ordinance of 1901.

The Lepers' Ordinance of 1901 for the compulsory detention of lepers in the asylum on the assumption that the disease is contagious came into operation on 1st January, 1902, but, as only a short period has elapsed since its introduction, it is too soon to form an opinion as to its working and its effect on the leper population of the Colony. Only a few cases were compulsorily admitted, being sent in from the Provinces by the Government Agents, but the majority have sought admission voluntarily, and were admitted, after examination, with a ticket of admission from the Principal Civil Medical Officer. The Ordinance has not as yet been strictly enforced, as there are still many lepers in their homes who have not been reported and sent into the asylum. The asylum is not in a position at present to receive a large number of admissions, accommodation being insufficient for the purpose. The proposed additions—three new wards with fifty beds each—are still under consideration of Government, the estimates for which have not yet been sanctioned. Separate and suitable buildings are also required for accommodating the better classes of patients who come under the Ordinance, for whom paying wards should be established.

### (3) Administration.

There were no additions to the staff of the asylum. Mr. Ederesinghe, the apothecary, was transferred to another station, his post being filled up by the appointment of Mr. Nanayakkara, who took up his duties on 11th June. An increase of coolies and a gatekeeper, to act also as a watcher, is urgently needed to prevent intercommunication between the inmates and the neighbouring villagers.

## (1) Water Supply, Dietary, and Sanitation.

The water supply has, as hitherto, been ample and good ; the dietary, both as regards quantity and quality, satisfactory ; and the sanitary condition of the asylum has, as usual, been fully maintained during the year. (10) HEFORE of the Medical Superintendents, Leger Argium, Strendsla, Mr. W. H. Mater. I HAVE the houser to submit the annual report of the Leger Arginum, Handale, for the year working 31st December, 1702.

The total number irreled was 49 foor that in the previous year. The introduct function frammal was 215, the lowest 261, and the daily average 220-23 makes and 40.05 fremales. The everage around of onbits space was 1,123-65 and/s fort, the superfield area 73-70 space fact. The immore of walkedo bads was 332. The founds words were comewhat, but not insent subscriby, overcewelled, as there was sufficient space in the words to attuit of a few more hade than the and maked a number the male words were address faily occupied, and there was supply room for new the mark the formates.

Advantances, with the memory addition of the new solution of the anneathetic, 12 of the taborester, and cases and 47 re-administrat. Of the new solution, 21 were of the anneathetic, 12 of the taborester, and Two deploited cases ware administrat, but analys the disease varying from its most have theirty years. Two deploited cases ware administrat, but analys the anneather of the Frincisch to be non-improve, and make quantifications are a second to be applied with the anneather of the Frincisch to be non-improve, and the considerable, also are the the applied watch the anneather of the Frincisch to be non-improve, and during previous years, was always, discussions in the anomales of administence, which were volver to the beginning of the years, ward the consequent distortion instance for life in arreaging the appreciator from the the second beginning of the years, ward the consequent distortion for the learn to appreciate the atter beginning of the years, and the consequent distortion for the learn to arreaging the there is a the second to the years and and an always the second for the learn the arreagence the fiberity, to be

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Distribution on leave and minimum were discharged from the explant, of when it introduces, i but to their house in Semihers India, i constructed, a Malaiar legers were at their request sent had removed with the consent of forermount for segregation in his even house, all due restrictions according to the Ordinance being observed. The abconders were requested to the forermous Agents, shielly of the Western and Southers Fredhom, who had averal of them arrented and sout has been to the ordinance the polarized.

Dentity .-. There were 41 dentity the year, 2 mm that in the province year, and more day chicky in the total wamber treated being 10.00, as against thick in the previous year, and were day chicky in debility and exhaustion from bour-continued disease, supervation of gauguene from sightshed one as an administration, and in three values from tuberaniar philaists acquired prior to estimation.

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## MEDICAL.

### (5) Outdoor Dispensary.

2,109 out-patients were treated during the year, as against 1,487 in the previous year, the increase being due chiefly to the prevalence of malarial fever in the outlying districts and the general prevalence of worm affections among the children in the neighbouring villages, 454 cases of the former and 509 of the latter having been treated at the dispensary. The months of January, February, April, May, June, and August show the largest number of malarious fever treated, but there was no general outbreak of the disease in an epidemic form in the district during the year. Other diseases treated were rheumatic affections, anæmia, diseases of the respiratory and digestive stystems, and skin diseases. The collections, amounting to Rs. 638-17, were deposited in the Colombo Kachcheri.

### (6) Garden Fund.

The receipts from garden produce, Government allowance, and expenditure on betel, &c., during the year were as follows :---

				Rs. c.
Receipts from garden				1,142 99
Government allowance			•••	770 11
		Total		1,913 10
Expenditure on betel, &c.	Orrenament	T 1001010		1,579 54
		Balance		333 554
	and Provide Constitution			

### (11) REPORT of the Port Surgeon, Mr. H. A. Keegel, L.R.C.P. Edin.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report for the year 1902. The year has been a most satisfactory one as regards the immunity of the port from infectious diseases. The restrictions as regards plague and its prevention were unaltered, and strictly carried out. Only one case of plague was reported at this port during the year, and that a mild one in a state of convalescence. The patient, a lad in the employ of the M. M. Company on board the ss. Polynesien, evidently derived the infection at Hongkong, and was attacked with the disease immediately after the ship left Singapore. The glands affected were those of the axilla and neck, and the patient was on arrival at Colombo in a state of convalescence. The vessel was placed in strict quarantine, and took in coals, water, and stores by means of her own crew and left for Galle, where the patient and a party of Chinese passengers for Ceylon were landed. The vessel then proceeded on her voyage to Europe.

The ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Kurachee, Mangalore, Mauritius, and Hongkong remained foul throughout the year. The plague was prevalent for a considerable part of the year at Sydney. Linen from steamers arriving from all these ports landed here for washing was in every instance disinfected at Kochchikada. All native passengers from infected areas arriving here had their persons and belongings disinfected before they were allowed on shore. European passengers under ten days from infected areas landed on bonds and after disinfection of soiled linen, but all native passengers arriving here before the expiry of their quarantine period, excepting those specially exempted, were either placed on the hulk in harbour, if over eight days, or otherwise sent to Ragama to complete quarantine.

Disinfection.—The two Thresh's steam disinfectors at Kochchikada worked very satisfactorily throughout the year. The total earnings amounted to Rs. 5,840.80, as against Rs. 2,422.50 during 1901. The total number of persons, including passengers, coolies, and tally clerks, who underwent personal disinfection at the Kochchikada station was 26,095, made up as follows :—

Cargo coolies Tally clerks Passengers	 	,			21,103 2,216 2,776
e aveternation.	9		1	l'otal	26,095

and the number of cradles of soiled linen passed through the disinfectors was  $4,804\frac{1}{2}$ , as against 948 in 1901. There was during 1902 a reduction in the rate charged per cradle to Re. 1.25 from Rs. 2.50 for less than thirty cradles; and a half rate of  $62\frac{1}{2}$  cents per cradle, if over thirty cradles be disinfected from the same ship. The disinfecting station is suitable, and no additional accommodation seems at present necessary.

Quarantine Hulk.—The immigration barque "Sultan Secundra" was for a great part of the year at my disposal for the purpose of quarantine, except when occasionally required for other public purposes. The persons placed on this ship were all natives under ten days from plagueinfected areas, and having less than three days to complete their period of observation. The majority of these were relief crews awaiting the arrival of the ships for which they were intended. The arrangement was most convenient, and obviated the conveyance of large parties of men and enormous quantities of luggage by railway to Ragama for a couple of days. All persons having more than three days to put in were sent to Ragama.

European passengers and others specially allowed to land by the Chairman of the Plague Committee on bonds under ten days from an infected area, as a rule, submitted to the restrictions and conditions imposed without any apparent hardship to themselves. A few cases where neglect was evident were prosecuted for breach of the regulations, and fines varying from Rs. 20 to Rs. 75 were imposed.

Scarlet Fever.—This disease was reported from three vessels during the year, viz., the "Ormuz" on the 28th May, the "Congella" (two cases) on the 6th October, and the "Ophir" on the 30th October. Strict quarantine was imposed in every instance, and the mails and saloon passengers only were landed, the latter on the usual bonds and after disinfection. Coals, cargo, and stones were taken on board by the ships' crews, and no communication was allowed with them.

Cholera prevailed in South India epidemically from time to time, and all deck passengers arriving here during such times certified to have come from cholera-infected areas underwent a quarantine of five days. Only six cases occurred in port. Of these, only two were landed and

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#### (5) Orthings Dirich control

Anoto our particular work vession during the proving an approximate 1,477 is the transportant point of a proving our states of an oblight to the prevalence of malinely from a size our type distribute and the former of and 200 of the latine having from transform in the neighbouring sills and the former, is proving Mary, Jone, and Angont above the inspondal as the dispondence. The member of human was no grown embrands of the disease in an epidemic form in the distributer for the there was no grown derive resonantic of the disease in an epidemic form in the contributer and derive transformer, and are resonantic all estimations, summing to fine distributery and dependent distributer, and althout diseases. The collections, summaring to fine 632-17, wave dependent in the following Kenhorn.

#### (fi) Granden Farmel.

## (11) Harrony of the Pert Surgers, Mr. H. A. Keepel, L.R.C.P. Feller,

The rest is the immunity of the part from information with the part 100. The reaches been a most antickations and its provention wave combined, and shriely carried out. Only due cash differences are reported places this provestion wave combined, and shriely carried out. Only due case of places was reported a sampley of the M. M. Company with a mild one in a site of convelopments. The restrictions are reported a sampley of the M. M. Company with the threat a mild one in a site of convelopments. The restriction are reported and the provestion wave standard with the threat a mild one in a site of convelopments. The patient, a last in the sampley of the M. W. Company with the threats instability of the strict in the reflected wave threas of the restriction and notice (and the patient of a wave at the defeation of a same of the own of the restriction and notic quarks and the patient wave at the threation of conversion operations and held for finite and a provide the patient and a finite state of a same of the own of the restriction and notic quarks at the patient and to be interaction for a same of conversion operation. The restant these provided on her rejears to be interacted water, and shows for Cepton wave leaded. The restant these provided on her rejears to be be interacted and an endown by

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Ormerat France.-Thus disease was reported from three wards during the vace vite sta-Ormerat" up the 24th May, the "Competia" (two eners) on the fide Ormober, and the "Ophic" on the 5th Ormber, Stript quarantine was imposed in every losiencia and the malls and where preserving ally were impled, the latter an the grand bonds and after trainingening. Coals, range, and scause were then a based by the abipa" graves and no commentation was an every then the training the training the second of the abipa" graves and no commentations are also the training the training the second of the abipa" graves and no commentations are also the training the training the training the second of the abipa" graves and no commentations are also the training the training the second second second the second of the states of the states and a second se

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removed to hospital, where they were admitted as cases of acute diarrhoea. The rest proved fatal. One was buried ashore, having died at the cooly depôt, and the others were taken out to sea and dumped by the vessel in which they arrived.

Smallpox .- Two cases of a confluent type were landed here, one from the ss. Howick Hall from Calcutta, the patient being the chief officer of the ship. The case proved fatal. The other case was from the French mail steamer from Marseilles (ss. Ville de la Ciôtat). The patient recovered.

Eight cases of chickenpox and six cases of measles were sent to the Infectious Diseases Hospital during the year.

Bills of Health .- The following is a summary of the revenue from this source :-

		Balance		1,373
Outstanding at end of 1902	 		3	88
Deduct free bills	 	 Total	85	1,461
Outstanding at end of 1901 Issued during the year	 1903	 1.1 K L M L M		1,453

This sum went to the credit of Government. The amount collected during 1901 was Rs. 13,597.50.

Vaccination was carried on throughout the year at the cooly depôt. All Tamil labourers other than estate coolies arriving by the steamers from Tuticorin and Ammapatan who bore no satisfactory marks of vaccination were vaccinated before they were allowed to go away. 7,712 persons were operated on, but no results can, under the circumstances, be expected to be recorded.

General .- No change took place in the personnel of the staff during the year. I desire to record my satisfaction of the manner in which the Assistant Port Surgeons did their work ; I also received much assistance from the Police, and found I could always rely upon the co-operation of the various steamer agents in carrying out the regulations.

(12) REPORT of the Registrar, Ceylon Medical College, Dr. A. J. Chalmers, F.R.C.S. London.

THIS year has been one of rapid progress, and if 1903 show as much progress the College will be a small but properly equipped medical school in 1904 or 1905.

All the students of the College are now properly registered in England, and all have proper certificates for the classes which they have attended in the College.

Certificates as an apothecary of the Ceylon Medical College have now been issued to all persons who, having passed the Final Apothecaries' Examination, made application for them.

President of the College.-For a long time the Medical College has been without a President, and I think that the most important event of 1902 with regard to the College is the gracious act of His Excellency the Governor Sir West Ridgeway, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., in consenting to become the President of the College.

The Council .- Early in 1902 an appeal was made to the Government to grant a Charter to the College, and a reply was received that as soon as the College was placed upon a proper footing with regard to teaching, apparatus, and laboratories, application for this Charter was to be made again. Application will therefore be made in 1903.

Lectures .- The first improvement was the appointment of Mr. S. C. Paul, M.B. (Madras), F.R.C.S. (England), as lecturer on Anatomy. He is the first lecturer to be appointed who devotes his time to teaching in the College. Under his care the students have begun to study practical anatomy systematically, and I feel sure the benefit of this will be seen in time to come. Personally, I cannot speak too highly of the great help and assistance which I have received during the past year from Dr. Paul in all matters connected with the College. The next appointment was that of Mr. A. Willey, D.Sc. (London), F.R.S., to be lecturer on

Biology. It needs no words of mine to draw attention to the great benefit which the College has derived from having so distinguished a scientist as Dr. Willey associated with its work. The great and increasing importance of animals and plants as a cause and a means of spreading disease necessitates a good and practical knowledge of biology by the students.

This year the Government has voted the necessary money for the following new lecturers :-Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology.-This gentleman will, it is hoped, be obtained from Europe, and will be a trained Pathologist, and will devote his whole time to his duties.

Lecturer on Clinical Medicine. Lecturer on Practical Pharmacy.

Lecturer on Clinical Surgery. Lecturer on Hospital Forms.

The new lecturers will be appointed early in 1903. The lecturer on hospital forms was appointed in April, 1902, without remuneration, but in 1903 will receive remuneration.

The teaching of practical pharmacy has been neglected up to the present, but it is hoped that in future this will be altered.

Lecturer on Dieletics .- With great kindness Dr. Sinnatamby consented to give a course of lectures on dietetics without remuneration.

Lecturer on Skiagraphy .- Dr. Attygalle kindly undertook to give some lectures in skiagraphy without remuneration.

Demonstrators.-Demonstrators in biology and anatomy have been appointed. A new Assistant for Biology, &c., has been appointed, and a librarian for the Students' Library.

Buildings .-- Great changes have been effected in the buildings, which were merely lecture halls, and which have been converted into one large lecture hall, fitted at private expense with punkahs and incandescent lamp.

Laboratories : Physiological, Biological, Chemical .- The Physiological Laboratory was formed from an open recreation room called the Paulusz Hall, and is well fitted as a Physiological Laboratory, moved to hospital, where they were eduitied as eases of semis distribute. The true process tent, the ras buried subers, instrug disd at the scalp deply, and the others were taken out to are and duriped y the wavel in which they arrived.

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General.--No change took pique in the permuted of the staff during the year. I Sairs is record ry satisfaction of the manuale in which the Anelanni Fort Surgeons via their work 1. I also record and assistance from the Police, and found I could always raig upon the do-operation of the various fermore securit in entrying out the reculations.

(13) Report of the Registers, Review Wallout College, Dr. S. J. Chelmann, P.R.M. M. Kandow

Titts your has been one of rapid progress, and if 1301 show as much progress the theleys will a small but property adminuted medical school in 1804 or 1803.

All the students of the Collage are new properly reprintered in England, and all have proper

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President of the College -Nor a long time the Medical College rate been without a President, and I think that the most immeriant event of 1902 with regard to the College is the graduate est of the Excellence the Governor Mr. West Bidgeway, G.O.M.R., K.O.R., X.O.S., to commuting to become he President of the Governor Mr. West Bidgeway, G.O.M.R., K.O.R., 2023. In commuting to become

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The next appointment was that of Mr. 4. Willey, Line. (Leminn), Millin, to be leaderer on the leadings. It meets no words of mine to draw stantion to the great tantelt which the Collars has terived from having so distingtioned a scientist as he Willey associated with the work. The great ad increasing importance of animals and plants as a visua and a mean of spreading disease accessificies a wood and gracited knowledge of biology by the stations.

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Endowerseries : Pagerological, Stological, Olamani, Charnel, -The Physics opical Laboratory was farmed

### MISCELLANEOUS.]

### MEDICAL.

and is called the Paulusz Physiological Laboratory. The Biological and Chemical Laboratories have been formed from lecture halls fitted with gas, benches, and lockers. A good photographic room has been made from a small empty room. A new building has been erected for pathological and anatomical work.

A porch has been erected privately over one of the doors of the College, and another porch over another door has been promised by the British Medical Association and the Colonial Medical Library. The exterior of the College has been lighted by incandescent gas privately.

A large number of trees have been cleared from the front of the College, thus making it easily seen from the road and preventing damage to the roofs of the College.

Apparatus.—A large indent for apparatus for chemistry, biology, anatomy, physiology, pathology, materia medica, midwifery, surgery, ophthalmology, and hygiene has been sent to England, and will, it is hoped, be received early in 1903.

A certain quantity of biology, chemical, physiological, and pathological apparatus have been received during the year. All this apparatus is required to render the teaching more practical.

Old surgical instruments returned from the hospitals have been converted into the nucleus of a collection of surgical instruments.

Diagrams.-A number of diagrams to illustrate lectures have been made during the year, and it is hoped that in time every course of lectures will be well illustrated by diagrams.

Books for the Library.-A large quantity of books for the Students' Library have been received, and have yet to be received.

'A number of anatomical plates have been framed and hung round the Students' Library.

Requirements.-A building, plans of which have been made by the Public Works Department, is urgently required containing a-

Lecture room Chemical laboratory Physical laboratory Students' common room

Students's lavatory Anatomical, Materia Medica, and Hygiene Museum

The present chemical room is very small, and is used for-Chemistry Physics Medical Jurisprudence

Physiological Chemistry Pathological Chemistry Practical Pharmacy

Work of the College: Students.-At the end of the year there were 87 medical and 37 apothecary students in the College; total 124.

Fees .- The total fees for the year were about Rs. 16,000.

Prize Examinations .- The medals in anatomy, physics, materia medica, and medical jurisprodence were awarded.

Examinations.-Twenty candidates passed the Medical Preliminary Examination; Mr. E. C. Spaar obtained the Government Scholarship.

12 passed the First Professional in May

12 passed the First Professional in July

3 passed the Second Professional in May

5 passed the Second Professional in July 6 Third Professional, Part I, in May

J Third Professional, Part I, in July.

### (13) REPORT of the Medical Officer in charge of the Lady Havelock Hospital, Mrs. M. N. Fysh, M.B., London.

I HAVE the honour to submit my annual report for 1902.

The total number of patients treated was again larger than in any previous year, being 1,072, compared with 1,030 last year. This was in spite of the enforced idleness of one or other of the wards for many weeks in the spring, owing to repairs and re-cementing the floors. The children among the patients numbered 320, compared with 256 in 1901, 191 being girls and 129 boys. The number of Mohammedan women keeps about the same, 48 being treated this year against 49 last year. The number of cases of diseases peculiar to women was 124. There were 22 cases of enteric fever, with 8 deaths, giving a death-rate of 36.3 per cent. There was just double the number of cases, and approximately the death-rate was doubled, as compared with last year. In the first eight months of the year 12 cases were admitted, with 2 deaths only, while from September to December 10 cases occurred, with 6 deaths, all being of a severe type, 3 with meningitis.

10 cases occurred, with 6 deaths, all being of a severe type, 3 with meningitis. Of dysentery, there were 24 cases, with 7 deaths, the rate being lower than that of typhoid, though higher than last year, 29 per cent.

The number of operations under chloroform was 40, with 1 death. This was in a case of malignant disease of the cervix uteri. The recoveries include 2 cases of ovariotomy for very large cysts, one being in a woman of great age, whose descendants number 42, four being great grand-children. This old woman, though she nearly died on the table, and only recovered after artificial respiration had been carried on for ten minutes, made a remarkably rapid and complete recovery. She left the hospital seventeen days after the operation, and has since enjoyed perfect health and vigour. The other ovariotomy was also of interest, as it was done during pregnancy (two months), which continued uninterruptedly after the operation, until in the sixth month the patient rashly made a rough and tedious journey, which brought on a premature labour. She is now in the best of health.

The Nursing Staff and Training School.—This year has been a very difficult one for the aursing staff, as so many changes have unavoidably taken place, and during most of the year the staff has been very shorthanded.

In April an examination was held, when two nurses obtained certificates, and two months later were sent on to outstations.

On 8th July Miss Wollen left for England on three months' leave, and to my very great regret resigned her appointment in October owing to ill-health.

Four nurses came for short periods, but were found unsuitable.

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#### STORKLINS OUS.

#### MEDICAL

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in formed that restant Physiological Laboratory. The Division and Chambel Laborateria form on formed from iscrete balls durad with gas, heating, and hockers. A good photographic same has a made from a small empty room. A new building has been around for pathological and domical work.

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(13) HEFORT of the Medical Office In aburge of the Lady Hawdonk Hospital, Mrs. M. N. Nuch. W.R. London.

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The Nuruing Mars' and Truining School .- This year has been a very difficult one for the g staff, as no many abanges have traveliduity taken place, and during most of the year the as been very shorthanded.

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at her appointment to October owing to three months' have, and to my were great regres

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PART IV.

I very much regret to say that pupil nurse Jenkins was attacked with typhoid fever in August, and died with symptoms of meningitis on 9th September. She was a promising young nurse, and her death was a loss to the nursing staff.

Branch Hospital.—The total number of patients treated here was 238, being 60 less than last year. One death occurred. Several patients were sent on when cured to the Salvation Army Rescue Home, where some of them have done well. I have set aside one ward for married and respectable patients, and a good many have taken advantage of the arrangement who would not otherwise have stayed in this hospital for treatment.

Outdoor Dispensary for Women and Children.—The number of patients here was 15,678, being 829 fewer than last year. A great number of the out-patients come from considerable distances, e.g., from Negombo, Mount Lavinia and beyond, Matara, Henaratgoda and beyond, and a few from remoter parts of the Island. The number of children was 3,448, as compared with 2,253 in 1901, so this department has increased. The number of boys seen was 1,463, compared with 872 last year. The number of patients treated for worms forms a large proportion of the whole, being 2,683, or about one in five. I find that almost every case of anaemia is directly traceable to this cause. The other ailments treated were chiefly troubles due to pregnancy and the peurperism, uterine displacements, chronic constipation, scabies, malarial fevers, and rheumatic pains. Not one case of chorea has occurred here-during the last three years among over 50,000 patients, and only two of rickets. In fact, most of the diseases which are very commonly seen in England seem to be rare in Colombo. Those troubles which occur in common, moreover, run a more acute and rapid course in this country. Twould instance pulmonary phthisis, of which I have not yet seen a chronic case with cavities in Ceylon. This seems strange, as the disease is so comparatively common ; 20 cases were seen here last year, 10 cases of cancer, and 11 of leprosy.

### REPORT of the Medical Superintendent of the De Soysa Lying-in Home, Dr. M. Sinnatamby, M.D. Brux., F.R.C.S.

I HAVE the honour to submit my annual report of the above institution for the year 1902.

The total number of patients treated during the year was 737, as against 499 in 1901 and 162 in 1890. Of the total number treated, 695 were discharged cured, 2 removed by relatives, and 4 transferred to the General Hospital relieved, 9 died, and 16 were remaining at the end of the year. The percentage of deaths to total treated was 1.25. Of the 9 deaths recorded, 2 were due to diarrhea, 1 to dysentery 2 to eclampsia, 2 to exhaustion from protracted labour, 1 to anchylostomiasis, and 1 to cerebral hæmorrhage. Of the 12 cases of puerperal eclampsia admitted, 2 proved fatal, giving a percentage of 16.66. Of these two deaths, one was admitted in a moribund condition (patient dying in about an hour after admission), and the other died not of eclampsia, but of ordima of the lungs, which supervened on the fourth day after admission. I am able to record good results again on the thyroid treatment of puerperal eclampsia.

After the appearance of my paper in the *Indian Medical Gazette* I am glad to observe that some of the maternity hospitals in India have adopted the treatment introduced by me with gratifying results. I have again to draw the attention of the profession that anchylostomiasis is a very serious complication of pregnancy.

Ten cases of placenta prævia were admitted during the year, without any fatal results. Of the 718 admissions, 709 were admitted before delivery and 9 after delivery. Only 20 were admitted before commencement of labour.

Subjoined I give in tabular form the various classifications of obstetric cases :--

Table I.-Classification of Obstetric Cases.

Class.	Division.	Orabe	Subdivision,		Admitte	d.
	Purely natural Variety		Occipito anterior Occipito posterior		478	494
Difficult	Tedious Laborious Obstructed		Natural powers, over 24 hours Forceps (face) Padalic version for placenta p Symphysootomy (small round po Craneotomy (face) Craneotomy (hydrocephalus) Flat pelvis (forceps)	rævia dvis)	$2 \\ 112 \\ 10 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 5 \\$	134
Preternatural -	Inverted Transverse Compound		Foot Foot Arm (version) Shoulder (version) Head and hand		$     \frac{11}{7}     \frac{4}{3}     \frac{3}{4}   $	18
Complex	rhage	 nor- mor-	Twins (version) Triplets (premature)  Accidental (4) Placenta prævia (10) Primary (5) Secondary (2) Simple retention (6) Morbid adhesion (7) Rupture of cervix (5) Rupture of perinæum (14)		6 1 11 3	11
			Delivery before arrival Spurious		-	9 50
			Total			737

I very much regres to any that popil nerve Jonkins was attached with typhoid force in Angus, and died with symptoms of monicylits on Sth. September, Elle was a proteining young nerve, and her death was a loss to the pervice staff.

Brunch Brouth L.-The total number of patients treated have vian 225, being to may than then in year. One death occurred, Beverel patients were sand on when course to the Belvation Army Brauss Bornet, where some of them have dame well. I have not and one word for mitryied and respectively patients, where and a good many have taken advantage of the according to and well not a hereise taxe stronged in this hospital for treatment.

Conductor Disponency (or Wanness and Educators, -The measure of pulseon have see 14,0%, being STB fevere than inch year. A great member of the ort-painted sema from soundateshie distances, apfrom Meynomba, Mount Lewissa and heyend, Maisra, Honnestgous and beyond, and a few heat this depictment in land. The number of children was 2,51%, as compared with 2,550 to 15%, in this depictment in lands transfer the number of children was 2,51%, as compared with 555 to 15%, in about area to putentia transfer the number of the provided the provided the provided the second about area is fire. I find that almost arout for a large provided to the vehice 15%, in about area is fire. I find that almost arout form to a provide a fire of the provide the thing 15%, in about area is fire. I find that almost arout second for a provide the provide the provide the state adments transfer the provided the terms form to a provide the theory of the thing 15%, in about area is fire. I find that almost arout second the the provide the provide the provide the adments the provide the terms of the provide the provided the theory of the state commend here the distribution, statistic, and the approximation prior to the second in first, and the discourt which are very communities and the prior prior form. Not one can be represent the first, month of the discourt which are very communities and the provide the there are the the provided the provide the theory prove and the second of the there are the first the provide the third the the provide the provide the theory of the theory of the provide the provide the provide the there the provide the provide the the provide the theory of the provide the provide the the provide the the provide the provide the the provide the theory of the provide the there are the the provide the the provide the provide the the provide the the provide the provide the theory of the provide the theory of the the provide the provide the the terms of the terms of the provide the the provide the there term

## ERPORT of the Medical Super-intendent of the De Soven Lying-in Rouse, Dr. M. Shawaradiy, M.D. Herr, V.S.C.S.

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The total number of periods transled during the year was 107, as applied 403 in 1801 and 162 manufarred to the total number transle, 500 www disctored coved, 3 removed by relative, and 4 percentage of deaths to total transled was 176. Of the 9 deaths remaining at the and of the year. The to dysentery 1 to estimate relatively of the 1 death and to wave remaining at the and of the year. The events at hencering of deaths to total transled was 176. Of the 9 deaths remaining at the and of the year. The events at hencering of deaths to total transled was 176. Of the 9 deaths remaining to the product to the dysentery 1 to estimate and 176. Of the 9 deaths remaining a subpercentage of 1866. Of the 13 center of percents at interacts between 1 to an and 100 grades percentage of hencer the there in a deaths, see was adminish in a meetimal outline of the large, with the observation of the first of the state at the state and the second of a second state of the percentage of the first of the 11 death of the state of the state of the second of the second state percentage of the first of the state of the state of the state of the second of the percentage of the first of the state of the state of the state of the state of the percentage of the first of the state percentage of the state of the state

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Table L .- Classification of Obstellus Cos

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## MISCELLANEOUS.]

### MEDICAL.

Table II .- Classification of the Diseases complicating Pregnancy at the time of Delivery.

		Anchylosto	miasis		and the second	14	1000
		Dysentery				10	,
	i by the approximal of	Syphilis }	Primary Secondary			15	j .
General diseases	General diseases	- Jimme Is	Secondary			10	•
	contract discusses	Malarial fey	rer			10	1
	and the last state of the	Eclampsia				12	ţ.
	Contraction of the second second	Parangi				4	
	That for the state	Cerebral has				1	
	Diseases of the circul	atory system	: Morbus	codis		1	1
	Respiratory diseases	Asthma					
	respiratory diseases )	Pleurisy					
	Digestive system : Di	arrhoa				15	
					COLUMN TO A DRIVE		

## Table III .- Mortality Table.

Mothers	Recovered	 	 	728
and a second second second	[ Dieu	 ***	 	9
Children	Born alive	 	 	612
a start and a start	Born dead	 ***	 	83

## Table IV .- Obstetric Operations.

Class.	Division.	Subdivision.	1	Admitte	sd.
Forceps	Difficult Complex	Brow Head (symphyseotomy 2) Twins Prolapse of cord		2 112 3	
By sigmenter-	Preternatural Compound	Head and hand		3	124
Version podalie {	Complex	{ Placenta prævia		10 2 7	124
alocation acalentaci	Premature births	Small head		7	19
Craneotomy	Difficult	{ Face Hydrocephalus (head)		1 2	3
Symphyseotomy		Head (2)		-	3
	Abortion	Removal of ovum and placenta		-	14
Separation and removal of placenta	Complex	Morbidly adherent placenta		-	10
Acceleration of labour by water bags	Complex	··· { Placenta prævia Puerperal eclampsia	::	6 2	
and a summaring		early in the institute till Asigur		-	
			Total		178

## Table V.-Presentation and Position classified.

	( First	Parts					505
Vertex	) Second						48
vertex	) Third						30
	Fourth	h					10
	(First						6
Breech	Second	Dites Discriminal				••••	
breech		***					0
	(Third						2
Face	First						3 2 2 2 2
Brow	First						2
Transverse	Dorso anterior						4
	Descent of funis						3
	(Both ve						4
Complex				 			0
Complex		and vertex	•••				2 1
	(Breech a	and foot		 		***	
Placenta præv	ia						10
Compound, he	ad and hand						15
Premature							20
Abortion					'		11
Delivered bef			1000				9
Spurious	and the second se						50
opurious							
					Total		737
					Total		101

Of the 178 operations performed, the 2 cases of symphyseotomy require special mention. The admissions have more than quadrupled within the last ten years; the increase from 499 in 1901 to 737 in 1902 is a material one (nearly 47 per cent.). The popularity of the institution can be gauged by the number of Mohammedan patients admitted during the year. This has increased from 8 in 1901 to 20 in 1902. MEHICLL

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			A socieration of islout by water bags

#### India V .- Prophilism and Pretton dismilert.

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Of the 178 operations partnersed, the 2 cases of armphosecontry margines analytical and the first of 178 operations have than a quadrupted within the last ica years, the "interface from the restance of a 139 is a 1302 is a mandel on (marr) of per term). The pointment of the Sale and the restance of Methammadat pathenic almitted vision for the point of the Sale and the set of the 1302 is 200 is 1303.

The Lying-in-Home, as a training institution, is doing excellent work. The European method of conducting labour, which has been denied hitherto to the poor villagers, will gradually be introduced by the approval and adoption of my proposal for admission of native pupil midwives from villages of various Provinces. To ensure a thorough success great care and forethought are necessary in the selection of fit candidates, and this can only be effected by the co-operation of the medical officers and Government Agents of the various districts. The number of native pupil midwives has been increased from four to six from the commencement of 1902. There are over 100 candidates registered for admission as pupil midwives from various Provinces. I would therefore beg to submit in this connection that the number may be further increased to eight. Government sanctioned four pupil midwives at a time when admission into this institution was barely a hundred. The admissions have since increased by almost seven-fold. As there are no ward attendants, this increase to eight pupils to meet the growing popularity of the institution is an absolute necessity, apart from the point of view of speedily introducing European midwifery practice into villages.

	Remained	ined Admitted	Passed	Out of those passed.					
VACCAN	Dopursmont.		from 1901.	during 1902.	in 1902.	Sinhalese,	Tamils,	Burghers,	Europeans
Paying pupils Free pupils Stipend pupils			3 1 4	3 4 . 7	4 1 8	- 1 7	=_1	2	2
	Total			14	13	8	1	2	2

Equipments .- Vide my report for 1901.

Staff requires to be increased by an assistant matron and a permanent dispenser. Vide my report for 1901.

Accommodation has been increased by the construction of a new ward for septic cases and an operating room.

To prevent overcrowding it will be necessary to occupy the entrance block, which will necessitate building of quarters to the matron and an administration block. The labour wards also require to be increased by four rooms.

I cannot close this report without bearing testimony to the efficient work done by the matron.

### (15) REPORT of the Acting Director, De Soysa Bacteriological Institute, Dr. S. C. Paul, M.B. Madras, F.R.C.S., England.

THE work of this institution was carried on for the greater part of the year by Mr. Joseph do Silva, M.B., D.P.H. I took charge of the work from the 15th September. Dr. Van Houtun, the Boer prisoner of war, continued to work in the institute till August of this year, when on the declaration of peace he returned to Holland. He completed his researches on the bacillus which he isolated from leper cases and successfully cultivated in a mixture of fish and peptone broth. The results of his researches are embodied in a paper contributed by him to the Journal of Pathology and Bacteriology (No. 3, vol. VIII.). The bacillus that he has isolated differs both in size and staining properties from Hansen's leper bacillus. He has observed the Pfeiffer-Bordet reaction in vitro by mixing leper serum with broth cultures of the bacilli in dilutions of 1 in 100. His researches, however, cannot be regarded as complete. Further investigation is necessary either to establish the identity of this bacillus with Hansen's bacillus, the differences at present observed being probably due to the variations in the nature of the media, or, if they are different, to ascertain which of the two is the causative agent in leprosy. The Pfeiffer-Bordet reaction does not establish this point, as this reaction may be given if Van Houtun's bacillus is constantly present in association with Hansen's bacillus in leper cases.

The routine work of the institute consisted chiefly in the testing of blood for Widal's reaction and sputum for tubercle bacilli. The great bulk of the work was undertaken for the Government Civil Hospital of Colombo. Since the 17th January a small fee was charged for examining and reporting on specimens sent by Municipalities, Local Boards, and private practitioners. No fee was charged for work done for the various Government institutions and the Military Department. The total number of specimens examined during the year amounted to 923, as compared to 287 in 1901, an increase of 636 for the year. Appended below is a tabulated list of the specimens examined :--

Blood for Widal's reaction		 	 488
Blood for streptococci		 	 4
Blood for malarial parasites		 	 19
Blood for plague bacillus		 	 2
Bacteriological examination of va	accine lymph	 	 7
Bacteriological analysis of water		 	 4
Contents of stomach for sarcinæ		 	 1
Contents of intestines for cholera	u vibrios	 	 23
Membrane for diphtheria bacillus	·	 	 2
Milk for typhoid bacillus		 	 1
Nasal secretion for leper bacillus		 ***	 
Saliva for plague bacillus		 	 1
Soil for typhoid bacillus		 	 957
Sputum for tubercle bacillus		 	 201
Urethral discharge for gonococci		 	 1
Urinary deposits		 ***	

### A 44

#### CEVION ADMINISTRATION REPORTS FOR 100

VI THANG

The Lying-in-itome, as a tanining institution, is doing excellent work. The kinespenn method of conducting labors, which has here denied hitherie to the poor villagers, will gradually be effected and by the anyoveral and alogsize of my proposal for administration of metion (wild fradually be fillinges of rarious Prostance. To means a thirtight measurement of a file operation of the restance via the sciention of 68 candidates, and this am only be affected by the comparison of ministration with and Government Agents of the sations distributes. The transfer of native (wild involve to more addition of 68 candidates, and this am only be affected by the comparison of the restance via and Government Agents of the sations distribute. The transfer of native population of the restance increased from four to air from the commencement of 1502. There are over 168 conditions to the construction that the antibutes are been distributed to adapt the formation of the restance in the interaction that the antibutes are been interacted by the state of the state of the information as push individual form the commencement of 1502. There are over 168 conditions that here independent that the antibulates are also interacted to adapt. Government and the point in the information is a film when administration are not ward administration in the point four data the information is provided by almost new stated. As there are no ward administration in the point of view at the graviting popularity of the institution is an abasis, apart from the point of view at working the graviting popularity of the institution is an abasis, apart from the point of view at the state of the graviting from the institution are not ward administration the point of view at the graviting popularity of the institution is an abasis, apart from the point of view at the state of the provided popularity of the institution is an abasis, apart from the point of view at the state of the provided popularity of the institution is an abasis to a state of the state of the view

This institution also resits midwives, who generally being to the Noropean or Harphre conanalty, on payment of fees, to their and an one in generally restricted to the well-to-do they of picture a towns, such table below 1---

Spannents --- Fals my report for 1001.

Starf requires to be increased by an excision matron and a permanent dispance. Fick my

decommodulies has been increased by the construction of a new word for confic once not

To provent overcrowthing it will be accessing to occupy the extensive block, which will necessitate building of quarters to the control and as estimated interaction block. The fabrier words also require to be increased by frare rooms.

common close this report without bearing testimony to the efficient work done by the matron

### 13) HEFORE of the Anting Director, Die Source Excernington Institute, Dr. S. C. Paul, M.B. Madras, F.H.C.S., Forstand.

Tell, work of this institution was carried on for the granter part of the you by Ma Jamph de Silva, M.E., D.P.H. I tools charge of the work from the 15th requestber. Dr. You Harman, me Boer prisoner of war, continued to work in the matianta till Angust of this cate, when an viehestartion of piece he returned to work in the matiants till Angust of this cate, when an viebalanded from Injeer chase and ancesseduity estimated in a minister of the hours of this builded with the results of his rescaration and ancesseduity estimated in a minister of the hours of the builded with the results of his rescaration are same and ancesseduity estimated in a minister of the hours of this protect. The Rissisticity (No. B, vol. VIII.). The builded in a paper combined by his to the hours of this sector emperies from Hammit First the sector of the building the heat of the hours of the same integration of this restauration are anticular. The build has been the the Weither from the same emperies from Hammit bench benefities and the basilies the first to the heat in the same integration of the particular in the sector of the build in the first of the first to the same and prover and the build has a complete. Further investigation is measured with the same bow over a stability in the same of the single from the the first of the two the same of the to have or a stability in the to the variations in the satisfies of the mather is same of a stability in the same of the first have been and the base of the first of the same of the first density of this protect in the satisfies of the mather to the same of the first of the same of the first density of the baseline in the satisfies of the mather to the same of the first of the same of the to the to be variations in the satisfies of the mather first of the same of the first of the same of the to density of the baseline in the satisfies of the mather is an anterimed and the to the the same of the too the satisfies of the mather is the same of the first of the same of the too is the comparis

The gentius work of the institute enceleted of the weight of the testing of blood for Widal's research and spotting for toborche health. The great built at the work was underaken for the scattering and reporting on apply and following. Since the 17th January a anall for any enceletence, but an enceletence charged for work done for the variance for second plantation, and the sign de plantation on a total number of apply form for the variant of the year and the fifthery for the statistical and for the statistical for an enceletence of the second plantation and an increase of 636 for the statistical for the west and the fifther for the 1994.

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### MISCELLANEOUS.]

## MEDICAL.

Of the 488 cases examined for Widal's reaction, a positive result was obtained in 215 cases. In the majority of these cases the reaction was obtained during the second week of the fever. In a few cases the reaction was not obtained till the fourth week of the fever. I am sorry to state that there has been a falling off in the number of specimens sent by private practitioners for Widal's reaction ever since the prosecution of some of the medical men of Colombo by the Colombo Municipality for not reporting cases of enteric fever.

Although twenty-three specimens were carefully examined for cholera vibrios, a negative result was obtained in all the cases. These specimens were all forwarded from cases presenting the clinical signs of cholera. A large variety of organisms were found to be present. Further investigation is necessary to determine the specific organism. The symptoms may be due to toxic material produced by the large variety of organisms present, in which case a specific bacterium may not exist.

The following list shows the number of specimens received from the various institutions :--

Government Civil Hospital,	Colombo	 		532
Lady Havelock Hospital		 	*	95
Borella Convict Hospital		 		101
Military Department		 		26
Police Hospital, Colombo		 		33
Boer Camps		 		25
Outstation Hospitals		 		4
Private Practitioners		 		100
Vaccine Department		 		7

The fees received during the year amounted to Rs. 380; of this, the Government has waived Rs. 79.50; Rs. 298 was deposited in the Bank of Madras on Government account; Rs. 2.50 is still in arrears. If the work done for the Military and the Boer Camps was charged for, the institute would have realized another Rs. 258.50.

Mr. Arthur C. de Silva, my Assistant, has done good work during the year. He has acquired the necessary skill in bacteriological technique. In view of the special nature of the work, I would recommend that he should be put on the same footing as the Assistant to the Lecturer on Physiology at the Ceylon Medical College.

(16) REPORT of the Chief Medical Officer, Prisoners of War Camp at Diyatalawa, Mr. T. F. Garvin, M.B., C.M.

### 1.-GENERAL.

(a) Strength.

Month.		and the state	tagth for	Strength at end of each Month.	Daily Average for the Month.	1
January				4,036	 4,014	
February				3,961	 3,985	
March .				3,993	 3,973 .	
April	Teres Constant			3,963	 3,962	
May			11 11	3,966	 3,961	
June				3,980	 3,964	
July				3,603	 3,818	
August				3,197	 3,448	
September				3,192	 3,192	
October				2,658	 2,979	
November	the second second	***		2,695	 2,712	
December				20	 1,074	

(b) Climate and Meteorology.

The following is a summary of the meteorological observations of most interest made during the year:-

	Month.	Adopted Mean Tempera- ture of Air for Month.	Highest Maxi- mum in Shade.	Mean Maxi- mum in Shade.	Lowest Mini- mum in Air.	Mean Mini- mum in Air.	Mean Degree of Humidity (Satura- tion = 100).	Rainfall.	Average Sunshine per Day,	Mean Amount of Cloud. 0-10
		0	0	0	0	0	0	In.	Hours.	
January	Tere back a more	 66	77.8	72.9	49	55.5	68	8.83	8.3	4
February		 68.1	79-2	75.4	50.8	57.5	65	1.22	8.6	4.5
larch		 71.2	83	79-2	49.8	57.5	60	1.82	9.2	4.5
April		 71.6	83	79.4	55.4	60-8	70	7.80	7.2	6
lay	and the state of the state	 73.4	. 85-2	81.1	59	61.6	68	4.87	8.2	4.5
une	Contras haden	 73.2	85.2	80.5	57.8	61	62	3.90	9.5	. 3.5
uly	Start Links Contract	 70.E	83.2	79-2	54	61.4	55	0.84	9.6	4.5
lugust		 72.3	84	79-6	59	61-4	63	3.95	8	4.5
eptember		 71.8	83-2	79-6	.56	61.1	63	3.96	7.5	5.7
etoher	Deputring In 1	 69	79	75-6	56.5	60.6	76	20.23	5.6	6.5
November	Contract a country	 00.0	79	75-1	58	60.7	78	14.33	5.6	7.4
December	result to the ro	 CL.C	78	74.1	54	59.1	80	6-20	6.3	6
F	or the year 1902	 70-2	85.2	77.6	49	59.8	67	77-95	7.8	5.1

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#### N.SDIGSN.

Of the second sever examined for Which's reaction, a publicar reach was charmed in 115 cases at the residuity of these cases the reaction was obtained during the reach was charmed in 115 cases for cases the reaction was not dilitized till the fourth work of the level. I are says to the base has been a failing of in the practocity of spectrous and by private reactioners for Which's matter for more sized the presentation of same of the medical room of following by the (interests for the sailty for not repering a size of outsets form.

send was obtained to all the cases. These quarterative entries in a transition in a transition of the second set of the second second set of the second second set of the seco

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The fees received during the your amended to Da. 160 r of this, the downwarm has writed to TP-20 r Da. 298 was departed in the Bank of Malers on George resonants Ha. 200 is will up rears. If the work done for the Military and the Rear Grange resondering for, the institute weight we realized mother Br. 200-00.

Mr. Arthur G. de Seive, my Assistant, has dans good work during the year. He has manned in prometing skill in backwindopical technique. In view of the special maters of the Work, I would commercial that he should be put on the same footing as the Assistant to the Lorenver on Physiology , the Usylow Medical Gallege.

(16) HERORY of the Oniof Medical Officer, Echoenter of War Goup of Fryntaines,

#### Janzanto-

#### "Stationary (m)

On the list Becomber, 1901, the number of primates of war in the same of Directleves was NG. There were no fresh arrivelo since. The strength of the camp at the mid of each transit and a daily averages were as follows ------

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#### (b) Climate and Maleoreleasy

The following is a sublicity of the metanological electronicus of most in second made derivat time

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### (c) Sick Rate.

The total number of sick treated in the various hospitals in the camp during 1902 was 718. Of this number, 48 remained over on the 31st December, 1901, and 670 were new admissions during 1902.

The following table shows the average strength of the camp from month to month, the numbers admitted to hospital, and the ratio of sick to the average strength per 1,000 :--

Month	ies.—Ono car		Average Strength of Camp.	No. of all Cases admitted to Hospital.	-	Ratio of all Sick to Average Strength per 1,000.	
January	irented do:		4,014	 46		11.46	
February	here wonth		3,985	 48		12.04	
March	Passer at Have		3,973	 52		13.09	
April	ing periort of		3,962	 51		12.87	
May			3,961	 66		16.66	
June			3,964	 60		15.13	
July	whiteh in	·	3,816	 69		18:08	
August			3,448	 77		22.30	
September			3,192	 67		20.99	
October			2,979	 61		20.47	
November			2,712	 55		20.29	
December	" alaber		1,074	 18		16.75	
	For the year		3,423	670		196	
				the second se			

### (d) Mortality Rate.

The total number of deaths during 1902 was 26. Of these, 6 resulted from enteric, 9 from dysentery, and 11 from all other diseases.

The following table shows the ratio of all deaths to the average strength of the camp per 1,000 :----

Month.		the employed	Average Strength of Camp.				Ratio of all Deaths t Average Strength per 1,000.
January			4,014		AND DONE OF		
February			3,985		they make it is a		Lings
March			3,973		1		Designation -
April			3,962		1		0.25
May	COLUMN THE	and interesting the	3,961		1		0.05
June	The gain		3,964		3		0.75
July			3,816		5		1.47
August			3,448		4		1.16
September			3,192		2		0.62
October			2,979	····	2		0.07
November			2,712		4		1.47
December			1,074		3		2.79

Taking 3,423 as the daily average strength for the whole year, the mortality rate is 7.59 per 1,000.

### 2.-MEDICAL.

(1) Staff.

**Professional.**—The professional staff was reduced during the year by the transference of Assistant Medical Officer H. Leembruggen, L.M.S. (Ceylon), to Urugasmanhandiya Camp in January. At the end of the year Mr. Prins, L.M.S. (Ceylon), was transferred to Mount Lavinia, and Mr. Keyt, L.M.S. (Ceylon), was seconded for service as Civil Surgeon under the Military at Diyatalawa.

Nursing.—Nurses Von Dadelszen and Nell were discontinued at the end of November. The prisoners of war orderlies were reduced in number as the admissions to hospital diminished, and they were all eventually discontinued on the 20th December. Two soldier orderlies, privates of the Royal West Kent Regiment, have done duty since, and were on the staff at the end of the year.

### (2) General Health.

The general health of the camp was satisfactory, particularly during the early months of the year. Enteric was wholly absent till April, when there was a re-appearance of the disease. Dysentery, though prevalent in moderate numbers throughout the year, assumed a very bad type towards its end, and contributed largely to the mortality during the period.

### (3) Outdoor Dispensary.

The total number of cases treated at the outdoor dispensary consisted of 994 patients, making 2,660 visits, or an average of 7 per day.

### (4) Diseases treated in the Hospitals.

The total number of cases treated in the various hospitals during the year was 718. Of these, 26 died, 689 were discharged, and 3 remained under treatment.

Dysentery.—The total number of cases of dysentery treated was 95, of which 94 were admitted during the year. Of these, 9 died, a mortality rate of 9.4 per cent. As already stated, the type of disease became worse towards the end of the year, when a large proportion of the deaths from this cause occurred.

Malarial Fever .- The total number treated was 35. All recovered.

Debility.—In all 140 cases were treated. There was one death from this cause. Most of the cases occurred among the old and infirm, and usually improved on being taken out of the camp and transferred to the convalescent hospital and placed on a liberal and easily digested diet.

Nervous Diseases.—Two cases of mania and three of melancholia were treated during the year. They were eventually transferred to the Lunatic Asylum, Colombo, for safe custody and expert treatment. One death occurred from tumour of the brain.

#### 1) Buch Balle,

The total number of sisk treated in the various headfuls in the each diving 1903 was 118. It this number, 48 remained over on the 37st Decomber, 1907, and 570 were new edmissions during 1902.

The following table shows the average straticule of the sump from month to month, the

	ATO A STOLE ST		

#### (d) Alevintely Plots

The total number of deside decing livit was 25. Of these, 6 receiled from enterie, 9 from dysonlary, and 11 from all other discover.

The following table shows the subs of all deaths to the swerger in of the must pur 1.000 ----

		Average Hiring Ca		

Thisting 5,523 as the daily average strangth for the whole year, the mortality rate is 7:39 per

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#### 340 m (v)

Proventional -- The protestional shall was realized during the year by the tennelevence of Assistant Medical Officer H. Lesenbruggers, L.M.S. (Crytter) to Oragumentanitys Charp in January, At the end of the year Mr. Fries, L.M.S. (Crytter) was transferred to Moont Levinia, and Mr. Keys, L.M.S. (Deplin), was accorded for events an divit Steppen nucleo the Military of Digateleven

prisoners of war orderlies were reduced in sounder so the contentions to biopted distribute and they were all events if discutioned on the 20th (boomber, 'two addier orderlies, private of the Horst West Rent Regiment, have done daily sires, and some on the staff at the and of the year.

#### [2] Greateria Monthly

The general health of the samp was mithindery, gatherizity during the easy manifest of for year, ' Enterin was wholly absent this April, when there was a mappearance of the disease. Typecharry, therefs prevalent in moderate combars throughout the year, admined a very had in 10 invertes in out, and contributed largely to the mortality strains the puried.

#### 37 Owillian Disparately

The total muscles of come breated at the entitient dispensary consider of 904 partenes, making 5,000 visits, or an avenue of 7 per day.

#### (4) Draman symplet in the Hospitalit,

The faid number of creation in the various ignitive dischart dicking the year was Tik. Or ibure, or dischart, 669, were discharted, and it summare under tentment.

Describery - The initial mumber of cases of significance brocked was 55, of which 24 wars admitted during the year. Of them, 2 diad, a measurin was at 364 per seab. As already cared, the type of discuss became where towards the year of its peer, then a hage proportion of the design from this eaces control.

Henerous Actes .- The total number created was 33. All recovered,

Nervous Dismon-Twe trans of many and these of melaintain way transmit ways present during the year. They were eventually transferred to the Longita Asylangi density for all controly and argori traitminut. One doub construct from transmit of the Branc.

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Circulatory Diseases .- One death occurred from valvular disease of the heart : the patient was a long time under treatment, with, at the beginning, some improvement. The immediate cause of death was dropsy.

Respiratory Discases .- There were 20 cases, with three deaths. The deaths resulted from acute pneumonia (two cases) and bronchitis (one case).

Digestive Diseases.-Total treated 244. Of these, 3 died : 2 from intestinal obstruction and 1 from peritonitis.

Venereal Diseases .- One case of ulcer of the penis was treated in the hospital. A few cases of gonorrhœa and syphilis received treatment at the outdoor dispensary.

Enteric.—Total treated 46; deaths 6; mortality rate 13:04 per cent. The camp was free of enteric for the first three months of the year. A small outbreak then occurred, traceable to the drinking of polluted water at Haputale. I have already reported in detail regarding the etiology of this small outbreak in my report in August last.

Operations .- In all 31 operations were done during the year. There was one death, a case of intestinal obstruction, in which lapenatomy was performed.

### 3.-SANITARY.

Drainage.—The drainage of the camp was satisfactory, and did not necessitate any new works. Water Supply.—The supply of water was ample throughout the year.

Food.—The rations of the prisoners of war were good, and were daily examined by a board in which the Medical Staff of the camp was represented.

Removal of Excreta .- This duty was efficiently performed.

### (17) REPORT of the Medical Officer, Prisoners of War Camp at Mount Lavinia, Mr. V. van Langenberg, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

General.—The strength of the camp on the 31st August, 1902, was 85, including three prisoners of war who had arrived on three days' parole from Urugasmanhandiya. The number in camp on 1st September, 1901, was 149. 245 convalescents arrived during the year from Diyatalawa, 12 from Ragama, 1 from Hambantota, 2 from the Lunatic Asylum, Colombo, and 3 from Urugasmanhandiya on parole. 235 returned to Diyatalawa and 4 to Ragama, 83 were transferred to Urugasmanhandiya, and 5 died during the year : 1 in camp, 3 in the General Hospital, Colombo, and 1 in the Lunatic Asylum. The average stay of a prisoner of war in the camp was about four months.

General Health.—The general health has been very satisfactory, and the prisoners of war have continued to derive great benefit from the change. Three prisoners of war were sent back to Diyatalawa on my recommendation, as they did not improve by the change here. Two were suffering from chronic diarrhœa and one from chronic bronchitis. The number treated at the outdoor dispensary was 1,775, as follows:—

Month.		and a long water	Ί.	Pirst Visits.	Sub	sequent V	isits.	Total.
1901.		and a state	with this	malant shi		A BELEVIL	1.000	199.00
September				163		66		229
October				139		. 50		189
November				89		24		113
December				44		15		59
1902.	m woold 2.7							
January	···· Constitution	of me fami		100		32		132
February				101		52		153
March				97.		35		132
April				129		61		190
May				135		62		197
June				98		49	***	147
July				104		22		126
August				80		28		108

the daily average treated being 4.86, and the monthly average 147-91. The diseases treated were of minor importance, and chiefly due to gastro-intestinal irritation, with a few cases of malarial fever and dysentery of a mild type.

Hospital.—Forty-one cases were treated in the detention ward, which has accommodation for three patients; of these, 3 were cases of dysentery, 5 of intermittent fever, 2 abscess of the liver, 7 diarrhea, 1 cystitis, 2 heart disease, 2 pernicious anæmia, and 1 concussion of the brain. Sixteen were transferred to the General Hospital, Colombo, 2 of these being abscess of the liver, 2 cancer of the stomach, 1 hydatid cyst of the lung, and 1 pernicious anæmia.

Deaths.-One death occurred in the camp during the year from "pernicious anaemia" in an old man who had been ailing a long time.

Water.-The drinking water is good, and was analysed four times during the year. There is a plentiful supply for bathing and washing purposes.

Food .- The food supplied has been of good quality, and complaints have been very few.

Latrines and Urinals.—These have been well kept, the contractor on the whole doing his work satisfactorily. Limestone has been substituted for broken brick in the urine pits, with very satisfactory results.

Drainage .-- The drainage is good, two large surface cement drains carrying away the slops and storm water.

Buildings .- The huts were re-thatched in April, just before the burst of the south-west monsoon.

*Exercise and Recreation.*—Full advantage is taken of the mile of seashore which is at the disposal of the prisoners of war between the hours of 6 and 9 in the morning and 4 and 6.30 in the evening. Football continues to be the favourite pastime.

Clothing .- The clothing is inspected once a week, and the men are well supplied.

#### T.STOREALINGER, J.

#### MRDIGAL

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#### AND ATTRACTOR

Water Supply -- The printing of the camp was antichenery, and did not necessitate any new works,

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# Mr. V. and Markey in Sectors Principles of War Camp at Mount Laving

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### (18) REPORT of the Medical Officer, Prisoners of War Camp at Urugasmanhandiya, Mr. E. W. Scharenguivel.

General.—This camp was opened on 11th September, 1901, on the arrival of 176 prisoners of war from Diyatalawa, and this number was increased from time to time by fresh arrivals. The strength of the camp at the end of each month of the period under review was as follows :--

1901.			1902.				
September	 	176	March			364	
October	 	213	April			369	
November	 	273	May			368	
December	 	356	June			367	
1902.			July-		•••	283	
January	 	358	August (uj	p to 10th)		13	
February	 	365	Michilsona.				

On 14th July 367 prisoners of war and on 7th August 370 prisoners of war left this for South Africa, the first batch leaving Colombo by the ss. Templemore and the second by ss. Englishman.

Sanitary ; Situation.—The camp is located on a hill with low-lying paddy fields surrounding. The surrounding country is well wooded, open, and the soil is gravelly, favouring drainage. The proximity of the sea renders the place much cooler and healthier than it would otherwise be. The railway station which serves it is at Kosgoda, a distance of nearly 4 miles by a metalled cart road.

Drainage.—The drainage is effectively carried out by means of several surface drains, which open into the low-lying fields and carry off the storm water.

Water Supply.—A large and deep well with a wall enclosure supplies the water for drinking purposes. The water is pumped into water carts, which are left in different parts of the camp. There is a plentiful supply, and its quality has been on several occasions analysed by the Government Analyst and pronounced to be pure and wholesome.

Food,-The food of the prisoners of war is of good quality. The cooking is done by native servants. Complaints have been few.

Dwellings.—Huts constructed of mud and wattle walls, with thatched roofs and earth floors. The side walls are 3 feet high, and the huts are lofty, allowing sufficient ventilation. The mess rooms have tables and benches fixed to the ground, with a thatched roof and half walls of cadjan for the sides. The huts are daily swept and cleaned, and the belongings of the prisoners of war put out and aired.

Washhouses and Baths.—Two washhouses provided with tubs, buckets, and tables are in use, the water being supplied by three or four surface wells. There is a bathroom with a cement floor and a thatched enclosure. The water is ample for bathing purposes, and prisoners of war avail themselves of it very freely.

Latrines and Urinals.—There are two sets of latrines and urinals situated at convenient and suitable sites in the camp. The dry-earth system is in force, and the solid excreta are carried some way off and deposited in shallow pits, which are covered over as the pits fill up. A galvanized iron trough is fitted in each urinal, which conveys the urine through a short pipe into an open cement drain, which in turn empties into a pit containing broken brick. These "bacteria beds" have worked very satisfactorily in camp and are free from smell. The brick dressing is renewed weekly and dried. The latrines have been excellently kept by the camp staff of coolies. The whole camp is inspected twice a week by the official staff, and matters needing attention promptly put in hand. From the favourable situation of the camp as regards ventilation and drainage, its sanitary condition has given no cause for anxiety or trouble. The refuse and sweepings from the camp are disposed of by removing them in carts to parts well away from the camp and burying them.

*Exercise and Recreation.*—The privilege the prisoners of war are given to go anywhere within a radius of 3 miles has been availed of freely. Special permits to a certain number daily are also granted to Kosgoda for sea bathing and to other places in the vicinity. In the way of outdoor games, cricket, football, and quoits were indulged in.

Clothing .- The prisoners of war are well provided with clothing suitable to the climate.

Climate and Meteorology.—Meteorological observations commenced on 29th October, 1901. The highest maximum temperature registered was 91, and the lowest 76. The highest minimum was 82, and the lowest 65. The total rainfall estimated from the 10th December was 80.69 inches. The wettest month was May, registering 23.11 inches; and the driest month February, with 4.11 inches. The hottest months were March and April. It will be noticed that the largest number of admissions were in June, just after the heaviest monthly rainfall.

Medical Staff.—I took over charge of the camp on the 11th July, 1902, on the departure of Dr. Leembruggen, who went in medical charge of the first batch of prisoners of war that returned to South Africa. Dr. Van Langenberg was in charge of this camp from the date of its opening, visiting twice a week from Mount Lavinia until early in January.

Hospital .- The hospital accommodation consisted of two wards with five beds'in each.

General Health.—The general health of the camp was very satisfactory. The number treated at the outdoor dispensary was 2,022, making a daily average of 6.03. The following table shows the number treated for each month :—

1901.				1902.			
September			173	March			191
October			187	April			196
November			142	May			186
December			151	June			180
1902.				July			206
January			149	August (	up to 10th)	1	100
February	CARL IN PARTY	INCOLUMN DESIGNATION	161	in the Incines			

The nature of the cases treated was very mild, being chiefly minor ailments.

### (18) Brayerst of the Modifiel Officer, Friemmers of War Damp at Drugstman handlys, Mr. Helarenceivel.

General.-This camp was opened on 11th September, 1901, on the arrival of 176 prisoners at war from Diputation, and this premise was formation from the the the to these by from arrivals. The strength of the comp of each model of the prior the prior of t

On 14th July 201 prisoners of war and an 7th Angust 310 prisoners of war laft this for South Africa, the first faith leaving Coloraba by the sa. Templetions and the second by

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Water Supply .-- A large and diep well with a well enclosure supplies the water for delaking purposes. The water is parapol juits water carts, which are tell in different parts of the same. There is a plantiful supply, and its quality has been on servicel oredelous analysed by the Gevernment hashest and meanwarded to be more and wholesame.

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Washinnar and Balla .- Two washinnas provided with mis, backels, and thins are in any and the set of the set o

Latriner and Urinnit. "There are two asts of intriners and aright scienced at convenient and exitable sizes in the camp. The dry-earth avelan is in force, and the reliab converse and arread any off and depended in station which converse the science drough a the base fill as. A guivaland ince trough is fitted in camp. The dry-earth avelan is in force, and the reliab converse fill as. A guivaland ince the trough is fitted in camp. The dry-earth avelan is a scine dirange a size pression and drain, which is a turn emplies into a pit something broken briefs. There is bounded bein "bare worked very antistatorily in earny and are free from much. The ball do contain bein "bared bein" have the interpreted to contain a static of the frame much. The ball do contain the second worked very antistatorily in earny and are free from much. The ball do contain the test and dated. The latting bars have been excellently keeps by the camp stat. Of contains the analytic is interpreted trinter a work by the edited and and and and an arbitrary modified and dated. The test from the formation areas been earned and any are sentence and the strange from the analytic pits in the transport trinter a work by the edited and a strange the version of the strange from the and from the formation and the strained to the strange the strange from the analytic pits. The bar growther there is much to party well aver the the sound and the strange from the comparing them.

Reserves and Revertion.-The privilege the privates of war are given to go any above within a radius of 6 miles has been availed of freely. Special permits to a certain mushes daily are also granted to Keegeda for are babling and to other places in the visually. In the way of outdoor gumes, window, football, and quots ware indulged in.

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Glimate and Metrici May, -- Meteorelestical observations commenced on 20th October, 1901. The highest manimum tempiratures registered was 35, and the terrar 35. The bighest minimum was 5, and the lowers 53. The head rainfall estimated from the 1968 December was 50 th haden. The water member was May, registering 2011 inches , and the defau tomic britteney, with §11 toches. The bodiest member way March and April. Is with the noticed that the largest needber of administrate a dated from the Core the heaviest in contrast restricts.

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General Rendice-The sensed health of the units was very antiductory. The manive instead at the conduct dispensary was 2.022, ambitug a builty avarage of 5603. The following table shows the awarder transfer for each mouth i-

"he matters of the came treated with very mild, being chieffy relater allerate.

### MISCELLANEOUS.]

### MEDICAL.

The number of admissions into hospital for the year was 242, as shown in the following table :-

	1901.			the state of the second state of the	1902.	
September			9	March		 17
October			8	April		 14
November	distant. Int	***	11	May		 29
December			18	June July		 58
	1902.				1011	 26
January			24	August (u	p to 10th)	 5
February	•••		23	North States and States		

The daily average sick in hospital was 4.81, and the largest number of patients in hospital in any one day was 13; the smallest was 1. There were no deaths. Six cases were transferred to the General Hospital, Colombo, and 5 cases were sent to the Eye Infirmary, Colombo, for examination; one of the latter was operated on at the infirmary for strabismus. Some cases of inguinal hernia came under notice, to whom trusses were provided.

Fever, Intermittent.-112 cases of this disease were treated.

Appendicitis .- One case, which gave cause for anxiety, was treated, and made a good recovery.

Dysentery and Diarrhæa.—Six cases of the former and 16 of the latter were treated. They were principally attributable to unwholesome food procured outside the camp and to climatic changes. One case of diarrhæa in a weak, emaciated, and elderly subject was transferred to the General Hospital Colombo.

Catarrhal Affections were prevalent generally during the wet months.

Chickenpox .-- In June two cases of chickenpox occurred in camp, and were isolated in the segregation hut without further spread the disease was stamped out.

General.—Schools were established in the camp at Government expense and inspected by the Director of Public Instruction. Sites in the camp were allowed for gardening and carpentry, games were much encouraged by the officials, and this with the healthy and cheerful situation of camp tended greatly to the well-being of the men, who seemed very grateful and were contented.

The hospital nursing was satisfactorily carried out by the Boer orderly and pative attendants.

### (19) REPORT of the Medical Officer, Prisoners of War Camp at Ragama, Capt. W. P. Gwynne, R.A.M.C.

### I.-GENERAL.

Strength, 1901.		S	trength, 19	02.	
September 30	 305	January 31			31
October 31	 331	February 28			3:
November 30	 322	March 31			3
Decembeer 31	 . 316	April 30			3
	(1992-2012 - EU)	May 31			- 3
	the second	June 30			3
	1	July 31			2
		August 10			2

Since peace was declared the strength of the camp has been much reduced. This is due to the fact that arrangements were made by their respective Consuls for the return of all those foreigners who were desirous of proceeding to their own countries. The largest number of prisoners in the camp at any one time was in July, 1902, when there were 358.

### II.-SANITARY.

(a) Drainage.—There are surface cement drains all over the prisoners' enclosures; these have proved most satisfactory, having been tested by heavy rains.

(b) Water Supply.—The water is pumped from two wells close to the railway line into seven reservoirs holding 6,460 gallons in all. The water is of good quality as tested by analysis, and is sufficient for all requirements. It is distributed over the camp at standpipes. Two of the old cooly reservoirs have been utilised as swimming baths for the prisoners of war. On the 14th December chatty filters were instituted in the camp, two filters for each tent and two for each dining-room; the sand and charcoal used are renewed from time to time; they act very satisfactorily. An additional well was made during the year in case of a shortage of supply.

(c) Rations.—On the 3rd November, as it was found that much of the meat was left uneaten, the following ration was recommended, and is now in use :—

Beef or mutton	 9 lb.	[ Tea	 a oz. or
Potatoes	 11 oz.	Coffee	 14
Fresh vegetables	 3 "	Sugar	 24
Rice	 2 ,,	Salt	 1
Bread	 16 "	Pepper	 5 . 11
Milk	 4 ,,	Jam (weekly)	 ↓ lb.
Peas or beans (dried)	 4 ,,	Lime juice	 t oz.

This ration suits the prisoners far better than the old; there has been less dyspepsia, diarrhœa, &c. Milk has been issued from hospital to a certain number of out-patients at my own descretion. The food during the year has been of good quality.

(d) Removal of Excreta.—The latrines are worked on the dry-earth system. A pint of the following solution is put into each bucket every day (half a pint when empty and half a pint when full):—Corrosive sublimate 1 in 1,000 with ten parts of chloride of sodium, the solution being coloured with methyl blue. The buckets are emptied twice daily, and the excreta burnt in the incinerator, which is acting well. 900 lb. of wood are burnt each day in the incinerator for the Boer camp alone. The urine is conveyed by underground pipes into square pits 9 feet deep and 9 feet wide : (1) the lower third of which is filled with broken bricks; (2) middle third a layer of broken bricks and coke breeze;

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ar one day was 11 : the smallest was 1 10000 even no deaths. Six cases were transford to the endral Bragital, Colombo, and 5 cases are and to the Eye Informaty, Colomba, for examination y as of the latter was operated on at the televolution for strainismon. Some cases of logalinal heroin some mader antice, to when transference were portulat.

General.-Bahash were established in the camp of Generations expense and inspected by the inscise of Public Instruction. Size in the camp were allowed to maximum expenses and inspected by the we much accorreged by the oblicities and this with the heating and evenerated structure. Size and gently to the well-being of the men, who seemed your product and were economical. The bespital nursing was satisficated out by the floet vote the structure activates and the second of the ments of the ment.

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(b) Water Supply, The water is peraped from two wells along to the relived line into served served by Water Supply, The water is peraped from two wells along to the relived line into served for extension bolding 5,400 galaxies in all. The water is of good quality as assted by mairelo, and is distributed to the distributed association for the distributed association for the distributed association for the distributed association for the perimeters of way, as to be lead by mairelo, and is the average water in allows been utilized association for the distributed association for the distributed association for the perimeters of way, as too be lead by maintee cost and the distributed in the same for any the sector and the lead to the same for the sector as too for each tool and the lead to the same the same the sector and the sector instituted in the same time to the sector and too for the sector as too for the lead to the sector as too for the sector as too for the lead to the sector as too for the sector as too for the lead to the sector as too for the lead to the sector as too for the sector as too for the lead to the sector as too for the sector as too for the lead to the sector as too for the sector as too for the lead to the sector as too for the sector as too for the lead to the sector as too for the sector as too for the lead to the sector as too for the sector as too for the lead to the sector as too for the sector asector as too for the sector asector as too for t

more brick than coke; (3) upper third to within 2 feet of the surface brick and coke breeze mixed, more coke than brick. Storm water is kept out of them by entrenching around their margins and embanking on the pit side of the entrenchment. No disinfectant is placed in these, and they have answered their purpose most satisfactorily.

(c) Ablution .- A large ablution room has been provided in each camp with concrete flooring sloping to a central drain. Tubs and buckets are provided for washing purposes.

(f) Dwellings.—These consist of caljan huts with galvanized iron roofs and concrete floors. Each hut accommodates 55 prisoners, and is 100 feet in length and 25 feet in width.

(g) Ventilation.—The upper portion of the side walls of the huts consist of cadjan tats, which are raised during the day, allowing thorough ventilation. All the beds and bedding are put out in the sun daily during fine weather, and clothes lines are provided for hanging out blankets, towels, clothing, &c.

(h) Clothing.-This is issued liberally to the prisoners of war according to requirements and medical recommendations.

(i) Recreation.-Quoits, shuttle alleys, carpenters' shops, music, and dancing, football, swimming baths, horizontal and parallel bars, are provided for this purpose.

(j) Climate and Meteorology .- The climate of Ragama is on the whole very good.

		Rair	afall.		
Monțh. 1901.		Rainfall, Inches.		Greatest Fall any one Day. Inches.	No. of Days on which Rain fell,
September		3.96	abo Trees	1.88	 13
October		6.84		1.74	 16
November		27.44		5.29	 23
December		2.23		-97	 87
January 1902.		1.38		.52	 7
February		5.17		3.29	 10
March	***	7.67		2.02	 12
April		11.48		3.62	 14
May		11.22		3.33	 13
June		10.78		1.73	 20
July		10.15 ·75		1.50	 20
August (up to 10th)		-10		-33	 4
Maximum temperature				1	 15-3
Maximum in shade (di	ry)			?	 93.8
Minimum in shade (di				1	 71-9
Maximum in shade (w					 83
Minimum in shade (w	et)	•••			 67.5

### III .- MEDICAL.

(a) Hospital.—There is one hospital consisting of a ward with accommodation for 20 patients. There were 115 cases treated during the year.

### Daily Average of Sick in Hospital for each Month.

1901.			1902.		
September	'	 7.9	March		 4.9
October		 9-8	April		 5.7
November		 8-8	May		 5
December		 7.1	June		 5.7
1902.			July		 6.4
January		 9.6	August (up to	10th)	 6
February		 4.7			

The largest number in hospital on any one day was 13, the smallest 2. Percentage of sick to prisoners for the year was 3.7.

There has been one case of infectious diseases, "smallpox," imported from Hambantota by a prisoner on parole there, who returned here with the disease in its incubation stage. There were 23 mild cases of dysentery, 25 cases of ague, 1 case hydatid lung, 4 cases bronchitis, 1 case abscess liver, 1 case pleurisy treated during the year. The others treated were minor cases only. There have been no deaths and no cases of enteric.

The hospital staff consists of myself in charge, an apothecary, and nurse orderlies from among the prisoners of war, who are paid for their services.

All have performed their duties to my entire satisfaction. A few cases of incurable disease and diseases dangerous to life have been recommended for release; and others whom the climate seemed not to suit have been sent for change to other places in Ceylon.

The hospital supplies have been to my entire satisfaction. The invalid diets have been well cooked and served.

(20) REPORT of the Medical Officer, Prisoners of War Camp at Hambantota, Mr. A. Ludowyk.

General.—The prisoners of war camp at Hambantota was opened on the 19th September, 1901, when a batch of 57 prisoners of war were sent from Diyatalawa. Of this number, 32 were officers and 25 were Burghers. At the beginning of the year under review there were 57 prisoners of war in the camp. During the year there were several new arrivals from Diyatalawa and Ragama, so that in the month of April the number in camp rose to 92.

Sanitary.-The jail, which was utilised as a prisoners of war camp, is admirably situated and well adapted for the purpose. The increase in the number of prisoners of war during the year necessitated the erection of two temporary sheds of sixteen beds each. These buildings were well ventilated and supplied with an efficient system of surface drainage. more note that only a (1) upper third to within 3 best of the entries brief only and a the brown mixed, more some than briefs. House water is hops out of them by andersolving avenual their margins and embedding on this pit.side of the second ment. No disinfectual is placed in these, and they have measured their parymer ment satisficatorily.

ter animation. Take and bouldes are provided for washing purposes.

Each has accounted and the events of avoid a 100 feet in hough and 25 feet in width.

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The interact manner is neglical on any one day are it, the mathed 2. Percentage of sick to

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All have performed their define to be satire uninfaction. A few muon of incorrelate disease real more demonstra to life have been recommonized for release; and others where where the elimina second the self have been sent for change to other place in devian.

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#### (20) Haroar of the Medical Officer, Franzers at War Camp at Hauthaninds, Mr. A. Ladawith

General---The primeres of war energy of the meaning war special on the 10th Beneralson, 100, and a batch of 57 primeres of our wars and from Divasiance. Of this number, if wars allows a samp. During the year there was several new arrivale from Divatalows and Defautes, to that in a model of April the maniper in case page to 29.

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Water Supply.—The water, which was supplied by a contractor from wells, was slightly brackish, and contained a certain amount of suspended matter, which was easily removed by filtration at the beginning of the year.

Drainage.-There was an efficient system of surface drainage for the premanent buildings as well as for the temporary sheds. The drains were flushed and disinfected twice a day.

Food .- The food supplied was wholesome and nutritious. The daily ration was the same as supplied at Diyatalawa.

*Excreta.*—The excreta were removed twice a day and thrown into the sea. There were two dry-earth latrines of large size, which were cleaned and disinfected twice a day.

Accommodation.—There was no overcrowding. There was a sufficient amount of cubic space. Recreation.—The prisoners of war were allowed full liberty to walk out of the camp within a radius of 8 miles from 5 A.M. to 8 P.M. In the evenings some of them used to take part in cricket, tennis, or football.

Clothing .- Linen clothing was liberally supplied.

Hospital .- No cases were admitted to hospital during the year.

Outdoor Dispensary.-The total number treated during the year was 842. Of these, 477 were new cases and 365 were subsequent visits. There have been no outbreaks of infectious diseases of any kind.

Departure of Prisoners of War and Closing of Camp.—At the time of the declaration of peace there were 57 prisoners of war in the camp. On the 18th July 50 of them left by the ss. Lady Gordon for Urugasmanhandiya. The remaining seven, who were at the time recovering from intermittent fever, were detained, as they were unfit to travel by steamer. These left Hambantota by coach on the 27th July, and from that date the camp has been closed.

### Table I.—Estates Medical Aid Receipts and Expenditure in the District and Civil Hospitals during 1902.

RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Total.	EXPENDITURE. Amount. Total.
District Hospitals.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	District Hospitals. Rs. c. Rs. c.
1. Diets: paid by estates at 30 cents a day 2. Diets : paid by Government	43,003 20	111	1. Diets: for estate labourers and "others" 125,790 47 2. Medicines supplied from Civil
for "others" at 50 conts a			Medical Stores 42,451 15
	48,494 0		3. Funeral expenses of estate labourers and "others" 2,850 89
3. Funeral expenses of "others" 4. (a) Medicines sold and pre-	782 89	-	4. Salaries of District Medical
scriptions compounded			Officers, allowances, &c 122,921 89
at district dispensaries	11,290 30		5. Departmental expenditure 3,270 47 6. Maintenance and repairs to
(b) Collections at dispen-	9 170 45		buildings 43,634 95
(c) Medicines used by	2,178 45		7. Rent of outdoor dispensaries 9,261 61
"others" in hospitals	19,540 23	1	8. Transport of medicines, &c. 1,996 82 9. Equipment 16,866 99
(d) Medicines used by		See. 3	9. Equipment 16,866 99 10. Wages of apothecaries, atten-
"others" in dispen-	97 909 9		dants, &c 45,795 18
5. Paid by estates for visits	19,283 0		11. Contingencies 7,204 25
6. Sale of drugs, unserviceable	to you - L		12. Printing 2,592 99 13. Nursing service 4,898 40
articles, &c., from Civil Medical Stores	1,964 81		14. Exchange compensation 2,462 23
7. Recoveries for maintenance	1,004 01		431,998 29
of "others"	4,056 43		Civil Hospitals.
		178,495 33	1. Diets : estate labourers 17,366 13
			2. (a) Medicines used by above in hospitals 6,167 21
Civil Hospitals.			(b) Medicines used by estate
			labourers in dispensaries 397 57
1. Paid by estates for labourers at 30 cents a day			3. Funeral expenses of estate labourers 116 43
2. Paid by estates for visits	2,465 0		24,047 34
and an and a second	<u> </u>	19,136 30	1. Value of medicines supplied to district dispensaries 25,941 23
Grand Total		97,631 63	2. Value of medicines, &c., supplied
Export Duty Deficit		42,013 59 78,969 75	to estate dispensaries 36,628 11 62,569 34
Dencit	-	10,000 10	
Total	- 5	18,614 97	Total 518,614 97

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the Supply .- The water, which was supplied by a contractor from water, was starting

plange. -There was allineed even of metaos desinage for the premanent buildings as

avela, ... The exercise wave research to the and thrown into the set. There were the

permendation .- There was an even white, There was a colliment amount of anno space evention .- The primeres of was over allowed full liberty to wells eat of the camp within a f & milles from 5 A.R. to 8 w.B. So the constings same of them used to take part in orielys.

and the state of the way in the second in the

quarchare of Prisouers of War-and Charlos of Camps-A4 the time of the declaration of pairs are 57 prisouers of war in this same. On the 15th Anip he efficience left by the an Lady for Unigramizathandiya. The semisition areas, who ware at the time measurement form interfor Unigramizathandiya. The semisition areas, who ware at the time measurement form interfor Unigramizathandiya. The semisition areas, who ware at the time measurement by device for Unigramizathandiya. The semisition areas is a start by another the file time measurements by assain aver, ware detailed, as they were unifs in travel by structure. These left Hambaratele by assain the latter and from that date the comp has been along

# Table I .- Natates Medical Ald Security and Ergendiates in the District and

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			the of drags, unsurviceable autoine, dra, from Civil Mathind Stowns
			hid by estates for laborton
		142,621 63. (42,045 69. 142,008 70	
			(VI)1

## CEYLON ADMINISTRATION REPORTS FOR 1902.

## Table II .- Statement of Expenditure under the Medical Aid Ordinance (Estates Branch) during 1902.

Table 11 Statement of Expenditure under the Medical Ald Ordinance (Escates Branch) during 1902.																
Names of Hospitals and		Number of	Other than	Number of	Provi	sions and oth		les.				Wages of			(T. 1. 1	
Dispensaries.	Number of Patients.	Days in	Estate	Days in	Diets,	Extra Articl	Other	Total	Equipment.	Rent.	Funeral Expenses.	Apotheca- ries, Atten-	Contingen-		Total Expendi-	Grand Total,
		Hospital.	Labourers.	Hospital.	171018,	Stimulants.	Extras.	Provisions.			traponsos.	dants, &c.	Q108.	cal Stores.	ture.	A Obal,
District Hospitals.				1	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. *c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.			
Dikoya		10,215	223	3,132	7,116 63	8 77	680 29	7,653 69	1,096 46		314 60	1,849 0	378 17	Rs. c. 2,443 37	Rs. c. 13,735 29	Rs. c.
Lindula		17,440 6,477	175 147	3,137 1,936	8,895 81 2,832 55	2 30 8 28	$ \begin{array}{c} 444 & 59 \\ 58 & 51 \end{array} $	9,342 70 2,899 34	1,620 16 363 41	-	187 7	2,460 80 1,364 0	674 93     262 11	3,635 40	17,921 6	
Uda Pussellawa	. 134	2,417	148	1,722	2,499 52	1 66	63 19	2,564 37	473 22	=	$   \begin{array}{ccc}     100 & 0 \\     163 & 3   \end{array} $	1,352 1	467 35	1,246 65 2,132 54	6,235 51 7,152 52	
Haputale Lunugala		7,741	376 177	4,927 3,851	6,640 84 3,504 98	41 32	$   \begin{array}{c}     225 & 83 \\     71 & 18   \end{array} $	6,907 99	946 62	-	-	1,912 0	790 98	2,201 71	12,759 30	
Karawanella		7,574 28,157	1,441	20,612	19,568 31	60 56 15 74	343 81	3,636 72 19,927 86	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	240 0	$   \begin{array}{ccc}     100 & 0 \\     240 & 0   \end{array} $	1,483 88 3,287 21	$     161 \ 27 \\     873 \ 3   $	1,972 34 4,026 11	7,696 3 30,345 26	
Maskeliya	421	9,677	100	1,809	5,037 84	3 69	175 43	5,216 96	987 95	-	178 26	2,112 50	289 60	1,996 62	10,781 89	
Deltota Rakwana		4,916 7,208	220 372	2,517 493	3,078 21 4,999 79	32 13	79 39     280 10	3,157 60 5,312 2	$\begin{array}{cccc} 222 & 70 \\ 551 & 32 \end{array}$	-	133 20	1,582 50 1,340 0	$131 53 \\ 274 77$	1,467 39 2,217 76	$6,561 72 \\ 9,829 7$	
Balangoda	393	11,269	1,209	24,013	14,840 1	1 25	994 91	15,836 17	513 98	15 0	138 75	2,041 29	215 64	2,486 70	21,247 53	
	468 710	12,422 18,237	477 537	3,816 5,946	6,945 74 7,896 2	-	$     \begin{array}{r}       144 & 69 \\       205 & 93     \end{array} $	7,090 43 8,101 95	$\begin{array}{c} 649 & 72 \\ 1,204 & 32 \end{array}$	480 0	298 10 . 289 26	1,275 45 2,202 50	373 53 699 3	2,831 41 2,890 64	12,518 64 15,867 70	
Neboda	874	16,948	123	1,562	6,123 9	157 30	191 40	6,471 79	793 52	400 0	141 0	1,765 88	212 31	1,969 94	11,354 44	
	·· 192 ·· 297	3,632 6,567	413	8,962 2,896	$2,700 \ 90$ $4,240 \ 62$	2 36     160 95	$   \begin{array}{ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2,968 98 4,721 59		-	160 50 147 97	1,821 32 1,515 96	166 91 220 77	1,936 55 1,297 85	7,744 55 8,739 79	1.00
	239	7,178	103	108	5,096 9		12 13	5,108 22	472 42	-	125 0	1,979 0	217 64	1,297 85	9,349 89	1. 1.
	153	4,915	108 153	2,065 2,313	2,772 84 4,206 74	39 3	223 17	3,035 4	914 61	40 0	11 65	706 66	238 71	723 70	5,670 37	
	·· 302 ·· 114	6,668 2,557	90	1,171	1,474 8	4 33	98.97	4,310 4 1,527 1	$1,530 \ 10 \\ 309 \ 90$	-	30 90 91 60	1,389 18 1,230 0	190 80 115 96	1,586 74 1,940 12	9,037 76 5,214 59	
		100.015	6,829	96,988	120470 61	roh en			16,269 22	775 0						
Civil District Hospitals .	8,007 2,988	$192,215 \\ 74,705$	13,551	188,869	-	539 67	4,932 19	17,366 13			2,850 89 116 43	34,671 14	6,955 4	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	229762 91 23,649 77	1
Total	10,995	266,920	20,380	285,857	120470 61	539 67	4,932 19	143,156 60	16,269 22	775 0	2,967 32	34,671 14	6,955 4	48,618 36	253412 68	
District Dispensaries.				1												
Elkaduwa		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 27	550 0	-	508 0	8 62	1,417 27	2,496 16	
		-	-	-	=	=	=	-	3 78 4 80	370 0 360 0	-	$110 0 \\ 120 0$	11 16 7 88	641 45 879 13	1,136 39 1,371 81	19.00
Agrapatana	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 2	840 0	-	678 0	10 79	860 19	2,390 0	
		_	-	=	=	_	=	1 -	56 24 37 7	360 0     480 0	=	813 0 636 0	24 93 24 40	944 25 2,263 84	2,198 42 3,441 31	
		=	-	-		-		-	3 60	550 0		596 0	2 77	1,291 78	2,444 15	
		-	=	=	-		_		32 7 3 6	480 0	_	$120 0 \\ 120 0$	10 64 1 56	962 24 661 94	1,604 95 786 56	
		=	-	=		-	-		11 36	· 220 0	-	501 0	14 47	1,233 85	1,980 68	
Kotmale	–	-	-	-	-	=	=	=	$     31 58 \\     9 0 $	600 0 50 0	_	472 0 496 0	5 87 8 2	433 14 1,185 49	1,542 59 1,748 51	
	=	-	-		-	= .	_		3 1	330 0	_	120 0	6 20	814 87	1,274 8	
Rangalla	–	-	-	-	- **	=	=	1 2		360 0	-	$     395 0 \\     150 0 $	3 21 3 96	439 75 1,270 69	844 18 . 1,800 30	
		=	-		: -	=	=	1	3 49	-	-	360 0	4 21	846 3	1,213 73	
Watagoda		-	-	-	-	=		=	$     \begin{array}{c}       2 & 4 \\       7 & 50     \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{cccc} 240 & 0 \\ 420 & 0 \end{array} $	=	144 0 1,368 10	5 0	635 32 860 30	1,021 36	
		-	-	_	-	1 -	-	-	16 66	84 0		. 488 12	10 30	1,711 89	2,660 90 2,310 97	
Kadugannawa		-		-		=	=	=	51 27	240 0	=	$120 0 \\ 582 0$	20 46 4 53	1,145 75	1,577 48	
22 2 1 1 mm		-	=	_	1 =	1 -	-	-	$     3 4 \\     4 25 $	350 0	_	110 0	5 0	695 15 457 47	1,284 72 926 72	
Kandy	–	-	-	-	-	=	-	2	23 22	216 78 480 0	=	528 0 323 0	3 77	1,740 6	2,484 84	
		=	-	-	1	-	_ · ·	-	23 22 14 95	360 0	= .	150 0	15 1	795 70 412 29	$1,625 69 \\ 952 25$	
	=			-	-	-	-	-	56 18	$ \begin{array}{cccc} 240 & 0 \\ 262 & 0 \end{array} $	-	476 12 507 64	17 34	689 8	1,478 72	
	–	-	-	=	1 =	=	=	-	3 62     180 82	43 83	=	132 6	11 63 7 48	652 31	1,437 20 364 19	
Bulatkonupitiya										8,486 61	-	11,124 4	0.00 01	05.041.02		
Estate Dispensaries	-	=	=			=	_	1.2	597 77	0,400 01	=	-	249 21	25,941 23 36,628 11	46,398 86 36,628 11	
Clark Discourses		-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	397 57	397 57	
Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	597 77	8,486 61	-	11,124 4	249 21	62,966 91	83,424 54	
Grand Total .		266,920	20,380	285,857	120470 61	539 67	4,932 19	143,156 60	16,866 99	9,261 61	2,967 32	45,795 18	7,204 25	111585 27	336,837 22	336,837 22
	General.—Sa	laries and A	llowances of	Governme	nt Medical C	Officers								1	22,921 89 ]	
	Ex	change Com	pensation												2,462 23 4,898 40	
	Nu	aries of Ex	tra Clerks, 8	kc.											4,898 40 3,270 47	181,777 75
	M	intonance a	nd Renairs	to Buildings											43,634 95	
	Tr	ansport of M	fedicines an	d other Mis	collaneous C	harges									1,996 82 2,592 99	
	PI	inting													-1000 00 )	

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[PART IV.

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# A REGRY ANTREPRINTING PROPERTY AND

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# MEDICAL.

				Rs.	с.					R	s. c.	
Abbotsford, &c.		Nanu-oya		289	4	Lethenty		Hatton		23	1 86	
Agar's Land, &c.		Balangoda		430	30	Lynsted, &c.		Bogawantalawa		4		
Ambalawans, &c.		. Deltota		452	55	Mahadova, &c.		Lunugala		31		
Annfield		TAIL		311	16	Mahayaya		Dehiowita		3		
Attabage, &c.		Pussellawa		160	4	Mipitikanda		Yatiyantota		17		
Avington, &c.		Yatiyantota		80	0	Mocha		Maskeliya		40		
Avisawella, &c.		A miner mult		300	Õ	Mooloya, &c.		Kandy		65		
Bambarabotuwa, &c.		and the second s			55	Moray, &c.		Maskeliya		20		
and the second se		Morawak korale			36	Mudamana, &c.		Kitulgala		25		
Cabragalla, &c.					38	Nilambe		Deltota		33		
Campion		Bogawantalawa			22	North Matale, &c.	••••	Matale		-		
Chesterford		Veyangoda		500	0	Norwood		Hatton		610 373		
m. l. l		Matale		428	5	Osborne, &c.		Hatton				
(M		Dehiowita			82	Pallekele, &c.		Kandy		375		
11 R.a.		Lunugala			88			and the second se		416		
a lin Ra		Nuwara Eliya			66	Panawatta, &c.		, Yatiyantota		327		
Condenalla for		Ramboda			81	Pantiya Pantija 6.		Neboda		227		
The law Weillow		Kurunegala			64	Penrith, &c.		Avisawella	••••	402		
and the second se		Aranayaka		200	0	Pitakanda, &c.		Kurunegala	***	275		
Throughouse Rea		Karawanella			63	Polatagama		Karawanella	••••	322		
Dalla Ca		Pussellawa			70	Queensberry, &c.		Kotmale		248		
The I wide	••••	Kurunegala		378	8	Ragalla, &c.		Kandapola		442		
Demalakanda	••••		•••			Rassagala, &c.		Balangoda		499		
and the second se		Dehiowita			26 33	Rayigama		Horana		262		
	••••	Agrapatana				Roeberry, &c.	•••	Lunugala		290		
Declamoni	••••	Dimbula		303	0	Rondura Group		Kitulgala		289		
		Rangala			68	Rookwood Group		Hewaheta		174		
	••••	Karawanella			90	Sapumalkanda, &c.		Dehiowita		350		
	***	Pundalu-oya			40	Sarnia, &c.		Badulla		520		
	••••	Polgahawela			88	Spring Valley, &c.		Badulla		383	98	
CONTRACTOR AND	••••	Dimbula		300	0	St. Leonard's, &c.		Nuwara Eliya		355		
	••••	Yatiyantota		346 (		Sunnycroft, &c.		Veyangoda		683		
and the second se		Karawanella			14	Tangakele, &c.		Lindula		497	86	
		Watawala			98	Theresis, &c.		Bogawantalawa		439	52	
		Passara	***	300	0	Troy, &c.		Karawanella		425	0	
		Ratnapura			27	Udabage		Kitulgala .		329	76	
	••	Karawanella		300	0	Unugalla, &c.		Badulla		390	96	
Gikiyanakanda, &c		Neboda			18	Ury, &c.		Passara		435	10	
		Dehiowita			56	Uva		Badulla		298	63	
	••	Badulla		194	0	Vellai-oya, &c.		Watawala		404	0	
		Agrapatana		462	0	Venture Group		Norwood		380	54	
		Deltota		350	0	Vogan, &c.		Neboda		250	0	
		Yatiyantota		300	0	Waharaka, &c.		Kegalla		46	94	
		Panadure			10	Warwick, &c.		Ambawela		383	30	
		Agrapatana			24	Waverly		Agrapatana		417	75	
Havilland		Dolosbage			52	We-oya, &c.		Yatiyantota		400	0	
Hayes, &c		Morawak korale			0	Westhall, &c.		Kotmale		210	59	
Helboda		Pussellawa		383,1		Weywelhena		Badulla		350	32	
		Avisawella		208 8		Yataderiya, &c.		Kegalla		741	50	
High Forest, &c		Maturata			18	Velowell, for		Matale		400	60	
Katooloya, &c		Madulkele			1	Vanna fa		Dehiowita		378		
Katugastota		Katugastota			0	Vanland &.		Watagoda		404		
Anavesmire		Kegalla		225	0	a contrary and						
Lavant, &c		Karawanella			0			Total		36,628	11	
Lazapana, &c		Maskeliya			8					201010		
Lebanon, &c.		Madulkele		631	6 1							

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### SCELLANEOUE.]

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[PART IV.

# Table IV.—Statement showing the different Towns where Outbreaks of Cholera occurred during 1902, giving the Dates and Duration of each Outbreak, the Number of Cases, and elassifying them into different Races.

	-			I		1	Part of	-	-1.				Of u	10.50	1			-	-	-
the little and the start is	Num of Ca	ases					lines			-			-			-				-
in the second	Deat	ths.	Date of First Appearan		Date of Last Cas		Sinhalese		Manue	1910	Tamila		Two ices at a	0	Walawa	-	Othere	-	-	-
12. 6 3 minute P							ix.		2	1							8	-	Total	-
P. 15 Protect Dispates 7 Sector Decolar Horys	Cases.	Deaths.					Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases,	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
WESTERN PROVINCE.	-		1902.		1902.		-		-					_				-		-
Negombo Negombo Kudapaduwa Hunupitiya Kattuwa	36 1 2 1	1	Jan. Feb.		March Jan. Feb. Feb.	15 29 10 12	26 - - 1	21 1	2 -2 -2 -	-	3 1 二	3 1 - -	3	2	1.1.1.1	1111	2	1	36 1 2 1	1 2
Panadure. Wadduwa Egoda Uyana Kalutara.	4 9	44	Jan. Feb.		Jan. Feb.	31 22	49	4	-11-	11	11	11	11	11	11	11		11	4 9	
Mahawaskaduwa Kalutara North . , Ragama Camp Do Do Do Do Do Do	1 1 2 13 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 10 - 1 1 -	March July July July July Aug.		Jan. March July July July July Aug. Oct.	$     \begin{array}{r}             31 \\             15 \\             5 \\           $	1 1 1 1 1 1	11	1111111	1111111	11111111	1111111	- 2 13 1 1 1 1 1	- 1 10 - 1 1 -	1111111	1111111	1111111	11111111	1 2 13 1 1 1 1	1
Total	74	55					42	32	4	3	4	4	22	15		-	2	1	74	55
CENTRAL PROVINCE.														-		-		-		-
Pallekele, Teldeniya	22	12	Oct.	12	Dec.	28	-	-	-	-	22	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	12
NORTHEEN PROVINCE. Achebuvely North Kayts (including Karam- ben) Total	29	24	1901. Dec. Dec.		Jan. Jan.	14 13	1 1 1	111	1.11	1111	7 29 36	24	1 1 1	NULL DI L	1 1 1		1 1 1 1	1 1 1	7 29 36	
SOUTHERN PROVINCE. Panangala Hiniduma Udugama Mahapalagama Nagoda	10	-	1902. Feb. March March March March	5 11 5	March March	20 11 5	10 1 1			11111	-11111	11111	11111	11111	1111	11111	1111	11111	8 10 1 1 1 1	2 - 1 -
Total	21	-			Ē		21	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	4
PROVINCE OF UVA. Weywelhena estate, Ba- dulla Ellawatte estate, Pin- garawa Total	1	-	Aug. Dec.		Aug. Dec.	16 20		414 1 2	1 1 1	111	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 2	1 - 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1	1 - 1
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE,		2.01					-	11		10										
Wattakuliya, Chilaw Irattakulam, Marawila Ottapane, Puttalam Puttalam Town Tambarawila near Dan kotuwa Puttalam Do Kudawewa Battulu-oya		5311	3 Jan. Jan. 5 Mareh 1 Mareh 2 April 3 June Oct. 1 May 1 July	24 1 28 23 26		29 31 19 24 26 30 23 26 30 326 3				-2		-	IIII IIIII	1111 11111	1111111111	1111 1111	1111 11111	1111 1111	3 1 6 1 6 3 1 1 2	8 5 1 2 3 - 1 1
Total	2						9	-					_	-	-	-	-	-	24	16
Grand Total	. 179	11	G				72	39	8	6	73	54	24	16	-	-	2	1	179	116
and the second se	-										-									-

# CEVELON ADMINISTRATION REPORTS TOR 1901.

hids IV,-Batement showing the different Towns where Outbreaks of Unders condition daring 1701, giving the Dates and Duration of each Outbreak, the Number of Oace, and classifying the different form into different Europ

									State.				
				~									

# MEDICAL.

Table V.—Return of Cases of Smallpox, Modified Smallpox, and Chickenpox that occurred in Ceylon during 1902, and which were reported to the Civil Medical Department.

				Totalt	reated.			Tota	l died.	
Stati	on.		Small- pox.	Modified Small- pox.	Chicken- pox.	Total.	Small- pox.	Modified Small- pox.	Chicken- pox.	Total
Western I	Province.									
infectious Diseases H	Iospital, Kanatta		75	43	549	667	32	1	3	35
Borella Convict Hosp	pital		-	-	89	89	-			-
Mahara jail			-	-	76	76	-			-
Hanwella Negombo			-1	1	22 8	22 10	_	_		-
Panadure			-	-	100	100	-			_
Ioratuwa			-	2	-	2		-		-
la-ela Veboda			-	-	20	20 1	-	-	-	-
Calutara	1		-		43	43		_	_	_
Kadawatta			-	-	5	5			-	-
Aturugiriya					1	1	-	-	-	-
Horana Veyangoda					29 23	· 29 23		_		
lirigama			_	-	10	10	-	-	-	-
Ienaratgoda	Total		-	-	49	49	-	-	-	-
Beruwala Minuwangoda			-	=	13 19	13 19	=	-	-	-
and an and a second			-							
	Total		76	46	1,057	1,179	32	-	3	35
Central 1	Province.	-		1-1			- 1			
infectious Diseases I	Iospital, Kandy		-	- 1	94	94	-	-	_	-
Jampola		,	_		10	10		-	-	-
Suwara Eliya			-	-	11	11		-	-	-
fatale Jambulla				-	156	156	_	1 -		-
Jalawela	Parentent.		-	=	1 2	1 2	=	-	_	_
languranketa .			_	-	98	98	-	-		_
aldeniya			-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-
fausahiriy <b>a</b> Dikoya				-	9	. 9	_	_	-	-
indula	Talal.		=	Ξ	19	19	=	_	-	-
Lelebokke			-	-	. 2	2	-	-	-	-
laskeliya	in management.		'	-	9	-9	-	-	-	
Nawalapi <b>tiya</b> Feldeniy <b>a</b>		4.	T	D E	15 2	15 2	_	=	-	
laturata			Ξ	1000	94	94	_	-	-	=
Dimbula			-	-	8 .	8	-		-	-
Sikaduwa			-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-
Agrapatana Dolosbage			-	=	10 10	10 10	-		-	-
lattota	- Surgerstand		_	_	17	17	-	_	- 1	-
Sotmale			-		1	1	-	-	-	-
Vatagoda			-		1	1	-	-	-	-
adugannawa undalu-oya			=	=	. 9	9 16	=	-		-
anu-oya				-	17	17	-	1	-	-
ail Hospital, Kandy			-	-	15	15	-		-	-
lolahanwatta	Cleaned Total		-		3	3	-		-	-
	Total		-	_	649	649	-	-	-	-
Northern	Province.	1					2			
affna Smallpox Hos	pital		-	1	2	3	_	_	_	_
ankesanturai Infec	tious Diseases H	08-		1000						
pital Satticotta			1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
layts			-	_	3 5	35	-	= 1	=	-
layts Delft			-	_	2	2	=	- !	-	-
	Total				10	15				
	2.7			1	13	15	-	-	-	
	rounce.	-	-							
Eastern I				_	1	1	-	-	-	
Batticalos						0	- 2000 m	and the second se		
Batticalos futtur			-	- 1	6	6	-			-
Batticaloa Muttur Fambalagam			-	Ξ	2	2	=		-	-
datticaloa duttur fambalagam frincomaleo Kattankudy			and the second second	=					11 I	
Eastern F Batticalos Muttur Tambalagam Frincomaleo Kattankudy Karunkoditivu			and the second second	-	25	2 5	1111		1111	1111

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		1		na Smallgion Heapfiel

# CEYLON ADMINISTRATION REPORTS FOR 1902.

[PART IV.

	-		And a second	Total t	reated.		Person a	' Tota	l died.	
• Stati	on.		Small- pox.	Modified Small- pox.	Chicken- pox.	Total.	Small- pox.	Modified Small- pox,	Chicken- pox.	Total.
Southern P	rovince.							1	a che	1
n. Hamma			104,425	1,001	80	<b>8</b> 0	1.000	1 1 1	1.5	-
Baddegama Hambantota			10-10-11	-	1	1		1	-	-
Hakmana			-	-	4	4			-31	-
Balapitiya			1	1	22	24	1	-	-	1
Akuressa			-	9	21	1	2	-	-	2
Weligama			4	-	1	34 1	2	NE I	-	2
Kohomporuwa Kottegoda			1 and		i	î	_	-	_	-
Idogama				-	· 13	13	-	-	-	
Nagoda			7	32-3	17	17	-	- 1	-	-
Galle			and the second sec	-	50	52	-	- 1	-	-
Elpitiya (Pituwela)			-		53	53	- internet		1	=
Batapola (Meetiyagod Matara			2		3	5	_	=		12
AT ALLALIA										
		tal	9	10	222	241	3	-	-	3
Province of	Uva.									
Bandarawela			1000	1 1 1	16	16	1.2.5	100 - 1	The second	-
faldummulla.			-	_	15	15	-		_	_
Isputale			_	-	26	26		-	_	-
Koslanda	12 13,061		17.0-	-	1	1		-	-	-
Pingarawa			-	-	1	1	-	- 11	-	
l'aldena			-	-	5	5		-	-	-
Welimada			1.1675	110-0	9	9	30	-	-	-
strated in the Devil	Te	tal	-	-	73	73	-	-	-	-
North-Centra	Province.			100110-00		1 11		1. 1.	10.00	12.85
dihintale			TRACK C	310,11,4	1	1	-			
Kekirawa			-	-	2	2			-	
	No. Canada									
	To	otal	-	-	3	3	/	-	-78	-
North-Wester	n Province.					-				
Puttalam			3	-	-	3	-	-		
Kurunegala			-	-	16	16	-	-	-	-
Dodangaslanda			-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-
and delivery of the second										
	Т	otal	3	-	21	24	-	-	-	-
Province of Sa	baragamuwa									
Carawanella					4	4			1000	
Colonna			_	=	28	28	-	-	· ·	-
Cegalla			-	-	206	206	=	-	-	-
	Total			-	238	238	-	-	-	-
					and the second se					

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Table V.-continued.

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# MEDICAL.

a contraction of the second	-		Prima	ry Vacci	nation.				Re-vace	ination.		Percenta	ge of Suc
Province.		Age.	1 B		Resu	ilts.			Rest	ilta.	1	cessful	to Total ected.
Province.	Infants.	Children.	Adults.	Suc- cessful.	Unsuc- cessful.	Un. known.	Total No. vacci- nated.	Suc- cessful.	Unsuc- cessful.	Un- known.	Total No. vacci- nated.	Primary Vacci- nation.	Re-vacci- nation.
Western	768	36,149	4,368	34,426	1,691	5,168	41,285	4,278	1,206	1,540	7,024	95-31	78-00
Cestral	79	11,758	220	10,813	404	840	12,057	-	-	-	-	96-39	-
Sorthern	-	6,560	208	6,059	392	317	6,768	111	12	-	123	93-92	90-24
Southern	93	15,880	957	13,978	1,639	1,313	16,930	100	209	60	369	89.50	32-36
Eastern	56	5,958	624	5,852	647	139	6,638	7	-	-	7	90-04	100
Sorth-Western	139	8,668	441	7,864	378	1,006	9,248	15	6	-	21	95-41	71.42
Serth-Central	1	3,561	175	3,291	356	90	3,737	-	-	-	-	90.23	-
Ūu	96	3,246	76	3,092	53	273	3,418	-	-	-	-	98.31	-
Sabaragamuwa	-	7,357	152	6,193	323	993	7,509	-	-	-	-	95-04	-
Total	1,232	99,137	7,221	91,568	5,883	10,139	107590	4,511	1,433	1,600	7,544	93-96	75-89
Sumber vaccinated on Estates by Estate Vaccinators		13,061	5,605	17,493	632	602	18,727	111	32	5	148	96-51	77.62
Sumber vaccinated in the District Outdoor Dispensaries		1,943	100	1,681	310	123	2,114	9	7	-	16	84.42	56-25
Sumber vaccinated in the Civil Outdoor Dispensaries	310	12,918	482	10,531	2,557	622	13,710	21	28	3	. 52	80-46	42-85
Grand Total	1,674	127059	13,408	121273	9,382	11,486	142141	4,652	1,500	1,608	7,760	92.81	75.61
In 1901	893	134853	16,360	126500	10,795	14,811	152106	7,744	2,721	3,377	13,842	92-13	73-99

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# Table VI .- Statement showing Particulars of Vaccination in the Island during 1902.

## MEDICAL,

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Table VII.—Arrivals of Steamers, Sailing Ships, and Native Craft, with Native Traders and Immigrant Coolies, in the Port of Colombo, from January 1 to December 31, 1902.

	Civil Hea Bendalu I Kabutara Nabate D	. Wenners dend, Ool Serpatana Dispatana Serpatana		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Steamers Sailing S Native Ci				203 	207  46	265 - 64	113 50	194  27	214 	197 	210 	193 	210 		208 	2,375
Men Women Children Infants	Traders.	tidapat 3		161 73 23	258 211 54	3,889 317 293 87 4,586	4,985 418 404 116 5,923	5,332 446 385 108 6,271	4,965 462 338 128 5,893	5,623 465 314 109 6,511	2,455 229 117 65 2,866	519 398 120	444 316 112		242 92 45	52,140 4,293 3,194 1,045 60,672
Men Women Children Infants	Coolies.	Tourstan		775 215 118 53	675 222 97 68	794 241 85 43	1,540 457 225 110	2,921 1,026 459 285	2,896 1,027 469 238	2,806 1,006 496 294	1,897 684 294 197		1,857	1,559 435 182	1,532	21,440 7,182 3,271 1,867
		Total .	1,	,161	1,062	1,163	2,332	4,691	4,630	4,602	3,072	3,555	2,888	2,280	2,324	33,760
Vessels p	laced in o	quarantii	ie	27	31	36	44	34	32	34	41	43	51	80	32	485
Number o	Hospital	f Smallpo			1		-	-	-		-		-	1	-	2
Number of pox iso Number of	t to Hosp of Cases o lated on 1 of Cases	f Chicker Board	n			1 -	-	1	2	- 1	-				_1	8
sent to Number of	Hospital	of Measl		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-
Number s Number d Number r	tied on B	oard	rd		111	111	HI.		111	111	==	111	111			Ξ

For Tables VIII. and IX., see the Ceylon Blue Book, 1902, pages AA 37 and AA 46, Nosological Return and Return separating the Malabars from those sent in by the Police, &c.

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Table VII.—Arrivals of Statemate, Sating Shipe, and Mative Centr. with Mative Traders and Immigrant Couline, in the Fast of Colombo, from January 1 to December 31, 1902.

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For Tables VIII, and YX, ass the Oryine Birs. Holds, Dull, bair paper A.4 57 and A.4 40, Summarian Relation and Restores association from these seats in by the Follow, A.6.

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# MEDICAL.

# Table X.—Return of Lepers treated in the Hospitals and Outdoor Dispensaries in the Island during 1902, excepting those treated in the Leper Asylum at Hendala and the Leper Wards at Kalmunai Hospital.

	and th	to riel	per warus
Instituti	on.	2	io. treated.
Western Pr	ovince.		
Civil Hospital, Colomb	10		9
Hendala Dispensary			7
Kalutara Dispensary			7 2 2 2
Neboda Dispensary			2
Horana Dispensary			2
Aturugiriya Dispensar			ī
Kadawata Dispensary			i
Mutwal Dispensary			3
Borella Female Outdo			3
Panadure Dispensary			2
I and the Dispension y			
			32
Central Pro	minee		
A REAL PROPERTY OF A READ REAL PROPERTY OF A REAL P	prince.		-
Katugastota Hospital			3
Gampola Hospital			2 .
Kandy Hospital			7
Dimbula Hospital			1 -
Dikoya Hospital			3
Maskeliya Hospital	a ter the first state		3
Nawalapitiya Hospital			1
Ramboda Hospital			1
Teldeniya Dispensary			1
Bogawantalawa Disper		•••	
Gammaduwa Dispensa		•••	1
Nawalapitiya Dispensa	ry		A
			28
			Contraction in
Southern Pro	ovince.		
Galle Hospital			1
Matara Hospital			1
Deniyaya Hospital			1 .
Galle Outdoor Dispen	sary .		11
Tangalla Outdoor Disp	ensary		1
Nagoda Outdoor Dispe	nsary		3
Udugama Outdoor Dis			2
and the second second second			
, Bet			20

almunai Hospital.	
Institution. Northern Province.	No, treated.
Point Pedro Hospital Point Pedro Dispensary Kankesanturai Dispensary	 1 2 6
	9
Eastern Province.	
Maha-oya Dispensary Kattankudy Dispensary Paddiyiruppu Dispensary Batticaloa Dispensary	 1 1 2 2 
Province of Uva.	-
Badulla Hospital Lunugala Dispensary Koslanda Dispensary	 $\frac{\begin{array}{c}2\\1\\-\\-\\4\end{array}$
Province of Sabaragamunea.	1.1.1
Ratnapura Hospital Karawanella Hospital Balangoda Hospital Karawanella Outdoor Dispensary Ratnapura Outdoor Dispensary Godakawela Outdoor Dispensary Balangoda Outdoor Dispensary	 1 14 15 2 2 2 2 4
	40
Grand Total	 148
Million and Million	-

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## ALCORDING.

## (able X.—Hanney of Legens invested in the Liospitals and citation Divergencies in the Taland distant 1993, severation in an first of invite Legens 'is its in allowing in mail ins Legens Wortherd Kalmanan Worthards.

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Oulis Benefici Materia Bonglial Dairyaya Bonglial Dairyaya Bonglial Gaile Outdaw Domenser Tragoda Outdaw Domenser Bagoda Outdaw Dispenser Udupana Outdaw Dispenser

# CEYLON ADMINISTRATION REPORTS FOR 1902.

Table X1.-Cost of Establishment, 1902.

						Amou Rs.	nt. c,	Tota Rs.	d. c.
Pereo	nal Emolumen	10		1.1.1.1		276,158	0		
	nge Compensat					11,179			
Allow	Sel of the li	18222		19,2281					
	House allowa	nce to Assis	stant Pr	incipal Civil	Medical		-		
	Officer House allow	ance to S	argeon	in charge.	General	. 840	0	÷.	
	Hospital		13038 38			840	0		
	House allow Storekeepe		First	Assistant	Medical	120	97		
Medico	al Collège.								
51	Registrar, Me	edical Coll	ege	11		6,000	0	5111	
	Allowance to					8,892 4,200	22 0		
	Salary of Lac House allows		ly Doct			600	ŏ		
	Scholarship f					1,000	0		
	Pay of head	servant	12.22			240	0		
	Pay of carpon		oly			330 480	0		
	Laboratory A Servant, Med		m			150	0		
	Female atten					180	0		
	A R	1105	39.20	1			-	311,211	15
Other	Charges.			la server					
	Remuneration					6,646	5		
	Bookbinding,					1,421 1,070	-		
	Boatmen for Animal Vacci					4,601	100.00		
	Do.	Ce	ntral P	rovince		1,129	13		
	Do.			Province		1,061			
	Do. Do.			Province		767			
	Subscription						0		
	Appliances to					4,643			
	Prize medals, Purchase of	Medical C	ollege	c. for the	Medical	94	0		
	College	grass ann	irano, e			268	37		
	Stationery		17. A. I.			4,503			
	Rent of Colo		on's Offi			150 785	0		
		Do. Do.		Kandy Kurunes	rala	300	0		
0 .00	Rent of Tem	ple House				1,321	0		
	Rent of Medi	ical Officer				240	0		
	Rent of Vacc Horse allowa	ine Station	is, Colo	mbo Civil Modica	1 Officer	2,170 420	0		
	Horse allowa	ance to C	Colonial	Surgeon,	Western	1-0			
	Province					420	0		
			to Ch			299	8		
	Horse allowa	n, Western	lical Off	icer (Police		- 420	ŏ		
	Relief to ]	Medical O	fficers i	in solitary	stations	996	78		
	Travelling .	expenses	of Me	idical Offic	ers, &c.,	00.115	15		
	General		Malles	Officers &	in the	28,415	23	1.1.1	
	Travelling en	xpenses of	Medica	i Onicers, ao	., 11 6110	15,842	84		
	Tiornicos	THE					-	79,216	
Hospi	tals and Dispen	isaries				-		722,027	53
Gener	al.								
	Purchase of a	medicines a	nd inst	ruments		133,711	42		
	Purchase of I					379			
	Do.		Ceylo			6,345	-		
	Transport of Articles for (	Sixil Medie	al Stop			9,202			
	Repairing ins		an oron			40	25		
	Contingencie					515	-		
	Petty expens					75	0	154,407	75
Harbo	our Service.								
	Harbour serv	ice				·		800	0
	Plague preca					-		11,211	24
				Grand 7	otal	-		1,278,874	28
									_

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[PART IV.

	Tallat in Manhouse and Andrews	
	and the second s	

Barbane Sorrier

Hard and service and

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a tost at light

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			Total	Average	104 MIL	Extra Articles of Diet	iles of Diet.		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		Wages and	Wages of		
Hos	Hospitals, &c.			Daily Sick.	Diets.	Stimulants.	Other Articles.	Total.	Equipment.	Expenses.	Allowances of Nurses.	Dispensers, Attendants, &c.	Contin- gencies.	Total.
	·		* Aller	Market		- states	Court -		1		1 il and			
I-4	IASYLUMS.				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Ra. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Lunatic Asylum, Jawatta Leper Asylum, Hendala	::		11	11	53,712 5 30,470 21	175 50 220 56	3,891 3 4,766 36	57,778 58 35,457 13	5,596 61 4,045 61	85 25 80 0	1,1	12,391 88 4,946 95	4,308 12 3,347 56	80,160 44 47,877 25
		Total	1	1	84,182 26	396 6	8,657 39	93,235 71	9,642 22	165 25	1	17,338 83	7,655 68	128,037 69
IIDe Soysa Lying-in Home	ne		1	1	2,176 52	52 40	132 8	2,361, 0	1,161 83	5 80	1	894 0	970 38	5,393 1
юш	IIICIVII. HOSPITALS.	8			- 12.00									
Colombo Seamon's Plantentiz Passencors' and Caroll'sWards	Passancers	" and Caroll'aWard	1	11	48,962 37	2,879 21	6,924 89	58,766 47	15,030 33	788 96	1	12,941 23	7,365 72	94,892 71
ady Havelock Hospital			1	1	341				950	10000	11		196	11 704,21
Negombo			1	1	166						1			6,800 60
Panadure		: :	11	11	063					311 65	11	860 43		4,643 74
Kandy			1	1	620						1			32,149 70
Katugastota			1	1	854 45	11					1	606 0		I,603 18
Nuwara Eliya			11	11	5,925 39		529 99	6,576 46		267 0	11			10.105 21
Matale			1	1		9 30		505			1			9,728 60
Mullaittivu		:	11	11	3,904 43			4,416 49			1			6,524 70 9,630 85
Vavuniya			1	1		4 68		2,010 90			1			3.177 16
Point Pedro	:	:	1	1	2,378 82	L		2,405 39			1			3,434 31
Galla	:		1	1		07 26		1,296 3			1			2,611 04
Balapitiya	: :			11		0 33		2,386 52			11			3,691 87
Matara	:		1	1				4,555 74			1			17 610,7
Tangalla		:	1	1	1,338 15	0 36	-				1			2,500 49
Raticaloa			1	1							1			3,014410,5
Trincomalee				11										3,357 91
Kalmunai	:		1	1							1			6,268 97
Kurunegala	:		1	1							1			13,427 54
Manamila			1	1	3,165 83	2					1			4,987 86
Chilaw		:	11	11	4,102 04	4 94					11			9,633 58
Anuradhapura		::	1	1							1			7,305 85
Badulla			1	1	12,224 25						1			18,943 36
Kemla	:		1	1	4,374 63	44 0		12 679 11	1 000 50	152 0	1	1 901 0		26 TOS'9
			-	-	at incin	100		201			-	Iyest U		Am Ennin
		Total			194.968 20	5.110 69	90.578 49	910 057 21	25, 114, 21	2 902 K		40 801 17	01 KAT 65	345.993 80

MEDICAL.

	AFREAL SPREASE - LANSAGE AFREASE AFREA		
UNR OI	Press - States of states of states		

A 62			CEYLON	ADMI	NIST	RATION	REPO	ORTS	FOR 19	02.	
-	Total.	Rs. c.	4,564 14 6,336 26 5,014 64 5,170 95 4,977 26	6,952 5 4,861 80 3,603 60	41,480 70		1,696 65 867 49 4,031 39	15,650 32	38,893 24 2,383 39 1,006 56 7,509 73	49,792 92	585,578 53
	Contin- gencies.	Rs. c.	172 14 287 93 130 94 80 59 112 54	200 155	1,277 93	191	142 72 149 42 443 97	1,112 28		693 73	33,267 55
1	Wages of Dispensers, Attendants, &c.	Rs. c.	967 90 1,527 57 2,095 0 1,475 0 1,630 75	a ball and the second	12,483 27		540 0 302 15 958 50	3,378 65		. 3,068 94	99,464 86
contd.	Wages and Allowances of Nurses.	Rs. c.	11111	цį.	1	11	111	1	38,893 24	38,893 24	38,893 24
for 1902-	Funeral Expenses.	Rs. c.	66 0 81 0 120 0 120 0		714 36	42 0 15 50	92 50	150 0	- 5 37 - 186 45	191 82	7,520 28
ums, &c.,	Equipment.	Rs. c.	158 57 234 97 395 4 211 1 79 52	10 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1,796 9		58 95 58 20 355 86	1,115 4		12 006	49,730 70
several Government Hospitals, Asylums, &c., for 1902—contd. Extra Articles of Diet.	Total.	Rs c.	3,199 53 4,204 79 2,273 66 3,284 35 3,034 45		25,209 5	4,464 27 1,936 82	954 98 357 72 2,180 56	9,894 35	1,696 24 218 80 4,129 44	6,044 48	356,701 90
mment Ho	Other Articles.	Rs. c.	10 52 115 43 27 9 45 7 161 54	Contraction of the local sector	726 16	356 85 72 75		494 2		482 0	31,070 7
eral Government H Extra Articles of Diet.	Stimulants.	Rs. c.		35 55 152 10 5 95	216 25	37 49 5 25	111	42 74		. 27 73	5,845 87
100	Dieta.	Rs. c.	3,188 60 4,087 95 2,246 57 3,233 14 2,858 22	4,607 26 3,064 8 980 82	24,266 64		910 5 357 72 2,161 7	9,357 59	1,628 95 218 60 3,687 20	5,534 75	319,785 96
xpenditu	Average Daily Sick.	Rs. c.	11111	111	1	11	111	1	1111	1	1
Total	M 92_1	Rs. c.	11111	111	1	11	111	1	1111	1	1
Table XII.—Statement of Expenditure of the Total	Hospitals, &c.	IV FIELD OR PARANGI HOSPITALS.	Dandugama	Kolonna	Total	VIMMIORANT HOSPITALS. Dambulla	Puliyadi-irrakkam Pesalai Mihintale	Total	VIMursing Service	Total	Grand Total

[PART IV.

STROTER MOTASTRATON MONTY

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			-	11para su garana ponaray	