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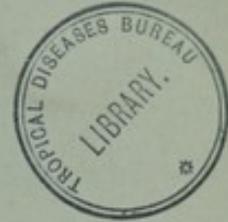


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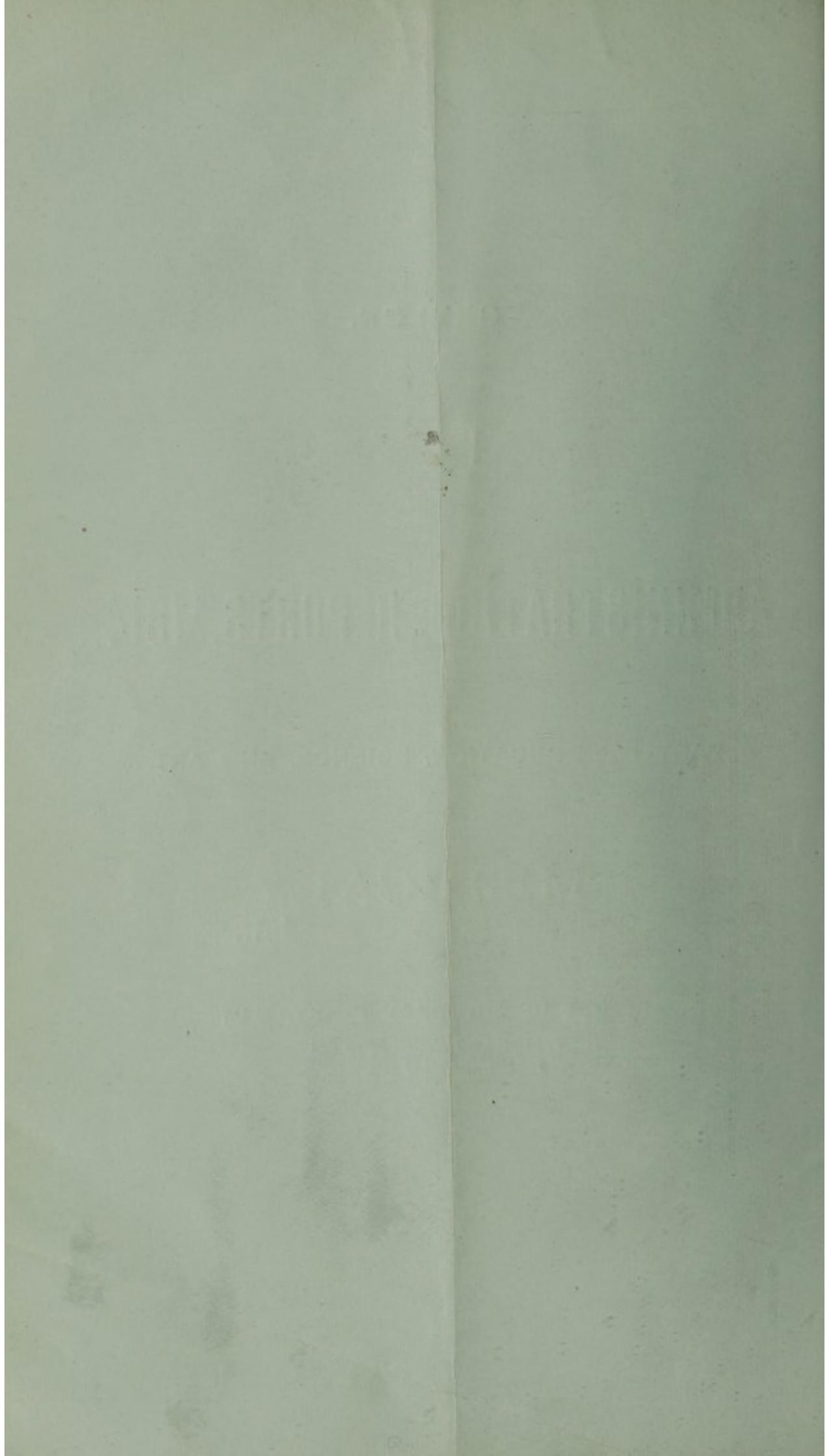
PART IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART.

MEDICAL.

including Hosp. Returns for 1914.

REPORT OF SIR ALLAN PERRY, M.D.,

*Principal Civil Medical Officer and
Inspector-General of Hospitals.*



MEDICAL.

REPORT OF THE HON. THE PRINCIPAL CIVIL MEDICAL OFFICER AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF HOSPITALS. FOR 1914.

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor and for transmission to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Medical Report on the health and sanitary conditions of the Island for the year ended December 31, 1914.

SECTION I.—POPULATION.

2. The estimated population on December 31, 1914, was 4,260,668, showing an increase of 9,580 over the number estimated on June 30, 1914, 40,209 over the estimated population on June 30, 1913, and 154,318 over the Census of March, 1911; of the number 4,260,668, 7,844 were Europeans, inclusive of the 389 Europeans who left the Island in the latter part of the year for Military purposes.

SECTION II.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

3. The total number of births registered during the period was 162,177, in the proportion of 38·73 per 1,000 of the population per annum. The deaths registered during the same period numbered 136,831, and were equal to a rate of 32·68 per 1,000 of the population. Compared with the previous twelve months, the birth-rate shows an increase of 2·53 per 1,000 and an increase of 3·73 from the rate of 1912. The death-rate shows an increase of 3·98 per 1,000 from the rate of 1913, and a decrease of 5·92 from that of 1911-12. Compared with the average rates for the previous twelve years 1901-1913, the birth-rate for the twelve months shows an increase of ·63 per 1,000, and the death-rate an increase of 3·48 per 1,000.

4. I submit herewith the number of deaths registered under the respective classes of diseases for the twelve months under review :—

I.—General Diseases :—		
(a) Epidemic diseases	8,724	
(b) Septic diseases	130	
(c) Tuberculous diseases	4,658	
(d) Venereal diseases	188	
(e) Cancer or malignant diseases	422	
(f) Other general diseases	10,330	
		24,452
II.—Diseases of the nervous system and organs of special sense	16,665	
III.—Diseases of the circulatory system	1,113	
IV.—Diseases of the respiratory system	8,889	
V.—Diseases of the digestive system	24,358	
VI.—Non-venereal diseases of genito-urinary system and annexa	747	
VII.—The puerperal state	4,044	
VIII.—Diseases of the skin and cellular tissues	10,319	
IX.—Diseases of bones and organs of locomotion	20	
X.—Malformations	20	
XI.—Diseases of early infancy	7,064	
XII.—Old age	3,847	
XIII.—Affections produced by external causes	2,336	
XIV.—Ill-defined diseases	32,957	

5. The following diseases under the various heads are the most notable causes of death :—Dysentery (4,729 deaths), phthisis (4,226 deaths), infantile convulsions (14,614 deaths), diarrhoea (14,926 deaths), pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia (4,301 deaths), anchylostomiasis (2,635 deaths) and its sequelæ, (a) dropsy (3,137 deaths) and (b) anæmia (3,705 deaths), intestinal parasites (3,288 deaths), puerperal septicæmia (2,265 deaths), malarial fever (1,789 deaths), enteric fever (297 deaths), rickets (4,755 deaths), tetanus (370 deaths), and rabies (21 deaths). 27,024 deaths were attributed to pyrexia of unknown origin.

6. *Deaths due to Preventible Diseases.*—The total number of deaths which occurred during the year was 136,831, as compared with 119,956 in 1913 and 143,382 in 1911. Of this number, 25,309 were due to preventible diseases, as compared with 18,642 during the previous period. These, as has been stated in previous reports, do not include such partial preventible conditions as diarrhoea, infantile convulsions, and pyrexia. The increase in the number of deaths from preventible diseases is due (1) to the occurrence of plague, causing 401 deaths, (2) a virulent outbreak of smallpox, (3) a general increase under each head, with the exception of enteric fever (297 deaths, as compared with 403 in the previous period) and malarial fevers (444 deaths, as compared with 2,247 in the previous period). It should not be forgotten, to take

for example the case of anchylostomiasis, that the disease is becoming more universally recognized, especially on estates, and that the increase is largely due to attributing the cause of death to correct diagnosis. With regard to tuberculosis, the anti-tuberculosis institute is completed, although the progress of the sanatorium has been unavoidably delayed.

7. *Infantile Mortality.*—The infantile mortality in the thirty-two principal towns during the period was equal to a rate of 255 per 1,000, as compared with 249·3 per 1,000 for the thirty-one principal towns during the previous period and 266 per 1,000 for the penultimate period.

8. *The Health on Estates.*—The mean birth-rate on estates for the year ended December 31, 1914, was 39·4 per 1,000 and the death-rate 42·9 per 1,000, as compared with a birth-rate of 35·4 per 1,000 and a death-rate of 39·3 per 1,000 in the previous period. The principal causes of death were debility (3,694), diarrhoea (3,273), dysentery (2,780), anchylostomiasis (2,255), with dropsy (453) and anæmia (131), pneumonia (1,545), infantile convulsions (1,565), and other diseases (5,645). The total number of births was 22,096, and the total deaths 15,027. The estate population was 607,700 according to the estimate of December 31, 1913, based on the Census of March, 1911.

Principal Diseases.

9. *Malaria.*—The total number of persons treated for this disease in hospitals and dispensaries during the twelve months was 772,364, a decrease of 15,923 from the previous eighteen months, and an actual decrease of 97,046 from the 1911–12 twelve months period. In hospitals alone 14,208 cases were treated with 444 deaths, a decrease of 3,041 cases and 65 deaths over the previous eighteen months period. The largest number of cases were treated at hospitals and dispensaries in the Central Province (96,843), next in the Northern Province (92,128), and then in the Southern Province (91,609). In the Eastern Province 88,736 cases occurred, as compared with 47,699 in the year 1913, and in this Province and the Northern the disease may be said to have been epidemic throughout the period. 182,904 ounces of quinine were issued from the Civil Medical Stores at a cost of Rs. 127,665·84, as compared with an issue of 109,992 ounces during the previous eighteen months.

The measures carried out for the prevention of the disease were the general improvement of the sanitation of towns and villages. Lectures, demonstrations, and pamphlets have been more extensively employed than in any previous period as media of instruction, and, despite considerable opposition, very distinct progress must be recorded. The Talaimannar campaign initiated by Dr. Gunasekara, and efficiently carried out by him, has ceased, but such steps as were laid down by him, as a necessary continuation, are being carried out by the medical officer now resident there, to the best of his ability; but it should be mentioned that, apart from a definite mosquito survey, sanitary inspectors are capable of locating breeding places, and instruct the public how to get rid of them. The tendency to employ quinine prophylactically shows signs of extending to the general public, and the use of the drug in such a manner in schools and jails has produced increased efficiency and considerable immunity from attacks of malaria.

I herewith submit the draft return suggested by Sir Ronald Ross :—

Return of Malarial Fever, Blackwater Fever, Yellow Fever, Filariasis, and Dengue during the period from January 1, 1914, to December 31, 1914.

1. Name of Colony	..	..	Ceylon
2. Total area	..	..	23,331½ square miles
3. Estimated population :—			
(a) Total	..	..	4,260,668
(b) Europeans	..	..	7,844
(c) } Other races	..	..	4,252,824
(d) }	..	..
(e) }	..	..
4. Births during the year 1914 :—			
Total births	..	..	162,177
5. Deaths during the year :—			
(a) Total deaths	..	..	136,831
(b) Deaths ascribed to general fevers	..	..	29,112
(c) Deaths ascribed to blackwater fever	..	..	1
(d) Deaths ascribed to yellow fever	..	..	Nil
6. Government hospitals :—			
(a) Number of such hospitals	..	..	80
(b) Totals during year	..	{ Admissions	.. 96,334
		{ Deaths	.. 9,883
(c) Malarial fever	..	{ Admissions	.. 14,208
		{ Deaths	.. 444
(d) Blackwater fever	..	{ Admissions	.. 1
		{ Deaths	.. 1
(e) Yellow fever	..	{ Admissions	.. Nil
		{ Deaths	.. Nil
(f) Filarial diseases	..	{ Admissions	.. 30
		{ Deaths	.. Nil
(g) Dengue	..	{ Admissions	.. 121
		{ Deaths	.. Nil
7. Government dispensaries :—			
(a) Number of such dispensaries	..	..	427
(b) Total attendances during year	..	..	1,627,532 persons
(c) Attendances for malaria	..	..	758,156
(d) Attendances on filarial diseases	..	..	2,856
(e) Attendances for dengue	..	..	111

8. Medical service :—
- (a) Number of Government medical officers .. 210*
- (b) Number of special health officers .. 6†
- (c) Number of other registered medical practitioners .. 288
9. Schools :—
- (a) Number of Government and State-aided schools .. 2,848
- (b) Number of scholars registered in these schools .. 351,698
- (c) Average daily attendance .. 234,466
10. Estates employing unindentured labour :—
- (a) Number of such .. 2,355
- (b) Number of unindentured labourers employed .. 607,700
- (c) Number of hospitals and dispensaries on such estates .. 55 hospitals and 366 dispensaries
- (d) Total deaths among such labourers .. 21,721
- (e) Total admissions and attendances at hospitals and dispensaries .. 118,112
11. Estimated revenue of Colony :—
- Total during year .. Rs. 61,870,000
12. Estimated expenditure of Colony :—
- (a) Total during year .. Rs. 65,779,076
- (b) Annual medical and sanitary expenditure .. Rs. 1,350,147
- (c) Upkeep of Government hospitals and dispensaries .. Rs. 1,408,899
- (d) Total salaries and allowances of medical officers .. Rs. 1,832,143
13. Towns under Municipalities or Local Boards :—
- (a) Number of such .. 32
- (b) Total population .. 565,133
- (c) Total revenue .. } Figures not available
- (d) Total medical and sanitary expenditure .. }
14. Additional information to be given on the following points :—
- (a) Is there any legislation in force against the breeding of mosquitoes in premises? Number of notices, convictions, and warnings during the year .. } Sanitary by-laws are in process of revision to provide legislation
- (b) Number of persons under the age of 15 examined for enlarged spleen .. 54,874
- Where was this done? .. Hospitals, dispensaries, and schools
- (c) Percentage affected .. 43.9
- Does Kala-azar exist? .. Only to a slight degree
- Number of persons examined for filarial diseases .. 2,886
- Where was this done? .. } These were actual cases treated in hospitals and dispensaries
- Percentage affected .. } Not available
- (d) Any large works for surface drainage of towns or reclamation of marshes? Approximate cost .. None
- (e) Number of men employed in towns and villages for petty anti-mosquito works. Approximate cost .. Most Local Board towns employ 2 or 3 men
- (f) Amount of Government quinine sold or distributed gratis during the year .. 182,904 oz., costing Rs. 127,665.84
- Agencies employed .. Chiefly through the headmen
- (g) Is quinine distributed regularly in the schools? .. Yes
- (h) Measures taken against these diseases on estates employing unindentured labour .. General improvement in sanitation and quinine prophylaxis
- (i) Any steps regarding the housing of the poor? .. No
- (j) Any exceptional increase or decrease of these diseases recently noticed? .. Apparently a decrease in malaria, which was due to exceptional climatic conditions
- (k) Any other remarks on the subject .. See introduction

Spleen Census.

Number of persons under 15 years of age examined ..	54,874
Total enlargements ..	24,130
Spleen rate ..	43.9

Note.—The spleen rate of the previous period was 25.74 in 96,118 examinations. The marked increase in the present period is due to the fact that the examinations made were almost entirely in markedly malarious districts.

The following are the figures in the separate Provinces :—

	Number Examined.	Total Enlargements.	Spleen Rate per Cent.
Western Province ..	7,659	2,000	26.7
Central Province ..	7,017	1,521	21.6
Southern Province ..	5,208	659	12.6
Northern Province ..	8,230	3,143	38.1
Eastern Province ..	3,387	1,771	52.2
North-Western Province ..	5,278	3,403	63.3
North-Central Province ..	11,295	8,669	76.7
Province of Uva ..	2,169	1,425	65.7
Province of Sabaragamuwa ..	4,631	1,539	33.2
	54,874	24,130	43.9

* Excluding apothecaries in charge who were previously included.

† There were also a Senior Sanitary Officer, a Junior Sanitary Officer, an Assistant Sanitary Officer, and 35 Sanitary Inspectors in the new Sanitary Branch.

10. *Plague*.—On January 25, 1914, a Coast Moor, aged 16, was found dead in 65, Sea street, Colombo, and bacteriological examination confirmed the death as due to septicæmic plague. It proved difficult to trace the source of infection, but by a process of elimination of other possible sources it was presumed to have been India. From this focus the disease spread over many parts of Colombo, and at the end of the period 437 definite cases with 401 deaths occurred. In Sea street alone 23 cases occurred, in Kochchikade 42, Maradana (2nd Division) 43, and it extended to such remote parts of the town as Grandpass, Pettah, Slave Island, St. Sebastian, Maligakanda (outside Municipal limits, 11 cases). Of the total number of cases, 26 occurred outside Colombo, 6 of which occurred in Peliyagoda. Cases occurring in Kandy, Maskeliya, Jaffna, Talaimannar, Karawanella, Avissawella, and Kurunegala were all Colombo residents, and of the others most were found dead, and were probably connected with the Colombo outbreak. The disease, in the first instance, was of the septicæmic type, and was therefore only definitely capable of detection by bacteriological examination, and a fatal result occurred so quickly that in such cases the diagnosis could only be made with certainty on post-mortem examination, as the patients died before clinical symptoms could manifest themselves. Later the disease assumed a milder type, and both bubonic and pneumonic cases became more common than septicæmic, and it was among the milder cases that recoveries took place. The occurrence of the disease caused something of a panic among the Chetty and cooly classes, and considerable numbers migrated to India in the belief that a universal preventive inoculation would be instituted. The spread of the disease was very largely due to the difficulty attending the detection of cases, which were moved about from house to house with the object of escaping the vigilance of the sanitary inspectors of the Municipality. Cases attempted to escape out of Colombo even by motor car, and when detected heavy fines were imposed on those abetting such removal. In connection with the outbreak an anti-rat campaign was organized and carried out by Dr. Milne, Junior Sanitary Officer of the Department, who was lent to the Municipality of Colombo for the purpose. A large number of the rats were examined bacteriologically, and as the campaign progressed, the percentage of rat infection, which was at no time large, perceptibly diminished; but sporadic cases of the disease were still occurring. It is to be noted that the disease was confined to the poorer classes, who inhabit overcrowded and congested areas.

11. *Cholera*.—The total number of cases which occurred during the period was 55, of which 28 died; 14 of these with 4 deaths occurred in the Western Province—a relic of the outbreak in Colombo towards the end of the previous year; and of these, 12 occurred in the village of Peliyagoda. The infection from this village was carried to Galle, where an outbreak occurred in the suburb of Gintota in January, which resulted in 19 cases with 14 deaths. One case occurred on Dikwella estate, Kegalla, in which the source of infection could not be traced. The remaining 21 cases with 10 deaths occurred in the Central Province, the infection being taken to Silverkande estate from Mandapam (the kangany of the gang died there) by a gang of new coolies; 4 cases with 1 death occurred. The adjoining estate, Brookside, was infected (6 cases with 4 deaths), and a Sinhalese who was watching contacts there escaped to his village, Kumbalgamuwa, and 10 cases with 5 deaths occurred there. The last case occurred in a chauffeur to a visiting agent, who had a meal on Brookside the day before the outbreak and developed the disease immediately on arrival at Anfield estate, Dikoya, two days later. In addition to the above, 8 cases with 3 deaths occurred in Mandapam Camp. There were no infected vessels.

12. *Smallpox*.—409 cases occurred during the period with 103 deaths, as compared with 6 cases and 1 death during the previous period. Of these deaths, 60 occurred in persons on which were no or very faint vaccination marks, and the remaining 43 in persons who had good marks. Of the 306 recoveries, 208 occurred in persons who had good vaccination marks. The principal outbreak was centred in Colombo, where 270 cases with 68 deaths occurred. Of these deaths, 3 Indians and 2 Tamils only took place, which is a testimony to the efficacy of vaccination performed on that class prior to their arrival in Ceylon. The first case in Colombo occurred in March in a Malay from Rangoon, and subsequently all the members of a Sinhalese family fell victims, as the case was concealed, and was only discovered when some of those attacked were convalescent. A few isolated cases followed, and the disease seemed to disappear from Colombo, but later appeared in Kalutara, where, among others, the medical officer succumbed to the disease. The disease returned to Colombo in July through the medium of a carter from Kalutara who was infected there, and moved about in concealment from house to house until finally run to earth in Armour street, Colombo. The result was that a severe epidemic followed, and cases were still occurring at the end of the period. 83 cases with 23 deaths occurred in the Province of Uva, the source of infection being a Coast cooly who arrived on Nahavilla estate, where 12 cases occurred, including the medical officer attending. A month later the disease appeared in Passara, and from there spread to Lunugala, Bibile, Kataragama, and Monaragala; at the same time 24 cases with 8 deaths occurred in the Southern Province, the infection being traced from Badulla to Hambantota, and spreading to Tangalla, Matara, and Ambalangoda. One case from the Colombo outbreak was detected in the Northern Province, and one of unknown origin in the Province of Sabaragamuwa. Thirteen cases occurred in the Eastern Province, the source of infection being traced to Bibile (Uva) and Hambantota (Southern Province). Finally, 17 cases with 4 deaths occurred in the Central Province, and in only 1 case was there infection from the Colombo outbreak.

13. *Enteric Fever*.—243 cases with 67 deaths were treated in hospitals in the Island, as compared with 834 cases in the previous period. 181 cases were also reported from dispensaries. 101 of the hospital cases were treated in the General Hospital, Colombo, with 29 deaths, and 17 were seen at the outdoor dispensary. 64 cases with 14 deaths were treated in the Central Province hospitals, and 26 cases with 3 deaths in the Southern Province, and cases occurred in all the other Provinces. Nevertheless, the number of cases shows a marked diminution from those occurring in the previous period.

14. *Dysentery*.—3,435 cases with 859 deaths occurred in the hospitals in the Island, and 19,406 were treated in dispensaries. This shows a slight comparative decrease of the incidence of the disease, but while great success is experienced in the treatment of the amœbic type of the disease, success in treatment is not so marked in other types, which is not surprising, in view of the varied types and causative agents occurring in the disease. The study of this disease has been recognized to such a degree of paramount importance in tropical countries as to engage the principal attention of research workers in these countries. The dividing line between this disease and the symptom diarrhœa without specific cause is difficult to demarcate, and in every consideration clinically the two are to some extent bracketed. With

regard to diarrhoea, 4,578 cases with 2,187 deaths occurred in the hospitals (1,232 of these cases occurring in the Central Province, which has the largest estate population), and 25,498 cases were treated at the various dispensaries. Both these conditions showed a marked diminution in the town of Colombo and the Western Province generally. 494 cases of dysentery with 7 deaths were treated in jail hospitals, and 335 cases of diarrhoea with 12 deaths. The diminution of the incidence of these cases in jails noted in my previous report is continued, and as these diseases are the most common in those institutions, such a result is the best testimony to their sanitary condition.

In this connection it should be mentioned that at the Far Eastern Conference in Manila in 1908 fly-proofing was strongly advocated as a preventive measure, and towards the end of 1912 this measure was completed in the Ceylon jails. Coincident with this the introduction of emetine in the treatment occurred, and it would appear that the marked fall in the incidence of cases and the death-rate as shown in the following table is due to a combination of these methods:—

	Cases.	Deaths.	Death-rate per Cent.
1909	827	59	7.13
1910-11	960	63	6.5 (18 months)
1911-12	658	48	7.2
1912-13	471	12	2.5 (18 months)
1914	494	7	1.3

15. *Leprosy*.—677 cases were treated in the Government medical institutions during the year, of whom 83 died. The institution of a leper colony at Mantivu, Batticaloa District, Eastern Province, reached its initial stages, but the outbreak of war has temporarily interrupted progress. The total number admitted to Hendala during the year was 133, which, added to 424, the number remaining at the end of the previous period, gives a total of 557 treated, of whom 74 died. The cases under treatment were received from all parts of the Island, except the Eastern Province, which has its own institution at Kalmunai, where 41 cases with 7 deaths were treated. In the case of immigrant labourers suffering from the disease, the principle of repatriation has been adopted wherever possible.

16. *Anchylostomiasis*.—During the year Mr. Wickliffe Rose, as representing the Rockefeller Fund for prevention of tropical disease with special reference to anchylostomiasis, visited the Island and inspected estate labourers in the Ratnapura and Matala Districts, where the disease is markedly prevalent. 6,529 cases with 1,455 deaths were treated in the hospitals, and 13,356 cases in the dispensaries. In comparison with the last previous twelve months period covering an administrative report, viz., 1911-12, 4,576 cases were treated in hospitals and 6,950 in dispensaries, from which it will be observed that the disease is markedly on the increase. When it is also considered that appropriate treatment is being systematically carried out on a large proportion of estates, and there is marked increase in the number of estate hospitals, thereby decreasing the numbers of estate admissions to Government hospitals, it is probable that the Sinhalese village population is affected to a serious extent, and, as has been previously pointed out, faulty conservancy is the chief cause.

17. *Diphtheria*.—Six cases with 3 deaths were treated in Government hospitals. The disease is uncommon in the Island.

18. *Chickenpox*.—Cases occurred in all the Provinces, except the North-Central. 384 cases were treated in hospitals and 893 in dispensaries. There were no deaths.

19. *Parangi*.—As indicated in my previous report, the results of the treatment of this disease by Salvarsan "606" had been exceedingly striking. Despite a temporary shortage of the drug, as a result of the outbreak of war, 2,275 cases were treated with "606," and only 3 deaths resulted. Of these, only 1 death seemed to have any connection with the drug, and that an interesting one, as the patient, suffering from the disease in the secondary stage and apparently otherwise healthy, developed hæmophysis ten days after the first and only injection given, and died the same day. There was no indication or history of previous tubercular infection, and it is possible that a latent tuberculosis was roused to activity by the hyperæmic action of arsenic (Hereheemer's reaction), the arteries giving way and causing a fatal hæmorrhage. Local effects of the drug have been few, but it would appear that the intravenous method of injection is preferable to the intermuscular, especially if the subject of the latter is well nourished. The treatment by "606" is now not only almost universal in the principal hospitals, but provision was made, particularly in the North-Western Province, to establish small temporary hospitals, with a view to extending the treatment. Unfortunately the outbreak of war, with its attendant inconvenience, rendered it necessary to postpone the opening of these buildings. With a view to providing a substitute for "Salvarsan" containing the same ingredients, and thereby enabling the Island to have an independent supply, experiments are being carried out at the General Hospital by Dr. R. L. Spittel, F.R.C.S. The total number of cases of parangi treated in hospitals during the period was 4,603 with 31 deaths, while 43,755 cases were treated at dispensaries.

20. *Cancer and Sarcoma*.—139 cases of these lesions with 25 deaths occurred during the period, as compared with 347 in the previous period. No cases occurred in the North-Western and Sabaragamuwa Provinces. 422 deaths were registered from these diseases during the period.

21. *Phthisis*.—1,468 cases of this disease with 557 deaths were treated at the various Government hospitals, while 467 were treated at dispensaries. Of this number, 539 cases with 227 deaths were treated in the General Hospital, Colombo. Notification of this disease is compulsory only within the limits of the Colombo Municipality, and to this fact may be attributed the comparatively large number of cases shown as occurring in Colombo, as noted in the Chairman's annual report. Cases outside these limits easily escape detection, and the only dependable guide to the prevalence of the disease can be gauged from the deaths registered under this heading by the Registrar-General, and these clearly must be only an index for the Municipality of Colombo. With regard to the prevalence of the disease, Dr. Philip of Edinburgh has demonstrated that the multiplication of the deaths registered by 10 to 20 gives a fairly accurate estimate of the actual number of cases occurring in a particular locality. The importance of checking the spread of this disease has been fully recognized, and a commencement was made during the year with the buildings inaugurated by the King Edward VII. Anti-Tuberculosis Fund. On June 2,

1914, His Excellency the Governor laid the foundation stone of the Anti-Tuberculosis Institute at San Sebastian, and in so doing emphasized the importance of a crusade against the disease, and reviewed the advance in the scientific treatment made in recent years. The institute will be completed in 1915, and it is in contemplation to provide an X-ray apparatus as a portion of the equipment. Owing to the absence in Europe of Mr. A. E. de Silva, the donor of the sanatorium, progress has been delayed, but the site has been cleared and a considerable quantity of the building materials conveyed to the spot. It is hoped that a hospital for chronic cases will be established in a portion of Ragama Camp.

22. *Vaccination*.—127,032 primary vaccinations were performed during the period, of which 117,985 were successful, 1,593 unsuccessful, and in 7,454 the results were unknown. 46,336 re-vaccinations were performed, of which 25,596 were successful, 4,236 unsuccessful, and in 16,504 the results were unknown. The percentages of successful vaccination to the total number vaccinated was 98·98 in primary vaccinations, as compared with 97·76 (in itself an exceptionally high percentage) in the previous period, and in re-vaccinations by averaging unknown results, on the basis of the percentage yielded by known results, the higher percentage of successful operations of 83·8 is obtained, as compared with 74·46 in the previous period. It should be noted that the large number of unknown results in re-vaccinations is due to the inoculated persons not taking the trouble to present themselves for examination. It is of interest also to record that 102 of the 409 cases of smallpox which occurred during the period showed no previous marks of vaccination, and a further considerable number presented faint marks; while with regard to the period of duration of immunity from vaccination, it is to be noted that the last outbreak of smallpox of any magnitude occurred in 1908, when 1,446 cases with 321 deaths occurred in the Colony.

At the vaccine establishment 472 calves were used for vaccination, of which 456 were returned to the contractor supplying them. As in previous years, seed lymph was obtained from the Lister Institute in London and the King Institute, Madras, and in addition a small amount was prepared in the establishment itself. The total number of tubes of calf lymph issued during the period was 134,536, of which 2,138 were sold. A large amount was also stored in bulk. Glycerinated calf lymph in sealed tubes is supplied to vaccinators.

23. *Precautions taken at Colombo and Galle against the Introduction of Infectious Diseases into the Island*.—The total number of vessels calling at the port of Colombo during the year was 3,086, of which 2,433 came from infected ports. The total number of estate coolies landed was 18,534, and of miscellaneous deck passengers 32,940. The following ports were infected with plague, smallpox, or cholera:—Negapatam, Singapore, and the whole of South India. Of the vessels calling at the port, 2,764 were British and foreign steamers and 322 Indian and native sailing craft. The number of vessels placed in strict quarantine was 2, one for plague and the other for smallpox. 2,431 vessels worked healthy in quarantine, having come from infected ports. The infected vessels dealt with were:—

- (1) ss. Bharata on the return journey from Tuticorin on February 28 had a third class passenger on board from Colombo who developed symptoms of plague on arrival at Tuticorin.
- (2) ss. Hokoku Maru, carrying pilgrims from Jeddah, arrived with 19 cases of smallpox and 1 of measles.

Six cases of chickenpox and 1 of measles were sent to hospital. 76,120 passengers, 29,014 cargo coolies, 14,385 coal coolies, and 2,836 tally clerks were dealt with at the disinfecting station. 407 persons were vaccinated, a smaller number than in previous years, as vaccination is now carried out at Tuticorin and Mandapam. Rs. 13,093·50 was realized by the sale of bills of health, and Rs. 713·59 on account of the disinfection of soiled linen, and both were credited to revenue. Lighters are periodically fumigated. The occurrence of plague in Colombo, although never in epidemic form, caused large numbers of coolies to leave for India. All were examined, and their belongings disinfected prior to embarkation.

At Galle 140 vessels and 34 native craft arrived. Of these, 41 worked healthy in quarantine and 99 had free pratique. 43 lighters were fumigated, and 2,352 coolies, 204 tally clerks, and 206 traders and others were dealt with at the disinfecting station. One case of smallpox occurred on ss. Bahadur. Rs. 541·50 for bills of health sales was credited to revenue.

24. *Lunacy*.—The total number treated in the Colombo Asylum during the year was 1,068 (males 685, females 383). The number discharged was 166 (males 128, females 38), and the number of deaths was 76 (males 42, females 34). In the house of observation 374 persons were treated, of whom 167 (males 112, females 55) were transferred to the asylum, 186 (males 136, females 50) were discharged, 5 males died, and 16 (males 11, females 5) remained at the end of the period. An outbreak of chickenpox occurred in August, and up to the end of the year affected 260 persons, of whom 230 (males 169, females 61) were patients and 30 (males 21, females 9) were attendants. Ten of the total cases remained under treatment at the end of the period. There were no deaths. The outbreak of war caused the postponement of the scheme to build a new asylum.

SECTION III.—METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO DISEASE.

25. The rainfall was generally slightly higher in the east, and slightly less in the hill country of the south-west. In the Dikoya district the rains associated with the commencement of the south-west monsoon were specially heavy on Sunday, May 10: in places nearly 10 inches fell in 24 hours. In the latter part of the same month, in the same place and also in the Kelani Valley, there were considerable floods. The driest districts were Delft, Mannar, Puttalam, and Hambantota, while the heaviest rainfall was experienced north of Ratnapura in Sabaragamuwa, in Dikoya, Central Province, and around Elpitiya, Southern Province.

There is little to add to what has been stated in previous reports under this head. The occurrence of plague has added to the list of diseases possibly related in its incidence to variations of temperature and other climatic conditions, but present opinion is so variable on the point that it is merely advisable to mention the possible connection. The relationship of the monsoons to outbreaks of malarial fevers has been repeatedly mentioned, as also respiratory diseases in the hilly districts.

SECTION IV.—GENERAL SANITARY CONDITION OF THE COLONY AND OF THE CHIEF TOWNS.

26. The Sanitary Branch of the Department decided to concentrate their energies, in the first instance, on the Local and Sanitary Board towns of the Western Province, and towards the end of the period a commencement was made in the villages, when the allotment of sanitary inspectors, who had been trained by the Senior and Junior Sanitary Officers, to different districts was made. In the first instance, the headmen of the villages accompanied the inspectors on their rounds and received instruction on the spot, and considerable results are expected when the course of instruction is complete. In addition, the Sanitary Branch have worked in conjunction with Local Boards, and the Western Province is indebted to the zeal and activity of the Hon. Mr. J. G. Fraser, Government Agent, in furthering the cause of sanitation. The Senior Sanitary Officer records with regret the departure of Dr. A. J. Milne, Junior Sanitary Officer, on June 13. Dr. G. W. R. Fernando was appointed to act in Dr. Milne's place, and Drs. de Silva and Ernst at different periods acted temporarily as Assistant Sanitary Officers. The Sanitary Branch rendered valuable assistance to the Municipality in outbreaks of cholera, plague, and smallpox. The first batch of 35 trained inspectors was distributed in August, and in addition to being employed in the Western Province, 1 was lent to Jaffna, 1 to Talaimannar, and 1 to the Colombo Municipality. In May a second batch of 38 pupils began a course of training, and of these, 32 passed in November. Owing to retrenchment these inspectors had not been confirmed in their appointments at the end of the period. Mr. W. G. McCarthy was appointed Sanitary Engineer on August 1. The Senior Sanitary Officer has rendered valuable service in giving advice to Local Boards. Water schemes are particularly required, but have not matured owing to lack of funds. The Senior Sanitary Officer has classified 9 varieties of anopheline mosquitoes in the Western Province, and 23 varieties of culicidae, and other laboratory work has been carried on with reference to rats and plague at great inconvenience, owing to lack of trained assistance. The following is a summary of the work done by the sanitary inspectors:—Premises inspected, 42,523, of which 18,054 were insanitary; actual mosquito breeding places found, 16,853; number of notices to remedy insanitary defects on premises, which were rectified, 11,687; voluntarily complied with, 5,672; prosecutions relative to bakeries, meat and fish stalls, laundries, and dairies, 177. Fines in respect of these, Rs. 1,705; total prosecutions, 695; total fines, Rs. 5,720. Infectious diseases reported by inspectors in the Western Province: chickenpox 271, enteric fever 54, dysentery 47, measles 3; 248 houses were disinfected on account of plague, cholera, and smallpox. Seven lectures on hygiene, with lantern demonstrations, were delivered in small towns. Special inspections and reports were made for Kandy Municipality, Galle, Kurunegala, Talaimannar, Ratnapura, Matale, and quarantine camp, Toniturai. Considering the progress made during the period, in spite of opposition active and passive, the creation of the new Sanitation Branch is justified.

27. **Colombo.**—A separate report is issued on this town by the Medical Officer of Health of the Municipality, but it may be stated that the town has suffered from outbreaks of cholera, plague, and smallpox during the period. The rural districts now come within the purview of the Sanitary Branch of the Department, and are therefore included in the general sanitary report on the Island.

28. **Kandy.**—Much remains to be done to improve the sanitation of the town, and this is dependent upon the Municipality being able to provide the necessary funds to carry out the suggestions of the Medical Officer of Health. Drainage is satisfactory; a system of cement drains is being extended, the roads being metalled up to the kerb. Water supply is sufficient, and the reservoir has been repaired. Disposal of night soil is satisfactory, the depôt at Nittawela being kept clean, and another depôt is under consideration. An incinerator at Nittawela is in constant use. Bakeries, dairies, and laundries are, on the whole, well kept.

29. **Galle.**—The Municipality during the year obtained the opinions of various experts on the water supply from Hiyare reservoir with a view to improving its quality. As the methods proposed involved considerable expenditure, the outbreak of war compelled the Council to postpone further action. Drainage is unsatisfactory, and in order to improve it the Council has been taking steps to obtain a complete survey of the town. Scavenging shows a distinct improvement, and the market is less congested. There is still considerable overcrowding in the parts of the town inhabited by the lower class.

30. **Jaffna.**—There has been very little improvement since the last report. The Local Board has voted a sum of Rs. 3,500 for the purpose of taking levels as a preliminary to the drainage scheme. The water supply shows no improvement, surface wells liable to pollution being the chief source. The Government wells, however, have been cleared, disinfected, covered, and fitted with pumps. Scavenging of public roads is satisfactory, but not that of private premises. Conservancy is good as regards public latrines, but there are still too many cesspits. Despite the public latrines, waste ground is still largely used for defæcation, and this calls for more stringent action by the police. Bakeries are very deficient in cleanliness, utensils, and methods of work.

31. **Batticaloa.**—There is considerable room for improvement, although the town is cleaner than formerly. Scavenging has shown a marked improvement. Water supply is from open wells liable to pollution, but the pipe conveyance of water to the town from the Bar has been initiated. Drainage is insufficient, large tracts of low-lying land are submerged during the monsoon. Gravel pits, however, are being filled up. Except for the public institutions and the better class of residents who adopt the dry-earth system, conservancy is entirely by means of cesspits, often close to wells. Bakeries are kept clean, as are the slaughter-house and market, but the two aerated water factories are unsatisfactory. Cattle galas are unsatisfactory. There is no overcrowding.

32. **Anuradhapura.**—The water supply is liable to contamination, although steps to improve it are in contemplation. The main supply is in connection with the Tissawewa tank. As this water is soft and palatable, it is preferred to the hard water obtained from wells. The hospital and hotel have their own supplies. Scavenging and refuse disposal is satisfactory. The town is swept daily and refuse deposited in cement receptacles, from which it is removed in carts and burnt. The disposal of excreta is well carried out, and public latrines are washed out twice daily and disinfected. Laundries, dairies, and bakeries are kept well.

33. **Kurunegala.**—Drainage unsatisfactory; cement drains are only provided in certain parts of the town, and in places these are defective. In other parts water stagnates. Water supply is scarce in the dry season, and water has to be purchased. The scheme for pipe-borne water has not as yet been

adopted. Drain flushing is done by water pumped from a tank to pipes which carry water to different centres. More carts and coolies are required for scavenging and disposal of refuse. The public have been compelled during the period to use closed receptacles for depositing their sweepings, from whence carts collect the refuse. More latrines are required, and the removal of night soil is carried out during the day, and is consequently inconvenient to the public. The Local Board has charge of the anti-malarial campaign, but having no special fund several of the measures previously carried out have had to be curtailed or stopped.

34. **Badulla.**—The general sanitary condition has been well maintained. Latrine accommodation is sufficient, and the excreta is trenched. Cesspits, which were very numerous, are being replaced by the dry-earth system, and a night soil depôt is in operation. Drainage is fairly satisfactory, but more drains are required, and cement drains sanctioned have been postponed on account of the war. Scavenging and water supply are satisfactory. Markets, bakeries, and galas are clean and tidy. A mosquitier and two coolies make a daily house-to-house inspection, and the town is comparatively free from culex and stegomyia infection, although the anopheline breeding grounds are not always easy to detect.

35. **Ratnapura.**—The scheme for increasing the water supply, which is pipe-borne, is still under consideration. The present supply is inadequate, the pressure being insufficient to convey the water to the higher parts of the town. Drainage is very defective, the bazaar and other parts being constantly water-logged. Some cement drains have been added, but there is a serious dearth of residential buildings, as a result of floods in October, 1913. The dry-earth system of conservancy is in general use. The market is fly-proofed and well supplied with vegetables. Bakeries are well kept. The town lies in a hollow; the district has a large rainfall, and the climate is enervating.

SECTION V.—GENERAL.

36. *Administrative: Hospitals, Asylums, and Dispensaries.*—There are 80 Government hospitals, in addition to the Lunatic and the Leper Asylums, the number of beds varying from 12 to 647, and equipped with the most modern appliances. In addition, there are 427 Government dispensaries and 366 estate dispensaries, the latter being provided by the owners of the estates. The following hospitals were completed and opened during the year:—Ingiriya, Undugoda, and Tissamaharama, and the infectious diseases hospital at Badulla. The dispensaries completed and opened during the period were:—Agrapatna (rebuilt), Silavaturai, Tirrukovil, Passara, Mawanella. Additions or wards were completed to the General Hospital, Colombo, Infectious Diseases Hospital, Colombo, Kandy hospital, Dikoya, Deltota, Maskeliya, Balapitiya, Mullaittivu, Batticaloa, Kegalla, Karawanella, and Rakwana hospitals. The following were approaching completion at the end of the period:—Chempianpattu, Murungan, Anamaduwa, Kahatarupe, and Kalawana dispensaries. The following were begun but not completed:—Batticaloa leper asylum, Alutnuwara and Kitulgala hospitals, Rattota, Madampe, Potupitiya, and Pindeniya dispensaries, as well as additional wards, quarters, offices, and blocks to existing institutions. The outbreak of war caused a temporary stoppage of work in some cases, but the efficiency of the institutions as a whole was well maintained.

37. *Nursing in Ceylon.*—There are 6 European trained matrons (1 having been added during the period for Nuwara Eliya hospital), 18 European trained nurses, and 47 religious sisters (an increase of 10, who have undertaken nursing at the Leper Asylum, Hendala). There are also 33 locally-trained matrons (a decrease of 2 on the previous period) and 55 Ceylonese nurses (an increase of 15); 40 pupil nurses are in process of training; in every hospital an appropriate number of male and female attendants assist the nurses in the wards.

38. *Number of In-patients treated.*—The total number of in-patients treated in all the hospitals and asylums of the Island was 96,334. The deaths were 9,883, giving a death-rate per cent. of 10·2 of the hospital population.

39. *Number of Out-patients treated.*—At the Government dispensaries and dispensaries attached to hospitals 1,627,532 cases were treated, who paid 2,421,052 visits.

40. *Surgical Operations.*—4,340 surgical operations were performed in all the hospitals with 96 deaths, a death-rate of 2·2 per cent. Operations on the eye, ear, throat, and nose, which are not included in the above, numbered 493 in the Eye Hospital, Colombo, exclusive of those performed in the out-patient department of that institution and those performed at the eye institutions at Galle and Kandy. In the General Hospital, Colombo, alone, 1,871 surgical operations were performed with 74 deaths, a percentage of 3·9.

41. *General Hospital, Colombo.*—On December 31, 1913, there were left in hospital 669 patients. Of these, 23 were in the paying and 646 in the pauper section. During 1914 there were admitted 12,778 patients, of whom 971 were admitted to the paying wards and 11,807 to the pauper wards. Of the 994 cases under treatment in 1914 in the paying wards, 50 died, 900 were discharged, and 44 remained there on December 31, 1914. Of the 12,453 cases in the pauper wards, 1,269 died, 10,728 were discharged, and 456 remained at the end of the period. The maximum number of patients on any one day was 632 on October 5 in the pauper wards, and 52 in the paying wards on October 1, 2, and 3. The minimum number of patients was 442 on April 7 in the pauper wards, and 24 on January 1 in the paying wards. The number of surgical operations performed was 1,871. Of these, 227 were in the paying wards, of whom 7 died; and 1,944 were in the pauper wards, of whom 67 died. As usual, there was overcrowding of the female diarrhoea ward and of the male ulcer and venereal wards most of the year. During 1914 six new temporary wards with a kitchen and storerooms have been erected to provide accommodation for chronic cases at present housed in four cadjan sheds, and to permit of the pulling down of one of the permanent wards when the rebuilding scheme of the pauper hospital is begun. The half of the pauper wards that will remain longest in use under the rebuilding scheme have had water-closets provided instead of bucket latrines. The receipts in the paying section amounted to Rs. 61,248, and the expenditure to Rs. 39,064. The receipts in the pauper section amounted to Rs. 2,090, and the expenditure to Rs. 128,000. The expenditure in both sections covers the cost of diets, fuel and light, equipment, washing, and the salaries of attendants and servants, but not the cost of the salaries of the medical staff and the nursing sisters nor the cost of drugs and dressings.

42. *Houses of Observation for Suspected Lunatics.*—In addition to the admissions to the house of observation at the Colombo Lunatic Asylum, the numbers admitted into those at Kandy, Galle, and Jaffna were 45, 54, and 11 respectively.

43. *De Soysa Lying-in Home.*—The total number of patients treated was 1,532, of whom 1,395 were discharged cured, 58 were transferred to the General Hospital for inter-current ailments, 46 died, and 33 remained at the end of the period. The percentage of deaths was 3, as compared with 2·6 in the previous eighteen months. Of the total treated, 1,110 were admitted before delivery, 48 after delivery, and 374 before the commencement of labour. Of the 46 deaths, 24 were due to accidents of childbirth, 5 to puerperal causes, and 17 to inter-current disorders, of which 2 occurred from dysentery and 3 from anchylostomiasis. The danger of the association of anchylostomiasis with pregnancy is emphasized. 44 Muhammadans were treated, and 60 paying patients, from whom were recovered Rs. 2,098·19 in fees. 21 pupil midwives were trained. 212 obstetric operations were performed.

44. *The Lady Havelock Hospital for Women and the Lady Ridgeway Block for Children.*—818 patients were treated with 59 deaths, a mortality rate of 7·2 per cent. in the Lady Havelock Hospital. The number treated is an increase of 221 on the number treated in the previous twelve months. 275 surgical operations were performed, of which 219 were major operations. Almost every member of the staff suffered from dengue fever during the period.

45. In the Lady Ridgeway block 720 patients were treated, an increase of 19 on the previous year. Of these, 147 died, giving a mortality rate of 20·4 per cent., as compared with 21·87 per cent. for the period covering the previous report. As previously stated, this high rate is largely due to infants being brought to the institution in a moribund condition. The chief diseases treated were marasmus, with malnutrition, anchylostomiasis, gastro-enteritis, bronchitis, dysentery, and tubercular glands. 129 surgical operations (an increase of 99 on the previous year) were performed, and the large proportion of these was for tubercular glands. The paying wards in both institutions have been in continual use.

46. *The Victoria Memorial Eye Hospital and Outdoor Dispensary.*—In the hospital 1,055 cases were admitted, an increase of 67 from the year 1913. 493 eye operations were performed on in-patients. The wards have been overcrowded at times, but the institutions at Galle and Kandy are beginning to relieve the strain. At the dispensary the number of out-patients was 9,837, a decrease of 440 from the previous year. 493 minor eye operations were performed. 40 in-patients, of which 24 were operation cases, and 973 out-patients, of which 52 were operation cases, were treated in the ear, nose, and throat section.

47. *Police Hospital, Colombo.*—1,294 patients were treated during the period with 3 deaths, 2 from pneumonia and 1 from dysentery. Of infectious diseases, 5 cases of measles, 5 of chickenpox, 9 of infective parotitis, and 2 of smallpox were treated. These vaccinations were all successful, and 134 re-vaccinations, of which only 2 were unsuccessful, were performed. The most prevalent diseases were malaria 1,371 cases (in and outdoor) and bowel complaints 277. In all 4,865 patients involving 5,728 visits were treated at the dispensary.

48. *Branch Hospitals for Women.*—At Colombo 383 cases of venereal disease were treated, with 3 deaths. At Galle 81 were treated, with no deaths.

49. At the female outdoor dispensary at Borella 30,870 patients were treated, with an average daily attendance of 99. Of these, 3,099 were Muhammadans and 1,242 children. The principal diseases treated were malarial fevers 1,717, diseases peculiar to women 619, anchylostomiasis 437, and dysentery and diarrhoea 361 cases. 143 minor operations were performed, and Rs. 1,423·33 was collected in voluntary contributions.

50. *Jail Hospitals and Sick Prisoners.*—During the year 10,340 convicted and 6,758 unconvicted prisoners were admitted into the different jails of the Island. The average daily strength of convicted was 2,814·55, and of unconvicted prisoners 317·19. The number treated in jail hospitals was 3,001; the total deaths were 63. This is a marked diminution both in the incidence of cases from the previous yearly period, the number treated there being 4,158, and the deaths 138. Of the 63 deaths, 34 occurred in Colombo jails (14 from pneumonia, 3 dysentery, 1 diarrhoea, 4 fevers, 2 injuries, and 10 other diseases) and 10 in Jaffna. The marked decrease in diarrhoea and dysentery cases is particularly striking. The following figures show the number of cases treated in the important jail hospitals and the number of deaths which occurred:—

	Treated.	Deaths.
Colombo Jails	1,317	34
Negombo	204	7
Bogambra (Kandy)	240	5
Mankulam	274	4
Galle	158	2
Anuradhapura	272	1

Mankulam jail was closed down during the period, and the prisoners were transferred to Colombo jails.

Colombo Jails.

	Average Daily Strength.	Average Daily Sick.	Percentage of Sick to Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths to Strength.
Welikada	930·44	30·00	3·22	19	·006
Mahara	557·92	5·93	1·06	13	·008
Hulftsdorp	154·02	2·40	1·56	2	·004
Total	1,642·38	38·33	5·84	34	·018

51. *Kanatta Infectious Diseases Hospital*.—924 cases of infectious diseases were treated during the year, an actual increase of 24 on the previous eighteen months period. Severe outbreaks of plague and smallpox in Colombo following on the cholera outbreak, which marked the termination of the previous period, threw a great strain on the staff of the institution, who worked unceasingly. The diseases treated included—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Smallpox	270	68
Cholera	14	4
Chickenpox	247	—
Measles	28	—
Mumps	34	—
Plague	174	139
Diphtheria	2	2
Dysentery and diarrhoea	23	5
Diseases not specified	65	—

For many years I have urged on the Municipality of Colombo the absolute necessity of providing an infectious diseases hospital. It has admitted the principle, but has no money to build. The Government therefore has to provide temporary sheds year after year for the accommodation of cases of infectious diseases. Considering the size of Colombo and its port, the absence of a proper infectious diseases hospital is a slur on the Municipality.

52. *Victoria Home for Incurables*.—73 patients remained in this institution on December 31, 1913, and 15 were admitted during the period under review, making a total of 88 cases, of whom 2 died and 1 was discharged, leaving 85 at the end of the period.

53. *Bacteriological Institute and Clinic for Tropical Diseases*.—The number of specimens examined was 3,147. The fees recovered from medical practitioners amounted to Rs. 416. Research work was carried out by Dr. Castellani on the following subjects:—

- (1) Further investigations into the plurality of species of the hyphomycetes.
- (2) Further investigations regarding vaccination with mixed vaccines, typhoid, paratyphoid, cholera, dysentery.
- (3) Investigations into cases of fever due to *C. columbense* and other fevers of unknown origin.

The details of these investigations will be found in the report to the Advisory Committee on Tropical Research.

54. *Clinic for Tropical Diseases*.—91 cases were treated, as against 133 during the preceding period. These included 40 cases of parangi.

55. *Hospital Accommodation*.—This was, as a rule, sufficient, especially as three new hospitals and numerous additional wards were added to cope with overcrowding, which, however, still occurs in certain planting districts. Sanitary arrangements, water supplies, equipment, and diets are, on the whole, satisfactory.

56. *Inspection*.—Each hospital and dispensary is inspected every half-year by the Provincial Surgeons; in addition, they make surprise visits. I have inspected some of them, as also have the Government Agents; unofficial visitors representing the planting associations of the planting district also pay visits of inspection. As a rule, the inspections are satisfactory, and there is a comparative absence of even minor complaints.

57. *Food Supply* is almost entirely obtained by the method of contracting. The contractors are accepted by a special Tender Board, and, as a rule, the arrangement is very satisfactory, especially as the food is regularly inspected before and after being cooked. The outbreak of war has, however, threatened to hamper the smooth working of the method in some cases, although up to the end of the period under review it had not been found necessary to materially alter contract rates.

58. *Ragama and Mandapam Quarantine Camps and Prisoners of War Camp, Ragama*.—The year under review is marked by the opening of the quarantine camp at Mandapam for arrivals by the Indo-Ceylon railway route, which has caused an enormous reduction in the numbers of arrivals at Ragama, and by the declaration of the great European war, in which the camp has been of service by the temporary internment of the prisoners of war in the new camp, which consists of 6 huts, 2 of which were newly built; the old camp, which consists of 13 huts, was used for segregation of the arrivals from the Coast.

(a) *Ragama Quarantine Camp*.—18,690 persons passed through the quarantine camp during the year; of these, 18,538 were coolies from cholera and smallpox infected districts.

The health of the camp has been very satisfactory throughout the year; only 38 cases of all diseases were treated in the quarantine camp, only 1 of which was infectious, viz., chickenpox. There were 2 births and also 2 deaths, of which 1 was due to pneumonia and the other to anchylostomiasis. Raw provisions of good quality were provided by the camp contractor to the arrivals at the quarantine camp, and they had to do their own cooking. Water supplies and sanitary arrangements were satisfactory.

(b) *Prisoners of War Camp, Ragama*.—From August 18 to November 20 the sheds in the new camp were entirely occupied by the prisoners of war and a C. L. I. detachment numbering about 200; the medical officer of the quarantine camp had the medical charge of the prisoners of war and the C. L. I. Volunteers.

The prisoners of war numbered 145 in the camp on August 18, and the number on the roll gradually rose up to 203; 5 sheds were used to accommodate them, and there was no overcrowding. Plenty of open space was allowed for the prisoners to move about during the day and to play football, &c. This camp was free from infectious diseases, except for 2 mild cases of dysentery, the cause of which was attributable to the climatic changes. Fourteen cases were treated, mostly for minor ailments, and there was no mortality. Two cases of appendicitis were removed to the General Hospital, Colombo, and returned cured. The health of the C. L. I. detachment was also very satisfactory. The food, which was always of good quality, was cooked in a fly-proof kitchen and supplied to the prisoners under the supervision of one of their own number.

On November 20 the prisoners of war and the C. L. I. Volunteers were moved to Diyatalawa.

(c) *Mandapam Camp.*—The new route over Adam's Bridge between Ceylon and India was inaugurated by their Excellencies the Governors of Madras and Ceylon on February 24, with the consequence that the old Tuticorin route fell markedly into abeyance, and the transfer of the coolies from Mandapam camp over a shorter sea route is more convenient and popular. The first arrivals in the camp occurred on March 2, and the first departures on March 11. 300 coolies were fixed as the maximum arrivals in one day, the balance being sent to Tuticorin and Ragama for quarantine. This was done on account of two or three cases of cholera, but the restriction was removed on August 14, since when no restriction has been necessary. The temporary camp covers 57 acres, and the permanent 246. The present accommodation is sufficient for 2,200 estate coolies and 1,000 passengers. In addition, there are hospitals and officers' and staff quarters. Water supply is piped from wells, and the sanitary arrangements are satisfactory. 61,332 estate coolies passed through the camp, and 18,721 were received through Ragama, total 80,053, as compared with Ragama 115,741 in 1913. The decrease was due (1) to the presence of plague in Colombo, (2) good rainfall in South India, (3) outbreak of war. Cooked food is supplied by contract to those undergoing quarantine. 29,473 miscellaneous passengers passed through the camp, and 37,774 by Tuticorin, total 67,247, as compared with 76,785 in 1913. 2,105 cases of illness occurred, of which 1,125 were malaria, 8 cholera with 3 deaths, 9 smallpox with 1 death. There were in all 20 deaths, of which 6 occurred among the staff.

59. *Medical College.*—The following were the attendances and passes during the past two years :—

Session.	Attendances.		Passes.	
	Medical.	Apothecary.	Medical.	Apothecary.
1914, May to July ..	146	66	4	7
1913, October to March, 1914 ..	134	68	8	7
1913, May to July ..	136	85	2	13
1912, October to March, 1913 ..	140	86	7	13

The fees collected and credited to revenue were Rs. 30,120.50. The expenditure was Rs. 71,271.03; nett cost to Government Rs. 41,150.53, and the cost to Government per student about Rs. 204.72.

60. *The Civil Medical Stores.*—The total cost of drugs, chemicals, and instruments received during the year amounted to Rs. 468,848.46. 182,904 ounces of quinine were issued at a cost of Rs. 127,665.84. The total cost of quinine obtained was Rs. 99,605.11. The cost of repairing surgical instruments was Rs. 2,034.85. The cost of transport, Civil Branch, was Rs. 9,520.06, and of Estates Branch Rs. 2,401.31. The sale of medicines to Government Departments and others was to the value of Rs. 15,981.39, and the sale of medicines to estates, &c., Rs. 2,482.58. The sale of unserviceable articles realized Rs. 455.20, and the value of surgical instruments lost and paid for by officers of the Department amounted to Rs. 56.42. The total cost of drugs, instruments, transport, stationery, and incidental expenses was Rs. 506,070.55, and the total income realized by the sale of drugs and unserviceable articles, &c., amounted to Rs. 18,975.59. The number of requisitions complied with was 11,614, as compared with 9,280 in 1913 and 8,460 in 1912.

61. *Strength of the Medical Department.*—The following was the strength of the Medical Department during the period:—1 Principal Civil Medical Officer, 1 Assistant Principal Civil Medical Officer, 2 Inspecting Medical Officers, 1 Director of the Bacteriological Institute, 1 Assistant Bacteriologist, 1 Medical Superintendent of the General Hospital, Colombo, 1 Registrar, Medical College, 1 Medical Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, 9 Provincial Surgeons, 35 Medical Officers of Grade I., including 2 Medical Women, 52 Medical Officers of Grade II., 65 Medical Officers of Grade III., including 1 Medical Woman, 1 Superintendent, Civil Medical Stores, 301 Apothecaries, 9 Inspectors of Vaccination, 100 Civil Vaccinators, 31 Estate Vaccinators, 6 Female Vaccinators, 25 Hospital Stewards. There were also 12 Medical Officers seconded for service in other departments. In the Sanitary Branch there are 1 Senior Sanitary Officer, 1 Acting Junior Sanitary Officer, 1 Acting Assistant Sanitary Officer, and 34 Sanitary Inspectors.

62. *Changes in the Department.*—Dr. W. A. de Silva, Medical Officer, Kalutara, Grade I., died on June 29, 1914. Drs. H. J. de Saram, H. U. Leembruggen, and K. Eapen were promoted from Grade II. to Grade I. Drs. E. A. Cooray and E. L. Raffel of Grade II. and Dr. S. Jesudason of Grade III. resigned. 23 Medical Officers of Grade III. were promoted to Grade II., and 12 officers were admitted to Grade III.

63. The following statement shows the expenditure and receipts of the Department, inclusive of Medical and Estates Branch, for the year 1913-14 :—

Expenditure.		Rs.	e.
Personal Emoluments ..	..	1,692,153	73
Other Charges ..	..	1,233,403	75
Hospitals and dispensaries ..	..	1,449,228	73
	Total ..	2,682,632	48
	Grand Total ..	4,374,786	21
Credits.		Rs.	e.
Hospital and dispensary receipts ..	..	177,341	26
Sale of drugs and medical requisites ..	..	42,410	66
Medical aid dues (maintenance and visits) ..	..	229,548	34
Sale of unserviceable and superfluous articles, rent of trees and garden produce, and rent of buildings ..	..	17,971	9
	Total ..	467,271	35
	Nett Expenditure ..	3,907,514	86

Estates Branch.

64. During the year numerous improvements were effected on estates, as the result of visits made and advisory reports by the Inspecting Medical Officers. It is not possible to give accurate data of the improvements effected, but there is a universal desire on the part of estate superintendents and proprietors of estates to carry out any reasonable measure which will tend to an increased efficiency of their labour forces. There are 55 hospitals on estates and a number in progress, while the number of estate dispensaries has increased by 45 during the period and now number 366.

65. There were 2,355 estates scheduled to 46 hospitals and 115 dispensaries.

66. 22,588 estate labourers were treated in the Government hospitals during the year. Of these, 4,306 died, a death-rate of 19·0 per cent. Of the mixed races, 50,658 were treated, of whom 3,948 died, a death-rate of 7·7 per cent.

67. The highest death-rate occurred in the hospital at Lunugala, 33·05 per cent., and the lowest in Undugoda, 9·43 per cent. The admissions into the former were 567, and into the latter 320.

68. The total number of days the estate labourers stayed in hospital was 602,085, an average of 26·65 days each. Of these, 549,221 were paid for by estates, the rest being charged to the fund. The total number of days the mixed races stayed in hospitals was 629,207, an average of 12·42 days.

69. The total number of estate labourers treated at the outdoor dispensaries was 95,524. The total number treated on estates was 34,542.

70. The total number of births reported from estates was 20,932, of which 10,751 were males, 10,181 females, and 1,154 stillborn.

71. The number of deaths reported from estates was 15,027, of which 8,382 were males, 7,633 females, and in 12 the sex was not stated.

Colombo, March 25, 1915.

ALLAN PERRY,
Principal Civil Medical Officer and
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

APPENDIX.

OPIUM.

SINCE the previous report, an Opium (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 34 of 1914, was passed in the Legislative Council on December 18, 1914. The main objects of this Ordinance are :—

- (1) To provide for the cancellation of certificates of opium consumers who have not drawn opium for six consecutive months, and of certificates of those consumers who have been convicted of any offence under the Opium Ordinance or of any other offence which in the opinion of Government Agents renders the cancellation of such certificates expedient ;
- (2) To provide for revision of opium registers, and for reduction of allowances to consumers where experience shows it is necessary ; and
- (3) To regulate cases in which opium may be issued to authorized agents.

2. The number of opium depôts in the Island remains the same, namely, 55.

3. During the year there have been many applications for registration as opium consumers, but they have all been invariably refused, with the exception of 12. Out of these, 9 were those who immigrated into the Island from India in search of employment, and the other 3 were women who were sharing their husbands' supplies and who were no longer able to do so on account of the deaths of the husbands.

4. A statement of opium sold and the amounts realized during each quarter of the year is appended. It will be noticed that the total sales for the year are less than those of the previous year, which is inserted for comparison :—

Statement of Opium Sold and Amount Realized during each Quarter from January 1, 1914, to December 31, 1914.

During the Quarter.	Eating Opium.			Smoking Opium.			Total realized.	
	Quantity sold. Grains.	Amount realized. Rs. c.		Quantity sold. Grains.	Amount realized. Rs. c.			
March 31, 1914 ..	14,927,230 ..	112,275	0 ..	3,142,225 ..	31,422	25 ..	143,697	25
June 30, 1914 ..	14,196,363 ..	106,777	75 ..	3,154,600 ..	31,546	0 ..	138,323	75
September 30, 1914 ..	14,420,378 ..	108,476	51 ..	3,187,200 ..	31,872	0 ..	140,348	51
December 31, 1914 ..	13,725,702 ..	103,227	0 ..	3,169,000 ..	31,690	0 ..	134,917	0
Total for 1914 ..	57,269,671 ..	430,756	26	12,653,025 ..	126,530	25	557,286	51
Total for 1913 ..	61,324,439 ..	461,320	43	12,462,990 ..	124,629	90	585,950	33

5. The figures show an increased consumption of 190,035 grains of smoking opium, and a decreased consumption of 4,054,768 grains of eating opium.

6. The amount realized out of the sale of opium (medicinal preparations) was Rs. 10,423·61, as against Rs. 8,751·09 during the preceding year.

7. During the year 1914 80 chests of opium were purchased from India for Rs. 134,500·56, as against 100 chests during the previous year for Rs. 258,965·85.

ALLAN PERRY,
Principal Civil Medical Officer and
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

HOSPITAL RETURNS

BOYD TOWN

LUNATIC ASYLUM RETURNS.

Question I.—STATISTICAL.
GENERAL STATISTICAL TABLE.

Sex.	Number admitted during 1914.	Daily Average Number during 1914.	Number of Attendants.				Discharged.			Number of Patients who died in 1914.	Average Stay of those—		
			Resident.		Non-Resident.		Cured.	Relieved.	Not improved.		Died in 1914.	Discharged in 1914.	Remain- ing at end of Dec., 1914.
			Employed in attend- ance on the Patients.	Employed as Servants or only partially as Attendants	Employed in attend- ance on the Patients.	Employed as Servants or only partially as Attendants							
Male ..	191	533·18	60	6	—	1	96	28	4	42	700·11	497·97	317·12
Female ..	97	311·29	34	—	—	1	27	11	—	34	1325·82	678·95	319·38
Total ..	288	844·47	94	6	—	2	123	39	4	76	979·38	539·04	317·97

OBITUARY TABLE, 1914.

Number of Deceased on Register.	Age of Deceased.	Sex of Deceased.	Bodily Condition when admitted.	Form of Mental Disorder.	Date of Admission.	Cause of Death.	State whether a Coroner's Inquest was held and what was the Verdict.	State whether a Post-mortem Examination was held.
3,949	76	Male	Weak	Mania	Dec. 17, 1912	Senile Debility	Died of natural causes.	No
3,966	12	Female	do.	do.	Jan. 5, 1913	Diarrhoea		No
4,252	35	do.	do.	do.	Dec. 13, 1913	Diarrhoea		No
3,827	17	Male	do.	Epileptic insanity	June 27, 1912	Epileptic Coma		No
4,267	35	do.	do.	Melancholia	Jan. 11, 1914	Diarrhoea and Debility		No
4,276	45	do.	do.	do.	Jan. 26, 1914	Cerebral Hæmorrhage		Yes
3,062	33	do.	do.	Epileptic insanity	Aug. 2, 1908	Pulmonary Tubercu- losis		No
2,861	41	do.	do.	Dementia	Aug. 20, 1907	Dysentery and Debility		No
4,202	31	Female	do.	Melancholia	Oct. 16, 1913	Phthisis		No
2,450	34	Male	do.	Mania	Mar. 20, 1905	Dysentery		No
4,210	29	do.	do.	do.	Nov. 1, 1913	Chronic Dysentery		No
2,076	64	do.	do.	do.	Nov. 8, 1902	Phthisis		No
4,269	25	Female	do.	Melancholia	Jan. 18, 1914	Enteric Fever		No
2,684	34	do.	do.	Mania	Sept. 1, 1906	Diarrhoea		No
3,463	45	Male	do.	do.	Aug. 11, 1910	Phthisis		No
4,240	26	Female	do.	do.	Dec. 4, 1913	General Debility		No
3,750	26	Male	do.	Epileptic insanity	Mar. 5, 1912	Phthisis		Yes
4,070	60	Female	do.	Senile insanity	May 29, 1913	Phthisis		No
3,599	38	Male	do.	Mania	April 21, 1911	Exhaustion from Mania		Yes
2,949	29	Female	do.	do.	Feb. 18, 1908	Dysentery		No
4,237	32	Male	do.	do.	Dec. 2, 1913	Dysentery		No
3,961	59	do.	do.	do.	Dec. 14, 1912	Senile Debility		No
4,290	36	do.	do.	Melancholia	Jan. 30, 1914	Chronic Diarrhoea		No
4,256	18	do.	do.	Mania	Dec. 13, 1913	Dysentery		No
4,366	41	do.	do.	do.	Dec. 30, 1913	General Debility		No
4,283	55	Female	do.	do.	Jan. 27, 1914	Diarrhoea		No
3,739	30	Male	do.	do.	Feb. 15, 1912	Dysentery		No
2,923	41	do.	do.	Epileptic insanity	Dec. 24, 1907	Diarrhoea		No
4,277	65	Female	do.	Mania	Jan. 27, 1914	Paraplegia		No
2,814	23	do.	do.	Epileptic insanity	May 30, 1907	Debility		No
3,171	35	do.	do.	Melancholia	Jan. 29, 1909	Phthisis		No
4,302	56	do.	do.	Mania	Feb. 18, 1914	Diarrhoea		No
3,384	35	do.	do.	do.	April 3, 1910	Diarrhoea		No
4,386	55	Male	do.	do.	May 30, 1914	General Debility and Cellulitis		No
4,318	55	do.	do.	do.	Mar. 3, 1914	Dysentery		No
4,300	35	do.	do.	Melancholia	Feb. 18, 1914	Dysentery		No
3,080	41	Female	do.	Mania	Aug. 31, 1908	Debility		No

OBITUARY TABLE—*contd.*

Number of Deceased on Register.	Age of Deceased.	Sex of Deceased.	Bodily Condition when admitted.	Form of Mental Disorder.	Date of Admission.	Cause of Death.	State whether a Coroner's Inquest was held and what was the Verdict.	State whether a Post-mortem Examination was held.
4,251	41	Male	Weak	Mania	Dec. 13, 1913	Locomotor Ataxia	Died of natural causes.	No
3,865	37	do.	do.	Epileptic insanity	Aug. 31, 1912	Phthisis		No
4,303	28	Female	do.	do.	Feb. 18, 1914	Diarrhoea		No
4,379	20	do.	do.	Mania	May 24, 1914	Diarrhoea		No
4,430	55	Male	do.	Melancholia	July 14, 1914	General Debility		No
4,449	28	do.	do.	do.	July 29, 1914	Enteric Fever		No
3,529	29	do.	do.	do.	Jan. 7, 1911	Abscess and General Debility		No
4,198	43	do.	do.	Mania	Oct. 3, 1913	General Paralysis		No
4,249	65	do.	do.	Melancholia	Dec. 13, 1913	Shock and Heart failure		Yes
2,792	76	Female	do.	do.	April 11, 1907	Heart failure		No
4,257	26	Male	do.	Mania	Dec. 18, 1913	Debility		No
3,039	31	Female	do.	Melancholia	June 26, 1908	Gastro Enteritis		No
4,099	36	do.	do.	do.	June 27, 1913	Diarrhoea		No
4,084	23	Male	do.	Mania	June 14, 1913	Chronic Nephritis and Anal abscess		No
4,365	70	Female	do.	Senile insanity	May 6, 1914	Diarrhoea and Debility		No
4,468	36	do.	do.	Mania	Aug. 20, 1914	Debility and Vermes		No
4,292	26	do.	do.	Acute Mania	Feb. 2, 1914	Debility and Dysentery		No
4,480	65	do.	do.	Mania	Sept. 19, 1914	Phthisis		Yes
4,040	31	Male	do.	Epileptic insanity	April 15, 1913	Status Epilepticus		No
4,015	31	Female	do.	Melancholia	Mar. 13, 1913	Dysentery & Enteritis		No
2,268	35	do.	do.	Mania	Mar. 20, 1904	Debility and Sinus		No
4,310	60	do.	do.	Senile insanity	Feb. 22, 1914	Chronic Dysentery		No
4,056	56	do.	do.	Mania	May 3, 1913	Senile Debility		No
2,602	46	Male	do.	Melancholia	Feb. 23, 1906	(Phthisis Hæmoptysis secondary to Pulmonary Tuberculosis		No
4,411	27	do.	do.	Mania	June 18, 1914	Abscess and Diarrhoea		No
29	80	Female	do.	Acute Mania	Dec. 9, 1876	Chronic Bright's Disease		No
4,068	26	do.	do.	Mania	May 17, 1913	Diarrhoea and Debility		No
4,055	41	Male	do.	do.	May 1, 1913	Heart Disease Valvular		No
4,448	30	do.	do.	do.	July 28, 1914	General Debility		No
4,510	22	do.	do.	Melancholia	Oct. 30, 1913	Phthisis		No
4,227	31	Female	do.	do.	Nov. 22, 1913	Enteritis		No
4,465	35	do.	do.	Mania	Aug. 15, 1914	Enteritis		No
3,322	29	Male	do.	do.	Oct. 19, 1909	Enteritis		No
4,431	40	Female	do.	do.	July 16, 1914	Enteritis		No
3,969	29	Male	do.	Melancholia	Jan. 15, 1913	Enteritis		No
3,084	39	do.	do.	do.	Sept. 4, 1908	Gastro Enteritis		No
4,516	26	do.	do.	Mania	Nov. 7, 1914	General Debility		No
2,378	40	Female	do.	Dementia	Oct. 22, 1904	Dysentery		No
338	53	Male	do.	do.	Sept. 28, 1887	Heart Disease		No

Table showing the Accommodation of the Hospital.

Name and No. of Ward.	Cubical Contents.	Superficial Area.	Class of Diseases treated.	Average Number of Patients.	Greatest Number in Ward upon any one day.	Total Number of Admissions into each Ward during the Year.	Full Number of available Beds.
Female Ward No. 1 ..	41,474	2,367	Sub - acute and chronic	62.52	73	—	28
Do. No. 2 ..	41,474	2,367	Excited cases ..	85.30	79	122	28
Do. No. 3 ..	55,703	2,475	Convalescent and quiet chronic	52.46	57	—	29
Do. No. 4 ..	55,703	2,475	Paying patients with quiet chronic	65.78	47	—	28
Do. No. 5 ..	5,808	363	Quiet cases (at night only)	—	—	—	3
Do. No. 6 ..	26,297	1,948	Excited cases ..	9.97	34	—	11
Do. No. 7 ..	31,883	2,057	do. ..	9.98	26	—	11
Female Infirmary ..	13,726	872	Sick cases ..	22.65	26	—	15
Male Ward No. 1 ..	36,759	2,079	Chiefly criminal cases	42.24	57	—	19
Do. No. 2 ..	48,371	3,259	Sub - acute and chronic	109.38	142	—	52
Do. No. 3 ..	22,986	1,451	do. ..	31.55	52	—	16
Do. No. 4 ..	42,198	3,166	Recent and acute ..	56.26	63	278	29
Do. No. 5 ..	39,013	3,251	Convalescent and quiet chronic	51.19	127	—	28
Do. No. 6 ..	22,288	1,965	Paying patients ..	19.50	23	—	18
Do. No. 7 ..	25,461	1,404	Chronic (some paying)	39.70	51	—	14
Do. No. 8 ..	21,508	1,792	Chronic and excited cases	46.40	74	—	19
Do. No. 9 ..	26,859	2,118	do. ..	14.56	14	—	15
Do. No. 10 ..	57,869	2,995	Quiet cases (at night only)	49.72	(Used at night)	—	20
Do. No. 11 ..	57,869	2,995	do. ..	50.52	do.	—	20
Male Infirmary ..	11,628	722	Sick cases ..	20.72	24	—	15

SPACE AND ACCOMMODATION TABLE.

Description of Rooms.	The Number of such Rooms.	The Gross Cubic Space of all such Rooms.	The Gross Superficial Area of all such Rooms.	The Average Amount of Cubic Space available for each Patient.	Average Temperature.		The Amount of Window Space.
					Winter.	Summer.	
Dormitories ..	26	941,287 c.f.	65,338 s.f.	1,340 c.f.	Not known	Not known	20722.2 s.f. Average 31.4 s.f. for each patient.
Day Rooms, and Corridors used as Day Rooms	34						
Single Rooms ..	128						

QUESTIONS.

What is the source of the water supply ; the quality of the water ; and the amount of water available for each patient every day ?

What is the number of—I., Lavatories ? II., Baths ? III., Latrines ?

What is the system of sewage ?

ANSWERS.

The Colombo water supply from Labugama ; quality good ; amount available for each patient only cannot be given exactly, but the amount used daily has averaged about 30 gallons per patient, making no allowance for attendants, &c.

I., Nineteen. II., Twenty-four. III., Fifty-two seats (twenty-six latrines).

Dry-earth system. The night soil being removed to a depôt some distance away.

Question II.—MANAGEMENT.
RESTRAINT.

Restraint.	Seclusion under Lock and Key.	Restraint by Attendants.	Mechanical Restraint.
The number of times resorted to ..	(M 523) (F 250) = 773	Nil	(M 4) (F 1)
The number of persons subjected to ..	(M 47) (F 37) = 84	do.	(M 2) (F 1)
The greatest duration of, in any single instance ..	8 hours	do.	Nil

QUESTIONS.

In reference to the above Table, state :—

- I.—By whose authority patients are restrained ?
- II.—What kinds of mechanical restraint are in use ?
- III.—Whether any, and (if any) how many, cases of cruelty by attendants to patients have been brought to the notice of the proper authority, and what was the result in each case ?
- IV.—What was the number of cases of injury to patients—
(a) By themselves ? (b) By other patients ? (c) By attendants ?

ANSWERS.

- I.—That of the Medical Superintendent.
- II.—Nothing beyond bandages.
- III.—None.
- IV.—(a) Eighteen. (b) Nine. (c) None.

OCCUPATION.

QUESTIONS.

1. State the extent of—(a) The airing courts ; (b) and other grounds.
2. Are the patients, as a rule, given daily exercise, their health permitting ?
3. Are they confined to airing courts, or allowed to walk in other grounds, and sent beyond the Asylum ?
4. Are any means taken to amuse the patients, or to induce them to amuse themselves ? Detail them.
5. How many religious services were held in 1914 ?
6. What was the average attendance ?
7. In what building, and how many could it contain ?

ANSWERS.

1. (a) 11 acres 2 roods 26 perches ; (b) Nil.
2. Yes.
3. Airing courts, and selected parties are sent beyond the Asylum.
4. Practically very little, a few paper card games and a tom-tom.
5. Twenty-five.
6. 33·24.
7. In the waiting hall, with accommodation for about 200.

Give the Daily Average Number of Patients who were employed in 1914.

Distinguishing the Sexes.	Specifying the Character of the Employment.		
	Agricultural and Gardening.	Trade.	Household Work, Drawing Water, &c.
Male ..	42·	None	87·99
Female ..	36·26	None	98·39

Table showing the forms of Mental Disorder in those admitted, discharged, died, and remaining in the Asylum during 1914.

		Mania.	Melan- cholia.	Idiocy and Inbe- cility.	Epilep- tic In- sanity.	Delu- sional In- sanity.	Demen- tia.	General Paraly- sis of the In- sane.	Appa- rently not Insane.	Total.
Remained	Male ..	195	182	8	33	5	66	1	4	494
	Female ..	149	83	3	12	—	38	—	1	286
	Total ..	344	265	11	45	5	104	1	5	780
Admitted	Male ..	91	82	1	7	1	—	2	7	191
	Female ..	66	25	—	4	—	2	—	—	97
	Total ..	157	107	1	11	1	2	2	7	288
Total treated	Male ..	286	264	9	40	6	66	3	11	685
	Female ..	215	108	3	16	—	40	—	1	383
	Total ..	501	372	12	56	6	106	3	12	1068
Discharged :—										
Recovered	Male ..	55	39	—	—	—	1	1	—	96
	Female ..	22	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	27
	Total ..	77	43	—	—	—	2	1	—	123
Relieved	Male ..	15	12	—	1	—	—	—	—	28
	Female ..	9	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	11
	Total ..	24	12	—	2	—	1	—	—	39
Not improved	Male ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
	Female ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Total discharged	Male ..	70	51	—	1	—	1	1	4	128
	Female ..	31	4	—	1	—	2	—	—	38
	Total ..	101	55	—	2	—	3	1	4	166
Deaths	Male ..	21	12	—	6	—	2	1	—	42
	Female ..	20	8	—	2	—	4	—	—	34
	Total ..	41	20	—	8	—	6	1	—	76
Remaining	Male ..	195	201	9	33	6	63	1	7	515
	Female ..	164	96	3	13	—	34	—	1	311
	Total ..	359	297	12	46	6	97	1	8	826

Question III.—DIET.

EUROPEAN DIET.

Articles.	Amount per Diem.	Alternatives.	Amount per Diem.
1.—Ordinary Diet.			
Bread ..	12 oz.	To Beef—	
Beef ..	12 oz.	Fresh fish ..	10 oz.
Sugar ..	1 oz.	Dry fish ..	8 oz.
Coffee ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Mutton ..	8 oz.
Vegetables ..	8 oz.	Chicken ..	8 oz.
Eggs ..	2	Eggs ..	4
Rice ..	6 oz.	Vegetables ..	12 oz.
Milk ..	5 oz.	To Coffee—	
Salt ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Tea ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Firewood ..	4 lb.	To Eggs—	
Curry stuff ..	A sufficiency	Plantains	4

EUROPEAN DIET—*contd.*

Articles.	Amount per Diem.	Alternatives.	Amount per Diem.
2.—Low Diet.			
Bread	12 oz.	To Coffee—	
Milk	20 oz.	Tea	½ oz.
Sugar	3 oz.	To Sago—	
Coffee	½ oz.	Arrowroot ..	6 oz.
Sago	6 oz.	Rice	8 oz.
Firewood	4 lb.		
3.—Milk Diet.			
Milk	50 oz.		
4.—Special Diet: (Not to cost more than one of the three preceding diets.)			

NATIVE DIET.

Articles.	Amount per Diem.	Alternatives.	Amount per Diem.
1.—Ordinary Diet.			
Bread	8 oz.	To Beef—	
Beef	12 oz.	Fresh fish ..	8 oz.
Sugar	1 oz.	Dry fish	6 oz.
Coffee	½ oz.	Mutton	8 oz.
Salt	½ oz.	Chicken	6 oz.
Vegetables ..	8 oz.	Vegetables ..	12 oz.
Curry stuff ..	A sufficiency	Eggs	4
Rice	16 oz.	To Coffee—	
Firewood	4 lb.	Tea	½ oz.
2.—Low Diet.			
Sago	4 oz.	To Sago—	
Sugar	3 oz.	Arrowroot ..	4 oz.
Coffee	½ oz.	Rice	8 oz.
Bread	10 oz.	To Coffee—	
Milk	20 oz.	Tea	½ oz.
Firewood	4 lb.	To Milk—	
		Beef tea	1 pint
3.—Milk Diet.			
Milk	50 oz.		
4.—Special Diet: (Not to cost more than one of the preceding diets.)			

Question IV.—INSPECTION.

Divide the Patients in the Asylum into the following classes:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.
I.—Maniacal and Dangerous	48	33
II.—Quiet Chronic	216	165
III.—Melancholy and Suicidal	201	96
IV.—Idiotic, Paralytic, Epileptic	50	17
Total	515	311

Give the Number of Visits of Inspection paid to the Asylum in 1914.

Distinguishing those Visits in which all Patients were seen, and every part of the Building visited, from Visits of Partial Inspection.	And stating the Official Position of the Visitors.							
	By the Governor or Colonial Secretary.		By a Government Inspector.		By Committee of the Governing Body.		By an Inspector specially charged to ascertain the continued Lunacy or otherwise of the Patients.	
	By Appointment.	Of Surprise.	By Appointment.	Of Surprise.	By Appointment.	Of Surprise.	By Appointment.	Of Surprise.
1. Complete Inspections	None	None	None	None	None	2	None	None
2. Partial Inspections	None	None	12	2	None	P.C.M.O.	14 to report on criminal lunatics	

State how many reports of the following kinds have come under the notice of the Governor:—

- I.—Financial and Statistical (showing, amongst other things, on what system the Money and Store Accounts are kept and audited).
 II.—Reports by the person or persons charged with the immediate management of the Asylum.
 III.—Reports by an Official Inspector independent of the Governing Body of the Asylum.
- None.

Table showing the Number of Days the Patients stayed in the Asylum during 1914.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Total number of days the patients who died stayed in the Asylum ..	29,405	45,078	74,483
Total number of days the patients who were discharged ..	63,741	25,800	89,541
Total number of days the patients who remained ..	163,320	99,329	262,649
Total ..	256,466	170,207	426,673

Monthly Abstract, 1914.

Month.	Remained.		Admitted.		Discharged.		Died.		Remaining.	
	Asylum.	House of Observation.	Asylum.	House of Observation.	Asylum.	House of Observation.	Asylum.	House of Observation.	Asylum.	House of Observation.
1914.										
January ..	780	18	27	26	7	25	8	—	792	19
February ..	792	19	17	30	19	23	1	—	789	26
March ..	789	26	33	24	7	28	4	1	811	21
April ..	811	21	18	25	3	23	11	1	815	22
May ..	815	22	27	23	22	20	5	—	815	25
June ..	815	25	33	30	6	33	5	—	837	22
July ..	837	22	34	28	8	37	4	—	859	13
August ..	859	13	20	25	6	19	10	2	863	17
September ..	863	17	19	19	29	19	10	1	843	16
October ..	843	16	18	9	11	18	4	—	846	7
November ..	846	7	17	19	31	8	4	—	828	18
December ..	828	18	25	21	17	23	10	—	826	16

Table showing the Length of Residence of those who were discharged recovered and of those who died in the Asylum during 1914.

	Discharged recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 3 months ..	12	2	14	10	3	13
From 3 to 6 months ..	26	7	33	7	7	14
From 6 to 9 months ..	34	6	40	3	3	6
From 9 to 12 months ..	15	4	19	1	2	3
From 1 to 2 years ..	24	10	34	8	8	16
From 2 to 3 years ..	7	2	9	5	—	5
From 3 to 4 years ..	1	1	2	2	—	2
From 4 to 5 years ..	2	4	6	1	1	2
From 5 to 10 years ..	5	1	6	4	7	11
From 10 to 15 years ..	1	1	2	1	2	3
From 15 to 20 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
From 20 to 30 years ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
From 30 to 40 years ..	—	—	—	—	1	1
From 40 to 50 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 50 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	128	38	166	42	34	76

MENTAL DISEASES.

	Remained.	Admitted.	Died.	Total Treated.	Remaining.
Mania ..	344	157	41	501	359
Melancholia ..	265	107	20	372	297
Idiocy and imbecility ..	11	1	—	12	12
General paralysis of the insane ..	1	2	1	3	1
Epileptic insanity ..	45	11	8	56	46
Delusional insanity ..	5	1	—	6	6
Dementia ..	104	2	6	106	97
Apparently not insane ..	5	7	—	12	8
Total ..	780	288	76	1,068	826
In the House of Observation ..	18	279	5	297	16
Grand Total ..	798	567	81	1,365	842

Return of Diseases and Deaths from January 1 to December 31, 1914, at the Lunatic Asylum.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital at end of Dec., 1913.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases treated.	Remaining in Hospital at end of Dec., 1914.	Remarks.
		Admissions.	Deaths.			
I.—General Diseases.						
<i>a.—Epidemic—</i>						
Enteric	—	1	1	1	—	—
Malaria	1	13	2	14	1	—
Dysentery	3	29	11	32	3	—
Fever under observation	1	10	2	11	—	—
Erysipelas	—	1	—	1	—	—
<i>b.—Septic</i>						
<i>c.—Tubercular—</i>						
Pulmonary	4	9	9	13	1	—
<i>d.—Venereal</i>						
<i>e.—Malignant Growths</i>						
<i>f.—Other General Diseases—</i>						
Chronic Rheumatism	—	2	—	2	1	—
Diabetes mellitus	1	—	—	1	—	—
II.—Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of Special Sense—						
General paralysis of the insane	—	2	2	2	—	—
Epilepsy	—	3	2	3	—	—
Other diseases of the Nervous System	—	1	1	1	—	—
III.—Diseases of the Circulatory System—						
Valvular diseases of the heart	—	2	2	2	—	—
Other organic diseases of the heart	—	2	2	2	—	—
IV.—Diseases of the Respiratory System—						
Bronchitis	1	1	—	2	—	—
Asthma	—	1	—	1	—	—
Pleurisy	—	1	1	1	—	—
V.—Diseases of the Digestive System—						
Mastidilis	—	1	—	1	—	—
Stomatitis	—	1	—	1	—	—
Colitis	—	2	—	2	—	—
Gastro-enteritis	—	6	1	6	—	—
Enteritis	—	5	3	5	—	—
Diarrhoea	4	23	13	27	—	—
Enchylostomiasis	—	2	—	2	1	—
Hernia strangulated	—	1	—	1	—	—
VI.—Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa—						
Nephritis, chronic	—	2	—	2	—	—
Other diseases of the kidney and annexa	—	1	1	1	—	—
Uterine tumours	—	1	—	1	—	—
Other diseases of the female genital organs	—	1	—	1	—	—
VII.—Puerperal State—						
Partus	—	1	—	1	—	—
VIII.—Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue—						
Cellulitis	—	1	1	1	—	—
Ulcers and sinus	—	2	—	2	—	—
Abscess	1	9	4	10	—	—
Eczema	—	1	—	1	—	—
Other diseases of the integument	—	5	—	5	—	—
IX.—Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion						
X.—Malformations (Congenital)						
XI.—Diseases of Early Infancy						
XII.—Affections produced by External Causes						
XIII.—Ill-defined Diseases—						
Debility	3	28	19	31	1	—

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital at end of Dec., 1913.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases treated.	Remaining in Hospital at end of Dec., 1914.	Remarks.
		Admissions.	Deaths.			
XIV.—Injuries—						
<i>a.</i> —General—						
Burns	—	1	—	1	—	—
Multiple	—	2	1	2	—	—
<i>b.</i> —Local Injuries—						
Wounds, infected	1	1	—	2	—	—
Fractures, simple	2	—	—	2	—	—
XV.—Surgical Operations	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	22	175	78	197	8	—

Return separating the Cases treated in Hospital from January 1 to December 31, 1914, into Mixed Races and Indians.

	Mixed Races.	Total of all Indians.	Total of Mixed Races and Indians.
Remained on December 31, 1913	670	128	798
Admitted during the year 1914	429	138	567
Total treated	1,099	266	1,365
Discharged	340	102	442
Died	58	23	81
Remaining on December 31, 1914	701	141	842
Daily average sick in hospital	702.25	142.22	844.47
Percentage of deaths to total treated	5.27	8.64	5.93

Annual Return of Cases of Smallpox, Modified Smallpox, and Chickenpox that occurred in the Lunatic Asylum from December, 1913, to December, 1914.

	In Hospital.		In Hospital.
Admitted :—		Died :—	
Chickenpox	260	Chickenpox	3
Discharged :—		Remaining :—	
Chickenpox	257	Chickenpox	10

Table of Admissions, Discharges, Transfers, and Deaths, and Total Cases treated in the House of Observation during 1914.

	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.
Remained on December 31, 1913	13	13	5	5	18	18
Admitted during 1914	199	251	80	105	279	356
Total treated	212	264	85	110	297	374
Transferred to Asylum	112	112	55	55	167	167
Discharged	84	136	25	50	109	186
Total discharged	196	248	80	105	276	353
Died	5	5	—	—	5	5
Remaining on December 31, 1914	11	11	5	5	16	16

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

QUESTION I.

Hospitals.	Number remaining in Hospital at the beginning of the Year, 1914.	Number admitted during the Year 1914.	Daily Average in Hospital during the Year 1914.	Attendants.						Patients discharged.			Number who died in 1914.	Average Stay of those—			Specify the longest Time for which any one Inmate has stayed.									
				Nurses doing no other Duty.		Servants partially or not at all employed as Nurses.			Cured.	Relieved.	Not improved.	Dead in 1914.		Discharged in 1914.	Remaining at the end of 1914.											
				Day Nurses.	Night Nurses.	Not Nurses.	Partial Day Nurses.	Partial Night Nurses.								Days.		Days.	Days.							
WESTERN PROVINCE.																										
CIVIL HOSPITALS.																										
<i>Leper Asylum, Hendala</i>																										
Males	326	115	329.69	—	—	4	23	—	—	—	56	48	138	99	320	365										
Females	98	18	94.34	9	—	—	6	—	—	—	1	26	170	37	336	365										
<i>General Hospital, Colombo.</i>																										
Males	485	8,857	462.15	—	—	—	34	13	8	507	—	945	—	—	—	168 *										
Females	184	3,921	171.32	36	16	—	16	6	3	365	—	374	—	—	—											
<i>Branch Hospital, Borella.</i>																										
Males	—	3	.14	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	17	—	—										
Females	15	365	17.67	—	—	—	1	—	253	84	22	3	29	13	14	96										
<i>Lady Havelock Hospital, Colombo</i>																										
Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—										
Females	27	791	31.86	9	2	—	—	—	593	98	8	59	9.49	16.96	12.69	107										
<i>Lady Ridgeway Memorial Hospital, Colombo.</i>																										
Males	22	275	13.30	—	—	—	—	—	196	7	3	73	7.97	20.66	26.33	93										
Females	28	395	31.61	6	2	—	—	—	297	16	3	74	11.37	34.02	27.27	98										
<i>De Soysa Lying-in Home, Maradana.</i>																										
Females	21	1,511	39.24	5	perman ent pupil midwives			—	1453	—	—	46	3.63	9.70	5.87	79										
<i>Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kanatta, Colombo.</i>																										
Males	9	646	23.53	One matron		8	—	7	454	—	—	167	4.55	16.01	15.26	67										
Females	5	264	10.64	—	—	—	—	6	182	—	—	61	6.22	16.58	18.76	57										
<i>Panadure.</i>																										
Males	25	559	23.46	—	—	2	—	—	197	306	5	60	17.04	14.48	10.75	93, ulcer										
Females	17	225	11.73	—	—	2	—	—	72	119	1	43	18.69	17.68	14.71	123, hemiplegia										
<i>Kalutara.</i>																										
Males	34	662	26.19	3	—	4	—	—	483	118	2	69	14.88	12.21	24	94										
Females	9	294	12.06	2	—	1	—	—	198	49	3	41	15.48	12.45	12	88										
<i>Negombo.</i>																										
Males	22	934	32.79	—	—	4	—	—	538	317	4	66	11.32	12.67	14.61	[stomiasis										
Females	13	330	16.50	1	—	2	—	—	174	120	1	36	12.80	17.20	15.17	100, anchylo- 99, ulcer										
<i>The Victoria Memorial Eye Hospital, Colombo.</i>																										
Males	32	699	42.39	—	—	—	3	1	464	82	60	1	.01	39.62	1.92	98										
Females	26	356	18.68	3	1	—	1	—	306	46	35	1	.03	18.67	.93	89										
<i>Clinic for Tropical Diseases, Borella.</i>																										
Males	12	66	13.28	—	—	1	—	—	38	24	10	1	425	74.09	118.33	430, leprosy										
Females	8	25	6.38	—	—	1	—	—	16	12	1	—	—	96.72	63.33	—										
<i>Police and Jail Officers' Hospital, Borella.</i>																										
Males	16	1,278	23.23	—	—	2	—	—	947	302	18	3	.71	6.71	4.12	64										
DISTRICT HOSPITALS.																										
<i>Avissawella.</i>																										
Males	72	1,218	58.52	—	—	5	5	1	883	208	24	164	20	19	23	181, compound fracture										
Females	49	681	54.23	—	—	1	3	1	376	133	20	155	25	27	24	157, anchylo- stomiasis										

Hospitals.	Number remaining in Hospital at the beginning of the Year 1914.	Number admitted during the Year 1914.	Daily Average in Hospital during the Year 1914.	Attendants.					Patients discharged.			Number who died in 1914.	Average Stay of those—			Specify the longest Time for which any one Inmate has stayed.
				Nurses doing no other Duty.		Servants partially or not at all employed as Nurses.			Cured.	Relieved.	Not improved.		Dead in 1914.	Discharged.	Remaining at the end of 1914.	
				Day Nurses.	Night Nurses.	Not Nurses.	Partial Day Nurses.	Partial Night Nurses.								
WESTERN PROVINCE— <i>cont'd.</i>																
DISTRICT HOSPITALS— <i>cont'd.</i>																
<i>Neboda.</i>																
Males	52	818	47.26	—	—	4	5	556	140	123	21.25	20.80	7.14	134, cellulitis		
Females	34	546	42.66	2	—	—	3	344	74	114	32.38	28.40	5.32	168, anchylostomiasis		
<i>Ingiriya.</i>																
Males	—	119	18.35	—	—	3	—	38	45	8	14	16	18	60		
Females	—	64	16.77	1	—	2	—	17	17	10	12	21	23	77		
<i>Infectious Diseases Hospital, Ragama.</i>																
Males	1	35	1.05	—	—	4	—	31	3	1	3	11	—	105, cirrhosis of lever		
Females	—	16	.05	—	—	1	—	12	2	1	8	10.3	—	45, rheumatism		
CIVIL HOSPITALS.																
<i>Moratuwa.</i>																
Males	23	615	23.47	—	—	3	—	348	233	37	16.89	12.39	4.90	71		
Females	20	277	7.24	—	—	2	—	137	115	30	10.43	12.33	3.66	110		
<i>Watupitiwella.</i>																
Males	12	586	17.47	—	—	—	2	43	486	32	12.12	8.78	23	108		
Females	7	208	6.92	1	—	—	2	6	176	24	14.2	10.22	4	54		
CENTRAL PROVINCE.																
CIVIL HOSPITALS.																
<i>Kandy.</i>																
Males	116	3,116	129.39	—	—	—	10	3082	132	252	22.6	24.11	14.01	124, ulcer		
Females	64	1,764	64.69	9	3	—	6	1691	57	185	19.91	29.19	12.91	113, ulcer		
<i>Gampola.</i>																
Males	25	684	39.78	—	—	3	—	529	53	83	12.38	9.38	13.31	103, compound fracture		
Females	26	443	24.62	3	—	3	—	419	25	53	5.72	18.32	17.45	98, anchylostomiasis		
<i>Matale.</i>																
Males	123	1,718	100.94	—	—	8	—	1024	495	224	19.06	20.12	20.10	153, simple fracture		
Females	69	854	67.57	3	—	5	—	431	263	182	21.41	27.57	35.12	198, ulcer		
<i>Nuwara Eliya.</i>																
Males	29	910	31	5	—	—	5	761	104	42	12.69	11.54	26.10	93, dochmius duodenalis		
Females	17	408	23.69	3	—	—	2	334	39	34	10.05	21.03	27.46	120, abscess		
DISTRICT HOSPITALS.																
<i>Dikoya.</i>																
Males	50	823	60.47	—	—	4	—	45	203	122	16.98	20.63	20.27	192, tubercle of gland		
Females	29	513	35.21	2	—	3	—	429	108	93	13.32	20.65	16.23	168, guinea worm		
<i>Lindula.</i>																
Males	36	466	33.76	—	—	6	3	347	39	74	19.5	21.7	17.6	99, dochmius duodenalis		
Females	35	420	29.05	2	—	1	2	279	52	82	18.1	22.9	16.4	114, burns		
<i>Uda Pussellawa.</i>																
Males	22	332	18.56	—	—	—	2	300	24	26	18.46	20.35	21.20	113, lacerated wound		
Females	14	204	10.68	1	—	—	1	179	12	26	13.34	18.23	13.50	76, impetigo		
<i>Kelebokka.</i>																
Males	28	443	25.03	—	—	4	3	107	298	62	20.29	19.16	22	89		
Females	30	344	19.05	2	—	1	2	41	278	53	20.9	17.12	21	78		
<i>Maskeliya.</i>																
Males	27	320	22.84	—	—	3	—	98	165	66	19.36	22.34	51.11	289, paralysis		
Females	19	278	19.56	2	—	2	—	105	102	72	20	26.19	26.73	130, phthisis		
<i>Deltota.</i>																
Males	10	327	16.61	—	—	3	2	121	140	57	12.57	16.62	9	125, anchylostomiasis		
Females	13	160	8.12	—	—	—	1	68	58	34	14.47	17.65	10	168, paralysis		
<i>Navalapitiya.</i>																
Males	45	1,057	42.71	—	—	—	2	1063	46	105	9.31	35.13	10.25	91, tubercular ulcer		
Females	24	622	26.34	2	—	—	2	611	33	91	11.1	27.11	7.3	110, compound fracture		
<i>Teldeniya.</i>																
Males	18	724	20.53	—	—	3	—	637	40	44	15.31	12.4	8.72	52		
Females	8	98	11.51	1	—	1	—	56	9	29	17.24	13.6	9.61	48		

Hospitals.	Number remaining in Hospital at the beginning of the Year 1914.	Number admitted during the Year 1914.	Daily Average in Hospital during the Year 1914.	Attendants.					Patients discharged.			Number who died in 1914.	Average Stay of those—			Specify the longest Time for which any one Inmate has stayed.	
				Nurses doing no other Duty.		Servants partially or not at all employed as Nurses.			Cured.	Relieved.	Not improved.		Dead in 1914.	Discharged.	Remaining at the end of 1914.		
				Day Nurses.	Night Nurses.	Not Nurses.	Partial Day Nurses.	Partial Night Nurses.									
— contd. —																	
NORTHERN PROVINCE CIVIL HOSPITALS—																	
<i>Mantota.</i>																	
Males	7	222	7.2	—	—	4	1	—	97	98	3	28	8.53	12.08	1.66	67, sciatica	
Females	2	174	4.84	—	—	—	1	—	89	75	1	10	10.5	10.07	1	34, dysentery	
<i>Point Pedro.</i>																	
Males	13	385	14.97	—	—	3	3	—	208	150	15	16	10.43	13.18	9	69, ulcer	
Females	6	134	4.91	—	—	1	1	—	89	35	1	8	6	12.71	16.8	68, malarial cachexia	
<i>Mannar.</i>																	
Males	15	493	12.94	1	—	1	—	—	346	118	2	29	9.41	9.56	9.07	55	
Females	—	58	1.46	1	—	—	—	—	47	6	—	4	8.75	9.43	10	23	
RAILWAY.																	
<i>Talaimannar Port.</i>																	
Males	—	205	4.12	—	—	—	—	—	118	67	4	11	8.18	10.67	5	74, cellulitis	
Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Discharged.
EASTERN PROVINCE CIVIL HOSPITALS.																	
<i>Batticaloa.</i>																	
Males	29	693	28.49	—	—	3	—	—	321	325	40	36	14.25	14.26	16.04	86, parangi	
Females	17	230	10.01	—	—	2	—	—	110	105	13	19	10.63	15.15	21.85	67, parangi	
<i>Trincomalee.</i>																	
Males	22	409	16.46	—	—	1	2	—	122	251	4	18	16	13	13	79, urinary festula	
Females	7	139	6.66	—	—	—	1	—	52	76	2	6	13	16	16	61, peritonitis	
<i>Kalmunai.</i>																	
Males	21	673	27.75	Each ward has an attendant and also acts as night nurse.					53	569	8	47	12.36	14.36	15.16	94	
Females	10	245	10.49	—	—	—	—	—	21	212	1	13	12.21	15.57	16.14	79	
LEPER HOSPITAL.																	
<i>Kalmunai.</i>																	
Males	31	5	28.09	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	3	—	109.83	156.40	352.00	3,417	
Females	3	3	3.48	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	46.00	136.50	318.33	2,700	
FIELD HOSPITAL.																	
<i>Maha-oya.</i>																	
Males	11	136	5.09	—	—	1	—	—	42	91	6	4	11.5	12.6	20.5	61, parangi	
Females	2	34	1.41	—	—	1	—	—	10	22	1	1	3	14.9	9	40, parangi	
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE CIVIL HOSPITALS.																	
<i>Kurunegala.</i>																	
Males	101	2,236	85.22	—	—	19	—	—	538	1447	153	143	15	16	19	121, ulcer	
Females	62	1,008	48.18	5	1	6	—	—	220	429	137	248	13	12	17	91, ulcer	
<i>Puttalam.</i>																	
Males	12	525	14.93	3	1	—	—	—	292	149	13	68	9.50	9.32	7.46	75, wound incised	
Females	1	158	3.84	1	—	—	—	—	89	46	5	15	6.26	9	10	65, burn	
<i>Marawila.</i>																	
Males	20	613	24.07	—	—	4	3	—	442	112	6	49	11.65	16.70	16.26	94, ulcer	
Females	5	224	9.57	—	—	—	2	—	154	49	4	15	13.2	18.30	18.85	56, nephritis	
<i>Chilaw.</i>																	
Males	15	541	15.79	—	—	—	3	—	255	225	2	58	11.15	10.47	9	132, ulcer	
Females	6	163	4.83	—	—	—	1	—	78	59	1	21	12.66	11.71	11.05	232, debility	
FIELD HOSPITALS.																	
<i>Nikaweratiya.</i>																	
Males	16	403	15.04	—	—	1	—	—	211	156	13	31	7.56	18.72	15.62	91, lacerated wound	
Females	3	197	10.00	—	—	1	—	—	117	64	4	9	24.37	21.89	16.33	79, ulcer	
<i>Dandugamuwa.</i>																	
Males	22	458	19.37	2	—	2	—	—	151	274	4	39	8.33	14.65	16.33	126, debility	
Females	8	195	10.18	1	—	—	—	—	71	113	2	12	19.25	17.95	15.4	120, compound fracture	
NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE CIVIL HOSPITALS.																	
<i>Anuradhapura.</i>																	
Males	40	1404	40.56	—	—	7	4	1	940	302	51	124	10	10	12	88	
Females	17	462	15.05	2	—	—	2	1	207	125	17	30	7	8	7	89	

Hospitals.	Number remaining in Hospital at the beginning of the Year 1914.	Number admitted during the Year 1914.	Daily Average in Hospital during the Year 1914.	Attendants.					Patients discharged.			Number who died in 1914.	Average Stay of those—			Specify the longest Time for which any one Inmate has stayed.
				Nurses doing no other Duty.		Servants partially or not at all employed as Nurses.			Cured.	Relieved.	Not improved.		Dead in 1914.	Discharged.	Remaining at the end of 1914.	
				Day Nurses.	Night Nurses.	Not Nurses.	Partial Day Nurses.	Partial Night Nurses.								
NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE—contd.																
CIVIL HOSPITALS—contd.																
Mihintale.																
Males	3	203	8.29	—	—	1	—	—	40	160	—	1	03	8.09	17	77, parangi
Females	2	78	3.52	—	—	1	—	—	15	59	—	3	16	3.27	09	46, parangi
PROVINCE OF UVA.																
CIVIL HOSPITAL.																
Badulla.																
Males	58	1,793	82.98	—	—	6	—	—	882	636	46	219	10.56	10.6	10.06	135, ulcer
Females	66	1,035	47.90	3	1	5	—	—	580	325	15	143	7.05	6.37	13.31	121, ascites
DISTRICT HOSPITALS.																
Haputale.																
Males	20	462	22.89	—	—	—	3	3	298	81	7	79	8.74	19.73	18.47	173, [arthritis chronic
Females	13	209	10.98	2	—	—	1	1	90	68	4	45	12.10	16.07	20.80	115, ulcer
Lunugala.																
Males	35	329	26.03	—	—	—	3	—	205	28	2	100	—	—	—	128, [stomiasis anchylo-
Females	18	238	16.25	2	—	—	2	—	147	7	1	81	—	—	—	152, nephritis with diarrhoea
Monaragala.																
Males	26	438	23.23	—	—	2	—	—	324	72	1	55	16.92	19.02	12	85, ulcer
Females	13	148	7.51	—	—	2	—	—	108	21	—	28	13.57	18.25	4	60, nephritis
FIELD HOSPITALS.																
Alutnuwara.																
Males	21	379	13.85	—	—	2	—	—	176	163	48	33	16.27	10.82	14.61	66, parangi
Females	21	189	6.73	—	—	1	—	—	66	115	27	14	10.50	10.96	4	219, rheumatism
Medagama.																
Males	33	479	23.37	—	—	—	2	—	237	204	30	41	15.23	17.12	12.7	90, parangi
Females	4	284	13.15	—	—	—	1	—	182	78	12	16	7.89	15.7	7.5	67, ulcer
Buttala.																
Males	27	425	20.64	—	—	—	—	—	215	162	50	50	20.44	16.51	41.66	199, [stomiasis anchylo-
Females	10	138	7.10	—	—	—	—	—	66	29	15	23	18.65	18.5	31	92, ulcer
Koslanda.																
Males	22	529	20.64	—	—	2	—	—	316	134	7	94	16.38	10.86	16.31	90
Females	12	319	18.40	1	—	1	—	—	171	83	11	66	16.07	23.92	6.68	95
PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.																
CIVIL HOSPITALS.																
Ratnapura.																
Males	98	2,416	95.53	—	—	4	6	1	1343	724	45	354	35.07	38.56	26.07	—
Females	37	717	63.54	2	—	2	1	—	315	193	11	148	28.53	59.07	12.40	—
Kegalla.																
Males	34	1,064	42.25	3	1	6	—	—	241	734	4	101	16.58	13.21	23.32	94, [duodenalis doehmius
Females	38	620	28.65	3	—	—	—	—	186	374	2	80	18.75	14.34	21.18	89, melancholia
DISTRICT HOSPITALS.																
Rakwana.																
Males	49	667	46.56	—	—	4	—	1	395	142	13	130	28.90	22.88	18.88	145
Females	38	401	29.06	2	—	3	—	—	227	91	15	106	30.18	22.11	25.36	136
Balangoda.																
Males	71	1,060	58.05	—	—	5	4	—	738	254	9	93	14.91	18.98	21.64	134
Females	52	722	42.39	2	—	3	—	—	449	213	2	80	17.78	20.51	15.06	134
Karawanella.																
Males	76	1,364	89.07	—	1	8	11	—	561	541	40	251	20.72	22.96	19.08	109, stomiasis anchylo-
Females	40	770	54.05	4	1	—	6	—	243	262	28	235	20.01	27.46	24.38	99, rheumatism
FIELD HOSPITAL.																
Kolonna.																
Males	23	473	21.40	—	—	3	—	—	396	66	—	24	10.16	9.55	15.8	86, cellulitis
Females	5	212	8.72	—	—	1	—	—	160	35	—	14	24.63	16.70	21.35	81, parangi
DISTRICT HOSPITAL.																
Kendangamutua.																
Males	33	737	51.34	—	—	—	—	—	532	303	36	136	—	—	—	102
Females	6	270	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Undugoda.																
Males	—	216	22.23	—	—	2	—	—	138	56	2	11	23.18	19.15	6	90, [cachexia malarial
Females	—	104	14.13	1	—	2	—	—	51	26	1	11	13.90	27.65	12.58	90, doehmius duodenalis

QUESTION II.

Give the Name or Number of each Ward.	Length in feet.	Breadth in feet.	Height in feet.	Number of Beds assigned to the Ward.	Amount of cubic space available for each Patient for the average number of Patients in the Ward.	The greatest number of Patients in the Ward at any one time during the year.	Windows and Ventilating Openings.		Connection of the Privy with the Ward.		Is there any Sink or Drain opening in Ward ?		REMARKS.
							Total area in square feet.	Area capable of opening in square feet.	If Privy in Ward ?	If leading out of Ward ?	Trapped ?	Untrapped ?	
WESTERN PROVINCE.													
<i>Leper Asylum, Hendala</i>													
Female No. 1 ..	135	20	15	48	880	48	807	723					
Female No. 2 ..	30	20	15	10	900	10	200	191					
Female No. 3 ..	37	13	15	6	5384	2	158	144					
Female No. 4 ..	47	15	12	8	1208	7	163	141					
Female No. 5 ..	43	15	15	8	1209	8	83	72					
Female No. 6 ..	23	15	15	4	1293	4	141	124					
Female No. 7 ..	52	20	15	18	866	18	311	296					
Male No. 8 ..	44	22	15	16	806	18	455	412					
Male No. 9 ..	44	22	15	16	726	21	455	412					
Male No. 10 ..	102	22	15	36	841	42	853	657					
Male No. 11 ..	96	22	15.25	38	805	42	790	790					
Male No. 12 ..	61	20	19.5	16	1322	18	731	246	No	Yes	No	No	
Male No. 13 ..	61	20	19.5	16	1058	23	731	246					
Male No. 14 ..	120	22	15.25	40	936	43	771	645					
Male No. 15 ..	37	21	16	12	956	13	543.13	438.78					
Male No. 16 ..	12	9.9	11.3	1	1316	1	87.58	66.67					
Male No. 17 ..	12	9.9	11.3	1	1316	1	87.58	66.67					
Male No. 18 ..	12	9.9	11.3	1	1316	1	87.58	66.67					
Male No. 19 ..	12	9.9	11.3	1	1316	1	87.58	66.67					
Male No. 20 ..	111	22	15.6	36	1019	38	771	640					
Male No. 21 ..	179	22	18	50	1288	60	1415	1050					
Male No. 22 ..	50	20	15	16	828	19	1140	140					
Punishment Cells ..	52	18	13	8	12168	4	621	621					
<i>General Hospital, Colombo.</i>													
Accident Ward Block 1	28	20	19.30	8	1392.52	16	119.52	14.40					
Accident Ward Block 2	64.80	20	19.30	18	1644.30	19	300.12	25.60					
Accident Ward Block 3	28	20	19.30	6	1392.52	14	119.52	14.40					
No. 1 Male Medical Ward, Block 1 ..	33.60	19.11	19.30	16	1235.55	22	201.24	22.72					
No. 1 Male Medical Ward, Block 2 ..	60.90	19.11	19.30	16	1459.19	23	232.28	21.76					
No. 2 Male Medical Ward, Block 1 ..	65	19.11	19.30	16	1498.34	19	232.28	21.76					
No. 2 Male Medical Ward, Block 2 ..	48.11	19.11	19.30	15	1172.42	18	201.24	22.72					
General Surgical Ward No. 1 ..	39.50	20	19.30	4	1285.57	5	205.24	22.62					
General Surgical Ward No. 2 ..	47.90	20	19.30	8	855.55	11	208.24	24.66					
General Surgical Ward No. 3 ..	24.84	15	19.30	12	2235.60	16	230.70	79.86					
General Surgical Ward No. 4 ..	20.34	13.64	19.30	12	1338.31	15	56.20	32.88					
Gynæcological Ward	83	19.70	19.30	20	986.86	28	378.12	35.80					
Gynæcological Room No. 1 ..	11	19.70	19.30	2	2073.03	2	78.16	9.64					
Female Diarrhoea Ward	58.16	22	14	26	895.66	48	280	182					
Female Diarrhoea Room No. 1 ..	12	7	10.92	2	458.64	2	43.36	35.04					
Female Medical Ward	83	19.57	19.30	24	1302.83	36	378.12	35.80					
Female Medical Room No. 1 ..	11	19.70	19.30	4	1045.57	4	78.16	9.64					
Female Surgical Ward No. 1 ..	64	20	19.30	20	1235.20	26	350	34.12					
Female Surgical Ward No. 2 ..	64	20	19.30	20	1433.18	22	350	34.12					
Female Surgical Ward No. 3 ..	11	11	19.30	4	1163.37	6	200	120					
Female Surgical Ward No. 4 ..	11	11	19.30	4	1163.37	4	200	120					
Ulcer Ward ..	113	30.60	22	39	1728.90	70	1622.97	1622.97					
Syphilis Ward ..	106.60	30.50	22	36	1728.21	61	1380.97	1380.97					

Give the Name or Number of each Ward.	Length in feet.	Breadth in feet.	Height in feet.	Number of Beds assigned to the Ward.	Amount of cubic space available for each Patient for the average number of Patients in the Ward.	The greatest number of Patients in the Ward at any one time during the year.	Windows and Ventilating Openings.		Connection of the Privy with the Ward.		Is there any Sink or Drain opening in Ward ?		REMARKS.
							Total area in square feet.	Area capable of opening in square feet.	If Privy in Ward ?	If leading out of Ward ?	Trapped ?	Untrapped ?	
WESTERN PROVINCE— <i>contd.</i>													
<i>General Hospital, Colombo—contd.</i>													
Upper Male Diarrhoea Ward No. 1 ..	33	22	16	12	1164·62	15	484·6	—					
Upper Male Diarrhoea Ward No. 2 ..	33	22	16	12	1164·62	17	484·6	—					
Upper Male Diarrhoea Room No. 3 ..	10·6	10·3	16	2	1163·37	2	60·5	—					
Upper Male Diarrhoea Room No. 2 ..	10·6	10·3	16	2	1163·37	2	60·5	—					
Middle Male Diarrhoea Ward No. 1 ..	22·17	21·75	19·30	10	1288·30	14	402·88	48·96					
Middle Male Diarrhoea Ward No. 2 ..	33	22	19·30	10	1164·62	11	640	640					
Lower Male Diarrhoea Ward No. 1 ..	33	22	19·30	12	1164·62	20	808	360					
Do. Ward No. 2 ..	33	22	19·30	12	1164·62	16	808	360					
Lower Male Diarrhoea Room No. 1 ..	11	11	19·30	2	1163·67	3	200	120					
Do. Room No. 2 ..	11	11	19·30	2	1163·67	3	200	120					
Temporary Block A ..	120	20	10½	41	675	38	1008	—					
Temporary Block B ..	130	20	10½	42	675	37	1078	—					
Temporary Block C ..	125	20	10½	44	675	45	1036	—					
Temporary Block D ..	125	20	10½	44	675	42	1036	—					
Skinner's Memorial Ward No. 1 ..	15	20	17·06	1	2639·04	1	133·97	97					
Do. Ward No. 2 ..	30·09	20	17·06	6	2639·04	6	216	194					
Do. Ward No. 3 ..	15	20	10·17	1	2639·04	1	189	135					
Surgical Ward No. 1 ..	15	20	16	1	4796·66	1	121	121					
Surgical Ward No. 2 ..	15	20	16	1	4796·66	1	121	121					
Surgical Ward No. 3 ..	15	20	16	1	4796·66	1	121	121					
Surgical Ward No. 4 ..	15	20	16	1	4796·66	1	121	121					
Surgical Ward No. 5 ..	15	20	16	1	4796·66	1	121	121					
Surgical Ward No. 6 ..	15·6½	20·8	15	1	4796·66	1	121	121					
Surgical Ward No. 7 ..	15·5	20·8	15	1	4796·66	1	121	121					
Surgical Ward No. 8 ..	15·5	20·8	15	1	4796·66	1	121	121					
Surgical Ward No. 9 ..	15·6½	20·8	15	1	4796·66	1	121	121					
Medical Ward No. 1 ..	15	20	16	1	4800	1	186	186					
Medical Ward No. 2 ..	15	20	16	1	4800	1	165	165					
Medical Ward No. 3 ..	15	20	16	1	4800	1	165	165					
Medical Ward No. 4 ..	15	20	16	1	4800	1	165	165					
Medical Ward No. 5 ..	15	20	16	1	4800	1	165	165					
Medical Ward No. 6 ..	15	20	16	1	4800	1	165	165					
Medical Ward No. 7 ..	15	20	16	1	4800	1	165	165					
Medical Ward No. 8 ..	15	20	16	1	4800	1	165	165					
Cargills' Ward No. 1 ..	20	18	17	1	6120	1	165	165					
Cargills' Ward No. 2 ..	20	18	17	1	6120	1	165	165					
Seamen's Ward No. 1 ..	15	20	16	2	2400	2	124	124					
Seamen's Ward No. 2 ..	42	20	16	10	1120	10	248	248					
Seamen's Ward No. 3 ..	42	20	16	10	1120	10	248	248					
Seamen's Ward No. 4 ..	15	20	16	2	2400	2	124	124					
Isolation Ward No. 1 ..	20	16	14	1	4480	1	166	166					
Isolation Ward No. 2 ..	20	16	14	1	4480	1	252	252					
<i>Branch Hospital, Borella.</i>													
Ward No. 1 ..	25·3	15	15·6	4	978·2	6	270	—	Out of ward	—	—	—	
Ward No. 2 ..	25·3	15	15·6	6	978·2	7	270	—					
Ward No. 3 ..	25·3	15	15·6	6	978·2	7	270	—					
Ward No. 4 ..	25·3	15	15·6	6	978·2	7	270	—					
<i>Lady Havelock Hospital, Colombo.</i>													
Grinlinton Ward ..	31·6	18	17·6	8	1222·31	10	226·75	164·75	Out of ward	—	—	—	
De Soysa Ward ..	31·6	18	17·6	8	1240·24	10	226·75	164·75					
Muhammadan Ward ..	18·6	18	17·6	6	970·35	8	146·75	109·75					
Fatima Ward ..	18·6	18	17·6	6	960·58	8	146·75	109·75					
Lawrie Ward ..	18	10	17·6	1	Not used	1	90·80	54·80					
De Silva Ward ..	18	10	17·6	1	2880	1	78·37	42·37					
Tiyagaraja Ward ..	18	10	17·6	1	1760	1	78·37	42·37					
Finlay, Muir Ward ..	18	10	17·6	1	880	1	90·80	54·80					
De Mel Ward ..	18	10	17·6	1	1056	1	78·37	42·37					

Give the Name or Number of each Ward.	Length in feet.	Breadth in feet.	Height in feet.	Number of Beds assigned to the Ward.	Amount of cubic space available for each Patient for the average number of Patients in the Ward.	The greatest number of Patients in the Ward at any one time during the year.	Windows and Ventilating Openings.		Connection of the Privy with the Ward.		Is there any Sink or Drain opening in Ward ?		REMARKS.
							Total area in square feet.	Area capable of opening in square feet.	If Privy in Ward ?	If leading out of Ward ?	Trapped ?	Untrapped ?	
WESTERN PROVINCE—contd.													
<i>Lady Ridgeway Memorial Hospital, Colombo.</i>													
De Silva Ward ..	—	—	—	14	—	19	—	—	}	Out of ward	—	—	
Namasivayam Ward..	—	—	—	13	—	19	—						
Jardine Ward ..	—	—	—	8	—	8	—						
Rustomjee Ward ..	—	—	—	6	—	6	—						
Gnanasekeram Ward..	—	—	—	6	—	6	—						
<i>De Soysa Lying-in Home, Maradana.</i>													
Ward No. 2 A ..	33	22	18	10	1418	14	202	262	}	No	Yes	No	No
Ward No. 3 B ..	33	22	18	10	1302	13	202	262					
Labour Ward No. 1 C	15	10	15	1	2445	4	72	94					
Labour Ward No. 2 D	15	10	15	1	2586	3	48	70					
Labour Ward No. 3 E	15	10	15	1	2445	2	72	94					
Labour Ward No. F ..	15	10	15	—	—	—	72	94					
Labour Ward No. G ..	15	10	15	—	—	—	48	70					
Labour Ward No. H ..	15	10	15	—	—	—	72	94					
Paying Ward No. M ..	22	16	15	2	3543	8	149	75					
Septic Ward No. L ..	16	16	13	4	728	5	123	555					
Ward No. 1 K ..	22	22	18	6	2811	5	256	103					
<i>Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kanatta.</i>													
Resident Ward ..	71	32	17½	—	—	4	213	—	}	—	Yes	—	—
Passenger Ward ..	52	33	14	—	—	4	242	—					
Contact Ward ..	51½	32½	13	—	—	2	510½	—					
<i>Panadura.</i>													
Male Surgical ..	25	13	16.3	6	934	8	142.7	—	}	No	No	No	No
Male Medical ..	25	13	16.3	6	768	10	127.8	—					
Male Segregation ..	27	14	13.6	6	1004	12	185.5	—					
Female General ..	33	22	15.6	12	1396	12	291.7	—					
Female Temporary	52	18	16.4	16	1588	14	624	—					
<i>Kalutara.</i>													
Ward No. 1 ..	42	20	19.5	12	2184	13	440.5	320.5	}	No	No	No	No
Ward No. 2 ..	42	20	19.5	12	2246	14	440.5	320.5					
Maternity Ward ..	15	15	13.5	2	5042	2	104	76.5					
Ward No. 4 ..	24.6	18.6	13.5	8	900	17	310	310					
Ward No. 5 ..	36	18.6	13.5	12	1088	16	375	375					
<i>Negombo.</i>													
Female Ward ..	42	20	20	14	1162.63	22	308	308	}	No	Yes	No	No
Male General ..	42	21	20	12	3486.16	12	1170	927					
Diarrhoea ..	42	21	20	14	2718.02	12	1170	927					
Male Surgical ..	42	21	20	14	1205.06	23	1170	927					
Male Medical ..	42	21	20	14	2791.13	10	1170	927					
Maternity ..	24	20	14	6	2973.45	6	—	—					
<i>The Victoria Memorial Eye Hospital, Colombo.</i>													
Paying 2-bedded Ward	20	11	14	2	1540	—	23	23	}	No	No	None	Fly proof Mansergh system in separated latrines quite apart from wards.
Male No. 1 ..	44	20	14	10	1232	—	101	101					
Male No. 2 ..	44	20	14	10	1232	—	101	101					
Isolation Ward ..	20	11	14	2	1540	—	38	38					
Children's Ward ..	20	20	14	6	800	—	52	52					
Female Ward ..	42	20	14	10	1176	—	101	101					
Lady de Soysa Ward..	38	21	12½	10	984	—	60	60					
Private Female Ward No. 1 ..	15½	14½	14	1	3136	—	56	56					
Private Female Ward No. 2 ..	15½	14½	14	1	3136	—	22	22					
Private Male Ward No. 1 ..	15½	14½	14	1	3136	—	56	56					
Private Male Ward No. 2 ..	15½	14½	14	1	3136	—	22	22					
<i>Clinic for Tropical Diseases, Borella.</i>													
Male Ward ..	30	16.6	16.6	10	792	12	168	72	}	No	No	No	No
Female Ward ..	19	16.6	16.6	6	836	9	144	72					

Give the Name or Number of each Ward.	Length in feet.	Breadth in feet.	Height in feet.	Number of Beds assigned to the Ward.	Amount of cubic space available for each Patient for the average number of Patients in the Ward.	The greatest number of Patients in the Ward at any one time during the year.	Windows and Ventilating Openings.		Connection of the Privy with the Ward.		Is there any Sink or Drain opening in Ward?		REMARKS
							Total area in square feet.	Area capable of opening in square feet.	If Privy in Ward?	If leading out of Ward?	Trapped?	Untrapped?	
WESTERN PROVINCE — <i>contd.</i>													
<i>Police and Jail Officers' Hospital, Borella.</i>													
European Ward No. 1	27	12½	19	3	1633	2	10	10	No	Connected to the wards by corridors.	—	—	
Native Ward No. 2	25	18	19	6	1090	9	30	30					
Native Ward No. 3	25	18	19	6	1090	9	30	30					
Native Ward No. 4	25	18	19	6	1090	9	36	36					
Native Ward No. 5	25	18	19	6	1090	9	36	36					
DISTRICT HOSPITALS.													
<i>Avissawella.</i>													
Male Ward No. 1	30	20	14·8	12	711	17	215	215	No	No	No	No	
Male Ward No. 2	30	20	14·8	12	526	27	215	215					
Male Ward No. 3	20	18	13·2	6	911	19	168	168					
Male Ward No. 4	34	20	14·8	12	840	25	225	225					
Male Ward No. 5	34	20	14·8	12	840	15	225	225					
Female Ward No. 6	34	22	15	12	935	41	252	252					
Female Ward No. 7	54	22	15	16	1031	34	318	318					
<i>Neboda.</i>													
Male Surgical Ward	48	20	14	16	780	40	390	390	No	No	No	No	
Male Medical Ward	48	20	14	16	896	22	390	390					
Male Dysentery Ward	42	19	14	10	1117	23	380	360					
Female General Ward	48	20	14	18	707	41	410	410					
Female Dysentery Ward	42	19	14	10	931	21	380	360					
Paying Room No. 1	14	8·3	14·8	2	1642	1	44½	100					
Paying Room No. 2	14	11	14·8	2	—	—	44½	100					
<i>Ingiriya.</i>													
Ward No. 1	80	20	26	18	3466	17	—	—	Yes	No	No		
Ward No. 2	70	20	26	18	2426	17	—	—					
Ward No. 3	54	20	17	14	918	23	—	—					
<i>Infectious Diseases Hospital, Ragama Camp.</i>													
Chickenpox	42	30	12	12	1260	1	Half walls	No	Yes	—	—		
Cholera	66	34	12	12	2244	—							
Smallpox	41	25	12	12	1025	—							
Observation Ward	77½	15	12	12	1158	4							
Prisoner of War Ward	35	18	10	8	787·5	4							
CIVIL HOSPITALS.													
<i>Moratuwa.</i>													
Male Surgical	45	18	16	10	1083	12	235	188	No	—	—	—	
Male Medical	45	18	16	10	1057	13	235	188					
Female Surgical	45	18	16	10	1851	10	235	188					
Female Medical	45	18	16	10	1620	10	235	188					
<i>Watupitiwella.</i>													
Ward No. 1	52·8	18·8	13·6	14	870	16	21·20	1944	Yes	—	—	Yes	
Ward No. 2	52·8	18·8	13·6	14	870	14	21·20	1944					
Ward No. 3	54·1	18·8	13·6	14	870	14	35·76	3535					
Ward No. 4	18·8	12·8	13·6	4	704	2	6·05	539					
CENTRAL PROVINCE.													
CIVIL HOSPITALS.													
<i>Kandy.</i>													
Paying Ward No. 1	14·66	9·66	20·55	1	Used by the apothecary	1	40·75	41·75	—	Yes	—	No	
Paying Ward No. 2	14·66	9·66	20·55	1	2190·76	1	49·75	41·75					
Paying Ward No. 3	14·66	9·66	20·55	1	2227·91	1	49·75	41·75					
Male Medical No. 4	102	20	20·50	28	2701·63	39	753·01	618·14					
Male Surgical No. 5	62	20	20·50	20	3338·16	20	303·09	448·9					
Male Diarrhoea No. 6	62	20	20·50	20	1809·58	25	544·09	448·6					
Female Medical No. 7	50	20	20·50	16	1292·82	33	450·46	349·6					
Female Surgical No. 8	21	20	20·50	8	403·31	10	220·8	132					
Male Surgical No. 9	79	18	14·50	22	1592·84	37	495·4	422·11					
Male Surgical No. 10	79	18	14·50	22	1011·15	48	494·4	422·11					
Paying Ward No. 11	20	14	13·75	1	4713·71	1	178·1	138·6					
Paying Ward No. 12	20	14	13·75	1	Used by the night Superintendent	1	20·20	14·20					
Paying Ward No. 13	12·25	13·50	10·75	1	3209·27	1	20·20	14·20					
Female Surgical No. 14	50	20	20·20	16	1801·01	22	441·1	364·1					
Paying Ward No. 15	20	14	13·90	1	2466·22	1	178·1	138·6					
Maternity No. 16	36	36	12	6	1120·13	8	52	47·37					
Female Diarrhoea No. 17	54	20	20	14	1260·44	23	412·50	56·50					
Paying Ward No. 18	20	14	13·75	1	7346·89	1	178·1	138·6					
Police Ward No. 19	36	36	12	6	3629·80	6	52	47·37					

Give the Name or Number of each Ward.	Length in feet.	Breadth in feet.	Height in feet.	Number of Beds assigned to the Ward.	Amount of cubic space available for each Patient for the average number of Patients in the Ward.	The greatest number of Patients in the Ward at any one time during the year.	Windows and Ventilating Openings.		Connection of the Privy with the Ward.		Is there any Sink or Drain opening in Ward ?		REMARKS.
							Total area in square feet.	Area capable of opening in square feet.	If Privy in Ward ?	If leading out of Ward ?	Trapped ?	Untrapped ?	
CENTRAL PROVINCE—contd.													
CIVIL HOSPITALS—contd.													
<i>Gampola.</i>													
Medical ..	42	20	20	12	2829	26	440.27	384	}	}	}	}	
Surgical ..	42	20	19	12	2210	28	440.27	384					
Diarrhoea ..	42	20	19	12	2646	23	459.50	359.50					
Female ..	42	20	19	12	778	24	459.50	359.50					
<i>Matale.</i>													
Ward No. 1 ..	35	20	18	12	900	19	326	269	}	}	}	}	
Ward No. 2 ..	42	20	18	14	1080	21	416	349					
Ward No. 3 ..	42	20	18	14	1070	37	416	349					
Ward No. 4 ..	34	20	18	12	1020	47	420	420					
Ward No. 5 ..	35	20	18	14	900	20	323	269					
Ward No. 6 ..	35	20	18	14	900	17	323	269					
Ward No. 7 ..	20	12	18	3	4320	2	90	90					
Ward No. 8 ..	100	20	18	40	900	74	2000	2000					
<i>Nuwara Eliya.</i>													
Ward No. 1 ..	16.75	15.5	11.25	2	2293.44	2	37	37	}	}	}	}	
Ward No. 2 ..	16.75	15.5	11.25	2	2678.89	2	37.60	37.60					
Ward No. 3 ..	45	20	15	12	1318.56	17	269	259.75					
Ward No. 4 ..	61	20	15	16	1362.62	21	347	333.25					
Ward No. 5 ..	21	20	15	6	1057.4	10	157	149.5					
Ward No. 6 ..	48.5	20	14	15	915.71	20	215.25	35.75					
Ward No. 7 ..	30.25	20	14	9	1032.92	12	190	190					
Ward No. 8 ..	16	12	14.2	2	1750.35	1	83	83					
Ward No. 9 ..	45	42	12.83	4	14366.26	3	86	86					
Ward No. 10 ..	16	14	12.5	4	2800	1	100	60					
Ward No. 11 ..	16	14	12.5	4	—	—	100	60					
Ward No. 12 ..	26.25	22	15	6	5236.52	6	171.5	132					
Ward No. 13 ..	26.25	22	15	6	4144.54	3	171.5	132					
DISTRICT HOSPITALS.													
<i>Dikoya.</i>													
Male Medical No. 1 ..	42.80	19	12.50	10	1512	13	222	72	}	}	}	}	
Male Surgical No. 2 ..	28.30	19	17.50	6	3109	8	140	48					
Male Surgical No. 3 ..	21.50	19	17.50	4	2152	6	105	36					
Male Medical No. 4 ..	43.25	19	17.50	10	2311	12	222	72					
Male Diarrhoea No. 5	43.50	19	17.50	10	1392	15	222	72					
Male Diarrhoea No. 6	43.50	19	17.50	10	1031	16	222	72					
Female Medical No. 7	42.80	19	17.50	10	1539	17	222	72					
Female Surgical No. 8	28.30	19	17.50	6	1312	8	140	48					
Female Surgical No. 9	21.50	19	17.50	4	1639	4	105	36					
Female Diarrhoea No. 10	43.25	19	17.50	10	1011	19	222	72					
Isolation Ward No. 11	12.00	10	15.50	2	1820	4	13	1					
Isolation Ward No. 12	12.00	10	15.50	2	1820	4	13	1					
<i>Lindula.</i>													
Male Ward ..	40.00	15.50	10.00	10	885.71	10	91.00	91.00	}	}	}	}	
Female Ward ..	30.00	15.50	10.00	7	581.25	19	61.75	61.75					
Surgical Ward ..	15.50	9.75	10.00	3	817.5	3	27.25	27.25					
Surgical Ward ..	15.50	9.75	10.00	3	544.33	1	27.25	27.25					
Male Ward ..	110.00	18.00	11.00	28	990.00	30	309.00	309.00					
Female Ward ..	56.00	18.00	11.00	14	531.15	39	140.00	186.00					
Planters' Ward ..	50.00	48.00	12.00	2	—	—	250.00	191.00					
<i>Uda Pussellawa.</i>													
Ward No. 1 ..	30	22	15	6	1695.20	9	114	114	}	}	}	}	
Ward No. 2 ..	40	20	14	10	1320.75	16	240	240					
Ward No. 3 ..	20	22	15	6	6600	1	38	38					
Ward No. 4 ..	30	22	15	10	9900	8	114	114					
Ward No. 5 ..	40	20	14	12	1259.84	20	240	240					
<i>Kelebobka.</i>													
Male Ward No. 1 ..	52	20	20	14	1676	19	180	180	}	}	}	}	
Male Ward No. 2 ..	60	12	18	14	1072	16	193	193					
Female Ward No. 1 ..	44	20	20	14	1126	22	136	136					
Female Ward No. 2 ..	29	20	20	8	982	16	118	118					

Give the Name or Number of each Ward.	Length in feet.	Breadth in feet.	Height in feet.	Number of Beds assigned to the Ward.	Amount of cubic space available for each Patient for the average number of Patients in the Ward.	The greatest number of Patients in the Ward at any one time during the year.	Windows and Ventilating Openings.		Connection of the Privy with the Ward.		Is there any Sink or Drain opening in Ward ?		REMARKS.	
							Total area in square feet.	Area capable of opening in square feet.	If Privy in Ward ?	If leading out of Ward ?	Trapped ?	Untrapped ?		
CENTRAL PROVINCE—contd.														
DISTRICT HOSPITALS—contd.														
<i>Maskeliya.</i>														
Male Surgical No. 1 ..	29	20	15	8	1033	12	103	103	} No	—	No	No		
Male Surgical No. 2 ..	13	20	15	4	6724	2	35	35						
Male Medical No. 3 ..	45	19.9	15	12	943	21	171	171						
Female Ward No. 4 ..	44.6	20	15	12	829	25	171	171						
Female Ward No. 5 ..	13.9	20	15	4	1313	4	35	35						
<i>Deltota.</i>														
Ward No. 1 ..	24	19.50	13.50	8	1273	14	102.33	70.50	No	Yes	No	No	For males.	
Ward No. 2 ..	19.50	12	13.50	4	1215	6	61.66	52.50	No	Yes	No	No	For males.	
Ward No. 3 ..	30	20	12.25	12	1055	19	177	129	No	Yes	No	No	For females.	
Ward No. 4 ..	28	12	13.50	6	1655	9	46.50	37.67	No	Yes	No	No	Formerly used as dispensary and office, now a male ward.	
<i>Nawalapitiya.</i>														
Ward No. 1 ..	31	23½	16	12	767.48	29	—	—	} No privy	—	—	—		
Ward No. 2 ..	20½	20½	16	8	495.77	46	—	—						
Ward No. 3 ..	47	18	13	20	462.95	44	—	—						
Ward No. 4 ..	18	15½	13½	6	373.91	21	—	—						
<i>Teldeniya.</i>														
Male Ward ..	40	26	12	14	590.03	16	168	—	} No	Yes	No	No		
Female Ward ..	20	20	12	8	632.38	14	119	—						
Male Temporary Ward ..	50	18	13.9	16	596.25	18	144	—						
<i>Ramboda.</i>														
Male Diarrhoea ..	18.00	9.75	15.00	4	914	4	67	67	} No	No	No	—		
Male General ..	39.50	18.00	15.50	16	1046	19	207	207						
Male Surgical ..	18.00	9.75	15.00	4	2861	4	67	67						
Female General ..	20.00	18.00	15.00	8	775	13	108	108						
Female Surgical ..	18.00	9.00	15.00	4	700	8	54	54						
<i>Dimbula.</i>														
Male Ward No. 1 ..	42	22	14	10	1528	18	288	288	} No	Yes	No	No		
Male Ward No. 2 ..	42	22	14	10	1808	17	288	288						
Female Ward No. 1 ..	42	22	14	10	1614	20	288	288						
Female Ward No. 2 ..	27	22	14	6	1410	15	192	192						
Special Ward ..	14	12	13	1	2184	1	42	42						
<i>Pussellawa.</i>														
Male Ward ..	47.2	14.10	12.3	13	8185.8	26	161.8	14.8	} No	Out of ward	No	No		
Female Ward No. 1 ..	14.10	14.10	12.3	4	2895.8	14	57.5	39.5						
Female Ward No. 2 ..	14.10	14.10	12.3	4	2895.8	10	57.5	39.5						
<i>Maturata.</i>														
Male Medical No. 1 ..	42	22	15	10	4176	10	393	332	} No	Yes	No	No		
Male Surgical No. 2 ..	42	22	15	10	4401	11	393	332						
Female General No. 3 ..	42	22	15	10	3824	16	340	272						
Female Diarrhoea No. 4 ..	27	22	15	6	7082	10	244	206						
Observation No. 5 ..	14	12	16	1	3360	1	82	42						
<i>Dolosbage.</i>														
Male Ward ..	60	19	16	16	1748.80	19	480	480	} —	Pas-	—	—		
Female Ward ..	20	19	16	4	716.13	12	195	195						
IMMIGRANT HOSPITAL.														
<i>Dambulla.</i>														
General Ward ..	41.00	39.00	14.00	12	2179.74	23	114.00	98.50	} —	No connec-	—	No	No	
Diarrhoea Ward ..	33.00	23.00	13.00	10	1215.15	21	230.00	—						
Parangi Ward ..	33.00	23.00	13.00	10	454.7	73	230.00	—						
Female Ward ..	37.75	12.00	13.00	8	384.9	41	114.00	70.75						
SOUTHERN PROVINCE.														
CIVIL HOSPITALS.														
<i>Galle.</i>														
Male Surgical No. 1 ..	36	20	14	10	1158.48	16	230	191	} —	—	—	—	Fly-protected	
Male Surgical No. 2 ..	36	20	14	10	1254.23	17	230	191						
Male Medical No. 3 ..	42	20	16	12	1080.14	14	230	191						
Male Diarrhoea No. 4 ..	27	20	16	8	1196.24	15	131	107						
Male Ulcer No. 5 ..	39	20	16	12	790.18	40	230	188						
Female Diarrhoea No. 6 ..	41	15	16	8	1537.52	26	162	103						
Female Medical No. 7 ..	36	20	14	10	1924.81	12	230	191						
Female Medical and Surgical No. 8 ..	36	20	14	10	1029.67	36	214	178						
Police Ward No. 9 ..	20	20	12	6	3236.19	6	80	70						
Planters' Ward ..	36	20	16	2	5476.59	1	230	191						
Seamen's Ward ..	31	20	16	8	1019.23	7	157	86						
Isolation Wards ..	29	15	16	4	2046.16	2	90	75						
Maternity Ward ..	20	17	12	4	2018.29	3	156	—						

Give the Name or Number of each Ward.	Length in feet.	Breadth in feet.	Height in feet.	Number of Beds assigned to the Ward.	Amount of cubic space available for each Patient for the average number of Patients in the Ward.	The greatest number of Patients in the Ward at any one time during the year.	Windows and Ventilating Openings.		Connection of the Privy with the Ward.		Is there any Sink or Drain opening in Ward ?		REMARKS.
							Total area in square feet.	Area capable of opening in square feet.	If Privy in Ward ?	If leading out of Ward ?	Trapped ?	Untrapped ?	
SOUTHERN PROVINCE—contd.													
CIVIL HOSPITALS—contd.													
<i>Hambantota.</i>													
Male Ward No. 1 ..	25	15	12	6	76	16	96	96	}	—	—	—	
Male Ward No. 2 ..	25	15	12	6	3	14	48	48					
Female Ward ..	20	12	12	4	6	14	52	52					
<i>Matara.</i>													
Female Ward No. 1 ..	32	20	18.60	8	321	8	276.50	224	}	—	—	—	
Female Ward No. 2 ..	32	20	18.60	8	410	14	276.50	224					
Female Ward No. 3 ..	15	15	9.5	—	—	—	20	20					
Parangi Ward No. 4 ..	80	20	11.00	22	704	28	83.70	83.70	}	No	No	—	—
Police Ward No. 5 ..	25	20	11.00	6	366	4	83.70	83.70					
Dysentery Ward No. 6	10	10	9.6	2	64	2	138.10	138.10					
Dysentery Ward No. 7	10	10	9.6	2	320	2	138.10	138.10	}	—	—	—	
Surgical Ward No. 8 ..	50	18	9.6	16	253	10	526	526					
<i>Balapitiya.</i>													
Male General ..	22.3	22	13	8	719.85	14	122.57	122.57	}	No	No	No	No
Female General ..	22.3	22	13	8	496.37	20	122.57	122.57					
Surgical No. 1 ..	10.6	10.6	13	8	158.54	18	39.54	39.54					
Surgical No. 2 ..	28.4	19.4	10.4	8	1387.32	8	280.5	280.5					
<i>Tangalla.</i>													
Ward No. 1 ..	35	19.0	16.5	8	13.68	13	248	175.48	}	—	Yes	—	—
Ward No. 2 ..	27.5	19.0	16.5	6	13.95	10	171.5	120.3					
Ward No. 3 ..	11	11.3	15.6	2	10.78	3	81	40	}	—	—	—	—
Ward No. 4 ..	12	7.10	15.6	2	7.34	3	81	40					
Ward No. 5 ..	10	8	11.7	2	6.45	3	49.5	40	}	—	—	—	—
<i>Tissamaharama.</i>													
Male Ward No. 1 ..	26	20	12	8	780	8	398	398	}	Yes	No	No	No
Male Ward No. 2 ..	37	20	12	16	880	12	519	530					
Female Ward No. 3 ..	29	20	12	8	870	12	402	412					
Male Special ..	20	13	12	4	680	2	368	368					
FEMALE HOSPITAL.													
<i>Kaluwella, Galle.</i>													
Lock Ward ..	40	19	12	12	760	7	244	—	—	Yes	—	—	—
DISTRICT HOSPITAL.													
<i>Deniyaya.</i>													
Male Surgical ..	20	20	14.5	8	503	18	119	119	}	—	By	cor-	—
Male Diarrhoea ..	20	20	14.5	8	706	13	119	119					
Male Medical ..	20	20	14.5	8	738	11	154	154					
Female Surgical ..	20	15	15	6	461	20	77	77					
Female Diarrhoea ..	20	15	15	6	597	13	77	77					
Female Medical ..	45	20	14	12	1460	19	313	313					
NORTHERN PROVINCE.													
CIVIL HOSPITALS.													
<i>Jafna.</i>													
Male General No. 1 ..	42	22	20	} 24	1808	43	240	—	—	—	—	—	
Male General No. 2 ..	42	22	20										
Female General No. 3	42	22	20	} 24	2015	44	240	—	—	—	—	—	
Female General No. 4	42	22	20										
Male Fever No. 5 ..	55	35	11	18	1984	21	216	216	}	No	Yes	No	No
Female Fever No. 6 ..	55	35	11	18	2269	18	216	216					
Police Ward ..	31	12	12	6	2269	18	56	56					
Paying Ward ..	46	12	12	6	2269	18	84	84					
Isolation No. 1 ..	13	9	9	2	1986	2	12	12					
Isolation No. 2 ..	20	14	12	4	1112	6	80	80					
Victoria Ward No. 1 ..	20½	15	18½	3	5586	3	84	84					
Victoria Ward No. 2 ..	20½	18½	5	5	13172	5	140	140					
Victoria Ward No. 3 ..	20½	11	18½	2	10092	2	28	28					
<i>Vavuniya.</i>													
Male No. 1 ..	34½	19½	13½	9	1372	9	346.53	229.53	No	No	No	No	General ward, mosquito-proofed
Male No. 2 ..	27½	14	14½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Office and dispensary
Male No. 3 ..	22½	16	12½	6	3504	6	104.44	104.44	—	—	—	—	General ward
Female No. 4 ..	22	16	13	5	1515	5	265.32	155.82	—	—	—	—	General ward, mosquito-proofed

Give the Name or Number of each Ward.	Length in feet.	Breadth in feet.	Height in feet.	Number of Beds assigned to the Ward.	Amount of cubic space available for each Patient for the average number of Patients in the Ward.	The greatest number of Patients in the Ward at any one time during the year.	Windows and Ventilating Openings.		Connection of the Privy with the Ward.		Is there any Sink or Drain opening in Ward?		REMARKS.		
							Total area in square feet.	Area capable of opening in square feet.	If Privy in Ward?	If leading out of Ward?	Trapped?	Untrapped?			
NORTHERN PROVINCE— <i>contd.</i>															
CIVIL HOSPITALS— <i>contd.</i>															
Male No. 5 ..	12½	10½	10½	2	1603	2	75	51	—	—	—	—	Diarrhoea ward, fly-proofed		
Male No. 6 ..	35	17½	12½	12	1257	12	277·05	277·05	—	—	—	—	Parangi ward		
Female No. 7 ..	35	17½	12½	12	3490	12	277·05	277·05	—	—	—	—	Parangi ward		
<i>Mullaitivu.</i>															
Male General ..	32	19	27	10	777	15	—	359	—	—	—	—	Used as dispensary		
Male Surgical ..	22½	18½	13	10	—	—	—	245	—	—	—	—			
Male Parangi Temporary ..	36	18	13	12	769	20	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Female General ..	22	22	17½	8	1545	14	—	223	—	—	—	—			
Female Parangi Temporary ..	40½	16½	11½	12	1128	15	—	—	—	—	—	—			
<i>Mantota.</i>															
Male Ward No. 1 ..	25	12	17½	4	2548·54	4	124·50	160·50	No	Yes	No	No			
Male Ward No. 2 ..	25	12	19	6	1932·2	6	72	90							
Male Ward No. 3 ..	25	12	19	6	2821·78	6	72	90							
Female Ward ..	33	22	17	12	2463·7	12	372	284							
<i>Point Pedro.</i>															
Male Ward No. 1 ..	22	22	13	7	1217	7	173	173	No	Yes	No	No			
Male Ward No. 2 ..	22	22	13	7	1719	7	173	173							
Male Ward No. 3 ..	40	19	15	12	1770	12	942	942							
Female Ward ..	34	19	15	10	2134	10	913	913							
Infant Male Ward ..	10	19	13	2	35285	1	474	474							
Infant Female Ward ..	16	19	13	4	—	—	620	620							
<i>Mannar.</i>															
Male Ward No. 1 ..	40	22	16½	12	2266·25	12	351	331	No	No	No	No	Used as office and dispensary		
Male Ward No. 2 ..	40	22	16½	—	—	—	351	331	No	No	No	No			
Female Ward ..	40	22	16½	12	2317·46	7	351	331	No	No	No	No			
Male Old Ward ..	40	18	16½	12	3533·33	12	472	Half wall							
RAILWAY.															
<i>Talaimannar Port.</i>															
One ward only (temporary)	60	21	6	12	630	12	180	—	Temporary cadjan shed away from the ward	—	—	—	Temporary cadjan shed		
EASTERN PROVINCE.															
CIVIL HOSPITALS.															
<i>Batticaloa.</i>															
Surgical No. 1 ..	20	20	16·71	6	1285·38	7	400	Half wall	—	—	—	—			
Medical No. 2 ..	29	20·4	17·25	8	1365·32	15	574								
Diarrhoea No. 3 ..	20	20	16·71	6	1522·55	10	400								
Female No. 4 ..	31·2	20·2	17·25	10	1839·74	14	778								
Parangi Male No. 5 ..	35·5	22·3	23·6	10	1714·34	19	298								
Parangi Female No. 6 ..	21·4	22·3	23·6	6	2023·99	13	368								
<i>Trincomalee.</i>															
Male General ..	52	21	15·6	15	1470	22	493	353	No	Out of ward connected by a covered way	No	No	Ward fly-proof.		
Male Surgical ..	18	21	15·6	4	7749	3	293	74							
Female General ..	52	21	15·6	12	3682	13	493	353							
<i>Kalmunai.</i>															
Male Surgical ..	29	20	19	8	3710·43	10	Half walls	—	No	—	—	—			
Male Medical ..	61	20	19	16	4545·09	12			Yes	—	—	—		—	
Female Surgical ..	21	20	19	6	7747·57	5			No	—	—	—		—	
Female Medical ..	45	20	19	12	8066·20	6			Yes	—	—	—		—	
Male Diarrhoea ..	21	20	19	6	2360·94	6			—	—	Yes	—		—	—
Male Parangi ..	77	20	19	20	2359·67	28			—	—	Yes	—		—	—
Female Diarrhoea ..	14	20	19	4	3022·72	5	—	—	Yes	—	—	—			
Female Parangi ..	55	20	19	14	3171·47	17	—	—	Yes	—	—	—			
LEPER HOSPITAL.															
<i>Kalmunai.</i>															
Male Leper Ward ..	24	15	20	8	900·00	8	66	66	No	No	No	No			
Female Leper Ward ..	24	15	20	8	1097·56	8	66	66							
Temporary Male Ward	40	20	14	10	845·28	16	4	64							
Do. Female do.	25	12	15	4	1267·60	5	4	64							

Give the Name or Number of each Ward.	Length in feet.	Breadth in feet.	Height in feet.	Number of Beds assigned to the Ward.	Amount of cubic space available for each Patient for the average number of Patients in the Ward.	The greatest number of Patients in the Ward at any one time during the year.	Windows and Ventilating Openings.		Connection of the Privy with the Ward.		Is there any Sink or Drain opening in Ward ?		REMARKS.
							Total area in square feet.	Area capable of opening in square feet.	If Privy in Ward ?	If leading out of Ward ?	Trapped ?	Untrapped ?	
EASTERN PROVINCE—contd.													
FIELD HOSPITAL.													
<i>Maha-oya.</i>													
Male General ..	28	20	10	8	823	11	216	192	} No	No	No	No	{ Mosquito proof.
Female General ..	20	14	10	4	1590	6	107	83					
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.													
CIVIL HOSPITALS.													
<i>Kurunegala.</i>													
Ward No. 1 ..	36	20	20	14	1800	14	620	424	}	No	No	No	No
Ward No. 2 ..	20	20	14	14	1200	19	620	424					
Ward No. 3 ..	20	20	14	14	1107·67	19	620	424					
Ward No. 4 ..	20	20	14	14	1200	19	620	424					
Ward No. 5 ..	20	20	12	12	1120	19	268	238					
Ward No. 6 ..	20	20	8	8	1200	17	414	291					
Ward No. 7 ..	20	20	6	6	2800	6	414	291					
Ward No. 8 ..	20	20	18	18	1050	26	668	582					
Ward No. 9 ..	22	16	18	18	1257·14	27	896	890					
Ward No. 10 ..	20	20	8	8	960	19	341	291					
Ward No. 11 ..	22	16	24	24	533·33	34	896	890					
Ward No. 12 ..	22	16	16	16	11·80	35	896	890					
<i>Puttalam.</i>													
Female Ward ..	20	20	17·6	6	1720	10	183	183	}	No	No	No	No
Male Ward No. 1 ..	20	20	18	8	1184	13	142	142					
Male Ward No. 2 ..	20	20	17·6	6	1523	9	183	183					
Male Parangi Ward ..	40·05	20	15	12	1378	13	462	462					
<i>Marawila.</i>													
Ward No. 1 ..	42·6	20	19	12	1674	12	274	9075	}	No	Yes	No	No
Ward No. 2 ..	42·6	20	19	12	1592	12	274	9075					
Ward No. 3 ..	21	21	19	6	1452	6	165	1088					
Ward No. 4 ..	27	18	8	8	782	8	240	240					
Ward No. 5 ..	27	18	8	8	512	5	240	240					
Ward No. 6 ..	16	16	9	4	2214	1	240	240					
<i>Chilaw.</i>													
Ward A ..	15	18	18	5	1879	—	52	52	}	—	Yes	No	No
Ward B ..	15	18	18	5	1800	—	52	52					
Ward C ..	21	15	9	4	1809	—	57	57					
Temporary Ward ..	23	21	13	10	4780	—	—	—					
FIELD HOSPITALS.													
<i>Nikaweratiya.</i>													
Male Ward No. 1 ..	42	20	9	14	608	—	289	289	}	—	Yes	—	—
Male Ward No. 2 ..	14	20	9	4	561	—	123	123					
Female Ward No. 3 ..	45	29	13	10	2275	—	204	204					
<i>Dandugamuwa.</i>													
Male General ..	23·6	20	13	8	909·03	13	109	84	No	No	—	—	No latrine attached to this ward.
Male Ulcer ..	42·6	19	11	12	820·19	17	554	84	—	Yes	No	No	—
Male Diarrhoea ..	11·6	20	13	4	2792·59	4	57	42	No	No	No	No	No latrine attached to this ward.
Female Ulcer ..	30·4	19	11	8	887·38	19	422	42	No	Yes	No	No	—
NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.													
CIVIL HOSPITAL.													
<i>Anuradhapura.</i>													
Paying Ward ..	21	20	20	2	19653·9	1	148	148	}	No	Yes	No	No
Male Surgical Ward ..	42	20	20	16	2021·3	8	328	328					
Male Medical Ward ..	42	20	20	16	1742·7	15	328	328					
Female Medical Ward ..	21	20	20	8	2004·7	10	148	148					
Female Surgical Ward ..	21	20	20	8	1471·7	13	148	148					
Male Ulcer Ward ..	61	20	18	16	2745	21	} Open wards	—					
Male Diarrhoea Ward ..	61	20	18	16	2745	24							

Give the Name or Number of each Ward.	Length in feet.	Breadth in feet.	Height in feet.	Number of Beds assigned to the Ward.	Amount of cubic space available for each Patient for the average number of Patients in the Ward.	The greatest number of Patients in the Ward at any one time during the year.	Windows and Ventilating Openings.		Connection of the Privy with the Ward.		Is there any Sink or Drain opening in Ward ?		REMARKS.		
							Total area in square feet.	Area capable of opening in square feet.	If Privy in Ward ?	If leading on of Ward ?	Trapped ?	Untrapped ?			
NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE— <i>contd.</i>															
CIVIL HOSPITAL.															
<i>Mihintale.</i>															
General Male Ward ..	41.50	18.00	10.00	12	1716.00	14	118	—	}	Yes	—	—			
General Female Ward	38.75	18.33	9.50	12	1510.65	10	122.7	—							
PROVINCE OF UVA.															
CIVIL HOSPITAL.															
<i>Badulla.</i>															
Male Surgical ..	42	20	23	12	1610	25	412	66	}	No	Yes	—	—		
Male Medical ..	42	20	23	12	1380	34	412	66							
Female Medical ..	42	20	23	12	1610	30	412	66							
Female Surgical ..	42	20	23	12	1610	38	412	66							
Male Ulcer ..	42	20	16	12	672	46	211	21							
Male Diarrhoea ..	42	20	16	12	892	21	183	21							
Female Diarrhoea ..	30	20	16	12	685	30	173	21							
Male Paying ..	18	15	23	5	2070	5	128	24							
Male Paying ..	18	15	23	1	6210	1	128	24							
Planters' Reserved ..	22	18	18	1	7128	1	96	18							
Male Medical ..	10	14	23	2	1610	2	24	12							
Female Surgical ..	10	14	23	2	3220	2	23	6							
Temporary Ward Female ..	90	19	12	31	1026	28	17.23	72							
DISTRICT HOSPITALS.															
<i>Haputale.</i>															
Male Ward No. 1 ..	43	20	18	14	1030	18	160	160	}	No	Yes	No	No	}	Operating room.
Male Ward No. 2 ..	43	20	18	14	1107	19	160	160							
Male Solitary No. 3 ..	20	9.6	18	2	1728	2	80	80							
Male Solitary No. 4 ..	20	9.6	18	—	—	—	—	—							
Female Ward No. 5 ..	25	20	18	8	1125	19	120	120							
Female Solitary No. 6	20	9.6	18	2	1125	3	80	80							
<i>Lunugala.</i>															
Ward No. 1 ..	42	20	11	16	513.33	26	173.82	173.82	}	—	—	—	—		
Ward No. 2 ..	18	20	11	6	565.71	12	104	104							
Ward No. 3 ..	34	18	9	10	602	18	109.49	109.49							
Ward No. 4 ..	26	18	9	8	702	11	104	104							
<i>Monaragala.</i>															
Male No. 1 ..	60	20	14	16	1050	23	} Wall 5 feet high along length, and on one side of breadth covered in a mosquito proof gauze panels.	}	Yes	—	—	—			
Female No. 2 ..	60	20	14	16	1050	15									
Male No. 3 ..	30	20	14	8	1050	18								} Wall 5 feet high all round open above. Canvas for open space.	
Female No. 4 ..	37½	20	14	10	1050	11									
FIELD HOSPITALS.															
<i>Atutnuwara.</i>															
Ward No. 1 ..	28½	14	12	6	—	12	—	—	}	No	Yes	No	No	}	Temporary shed
Ward No. 2 ..	28½	14	12	6	—	11	—	—							
Ward No. 3 ..	24	18	10	6	720	14	350	350							
Ward No. 4 ..	18	18	10	4	810	7	200	200							
Ward No. 5 ..	30	18	10	8	675	9	410	410							
<i>Medagama.</i>															
Female Medical ..	24	18	11	8	1242	11	305	305	}	—	—	—	—		
Female Parangi ..	24	18	11	8	1616	10	305	305							
Male Medical ..	24	18	11	8	410	13	432	363							
Male Surgical ..	18	18	11	6	605	17	324	198							
Male Parangi ..	24	18	11	10	658	14	432	363							
<i>Buttala.</i>															
Ward No. 1 ..	26	14	11	8	616.94	10	599	599	}	—	Out	No	No		
Ward No. 2 ..	26	14	11	8	876.14	6	599	599							
Ward No. 3 ..	26	16	11	8	924.71	7	620	620							
Ward No. 4 ..	26	16	11	8	772.97	9	620	620							
Ward No. 5 ..	25	16	11	8	788.53	9	555	555							
Ward No. 6 ..	25	16	11	8	1113.92	8	555	555							
Ward No. 7 ..	42	20	11	14	1192.25	14	900	900							
<i>Koslanda.</i>															
Male Surgical ..	45	20	14	12	1050	19	202	202	}	No	Yes	No	No		
Male Medical ..	45	20	14	12	1050	26	202	202							

Give the Name or Number of each Ward.	Length in feet.	Breadth in feet.	Height in feet.	Number of Beds assigned to the Ward.	Amount of cubic space available for each Patient for the average number of Patients in the Ward.	The greatest number of Patients in the Ward at any one time during the year.	Windows and Ventilating Openings.		Connection of the Privy with the Ward.		Is there any Sink or Drain opening in Ward?		REMARKS.					
							Total area in square feet.	Area capable of opening in square feet.	If Privy in Ward?	If leading out of Ward?	Trapped?	Untrapped?						
PROVINCE OF UVA—contd.																		
FIELD HOSPITALS—contd.																		
Female General ..	45	20	14	12	1050	26	202	202	No	Yes	No	No						
Lying-in Ward ..	13	20	14	4	910	3	42	42										
PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.																		
CIVIL HOSPITALS.																		
<i>Ratnapura.</i>																		
Ward No. 1 ..	42.5	20.66	20	12	1778.27	19	500	172	}									
Ward No. 2 ..	42.5	20.66	20	12	1501.69	31	590	170										
Ward No. 3 ..	40.5	20.25	20	12	1366.86	56	518	308										
Ward No. 4 ..	21.5	20.66	20	8	987	18	244	46										
Ward No. 5 ..	36.75	18	19.5	12	806.20	42	276	263.5										
Ward No. 6 ..	44.0	20.0	15.6	12	1248	39	263	268										
Ward No. 7 ..	76.0	20.0	15.6	24	1248	47	493	493										
Ward No. 8 ..	28.0	13.0	14.3	4	1297	2	240	240										
<i>Kegalla.</i>																		
Male Medical ..	49.75	18.00	18.00	12	1343.25	18	258.50	—	}									
Male Surgical ..	49.75	18.00	18.00	12	1343.25	29	258.50	—										
Male Diarrhoea ..	—	—	—	20	—	23	—	—										
Female Medical ..	—	—	—	10	—	17	—	—										
Female Diarrhoea ..	53.00	15.00	12.00	8	992.00	12	119.00	—										
Female Temporary ..	50.00	18.00	12.00	12	1080.00	21	568.00	—										
DISTRICT HOSPITALS.																		
<i>Rakwana.</i>																		
Ward No. 1 ..	40	22	15	12	898	23	270	270	}	No	Yes	No	No					
Ward No. 2 ..	40	22	15	12	1151	20	270	270										
Ward No. 3 ..	40	22	15	12	1142	20	270	270										
Ward No. 4 ..	35	22	15	12	1490	19	303	303										
Ward No. 5 ..	50	20½	16	14	889	22	215	215										
Ward No. 6 ..	29	20½	16	10	779	25	145	145										
<i>Balangoda.</i>																		
Ward No. 1 ..	60	20	12.6	24	738.39	28	396.66	396.66	}	No	Yes	No	No					
Ward No. 2 ..	52	22	12	18	966.34	25	235	235										
Ward No. 3 ..	29.6	20	12.6	10	948.08	29	149	149										
Ward No. 4 ..	29.6	20	12.6	10	1000.73	11	149	149										
Ward No. 5 ..	21	22	12	8	1016.42	20	167.25	167.25										
Ward No. 6 ..	28	22	12.6	10	994.86	30	167.25	167.25										
Ward No. 7 ..	60	20	12.6	24	1024.5	38	396.66	396.66										
Paying Ward ..	14	12	12	1	—	1	396.66	396.66	No	Yes	No	No						
<i>Karawanella.</i>																		
Male Ward No. 1 ..	20.9	20.9	14.0	6	1358.91	8	166.25	152.25	}	No	Yes	No	No					
Male Ward No. 2 ..	20.9	18.0	14.0	4	1452.05	5	136.5	136.5										
Male Ward No. 3 ..	20.9	20.9	14.0	6	1377.57	8	166.25	152.25										
Male Ward No. 4 ..	20.9	20.9	14.0	6	1155.47	9	166.25	152.25										
Male Ward No. 5 ..	20.6	20.6	14.0	24	698.41	41	244.0	244.0										
Female Ward No. 6 ..	42.0	20.9	14.0	28	820.05	44	244.0	244.0										
Female Ward No. 7 ..	18.6	15.6	11.0	6	412.85	14	145.75	145.75										
Female Ward No. 8 ..	47.0	18.0	11.6	22	939.0	24	574.0	574.0										
Male Ward No. 9 ..	31.0	20.9	14.0	12	707.98	21	200.0	200.0										
Female Ward No. 10 ..	79.6	22.0	14.0	24	1227.98	45	520.0	520.0										
Male Ward No. 11 ..	110.0	30.0	16.0	40	2219.41	44	—	—										
Paying Ward No. 12 ..	29.4	29.4	14.0	4	2400.0	—	244.0	244.0										
FIELD HOSPITAL.																		
<i>Kolonna.</i>																		
Male Ward No. 1 ..	44	20	15.6	12	1000	15	275	275	}	—	Yes	—	—					
Female Ward No. 2 ..	23	18.5	16	8	708	20	258	258										
Male Ward No. 3 ..	31.5	18.5	16	12	895	27	326	326										
DISTRICT HOSPITALS.																		
<i>Kandangamuwa.</i>																		
Male Ward No. 1 ..	55	23.10	17.8	14	1046	26	—	—	}	—	—	—	—					
Male Ward No. 2 ..	64	23.10	9.8	16	1046	24	—	—										
Female Ward No. 3 ..	66.9	24.6	17.8	16	1046	27	—	—										
Female Ward No. 4 ..	15.3	24.6	17.8	4	1046	8	—	—										
<i>Undugoda.</i>																		
Male Surgical No. 1 ..	45	20	16	12	1343	18	No windows. Walls are of new low-country type pattern & walls.	}	No	At the end of verandah.	—	—	—					
Male Medical No. 2 ..	70	20	16	18	1936	18												
Female Surgical No. 3 ..	13	20	16	4	1165	8												
Female Medical No. 4 ..	61	20	16	16	18.8	21												

These are new wards. We have not received any particulars as yet.

- I.—What quantity of water is available for each patient every day ?
 What is the source of the water supply ?
 What is the quality of the water ?
- II.—Detail the arrangements as to baths and lavatories.
- III.—What is the system of sewerage ; and what the condition of the privies ?

ANSWERS.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

- Leper Asylum, Hendala.*—An ample supply. Town supply from Labugama is used for cooking and drinking purposes ; Kelani river is in the vicinity of the Asylum. The quality of the water from the town supply is pure and good ; the river water serves the purpose of ablution, &c. There are twenty-four bathrooms in connection with the various wards of the Asylum supplied with hot and cold water, according to the requirement of the patients. The dry-earth system is in use in well-constructed latrines, in which metal pails are placed as receptacles for the excreta, and a quantity of coir fibre dust reserved for the purpose of deodorization. The latrines admit of the utmost cleanliness and ventilation, and are constantly whitewashed and disinfected. The sewage is removed twice a day and incinerated in the "Silchar Cinerator" at a distance from the wards.
- General Hospital, Colombo.*—Abundant water supply from the town mains ; quality good. Baths and lavatories are in detached buildings attached to each ward. Part of the hospital is worked by the town sewerage scheme, which is satisfactory. In the other portion pail closets are used.
- Branch Hospital, Borella.*—The quantity available is unlimited. The reservoir at Labugama. Good. There is one bathroom with a tap half inch in diameter. The dry-earth system.
- Lady Havelock Hospital, Colombo.*—The quantity available is inadequate. The reservoir at Labugama. Good. There are six bathrooms ; in each room there is a tap three-quarters inch wide, or one inch wide in some, which conveys the water from the pipes. The dry-earth system is in use, and is carefully carried out. The night soil is removed daily and buried by the Municipal contractor.
- Lady Ridgeway Memorial Hospital, Colombo.*—The quantity available is unlimited. The reservoir at Labugama. Good. There are four bathrooms. In each room there is a tap three-quarters inch wide, which conveys the water from the pipes. The dry-earth system is in use, and is carefully carried out. The night soil is removed daily and buried by the Municipal contractor.
- De Soysa Lying-in-Home, Maradana.*—Unlimited supply. The Labugama reservoir. Good. There are two outhouses, one on each side, connected with the main building corridors and verandahs. In each range there are latrines and bathrooms, the latter being used as lavatories. There is also a fly-proof room for storing bedpans and washing them. There are no sewers, but contain open cemented drains for surface water. Dry-earth system is in use and carefully carried out.
- Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kanatta.*—*Ad libitum.* General city supply. Good. Cement tanks for paupers and six bathrooms for paying patients. All supplied with water taps. Excreta incinerated. Good.
- Panadure.*—Unlimited. From a well in the hospital garden. Colourless, clear, and pure. There are two latrines, one for males and one for females. Each is fitted with two Doulton's squatting plates. Also a temporary latrine with cemented floor for the females. The dry-earth system is in use. The buckets are emptied once a day and the contents are removed by the Sanitary Board, Panadure, and buried in the night-soil depôt. The privies are always in good order.
- Kalutara.*—Unlimited. Wells. Satisfactory. Bathrooms attached to the wards by corridors. Dry-earth system is in use.
- Negombo.*—Sufficient for ablution and drinking purposes. A well in the vicinity supplies the drinking water. The well in the hospital grounds supplies the bathing water. The drinking water is of good quality. Each ward has a bathroom furnished with tubs. The tubs are filled daily from the well in the premises, and all who are able to have baths bathe twice a week. The dry-earth system is used ; the latrines are in good order and can be kept clean. The excreta are removed twice daily and buried after disinfection in grounds, about a mile distant from the hospital.
- The Victoria Memorial Eye Hospital, Colombo.*—Unlimited. Labugama water : Municipal pipe supply. Good. Pipe supply. Taps and shower roses. Cemented bathrooms. Enamelled baths added for private patients. Mansergh system is in use.
- Clinic for Tropical Diseases, Borella.*—Unlimited supply. Reservoir at Labugama. Good. There are four bathrooms and four lavatories. To each room there is a tap three-quarters inch wide, which conveys the water from the pipes. Dry-earth system is in use, and is carefully carried out.
- Police and Jail Officers' Hospital, Borella.*—Unlimited supply. Labugama water supplied by means of pipes. Good. There are two bathrooms and two latrines, one for Europeans and the other for natives. Sewerage by means of drains. They are satisfactory. Dry-earth system adopted.
- Avissawella.*—Insufficient for bathing. A well in the premises. Very muddy and unfit for drinking. It has been condemned by the Public Analyst. Water for drinking purposes is obtained from elsewhere at present. A scheme for a better supply of water has been undertaken. A bathroom and a lavatory attached to each ward. Dry-earth system. The contents of the latrine buckets are removed twice daily and buried at a distance from the hospital in a land specially acquired for the purpose.
- Neboda.*—Fairly sufficient for drinking purposes ; in dry weather the wells may possibly run dry, especially the one near the kitchen, and then the supply for bathing will become short. From two wells in hospital grounds. Good. Four bathrooms for the patients. Two for males and two for females. Convalescent patients bathe in the stream close to the hospital. There are no sewers. There are four latrines, two for males and two for females, on the dry-earth system. The buckets are removed twice a day, sometimes oftener, and the contents buried outside the hospital grounds.

Ingiriya.—Unlimited. A stream running through the forest situated about half a mile away on the southern side of the hospital. It has been dammed up, and the water conducted into a reservoir within the premises. Good. Bathrooms with water service. Floors and walls (half way up) cemented. Sewerage is quite satisfactory. An efficient system of permanent drains carries away all washings, &c. Privies on the dry-earth system, cleaned twice a day. The excreta being buried in trenches some distance away from the hospital.

Infectious Diseases Hospital, Ragama Camp.—*Ad libitum*. Wells. Good. One bathroom for Prisoners of War Hospital connected with water pipes. Bath tubs provided. In the old Camp no bathrooms. Pipe stands provided with troughs and drains. Seats and buckets. Latrines with cemented floors and provided with cemented drains. Latrine buckets covered with dry-earth immediately after stools, emptied twice a day and incinerated.

Moratuwa.—Unlimited. A well in the premises. Brackish; condemned by the Public Analyst as unfit for drinking. The two male wards are provided with three latrines and two bathrooms, and similarly the female wards. Dry-earth system.

Watupitiwella.—An unlimited quantity. A well in the hospital premises. Good. The baths and lavatories adjoin the wards. There are two sets of these, one for males and the other for females. The lavatories have Doulton squatting plates, and the buckets are removed twice a day. There are cemented drains for carrying off the water, &c., and these are flushed daily. The night soil is buried in a plot of land about one-eighth of a mile from the hospital.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Kandy.—*Ad libitum*. Water is conveyed by pipes connected with the reservoir on Roseneath estate. Fresh and good. The drinking water is filtered through Berkefeld filters before use. There are eight bathrooms provided with tubs, which are always kept filled with water for the use of the patients, house officers, &c. The dry-earth system is in use in the latrines, and the contents of the buckets are removed twice a day to a distance from the hospital.

Gampola.—Unlimited. From the reservoir at Ambalawa. Satisfactory. There are two bathrooms, one for males and the other for females. A zinc tub is placed to each bathroom to collect water from the tap. Dry-earth system. The excreta removed to a distance twice daily and buried in trenches.

Matale.—As much as is required. The town reservoir. Good; rather hard. Baths and lavatories are attached to each set of wards. There are no privies or sewers. The dry-earth system is in practice. The buckets are cleaned out daily, and the night soil buried at some distance from the hospital.

Nuwara Eliya.—An unlimited water supply. Town water supply. Pure; filtered before use. A bath and lavatory attached to each ward. Dry-earth system. Contents removed twice daily and stored in a pan, which is conserved daily by the Board of Improvement.

Dikoya.—Unlimited. Through pipes from a reservoir. Pure. Eight bathrooms; four for male and four for female patients. Dry-earth system. Contents of buckets removed and buried twice a day.

Lindula.—An unlimited quantity. A natural spring which fills a small reservoir, the water being conveyed through pipes to the hospital. Good. Each ward has its own bath and lavatory. Each ward has its own latrine worked on the dry-earth system; the buckets are cleaned twice daily, and the contents buried at a distance from the hospital.

Uda Pussellawa.—Unlimited quantity. From a stream running through the tea estates. Water supply has been sanctioned and the work will be taken in hand shortly. Quality of the water is very doubtful. It is polluted along its course, as the situation is unprotected. It is boiled and filtered before use. Permanent bathrooms are attached to each of the wards, and zinc baths are placed. Water has to be carried in by the hospital servants when required. Dry-earth system. Doulton squatting plates are in use. The condition of the latrines is clean.

Kelebokka.—Unlimited. Spring water, which is collected into a cemented reservoir and brought down to the hospital in pipes. Pure. Eight bathrooms, four for males and four for females. Twelve lavatories, six for each side. Dry-earth system. Excreta is removed and buried some distance away from the hospital.

Maskeliya.—Unlimited. Through pipes from a cemented reservoir, which is also connected by a pipe to a natural spring. Pure, as it is coming from a spring, but, nevertheless, is filtered before use. Two bathrooms for male patients, and one for female patients. Dry-earth system in use. Doulton squatting plates. Contents of buckets removed and buried twice a day. The condition of latrines is good.

Deltota.—An unlimited supply of good water. Mountain spring through pipes from a cemented cistern, which is filled by water through a filter bed. Good and wholesome. A bathroom near each ward, one for females and two for males, each provided with water tap and zinc bath tub. The floor is cemented. No sewers. Privies near each ward substantially built and cemented. All privies on the dry-earth system furnished with Doulton squatting plates. Night soil buried by special cooly once or twice daily as required at a distance from the hospital.

Nawalapitiya.—Unlimited. Mountain stream in a reserved area, and pipe supply from reservoir. Good. Tiled rooms. Taps and bath tubs. Dry-earth latrines fitted with Doulton squatting plates. No sewers or privies.

Teldeniya.—Unlimited. From the town reservoir. Good. Bathrooms attached to the wards, but convalescent patients prefer bathing in the stream below the hospital grounds. Dry-earth system. Buckets removed twice a day and contents buried after disinfection.

Ramboda.—Unlimited quantity. From a mountain stream running along the boundary of the hospital. The water has been diverted from its course and conducted along zinc pipes to a cemented cistern whence it flows through a tap. Pure and excellent quality. It is also filtered before use. There are four bathrooms, two for males and two for females connected to the wards by corridors. Each bathroom is provided with a tub daily filled with water. There are two latrines, one for males and one for females on the dry-earth system. The excreta are removed twice a day and buried some distance away from the hospital.

- Dimbula*.—Unlimited. From a spring above, which is free from contamination. It is brought down in pipes to a covered reservoir from which it is distributed to the wards, &c. There is a bathroom attached to each ward, each has a tap and a zinc bath. Dry-earth system. The excreta being removed morning and evening and buried. The latrines are fly-proofed.
- Pussellawa*.—Unlimited. Supplied from a spring. The water is collected in a reservoir and brought down by under-ground pipes. Good. Two bathrooms for males and two for females, and water is provided in a tub filled daily. Dry-earth system is adopted. The excreta buried at a distance from the hospital in shallow trenches.
- Maturata*.—An unlimited supply. Spring water, which is collected into a cement reservoir and conveyed to the hospital in buried pipes. Good, pure, tasteless, colourless, odourless. Each ward has two bathrooms large and well ventilated, galvanized tubs are used to hold water for bathing purposes. Pumps fitted to each bathroom. There are open cement drains round each and every ward which carry off the rain water. These are kept clean and flushed twice a day. The privies are clean and dry-earth system is adopted. The excreta are removed twice a day and buried.
- Dolosbage*.—Available to any extent. Natural spring feeds a reservoir about quarter of a mile above the hospital. Water is supplied to the buildings by means of pipes. Good. Baths fitted with water taps and tubs. Two bathrooms for males and one for females. These rooms are connected to the wards by a passage. Lavatories fitted with buckets and Doulton squatting plates. Dry-earth system. Buckets cleaned daily. Night soil deposited on the part of land used for burials, far away from the hospital.
- Dambulla*.—An average of four gallons. Hospital well; and, when this fails, the wells at Dambulla town, one mile distant, or Pallegama, three miles distant. Hospital well water is brackish and the town well water is good, but the Pallegama supply is clear though suspicious. There are separate buildings adjoining each ward with a bathroom and combined lavatory and closet in each. Patients who can walk prefer adjoining stream for bathing. Dry-earth system. The excreta are removed twice daily and buried in the jungle at a distance from the hospital.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

- Galle*.—Unlimited. Water supplied through pipes from the Hiyare reservoir for bathing and washing purposes. Drinking water supplied from a well at Labuduwa. Drinking water good. Bathroom and lavatories attached to the wards. Dry-earth system. Night soil dealt with by the Municipality.
- Hambantota*.—Unlimited. Wells by the sea. Water is supplied by a contractor. Good. There is a bathroom, where water is stored in a tub. Dry-earth system. There are two fly-proof latrines. The excreta are removed twice daily and buried in the jungle away from the hospital.
- Matara*.—Unlimited. Local Board well, about a mile from the hospital, reserved for the supply of drinking purposes. Pure and soft. Bathrooms attached to the latrines, but the convalescent patients are sent to the river adjoining the hospital for bathing. No privies; latrines are on the dry-earth system, and the night soil is removed daily by the Local Board and buried out of town.
- Balapitiya*.—Unlimited. A well in hospital grounds. Poor in quality; it is boiled and filtered before use. There are two bathrooms, one for male and the other for female patients. But patients prefer bathing in the sea close by. Dry-earth latrines for male and female patients respectively. They are fly-proofed. There are no privies. The night soil is buried in a place reserved for the purpose in the hospital burial ground, about 200 yards away from the hospital.
- Tangalla*.—*Ad libitum* during the rains. About four gallons in dry weather. From two wells in town. Good. A bathroom and dry-earth closet is attached to ward Nos. 1 and 2. Dry-earth system; clean.
- Tissamaharama*.—*Ad libitum* during rainy weather. During dry season (7 months) water is scarce. Well sunk in hospital grounds, and irrigation channel which runs by the hospital. Fairly satisfactory. One bathroom for each ward attached. Lavatory, one for each ward. Dry-earth system. Excreta removed twice daily and buried at a distance from the hospital.
- Kaluwella*.—Sufficient for all purposes. Water for drinking procured from a well at Labuduwa village, situated three miles from the town; for other purposes water is supplied by the Municipality, and a tap is fixed on the wall of the bathroom. That obtained from Labuduwa is pure and wholesome. There is a bathroom. There is a latrine which is conducted on dry-earth system. This is always kept clean and in good order. The excreta are removed at night by the Municipality and buried about four miles away from the town.
- Deniyaya*.—An unlimited supply. Reservoir. Very good. Four bathrooms, two for males and two for females. Dry-earth system. Latrines fly-proof with Doulton squatting plates.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

- Jaffna*.—Unlimited. Several wells. Good for the Province, but the water is a little brackish and chalky. Drinking water is boiled and filtered through Berkefeld filters. There are two bathrooms for the use of the male patients and two for the use of the females. The bathrooms are situated near wells, and the water for bathing is run into zinc tubs by means of guttering. Latrines fly-proofed. Seats fitted with Doulton squatting plates. Buckets emptied twice daily, and contents removed in a hand cart and buried at a distance of about one and a half mile from the hospital. Privies clean.
- Vavuniya*.—Sufficient quantity. From two wells in the hospital premises. Fairly good. Two bathrooms, one for each sex, with satisfactory arrangements. There are three latrines, two for males and one for females, conducted on the dry-earth system. The excreta are disinfected and removed twice daily, and oftener when required, and buried in the jungle at a considerable distance away from the hospital.
- Mullaitivu*.—An unlimited supply. From two wells in the hospital premises. Fair; drinking water as a rule boiled and filtered before use. There are four bathrooms, two for each sex, provided with cemented cisterns, which are filled with water from the wells through spouts. There are two latrines, one for each sex, which are worked on the dry-earth system. The excreta are removed twice daily, or oftener when required, and buried in the jungle at a considerable distance from the hospital.

Mantota.—Limited (two gallons per patient for drinking and cooking and as much as required for dispensing) and unlimited for bathing. Water for drinking, cooking, and dispensing is obtained from a public well about quarter mile from the hospital, and that for bathing is taken from a well in the hospital compound. Water used for drinking, cooking, and dispensing is good and wholesome, and that for bathing is brackish and unfit for drinking and cooking. There are two outhouses, one for males and the other for females. Each is divided into two compartments. One fixed with wooden seats on cement concrete used as latrine, and the other supplied with galvanized zinc tubs used as bathroom. Is worked on the dry-earth system. The excreta are removed twice a day, or oftener when required, and buried at a considerable good distance from the hospital.

Point Pedro.—Unlimited. From two wells in the hospital premises. Is clean, transparent, and wholesome, boiled and filtered for drinking purposes. Three male wards and one female ward: two of the male wards are provided each with a permanent outhouse, divided into two compartments, one being used as a latrine, and the other with a cemented cistern, used as bathroom. The other male and female wards are provided each with a building connected with the verandah and which is divided into three compartments, two being provided with squatting plates and used as latrines, the other being furnished each with a bathing zinc tub used as bathroom. Three male latrines and one female latrine: these are conducted on the dry-earth system. The excreta is disinfected and removed twice a day, or oftener when required, and buried at a considerable distance from the hospital.

Mannar.—A gallon and a half of pure water for cooking and drinking purposes. Good water by pipes from a well about a mile and a half from the hospital. Drinking water is of a good quality and palatable. For bathing and washing purposes, somewhat brackish. Water is obtained from a well in the premises. Two bathrooms, each provided with a bath, one for male and the other for the female patients. There are two sets of latrines, each with three closets. The fittings are of cast iron. The closets are always kept clean and free from smell. One set of latrines is used by the male and the other by the female patients.

Railway: Talaimannar Port.—Sufficient quantity of water is available to each patient. Well water. Fair. Bath is taken from the well water. No separate bathroom. Lavatory is a temporary cadjan shed away from the hospital building. Dry-earth system, and the contents of the buckets are burned in the incinerator daily.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

Batticaloa.—As much as each patient required. There are two wells in the premises. When the supply from the wells failed during the dry season, water was procured from outside. Good. There are five bathrooms for the patients. There are no privies, but there are five latrines conducted on the dry-earth system.

Trincomalee.—Unlimited. A well in the premises supplies the water for washing and bathing purposes. Drinking water is obtained from a well outside the hospital. The water in the hospital well is brackish, and the other good. There is a bathroom for each sex close to the wards, furnished with a bath, which is filled as often as required. Some of the patients bathe in the sea, which is quite close to the hospital. There are no sewers and no privies. There are two latrines worked on the dry-earth system. The buckets are emptied twice daily.

Kalmunai.—An unlimited supply, except during the dry season when the water is supplied by the hospital contractor. From three wells in the hospital premises. Pure and good for all purposes. Drinking water is boiled and filtered before use. Each ward has a bathroom and latrine attached to it. Each ward has a separate latrine conducted on dry-earth system with liberal supply of disinfectants. Latrines are kept scrupulously clean, and the excreta removed twice a day and buried at a good distance from the premises in the jungle adjoining the hospital.

Kalmunai, Leper Hospital.—An unlimited supply, except during the dry season when the water is supplied by the hospital contractor. From the wells in the hospital premises. Pure and good for all purposes. Drinking water is boiled and filtered before use. Each ward has a bathroom and latrine attached to it. Each ward has a separate latrine, conducted on the dry-earth system, with a liberal supply of disinfectants. Latrines are kept scrupulously clean, and the excreta removed twice a day and buried a good distance from the premises in the jungle adjoining the hospital.

Maha-oya.—Except during two months of the year when there is usually a great scarcity of water owing to the drought, the water available is plentiful, and can be supplied *ad libitum*. Surface wells for drinking purposes, and for bathing and washing river water, whenever patients are sufficiently convalescent to go down to the river. Fairly good. The well is sufficiently protected from pollution. However the water is muddy, and has to be boiled and filtered before use. There are two bathrooms, one for each ward. Each bathroom is provided with a tub, which is kept filled with water for washing and bathing purposes. Dry-earth system. Buckets emptied and cleaned twice daily.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

Kurunegala.—*Ad libitum*. Water boiled and filtered before use. Two wells within the hospital premises. Good. Tubs placed in the bathrooms are available for warm baths. Patients prefer to bathe in the stream running hard by the hospital premises. A sufficient number of lavatories are conveniently placed for the use of the different wards. The bathrooms are built according to modern designs. Rubbish is daily collected and removed from the premises and burnt. Dry-earth system is carefully carried out. The contents of the buckets are removed twice a day and buried in an estate adjoining the hospital.

Puttalam.—Unlimited. A cistern-well in the hospital premises fed by an underground pipe from a reservoir. A spring half a mile distant from the hospital supplies the water to the reservoir. Fair. Water is boiled and filtered. Water is kept in tubs for bathing and washing purposes. There are four bathrooms, two for males and two for female patients. There are six fly-proof latrines with Doulton squatting plates. There is a latrine of the old type for parangi male patients. The latrines are conducted on the dry-earth system. The contents are removed twice daily and buried away from the hospital premises.

Marawila.—Unlimited. Surface wells. Good. Two sets of latrines, one for males and one for females. Two bathrooms, one for males and one for females. Dry-earth system.

Chilaw.—Sufficient for all purposes. Drinking water is supplied by the contractor from the well in the seabeach. Good. Patients bathe in water from the well in the premises of the hospital; a cement bathing tub is built near the well. Dry-earth system. Buckets removed every evening and contents buried outside the Local Board limits.

- Nikaweratiya*.—Ample. Hospital well. Good. Two bathrooms, one in connection with the male ward and the other with the female ward. Two dry-earth latrines, one for males and the other for females. The excreta are removed morning and evening and buried at a distance from the hospital.
- Dandugamuwa*.—An unlimited quantity, except during the drought when the hospital well runs dry. A well in the hospital premises; water is filtered before it is used. Rather saline. There are two bathrooms and two latrines attached to the male and female ulcer wards, one for the males and the other for females. Latrines are worked under dry-earth system, and are in charge of a cooly. The excreta are removed twice daily and buried at a distance in the neighbouring jungle.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

- Anuradhapura*.—Unlimited. The tank in the town reserved for drinking purposes and two wells in the hospital grounds. Indifferent. There are five bathrooms, four for males and one for females. Dry-earth system. Contents are removed twice daily and buried some distance from the hospital.
- Mihintale*.—About 15 gallons of water for each patient. Drinking water is brought from the tank by the water cooly, well water is used for bathing purposes and other purposes. Well water is brackish. Drinking water is filtered through Berkefeld filters before use. Patients bathe in the hospital premises. There are three bathrooms, two for males and one for females. Dry-earth system. Contents removed and buried twice daily some distance from the hospital. Privies clean and in good order.

PROVINCE OF UVA.

- Badulla*.—Unlimited supply. Two reservoirs in the hospital grounds supplied from a mountain spring in pipes. Good. Eight bathrooms with water service. Dry-earth; clean.
- Haputale*.—Unlimited. From a stream in the forest adjoining the hospital. Good. Water laid on to the hospital by pipes. Dry-earth system. Condition of privies good.
- Lunugala*.—Unlimited. Directed from a stream about two miles from the hospital by iron pipes into reservoirs. Good. There are four bathrooms provided with tubs for the use of the patients. Dry-earth system. Night soil is removed twice a day and buried in the jungle.
- Monaragala*.—Water supply derived from rainfall collected into cement tanks. Quantity available varies according to atmospheric conditions. Rainfall collected into cement tanks from the roof area of hospital buildings. Supplementary supply from well. Good, pure, tasteless, and odourless. There are nine lavatories and seven baths attached to wards opening into a passage leading to the verandah round the wards. Open cemented drains round all the buildings. The privies are clean; the dry-earth system is adopted. Doulton squatting plates are fitted to the privies. Excreta removed twice a day and buried at a distance from the hospital.
- Alutnuwara*.—Unlimited. Mahaweli-ganga river. Fairly good. Bathrooms are attached to each block of wards. Dry-earth system; clean and free from smell.
- Medagama*.—Unlimited. From two wells in hospital grounds. Good. Three bathrooms; water for bathing is obtained from a stream which runs along the boundary of the hospital grounds. Dry-earth system.
- Buttala*.—*Ad libitum*. A well close to the hospital and a river running by the hospital grounds. Good. Patients who can help themselves bathe in the river, except those who require special baths. Dry-earth system; clean.
- Koslanda*.—About 40 gallons. A main spring half a mile away. Pure, slightly hard. Three bathrooms attached to male wards and two to female wards. There are no lavatories. No sewers or privies. The dry-earth system is adopted, and the excreta removed twice daily.

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

- Ratnapura*.—Unlimited. Water is laid on the premises by means of pipes from about half a mile away in the hills. Excellent. There are bathrooms for male and female patients, most of whom prefer bathing in the river which runs by the hospital. No sewers. Latrines for male and female patients are conducted on the dry-earth system. The excreta are removed daily and buried in the jungle.
- Kegalla*.—Sufficient quantity. Well water. Pure. Water is pumped from the well into a tank erected at an eminence, and from the tank pipes lead to bathrooms and lavatories. Dry-earth. The excreta buried at a distance from the hospital.
- Rakwana*.—Unlimited. Drinking water is obtained from a well, which is boiled and filtered through Berkefeld filter. Good. Each ward has its own bathroom, containing a zinc bath, which is filled every morning with water. Dry-earth system of latrines. Buckets are emptied twice daily, and the excreta are buried at a distance from the hospital.
- Balangoda*.—*Ad libitum*. Spring water is collected into a reservoir and led into the hospital in pipes. Satisfactory. Bathrooms are attached to all the wards. Each room is provided with a tub which can be filled at will. Each ward has a latrine attached. Excreta are removed twice daily to a remote locality and buried in trenches.
- Karavanella*.—An unlimited quantity. Two wells in the hospital premises, and the Kelani river in the vicinity of the hospital. Pure. Well water alone is filtered for drinking purposes. There are separate bathrooms for males and females with tubs. The Kelani river, in the vicinity of the hospital, also affords convalescent patients a resort for bathing. Dry-earth system. The excreta are removed and buried twice a day at some distance from the hospital.
- Kolonna*.—Water for cooking, washing, and other purposes abundant. The well water is not sufficient, as the well runs dry during the greater part of the year. A well in the hospital premises, and a stream running behind the hospital grounds. Hard. Boiled and filtered before using for drinking purposes. Water carried in buckets to lavatories. Convalescent patients bathe in the river. Dry-earth system. Privies kept clean. Excreta buried at a distance from the hospital.
- Kendangamuwa*.—Enough for use freely. Well in the hospital premises. Indifferent. Patients who are convalescent go to the river for baths. Lavatories are up to date, and mosquito-proofed. Open sewerage; very clean.
- Undugoda*.—Sufficient quantity. Natural springs. Pure. Water service provided to bathrooms by means of a system of pipes. Dry-earth. The excreta is buried at a considerable distance from the hospital, low Doulton plates fixed at floor level.

QUESTION III.

Give the Number of Visits of Inspection paid to the Hospital during the Year.

Specifying the character of the Visit in respect to notice.	And stating the Official Position of the Visitors.		
	By the Governor or Colonial Secretary.	By a Government Inspector.	By the Official Visitors.
WESTERN PROVINCE.			
CIVIL HOSPITALS.			
<i>Leper Asylum, Hendala.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer and four by Provincial Surgeon, Western Province	Two by the Government Agent, Western Province
<i>General Hospital, Colombo</i>			
By Appointment ..	Visited by the Governor and the Colonial Secretary	Several times by Principal Civil Medical Officer	None
Of Surprise ..	None	None	None
<i>Branch Hospital, Borella.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	None	None
<i>Lady Havelock Hospital, Colombo.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	None
Of Surprise ..	Several	None	By Assistant Principal Civil Medical Officer and by Provincial Surgeon, Western Province
<i>Lady Ridgeway Memorial Hospital, Colombo.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	None
Of Surprise ..	Several	None	One by Assistant Principal Civil Medical Officer and one by Provincial Surgeon, Western Province
<i>De Soysa Lying-in Home, Maradana.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	None	Several by Principal Civil Medical Officer and by Provincial Surgeon, Western Province
<i>Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kanatta.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer and one by Provincial Surgeon
Of Surprise ..	None	None	Very often
<i>Panadure.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer; two by Provincial Surgeon; one by Government Agent; one by Assistant Government Agent	None
<i>Kalutara.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	Two by Provincial Surgeon, Western Province	One by Government Agent, Western Province, and one by the Assistant Government Agent, Kalutara
<i>Negombo.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer and two by Provincial Surgeon, Western Province	None
<i>The Victoria Memorial Eye Hospital, Colombo.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	Several by Principal Civil Medical Officer and by Provincial Surgeon	None
<i>Clinic for Tropical Diseases, Borella.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	Two by Medical Officers for verifying the stores
Of Surprise ..	None	None	None

Specifying the character of the Visit in respect to notice.	And stating the Official Position of the Visitors.		
	By the Governor or Colonial Secretary.	By a Government Inspector.	By the Official Visitors.
WESTERN PROVINCE—contd.			
CIVIL HOSPITALS—contd.			
<i>Police and Jail Officers' Hospital, Borella.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	Two by Provincial Surgeon, Western Province	Eight by Inspector-General of Police; ten by the Superintendents of Police; four by Assistant Superintendents of Police
DISTRICT HOSPITALS.			
<i>Avissawella.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer; two by Provincial Surgeon, Western Province; one by Inspecting Medical Officer; one by Government Agent, Western Province	One by Planting Visitor
<i>Neboda.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	Two by Provincial Surgeon, Western Province	None
Of Surprise ..	None	None	One by Assistant Government Agent, Kalutara; one by Unofficial Planting Visitor
<i>Ingiriya.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	None	None
<i>Infectious Diseases Hospital, Ragama Camp.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	None	Five by Principal Civil Medical Officer and two by Provincial Surgeon, Western Province
CIVIL HOSPITALS.			
<i>Moratuwa.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	Two by Provincial Surgeon and one by Principal Civil Medical Officer	None
<i>Watupitiwella.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	Two by Provincial Surgeon and one by Principal Civil Medical Officer	One by Government Agent, Western Province
CENTRAL PROVINCE.			
CIVIL HOSPITALS.			
<i>Kandy.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	Two by Principal Civil Medical Officer and two by Provincial Surgeon	Three by Unofficial Visitors
<i>Gampola.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	Two by Provincial Surgeon; one by Principal Civil Medical Officer; one by Dr. Langley Hunt, Inspecting Medical Officer	Three by Planting Visitors
<i>Matale.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	One by Provincial Surgeon, Central Province	None
Of Surprise ..	None	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer and one by Inspecting Medical Officer	Three
<i>Nuwara Eliya.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	Two by Principal Civil Medical Officer and two by Provincial Surgeon, Central Province	None

Specifying the character of the Visit in respect to notice.	And stating the Official Position of the Visitors.		
	By the Governor or Colonial Secretary.	By a Government Inspector.	By the Official Visitors.
CENTRAL PROVINCE— <i>contd.</i>			
CIVIL HOSPITALS— <i>contd.</i>			
<i>Dikoya.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer and two by Provincial Surgeon, Central Province	Seven by Hospital Visitors
<i>Lindula.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	Two by Provincial Surgeon	None
Of Surprise ..	None	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer	Two by Planting Visitors
<i>Uda Pussellawa.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	Two by Provincial Surgeon	None
Of Surprise ..	None	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer	One by Planting Visitors
<i>Kelebokka.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	None	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer and two by Provincial Surgeon, Central Province
<i>Maskeliya.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer and two by Provincial Surgeon	Six
<i>Deltota.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	Five by Hospital Visitors	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer and two by Provincial Surgeon, Central Province
<i>Nawalapitiya.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer; one by Assistant Principal Civil Medical Officer; two by Provincial Surgeon; one by Government Agent	Nine by Unofficial Visitors
<i>Teldeniya.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer and two by Provincial Surgeon	One by Assistant Government Agent, Kandy; one by Government Agent, Kandy; two by Unofficial Visitors, Planting Community
<i>Ramboda.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	One by Provincial Surgeon	Four by Planting Visitors
<i>Dimbula.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	Two by Provincial Surgeon and one by Principal Civil Medical Officer	One by Director of Public Works and three by District Planting Visitors
<i>Pussellawa.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	Two by Provincial Surgeon	None
Of Surprise ..	None	None	One by Member of Planters' Association
<i>Maturata.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	One by Provincial Surgeon, Central Province	None
Of Surprise ..	None	None	None
<i>Dolosbage.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	None	Two by Provincial Surgeon
IMMIGRANT HOSPITAL.			
<i>Dambulla.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	One by Inspecting Medical Officer; one by Provincial Surgeon, Central Province; one by Principal Civil Medical Officer	Two by Assistant Government Agent, Matala

Specifying the character of the Visit in respect to notice.	And stating the Official Position of the Visitors.		
	By the Governor or Colonial Secretary.	By a Government Inspector.	By the Official Visitors.
SOUTHERN PROVINCE.			
CIVIL HOSPITALS.			
<i>Galle.</i>			
By Appointment ..	One by His Excellency the Governor	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer and several by Provincial Surgeon	One by Planting Visitor
<i>Hambantota.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	Two by Provincial Surgeon, Southern Province	None
<i>Matara.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	One by Provincial Surgeon	None
<i>Balapitiya.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	Two by Provincial Surgeon	Two by Planting Official Visitor
<i>Tangalla.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None*	None
Of Surprise ..	None	Two by Provincial Surgeon, Southern Province	None
<i>Tissamaharama.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	None	One by Government Agent, Southern Province
FEMALE HOSPITAL.			
<i>Kalucella.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer	General visits by the Provincial Surgeon
DISTRICT HOSPITAL.			
<i>Deniyaya.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	One by Unofficial Visitor	Two by Provincial Surgeon
NORTHERN PROVINCE.			
CIVIL HOSPITALS.			
<i>Jaffna.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	Two	One
<i>Vavuniya.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	Two by Provincial Surgeon	Two by Government Agent
<i>Mullaivivu.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	Two by Provincial Surgeon	Two by Government Agent
<i>Mantota.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	Two by Provincial Surgeon, Northern Province	None
<i>Point Pedro.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	Two by Provincial Surgeon	Two by Government Agent
<i>Mannar.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	Two by Provincial Surgeon	None
Of Surprise ..	None	One by Assistant Government Agent	None
RAILWAY.			
<i>Talaimannar Port.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	None	Two by Provincial Surgeon and one by Assistant Government Agent

Specifying the character of the Visit in respect to notice.	And stating the Official Position of the Visitors.		
	By the Governor or Colonial Secretary.	By a Government Inspector.	By the Official Visitors.
EASTERN PROVINCE.			
CIVIL HOSPITALS.			
<i>Batticaloa.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	One by Government Agent and every week by Provincial Surgeon	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer
<i>Trincomalee.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	None	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer and two by Provincial Surgeon
<i>Kalmunai.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	None	Four by Government Agent; one by Principal Civil Medical Officer; three by Provincial Surgeon
LEPER HOSPITAL.			
<i>Kalmunai.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	None	Four by Government Agent; one by Principal Civil Medical Officer; three by Provincial Surgeon
FIELD HOSPITAL.			
<i>Maha-oya.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer and two by Provincial Surgeon, Eastern Province	Three by Government Agent, Eastern Province
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.			
CIVIL HOSPITALS.			
<i>Kurunegala.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer and two by Provincial Surgeon	One by Planting Visitor
<i>Puttalam.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	Two by Provincial Surgeon, North-Western Province	None
Of Surprise ..	None	None	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer and one by Government Agent, North-Western Province
<i>Morawila.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer and two by Provincial Surgeon	One by Government Agent
<i>Ohilaw.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer; three by Provincial Surgeon, North-Western Province; two by Assistant Government Agent	None
FIELD HOSPITALS.			
<i>Nikweratiya.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer and two by Provincial Surgeon	One by Government Agent
<i>Dandugamuwa.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	One by Provincial Surgeon	None
Of Surprise ..	None	Two by Provincial Surgeon and two by Government Agent	None
NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.			
CIVIL HOSPITAL.			
<i>Anuradhapura.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	One by Provincial Surgeon	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer
<i>Mihintale.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	None	Three by Provincial Surgeon and one by Principal Civil Medical Officer

Specifying the character of the Visit in respect to notice.	And stating the Official Position of the Visitors.		
	By the Governor or Colonial Secretary.	By a Government Inspector.	By the Official Visitors.
PROVINCE OF UVA.			
CIVIL HOSPITAL.			
<i>Badulla.</i>			
By Appointment ..	One	None	One
Of Surprise ..	None	Two	None
DISTRICT HOSPITALS.			
<i>Haputale.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer and four by Provincial Surgeon, Province of Uva	Three by Hospital Visitors
<i>Lunugala.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	Two by Provincial Surgeon	None
Of Surprise ..	None	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer	Four by Unofficial Visitors
<i>Monaragala.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	Three by Provincial Surgeon	None
Of Surprise ..	None	One by Inspecting Medical Officer	One by Government Agent, Province of Uva and five by Planting Visitors
FIELD HOSPITALS.			
<i>Alutnuwara.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	Two by Provincial Surgeon, Province of Uva	None
Of Surprise ..	None	Two by Government Agent, Province of Uva	None
<i>Medagama.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	Two by Provincial Surgeon	None
Of Surprise ..	None	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer	One by the Government Agent
<i>Buttala.</i>			
By Appointment ..	Two	None	One
Of Surprise ..	One	One	One
<i>Koslanda.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	Two by the Provincial Surgeon
Of Surprise ..	None	None	None
PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.			
CIVIL HOSPITALS.			
<i>Ratnapura.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer	One by Planting Visitor
Of Surprise ..	None	Two by Provincial Surgeon and one by District Examiner	None
<i>Kegalla.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	One by Inspecting Medical Officer	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer and two by Provincial Surgeon
DISTRICT HOSPITALS.			
<i>Rakwana.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	Two by Provincial Surgeon	Two by Planting Visitors
<i>Balangoda.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	One by Principal Civil Medical Officer and two by Provincial Surgeon	None
<i>Karawanella.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	Two by Provincial Surgeon; one by Principal Civil Medical Officer; one by Dr. E. L. Hunt, Inspecting Medical Officer; one by Assistant Government Agent	None
FIELD HOSPITAL.			
<i>Kolonna.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	Two by Provincial Surgeon	One by the Government Agent
DISTRICT HOSPITALS.			
<i>Kendangamuwa.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	Two by the Provincial Surgeon, Ratnapura; one by the Government Agent, Ratnapura; one by Director of Public Works Department
Of Surprise ..	None	None	None
<i>Undugoda.</i>			
By Appointment ..	None	None	None
Of Surprise ..	None	None	One by Provincial Surgeon, Province of Sabaragamuwa (during 6 months)

QUESTION III.—*contd.*

- I.—In reference to the above Table, state whether or not the Register Books were produced on every occasion, and, if not, on how many occasions they were not so produced.
- II.—And if on any occasion when they were examined they were found not to be properly made up to date of examination.
- III.—State also how many reports of the following kinds have come under the notice of the Governor :—
- (a) Reports of a Financial and Statistical kind, especially such as show the system on which Money and Store Accounts are kept and audited.
 - (b) Reports by persons charged with the immediate management of the hospital.
 - (c) Reports by a Government Inspector, independent of the governing authority of the hospital. (Append copies of his reports, if any.)

ANSWERS.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

- Leper Asylum, Hendala.*—They were produced. Not on any occasion. None.
- General Hospital, Colombo.*—Whenever called for. No. Reports are made to Government by Colonial Auditor.
- Branch Hospital, Borella.*—Always produced. No. Nil.
- Lady Havelock Hospital, Colombo.*—Yes, produced once at the usual half-yearly inspection. Nil. Nil.
- Lady Ridgeway Memorial Hospital, Colombo.*—Yes, produced once at the usual half-yearly inspection. Nil. Nil.
- De Soysa Lying-in Home, Maradana.*—Produced once. None. None.
- Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kanatta.*—Produced whenever called for. No. None.
- Panadura.*—Produced on all occasions. Made up to date. Nil.
- Kalutara.*—Produced when called for. No. No.
- Negombo.*—Yes, books were produced. They were properly made up to date. Nil.
- The Victoria Memorial Eye Hospital, Colombo.*—Yes, produced. Always properly made up. None.
- Clinic for Tropical Diseases, Borella.*—Nil. Nil. Nil.
- Police and Jail Officers' Hospital, Borella.*—Produced when called for. No. No.
- Avissawella.*—Produced on all occasions. Always made up to date. None.
- Neboda.*—They were produced on these occasions. Books neatly kept, and always posted up to date of examination. None.
- Ingiriya.*—Nil. Nil. Nil.
- Infectious Diseases Hospital, Ragama Camp.*—Nil. None. None.
- Moratuwa.*—Produced. Duly made up to date. Nil.
- Watupitiwella.*—Produced. No. None.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

- Kandy.*—Books were produced on every occasion. They were always found up to date of inspection. Nil.
- Gampola.*—They were always produced. No. Nil.
- Matale.*—Yes, at the visits of the Principal Civil Medical Officer, Provincial Surgeon, and Inspecting Medical Officer. No. None.
- Nuwara Eliya.*—Yes, produced on every occasion. No. None.
- Dikoya.*—Books were produced. They were found properly made up to date. Nil.
- Lindula.*—Produced on all occasions. Always made up to date. Nil.
- Uda Pussellawa.*—Produced when required. No. Nil.
- Kelebokka.*—Produced on all occasions. Found up to date. None.
- Maskeliya.*—Produced. Up to date. Nil.
- Deltota.*—Always produced. Always found up to date. Nil.
- Nawalapitiya.*—Yes, always produced. No. None.
- Teldeniya.*—Nil. Nil. Nil.
- Ramboda.*—Produced on every occasion. Always found up to date. Nil.
- Dimbula.*—Produced on all occasions. Always up to date and in order. Nil.
- Pussellawa.*—Produced on every occasion. Found to be properly made and up to date. None.
- Maturata.*—Produced and examined by the Provincial Surgeon on every visit. Found to be neat and correctly kept up to date. None.
- Dolosbage.*—Books were produced on both occasions. Found to be properly made up to date. Nil.

Dambulla.—They were produced before every Government Inspector, but not before Official Visitors. Always properly made up to date. Nil.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Galle.—Produced on all occasions. No. Nil.

Hambantota.—Produced. Made up to date. Nil.

Matara.—Yes. Found made up to date. Nil.

Balapitiya.—Yes. No. Nil.

Tangalla.—Produced on every occasion. Always found to be properly made up to date. Nil.

Tissamaharama.—Not produced. Nil. Nil.

Kaluwella.—The books were produced. They were found correct. Nil.

Deniyaya.—Produced on one occasion. Made up to date. None.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Jaffna.—Produced. No. None.

Vavuniya.—Produced when called for. Found properly kept up to date. Nil.

Mullaitivu.—Produced on every occasion when called for. Always found made up to date. Nil.

Mantota.—Produced before the Provincial Surgeon on all the occasions. All were found properly made up to date. None.

Point Pedro.—Produced when called for. Found properly made up to date. Nil.

Mannar.—Produced on every occasion. No. Nil.

Railway : Talaimannar Port.—The books were produced in all the occasions. Always up to date. None.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

Batticaloa.—Produced when called for. They were always properly made up and up to date. Nil.

Trincomalee.—Produced on every occasion. Found properly made up to date. None.

Kalmunai.—Produced when called for. No. Nil.

Kalmunai Leper Hospital.—Produced when called for. No. Nil.

Maha-oya.—Produced on every occasion when called for. They were found always properly made up to date of examination. Nil.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

Kurunegala.—Produced at the inspections of the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Provincial Surgeon. Always found made up to date. Nil.

Puttalam.—Produced. Properly made up to date. Nil.

Marawila.—Register books were produced on all occasions. Books were found always made up properly up to date of examination. Nil.

Chilaw.—Produced on every occasion when called for. No. No.

Nikaweratiya.—Books were produced before the Provincial Surgeon only not before the others. Nil. Nil.

Dandugamuwa.—Produced on all occasions whenever they were called for. Always found up to date. Nil.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Anuradhapura.—On all occasions. No. Nil.

Mihintale.—Books were produced on every occasion. No. Nil.

PROVINCE OF UVA.

Badulla.—They were produced when called for. No. None.

Haputale.—Produced on every occasion. Duly made up to date. Nil.

Lunugala.—Records were produced at the visits of the Provincial Surgeon. No. Nil.

Monaragala.—Produced on every occasion. Found up to date and correct. Nil.

- Alutnuwara*.—Produced on every occasion. Found made up to date. None.
Medagama.—Produced on every occasion. Kept up to date. Nil.
Buttala.—Produced on every occasion. Up to date and properly made. Nil.
Koslanda.—Produced on every occasion. No. None.

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

- Ratnapura*.—Books produced. In good order and up to date of examination. Nil.
Kegalla.—Produced. Always found satisfactory and kept up to date. Nil.
Rakwana.—Produced on every occasion. Found properly made up to date of inspection. Nil.
Balangoda.—Produced on every occasion. Always found made up to date. Nil.
Karawanella.—They were produced on every occasion. No. None.
Kolonna.—Produced on every occasion. Always made up to date. Nil.
Kendangamuwa.—Produced twice. Were found up to date. Nil.
Undugoda.—Produced. Always found to be correct and up to date. None.

Civil Hospital, Watupitiwella	No. of cases		26	77	16	6	1	10	30	98	26	41	10	179	1	136	67	813
	No. of cases	No. of deaths																
<i>Central Province.</i>																		
Civil Hospital, Kandy	1,259	336	..	483	49	21	11	4	236	720	29	166	41	10	140	13	343	4,880
"	55	45	..	86	13	..	..	..	34	139	..	44	..	..	..	..	12	437
"	228	..	..	42	5	2	..	..	66	296	..	38	29	..	..	..	89	1,178
"	35	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	16	69	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	136
"	703	470	..	231	39	11	5	2	127	207	6	64	32	18	66	4	226	2,764
"	68	113	..	35	7	1	..	..	34	89	..	20	3	3	..	..	10	406
"	275	..	5	120	18	20	6	..	162	204	12	32	32	134	50	..	95	\$1364
"	11	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	15	26	..	5	1	..	..	..	4	176
"	344	157	..	220	17	14	1	..	60	212	1	9	30	5	30	1	88	1,336
"	35	..	..	5	5	9	1	2	9	147	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	215
"	113	..	4	180	15	9	1	..	22	355	4	18	6	3	15	..	50	957
"	29	..	2	8	4	..	..	..	5	105	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	156
"	218	36	58	..	10	7	2	1	1	60	1	9	4	1	14	2	57	572
"	4	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	7	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	52
"	150	..	34	39	14	8	1	..	23	359	..	33	13	5	74	3	..	845
"	17	..	10	..	1	..	..	..	2	65	..	7	..	..	..	..	1	115
"	43	1	9	75	8	12	..	..	10	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	644
"	24	1	4	1	5	..	..	..	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	138
"	116	89	11	36	8	4	1	..	1	32	..	3	9	1	17	1	33	510
"	3	28	..	9	..	..	..	..	15	28	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	91
"	292	3	2	190	28	19	11	3	17	96	5	31	25	5	286	5	244	1,748
"	38	2	..	6	3	..	..	..	2	17	..	3	..	..	..	..	15	196
"	380	3	16	29	29	14	3	2	23	60	35	13	30	5	30	2	47	848
"	10	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	16	32	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	73
"	129	58	..	38	4	4	1	3	32	39	1	12	6	1	8	..	42	459
"	17	13	..	5	..	..	..	..	4	16	..	5	..	..	..	..	2	64
"	123	129	..	50	8	4	..	..	40	46	..	15	19	5	10	..	46	600
"	19	29	..	15	3	..	..	..	8	16	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	95
"	25	..	..	26	9	5	1	1	25	105	4	6	13	4	11	..	38	\$365
"	6	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	60
"	245	34	..	93	6	3	..	..	42	53	..	3	10	4	28	..	59	670
"	10	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	6	14	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	45
"	33	2	..	21	6	2	1	..	18	68	1	1	7	..	..	..	10	237
"	8	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	25	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	39
"	373	8	3	1434	5	2	1	1	60	34	..	11	7	..	6	..	28	2,102
"	12	2	..	3	3	..	..	..	20	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	53
<i>Southern Province.</i>																		
Civil Hospital, Galle	325	4	73	474	52	196	4	12	42	435	5	43	163	15	164	15	317	2,729
"	26	3	11	44	2	..	..	..	6	69	..	3	5	..	3	8	10	197
"	216	..	1	59	10	2	2	1	9	39	36	3	4	..	70	10	27	489
"	13	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	8	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	35
"	260	6	..	276	5	1	..	..	4	72	5	7	10	5	13	141	219	1,072
"	19	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	9	26	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	66
"	104	65	..	73	11	4	..	..	13	51	1	2	9	..	14	112	116	577
"	12	17	..	15	5	1	..	..	7	33	..	1	..	..	1	2	5	99

* Includes 6 cases under Group E and 5,267 cases under Group F. † Nose and Throat. ‡ Includes 9 cases under Group E and 45 cases under Group F. § Includes 344 deaths under Group F. ¶ Includes 2 cases under Group E and 5 cases under Group F. || Includes 7 deaths under Group F.

North-Western Province.																						
Civil Hospital, Kurunegala	{ No. of cases	1,145	50	..	451	20	11	4	..	28	237	278	50	66	63	19	75	602	10	298	..	3,407
"	{ " of deaths	99	12	..	35	2	1	..	..	9	72	109	1	9	3	2	4	24	2	7	..	391
Puttalam	{ No. of cases	266	12	..	64	10	..	2	..	7	79	39	16	7	7	5	21	95	..	49	..	696
"	{ " of deaths	27	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	25	13	..	2	..	..	1	3	..	2	..	83
Marawila	{ No. of cases	265	2	..	26	11	5	1	..	1	69	73	..	16	17	..	6	175	3	152	..	*862
"	{ " of deaths	15	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	21	14	..	5	1	..	1	5	..	..	..	64
Chilaw	{ No. of cases	232	11	..	51	3	2	..	..	..	54	66	4	7	8	3	14	177	..	80	..	725
"	{ " of deaths	18	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	19	22	..	2	2	..	1	3	..	1	..	79
Field Hospital, Nikaweratiya	{ No. of cases	168	3	..	95	2	1	..	..	5	18	14	..	8	11	12	10	218	1	30	..	607
"	{ " of deaths	13	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	1	5	5	..	1	..	1	..	6	1	1	..	40
Dandagamawa	{ No. of cases	182	17	..	185	5	1	..	..	3	48	27	2	10	5	..	20	91	..	85	..	683
"	{ " of deaths	8	4	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	17	3	..	1	1	..	6	1	..	5	..	51
North-Central Province.																						
Civil Hospital, Anuradhapura	{ No. of cases	892	1	..	155	15	14	..	..	1	88	205	..	56	11	54	..	257	..	110	..	1,923
"	{ " of deaths	26	..	..	13	4	..	..	..	..	36	52	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	154
Mihintale	{ No. of cases	40	2	..	192	..	..	..	..	..	21	7	1	..	..	..	..	17	..	2	..	286
"	{ " of deaths	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Province of Uva.																						
Civil Hospital, Badulla	{ No. of cases	638	164	..	606	27	40	9	5	16	151	353	..	107	33	8	493	75	2	192	..	2,052
"	{ " of deaths	51	34	..	32	5	1	..	..	2	38	145	..	20	1	..	14	3	1	4	..	362
District Hospital, Haputale	{ No. of cases	106	..	..	67	8	15	..	..	2	35	117	..	9	14	..	..	140	..	98	..	†771
"	{ " of deaths	15	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	11	63	..	7	2	..	..	3	..	7	..	†124
Lunugala	{ No. of cases	88	..	..	39	31	11	..	..	3	28	205	1	43	9	..	2	106	..	32	..	‡620
"	{ " of deaths	28	..	..	1	10	1	..	..	..	7	105	..	19	2	..	2	2	..	1	..	181
Monaragala	{ No. of cases	216	21	..	22	6	2	5	2	1	38	72	2	8	2	2	8	141	..	38	..	586
"	{ " of deaths	14	5	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	13	34	..	1	..	..	1	6	..	4	..	83
Field Hospital, Alutnuwara	{ No. of cases	307	..	..	119	3	2	1	..	..	20	38	2	8	12	3	5	109	2	28	..	568
"	{ " of deaths	17	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	9	..	3	2	1	1	4	..	5	..	47
Medagama	{ No. of cases	336	..	..	52	..	43	14	..	27	21	59	..	20	..	7	12	199	..	6	..	800
"	{ " of deaths	6	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	6	34	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	57
Buttala	{ No. of cases	233	..	..	42	4	8	1	..	9	31	89	..	6	2	3	..	104	..	27	..	†600
"	{ " of deaths	11	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	6	10	38	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	73
Koslanda	{ No. of cases	283	1	..	95	6	11	..	..	12	30	229	..	5	13	17	124	15	1	33	..	882
"	{ " of deaths	40	1	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	12	95	..	2	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	160
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																						
Civil Hospital, Ratnapura	{ No. of cases	1,195	153	..	270	36	17	4	..	1	177	309	10	30	18	16	80	760	2	292	..	3,270
"	{ " of deaths	126	91	..	38	8	..	..	..	..	30	133	..	6	6	..	2	55	1	6	..	502
"	{ No. of cases	605	148	..	75	26	6	4	1	3	70	100	6	34	32	59	298	50	1	190	..	1,756
"	{ " of deaths	58	35	..	7	2	..	..	..	..	19	36	..	9	1	10	..	..	..	3	..	181
District Hospital, Rakwana	{ No. of cases	235	104	..	170	13	12	2	..	3	59	128	8	13	17	8	21	185	..	90	..	1,068
"	{ " of deaths	37	49	..	19	4	..	..	..	2	19	90	..	4	1	2	..	..	..	9	..	236
Balangoda	{ No. of cases	424	202	..	162	19	8	4	4	7	98	168	9	6	42	2	35	348	3	146	..	1,905
"	{ " of deaths	24	..	..	17	1	..	..	..	5	13	101	..	1	3	..	..	5	..	3	..	173
Karawanella	{ No. of cases	271	..	..	207	19	14	3	..	10	75	1,021	2	20	35	6	9	522	..	176	..	2,441
"	{ " of deaths	32	..	..	10	4	..	..	..	1	20	342	..	3	5	1	2	42	..	5	..	483
Field Hospital, Kolonna	{ No. of cases	338	..	..	60	5	4	4	..	1	29	42	..	24	2	4	16	19	..	..	..	549
"	{ " of deaths	11	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	8	11	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	38
Kendangamuwa	{ No. of cases	233	..	..	70	10	3	..	..	9	28	282	6	1	11	1	220	37	..	60	..	977
"	{ " of deaths	36	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	3	74	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	124
Civil Hospital, Undugoda	{ No. of cases	128	28	..	25	3	2	2	..	2	20	11	2	1	5	4	7	54	2	24	..	320
"	{ " of deaths	4	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	22

|| Under Groups D and F.
 † Includes 12 cases under Group F.

‡ Includes 2 deaths under Group F, Other General Diseases.
 § Includes 14 cases under Group F.

* Includes 40 cases under Groups E and F.
 † Includes 17 cases under Group F, Other General Diseases.

Table of Cases of Yellow Fever or other Endemic Fever, Plague, Typhus, Smallpox, Scarlatina, Cholera, Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever, Erysipelas, or Pyæmia, occurring amongst Patients, and also amongst Officers.

Hospital and Name of Disease.	Occurring amongst Patients.			Occurring amongst Officers.			
	Number of Cases.	In case of Patients attacked while in Hospital, state how long the person had been in Hospital before his attack, and for what Disease he was admitted.	Number of Deaths.	Resident Officers.		Non-Resident Officers.	
				Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
WESTERN PROVINCE.							
Leper Asylum, Hendala ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Hospital, Colombo ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Branch Hospital, Borella ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lady Havelock Hospital:—							
Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ..	7	—	1	—	—	—	—
Lady Ridgeway Memorial Hospital:—							
Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever	3	—	1	—	—	—	—
De Soysa Lying-in Home ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kanatta:—							
Plague ..	174	—	139	—	—	—	—
Smallpox ..	270	—	68	—	—	—	—
Cholera ..	13	—	4	—	—	—	—
Panadure ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kalutara ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	1*
Negombo ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
The Victoria Memorial Eye Hospital, Colombo ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clinic for Tropical Diseases Borella ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Police and Jail Officers' Hospital, Borella:—							
Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox ..	2	Three days with fever	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ..	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avissawella ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neboda ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ingiriya ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infectious Diseases Hospital, Ragama ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moratuwa ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Watupitiwella:—							
Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pyæmia ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
CENTRAL PROVINCE.							
Kandy ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gampola:—							
Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matale:—							
Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever	2	Admitted with the disease	—	—	—	—	—
Pyæmia ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya:—							
Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever	16	Admitted for the disease	4	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ..	2	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
Dikoya ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lindula ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uda Pussellawa ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—

* W. A. de Silva, Medical Officer, Kalutara, 1914.

Hospital and Name of Disease.	Occurring amongst Patients.			Occurring amongst Officers.			
	Number of Cases.	In case of Patients attacked while in Hospital, state how long the person had been in Hospital before his attack, and for what Disease he was admitted.	Number of Deaths.	Resident Officers.		Non-Resident Officers.	
				Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCE—contd.							
Kelebokka ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maskeliya:—							
Plague ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever	6	—	4	—	—	—	—
Deltota ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nawalapitiya ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teldeniya:—							
Pyæmia ..	2	Admitted with the disease	—	—	—	—	—
Ramboda:—							
Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dimbula ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pussellawa:—							
Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
Maturata ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dolosbage ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dambulla ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
SOUTHERN PROVINCE.							
Galle:—							
Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever	22	—	2	—	—	—	—
Pyæmia ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hambantota ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matara ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balapitiya ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tangalla:—							
Erysipelas ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tissamaharama ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaluwella ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deniyaya ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
NORTHERN PROVINCE.							
Jaffna:—							
Plague ..	1	Admitted for the disease	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever	3	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ..	3	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
Vavuniya ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittivu ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mantota ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Point Pedro ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mannar ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Talaimannar Port:—							
Smallpox ..	3	1 case of smallpox, 2 contacts travelled with the patient	—	—	—	—	—
EASTERN PROVINCE.							
Batticaloa ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trincomalee ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kalmunai ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—

Hospital and Name of Disease.	Occurring amongst Patients.			Occurring amongst Officers.			
	Number of Cases.	In case of Patients attacked while in Hospital, state how long the person had been in Hospital before his attack, and for what Disease he was admitted.	Number of Deaths.	Resident Officers.		Non-Resident Officers.	
				Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
EASTERN PROVINCE—contd.							
Kalmunai Leper Hospita ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maha-oya :— Smallpox ..	1	Admitted with eruptions	—	—	—	—	—
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.							
Kurunegala ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puttalam ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marawila ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilaw ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nikaweratiya :—							
Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pyæmia ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Dandugamuwa ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.							
Anuradhapura :—							
Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Mihintale ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
PROVINCE OF UVA.							
Badulla ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haputale :—							
Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lunugala ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monaragala :—							
Smallpox ..	2	2 days' Malarial Fever ; 3 days' Malarial Fever	1	—	—	—	—
Alutnuwara ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medagama ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buttala ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Koslanda :—							
Malarial and other Endemic Fever ..	106	—	3	1	—	1	—
PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.							
Ratnapura :—							
Erysipelas ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kegalla ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rakwana ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balangoda ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karawanella ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kolonna ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kendangamuwa :—							
Erysipelas ..	2	Admitted with the disease	—	—	—	—	—
Undugoda ..	None	—	—	—	—	—	—

NOSOLOGICAL RETURN, 1914.

Return of Diseases and Deaths during 1914 at the following institutions:—Lunatic Asylum, Jawatta; Leper Asylum, Hendala; Leper Hospital, Kalmunai; De Soysa Lying-in Home; Lady Havelock Hospital; Lady Ridgeway Hospital; General Hospital; Clinic for Tropical Diseases; Victoria Memorial Eye Hospital, Colombo; Civil Hospitals, Panadure, Kalutara, Negombo, Moratuwa, Watupitiwala, Kandy, Gampola, Matale, Nuwara Eliya, Jaffna, Vavuniya, Mullaitivu, Mantota, Point Pedro, Galle, Hambantota, Matara, Balapitiya, Tangalla, Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Kalmunai, Kurunegala, Puttalam, Marawila, Chilaw, Anuradhapura, Badulla, Ratnapura, and Kegalla; District Hospitals, Avissawella, Neboda, Ingiriya, Dikoya, Lindula, Uda Pussellawa, Kelebokka, Dolosbage, Maskeliya, Deltota, Maturata, Nawalapitiya, Teldeniya, Ramboda, Dimbula, Pussellawa, Deniyaya, Haputale, Lunugala, Monaragala, Rakwana, Kendangamuwa, Balangoda, Karawanella, and Undugoda; Immigrant Hospitals, Dambulla, Mihintale, and Mannar; Field Hospitals, Maha-oya, Nikaweratiya, Dandugama, Alutnuwara, Medagama, Buttala, Kolonna, and Koslanda; Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kanatta; Branch Hospital, Borella; Female Hospital, Kaluwella; Police Hospital, Borella; Talaimannar Port Hospital; Cooly Camp Hospital, Ragama.

Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1914.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital at the end of Dec., 1913.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases treated.	Remaining in Hospital at the end of Dec., 1914.
		Admissions.	Deaths.		
I.—General Diseases—					
A.—Epidemic—					
Chickenpox ..	9	375	—	384	7
Enteric ..	12	231	67	243	7
Malaria ..	597	13,611	444	14,208	163
Acute Polio-Myelitis ..	—	1	—	1	—
Malarial Cachexia ..	182	3,743	379	3,925	87
Smallpox ..	—	291	71	291	51
Measles ..	1	56	—	57	—
Whooping Cough ..	—	12	1	12	—
Diphtheria ..	—	6	3	6	—
Influenza ..	8	520	8	528	10
Acute Rheumatic Fever ..	1	39	—	40	2
Cholera ..	1	22	8	23	—
Dysentery ..	181	3,154	859	3,335	120
Dengue ..	3	121	—	124	4
Leprosy ..	465	212	83	677	456
Parangi ..	215	4,388	31	4,603	115
Erysipelas ..	4	72	13	76	—
Mumps ..	—	48	—	48	—
Varicella ..	11	309	—	320	11
Beri-Beri ..	—	6	2	6	—
Rabies ..	—	1	1	1	—
Simple Continued Fever ..	2	11	2	13	—
Tetanus ..	1	96	41	97	1
Sunstroke ..	—	2	—	2	—
Plague ..	—	178	142	178	—
Anæmia ..	2	8	1	10	—
Other Diseases ..	2	40	15	42	—
B.—Septic—					
Pyæmia ..	—	13	6	13	2
Septicæmia ..	—	32	12	32	2
C.—Tubercular—					
Pulmonary ..	71	1,397	557	1,468	36
Other Tubercular Diseases ..	16	146	15	162	8
D.—Venereal—					
Syphilis ..	154	2,548	60	2,702	135
Gonorrhœa ..	52	1,713	17	1,765	63
Rheumatism (Gonorrhœal) ..	21	407	7	428	17
Other Venereal Diseases ..	—	475	—	475	—
E.—Malignant Growths					
Non-malignant Growths ..	6	164	7	170	3
F.—Other General Diseases—					
Chronic Rheumatism ..	74	1,679	28	1,753	39
Diabetes Mellitus ..	3	104	7	107	4
Diabetes Insipidus ..	—	1	—	1	—
Alcoholism ..	3	44	2	47	—
Rickets ..	—	11	3	11	—
II.—Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of Special Sense—					
Meningitis ..	1	89	56	90	2
Septic Meningitis ..	—	2	1	2	—
Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord ..	3	40	8	43	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, including Hemiplegia and Paraplegia ..	10	248	51	258	11
Cerebral Thrombosis ..	—	2	1	2	—
Paralysis ..	3	42	5	45	2
Other forms of Mental Alienation ..	3	32	4	35	1
Carried over ..	2,124	36,823	3,028	38,947	1,365

Return of Diseases and Deaths, &c.—*contd.*

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital at the end of Dec., 1913.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases treated.	Remaining in Hospital at the end of Dec., 1914.
		Admissions.	Deaths.		
Brought forward ..	2,124	36,823	3,028	38,947	1,365
II.—Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of Special Sense—<i>contd.</i>					
Idiocy ..	11	3	—	14	12
Cretinism ..	—	1	—	1	1
Mania (Chronic) ..	344	178	42	522	—
Melancholia ..	265	126	21	391	299
Dementia (Primary)	106	37	6	143	97
General Paralysis of the Insane	1	6	4	7	2
Delusional Insanity	5	8	—	13	6
Epilepsy ..	9	152	19	161	8
Convulsions ..	1	33	11	34	—
Neuritis ..	2	82	3	84	4
Other Diseases of the Nervous System	14	183	20	197	4
Neuralgia ..	4	130	—	134	—
Diseases of the Conjunctiva ..	11	390	—	401	10
" " Cornea ..	31	487	11	518	16
" " Lens ..	17	319	—	336	22
" " Iris ..	3	118	—	121	6
" " Optic Nerve and Retina	4	44	—	48	2
Other Diseases of the Eye ..	23	306	2	329	25
Diseases of the External Ear ..	2	49	—	51	—
" " Middle Ear ..	3	61	—	64	—
" " Internal Ear ..	—	16	—	16	—
Other Diseases of the Ear ..	—	5	—	5	—
Diseases of the Nose ..	1	69	—	70	—
III.—Diseases of the Circulatory System—					
Pericarditis ..	1	41	8	42	—
Myocarditis ..	—	3	1	3	—
Valvular Diseases of the Heart ..	11	185	48	196	6
Other Organic Diseases of the Heart ..	1	29	6	30	1
Aneurysm ..	—	5	—	5	—
Arterio-Sclerosis ..	—	4	—	4	—
Diseases of the Lymphatic System, including Bubo ..	11	192	1	203	10
Elephantiasis Arabum ..	2	69	—	71	5
Diseases of the Spleen ..	7	209	6	216	2
Other Diseases of the Circulatory System, including Hæmorrhoids	10	183	16	193	4
IV.—Diseases of the Respiratory System—					
Laryngitis ..	—	51	2	51	1
Other Diseases of the Larynx ..	—	3	—	3	—
Bronchitis ..	50	1,595	87	1,645	44
Asthma ..	20	495	21	515	11
Pneumonia Lobular ..	7	361	136	368	7
Pneumonia Lobar ..	52	1,384	602	1,436	50
Pleurisy ..	6	209	27	215	4
Empyema ..	1	35	9	36	—
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System ..	—	71	20	71	—
V.—Diseases of the Digestive System—					
Diseases of the Teeth, Mouth, and Gums ..					
Tonsillitis and Quinsy ..	4	188	8	192	—
Gastric Ulcer ..	—	16	1	16	—
Gastritis ..	6	172	6	178	3
Gastro-Enteritis ..	—	33	12	33	—
Enteritis ..	15	464	273	479	16
Diarrhoea ..	157	4,421	2,187	4,578	161
Anchylostomiasis ..	552	5,977	1,455	6,529	338
Ascaris Lumbricoides ..	23	487	36	510	19
Tape worm ..	—	5	1	5	—
Other Intestinal Parasites ..	1	32	1	33	—
Appendicitis ..	3	101	6	104	2
Hernia ..	8	140	9	148	5
Hernia Strangulated ..	—	29	3	29	—
Intestinal Obstruction ..	2	65	26	67	1
Psilosis-Sprue ..	1	16	6	17	1
Other Diseases of the Intestines ..	11	241	11	252	7
Carried over ..	3,944	57,238	8,202	61,182	2,580

Return of Diseases and Deaths, &c.—*contd.*

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital at the end of Dec., 1913.		Yearly Total.		Total Cases treated.	Remaining in Hospital at the end of Dec., 1914.				
			Admissions.	Deaths.						
Brought forward ..	3,944	..	57,238	..	8,202	..	61,182	..	2,580	
V.—Diseases of the Digestive System— <i>contd.</i>										
Cirrhosis of Liver ..	11	..	183	..	64	..	194	..	9	
Abscess of Liver ..	1	..	28	..	4	..	29	..	—	
Other Diseases of the Liver ..	6	..	190	..	18	..	196	..	4	
Peritonitis ..	3	..	105	..	56	..	108	..	2	
Other Diseases of the Digestive System	41	..	1,060	..	52	..	1,101	..	20	
VI.—Non-venereal Diseases of the Genito- Urinary System and Annexa—										
Nephritis (Acute) ..	17	..	463	..	111	..	480	..	12	
Nephritis (Chronic) ..	20	..	446	..	130	..	466	..	—	
Other Diseases of the Kidney and Annexa ..	5	..	128	..	25	..	133	..	6	
Diseases of the Bladder, including Cystitis ..	6	..	238	..	12	..	244	..	8	
Diseases of the Male Genital Organs	28	..	558	..	11	..	586	..	15	
Diseases of the Uterus ..	2	..	185	..	5	..	187	..	4	
Uterine Tumours ..	—	..	11	..	1	..	11	..	—	
Cysts and other Tumours of the Ovary ..	—	..	33	..	1	..	33	..	1	
Salpingitis ..	—	..	6	..	1	..	6	..	—	
Other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs ..	13	..	187	..	4	..	200	..	—	
Dropsy ..	—	..	5	..	5	..	5	..	—	
VII.—Puerperal State—										
Ectopic Gestation ..	—	..	3	..	1	..	3	..	—	
Other accidents of Pregnancy ..	1	..	5	..	—	..	6	..	—	
Puerperal Hæmorrhage ..	—	..	4	..	—	..	4	..	—	
Other accidents of Childbirth ..	—	..	15	..	5	..	15	..	—	
Puerperal Septicæmia ..	1	..	156	..	55	..	157	..	—	
Eclampsia ..	—	..	20	..	11	..	20	..	—	
Placenta previa ..	—	..	3	..	3	..	3	..	—	
Post Partum Hæmorrhage ..	—	..	4	..	3	..	4	..	—	
Rupture of Perineum ..	—	..	7	..	3	..	7	..	1	
Abortion ..	1	..	89	..	—	..	90	..	2	
Miscarriage ..	—	..	39	..	2	..	39	..	1	
Pregnancy ..	16	..	538	..	14	..	554	..	10	
Partus ..	34	..	1,677	..	44	..	1,711	..	52	
Inflammation of Breast (Mastitis)	3	..	36	..	—	..	39	..	—	
VIII.—Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue—										
Gangrene ..	9	..	177	..	59	..	186	..	14	
Carbuncle ..	2	..	33	..	4	..	35	..	2	
Furuncle ..	—	..	59	..	—	..	59	..	—	
Mycetoma ..	—	..	1	..	—	..	1	..	—	
Ulcers ..	641	..	10,466	..	248	..	11,107	..	381	
Pyosis ..	—	..	3	..	—	..	3	..	1	
Abscess ..	96	..	1,408	..	57	..	1,504	..	56	
Tinea Imbricata ..	1	..	2	..	—	..	3	..	—	
Eczema ..	43	..	736	..	3	..	779	..	23	
Cellulitis ..	1	..	28	..	3	..	29	..	2	
Pemphigus ..	2	..	60	..	1	..	62	..	3	
Scabies ..	6	..	58	..	—	..	64	..	6	
Other Diseases of the Integument	86	..	1,842	..	49	..	1,928	..	55	
IX.—Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion—										
Diseases of Bones ..	12	..	157	..	10	..	169	..	10	
Diseases of Joints ..	8	..	217	..	6	..	225	..	5	
X.—Malformations (congenital)	1	..	8	..	—	..	9	..	—	
XI.—Diseases of Early Infancy	—	..	8	..	7	..	8	..	—	
XII.—Affections produced by External Causes—										
Snake Bite ..	1	..	14	..	—	..	15	..	—	
Corrosive Acids ..	—	..	4	..	1	..	4	..	—	
Metallic Poisons ..	—	..	6	..	2	..	6	..	—	
Vegetable Alkaloids ..	1	..	24	..	2	..	25	..	1	
Ptomaine Poisoning ..	—	..	6	..	1	..	6	..	—	
Other Acute Poisoning ..	2	..	37	..	4	..	39	..	—	
Dog Bite ..	—	..	1	..	—	..	1	..	—	
Syncope ..	2	..	23	..	8	..	25	..	—	
Debility ..	154	..	3,425	..	636	..	3,579	..	151	
Pyrexia ..	—	..	9	..	—	..	9	..	—	
Carried over ..	5,221	..	82,472	..	9,944	..	87,693	..	3,437	

Return of Diseases and Deaths, &c.—*contd.*

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital at the end of Dec., 1913.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases treated.	Remaining in Hospital at the end of Dec., 1914.
		Admissions.	Deaths.		
Brought forward ..	5,221	82,472	9,944	87,693	3,437
XIII.—Ill-defined Diseases—					
Marasmus and Asthenia ..	2	63	29	65	5
Other Ill-defined Diseases ..	6	208	45	214	7
Diseases not Specified ..	23	250	10	273	12
XIV.—Injuries—					
A.—General—					
Burns and Scalds ..	21	369	74	390	11
Multiple ..	2	157	18	159	6
Exhaustion ..	1	2	1	3	—
Shock ..	—	10	1	10	—
B.—Local Injuries—					
Wounds, incised ..	31	1,109	13	1,149	34
Wounds, contused ..	44	1,376	2	1,420	—
Wounds, lacerated ..	38	1,005	16	1,043	24
Wounds, punctured ..	4	77	3	81	2
Abrasions ..	5	154	—	159	3
Wounds, infected ..	1	26	—	27	3
Gun-shot ..	6	154	12	160	5
Fractures, simple ..	27	511	17	538	13
Fractures, compound ..	26	281	30	307	22
Fractures of Spine ..	—	14	10	14	—
Fractures of Skull ..	2	73	23	75	3
Sprain and Dislocations ..	2	116	1	118	3
Concussion of Brain ..	1	56	6	57	—
Compression of Brain ..	—	8	4	8	—
Injuries to Chest ..	—	99	4	99	9
Contusion ..	18	1,069	2	1,087	16
Injuries of the Abdomen ..	1	117	6	118	4
Injuries of the Pelvis ..	—	1	—	1	—
Injuries to the Organs of Generation ..	—	20	—	20	—
Other Local Injuries ..	237	4,787	241	5,024	101
XV.—Surgical Operations—					
Tumours ..	—	202	14	202	1
Abscess ..	2	556	16	558	7
Amputations—					
On Upper Extremities ..	1	125	6	126	2
On Lower Extremities ..	—	86	7	86	1
Operations on Skull ..	3	82	17	85	1
Operations of Eye ..	—	49	—	49	7
Operations on Thorax ..	1	40	2	41	—
Excision of Breast ..	—	19	2	19	—
Operations on the Abdomen ..	—	210	24	210	—
Operations for Hernia—					
Strangulated ..	—	39	8	39	—
Radical Cure ..	1	131	—	132	2
Operations on Rectum and Anus ..	—	64	—	64	—
" Hemorrhoids ..	—	22	—	22	—
" Imperforate Anus ..	—	5	—	5	—
Operations on Bladder—					
Cystotomy ..	—	12	2	12	—
Stone in Bladder ..	—	1	—	1	—
Operations on Male Generative Organs ..	1	795	10	796	7
Operations of Female Generative Organs—					
Ovariectomy ..	1	51	4	52	—
Hysterectomy ..	—	12	2	12	—
Curetting ..	1	124	13	125	2
Vesico-Vaginal Fistula ..	—	20	—	20	—
Recto-Vaginal Fistula ..	—	9	1	9	—
Obstetric Operations ..	—	24	2	24	—
Cæsarean Section ..	—	1	1	1	—
Craniotomy ..	—	2	1	2	—
Evacuation of Uterus ..	—	7	1	7	—
Operation of Ear ..	—	1	—	1	—
Ectopic Gestation ..	—	7	1	7	—
Other Operations ..	7	906	18	913	6
Atrena of Vagina ..	—	15	1	15	—
Ventrosification of Uterus ..	—	14	—	14	—
Total ..	5,737	98,215	10,665	103,952	3,756

Statement of Outdoor Patients treated in Dispensaries attached to Hospitals and Independent Institutions during 1914.

Note.—Branch dispensaries are noted immediately below their respective central dispensaries and are marked (br.)

Western Province.

Name of Institution.	Persons.	Visits.	Name of Institution.	Persons.	Visits.
1 Avissawella District	12,502	20,347	23 Latpandura District	5,548	7,436
2 Beruwala Civil	5,777	8,548	24 Molkawa (br.) Civil	980	3,082
3 Maggona Reformatory (br.)	431	560	25 Matugama do.	4,384	7,020
4 Colombo: Female Outdoor Dispensary Civil	16,026	30,870	26 Horewela (br.) do.	2,946	5,101
5 " General Hospital do.	19,682	29,669	27 Moregela (br.) do.	3,864	7,270
6 " Mutwal Outdoor Dispensary Civil	4,670	7,352	28 Minuwangoda do.	7,342	10,538
7 " Police Hospital	4,865	5,738	29 Divulapitiya (br.) do.	2,045	2,815
8 " Victoria Memorial Eye Hospital Civil	9,837	25,983	30 Mirigama do.	6,636	7,582
9 Halpe do.	7,309	12,285	31 Ambepussa (br.) do.	1,568	1,918
10 Hanwella do.	10,477	16,589	32 Moratuwa do.	5,107	9,148
11 Pugoda (br.) do.	2,663	3,051	33 Neboda District	7,072	10,480
12 Henaratgoda do.	8,821	14,022	34 Negombo Civil	6,624	11,093
13 Hendela Outdoor Dispensary Civil	6,566	11,396	35 Padukka do.	3,534	8,142
14 Horana do.	5,654	9,064	36 Kosgama (br.) do.	1,918	3,637
15 Bandaragama (br.) do.	3,814	7,152	37 Pelanwatta do.	1,151	2,369
16 Ingiriya District	7,360	16,580	38 Homagama (br.) do.	796	1,850
17 Ja-ela Civil	14,740	22,850	39 Kesbewa (br.) do.	1,546	3,699
18 Kadawata do.	8,771	19,147	40 Panadure do.	9,443	18,453
19 Kaduwela (br.) do.	1,422	3,033	41 Ragama Cooly Camp Hospital	1,246	1,914
20 Kalawellawa District	3,604	5,605	42 Ragama Dispensary	4,541	7,715
21 Bulatsinhala (br.) Civil	2,191	3,516	43 Urugodawatta Civil	3,812	5,601
22 Kalutara do.	9,334	17,960	44 Veyangoda do.	6,083	9,846
			45 Watupitiwella do.	4,681	7,893
			Total	259,383	445,919

Central Province.

1 Agrapatana District	2,891	3,490	37 Gurulupota (br.) Civil	195	217
2 Bogawantalawa do.	6,197	10,364	38 Urugala (br.) do.	1,014	1,040
3 Dambulla Civil	7,745	7,831	39 Maskeliya District	4,242	5,725
4 Pannampitiya (br.) do.	1,706	1,706	40 Matale Civil	15,534	22,198
5 Inamaluwa (br.) do.	1,317	1,317	41 Aluvihare (br.) do.	3,140	3,933
6 Errawela (br.) do.	1,238	1,238	42 Maturata District	1,824	2,043
7 Deltota District	3,519	5,156	43 Padiyapelella (br.) Civil	1,447	1,580
8 Dikoya do.	4,726	4,852	44 Mousaheriya do.	646	779
9 Dimbula do.	5,198	7,839	45 Pallegama (br.) do.	556	627
10 Dolosbage do.	2,043	2,594	46 Mulhalkele do.	3,999	4,533
11 Elkaduwa do.	5,725	9,323	47 Lemasuriyagama (br.) do.	290	352
12 Imbulpitiya (br.) Civil	568	568	48 Nildandahenna (br.) do.	2,408	2,639
13 Galagedara District	12,661	18,700	49 Nalanda do.	2,456	3,090
14 Galawela Civil	10,095	10,980	50 Madawela (br.) do.	420	482
15 Madipoia (br.) do.	3,272	3,429	51 Naula (br.) do.	1,047	1,225
16 Omaragala (br.) do.	824	824	52 Nanuoya District	3,089	3,673
17 Gammaduwa District	3,600	4,779	53 Nuwara Eliya Civil	4,807	6,011
18 Kisingolla (br.) Civil	98	98	54 Nawalapitiya District	11,996	17,161
19 Gampola do.	19,927	32,089	55 Paldeniya Civil	5,556	7,367
20 Hanguranketa do.	13,094	17,495	56 Golehanwatta (br.) do.	796	998
21 Gonagama (br.) do.	2,096	2,217	57 Kirioruwa (br.) do.	1,129	1,384
22 Mayilapitiya (br.) do.	2,093	2,200	58 Yatawatta (br.) do.	2,075	2,752
23 Hataraliyadda do.	2,464	4,365	59 Pundaluoya District	973	1,057
24 Kadugannawa District	8,015	11,349	60 Pussellawa do.	2,826	4,517
25 Kandy Hospital Civil	1,117	1,519	61 Ramboda do.	3,052	5,065
26 Kandy Outdoor Dispensary	11,401	16,279	62 Rangalla do.	1,848	2,617
27 Talatuoya (br.) Civil	1,843	2,264	63 Rattota do.	8,504	15,869
28 Katugastota do.	11,706	27,217	64 Teldeniya do.	15,313	20,524
29 Kelebokka District	6,632	7,604	65 Uda Pussellawa do.	4,240	5,925
30 Kongahawela Civil	2,790	3,887	66 Watagoda Civil	1,036	1,517
31 Opalgala (br.) do.	390	406	67 Watawala District	1,645	2,302
32 Kamberawa (br.) do.	412	412	68 Wattedagama do.	6,976	10,215
33 Elahera (br.) do.	265	285			
34 Kotmale District	2,993	4,533	Total	282,116	396,771
35 Lindula do.	3,973	5,511			
36 Madugoda Civil	2,403	3,532			

Southern Province.

1 Akuressa Civil	6,609	12,054	11 Beliatta Civil	6,788	12,892
2 Imaduwa (br.) do.	3,438	6,979	12 Mahawela (br.) do.	842	1,698
3 Ambalangoda do.	4,124	7,646	13 Deniyaya District	4,151	7,395
4 Angunukolapelessa do.	1,950	3,918	14 Elpitiya do.	5,719	9,029
5 Ranna (br.) do.	1,357	2,326	15 Galle Outdoor Dispensary	7,303	12,268
6 Talawa (br.) do.	1,065	2,008	16 Talpe (br.) Civil	2,124	4,880
7 Baddegama do.	3,362	4,161	17 Galle Hospital Ophthalmic Dispensary Civil	1,241	4,057
8 Wandurambe (br.) do.	2,178	3,216	18 Hakmana do.	18,669	31,304
9 Balapitiya do.	4,197	7,897	19 Deyandara (br.) do.	5,774	10,874
10 Batapola do.	3,258	4,751			

Table II.—Return separating the Malabars into those sent in by the Police and those Voluntarily seeking Admission.

Name of Hospital.	Malabars.										Total of Mixed Races and Malabars.	Name of Hospital.	Malabars.										Total of Mixed Races and Malabars.							
	Mixed Races.		Sent in by the Police.		Voluntarily seeking Admission.		Sent in from Estates.						Total of all Malabars.	Mixed Races.		Sent in by the Police.		Voluntarily seeking Admission.		Sent in from Estates.				Total of all Malabars.						
	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Deaths of Estate Labourers.	Treated.				Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.			Deaths of Estate Labourers.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	
Civil Hospital, Colombo	12,900	1,189	78	25	469	105	—	—	—	—	547	130	13,447	1,319	Immigrant Hospital, Dambulla	1,980	40	4	1	95	7	23	5	21-74	122	13	2,102	63		
Lady Havelock Hospital	818	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	818	59	Do. Mannar	401	22	—	—	165	11	—	—	—	165	11	566	33		
Lady Ridgeway Hospital	720	147	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	720	147	Do. Mihintale	258	1	—	—	28	3	—	—	—	28	3	286	4		
De Soysa Lying-in Home	1,422	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,422	41	Do. Talaimannar	42	—	6	—	157	7	—	—	—	163	9	205	11		
Civil Hospital, Panadura	512	34	9	—	66	19	239	50	20-92	114	69	826	103	1,399	102	Total	2,681	65	10	3	445	28	23	5	21-74	478	36	3,159	101	
Do. Kalutara	789	76	107	16	—	—	—	—	—	110	69	826	103	1,399	102	Percentage of Deaths to Cases	—	2-42	—	—	—	6-29	—	—	—	—	7-53	—	3-19	
Do. Negombo	946	70	17	—	334	24	—	—	—	270	21	935	67	2,035	236	Lunatic Asylum, Jawatta	1,099	58	266	23	—	—	—	—	—	266	23	1,365	81	
Do. Moratuwa	665	44	—	—	270	21	—	—	—	839	87	1,178	437	2,035	236	Lepor Asylum, Hordala	512	69	—	—	45	5	—	—	—	45	5	557	74	
Do. Kandy	3,015	207	38	17	1,080	99	917	114	12-43	575	59	1,364	76	4,092	296	Lepor Hospital, Kalmunai	41	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	42	7	
Do. Gampola	359	48	30	12	184	23	625	52	8-32	10	2	678	20	4,092	296	Total	1,652	134	266	23	46	5	—	—	—	312	28	1,964	162	
Do. Matale	1,262	93	36	28	353	35	1,113	250	22-46	51	3	532	37	4,092	296	District Hospital, Negoda	322	26	1	1	4	1	1,123	209	18-61	1,128	211	1,450	237	
Do. Nuwara Eliya	789	17	2	2	204	18	369	30	10-56	9	2	538	34	4,092	296	Do. Avissawella	685	46	11	9	273	30	1,053	234	22-22	1,337	273	2,020	319	
Do. Mullaitivu	668	18	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	105	19	405	38	4,092	296	Do. Dikoya	330	11	29	13	211	21	945	170	17-98	1,185	204	1,415	215	
Do. Vavuniya	541	24	—	—	51	—	—	—	—	89	13	1,072	96	4,092	296	Do. Lindula	91	11	19	—	2	—	845	145	17-16	866	145	957	166	
Do. Point Pedro	529	22	—	—	7	1	—	—	—	110	16	—	—	4,092	296	Do. Kolabokka	110	5	2	1	46	2	687	107	19-74	735	110	845	115	
Do. Mantota	300	19	7	5	98	14	—	—	—	23	3	150	11	4,092	296	Do. Uda Pussellawa	275	12	4	—	6	—	287	40	16-83	297	40	347	52	
Do. Galle	2,454	149	—	—	52	9	223	39	17-49	298	68	577	99	4,092	296	Do. Maskeliya	50	6	3	1	29	4	562	127	22-69	594	132	744	138	
Do. Matara	983	53	—	—	39	4	48	9	18-75	275	48	2,729	197	4,092	296	Do. Deltota	154	8	6	3	22	5	328	75	22-86	359	88	510	91	
Do. Hambantota	379	25	—	—	110	16	—	—	—	29	6	949	61	4,092	296	Do. Nawalapitiya	658	42	56	21	198	21	836	112	13-39	1,090	164	1,748	196	
Do. Tangalla	532	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	6	949	61	4,092	296	Do. Ramboda	129	6	4	2	36	5	290	51	17-6	330	58	429	64	
Do. Tissamaharama	127	8	—	—	23	3	—	—	—	20	6	949	61	4,092	296	Do. Toldeniya	562	29	4	1	15	2	327	41	12-23	346	44	848	75	
Do. Balapitiya	279	31	1	1	36	4	261	63	24-13	298	68	577	99	4,092	296	Do. Dimbulawa	66	4	—	—	43	5	497	86	16-1	534	91	600	95	
Do. Batticaloa	969	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	211	23	862	61	4,092	296	Do. Pussellawa	64	7	5	4	16	1	280	48	17-13	301	53	365	60	
Do. Trincomalee	577	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	304	47	725	79	4,092	296	Do. Matunata	452	16	—	—	23	1	195	28	14-35	218	29	676	45	
Do. Kalmunai	929	55	—	—	20	6	—	—	—	29	6	949	61	4,092	296	Do. Deniyaya	205	22	—	—	31	6	607	76	12-52	638	82	843	104	
Do. Kurunegala	2,325	211	11	8	328	47	743	125	16-82	1,082	180	3,407	391	4,092	296	Do. Haputale	211	17	30	10	44	20	419	77	18-17	493	107	704	124	
Do. Puttalam	456	42	—	—	240	41	—	—	—	240	41	696	83	4,092	296	Do. Lunugala	142	23	—	—	478	158	33-05	478	168	620	181			
Do. Marawila	651	41	31	4	189	19	—	—	—	211	23	862	61	4,092	296	Do. Karawanella	614	46	19	4	325	65	1,392	368	28-48	1,639	437	2,250	483	
Do. Chilaw	421	32	46	8	258	36	—	—	—	304	47	725	79	4,092	296	Do. Rakwana	499	38	38	3	40	10	578	185	32-00	656	198	1,155	236	
Do. Badulla	1,533	97	39	11	322	36	1,097	218	4-51	1,419	265	2,952	362	4,092	296	Do. Balangoda	974	48	—	—	245	22	686	103	15-01	931	123	1,050	173	
Do. Ratnapura	1,112	102	—	—	980	121	1,178	379	23-68	2,158	400	3,270	502	4,092	296	Do. Dolosbage	25	1	—	—	15	4	213	38	17-8	228	42	263	43	
Do. Kegalla	915	57	53	13	138	18	650	93	14-30	841	124	1,756	181	4,092	296	Do. Ingiriya	99	2	1	—	9	2	74	14	18-90	84	16	183	18	
Do. Anuradhapura	1,763	83	54	18	109	53	—	—	—	160	21	1,925	154	4,092	296	Do. Kandygamuwa	365	18	—	—	223	30	458	101	22-03	681	121	1,046	136	
Do. Jaffna	2,257	96	1	—	47	7	—	—	—	48	7	2,305	103	4,092	296	Do. Undugoda	124	6	—	—	37	1	159	15	9-43	196	16	320	22	
Do. Watupitiwela	744	46	—	—	63	9	6	1	—	69	10	813	56	4,092	296	Do. Monaragala	220	20	2	1	105	3	298	54	18-12	405	58	622	83	
Clinic for Tropical Diseases, Colombo	100	1	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	11	—	111	1	4,092	296	Do. Koslanda	205	19	—	—	110	20	567	121	21-33	677	141	882	160	
Victoria Memorial Eye Hospital, Colombo	891	1	—	—	49	—	173	1	57	222	1	1,113	2	4,092	296	Total	7,469	491	234	74	2,108	271	14,078	2,783	—	16,420	3,128	23,889	3,619	
Total	46,612	3,248	555	176	6,208	795	7,747	1,352	—	14,510	2,323	61,122	5,671	4,092	296	Branch Hospital, Borella	383	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	383	3
Percentage of Deaths to Cases	—	7-18	—	31-7	—	12-8	—	17-4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Police Hospital, Borella	1,294	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,294	3	
Field Hospital, Maha-oaya	143	4	—	—	40	1	—	—	—	40	1	183	5	4,092	296	Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kandy	72	1	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	17	—	89	1	
Do. Kolonna	656	32	—	—	87	7	—	—	—	87	7	619	38	4,092	296	Do. Galle	24	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	6	
Do. Nikaweratiya	532	35	—	—	63	8	—	—	—	67	10	683	51	4,092	296	House of Observation, Galle	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	—	
Do. Dandugama	616	41	4	2	63	8	—	—	—	67	10	683	51	4,092	296	Female Hospital, Galle	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81	—	
Do. Medagama	800	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	800	—	—	—	4,092	296	House of Observation, Kandy	27	2	17	2	—	—	—	—	—	18	2	40	4	
Do. Buttala	502	54	1	—	42	5	52	13	25-00	394	19	606	19	4,092	296	Infectious Diseases Hospital, Jaffna	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	
Do. Alutnuwara	494	35	—	—	47																									

