# Report of the Medical Officer of Health / Municipality of Colombo.

# **Contributors**

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# 193

# MUNICIPALITY OF COLOMBO.

REPORT

OF THE

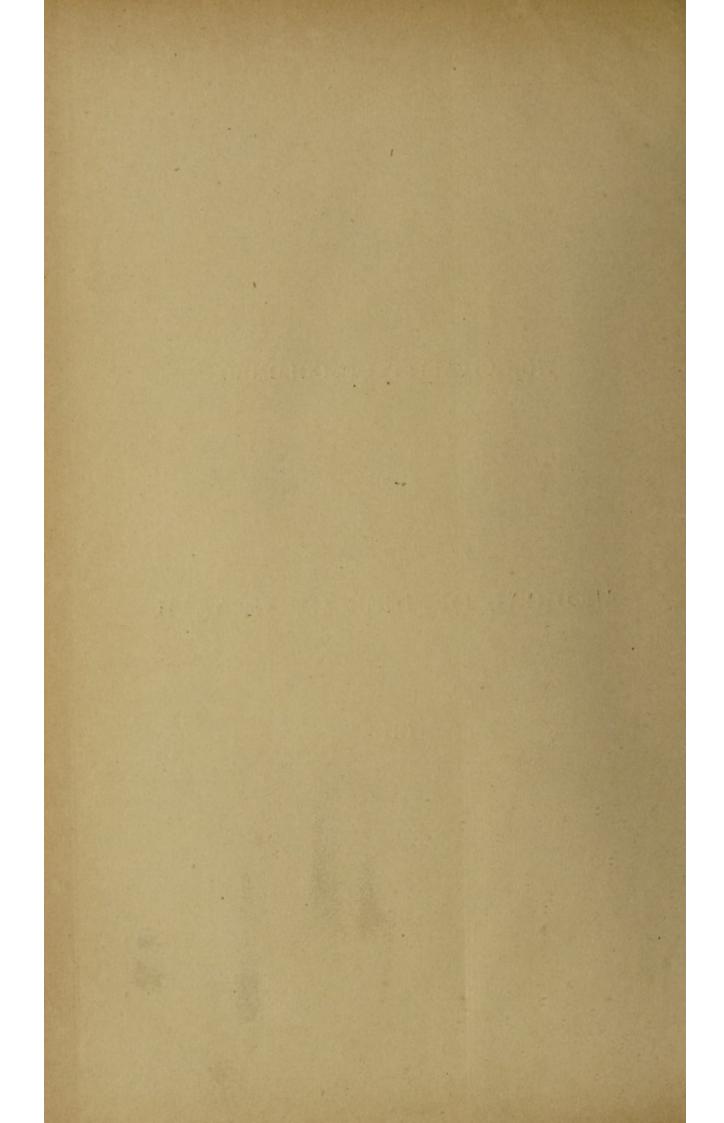
# MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR



1910.





#### ANNEXURE D.

#### REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1910.

#### PART I.

General.—The year 1910 was an unusually cool and dry one, both the temperature of the air and the rainfall being below the average as shown by the meteorological statements. This is the eighth year in succession in which the rainfall has been below the average. The health of the population, as indicated by the mortality statistics, was remarkably good, the crude death-rate (28.8 reckoned on corrected population) being the lowest which has been recorded since the registration of deaths was placed upon a satisfactory footing. death-rate corrected for deaths of non-residents was only 23.0 per 1,000, while the rate further corrected for age and sex distribution was 27.5 per 1,000. This reduction in the general death-rate was due to a decrease in the number of deaths from all the principal causes. The infant mortality, the mortality from diarrheal diseases, and from fevers were all lower than has hitherto been recorded; the mortality from the pulmonary group of diseases, which includes phthisis, was also below the average, but is still very high.

With reference to the statistics given in this report it is necessary to remark that, except where otherwise stated, the rates have been calculated on the population as estimated prior to the taking of the Census on March 10, 1911 The population of Colombo town, as ascertained at the recent Census, was 211,184; from which it is now estimated that the mean population in 1910 was 207,684 instead of 193,857 as previously estimated. This represents the remarkable increase of 32½ per cent. since the Census of 1901. The Superintendent of Census points out that the population given above is subject to a final revision, which may possibly include some thousands of Colombo residents who on the night of the Census were on a pilgrimage to St. Anna's in the Puttalam District.

At the time of writing, the population of the various races is not available, and therefore all the race

rates are calculated on the old estimated population.

With regard to the incidence of infectious diseases, the most noteworthy occurrence was a small outbreak of smallpox, which began in August and lasted until the end of the year, there being 69 cases in all reported. The original source was not traced, but it was suspected that, as is usual in such cases, the infection was imported from India by one of the deck passengers. This theory is strengthened by the fact that several cases which occurred later were definitely traced to India, the patients having arrived in Colombo during the incubation period of the disease. Upon this being ascertained, steps were taken by the Chairman of the Plague Committee to prevent such importations by quarantining the South Indian Ports.

Although disinfection of houses where persons had died of phthisis had, as recorded in the report for 1909, been carried out by this Department since July, 1909, this was not made a notifiable disease until the passing of Ordinance No. 6 of 1910, and notifications did not begin to be received until August, 1910, 222 cases being reported from that date and dealt with by this Department. For a fuller consideration of this question and of the proposals by the Tuberculosis Diseases Commission reference is requested to Special Report No. S5 of April 11, 1911.

One of the most noteworthy undertakings by this Department during the year was the opening of the Municipal Free Dispensary at Church street, Slave Island, in February, an account of which is given later in this report. No fewer than 6,179 patients were treated during the eleven months, February to December, representing 12,462 visits, which shows the great need which existed for an institution of this kind. It is highly desirable that this system, which was approved some time ago by the Council, should be extended without delay to the other poor quarters of the town. A proposal to this effect has already been submitted by me (vide No. 203 of October 29, 1910), but I regret to say it has not so far been adopted (see section 40).

The Municipal enteric hospital, which was opened at the beginning of 1909, continued to do good work, 310 cases being treated with a case mortality of 14.5 per cent. which is very satisfactory considering the more or less moribund condition of many of the cases on admission. Details of the work done are given later (see section 41).

It is necessary once again to record the unsatisfactory state of the public markets, which are for the most part grossly under-staffed. A special report (vide No. 39 of February 25, 1911) dealing with this amongst other matters has recently been submitted.

Remarks with reference to the other branches controlled by this Department will be found under their

2. Meteorology.—The following statements, kindly furnished by Mr. Barnard, Superintendent of the Observatory, show the chief points in regard to the meteorological conditions which prevailed during 1910:-

#### TABLE I.

Temperature o	(a) Average Monthly Mean Temperature of Colombo (Fort). 41-42 Years.		(b) Monthly Me at Colombo		(c) Average Monthly Mean Pressure at Colombo (Fort). 41–42 Years.			
			BU CIEL CO					Inches.
January		79 - 1	January		77.3	January		29.875
February		80.2	February		78.0	February		29.874
March		82.0	March		81.0	March		29.854
April		82.6	April		80.5	April		29.838
May		82.3	May		80 - 7	May		29.806
June		80.9	June		78.5	June	7	29.811
July		80 - 5	July		77.5	July		29.803
August		80.6	August		77-1	August		29.828
September		80.7	September		76.8	September		29.845
October		80.0	October	***	76.8	October		29.847
November		79 - 7	November		76.5	November		29.856
December		79:0	December		75.8	December		29.841
Year		80.6	Year		78:0	Year		29.840
44-11							1	51 ]

	(d) Monthly Mean Pressure at Colombo (Fort) during 1910.		(e) Average Mo at Colombo (l		(f) Monthly Rainfall at Colombo (Fort) during 1910.			
		Inches,		Inches.			Inches.	
January		29.834	January	 3.42	January		0.95	
February		29.833	February	 2.01	February		1.00	
March		29.841	March	 4.38	March		0.84	
April	1	29.814	April	 10.13	April		4-71	
May		29.831	May	 11.04	May		2.32	
June		29 - 790	June	 7.57	June		4.20	
July		29.806	July	 4.56	July		2.77	
August		29.805	August	 3.55	August		0.84	
September		29.832	September	 4.68	September		2.15	
October		29.856	October	 14.58	October		16.83	
November		29.864	November	 11.76	November		5.71	
December		29.882	December	 5.23	December		3.37	
Year		29 - 832	Year	 82.91	Year		45.69	

 Topography.—The following table, given in Mr. Mansergh's 1897 report on the drainage of Colombo, shows the acreage at different heights above mean sea level, from which it will be seen that a large part of Colombo is low-lying and difficult to drain, there being very little land indeed which is more than 50 feet above mean sea level, the great bulk being below the 30 feet level :-

TABLE II.—Acreage at different Heights above Mean Sea Level.

	Tie						Betw	een C	ontou	rs.							
Feet Feet	 to 4	6			10												
Acres	 953	296 2	297	447	455	406	430	421	510	667	297	134	87	43	12	6	2

 Population.—The table below is of great interest, as it shows the population of each ward as
estimated since receipt of the 1911 Census results. These figures are, the Superintendent of Census points out, subject to a final revision, which may possibly include some thousands of Colombo residents, mostly from Mutwal probably, who on the night of the Census were on a pilgrimage to St. Anna's in the Puttalam District. The 1911 Census has disclosed the fact that the population of Colombo has increased during the last ten years at a rete far beyond the increase which took place in the previous decennium.

The estimate made prior to the 1911 Census of the mean population during 1910 was 193,857, whereas the estimate made since the Census shows a population of 207,684, an increase of 13,827, which is in itself equal to that of a small town. The ward which shows the greatest increase is Maradana, with an excess increase of 4,519; the New Bazaar comes next with an excess increase of 1,511; then Fort with 1,117; then Kotahena with 1,033. The addition of the pilgrims to the Kotahena Ward would, however, probably bring it out at the head of the list. The only ward which shows a decreased rate of increase is St. Paul's, which has for long had by far the greatest density of population of any ward in the town.

The ward birth- and death-rates will all have to be revised when the final Census returns are received.

Table III.—Area and Estimated Population of Wards, 1910, before and after the Census.

Ward.		Total Area.	Nett Area available.	Estimated Population, 1910, made prior to 1911 Census.	Acr	ensity per e of avai de Area.	1- t	stimate made since the aking of the 1911 Census.
		Acres.	Acres.					
Fort		220	 112	 2,285		20.4		3,402
Pettah		92	 67	 7,561		112.8		7,935
San Sebastian		116	 108	 10,804		100.0		11,391
St. Paul's		143	 135	 24,574		182.0		24,402
Kotahena		1,649	 1,056	 38,967		36.9		40,000
New Bazaar		289	 226	 20,593		91.1		22,104
Maradana		1,297	 1,025	 38,101		37.2		42,620
Slave Island		313	 304	 20,554		67.7		20,647
Colpetty		1,928	 1,655	 24,115		14.6		24,563
The lake		416	 	 -		-		-
Eastward Exte	nsion	-	 -	 6,303		-		10,733
Total		6,463	4,688	193,857		40.0*		207,684

<sup>\*</sup> Reckoned on population minus Eastward extension, i.e., 187,554.

Race.	TABLE IV.—Popu	Intion of Traco.	, 1010 (014 1150		mated Population, 1910.
Europeans					3,111
Burghers					13,008
Sinhalese					77,397
Tamils					47,531
Moore					33,484
Malays					5,756
Others					7,267
			All I	Races	187,554*

<sup>\*</sup> This does not include the population of Eastward extension (estimated at 10,733), as its distribution by race is not yet known.

5. Births.—The number of births registered in Colombo during 1910 was 4,819, giving a birth-rate of 24.9 per 1,000 persons living, which is above the average (23.4). 646 or 13.4 per cent. of these births were attended by the Municipal midwives.

The race with the highest birth-rate was as usual the Burghers (36.4), who are the only race who have a consistently higher birth-rate than their death-rate. The Malays, however, in 1910 shared this distinction, their birth-rate being 29.5 and their death-rate 28.1. These racial rates cannot however be relied upon until they have been corrected in accordance with the recent Census populations which are not yet available. The birth-rates since 1900 are given in the annexed Tables:—

Table V .- Colombo and Ceylon Birth-rates.

		Birt	h-rate pe Populati	ar 1,000
Year.		Colombo.		Ceylon.
1900	 	 21.7		38.6
1901	 	 20.6		37.5
1902	 	 23.0		38.5
1903	 	 21.8		40.0
1904	 	 22.0		38.5
1905		 23.1		38.7
1906	 The state of the s	 27.3		35.7
1907	 	 24.2		32.8
1908	 	 25.5		40.1
1909		 25.0		36.7
	Average, 1900-1909	 23 · 4		37-7
1910	 	 24.9*		

Reckoned on population of 193,857.

TABLE VI.—Racial Birth-rates.

			1,000 n.		
Race.		Av	erage, 1900-	1909.	1910.
Europeans	 		27.9		24.4
Burghers	 		32 · 1		36.4
Sinhalese	 .,		29.9		34 - 7
Tamils	 		12.1		13.0
Moors	 		20.3		21.7
Malays	 		27.3		29-5
Others	 **		10.9		9.6
	All I	Races	23.4		21.9*

<sup>\*</sup> Reckoned on population inclusive of Eastward extension.

Table VII .- Ward Birth-rates,

					rate per Population	
Ward.			Ave	rage, 1900-1	909.	1910.
Fort and Galle	Face			6.7		6.6
Pettah				6.7		5.7
San Sebastian				20.4		22.1
St. Paul's				17.3		16.4
Kotahena				20.0		22.7
New Bazaar				23 - 9		23.7
Maradana			1	22.8		23.4
Slave Island				24.1		23.5
Colpetty				17.2		19.7
		Colombo 7	lown	23 · 4		24 - 9*
				CONTRACTOR IN		-

<sup>\*</sup> Reckoned on population inclusive of Eastward extension.

Deaths.—The number of deaths in Colombo during 1910 was 5,750, giving a death-rate of 29.7 per 1,000, reckoned on the old estimated population, and 28.8 on the revised estimated population. This is the lowest death-rate recorded since registration was placed upon a proper footing.

The death rate by years, races, and wards are shown in the following Tables:—
Table VIII.—Colombo and Ceylon Death-rates, 1900-1910.

					pulation	
Year.				Colombo.		Ceylon.
1900				33.8		27.8
1901				34.7		27.6
1902				33.5		27.5
1903				34.8		25.9
1904				30.8		24.9
1905				34.7		27.7
1906				39.8		34.3
1907				32-6		30-1
1908				36.7		29.4
1909				33:5		30.3
		Average, 1900-1909		34.5		28.6
1910 (Old	estimate of p	population)		29.7		-
1910 (New	estimate of	population)		28.8		
		n-residents dying in				
	tions			23.0		
1910 Corn	ected for non	residents and for age an	d sex	25.7*		
		This is the most corre		a water		

#### Table IX.—Racial Death-rates (all Causes).

		Death-rate per 1,000 Population.					Increase or
			1900-1909.		1910.		Decrease.
Europeans			29.1		25.1		- 4.0
Burghers			26.4		24.3		- 2.1
Sinhalese			37-4		35.4		- 2.0
Tamils			34.5		28.1		- 6.4
Moors			31.8		28.9	4.	- 2.9
Malays	**		35.0	44.0	28.1		- 6.9
Others			31.6		21.1		-10.5
	All Races		34.5		29.7*		- 4.8

<sup>\*</sup> Reckoned on population inclusive of Eastward extension.

# Table X.—Ward Death-rates (all Causes).

		Death-rate per 1,000 Population.							
Ward.			1900-1909.	1910.		Increase or Decrease.			
Fort and Galle F	ace		14:0	200	17.1		+ 3.1		
Pettah			13.9		12.4		- 1.5		
San Sebastian			24.7		23.3		1.4		
St. Paul's			25.1		22.7		- 2.4		
Kotahena			27:1		22.3		- 4.8		
New Bazaar			30.3		24.5		- 5.8		
Maradana		4.4	26.7		53.9		- 2.8		
Slave Island			28.7		53.0		- 5.7		
Kollupitiya			19.3		18.5		- 0.8		
	Colombo Town	13	34.5		29:7*		- 4.8		

<sup>\*</sup> Reckoned on population inclusive of Eastward extension.

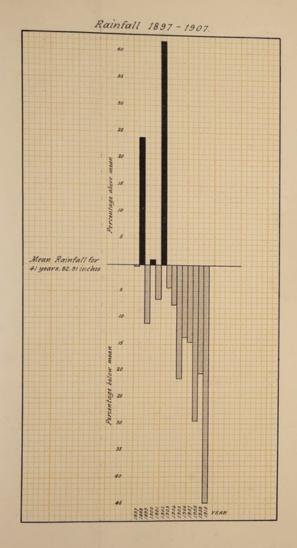
7. In/ant Mortality: (a) General.—Deaths, 1,420; death rate, 295 per 1,000 births; average death-rate during the previous ten years, 353; decrease, 58 per 1,000 births.

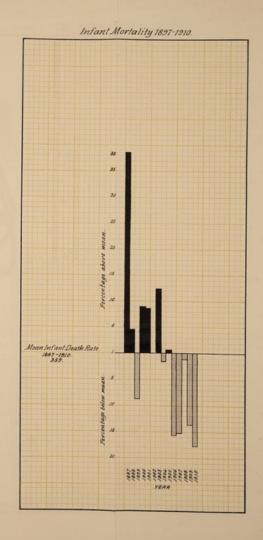
One of the most satisfactory features of the mortality statistics in Colombo is the infant death-rate which has been more or less steadily falling for a series of years, the rate in 1910 being the lowest on record. A glance at the accompanying diagram shows the period during which this improvement has been manifested, viz., from 1903 up to date.

The horizontal line in the diagram represents the mean infant death-rate for the whole period 1897 to 1910, the black columns above the lines represent the percentage above the mean death-rate, while the shaded columns represent the percentage below the mean.

It is of course difficult to say definitely what are all the factors responsible for this decrease in the number of infant deaths, but the following are probably the chief, viz.: (1) meteorological conditions; (2) improved methods of town cleansing; (3) improved housing conditions; (4) the work of the Municipal midwives.

With regard to the meteorological conditions, one cannot but be struck by the fact shown on the two accompanying diagrams, that the period of low infant mortality synchronizes to a large extent with a period of shortage of rainfall, although it does not apparently necessarily follow (as the exceptions show) that a dry year means a low infant death-rate, and a wet year a high rate.







As regards the improved methods of cleansing, this includes the cleansing of both private premises and public thoroughfares. A great improvement has been effected by the sanitary inspectors and the cleansing gang in making householders clear out the rubbish from their premises and deposit it in sanitary dust bins by the roadside, whence it is removed by the scavengers, while the public scavenging has been enormously improved since it was taken in hand by the Works Department in 1905. It is, I believe, a fact which the Municipal Engineer's statistics will show, that as a result of these measures there has been an enormous increase during the last few years in the quantity of rubbish which has been removed from the town by the scavengers. This must necessarily have a salutary effect upon the health of the town, more especially upon the health of infants who are extremely susceptible to insanitary conditions.

As regards the improvement in the housing conditions, evidence of this will be found in the annual

As regards the improvement in the housing conditions, evidence of this will be found in the annual reports in the statements of work done and the structural improvements effected by the sanitary inspectors. In 1910, for instance, 8,301 sanitary defects were found, 4,508 defects were rectified after warning, 2,584 notices were issued, 1,497 of these notices were voluntarily complied with, 1,536 windows and 1,139 ventilators were provided, besides a great many other improvements, all of which have undoubtedly tended to improve

the home conditions of the poorer classes amongst whom the infant mortality is always highest,

As regards the work of the Municipal midwives, 646 births, i.e., 13-4 per cent. of the total births in Colombo, were attended by them during 1910, the death-rate during the first week amongst these, exclusive of still-births, being 3-25 per cent., which is very low considering that the Municipal midwives are often called in only after something has gone wrong. There can be no doubt that in time, and when their number has been increased, the work of the district health visitors attached to the Municipal dispensaries will still-further help to lower the infant death-rate.

(b) The incidence of the infant mortality in the various wards since 1900 is shown in the following Table:—

TABLE XI.—Infant Mortali	ty by Wards,	1900 to 1910.	Rate per 1,000 Births.
--------------------------	--------------	---------------	------------------------

Year.	Colombo Town.	Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana Hospitals.	Maradana exclusive of Hospitals.	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.
1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908	 395 389 360 410 353 361 302 304 355 310	143 — 273 154 666 76 100 353 286	448 364 426 630 419 481 328 298 467 350	385 480 429 384 408 461 418 367 333 326	492 462 509 481 482 559 337 431 412 350	510 508 417 518 382 381 310 289 346 354	387 431 422 468 452 461 357 395 467 377	285 417 147 210 204 215 161	345 339 310 361 336 353 287 296 426 305	507 426 399 432 -454 458 311 325 340 359	281 211 271 333 232 251 276 251 340 254
Average, 1900 to 1909 1910	 354 295*	205 267	421 349	399 356	452	402 282	422 323	164 193	336 327	401 343	270 217
Increase or Decrease	 59	+62	- 72	_ 43	- 19	-120	_ 99	+ 29	- 9	58	_ 53

<sup>\*</sup> Includes Eastward extension.

As the table above shows, the wards with the highest average infant mortality (exclusive of Fort and Pettah, the infant populations of which are too small to afford comparable rates) are St. Paul's, New Bazaar, and Slave Island. It was for this reason that I recommended (vide No. 203 of October 29, 1910) that the Municipal dispensary system should be extended to St. Paul's and New Bazaar Wards, Slave Island being already provided for; and I think it is unfortunate for the poor residents in these wards that this recommendation has not yet been adopted.

(c) The principal causes of infant mortality in 1910 are shown in the following Table:-

TABLE XII.—Infant Mortality, 1910 (Principal Causes), expressed as a Rate per 1,000 Births of each Race.

Cause.	All	Races.	E	uropean	s.	Burgh	ers.	Sinhal	ese.	Tamil	8.	Moors.		Malays	. Ot	hers.
All causes		295		158		169	-	263		422		394	10	270		400
Premature birth		13	2.	13		2		18		6		8		6		14
Atrophy and debility		51		13		21		39		89		79		53		100
Bronchitis		18		26		4		16		32		25		6		14
Pneumonia		28		_		34		26		31		33		12		29
Diarrhoea		32		40		34		32		24		34		35		29
*Convulsions		82		40		36		68		135		121		88		114
Tetanus		31	20	_		6		23		55		62		23		43
All other causes		40		26		32		410		50		32		47		57

It will be seen from the foregoing that convulsions as usual heads the list of causes of infant deaths, while debility, diarrhosa, and tetanus also occupy a prominent place, all of which points to ignorance and lack of care on the part of the mothers in the matter of rearing their infants, and indicates the necessity for extending the system of domiciliary visitation by health visitors.

(d) Table XIII. shows the incidence of infant mortality at various age periods. Table XIII.—Infant Mortality, 1910, Deaths at different Age Periods and from several Causes.

	1						Age.	971	Mille								R	100.			
Cause of Death.		Age	in W	eeks.				A	ge in	Mont	hs.			cans.	etrs.	680.	3		4	2	ices.
	1	2	3	4	Total.	2	3	4	5	6	6-9	9-12	Total.	Buropean	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	All Races
L.—Developmental diseases :—		1																			
(1) Premature birth	5		1	1	63	1			-				1	1	1	50	4	6	1	1	6
		4 16	12	21	163	20	14	-	8	10	-8	14	81		10	104	55	58	-	1	24
10 Others	11	A	-		103	20		_'	°	1	1		81		10	7	90		1		1
II Diseases of respiratory system :-											- 103										
		1-	-	-	-		-	-		-	1		. 2	-	-		1		-		
Jan Warner Links			-	-	-		-	-		70		-	-	-	-	7.	-		-	77	-
At the concess to	20	-	1	5	11	11	15	8		12 21	13	13 31	122	-	16	70	20 19	18 24	0	2	13
iri Ottor	11 -		-	-		-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2		-	2	-		-		10
III.—Diseases of digestive system :—		100			1000		. 20	100											me.		
(1) Diarrheeal		2	- 4	6	-	25	24	9	19	17	29	17	140	3	16	85		25	6	2	
		4 2		10	20	14	12	-8	-8	4	- 5	-	57	1		48		-			7
IV.—Diseases of nervous system :—		1 0		10		4.0	45					-	91	-		80	12	9	9		
483 Character Indiana	11	40	27	38	222	57	27	24	8	13	24	21	174	3	17	182	83	88	15	8	39
(2) Laryngismus stridulus			-							-		8		-	-					8	
	9		7	=	149	-1					=	<b>a</b>	1		3	61	34	45	4	3	15
V.—Tuberculous diseases:—		-	10.4	ы		<b>6</b>	50	圖							-	100	8				
191 White management and an		1								-	1	-	1		1		8		-		
(2) Tubercular meningitis		-	-	-	-		1	-	-	-	1	2	4	1		3					
(3) Others		-	-			-	1	-	2	1	7	4	15		1	3	5	- 5	1		1
VI.—Accidents:— (1) Injury	_	-			_	_	_	_	-	_	_	_	_			_			-		×
100 Timbilliant house confirme	:: =							ы													m
oth Refferenties		-	-		-	-	-			-	-		-1			20					
(4) Other violence	1	1 -	-		1		-		-	-	-		-	8	1						
VII.—Infectious diseases:—		1000			1				1123			100							260	250	
	=					B											ы				56
100 Monaton	: =		ы	23	8	ы	8	ы				ы				2	8	Ю.			200
445 Whandalan anada		-	-	-	-		-		-		1		- 1	-	1				-		
(5) Mumps				8				-		-		8	-				-				-
(6) Diphtheria					-				-												6
101 Carried forces	=																				
STEET Generalities	: =			2	9	5	3	1		0			11			11		1			1
TT All other carries		1	1	8	11	5	6	4	3	4	16	10	48	-	6	33	9	7	3	1	5
Total	40	113	59	98	674	160	114	68	69	86	129	120	746	12	80	706	261	287	46	28	142
	28-	7-9	4-2	6.0	47.4	11-3	8.0	4-8	4.0	6.7	9-1	8.4	52-6			-					
referriage of Lossi Illiant Deaths	** 28.	No. of Concession, Name of Street, or other Persons, Name of Street, or ot	4.7	0.0	100	47.0	0.0	4.0	2.0	O. T	2.7	0.40	47.0								

<sup>8.</sup> Mortality from Groups of Diseases.—(a) Major Groups of Diseases. This is shown in the following tables, from which it will be seen that except in the dietetic, the local diseases, and violence groups, which show a slight increase, all the other great groups show a decrease in the number of deaths compared with the average, the most marked decrease being in the case of the Zymotic Diseases Group:—

Table XIV.—Mortality in the Town of Colombo, from Groups of Diseases, 1909 and 1910, and the Average for 1900 to 1909, All Races, All Ages.

			Tot	al Death	18.				tality per	1,0	00 Popu	latio	
Cause of Deaths.		Average, 1900 to 1909.		1909.		1910.	1900 to 1909.		1909.		1910.		or Decrease.
All causes		5,821		6,169		5,750	 34.50		33.54		29.66		- 4.84
Zymotic diseases		1,603		1,226		993	 9.56		6.67		5.12		-4-44
Parasitic diseases	2.2	196		261		213	 1.15		1.42		1.10		- 0.05
Dietetic diseases	**	23		51		63	 0.13				0.32	22	+ 0.19
Constitutional diseases		754		938		790	 4.45		5.10		4.08		- 0.37
Developmental diseases		355		372		372	 2.11	7.	2.02		1.92	15	-0.19
Local diseases		2,300		2,778		2,747	 13.60		15.11		14.17		+ 0.57
Violence		101		113		129	 0.60		0.60		0.66		+ 0.06
Ill-defined diseases		489		430		443	 2.90		2.34		2.29		-0.61

The 1910 rates are reckoned on a population which includes the Eastward extension.

will be seen that there was a decreased mortality from each of them in 1910, compared with the average. Further details of these groups are given under their respective headings.

The 1910 rates are reckoned on a population which includes the Eastward extension.

(b) Minor Groups of Diseases.—The various causes to which deaths are ascribed are classified in Table LXIV. in the Appendix. Of these, the great majority are responsible, as a rule, for only a few deaths each year, whereas a select few are responsible year after year for a great proportion of the total mortality. These "Principal Causes" have been classified into three groups, viz.: (1) the "Pulmonary Group," including phthisis, bronchitis, and pneumonia; (2) the "Diarrheal Group" including diarrhea, enteritis, and dysentery; and (3) the "Fever Group" including typhoid or enteric fever, simple continued fever, remittent fever, and intermittent fever.

The mortality ascribed to each of these groups since 1900 is shown in the Table below, from which it will be seen that there was a degreesed mortality from each of them in 1910 compared with the average.

Table XV.-Mortality from Groups of Diseases, 1900 to 1910. Rate per 1,000 Population.

Year.		Pulmonary.	Diarrhoeal.	Fevers.
1900		 6:65	 6-12	 3.17
1901		 8.45	 6.55	2.92
1902		 7.21	 6.69	 2.76
1903		 7.51	 6.99	 3.05
1904		 7.54	 5.43	 2.16
1905		 8:30	 7.07	 2.07
1906		 9.36	 8.10	 3.39
1907		 8.35	 5.07	 2.59
1908		 9.52	 5.63	 2.84
1909		 9.78	 5.02	 2.21
Average	, 1900 to 1909	 8.27	 6.27	 2.71
1910		 7.75	 4.51	 1.82
Increase	or Decrease	 52	-1.76	89

The 1910 rates are reckoned on the estimated population including the Eastward extension,

9. The principal causes of deaths in each race in 1910, expressed as a percentage of total deaths, are shown in the table below, from which it will be seen that enteric fever heads the list for Europeans; pneumonia and phthisis for Burghers; phthisis and pneumonia for Sinhalese; pneumonia for Tamils; phthisis for Moors; pneumonia for Malays; and pneumonia for others. Thus in every one of the indigenous races phthisis or pneumonia or both were the principal causes of deaths. Table XIX. contains statistics which, being expressed as rates per 1,000 population of each race, enable one to compare the mortality from these causes in the various races, from which it will be seen that the indigenous races suffer much more severely from pulmonary diseases than do the Europeans. The reason for this greater susceptibility to lung disease in the indigenous races is without doubt due in a large measure to their insanitary custom of shutting themselves up at night in ill-ventilated and often overcrowded bedrooms, the danger from which is greatly aggravated in the case of a disease like phthisis by the custom of indiscriminate spitting. The race (exclusive of the mixed class of Others) with the greatest number of deaths from pulmonary diseases in proportion to their population is the Sinhalese, the Moors come next, then Tamils, then the Malays, then the Burghers, and lastly, with a death-rate less than half that of any of the others, the Europeans. In 1910 the Tamils head the list with a death-rate of 8·54 per 1,000, but their rate is quite unreliable owing to the great variations in their population.

Table XVI.—Principal Causes of Deaths, 1910, expressed as a Percentage of Total Deaths in each Race.

Cause of Death.	Et	ropeans	. I	Burghers.	 Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	All	Races.
Enteric and suspec	ted	14.1		8.5	 5.5	 2.6	 3.5	 3.7	 7.8		4.8
Simple and ill-defi	ned										
fever		-		1.6	 0.4	 0.5	 0.4	 1.3	 0.7		0.5
Remittent fever		2.6			 0.9	 0.7	 0.3	 4.9	 0.7		0.8
Intermittent fever		-		-		 -	 -	 -	 -		-
All fevers		16.7		10.1	6.8	3.8	4.2	9-9	9.2		6.1
Diarrhoea		2.6		4.1	 4.7	 3.1	 3.9	 5.5	 1.3		4.1
Dysentery		3.8		1.3	 3.2	 7.6	 4.6	 3.1	 4.6		4.4
Enteritis		7.7		7.9	 6.0	 11.1	 3.6	 2.5	 4.6		6.7
All diarrhœal	.,	14.1		13.3	13.9	21.8	12.1	11.1	10.5		15.2
Phthisis		6.4		11:1	 11-1	 11.8	 12.9	 7.4	 11.1		11.4
Pneumonia		9.0	- 12	11.4	 9.4	 14.9	 10.6	 9.2	 12.4		11.1
Bronchitis		3.8		4.1	 3 · 2	 3.7	 4.7	 6.2	 1.3		3.6
All pulmonary		19.2		26.6	23.7	30.4	28.2	22.8	24.8		26.1

A list of the principal diseases is given below, from which it will be seen that phthisis was the greatest cause of deaths amongst the population as a whole during 1910:—

Table XVII.—Principal Causes of Deaths, 1900-1910, All Races, All Ages.

		Ra	ate per 1,	pulation.		Increase or
Cause of Dea	aths.	1	Average 900 to 190	1910.		Decrease.
Enteric and suspect	ted enteric		1.13	 1.42		+0.29
Simple continued fe			0.76	 0.16		-0.60
Remittent fever			0.80	 0.24		-0.56
Intermittent fever			0.02	 0.00		-0.02
Phthisis			3.58	 3.37		-0.21
Pneumonia			3.37	 3.29		-0.08
Bronchitis			1.32	 1.09		-0.23
Diarrhoea and enter	ritis		3-99	 3.21		0.78
Dysentery			2.28	 1.30	2.4	-0.98
Infantile convulsion	18		2.84	 2.22		-0.62
Tetanus			1.19	 0.98		-0.21
Ill-defined			2.90	 2.29		-0.61
Anchylostomiasis			0.49	 0.29		-0.20

10. Pulmonary Diseases (Phthisis, Pneumonia, and Bronchitis).—Deaths, 1,502; death-rate, 7.75 per 1,000; average death-rate during previous ten years, 8.27; decrease, 0.52 per 1,000. This is the lowest death-rate from the pulmonary group of diseases since 1904.

The death-rate from this group during the last ten years is shown in the following tables :--

Table XVIII.—Pulmonary Diseases, 1900 to 1910. All Races, Death-rate per 1,000 Population.

Year.		Phthisis.	Pneumonia	Bronchitis.	3	Total Pulmonary.
1900		2.72	 2.62	 1.31		6.65
1901		3.21	 3.63	 1.61		8.45
1902		3.00	 2.89	 1.32		7.21
1903		3.22	 3.00	 1.29		7.51
1904		3.58	 2.58	 1.38		7:54
1905		3.65	 3.32	 1.33		8:30
1906		4.19	 3.76	 1.41		9.36
1907		4.00	 3.29	 1.06		8.35
1908		3.86	 4:33	 1.33		9.52
1909		4.33	 4.29	 1.16		9.78
Average, 1900 to 1909		3.58	 3.37	 1.32		8.27
	00		 	 1 02		
1910		3.37	 3.29	 1.09		7.75
Increase or Decrease		-0.21	-0.08	-0.23		-0.52
		-	-	The state of the s		

TABLE XIX.—Pulmonary Diseases, 1900 to 1910. Death-rate of each Race per 1,000 Population.

Year		All	Races.	E	uropear	ns.	Burghe	rs.	Sinhales	se.	Tamils.		Moors.	Malays.	(	Others.
1900			6:65		4.18		6.37		6.53		7-21		6.61	 7.48		7.27
1901			8.45		5.42		7.81		9.25		8.16		7.46	 6.84		10.81
1902			7.21		2.57		5.07		7.27		8.01		7:34	 6.01		8.63
1903			7.51		3.25		5.68		8.06		7.26		7.36	 5.65		10.53
1904			7.54		4.98		6.75		8.00		6.36		7.99	 8.97		8.88
1905			8.30		3.15		5.74		8.98		7.59		8.56	 8.72		10.22
1906			9.36		4.12		7.42		9.86		9.81		8.73	 7.72		11.88
1907			8.35		1.69		5.60		8.73		8.13		8.78	 9.39		9.69
1908			9.52		4.34		7:46		10.62		8:35		9.68	 8:64		10.94
1909	**		9.78		2.94				10.12		10.21		10.01	 9.61		7.03
Aver	age, 1900–1909		8-27		3.66		6.55		8.74		8-11		8.25	 7.90		9.59
1910			7:75		4.82		6.46		8.39		8:54		8.15	 6.43		5.22
Incre	ase or Decrease		0.52	4	-1.16		-0.09		-0.35		+0.43	1	-0.10	-1:47	-	4.37

The death-rate by sexes is shown in the following table :-

Table XX.—Pulmonary Diseases, 1910. Death-rate per 1,000 Population of each Sex. (Calculated on the Census Population, 1901.)

	Pulmor	nary	Grou	p.	F	hth	isis.		Pne	umo	nia.		Bron	nehi	tis.
Race.	Males.		Femal	es.	Males.		Females	8.	Males.		Female	8.	Males.	Fe	males.
All Races	 8.73		11-13	3	3.40		5.42		4.13		4.11		1.20		1.60
Europeans	 8.74		5-13	3	3.18		1.28		5.56						3.85
Burghers	 7-73		6.4	7	2.75		3.15		3.78		2.32		1.20		1.00
Sinhalese	 8.86		10.1	5	4.15		4.72		3.47		4-10		1.24		1.33
Tamils	 9.88		16.2	1	3.01		8.27		5.89		5.38		0.98		2.59
Moors	 7-14		13 - 23	3	2.73		6.93		2.90		4.65		1.51		1.64
Malays .	 7.80		8-7	1	1.23		4.37		3.70		2.92		2.87		1.46
Others .	 9.91	-	6:30	)	4.65		2.10		5.26		2.10				2.10

From the foregoing table it will be seen that as usual the death-rate amongst females from these causes is higher than amongst males in the case of Sinhalese, Tamils, Moors, and Malays.

(a) Phthisis Pulmonalis or Consumption.—Deaths, 654; death-rate, 3.37; average death-rate during previous ten years, 3.58; decrease, 0.21 per 1,000. This is the lowest death-rate from phthisis since 1903. The mortality amongst each race during the last eleven years is shown in Table XXI.:—

TABLE XXI.-Mortality from Phthisis, 1900 to 1910. Rate of each Race per 1,000 Population.

Year.	A	ll Race	s. E	Europea	ns.	Burgh	ers.	Sinhale	esc.	Tamils.	Moors.		Malays.	C	thers.
1900		2.72		1.90		3.23		2.76		2.48	2.55		3.85 -		3.41
1901		3.21		3.74		3.53		3.78		2.45 .	2.51		3.09		3.89-
1902		3.00		1.10		2.66		3.38		2.97	2.57		3.00		2.26
1903		3.22		2.89		2.55		3.64		2.42 .	3.39		2.93		4.20
1904		3.58		2.49		4.07		4.03		2.64 .	3.57		3.88		3.52
1905		3.65		2.45		2.72		4.23		2.88 .	3.44		4.76		4.05
1906		4.19		2.40		3.71		4.71		4.09 .	3.48		3.86		4.35
1907		4.00		1.01		3.00		4.50		3.28 .	3.92		5.45		4:77
1908		3.86		2.67		3.14		4.54		3.08 .	3.76		3.86		3.80-
1909		4.33		2.28		3.32		4.63		3.92 .	4.78		4.27		3.44
Average, 1900-1909		3.58		2.29		3 · 19		4.02		3.02 .	3.40		3.90		3.78
1910		3:37		1.61		2.69		3.92		3.30 .	3.73	100	2.08		2.34
Increase or Decrease		-0.21	110	-0.68		-0.50		-0.10	- 7.	+0.28	+0.33		-1.82		-1-44

A special report (No. 292) dealing with phthisis in Colombo was submitted to the Council on August 20, 1909, in which the causes of the prevalence of this disease were indicated and a number of recommendations for its prevention were made, some of which have since been adopted by the Council.

Since that date a Government Commission was appointed to report upon tuberculous diseases in Ceylon, and their report, dated June 6, 1910, has since been published. As many of their recommendations concern Colombo, especially the Public Health Department of the Council, I have submitted a special report on the subject (vide No. 85 of April 11, 1911).

(b) Pneumonia.—Deaths, 637; death-rate, 3.29; average for previous 10 years, 3.37; decrease, 0.08 per 1,000. With the exception of 1907, when there was a similar death-rate, this is the lowest mortality from pneumonia since 1904.

The mortality during each of the last 11 years is shown in the following table :-

Table XXII.—Mortality from Pneumonia, 1900 to 1910. Rate per 1,000 Population of each Race,

Year.		Al	l Races.	E	iropean	8.	Burgher	8.	Sinhalese		Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	0	thers.
1900			2.62		1.52		1.70		2.57	6.0	3:67	 2.00	 2.72		3.41
1901			3.63		1.31		2.35		3.85		4.45	 2.75	 2.43		6.27
1902			2.89		1.10		1.58		2.54		3.97	 2.81	 1.93		5.34
1903			3.00		0.36		2.14		3.11		3.67	 2.27	 2.09		5.07
1904			2.58		2.13		1.79		2.58		2.67	 2.49	 1.83		5.00
1905			3.32		0.70		2.09		3.51		3.92	 2.80	 1.58		4.76
1906			3.76		1.72		2.63		3.73		4.67	 3.42	 1.16		5.35
1907			3.29		0.68		2.13		3.19		3.86	 3.27	 2.82		4.29
1908			4.33		1.34		3.30		4.60		4.29	 3.76	 3.68		5.93
1909			4.29		0.66		3.24		4.31		5.21	 3.91	 3.20		3.30
Avera	ge, 1900–1909		3.37		1.15		2.30				4.04	 2.95	 2.34		4.87
1910			3.29		2.25.		2.77		3.33	**	4.19	 3.08	 2.61		2.61
Increa	se or Decrease		-0.08	+	-1.10		+0.47		-0.07		+0.15	+0.13	+0.27	-	-2.26
			The same of the sa		-		O Comments		The same of		The same of the	-	Commence of the last of the la		

(c) Bronchitis.—Deaths, 211; death-rate, 1.09; average for previous ten years, 1.32; decrease, 0.23 per 1,000. The mortality from this cause during each of the last eleven years is shown below:—

Table XXIII.—Mortality from Bronchitis, 1900 to 1910. Rate of each Race per 1,000 Population.

Year.			All	Races.	Eu	ropeans	Burghers.	Si	nhalese.		Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	(	others.
1900				1.31		0.76	 1-44		1.20		1.06	 2.06	 0.91		0.45
1901				1.61		0.37	 1-93		1.62		1.26	 2.20	 1.32		0.65
1902	1.0			1.32		0.37	 0.83		1.35	7.	1.07	 1.96	 1.08		1.03
1903				1.29		0.00	 0.99		1.31		1.17	 1.70	 0.63		1.17
1904				1.38		0.36	 0.89		1.39		1.05	 1.93	 3.26		0.36
1905				1.33		0.00	 0.95		1.24		0.79	 2.32	 2.38		1.41
1906			-	1.41		0.00	 1.08		1.42		1.05	 1.83	 2.70		2.18
1907				1.06		0.00	 0.47		1.04		0.99	 1.59	 1.12		0.63
1908				1.33		0.33	 1.02		1.48		0.98	 2.16	 1.10		1.21
1909				1.16		0.00	 1.08		1.18		1.08	 1.32	 2.14		0.29
Avera	ge, 1900	-1909		1.32		0.22	1.07		1.32		1.05	 1.91	 1.66		0.94
1910				1.09		0.96	 1.00		1.14		1.05	 1.34	 1.74		0.27
Incres	se or De	crease		-0.23	+	-0.74	-0.07	-	-0.18		Nil.	-0.57	+0.08		-0.67

11. Diarrheal Diseases (Diarrhea, Enteritis, Dysentery).—Deaths, 875; ratio, 4.51; average for previous ten years, 6.27; decrease, 1.76. This is the lowest death-rate on record from the diarrheal group of diseases. The rates during each of the last eleven years are shown in Tables XXIV. and XXV.:—

Table XXIV.—Diarrhoad Diseases, 1900 to 1910. All Races, Death-rate per 1,000 Population.

		Diarrhoea an	d		Total
Year.		Enteritis.		Dysentery.	Diarrhœal.
1900		 3.70	4.0	2.41	 6.12
1901		 4.38		2.16	 6.55
1902		 4.37		2.32	 6.69
1903		 4.20		2.79	 6.99
1904		 3.56		1.88	 5.43
1905		 4.32		2.75	 7.07
1906		 4.78		3.31	 8.10
1907		 3.34		1.73	 5.07
1908		 3.91		1.72	 5.63
1909		 3.34		1.68	 5.02
Average, 1	1900 to 1909	 3.99		2.28	 6.27
1910		 3.21		1.30	 4.51
Increase of	Decrease	 -0.78		-0.98	-1.76

Table XXV.—All Diarrhoeal Diseases, 1900 to 1910. Death-rate per 1,000 Population.

Year.		A	ll Races.	E	European	18.	Burgher	8.	Sinhales	e.	Tamils.	Moors	- 14	Malays.	(	Others.
1900			6.12		4-95		4.50		6.02		9.13	3.81		5.67		5-46
1901			6.55		5.24		3.78		5.47		11:44	4.75		5.29		5.84
1902			6.69		7.36		4.99		6.23		10.13	4.57		3.87		6.98
1903			6.99		9.04		5.73		7:32		8.48	5.18		6.27		5.27
1904			5.43		6.04		4-97		5.81		5.19	4.65		6.92		5.75
1905			7.07		5.24		6.04		7.62		8.18	5.24		5.55		5.99
1906			8-10		7.22		5.58		8.05		11.10	5.76		5.21		7-19
1907			5.07		5.74		3.24		4.39		7-90	3.86		2.41		4.61
1908			5.63		5.68		4.63		6:79		6.04	3:14		3.49		5.47
1909			5.02		3.59		3.63		5.28		6.61	3.19		4.09		3.01
Avera	ge, 1900–1909		6.27		6:01		4.71		6:30		8.42	4.42		4.88		5.56
1910			4.51		3.54				4.89		6.14	3.49		3.12		2.19
Increa	se or Decrease		-1.76	-	-2.47		-1.48		-1.41	11.	-2.28	-0.93		-1.76	-	-3.37
			-		-		-				-	-		-		-

(a) Diarrham and Enteritis.—Deaths, 623; ratio, 3·21; average for previous ten years, 3·99; decrease, 0·78 per 1,000. This is the lowest rate since 1899. The mortality from this cause during each of the last eleven years is shown in the following table:—

Table XXVI.—Diarrhoea and Enteritis, 1900 to 1910. Death-rate of each Race per 1,000 Population.

Year.	All	Races.	Et	ropean	8.	Burghers	1.	Sinhalese	0.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	0	others.
1900		3.70		1.52		2.80		3.95		5.53	 1.71	 3.63		2.96
1901		4.38		1.50		2.77		3.88		7.85	 2.58	 3.53		3.67
1902		4.37		3.68		3.82		4.31		6.77	 2.17	 3.01		3.70
1903		4.20		3.25		3.70		4.72	20	5.08	 2.40	 3.76		3.12
1904		3.56		1.42		3.09		4.04		3.16	 3.08	 4.88		3.34
1905		4.32		1.75		4.03		5.03		4.71	 2.54	 3.57		3.35
1906		4.84		2.06		4.07		5.10		6.01	 3.20	 3.86		3.85
1907		3.34		3.04		1-97		3.03		5.22	 2.58	 0.94		2.38
1908		3.91		1.67		2.83		5.12		3-95	 2.16	 2.39		2.74
1909		3.34		0.65		2.24		3.81		4.03	 2.08	 3.20		2.15
Average, 1900-1909	4.	3.99		2.05		3.13		4.30		5.23	 2.45	 3.28		3.13
1910		3.21		2.58		2.92		3.77		3.99	 2.18	 2.25		1.23
Increase or Decrease		0.78	4	-0.53		-0.21		-0.53		-1.24	-0.27	-1.03	-	-1.90
				-		No. of Contract of		1		-	1	-		The state of the s

(b) Dysentery.—Deaths, 252; ratio, 1 30; average for previous ten years, 2 28; decrease, 0 98 per 1,000. This is also the lowest death-rate on record. The mortality during each of the last eleven years is shown in Table XXVII.;—

TABLE XXVII.-Dysentery, 1900-1910. Death-rate per 1,000 Population of each Race.

Year.	Al	l Races.	E	uropeans	Burghers.	. 8	Sinhalese	1.	Tamils.		Moors.		Malays.	Others.
1900		2.41		3.43	 1.70		2.07		3.60		2.10		2.04	 2.50
1901		2.16		3.74	 1.01		1.59		3.59		2.17		1.76	 2.17
1902		2.32		3.68	 1.17		1.92		3.36		2.40		0.86	 3.28
1903		2.79		5.79	 2.03		2.60		3.40		2:78		2.51	 2.15
1904		1.88		4.62	 1.88		1.77		2.03		1.57		2.04	 2.41
1905		2.75		3.49	 2.01		2.69		3.47		2.70		1.98	 2.64
1906		3.31		5.16	 1.51		2.95		5.09		2.56		1.35	 3.34
1907		1.73		2.70	 1.27		1.36		2.68		1.32		1.50	 2.23
1908		1.72		4.01	 1.80		1.67		2.09		0.98		1.10	 2.74
1909		1.68		2.94	 1 · 39		1:47		2.58		1.11		0.89	 0.86
Average, 1900-1909		2.28		3.96	 1.58		2.01		3.19		1.97		1.60	 2.43
1910		1 · 30		0.96			1.12		2.15		1 - 31		0.87	 0.96
Increase or Decreas	e	-0.98	-	-3.00	-1.27		-0.89		-1.04	-	-0.66	43	-0.73	-1.47

(12) Fevers (enteric or typhoid, simple continued, remittent, and intermittent fever).—Deaths, 353; ratio, 1.82 per 1,000; average ratio during previous ten years, 2.71; decrease, 0.89 per 1,000.

The death-rate from fevers as a whole in 1910 was the lowest on record as the Table XXVIII. (a) shows:-

Table XXVIII. (a).—Death-rate from all Fevers per 1,000 Living.

Year.		Death-rate.	Year.		Death-rate.
1897	 	3.75	1904	 	2.16
1898	 	3.59	1905	 	2.07
1899	 	3.22	1906	 	3.39
1900	 	3.17	1907	 	2.59
1901	 	2.92	1908	 	2.84
1902	 	2.76	1909	 	2.21
1903	 	3.05	1910	 	1.82

A cursory examination of the statistics makes it appear at first sight that this reduction in the mortality is due to a reduction in simple continued and remittent fever, and that enteric fever has, on the other hand, although to a less degree, been increasing during the last six or seven years. This is the result of improved diagnosis; much of what would formerly have been returned as simple continued fever or remittent fover

being now returned under the specific heading of enteric fever. Fourteen years ago, for example, only 20 per cent. of the total deaths from fevers were ascribed to enteric, while 80 per cent. were ascribed to these other fevers; whereas in 1910 the reverse is the case, 78 per cent. of the total fever mortality being ascribed to enteric fever and only 22 per cent. to these other fevers. It is not surprising under these circumstances that the belief should have arisen that enteric fever was more prevalent of late years than it used to be.

The statistics of the fever group are shown in Tables XXVIII. (b) to XXXIII.:-

TABLE XXVIII. (b).—Fevers, 1900-1910. All Races Mortality per 1,000 Population.

Year.		All	Fevers.	Enteric and Suspected Enteric.	Simple Continued Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Intermittent Fever.
1900			3-17	0.83	1.32	0.93	0.07
1901			2.92	0.60	1.43	0.84	0.03
1902			2.76	0.56	1.15	1.03	0.00
1903			3.05	0.60	1.31	1.11	0.01
1904			2.16	0.55	0.58	0.99	0.03
1905			2.07	0.80	0.29	0.97	0.00
1906			3.39	1.55	0.83	1.00	0.00
1907	100000000000000000000000000000000000000		2.59	1.71	0.28	0.61	0.00
1908			2.84	2.39	0:18	0.27	0.00
1909	2		2.21	1.73	0.20	0.27	0.01
Av	erage, 1900-1909		2.71	1.13	0.76	0.80	0.02
1910			1.82	1.42	0.16	0.24	0.00
Inc	crease or Decrease		0.89	+0.29	-0.60	-0.56	-0.02

TABLE XXIX.—All Fevers, 1900-1910. Death-rate of each Race per 1,000 Population.

Year.	A	Il Races	. E	European	8.	Burghers	8.	Sinhalese	Tamils.		Moors.		Malays.		Others.
1900		3-17		6.09		1.95		3.37	 3.13		2.70		5.89		2.05
1901		2.92		5.24		2.10		2.72	 3.05		2.75		5.52		4.61
1902		2.76		4.41		2.16		2.84	 2.45		2.31		5.58		3.49
1903		3.05		2.53		3.64		3.74	 2.15		2.66		5.23		1.95
1904		2.16		2.84		1.55		2.64	 1.33		1.47		4.48		4.08
1905		2.07		2.10		1.69		2.45	 1.64		1.74		2.77		2.11
1906		3.39		6.87		3.35		4.47	 1.96		2.07		4.24		4.18
1907		2.59		4.05		2.44		3.17	 1.57		2.30		3.57		2.83
1908		2.84		8.30		3.28		3.80	 1.45		1.84		3.29		1.96
1909		2.21		1.62		2.01	**	2.82	 1.64		1.86		1.60		1.57
Average, 1900-19	09	2.71	1	4-41					 2.04		2.17		4.22		2.88
1910		1.82		4.18		2.46		2 · 39	 1.07		1.23		2.78		1.93
Increase or Decre	aso.,-	-0.89	-	-0.23		+0.04		-0.81	-0.97	10.	-0.94	-	-1.44	-	-0.95
		Management .		_				1	-		and the last of		The second lives		-

TABLE XXX .- All Fevers, 1900 to 1910. Ward Mortality-rate per 1,000 Population of each ward.

Year.	Colombo Town.	Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Hospitals.	Maradana.	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.
1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908	 3·17 2·92 2·76 3·05 2·16 2·07 3·39 2·59 2·84 2·21	1·32 3·06 3·06 0·44 1·75 0·44 2·10 0·00 0·87 0·44	1:45 2:12 1:59 1:72 0:53 1:19 0:79 1:19 0:40 0:79	1 · 62 2 · 34 1 · 26 1 · 54 1 · 42 0 · 90 2 · 45 2 · 41 1 · 62 1 · 49	1·80 1·81 2·54 1·97 1·06 2·20 1·76 1·64 1·36	5·25 3·34 2·90 3·59 3·82 1·72 2·48 2·33 1·49 1·71	1·74 1·77 2·29 2·79 1·83 2·06 2·49 1·88 2·01 1·62	12·91 12·67 10·86 14·48 16·39 19·88 26·36 22·27 32·61 34·00	1 · 94 1 · 61 0 · 97 1 · 33 2 · 54 2 · 63 2 · 06	2.84	2·17 1·52 2·09
Average, 1900–1909 1910	 2.71	1·35 0·88	1.18	1.71	1.75	2.86	2.05	24.60	1 · 77	3.34	1.76
Increase or Decrease	 -0.89	-0.47	-0.12	-0.69	-0.45	-1.04	-0.84	-	-0.56	-1.93	-0.02

Table XXXI.—Fevers, 1903-1910. Cases notified.

Year.		E	nteric Feve	or.	Suspected Enteric.	Simpl	e Continu Fever.	ned	All Fevers.
1903			262	***	1 -		100		262
1904			303				-		303
1905			451		3		25		479
1906			903		45		42		990
1907			890		56		121		1,067
1908			1,344		26		251		1,621
1909			764		30		119		913
1910			831		45		79		955

N.B.—This Table includes Port, Outside, and Untraced Cases.

Table XXXII.—Fevers, 1910. Cases notified by Races.

Race.	Ent	eric Fev	er.	Suspecte Enteric	Continued Fever.	All Fevers.		e-rate per 1,000 Population.
All Races		831		45	 79	 955		5.09
Europeans		57		1	 2	 60		19.29
Burghers		104		4	 23	 131		10.07
Sinhalese		439		33	 41	 513	1	6.63
Tamils		91		3	 5	 99		2.08
Moors		73		1	 3	 77		2.30
Malays		31		1	 1	 33		5.73
Others		36		2	 4	 42		5.78

N.B.—This Table includes Port, Outside, and Untraced Cases.

		TABLE	XX	XIII.	-Fev	ers, 1910	. (	Cases notifie	d	by Wards.				
		A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.
Ward.		Enteric Cases.		Suspect		Continue Fever.	od	Total of A, B, and C.		Case-rate of A and B per 1,000 Population.	-	se-rate of D. per 1,000 copulation.		ath-rate from Fevers.
Fort		11		-		-		11		4.81		4.81		0.88
Pettah		15		-		1				1.98		2.11		1.06
San Sebastian		28		1		1				2.68				1.02
St. Paul's		74		2		4				3.09				1.30
Kotahena		75		22		20				2.48				1.82
New Bazaar		61		3		8				3.11		3.50 .		1.21
Maradana		159		6		9				4.33				1.21
Slave Island		99		2		7		108		4.92		5.26 .		1.41
Kollupitiya		117		8		25				5.18			-	1.74
Eastward Extensio	n	19		_				19		3.01		3.01		-
Colombo Town		658		44		75				3.62		4.01 .		1.82
Port	200	11		-		-	2.0			3-3				-
Outside Limits		34		1		1						-		-
Untraced		128		_		3		131		-	**			-
Grand Total		831		45		79		955				-		-

(a) Enteric or Typhoid Fever (including suspected enteric).—Total cases, 876; total deaths, 275; case mortality, 31·39 per cent.; death-rate 1·42 per 1,000 persons living. Colombo cases, 702; Colombo case-rate, 3·62 per 1,000.

The death-rate given above includes deaths in hospital of many persons from the port and from outside Colombo, but is reckoned on the Colombo population only. It is therefore somewhat too high. Although it is somewhat higher than the average of the previous ten years, owing to the defective diagnosis of enteric in the earlier years, it is lower than it has been since 1905.

in the earlier years, it is lower than it has been since 1905.

A localized outbreak of enteric occurred in Wolfendahl at the end of June, which lasted until the end of July. 36 cases in all were discovered. As this is a great dairy centre, suspicion first fell upon the milk supply; but it was found upon inquiry that the majority of the sufferers did not use milk at all, nor could any other article of food nor the water supply be held responsible. In several instances a history was obtained of previous cases of so-called "simple continued fever" amongst the friends and relations of the patients, and several persons were found convalescing from these fevers, which in all probability were attacks of enteric fever although it had not been recognized and reported. The majority of the cases occurred in densely-populated gardens comprising many tenements which otherwise presented no special features. With the removal to hospital of the notified cases the outbreak rapidly declined. There would appear to be little doubt that this outbreak was for the most part the result of direct infection from person to person or by the agency of flies infected in the latrines, which I believe to be by far the most common modes of transmission in Colombo, the removal of the cases to hospital being the most effective method of prevention.

The statistics of enteric fever are shown in Tables XXXIV. to XXXVII. ;-

	TABLE XX	XIV	Ente	eric .	Fever,	1900	)-1910.	D	eath-rat	e of	each R	ace	per 1,00	00 I	Populatio	n.	
Year.		A	Il Races.	E	uropean	s. 1	Burghers		Sinhale	se.	Tamils.		Moors.		Malays.	0	thers.
1900			0.83		5:70		0.67		1.15		0.35		0.34		0.22		0.90
1901			0.60		4.49		0.28		0.66		0.37		0.30		0.22		1.51
1902			0.56		3.68		1.16		0.62		0.27		0.13		0.21		1.64
1903			0.60		1.45		1.07		0.98		0.08		0.13		0.02		0.39
1904			0.55		2.50		1.06		0.69		0.15		0.09		0.61		1.87
1905			0.80		1.41		0.97		1.16		0.29		0.41		1.00		0.88
1906			1.55		5.52		2.24		2.25		0.63		0.54		1.16		1.68
1907			1.71		3.71		1.81		2.29		0.76		1.40		1.31		1.43
1908			2.39		7.64		3.04		3.29		1.12		1.44		1.83		1.66
1909			1.73		1.30		1.70		2.35		1.08		1.53		0.89		0.70
			-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
Averag	e, 1900-1909		1.13		3.74		1.43		1.24		0.21		0.63		0.75		1.27
1910			1.42		3.54		2.07		1.93		0.73		1.02		1:04	20	1.65
ALL BANK																	
Increas	e or Decrease		+0.29		-0.20	1	+0.64		+0.39		+0.22		+0.39		+0.29	-	+0.38

TABLE XXXV.—Enteric Fever, 1900 to 1910. Ward Mortality (inclusive of Suspected Enteric also of Port and Outside Deaths). Rate per 1,000 Population of Each Ward.

Year,		Colombo Town.	Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Hospitals.*	Maradana.	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.
1900		0.83	0.87						32.8			
1901	**	0.60	1·31 2·18						50.5			
1009	**	0.60	0.00						62.3	70 70		
1904	::	0.55	0.43	0.00					56-5			
1905		0.80	0.00						37.5			
1906		1.55	1.31	0.00	0.59	.0-22	1.26	0.26	49-4			
1907		1.71	0.00	0.26	1.25	0.86	1.55	0.71	32 - 3	2.02	0.82	0.59
1908		2.39	0.44	0.40	1.24	1.27	1.06	1.71	37.4	1.73	1.62	2.33
1909		1.73	0.00	0.53	1.40	1.20	1.09	1.52	38-1	1.23	0.84	0-47
Average, 1900 to 1909		1 · 13	0.65	0.21	0.60	0.43	0.80	0.58	-	0.84	0.61	0.69
1910		1.42	0.88	1.06	0.93	1.26	1.36	0.92	31.5	0.86	0.68	1.24
Increase or Decrease		+0.29	+0.23	+0.85	+0.33	+0.83	+0.56	+0.34	-	+0.02	+0.07	+0.55

<sup>\*</sup> The rates in this column are expressed as a percentage of total deaths from enteric fever.

Table XXXVI.—Enteric Cases reported during 1910. (Inclusive of Port and Outside Cases exclusive of Suspected Enteric.)

Race.	Sex.	0 to 5 Years.	5 Years to 10 Years.	10 Years to 15 Years.	15 Years to 20 Years.	20 Years to 25 Years.	25 Years to 30 Years.	30 Years to 35 Years.	35 Years to 40 Years.	40 Years to 50 Years.	50 Years to 60 Years.	60 Years and over.	All Ages.	Total of each Race.	Case Rate per 1,000 Population.	Deaths.	Case Mortality per Cent.	Death-rate per 1,000 Population.
All Races Europeans Burghers .	Males Females Males Females Males Females	20 24 — 4 3	49 39 1 2 9	70 55 ——————————————————————————————————	114 57 3 6 5	87 38 8 	74 49 15 6 5 8	32 16 5 1 2	16 16 2 1 1	5 1	12 3 1 - 2	8 3 - 1	510 321 40 17 50 54	831 57 104	4·29 18·32 8·00	11	28·6 19·3 24·0	3.54
Sinhalese	Males Females Males Females	3 11 10 3 2	23 25 5 2	44 36 7 4	57 37 18	10 45 21 11 2	27 27 11 3	11 9 7 2	5 8 9 1	3 13 11 6	6 4 1 2	3 2 2	248 191 72 19	439	5·67 1·91		26·8 35·2	
Moors	Males Females	1 2	6	4 7	14	8	. 5	4 2	4	2	2	1	51 22	73	2.18	34	46.5	1.02
Malays	Males Females Males	7	5 2	3	13	1 1 8	1 10	1 3	=	1	1	1	14 17 35	31	5.39		19.3	
Others	Females			=	1	-	-	-		-			1	36	4.95	12	33.3	1.65

(b) Simple Continued Fever (notifiable), - Cases reported, 79; deaths registered, 30; case mortality 38.0 per cent.; death-rate, 0.16 per 1,000; average death-rate for previous ten years, 0.76 per 1,000; decrease, 0.60 per 1,000 living. This, like the death-rate for the fever group as a whole, was the lowest on record. While the decrease in the simple continued fever death-rate undoubtedly indicates a genuine decrease in the prevalence of fever, it over-states the case, a great deal of the apparent reduction being the result of improved diagnosis, whereby the enteric fever rate has been made fallaciously to appear as if it had been on the increase.

The statistics of simple continued fever are shown in the following tables :---

Table XXXVII.—Simple Continued Fever, 1900-1910. Death-rate of each Race per 1,000 Population.

Year.	A	Il Races.	E	uropeans	Burghers.		Sinhalese	0.	Tamils		Moors.		Malays.		Others.
1900		1.32		0.38	 0.76		1.39		1.47		0.94		4.08		0.30
1901		1.43		0.00	 1.18		1.41		1.25		1.27		4.85		2:16
1902		1.15		0.36	 0.58		1.15		0.99		1.15		4.29		1.23
1903		1:31		0.36	 0.74		1.71		0.98		0.83		3.78		0.58
1904		0.58		0.00	 0.24		0.72		0.28		0.52		2.26		0.75
1905		0.29		0.35	 0.24		0.26		0.27		0.28		1.00		0.35
1906		0.83		1.38	 0.80		1.07		0.62		0.44		1.37		0.67
1907		0.28		0.28	 0.24		0.25		0.21		0.28		1.50		0.16
1908		0.18		0.00	2 22		0.30		0.04	100	0:06		0.91	10	0.00
1909		0.50		0.00	 0.00		0.21		0.24		0.09		0.18		0.29
Average, 1900-1909		0.76		0.31	0.49		0.85		0.64		0.59		2.42		0.71
11verage, 1000-1000		0 10		0 01	 0.40		0 00	-	0 04		0 00			-	
1910		0.16		0.00	 0.39		0.12		0.13		0.12		0.35		0.14
Increase or Decrease		-0.60		-0.31	-0.10	6	-0.70	-	-0.21	-	-0.47	- 1-	2.07		-0.57

TABLE XXXVIII.—Simple Continued Fever, 1910. Cases reported.

Race.		Cases.	Case	Rate per 1,000 Population.
All Races	 	 79		0.41
Europeans	 	 2		0.64
Burghers	 	 23		1.77
Sinhalese	 	 41		0:53
Tamils	 	 5		0.01
Moors	 	 3		0.01
Malays	 	 1		0.17
Others	 	 4		0.55

(c) Remittent Ferer (not notifiable).—Deaths, 48; ratio, 0°24 per 1,000; average ratio for previous ten-years, 0°80; decrease, 0°56 per 1,000. This, like the simple continued and the total fever death-rates, is the lowest on record. The same remarks apply here as in the case of simple continued fever in regard to the effect of improved diagnosis. The statistics of remittent fever are shown in Table XXXIX.:—

TABLE XXXIX.—Remittent Fever, 1900 to 1910. Death-rate per 1,000 Population.

Year		1	All Races.	1	Guropean	8.	Burghers.	Sinhalese	Tamils.	Moors.		Malays.	Others.
1900	)		0.93		0.00		0.50	 0.76	 1.17	 1.32		1.58	 0.22
1901			0.84		0.74		0.33	 0.62	 1.28	 1.16		0.44	 0.43
1902	2		1.03		0.36		0.41	 1.05	 1.14	 1.18		1.07	 0.61
1903	3		1.11		0.72		0.49	 1.01	 1.09	 1.69		1.05	 0.98
1904			0.99		0.35		0.24	 1.21	 0.86	 0.85		1.64	 1.49
. 1905	5		0.97		0.35		0.48	 1.01	 1.06	 1.03		0.80	 .0.89
190€	3		1.00		0.00		0.32	 1-45	 0.72	 1.12		1.75	 1.85
1907	7		0.61		0.33		0.39	 0.61	 0.60	 0.62		0.56	 1.11
1908	3		0.27		0.66		0.16	 0.21	 0.29	 0.34	*14	0.55	 0.30
1909			0.27		0.32		0.31	 0.25	 0.32	 0.21		0.53	 0.58
Ave	rage, 1900-1909		0.80		0.38		0.36	 0.82	 0.85	 0.95		1.00	 0.85
1910			0.24		0.64		0.00	 0.31	 0.21	 0.09		1.39	 0.14
Inci	rease or Decrease		-0.56		+0.26		-0.36	-0.51	-0.64	-0.86		+0.39	-0.71

(d) Intermittent Fever has entirely disappeared from the returns as a cause of death.

- Is there in your opinion a distinct type of fever which is associated with the drainage operations?
   On what grounds do you base your opinion?
   When did you first observe it, and where?
   Have you observed any marked prevalence in any particular street or locality; if so, where and when?
- (5) What are the usual clinical features ?
- (6) What treatment have you found effective ?

(7) General remarks.

<sup>(</sup>e) Drainage Fever .- A question which of late appears to have aroused a considerable amount of public interest and some anxiety, is whether the drainage operations in Colombo are responsible for the occurrence of a type of fever which one frequently hears referred to as "drainage fever." With a view to obtaining the opinions of the medical faculty in Colombo on the point, a letter was addressed to the various practitioners requesting the favour of their answers to the following questions:-

Replies were received from twenty-four medical men, including most of the well-known practitioners in the town, and I take this opportunity of thanking them for their courteous response. It may be stated briefly that the overwhelming majority, indeed all but four, express their opinion that there is no distinct type of fever in Colombo which is associated with the drainage operations. Most of them appear to think that the cases of so-called "drainage fever" are in reality cases of abortive or modified enteric fever or para-typhoid, or Roger's seven-day fever, or septic sore-throat, and that they are in no way associated with the drainage operations.

Instances are quoted where eases of so-called "drainage fever" have developed into undoubted typhoid fever, while others are mentioned where the patient had never been near the drainage operations. It is stated, moreover, by physicians of great experience, that exactly similar cases of fever were met with in Colombo long before the drainage operations began.

#### NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

13. General.—The number of cases reported from the town of Colombo of notifiable infectious diseases. viz., plague, cholera, smallpox, chickenpox, measles, diphtheria, acute diarrhosa, enteric fever, simple continued fever, numps, whooping cough, and phthisis, during 1910 was 2.354.

The table below shows the incidence of these during each month of the year and also the

case-rate:-

Table XL. (a).—Infectious Diseases, 1910. Cases reported during each month of the year. (Exclusive of Port and Outside Cases.)

Disease.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total for the Year.	Case-rate per 1,000 Popu- lation.
Plague Cholera Smallpox Chickenpox Measles Diphtheria Acute diarrhea Enteric fever Suspected enteric Continued fever Mumps Whooping cough Phthisis	Total	 83 29 1 - 47 1 3 9 2 -	3 - 48 4 4 6 2 -	38 - 5 6 1	14 4 - 31 1 4 6 1	6 -3 39 6 5 7 -	13 5 1 103 3 4 6	6 3 1 96 4 13 4 —	1 1 103 13 11 4 	9 - 92 3 9 2 - 30	12 66 5 8 8 1 31	9 - 59 1 8 4 - 55	5 1 3 69 3 4 1	149 18 11 791 44 78 63 7 222	4.65 0.77 0.09 0.06 4.08 0.23 0.40 0.32 0.04

In addition to the above, 183 cases of various kinds were notified from the hospitals, which had been admitted from the port or from other places outside Colombo as shown in Table XL. (b):-

Table XL (b).—Infectious Diseases, 1910. Cases reported from Port and Outside Limits,

BLE AL. (0)Inteces	ous wase	00009, 1010	. Ca	ses rebore	eu iro	m rore an	u oue	side Philli
Disease.			*	Port.		Outside.		Total.
Cholera	- 24			8		-		8
Smallpox				9		9		18
Chiekenpox				9		. 78		87
Measles				2		7		9
Diphtheria				-		-		-
Enteric fever				11		29		40
Suspected enteric				-		1		1
Continued fever				-		1		1
Mumps				1		4		5
Beri-beri				9		-		9
Phthisis				-		5		5
		Total		49		134		183
				-		-		-

As Table XL. (a) shows February, March, and April were the months of greatest incidence of these infectious diseases as a whole, this being mainly due to the prevalence of chickenpox. Enteric fever was, however, most prevalent during the months of June, July, August, and September. The notification of phthisis did not commence until August, 222 cases being notified and dealt with during the five months.

14. Cholera.—One case of cholera was reported in July. Although the bacteriological finding was positive, there was no cholera so far as was known in the town at the time, nor did any other case occur, and the patient recovered. The clinical features were not fully characteristic of cholera.

Year.	. TABLE	s ALI.—Cho	Cases reported.	eport	Case rate per 1,000 Population.	Port and Outside cases not included in Case-rate.
1903			1	***	0.006	 -
1904			1		0.006	 3
1905			-		-	 -
1906			1		0.006	 3
1907			29		0.156	 2
1908			30		0.166	 1
1909			-		-	 -
1910			1		0.005	 8

# Table XLII.-Mortality from Cholera, 1900-1910.

Year.				Deaths.		Rate per 1,000 Population.
1900				-		G - 1
1901				-		
1902				2		0.012
1903				-		_
1904				1		0.006
1905		1		-		-
1906			10000	2		0.011
1907				19	0.00	0.108
1908				22		0.122
1909				-		1000000
				_		-
Average, 19	00-1909			5	**	0.026
-1910				-		11 - 11
-1010		**		-		
Decrease				5		0.026
				-		-

15. Small pox.—Cases from Colombo, 69; case-rate, 0.37 per 1,000; cases from port and outside. 18; deaths, 20; total case mortality, 22.9 per cent. For full particulars of this outbreak reference is requested to special report No. 22 of February 3, 1911.

The following tables show the incidence of smallpox since 1903 :-

TABLE XLIII.—Smallpox Cases, 1903-1910.

Year.		Cases notified from Town.	P	ses notified : ort and Out not included Case-rate.	side	Case-rate per 1,000 Population.	
1903			7		6		0.04
1904			1		3		0.06
1905			45		9		0.25
1906			40		26		0.23
1907			49		10 *		0.28
1908			438		7		2.43
1909			78		25		0.42
1910			69		18		0.37

TABLE XLIV.—Smallpox Deaths, 1900-1910.

Year.			Deaths.		h-rate per 1,000 Population.
1900		 	9	4.0	0.058
1901		 	29		0.185
1902		 	27		0.169
1903		 	1		0.006
1904		 	1		0.006
1905		 	17		0.101
1906			11		0.064
1907		 	8		0.045
1908		 	88		0.489
1909		 	27	**	0.150
Average, 190	0-1909	 	22		0.127
1910	1	 	20		0.107
Decrease		 	2		0.020

16. Vaccination.—The amount of vaccination performed during the year is shown in the following tables:—

Table XLV.-Vaccinations performed during 1910 by Government Vaccinators.

Ward			Pri	imary Vaccin	nation.	Re-vaccinat	ion.	Total.
Fort, Galle Fa	ce. Petta	h, and S	San					
Sebastian		1		1,413		1,334		2,747
St. Paul's				1,714		1,386		3,100
Kotahena				1,036		572		1,608
New Bazaar				1,154		609		1,763
Maradana				1,506		1,286		2,792
Slave Island				728		1,139		1,867
Kollupitiya				684		972		1,656
Itinerating (Co	olombo)			803		853		1,656
		Total		9,038		8,151		17,189

Table XLV. (a).—Vaccinations performed by Municipal Vaccinators during 1910 in connection with the Smallpox Outbreak.

Ward.		Primary V		tion.	Re-vaccinati	ion.	Total.	
Fort			1		41		42	
Pettah			4		67		71	
San Sebastian			21		60		81	
St. Paul's			108		467		575	
Kotahena			166	100	429		595	
New Bazaar			211		980		1,191	
Maradana			171		497		668	
Slave Island			332		1,198		1,530	
Kollupitiya			73		261		334	
Eastward Extensi			145		816		961	
	Total		1,232		4,816		6,048	

17. Chickenpox.—Cases, 901; deaths, nil; case-rate, 4.65 per 1,000. There was a severe outbreak in the first half of the year, the months of maximum incidence being February, March, and April, after which it rapidly declined.

	TABLE	: XLVI.—Chi	ickenpox,			
Year.			Cases.		Case-rate per 00 Populate	Deaths.
1903			230		1.41	 1
1904			274		1.65	 -
1905			398		2.34	 2
1906			231		1.33	 _
1907			259		1.47	 2
1908	al least		543	4.4	3.01	 -
1909			828		4.50	 
1910			901		4.65	 1

Measles.—Cases, 149; deaths, 4; case mortality, 2.7 per cent.
 Table XLVII.—Measles, 1903-1910.

Year.		Cases.	1,0	Deaths		
1903	 	119		0.72		_
1904		278		1.67		5
1905		397	4.	2.34		16
1906	 	354		2.04		- 4
1907	 	74		0.41		_
1908	 	666		3.69		7
1909	 	436		2.37		11
1010		140		0.77		

19. Diphtheria.—Cases, 18; deaths, 4; case mortality, 22·2 per cent. There is no doubt a good deat more diphtheria than the returns indicate. Fifty per cent. of the cases were amongst Burghers. It probably exists in a mild form, which is not recognized as a rule, except when it occurs in one of the better classes who can afford to employ qualified medical men. The part of the town from which most of the cases were notified was Wellawatta.

	TABLE	XLVIIIDip	ohtheria, 1	903-19	10.		
Year.			Cases.	C	ase rate per 00 Populatio	in.	Deaths.
1903			-		-		-
1904			6		0.03		4
1905	***		- 2		0.01		-
1906			10		0.05		1
1907			13		0.07		4
1908		×	7		0.04		4
1909			8		0.04		2
1910			18		0.09		4

20. Acute Diarrhea.—11 cases were notified, but the statistics are not reliable, as the distinction between ordinary diarrhea and acute or choleraic diarrhea is not generally made. The cases reported were scattered all over the town, there being no apparent connection between them.

TABLE XLIX.—Acute Diarrhosa and Cholera Cases, 1906-1910 (exclusive of Cases from the Port).

		1906. 1907.					1908.				1	1909				910.				
Month,	D	Acut		Cholere		Acute	ea.	Chole	ra. I	Acut	088.	Chole	ra. D	Acute	ea.	Choler	a. D	Acute		holera.
January		-		-		3		22		3		1		1		-		_		-
February		-		-		-		3		2		1		1		-		-		-
March		-		-		1		1		6		1		-		-		-		-
April		-		-		1		-		12		3		1		-		-		-
May		1						_		10		1		2		_		3		
June		1		_				2		16		-		1		_		1		-
July		_		-		3				9		3		-		_		1		1
August		_				2		_		1		3		_				1		_
September		_				2		_				1		3		_				-
October		-		1		_		-		4		_				-		2		
November		6		_3		_		1		16		12	0.0	1		_				-
December		4		-		1		-		6		4		1		_		3		_
	-	-		_	-	-	-	-		1	-	-	-	-		_	1	-	-	-
		12		1		13		29		85		30		11		-		11		1
		-	~	_		-	~	-		_	~	-	10	-	~	_		-	~	
Total			13				42				115				11				12	

Mumps.—Cases, 32; deaths, nil.
 Whooping Cough.—Cases, 7; deaths, 4; case mortality (?) 57·1 per cent. Notification of this disease being very incomplete, the case mortality shown above is probably too high.

#### PART II.

#### LICENSED AND REGISTERED TRADES.

23. Dairies.—There were 34 dairies on the register at the end of 1909. During the year 1910, 11 new dairies were registered and 7 were closed, leaving 38 on the register at the end of the year. The distribution of these is shown in the following statement:—

Table L.—Registration of Dairies, 1910.

Ward.		Number of legister at orevious Y	end	Number Registere uring the Y	d	Number Discontinu uring the Y		Total at end of Year.
Fort		-		-		_	46	197-11
Pettah				_				-
San Sebastian		-		_				-
St. Paul's		5		3		1		7
Kotahena North		2				1		1
Kotahena South		3		_		1		2
New Bazaar		2				1		2
Maradana North	100	4				1000		4
Maradana South		3		-				3
Slave Island	183	2				-		2
Kollupitiva North	2	5		1		2		4
Kollupitiya South		8		. 3		1		10
Eastward Extension		-		4		1		3
Total		34		11		7		38

The condition of dairy premises as a whole has been much improved during recent years in the matter of the cattle sheds and the provision of milk rooms, drainage, and water supply. There is little difficulty in this climate as regards ventilation of the cattle sheds, as they are all open along the whole of at least one side, and many of them are open on all sides. No doubt the open-air life which the cattle thus lead in a large measure explains the absence of tuberculosis amongst them. The greatest difficulty in dealing with dairies lies in controlling the methods of the dairymen who are almost without exception ignorant, careless, and dirty, and whose one and only object is to make as much money as they can. In order to effect this, they overcrowd their sheds with animals, they employ an insufficient amount of labour, and they adulterate the milk. Constant supervision is therefore required in order to check these evils, and this cannot be given by the sanitary inspectors who have a host of other duties to perform. It is of the highest importance that the conditions under which the milk supply is produced and distributed should be under the closest supervision; and with a view to improving matters in this respect a special inspector should be appointed to supervise the dairies.

24. Bakeries.—There were 45 registered bakeries in Colombo at the end of 1909. During 1910, 15 new bakeries were registered, leaving 60 on the register at the end of the year. The distribution of these in the various wards is shown in the following statement:—

Table LI.—Registration of Bakeries, 1910.

Ward.		First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Total at end of Year.
Fort		4	 	 -	 _	 4
Pettah		3	 1	 1	 _	 5
San Sebastian		5	 _		 -	 5
St. Paul's		6	 1	 _	 -	 7
Kotahena		9	 _	 1	 1	 11
New Bazaar		2	 _	 _	 1	 3
Maradana		6	 . 1	 2	 -	 9
Slave Island		7	 -	 1	 1 3-11	 8
Kollupitiya		3	 -	 -	 1	 4
Eastward Exten	sion	-	 -	 3	 1	 4
Tota	1	45	3	8	4	60
		-	-	-	-	-

The conditions under which bread is made have been much improved. Special attention is paid to the lighting and ventilation of the bake houses, and scrupulous cleanliness is insisted upon, any slackness in this respect being at once visited with prosecution. Every bakery must be provided with a basin, water, soap, and clean towels, and the workmen are required to use these and to wear clean white aprons covering the whole of the front of their bodies.

 Laundries.—The following statement shows the number and distribution of the laundries on the register at the end of 1910:—

Table LII.—Registration of Laundries, 1910.

Fort Pettah San Sebastian St. Paul's Kotahena North Kotahena South New Bazaar Maradana North Maradana South Slave Island Kollupitiya North Kollupitiya North Kollupitiya South	on Re
San Sebastian St. Paul's Kotahena North Kotahena South New Bazaar Maradana North Maradana South Slave Island Kollupitiya North	_
St. Paul's Kotahena North Kotahena South New Bazaar Maradana North Maradana South Slave Island Kollupitiya North	20
Kotahena North Kotahena South New Bazaar Maradana North Maradana South Slave Island Kollupitiya North	5
Kotahena South New Bazaar Maradana North Maradana South Slave Island Kollupitiya North	
New Bazaar  Maradana North  Maradana South  Slave Island  Kollupitiya North	11
New Bazaar  Maradana North  Maradana South  Slave Island  Kollupitiya North	16
Maradana North	23
Maradana South	31
Slave Island	44
Kollupitiya North	29
	49
Konuplaya South	8
Eastward Extension	4
Total	240

A good deal of improvement has been effected as regards the laundry premises. Cementing of the floors and of the walls to a height of five feet is insisted upon, and laundrymen are required to provide separate accommodation for clean and dirty linen, and to keep these apart from their dwelling-rooms. There is, however, much work to be done in this respect still, many of the laundrymen urging poverty as an excuse for not complying with the Public Health Department's requirements. The laundry methods are the same as hitherto, as no one appears to be able to conduct a steam laundry on modern lines with success.

26. Eating-houses.—There were 283 registered eating-houses in Colombo at the end of the year 1910, the distribution of which is shown in the following statement:—

Table LIII.—Registration of Eating-houses, 1
--

Ward.			- 3	Number on Re at end of 1	
Fort				. 38	
Pettah				8.0	
San Sebastian				. 22	
St. Paul's				. 27	
Kotahena North				19	
Kotahena South				. 3	
New Bazaar				. 14	
Maradana North				. 12	
Maradana South				. 19	
Slave Island			the same in	en	
Kollupitiya North				. 8	
Kollupitiya South	2.00	100 100 100		e	
Eastward Extension				9	
			Total .	. 283	
				-	

These eating-houses demand a great deal of attention on the part of the inspectors, as there is a constant tendency towards carelessness on the part of the eating-house keepers. They cater for the most part for a poor class of people who are not particular as to the conditions under which they take their food. There are, however, a few very good eating houses, where a considerable effort has been made by the owners to render them attractive to those with more fastidious tastes.

27. Offensive and Dangerous Trades.—The following statement shows the number of licenses issued in respect of the various offensive and dangerous trades :-

TABLE LIV

			12		200						
Trade.	First Quarter.		Second Quarter.			Third Quarter.		Fourth Quarter.	Total for the Year.		
Timber depôt		16		13		- 14	200	6	2.2	49	
Straw depôt		10		7		2		3		22	
Dyeing-houses		9		-		4		1		14	
Cotton depôt		2		3		6		-		11	
Manure depôt	++	15		-		1		4		20	
Firewood depôt		65		23		12		13		113	
Soap manufactor	ies	2						1		3	

28. Acrated Water and Ice Factories.—There were 15 registered aerated water factories in Colombo at the end of the year, distributed as shown in the following statement:—

Ward.	BLE LV.—	Aerated Water r	actories, 1910.		ber on Regis a December 31, 1910.
Fort			10.00		Ingian Co.
Pettah					2
San Sebastian					1
St. Paul's					
Kotahena North					
Kotahena South					-
New Bazaar					1
Maradana North					2
Maradana South					1
Slave Island	1.				7
Kollupitiya North					1
Kollupitiya South					-
Eastward Extension			or section		****
			1	otal	15

The most unsatisfactory feature about the aerated water trade is the use of domestic filters by the manufacturers. This will be rendered unnecessary when the town water supply is filtered before distribution.

# FOOD AND WATER.

29. Food Inspection.—It is necessary once again to record the inadequacy of the arrangements for the inspection of food in the town of Colombo. There is no more staff available to-day for the carrying on of this important work than there was when I took charge of the Department eight and a half years ago, although I have repeatedly, both in my annual reports and in special reports, invited the attention of the Council, and asked that a food inspector should be appointed. Two separate Committees have considered this matter and have recommended that a food inspector should be appointed, and the Council have once adopted such a recommendation, but subsequently annulled it.

ster

The sanitary inspectors by themselves cannot do this work properly, as they have too many other duties to perform, and have frequently to give their whole attention to epidemic diseases. There should be a chief food inspector with under him a special dairies' inspector and a special markets' inspector.

The following statement shows the quantities of unwholesome food seized by the sanitary inspectors during the year 1910:—

TABLE LVI.-Unwholesome Food Stuffs seized, 1910.

		Cwt.	qr. lb.	7 bags dry fish
Dry fish	 	6	1 2414	31 mangoes
Fresh fish	 4.0	6	0 0	14 sour-sops
Potatoes	 	2	0 3	100 wood apples
Salt fish	 	0	0 9	6 pineapples
Livers	 	0	0 2	2 10 0 1 1 10
Mutton	 	0	0 2	Food Stuffs condemned at Customs.
Beef	 	0	1 6	722 bags of rice
Sponge-cake	 	0	0 23	5 bags potatoes
Mangoes	 	0	1 181	1 bag cured fish

The quantity of meat which was condemned in the slaughter-house is shown in Table LIX.

- 30. Milk.—The work of milk sampling was vigourously carried on during the year, often in the face of great difficulties, 1,026 samples being taken to the City Analyst. The results show a great improvement in the quality of the milk offered for sale, only 23·7 of the samples being condemned as adulterated as against 45·7 per cent. in 1909. There is evidence to show that dairymen are now in many instances adopting the practice of removing the cream from their milk, and a difficulty is being experienced in dealing with such cases in court owing to the fact that the milk standard adopted by the Council has not yet been fixed by law. This is a matter which will be dealt with in the by-laws which may now be framed under the new Municipal Ordinance.
- 31. Tinned Food-stuffs.—The importation of tinned food-stuffs is carried on to such a large extent that it would be worth the while of producers to comply with local regulations were such adopted. Amongst these regulations should be included—
  - (1) Making it illegal to sell milk in tins which bear instructions for dilution which, if carried out, would reduce the quality of the milk to below the local standard.
  - (2) Making it illegal to sell food stuffs of any sort in tins unless the tin bore the date of filling at the factory clearly stamped upon them. Due notice of course would have to be given before such regulations were enforced.
- 32. Bread.—Thirty-five samples of bread were taken during the year, all of which were found to be free from adulteration. The quality of the Colombo bread is however for the most part very poor, which is, I believe, in some measure due to the kind of yeast which the bakers use, viz., toddy yeast.
- 33. Town Water: Quality.—Twelve samples of the town water were taken each month for chemical analysis from the various wards of the town, and one sample was examined each quarter by the Director of the Bacteriological Institute. The results of these examinations have invariably shown the water to be good and wholesome. It is desirable, however, that the bacteriological examinations should be made much oftener, and this will be done when the newly-appointed Municipal Bacteriologist arrives. As previously reported the water, particularly at times, contains a considerable amount of suspended matter which was found to consist mainly of harmless oxides of iron with a certain admixture of vegetable matter, derived no doubt from the jungle-covered catchment area. This suspended matter, in addition to rendering the water unsightly, has the further disadvantage that it forms a deposit within the pipes, which it blocks up and thus reduces the already seanty supply. It also renders the water unsuitable for the manufacture of aerated waters until it has been filtered. For these reasons it is desirable that some method of filtration should be adopted prior to distribution. This is a matter now under consideration.

Quantity.—Although there is an abundant supply at Labugama, the amount distributed to the town is insufficient. The laying of the extra main and the construction of the third reservoir for the south end of the town as recently sanctioned by the Conucil will rectify this.

- 34. Well Water.—Owing to the scarcity of the town water people are in many instances driven to using well water which, almost without exception, is grossly polluted. Out of 165 samples of well waters taken during the year, 155 or 94 per cent. were found to be dangerously polluted.
- 35. Aerated Waters.—With the exception of the presence of copper in a certain number of the aerated waters examined, they were found to be good and wholesome. It appears to be difficult to prevent copper gaining access, as the slightest flaw in the block tin lining of the bottling appearatus results in the solution of copper by the water which is charged with carbonic acid gas. The responsibility for the production of pure aerated waters rests however with the manufacturers, and they are required to either take steps to prevent copper gaining access, or to cease carrying on their trade.
- 36. Bacteriological Work.—The results of the examinations made on behalf of the Council by the Director of the Bacteriological Institute are shown in the following statement:—

Table LVII.—Bacteriological Examination of Town Water, 1910, by Director Bacteriological Institute.

	First Quarter.	200	cond arter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.
Number of bacteria per c.c. of water (agar plate)	384		352	336	 368
Number of bacteria per c.c. of water (gelatine plate)	416		416	410	 384
Bacillus coli Bacillus enteritidis sporogenes			= ::		
Typhosus	_		= ::	-	 -
Streptococci Germs liquifying gelatine	-	:: 1	= ::	-	 =

37. Analytical Work.—1,546 samples of various sorts were sent to the City Analyst during the year, which is the largest number hitherto dealt with. The details are shown in the following statement:—

Table LVIII. - Analysis made by the City Analyst during 1910.

Nature of	Samples.	Sar	nples ser ty Analy	at to	Numbe	Number passed.	wh	Number on ich Reports of received.
Town water			159		-	 159		
Well water			165	4.	155	 3		7
Milk			1,026		243	 737		46
Bread			35		-	 35		
Sugar			31		-	 31		-
Flour			42			 42		-
Butter			2		-	 2		-
Opium			1		-	 1		-
Tinned milk			2		-	 1		1
Sweets			6		-	 6		-
Beer			1			 1		
Sherbet			1			 1		
Soda water			24		13	 10		1
Tonie			1		1	 		-
Sterilized milk			1		-	 1		-
Lake water			28		-	 		
Kelani river wa	ter		21		-	 -		
		Total	1,546		412	1,030		55

\* For record purposes.

- 38. Public Markets: (a) Buildings.—There is little improvement to record in regard to the condition of the public markets, which remain for the most part, as hitherto, a discredit to the town. The re-construction of Dean's road market, which is the most important improvement so far sanctioned, is still far from completion, and so long as the work is in progress it is impossible to keep the market nicely. It is necessary that the whole question of public markets should be considered, and that a definite policy should be adopted, the guiding principle of which should, I think, be that the Council should concentrate its attention upon the larger markets, leaving for the present the provision of small markets in sparsely-populated areas to private enterprise, subject of course to regulation. The revenue derived from public markets has for years exceeded Rs. 40,000, only a fraction of which has so far been applied to improving their condition. This revenue, which is absurdly small for a town of the size of Colombo, could, I believe, be greatly increased if a better class of markets were receted; but there is little inducement for either the public to patronize, or for the tradesmen to occurv, the existing but there is little inducement for either the public to patronize, or for the tradesmen to occupy, the existing insanitary and under-staffed establishments. If we had a better class of public market we could reasonably insist upon a higher standard being maintained in the private markets and boutiques.
- (b) Administration.—The present arrangements for administering the public markets are most unsatisfactory, and a more liberal policy is required. It is of the highest importance that the public markets should be well managed, but this is impossible with the existing staff. I have submitted a special report dealing with this matter (vide No. 39 of February 25, 1911).
- 39. Slaughter-house.—The sanitary condition of the slaughter-house buildings is fairly good, but the arrangements for the disposal of the drainage, which contains much blood, remain in the same highly insanitary condition. The extension of the sewers so as to receive the liquid waste from the slaughter sheds is the only satisfactory solution of the difficulty. The desirability of instituting the separate system of slaughter must be admitted on humanitarian grounds, but it is opposed to the principle which has been adopted on the Continent, where the common slaughter hall is considered the most sanitary.

  The improvements required to the cooly lines have not yet been carried out.

The slaughter-house returns are shown in the following statements :-

Table LIX.—Slaughter-house Returns, 1910.

(a) Catt	le, dec.,	Slaugi	itered.
----------	-----------	--------	---------

		Cattle.	SI	heep and Go	ats.	Pigs.
First Quarter	THE PARTY OF THE P	 4,499		16,407		442
Second Quarter	MATERIAL PROPERTY.	 5,381		19,492		522
Third Quarter	00000	 6,084		22,084		565
Fourth Quarter .		 6,003	.,	21,480		577
	Total	 21,967		79,463		2,106

(b) Carcases, Livers, &c., Condemned, and Animals found Dead.

	Cattle	of Care conden Nature Disease.	med	Numb	er of An		Numb	er of Liv Nat	ers, &c ure of I			and	
	Cysticereus.	Sarcocystis.	Total.	Cattle.	Sheep and Goats.	Total.	Cattle.	Sheep and Goats.	Hydatis.	Cysticercus.	Flukes.	Congestion.	Total.
Second Quarter . Third Quarter .	 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 9 13 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 51 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	11½ 11 70¼ 14¼	16½ 20 83¾ 66	1 1 1 2	5 3 12 6	6 4 13 8	116 177 140 148	-1 -2 -	111 174 141 139	1 1 -7	3 1 - 1	2 1 1 1	117 177 142 148
Total .	79	107	186	5	26	31	581	3	565	9	5	5	584

	(c) Car	uses of Deaths of	Animals.		
Cattle.					Number
Strangulation					1
Congestion of liver			17 33.5311		1
Injured					1
Exhaustion		91 (92.5)			2 -
				Total	- 5
Sheep and Go	oats.				
Inflammation of kids	ney				2
Congestion of lung					6
Rinderpest					1
Inflammation of bow	vels				2
Congestion of liver					1
Injured					2
Rupture of liver					1
Enlargement of splee	en				1
Fatty degeneration of					1
Symptoms of anthra					1
Exhaustion					8
				Total	-
				Total	26
	(d) 1	Return of Cattle 1	Rejected.		777

	Ind	ian.	Cey	lon.	1000		Natu	re of Di	sease.	15	3500	1
	Black.	Buffalo.	Black.	Buffalo.	Wasted.	Sores and Abscesses.	Rheumatism.	Injured.	In Young.	Skin Disease,	Fover.	Total.
First Quarter Second Quarter Third Quarter Fourth Quarter	 66 157 289 128	2 1 20 11	16 13 32 22	20 38 49 39	92 206 383 190	3 2 7 5	1 1 -	2	6 - 3		= -1	104 209 390 200
Total	 640	34	83	146	871	17	2	2	9	1	1	903

40. Municipal Dispensary, Slave Island.—In my report No. 257, dated July 28, 1908, the institution of a system of Municipal free dispensaries located in the poorest and most crowded parts of the town was advocated. The Council adopted this proposal, and the first of these dispensaries was opened at Church street, Slave Island, in February, 1910, with a staff of one medical officer, one dispenser, one lady health visitor, and one orderly. The object of this proposal was to enable this Department to get into closer touch with the sick poor, and it was expected that the information so acquired would be of special value in connection with the prevention of infant mortality and diseases, such as enteric fever, dysentery, phthisis, &c.

The results have been most encouraging, no fewer than 6,179 patients being treated during the eleven months, February to December, representing an aggregate of 12,462 visits; 54 cases of enteric, 63 cases of phthisis, 147 of dysentery, 74 cases of pneumonia, and 290 cases of enteritis, besides many other diseases were treated. 506 cases were discovered and sent in by admission ticket by the health visitor. The medical officer visited 106 cases of illness in their homes, and 64 cases of confinement which had been attended by the

Municipal midwife.

So successful has this dispensary proved that I had no hesitation in recommending the further development of the system by the establishment of two more dispensaries, one in St. Paul's Ward and the other in New Bazaar Ward, both of which have a large proportion of poor residents and a consistently high rate of infant mortality. This recommendation has unfortunately not yet been adopted. The dispensary returns are

given in Appendix C.

41. Municipal Enteric Hospital, Kanatta.—The Municipal enteri: hospital was opened with 48 beds on January 15, 1909, with a staff of one part-time medical officer, one apothecary, two nurses, and ten attendants and other servants. The first patient was admitted on February 2, 1909, having been sent in by one of the Municipal Inspectors. As no record of the work done in 1909 was included in the report for that year, a few of the chief data may be mentioned here.

During the eleven months, February to December in 1909, there were 146 admissions, more than half of whom were sent in by the Municipal Inspectors. There were 28 deaths, giving a case mortality of 17.8

per cent.

During the year 1910 the admissions rose to 310 with 52 deaths, the case mortality being only 14.5 per cent., which is very low considering the more or less moribund condition of many of the cases on admission. The cases sent in by the Municipal Inspectors had the remarkably low mortality of 8.2 per cent., which is no doubt in part due to their having been discovered and sent into the hospital in good time.

The results of the two years' work since this hospital was opened are most encouraging. The low deathrate amongst the cases as a whole is, I believe, in no small degree attributable to the liberal air space and the coolness and shadiness of the wards, points which, as I have repeatedly urged in connection with the plans of the new infectious diseases hospital, are of the utmost importance here in treating enteric fever and other exhausting diseases.

The Council have for some years now been considering the question of building a permanent infectious diseases hospital of their own, and it would in my opinion be a wholly indefensible policy to economize in respect of air space, coolness, and shadiness in the wards where patients are, in the interests of the public health, compelled, often against their wishes, to undergo treatment. The hospital returns are given in Appendix B.

42. Burial Grounds.—The laws provide for the establishment of two classes of burial grounds, which are defined as (a) general cemeteries, and (b) burial grounds. Burial grounds are defined as all cemeteries other than general cemeteries.

The administration of general cemeteries is vested in the Public Health Department, each general cemetery having its own executive staff. The administration of burial grounds is in the hands of trustees nominated by the communities who have been granted possession of these grounds. These trustees are required

by law to register these grounds, and to appoint keepers, who in turn are responsible for compliance with the

regulations relating to burial grounds.

(a) General Cemeteries.—There are three general cemeteries in Colombo, viz., at (1) Kanatta, (2) Madampitiya, and (3) Liveramentu, by far the largest and the most important being the one at Kanatta. The arrangements for the administration of these general cemeteries, more especially of the Kanatta cemetery, are far from satisfactory, as has been frequently reported, and special reports have been recently submitted in which proposals are made with a view to improvement.

(b) Burial Grounds.—The following sectarian burial grounds are in use in Colombo, viz. : (1) Madampitiya. (2) Maligawatta. (3) Kuppiyawatta. (4) Jawatta north. (5) Jawatta south. all Muhammadan burial grounds. (6) Jawatta Parsee tower of silence. (7) Main street, Pettah. Presbyterian burial ground (vaults only).

The Muhammadan burial grounds are for the most part badly kept, there being no attempt whatever made to render them beautiful, and at times they are allowed to become so neglected looking and unkempt as

to require the intervention of this Department.

43. Sanitary Inspectors' Work.—The services of a Chief Sanitary Inspector, one of whose duties it would be to conduct prosecutions, are, as has repeatedly been urged, required for the proper working of this Department. Such an Officer is employed I believe in all other towns of any importance both at home and in the East.

As regards the work done by the Sanitary Inspectors during 1910, full particulars are given in statements in the Appendix (vide Tables LXVIII. to LXXI.).

The routine work was considerably interfered with during the latter half of the year, owing to the outbreak of smallpox which occurred. 50,486 inspections were made during the year, 2,584 notices were served, 35 wells and 90 cesspits were closed, 532 houses were disinfected (exclusive of 1,015 which were disinfected by the sub-inspectors), 3,867 prosecutions were entered, 59 premislators were put into houses, surface drainage were limewashed, 1,536 windows and skylights and 1,139 ventilators were put into houses, surface drainage was provided in 19 premises and improved in 72 others, 163 passages and compounds were paved, the floors of 56 rooms were cemented, 65 insanitary tenements and 23 huts were deadlessed, besides a variety of other improvements, the details of which are given in the statements appended.

A noteworthy feature of the year's work is the large amount of milk sampling done, 1,026 samples having

been taken during the year.

Considering the multifarious duties of the Sanitary Inspectors and the great amount of travelling they have to do, especially during times of epidemic, the travelling allowance which they get of Rs. 15 per month is quite inadequate and tends to hamper their work. They cannot be expected to defray the cost of their official travelling out of their own pockets, and the inevitable result is a tendency towards limiting the amount of travelling which they do and their work suffers in consequence. A report has been submitted dealing with this matter, and I trust that the Council will see their way to accept my recommendation that they should be paid Rs. 25 per month.

44. Sub-inspectors.—Up till July, 1909, the work of the sub-inspectors was confined to dealing with enteric fever. At that time the prevention of phthisis on a limited scale by the disinfection of houses where deaths from phthisis had occurred was added to their duties, and in August, 1910, their work in this respect was still further increased by the passing of Ordinance No. 6 of 1910, which made phthisis a notifiable infectious disease, the result being that they have now to attend to living cases as well as to disinfection where deaths

During the year 1910, 658 cases of enteric, 44 of suspected enteric, 75 of simple continued fever, and 222 of phthisis were reported and inquired into. 758 enteric infected and 257 phthisis infected houses were disinfected during the year. (See Table LXXII. in Appendix.)

45. Cleansing (Compounds).—This work is carried out by an overseer and 4 coolies working under the supervision of the Sub-inspectors and Ward Inspectors, and is for the most part done in premises where infectious diseases have occurred. It is a most useful branch of work, as it renders it possible to clean up the supervision of dangerously filthy and infected premises at once, without the delay which always occurs when the occupants

are required by notice to do the work. 401 premises where enteric had occurred, and 297 other filthy compounds, were cleaned up by this gang during 1910. (See Table LXXIII. in Appendix.)

46. Cleansing (Houses).—This work, which consists chiefly of limewashing, and which was formerly carried out by this Department, is now carried out by the Works Department who are advised by this Department where such work is required. The householders are given due notice in the first instance by this Department, and if they fail to comply within the time specified, the work is done at their expense by the Works

Department, a punishment being inflicted in addition in the Municipal Court when the cost of the work is recovered by the sanitary inspectors. This is an exceedingly useful branch of work.

47. Insect Pest Prevention.—This work is carried on by an overseer and two coolies and aims at abolishing the breeding places of mosquitoes and flies. Wherever mosquito or fly larvæ are found, a notice is served upon the occupant to abate the nuisance and to prevent a recurrence. If the notice is not complied with a prosecution is entered. In the case of mosquito-breeding places these are abolished as far as possible at once by the gang, this being collected and buried or removed, small pools filled up, and large pools oiled with kerosine. Subsequent visits are paid to see that there is no recurrence. The work of this gang is not very satisfactory, and a special report has been submitted with proposals for a re-arrangement next year. 367 notices were served during 1910 by the overseer, and 34 prosecutions were entered for failure to comply therewith. (See Table LXXIV. in Appendix.)

48. Steam Disinfection.—219 loads representing 14,723 pieces were passed through the equifex steam disinfector during 1910. (See Table LXXV. in Appendix.)

49. Ambulance.—The work of transporting patients to the infectious diseases hospital, and of contacts to the segregation camp, has since the middle of 1908 been carried out by the Fire Brigade. This arrangement has proved to be eminently satisfactory, and I take this opportunity of expressing my obligations to the Superintendent and his staff for the excellent manner in which the work has been carried out.

There are two ambulances of the St. John's Ambulance Association pattern, modified to suit the local conditions, both of which are easy springed and rubber-tyred. One of these ambulances is as far as possible reserved for the conveyance of smallpox patients.

There are two contact vans for the conveyance of infectious diseases contacts to the segregation camp. These are also rubber-tyred and very comfortable. They were utilized during the smallpox epidemic to convey vagrants picked up at night in the streets to the Town Hall where they were vaccinated. Here again I am indebted to the Superintendent of the Fire Brigade and his staff for the able and willing manner in which they co-operated with us.

50. Municipal Midwiess.—631 confinements representing 646 births were conducted by the six midwives during the year 1910, there having been 15 multiple births. There were 41 still-births and 21 deaths within four days, representing a death-rate (exclusive of still-births) of 3.25 per cent. The midwife, with the lowest death-rate amongst her cases, exclusive of still-births, was A. M. Wickremeratne, with a rate of 0.97 per cent. The race with the highest death-rate was as usual the Tamils. (See Tables LXV., LXVI., and LXVII.

in Appendix.)

#### PART III.

# CONSERVANCY BRANCH.

51. General.—The removal and disposal of the night-soil was as hitherto carried out by contract under the control and supervision of the Public Health Department. At the end of the year there were 10,136 buckets in private latrines and 300 buckets in public latrines being nightly conserved. The recent Census disclosed the fact that the population was 211,184, and it will readily be understood that the practical difficulties incidental to the removal of the waste of such a large population by the primitive method of buckets and hand collection are enormous.

The chief respect in which the contractor failed to give satisfaction was, as hitherto, in the matter of the cleansing of the buckets after they had been emptied. In the absence of sewers to carry off liquid waste, this cleansing has to be done by the dry method of wiping with coir-dust-a most unsatisfactory and insanitary method, and one which is to a very large extent neglected in spite of repeated fines being imposed for neglect. The consequence is that we have got scattered throughout the town, for the most part in close proximity to kitchens, many thousands of buckets, the sides of many of which are coated with feecal matter. Each one of these foul buckets is a standing menace to the health of those living near, especially during the fly season, and it is hopeless to expect that we shall ever be able to materially reduce the amount of enteric fever here so long as this system is in use.

Every effort has been made to compel the contractor to pay more attention to the cleansing of buckets, but without much success, the result of enhancing the fines for neglect being that he has recently made an application to cancel his contract on the ground that he cannot keep his men if these fines are imposed. Another source of danger in connection with this dry-earth system is that the people will not, in spite of repeated warnings and even prosecutions, take the trouble to cover up their dejects with the coir-dust supplied for that purpose

Anyone who has still doubts as to the advisability of substituting for the dry-earth system the watercarriage system now under construction should visit some of these latrines, especially in the poorer quarters,

when the absurdity of their contention will at once become apparent.

Details of the neglect by the contractor and the fines imposed upon him during each month of the year

are given in Table LXXVI. (b) annexed.

52. Revenue.—Estimate for the year, Rs. 58,470; amount recovered, Rs. 72,862.81. There was thus an amount of Rs. 14,392.81 recovered in excess of the estimate. The great reduction in the revenue under this heading compared with previous years is due to the conversion at the beginning of 1910 of the charges on account of conservancy with a consolidated rate.

(b) Expenditure.—Estimate for the year, Rs. 165,852; expended, Rs. 167,436.59; excess expenditure, Rs. 1.584.59. Deducting the excess expenditure from the excess revenue there was a nett excess revenue for the year compared with the estimates of Rs. 12,808.22. Details of revenue and expenditure are given in Tables LXXVI. (a) and (c) in the Appendix.

#### PART IV.

#### STAFF.

Administrative Staff .- I was absent on leave from Ceylon from March 3 until October 15, during which time Dr. M. de L. Robinson, the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, acted for me.

#### Sanitation Branch.

54. Staff changes: Clerks.—Mr. S. P. Fernando, typist, resigned on September 1, 1910; Mr. S. C. Forbes, assistant registration clerk, appointed to succeed him on October 1, 1910; Mr. C. W. Anthonisz, clerk, Conservancy Branch, appointed to succeed Mr. S. C. Forbes on October 1, 1910; Mr. S. D. Blacker transferred

from Conservancy Branch on November 1, 1910.

Inspectors.—Mr. J. A. Carnie retired on pension on May 1, 1910, Mr. A. E. La Brooy, supervisor, conservancy branch, succeeded Mr. Carnie on June 1, 1910; Mr. M. E. Akbar, sub-inspector, appointed inspector, new extension, on July 1, 1910; Mr. I. C. Jayasinghe, supervisor, conservancy branch, transferred as sub-inspector, on August 1, 1911.

Overseers.—S. Abdul Rahiman, overseer, segregation camp, Kanatta, died in January, 1910; A. de

Silva appointed overseer, segregation camp, on April I, 1910.

\*Cemetery-keepers.—Mr. J. L. Albrecht appointed as assistant cemetery-keeper, Kanatta cemetery, on November 25, 1910; H. Don Hendrick, cemetery-keeper, Liveramentu cemetery. This cemetery was taken over by the Council on April 1, 1910.

over by the Council on April 1, 1910.

Coolies.—Hendrick (office) cooly resigned on October 31, 1910, Don Richard appointed to succeed him on November 1, 1910. R. D. James, orderly, Slave Island dispensary, resigned on November 31, 1910; Govinda Nahir appointed to succeed him on December 1, 1910.

Health Visitors (Slave Island Dispensary).—Miss Alice de Haan, health visitor, Slave Island Dispensary, resigned on June 30, 1910; Miss R. L. de Neys appointed to succeed Miss de Haan on July 1, 1910.

Slaughter-house Coolies.—Aiappen appointed on August 1, 1910, in place of Sangaram, whose services were discontinued; Savirimuttu appointed on November 16, 1910, in place of Innasi Muttu, dismissed.

Enteric Hospital: Nurses.—Mrs. Cruze resigned on July 31, 1910; Mrs. Van Sanden died on duty on June 30, 1910; Mrs. R. vanEyck, temporary nurse, appointed owing to epidemic of enteric fever from June 25, 1910, to January 31, 1910. Mrs. L. Tyken, temporary nurse, appointed owing to epidemic of enteric fever from July 2, 1910, to January 31, 1911; Mrs. Maud Fernando appointed on August 1, 1910; Miss Grace Ebert, appointed on October 1, 1910. Ebert, appointed on October 1, 1910.

Male Attendants (Enteric Hospital).—Baron Singho died on November 30, 1910, of smallpox; Don Baron. temporary attendant, appointed owing to epidemic of enteric fever from June 24, 1910, to August 23, 1910; Arnolis

Appu, temporary attendant, appointed owing to epidemic of enteric fever from June 24, 1910, to August 23, 1910.

Female Attendants.—Maggie Silva, temporary female attendant, appointed owing to epidemic of enteric fever from September 15, 1910, to October 10, 1910; Sophy Hamy, female attendant, appointed (temporarily) owing to epidemic of enteric fever from September 15, 1910, to October 10, 1910.

Ayah.—Louis Hamy on Aprill 1, 1910.

Debye John Fernande attendant appointed owing to epidemic of enteric from July 17, 1910.

Dhoby.—John Fernando, temporary dhoby, appointed owing to epidemic of enteric from July 17, 1910, to October 31, 1910.

Latrine Cooly.—Vallayan resigned on February 28, 1910; Carpen succeeded Vallayan on March 1, 1910; Seruvasan, temporary latrine cooly, appointed owing to epidemic of enteric from July 18, 1910, to October 31, 1910.

#### Conservancy Branch.

Clerks.-Messrs. C. W. Anthonisz and S. D. Blacker were transferred to the Sanitation Branch on reduc-

tion of staff on October 1, 1910.

Supervisors.—Mr. A. E. LaBrooy was promoted to Sanitary Inspector in succession to Mr. J. A. Carnie, retired, on May 1, 1910; Mr. I. C. Jayasinghe was promoted to be sub-inspector, in succession to Mr. M. E. Akbar, on August 1, 1910; Mr. Z. Mansoor was supervisor in succession to Mr. A. E. LaBrooy promoted; Mr. E. W. Gunawardene was appointed supervisor, in succession to Mr. I. C. Jayasinghe promoted, on September 1, 1910.

> W. MARSHALL PHILIP, Medical Officer of Health.

APPENDIX TO REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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Births.    Births.   Nationality.   Penneles.   Penneles.     25,311 76 473 2,684 618 7281     10	12 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	Total 120 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	933   335   355	Amman 2 1 1 2 8 8 1 1 2 909.	1910. Simpleson 1910.	9	112 1735 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	Proportion to 15 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	Deaths 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	1	1	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Proportion to   Proportion t
N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	Turoup of Trace of the State of State o	# 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	100   100	12   12   12   12   12   13   13   13	Total Deaths.  10.01	Total Deaths.  10. 17. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2.	Total Deaths.  25 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3	Total Deaths.  Total	Total Deaths.  Total Deaths.  Total Deaths.  Total Deaths.  Deaths	Total Deaths.  25	Control   Cont	Total Deaths   Parish   Pari	Total Daths.   1

Table LXI.—Births and Deaths and their Rates for each Race in the Town of Colombo for the Year 1910, and the Average for 1900 to 1909.

	opulation the Mili- Middle 10.		Births.		1	Deaths.			ate per annum			ate per	
	Estimated Popu (inclusive of the tary) to the Mi of 1910.	Average, 1900 to 1909.	1909.	1910.	Average, 1900 to 1909.	1909.	1910.	Average, 1900 to 1910.	1909.	1910.	Average, 1900 to 1910.	1909.	1910.
All Races	187,554*	3,962	4,589	4,819	5,821	6,169	5,750	23 · 4	25.0	24.9	34 · 5	33-5	29 - 7
Europeans Burghers Sinhalese Tamils Moors Malays Others	3,111 13,008 77,397 47,531 33,484 5,756 7,267	81 397 2,175 482 625 140 62	64 463 2,556 595 671 169 71	76 473 2,684 618 728 170 70	84 326 2,716 1,364 979 174 178	69 323 2,958 1,502 990 178 149	78 316 2,738 1,336 967 162 153	27·9 32·1 29·9 12·1 20·3 27·3 10·9	20·9 35·8 33·2 12·8 20·2 23·9 10·2	24·4 36·4 34·7 13·0 21·7 29·5 9·6	26·4 37·4 34·5 31·8	22·5 24·9 38·4 32·3 29·8 31·7 21·4	25·1 24·3 35·4 28·1 28·9 28·1 21·1

<sup>\*</sup> This population does not include the population of Eastward Extension, which was roughly estimated to be 6,303. The rates for "All Races" have been calculated on the enhanced population.

. Table LXII.—Deaths of Males and Females at different Age Periods for each Race in the Colombo Municipality during the Year 1910.

Age at Death,	Precuents	- mandomer	Brechoes	on Sucre	Sinhalana	communicación.	Tamile	A COLLEGE.	Moore		Malays		Others		200	All Kaces.
	M.	Y.	м.	F.	м.	F.	м.	y.	м.	Y.	м.	F.	м.	7.	M.	7.
Under 1 year of age (see particulars on statement)	5	7	46	34	377	329	134	127	151	136	25	21	14	14	759	668
Under Five Years—  1 year and under 2 2 years and under 3 3 years and under 4 4 years and under 5	- 1 - 1	- <sub>1</sub>	23 9 - 5	13 5 3 3	92 54 25 20	117 49 32 27	35 15 6 10	31 21 7 8	35 19 4 10	31 16 9 13	1	7 5 7 3	1 4 -1		194 108 37 47	98 58
Over Five Years— 5 years and under 10 10 years and under 15 15 years and under 20 20 years and under 25 25 years and under 35	- 2 1 6 15		4 4 1 9 10	7 4 7 9 18	39 36 46 71 186	52 38 53 61 159	9 21 59 74 118	19 11 24 36 69	32	19 11 26 29 41	4 1 3 1 6	540006	1 3 6 17 28	1 1 3 3 3	68 80 138 193 395	69 113 140 203
35 years and under 45 45 years and under 55 55 years and under 65 65 years and under 75 75 years and under 85 35 years and over	9 11 2 5 2		8 11 11 8 6 2	10 8 6 16 13 3	143 110 86 46 68 30	95 79 65 50 71 32	113 87 58 29 23 9	61 30 36 20 17 19	31 33 29 29 30 22	29 17 20 19 30 35	8 2 6 9 - 4	1 5 1 4 3	17 28 19 7 4 4 2 6	32111	331 261 196 130 131 73	
Total Persons	60	18	157	-	2,7		800	-	486	481	85	77	117	-	3134	-

TABLE LXIII.—Infant Morality and General Death-rate 1895 and Upwards.

						Intal	Infantile Mortality by	tality	In.	rters	Quarters expressed		as a Rate per 1,000 Births	oer 1,	000 B	rths.					Dea	th-rate p	Der 1,000		Annual	lai
			First Quarter.	narte	2		200	Second Qu	uarter		-	Third	ird Quart	arter.	4.		Fourth	Quarter.	ter.	1191	Popu	Population (All	All Ages).	-	Death-rate	rate.
	Year.	Quarter's Births.	12 Months' Births.	Quarter's Deaths.	Quarterly Rate.	Annual Rate.	Quarter's Births.	12 Months' Births.	Quarter's Deaths.	Quarterly Rate.	Annual Rate.	Quarter's Births.	12 Months' Births.	Quarter's Deaths.	Annual Rate.	Quarter's Births.	13 Months' Births.	Quarter's Deaths.	Quarterly Rate.	Annual Rate.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Infants.	All Ages.
1895		. 589	2,923	272	462	372	750	2,903	596	395 4	801	764 2,	956 2	291 38	381 394	713	3 2,816	345	484	490	35.0	35.8	35.7	60.00	428	34.0
1896		. 721	2,948	298	413	404	627	2,825	313	499 4	443	651 2,	2,712 3	330 50	507 487	768	8 2,767	320	416	463	34.6	31.4	32.8	36.1	456	34.5
1897		. 743	2,789	307	#	440	669	2,861	314	149 4	139	525 2,	2,735 3	327 65	629 478	8 651	1 2,618	356	547	544	35.0	35.3	35.0	36.4	498	34.6
1898		. 629	2,504	316	505	202	758	2,563	302	405 4	476	888	2,927 2	269 30	302 367	17 921	3,197	308	334	385	38.7	35.6	0.65	31.6	375	32.1
1899		. 920	3,468	335	385	386	828	3,568	263	306 2	295	899 3,	3,578 2	271 30	301 303	3 964	4 3,641	32.5	337	384	34.0	8.85	30.4	32.7	328	31.4
1900		. 942	3,663	280	297	306	788	3,593	314	398	377	758 3,	3,452 3	367 48	484 425	22 882	5 3,373	370	418	439	32.1	32.0	89.9	41.0	395	33.8
1901		. 833	3,264	307	368	376	175	3,248	314	106	386	745 3,	235 2	275 36	369 340	0 884	4 3,234	369	417	456	35.4	30.00	33.0	36.5	389	34.7
1902		. 934	3,335	300	321	329	799	3,362	270	338 3	333	883 3,	3,500 3	343 38	388 392	1,065	5 3,681	412	386	44.7	35.9	30.4	34.3	33.9	360	33.5
1903		979	3,726	371	378	398	880	3,807	355	403 3	373	815 3,	3,739 3	345 45	423 369	878	8 3,552	381	453	459	36.0	33.7	34.5	35.8	410	34.8
1904	-	. 940	3,513	334	355	380	917	3,550	312	340 3	363	897 3,	3,632 3	326 36	363 359	916	6 3,670	324	353	353	32.6	\$.65	33.1	58.5	353	30.8
2061		1,091	3,821	306	280	320	891	3,795	348	391	367	885 3,	3,783 2	297 33	336 314	4 1,049	916'8	463	441	472	80.0	33 - 7	31.0	43.0	361	34.7
1906		1,426	4,251	308	216	588	1,109	4,469	339	306	304 1	,029 4,	4,480 3	353 34	343 306	6 1,162	2 4,726	428	368	362	36.0	40.0	40.1	43.3	300	8.68
1907		1,124	4,424	319	284	288	962	4,280	278	288	260 1	,022	273 3	337 32	328 315	5 1,169	9 4,280	366	313	342	38.1	31.4	30.0	30.1	304	32.5
8061		1,269	4,425	400	315	361	1,154	4,614	379	328	328	,028 4,	,620	370 36	360 320	1,151	1 4,602	486	455	420	34.5	34.5	36.6	42.1	355	36.7
6061 [7		1,217	4,550	360	296	317	1,068	4,464	354	331 3	317 1,	1,033 4,	4,469 3	345 33	334 309	1,271	1 4,589	364	286	317	37.0	10 . S. S	32.3	31 - 7	310	33.5
0161 7 ]		. 1,268	4,640	360	284	310	1,046	4,618	868	285	258 1,	,090 4.	.675 3	363 33	333 31	1,41	5 4,819	399	282	331	30.4	26.7	33.3	32-4	292	7.65

TABLE LXIV.—Causes of Deaths which occurred in the Colombo Municipality during the Year 1910.

TABLE LXIV.—Causes of							ard.		o man		1				ional	-		
Causes of Deaths.	Colombo Town.	Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana Hospitals.	Maradana, exclusive of Hospitals.	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
All Causes	5750	39	94	252	558	870	505	1604	911	472	445	78	316	2738	1336	967	162	153
I. Specific, febrile, or zymotic diseases II. Parasitic diseases III. Dietetic diseases IV. Constitutional diseases V. Developmental diseases VI. Local diseases VII. Violence VIII. Ill-defined and not specified diseases I. Specific, febrile, or zymotic: 1. Miasmatic diseases 2. Diarrheal diseases 3. Malarial diseases 4. Zoogenous diseases 5. Venereal diseases 6. Septic diseases	346 486 56 3 17 85	21 8 1 4	6	6 39 16 125 1 22 11 26 1 -	14 82 25 282 5 40 33 62 1 — 2 12	7 95 78 62 5 ——————————————————————————————————	32 245 1 44 22 36 5 - 1 5	61 11 196 77 775 74 93 84 170 17 3 8	-12 -3 14	42 214 6 60 23 37 11 —	12 40 40 35 4 —	2 39 6 3	159 1 22 30 17 — 1 7	131 368 368 198 1236 74 218 179 215 27 1 12 43	47 16 184 48 691 25 95 49 144 13 1	23 6 144 89 476 9 81 40 82 4 —	3 17 9 14 9 -	4 1 200 7 72 111 7 19 9 1 1
II. Parasitic diseases III. Dietetic diseases IV. Constitutional diseases V. Developmental diseases VI. Local diseases:—	213 63 790 372	.1	_ 	39 16	82	28 108	99	111	145	11 52	48	9	3 2 49	36 368	16 184	144	16	20
1. Diseases of nervous system 2. Diseases of organs of special sense 3. Diseases of circulatory system 4. Diseases of respiratory system 5. Diseases of digestive system 6. Diseases of lymphatic system and ductless glands 7. Diseases of urinary system	805 1 200 898 579	- 3	3 3 26	140	10	11 164 24	- 13 94 1 10	1 74 182 347		- 26 86 18	- 21 55 23	1 5 11 14	- 20 52 33	100 375	27 260 174	30 152 57		
8. Diseases of reproductive system—  (a) Organs of generation (b) Parturition  9. Diseases of organs of locomotion  10. Diseases of integumentary system	1779	-		-1	1 12	13	- 8 - 1	13 27 2 27	-		- 1	- 1   - 1	1 6			-	-	1. 1.
VII. Violence:  1. Accident or negligence. 2. Homicide 3. Suicide 4. Execution  VIII. Ill-defined and not specified	17 22 1	-,	3 1 2	-	3 1 1 -	-1 -1		52 14 8	-	1 3	-	3 1 2		48 12 13 1	3		2 -1 -	10
causes  Miasmatic Diseases.  Smallpox	1110		9		40	95				60			22	218	95	81	17	3
Chickenpox Measles Whooping cough Mumps Diphtheria Typhus Cerebro-spinal fever Simple and ill-defined fever Enteric fever Suspected enteric fever Influenza	- 4 3 - 4 - 3 238 37 5		11111118	11111111		1 1 1 1 1 26 27 4	-1    19		- 1 - 1 - 1 - 3 26 7 1	- - 1 - 1 - 1 - 14		111111111111111111111111111111111111111	- 2 - 3 - 5 25 21	-2 1 - - - 12	-1 	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	-1 	
Other epidemic diseases	234 252		- 3 4						-37		- 23 12	- 2 3	- 13 4	128 87	42 102	38 14	95	- 97
Malarial Diseases. Remittent fever	_48 8	111	111	-	-	5	-5	-11 -6		-	4	2	111	24 -3	10 - 3	3 - 1	8 -1	1 =

# Causes of Deaths, &c.—contd.

	1			-	15	w	ard.			2				Nati	onali	ty.		-
Causes of Deaths.	Colombo Town.	Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana Hospitals.	Maradana, exclusive of Hospitals.	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhaleso.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
Zeogenous Diseases. Hydrophobia	_ 3		111	1111	1111	1 11	1-11-	3 -			11 1	1111	111		1 -	1.11	1111	
Venereal Diseases.  Syphilis	_17	-	=	1	2	2	1	8	_ 3	=	11	_1	_1	12	1	_1	1	-
Septic Diseases. Phagedsena	51	-	= 1	- 22	1 4 7	- 1 1 5	- 30	3 31 1	- 9 8 4		_ _ 1 3	1111	- 2 3 2	- 6 27 10	13		1111	
Parasitic Diseases. Thrush Worms (animal) Dochmius duodenalis	153	-	==	4 2	13	49	15	10 51		13	21	111	_ 	2 102 27	20			4 4
Dietetic Diseases. Starvation, want of breast milk Scurvy Chronic alcoholism Delirium tremens	- 3	-	1111	1111	1111	28	HIL	9	6 - 1	10 -1	- 5	1111	2	35	14	- - -	-1 -1	_1 
Constitutional Diseases.  Rheumatism Rickets Cancer Tabes mesenterica Tubercular meningitis Phthisis Other forms of tuberculosis scrofuls Purpura hæmorrhagie diathesis Anæmia, chlorosis, leucocy-thæmia Diabetes mellitus Leprosy Elephantiasis Parangi Other and undefined constitutional	22 21 12 28 654 2 2 16 13 —		17	- - 1 - 34 - - 1 2	=	1	1 2	155	3 5	1 2 1 43 1 —	37 - 2	- - 1 - 1 5 - - 2 - - -	1 3 2 1 4 35 — — 3 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	3 15 12 6 13 303 1 1 4 6	25 25 157 1 — 2 2	2 3	- - 1 12 - - - - -	- - 17 - 2 - - -
Developmental Diseases.  Premature birth Atelectasis Cyanosis Spina bifida Imperforate anus Cleft palate Other congenital defects Old age	65 6 - 2 2 1 4		HILLIII I			19 3 - - - 61		28 1 - 2 2 42	- 9 1 - 1 1 1 47	111111	3 1 - - - 34		1	51 1 -2 2 1 1 2 139	5 2 1 40	5 2 82		
Diseases of Nervous System.  Inflammation of the brain or its membranes Softening of brain Apoplexy Paralysis Epilepsy Convulsions Infantile convulsions Laryngismus stridulus Collapse Tetanus Mania Paraplegia, diseases of the spinal cord Other undefined diseases of brain. Other undefined diseases of nervous system	1 11 20 63 14 38 430 — — 191 2 6 38			=	- 3 64 	- 3 9 - 7 48 - 50 1	- 2 6 - 2 46 - 37 1 1 2	1 1 1 9 6 - 3 - 16 - 1 9 -	- - - 12 - 7 147 - 4 - 3 12	-4 52 - 16 -	10 2 7 6 10 38 — 7 — 7		- 2 3 - 21 - 6 1 1 5	-8 6 26 6 22 198 - 76 - 3 13	-3 9 6 6 9 87 -48 -8	- 3 14 2 5 97 - 54 - 1 10	- - - 16 - - - - -	1   4   3   3   1   2
Organs of Special Sense.  Conjunctivitis and other diseases of the eye  Otitis and other diseases of ear  Epistaxis and other diseases of nose	= 1	111	111	111	111	111		111		111		=	111	111	111		111	111

Causes of Deaths, &c .- contd.

						W	ard.						-	Nat	tional	lity.		-
Causes of Deaths.	Colombo Town.	Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana Hospitals.	Maradana, exclusive of Hospitals.	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Europeans,	Burghers.	Sinhalese,	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
Circulatory System.  Pericarditis Morbus cordis (disease of heart) Valve disease of heart Hypertrophy of heart Angina pectoris syncope Aneurism Embolism thrombosis Phlobitis Varicose veins Other and undefined diseases of heart or circulatory system  Respiratory System.  Laryngitis Croup Bronchitis Asthma Pneumonia Pleurisy Other and undefined diseases of respiratory system  Digestive System.  Stomatitis Dentition Quinsy Sore throat Dyspepsia Hæmatemesis	8 67 9 111 3 3 - 9 1 1 - 92 2111 220 637 11 14 13 1 1 - 3 2 2	- 2 1	-2 	1 6 1 1 12 27 - 1 1 1	- 1 - 1 - 1 - 8 37 - 72	-4 1 2 1 - 1 - 4 3 5 115 - 1 - 1	1 55 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	6 21 2 4 - 7 1 1 - 33 4 157 6 6 1	- 12 - 1 - 1 - 1 12 - 1 - 32 98 - 4 - 8 3 1	19	-991331		-5 2 2 2 1 -2 -8 8 -36 -36 -3	3 37 1 5 2 - 3 1 - 48 2 2 88 8 10 2 5 8 8 7	-4 - 2 - 10	3 7 3	-6 	-1 2
Malæma Diseases of stomach Enteritis Ulceration of intestines Ileus obstruction of intestines Stricture or strangulation of intestines Intussusception of intestine Hernia Fistula Peritonitis Ascites Gallstones Cirrhosis of liver Other diseases of liver Other and undefined diseases of digestive system  Diseases of Lymphatic System and	-3 3899 5 21 1 2 12 12 -37 1 -41 19 29	- 4 1 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		- - - 3 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -			- 4 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 1 3	256 1 10 - 1 9 - 18 - 27 13 11	- 1 888 1 2 3 - 3 - 5 1 4	- 8 - 1 - 3 1 - 2 - 2		- 1 6 1 - - - - - 1 - 2 2		1 164 3 11 t 1 4 - 20 1 1 - 30 11 14	148 14 4 - 1 - 8 - 3 2			
Ductless Glands.  Diseases of lymphatic system  Diseases of spleen	_ 2	-	11	-	11	=	-	-1	_ 1	-	=	=	-	2	-	=	-	=
Diseases of Urinary System.  Nephritis Bright's disease Urzemia Suppression of urine Calculus (stone) Hæmaturia Diseases of bladder Other and undefined diseases of urinary system	50 60 2 1 - 1 3	- <sub>2</sub>	-1	2 2 - - - - -	7 6 	4 4	7 10 - - - -	18 26 2 1 - 1 6	9 - - - - - 2	- <sub>2</sub>	3	1 2	3 2 - - - - - - -	15 30 1 1 - - 2	13 16 - - - -	15 9 1 — 1 1		2 1
Diseases of Organs of Generation. Ovarian diseases . Diseases of uterus and vagina . Disorders of menstruation . Perineal abscess . Pelvic abscess . Diseases of testes, penis, scrotum, &c.	- 1 7		111111	111111	111111	HILL	111111	34 - 6	- 1 - 1 - 1	111111	1 - - - 1	1	1	34 - 6	=	-		
Diseases of Parturition.  Abortion or miscarriage Puerperal mania Puerperal convulsions Placenta prævia, flooding Phlegmasia dolens Other and undefined accidents of childbirth	- - 8 - 67			_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ 12	_ _ _ _ 1 _ _ 12	- 1 1 -		_ 2 _ 7	_ _ _ _ 3		-	_ _ _ 5	- 2 7 - 30		_ _ _ _ 16	= = 1	

# Causes of Deaths, &c .- contd.

The second secon							Ward	L.						Nat	ional	ity.	-	
Causes of Deaths.	Colombo Town.	Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar,	Maradana Hospitals.	Maradana, exclusive of Hospitals.	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays	Others.
Diseases of Organs of Locomotion. Cies, necrosis Arthritis, ostitis, and periostitis Other and undefined diseases of organs of locomotion	- <sub>2</sub>		1111	1111	11 +	111	111	101	111	11 1	111	1111	111	-1 -	- <sub>1</sub>			111
Diseases of Integumentary System. Carbuncle Phlegmon, cellulitis Lupus Ulcer, bed sore Eczema Pemphigus Other and undefined diseases of integumentary system	3 16 - 7 1 1			-1		111111		2 12 - 7 1 1	- I		111111			2 10 -4 - - 5	3 1 1		1 111111	
Accident or Negligence. Fractures, contusions Gunshot wounds	-13 -1 21 5 16 1 32	= -7			- - - 1 - 1	1 - - 1 1 3		9 - 19 2 - - 22	- - - - 2 - 2	-	3 - - 1 3 - 1	1 - 1 - 1	=======================================	11 - 11 11 6 1 17		- - 4 -1 -2	_ _ _ _ _	-1 -1 -2 -1 -5
Homicids. Murder, manslaughter	17	-	1	-	1	-	_	14	-	1	-	1	-	12	3	1	-	-
Suicide. Gunshot wounds	1 3 7 - 9 2	=	111110	. 111111	= -1	== -1	111111	-17	- 1 = 1 - 1	- - - -	- - 1 - 2	= f -1 -1		1 3 4 - 3 2	=	== -1	====	=======================================
Hanging	1	-	-	_	-	_	_	-	1	-	-	_	_	1	_	_	_	-
Ill-defined and not Specified Causes. General dropsy	38 372 — 16 5 6		1 5 - - -	2 17 - 2 - 1	5 35 — — —	6 86 - 1 2 - -	2 42 - - - -	 79  8 3 1	13 24 - 2 - 2	48 - 2 - 1	- 36 - 1 - 1 2	1111		13 3 4	_	- <sub>2</sub>		-6 - - -

Table LXV.—Cases conducted by Municipal Midwives.—Births and Infant Deaths.—Still-births and Deaths within Four Days.

		1	Births.		1	Deaths.			Morte	dity.	
	Race.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Death-rate per Cent.	Still-births.	Deaths (ex- clusive of Still-births.	Death-rate (exclusive of Still-births).
4	All Races	 646	313	333	62	29	33	9 · 60	41	21	
Burghers Sinhalese Famils Moors Malays Others		 59 269 192 90 25 11	33 136 82 41 14 7	26 133 110 49 11	3 23 25 9 —	1 12 12 2 -	11 13 7 -	8·55 13·02	16 14 7	11 2	5.5

Table LXVI.—Statistics of Cases conducted by Municipal Midwives during the Year 1910.

									1		1		Al	l Rac	.00		Mo	rtal	ity.	
Ward and Name of Midwife.	Busslane	ourgious.	Sinhalasa	Commonwed.	Tamile	To the same of	Mean	MOORS.	W. J.	Malays.	001	Others.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Deaths.	Death-rate per Cent.	Still-births.	Deaths (exclusive of Still-births).	Death-rate (exclu- sive of Still-
	M.	y.	м.	F.	M.	F.	м.	F.	M.	y.	м.	F.								
St. Paul's, A. Wickrema-	6		15	22	16	29	0		2		-		102	47	55	10	11-75	8	4	3.92
Kotahena, Agida Perera San Sebastian, Nonno		9	58	40		7	8 2	1	-	=	=		138	81	57		7-20			2.90
Hamy St, Paul's, M. P. Muruger	=	_ 3	19	26 4	2 32	2 49	12	18	3	_3	5	4	97 106	41	56 62		10.31			1 · 3 5 · 65
Slave Island, A. M. Wick- ramaratna	8	6	20	24				_	5	7	2	_	103	49	1000	8		100	1	0.9
New Bazaar, Sarah Dias	8	6 8	20	17	8	6		17	3		-	-	100	51	49	6			5	5.07
Total of each Sex	33	26	136	133	82	110	41	49	14	11	7	-4	646*	313	333	62	9-60	41	21	3-35
Grand Total	5	9	26	39	19	2	9	0	2.	5	1		-	010	-					

<sup>\*</sup> Including 15 multiple births.

Table LXVII.—Number of Cases conducted by Municipal Midwives during the Year 1910.

Name of Midwife.	Ward.	First Quarte	Secon	Third	Fourt	Total.
A. Wickremasinha M. P. Muruger	 St. Paul's do.	 18 26	 19 19	 25 27	 38 31	 100 103
Sarah Dias .	 New Bazaar	 22	 25	 19	 33	 99
Agida Perera Nonno Hamy	 Kotahena San Sebastian	 39 24	 33 22	 31 24	 34 22	 137 92
A. M. Wickramaratna	 Slave Island	 30	 24	 18	 28	 100
	Total	 159	 142	 144	 186	 631

TABLE LXVIII.—Work done by Ward Inspectors during 1910.

	-	17 10 10												
	Fort.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena North.	Kotabena South.	New Bazaar.	Maradana North.	Maradana South.	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya North.	Kollupitiya South.	Eastward Extension.	Total.
Number of inspections	3,879	3,976	2,405	4,863	5,396	5,288	4,060	3,170	2,965	4,124	3,858	3,071	3,431	50,486
Number in which sanitary defects were found Number of notices served	459 224	697 91	388 186	698 213	507 138	509 232	543 217	795 166				420 254	1,345 244	8,301 2,584
Number of notices volun- tarily complied with Number of premises where defects were rectified after	91	66	154	118	99	156	89	90	61	151	186	143	98	1,497
warning Number of wells closed Number of cesspits closed		428	121 6 6	290 3 13	140 1 2	180 3 7	200 3 16	13	-	305	438 3 2	2	1,167	4,508 35 90
Number of houses disin- fected Number of prosecutions	11 369 317	14 240 214	26 337 244	37 389 344	19 163 144	74 369 322	73 464 373	233	25 192 163	78 301 263	43 517 251	21 315 269	30 178 126	532 3,867 3,230
Number of convictions Number discharged or otherwise dealt with	13	14	34	9	13	19	15	17		14	13		22	202
Number pending at end of Year Number of premises lime-	39	12	59	46	6	28	73	16	20	24	53	39	30	445
washed by the Municipal cleansing gang Number of type plan	23	2	-	2	90	11	13	1 43	15	3	- 26	8	- 47	59 207
latrines erected	Rs. c.	1	STATE OF	23.3			120 3	Rs. c.						
Amount of fines	2,873 0	906 50	1,583 50	1,457 80	625 0	1,596 50	2,881 0	1,310 0	1,224 0	2,251 0	1,543 75	1,546 50	618 50	19917 5

TABLE LXIX.—Prosecutions by Ward Inspectors during 1910.

				100					100000					_	_
Nature of Offence.			p.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena North	Kotahena South.	New Bazaar.	Maradana North.	Maradana South.	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya North.	Kollupitiya South.	Extension.	
		Fort.	Pettah.	90	P.	oten	otal	M	Nor	Sou	1Ve	Nor	Sou	Ext	Total.
THE RESERVE OF LABOR.		ĕ	Pe	Sa	8	K	K	Z	M	Ma	SI	Ke	K	E	Fo
Filthy premises	1	120	110	39	275	90	202	282	124	75	132	185	209	106	1,949
Filthy roadside and drain		11	7	-	17	2	28	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	66
Food exposed to dust and flies Sale of adulterated milk		71 36	25 10	18 24	29	14	16 15	16 24	39 19	16 10	68	40 23	43	10	405
Sale of milk, the cream of which had b	een	-	10	-	ď	1	10		10	10	41	20	. 0	9	210
extracted		2	2	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	5		1	14
Milk vendor without a card Nuisance by rearing of cattle, &c.	- 2	7 6	-2	10	10	15	31	15 25	15	_6	9	12 28		15	95 167
Obstruction of passages in public market		2	25	57	-	2	-	-	-	23	-	_	_	-	109
Unlicensed cotton depôt		-,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-,			-	-,	1
Uncemented floor of eating-house Unregistered eating-house	33	î	6	-2	4					_	1	1	2	1	6 18
Foul privy		1	-	13	17	-	15	5	-	1	-	-	2	6	60
Throwing rubbish without receptacles Sale of unwholesome food		-2	6	10	-	-,	-	- 5	-	-,		-		- 2	7
Sale of unwholesome food Filthy public bathing tubs		-	-	2		2	5	_ 0	3	4	2	- 6	11		23
Neglect to pay limewashing bills		3	-	1	1	-	2	6	3 2 1	1	1	-	2	-	19
Filthy stalls	kote	33	_	74 5	1	8	13	15	1	29 10	38	_2	5		219 16
Unlicensed cattle shed	Kets			1	_	_		- 5	_	-		_			6
Abuse of roadside by children		-	-	5	5	1		-	2	-	-	-	-	-	13
Overcrowding Keeping excess cf meat in stall		-		3		-	-	7	-	77					10
Unregistered laundry			2	1		- 5	10	30	5	1	- 5	3			74
Occupation of stalls without tickets		-	14	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59
Neglect to fill up well after notice		-,		1	-	1	-	2 8	1	-	-	2	-	-	7
Unregistered dairy Unregistered aerated water manufactory			_		_	1	_3	-							19
Hawking for sale of fish	5	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	_	1	-	-	3
Insanitary laundry Unlicensed stall		-	-,	-	=	-	12	1			-	-	1	-	14
Unregistered soap manufactory			'					5					=		5
Filthy bakery		3	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	12
Boiling offal without permission Closure of stall without permission		-	-	-		-		-	-	2 3	-	-	=	-	2 3
Washing clothes in prohibited places										_ 3	2				2
Unclean workmen in bakery		1	-	-	4	-	4	3		. 2	7	3	1	-	27
Non-reporting of infectious diseases Neglect to provide privy accommodation		-	_	4	1	2	2	3	-,	- 2	10	-1	-	2	24
Unlicensed firewood depôt	::				i					ĩ		1	1	_'	12
Removal of infectious diseased patient with	hout										100				
authority		61				-		-,	-	-	1	1	_	-	3
Filthy cattle shed		1	_	_		2		-	_	_	_		_	=	69
Default of payment of stall rent			13	10		-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	25
Unlicensed poultry mart Filthy dairy		_	_2					-1	-,		_		=		2 2
Storing milk in unsuitable places	11	-	_		2			-	-		_	-	1		3
Digging pits without permission		-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3
Unlicensed bakery Unregistered milk vendor		-4	_	_1			_2	-	1		-1	=	=	_4	8 7
Keeping goods outside line of stall in pu				- 12-1	A PA	137		-			1 78	-	19 3		-
market		-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Discontinuation of dairy without notice Unregistered dairyman	- : :		_	_	_2	1		=			_	_	=	=	2
Neglect to limewash after notice		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	_	-	-	-	-	1
Neglect to remove stagnant water	lmon	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	. 1
Wilful negligence to give address of small patient	xoqu	1	_	_	-	_		1	-	_	-	_	-	-	1
Keeping unauthorized articles in markets			11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	11
Resistance to a public officer  Damage to a marble monument at the Liv	ora.	-	-	1	-		-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
mentu cemetery	era-	-	-	-	_	_	_		-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	-	-		-		-		1			-		-	-	
Total		369	240	337	389	163	369	464	233	192	301	317	315	178	3,876
	-				1		1						-		_

Table LXX.—Structural Improvements by Ward Inspectors during 1910.

	Nature of Improvement.	Dark.	FOFE.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena North.	Kotahena South.	New Bazaar.	Maradana North.	Maradana South.	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya North,	Kollupitiya South.	Eastward Extension.	Colombo Town.
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22.	Windows and skylights Ventilators Latrines Children's latrines Drains Improvement to drains Paving of passages and compounds Obstructive eaves cut back Number of rooms cemented. Insanitary tenements demolished Insanitary huts demolished Obstructive verandahs demolished Cementing floor of laundries Cementing floor of eattle sheds Cementing floor of eattle sheds Cementing floor of closets Cementing floor of tenements Removal of permanent ceilings Construction of manure receptacles Roof provided with gutters Insanitary cattle sheds demolished		11111	31 21 1 - - - - 8 1 4 - - - 8 - 7 - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1113 20 2 2 3 3 8 - 13 - 2 - 13 - 5	404 410 5 1 6 24 10 2 - - - 11 - - - - - - - -	111 144 6 6 1 1 1 1 1	171 104 27 3 2 2 2 - - - - -	374 160 41 30 2 155 79 1 32 — — — — 8 — 8 — 6	74 25 22 4 — 100 2 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	13 12  -4 3             -	129 22 13 - 9 48 - - 43 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	126 267 34 - 5 4 - - 3 - - 4 - - 1 - - 1	522 366 26 	142	1,536 1,139 192 64 19 72 163 4 56 65 23 13 24 4 6 14 2 14 8 5 5
23. 24. 25. 26.	Improvement to dairy by providing mestore  Providing new ceiling to bakery Improvement to fish stalls Chimneys constructed	 			- <sub>1</sub>			-1111	-1 -1 -	1111			1111	1111	1111	1 1 1 3

TABLE LXXI.—Return of Samples taken for Analysis during the Year 1910.

Nature of Sample.	Inspector Carnie.	Inspector Serasinha.	Inspector Blacker.	Inspector Samahin.	Inspector de Silva.	Inspector Karunatilleke.	Inspector Stouter.	Inspector Horan.	Inspector Ambrose.	Inspector Dabera.	Inspector Davidson.	Inspector Abayasekara.	Inspector LaBrooy.	Inspector Akbar.	All Inspectors.
Town water Well water Milk Bread Sugar Flour Butter Opium Tinned milk Sweets Beer Sherbet Soda water Tonic Sterilized milk Lake water Kelani river water	 325	13 3 104 1 1 1 - - - - - -	11 31 59 — — — — — — — — —	14 177 82 1 - 1 - - - - - 3 - - 28 21	12 7 129 2 2 2 - 1 - 1 - 1	14 125	14 2 74 9 13 13  - 1 - - - - - - -	14 24 85 	5	14 111 83 2 3 3 - - - - 3 1	14 7 47 1 2 2 - - - - 2	12 22 69 10 4 10 — — — — — —		8 77 35 2 - 2	6 129 135 1,036 45 1 2 2 1 2 6 6 1 21 21 22 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2
Total	 10	123	101	167	157	160	128	125	124	120	77	130	70	54	1,546

TABLE LXXII.—Work done by Sub-Inspectors during 1910.

Ward.		Но	uses disinfe Fevers.	ected in	connection with Phthisis.
Fort	 		3		_
Pettah	 		13		1
St. Sebastian	 		35		8
St. Paul's	 		77		23
Kotahena North	 		49		22
Kotahena South	 		80		48
New Bazaar	 		49		19
Maradana North	 		120		69
Maradana South	 		64		25
Slave Island	 		120		26
Kollupitiya North	 		60		6
Kollupitiya South	 		88		10
	Total		758		257

# TABLE LXXIII.—Enteric Cleansing Gang, Work done during 1910.

		Nu	mber of Premiscleared where there were Cases of Enteric.	08	Number of Filthy Premises cleared.	Total.
January			19		31	 50
February			14		39	 53
March			2		49	 51
April			6		48	 54
May			21		28	 49
June			31		27	 58
July			50		9	 59
August			49		23	 72
September			51		13	 64
October			43		10	 53
November			44		17	 61
December			71		3	 74
	Total		401		297	698

# TABLE LXXIV.—Insect Pest Prevention, Work done by the Overseer during 1910.

Ward.				Number of Notices served.		Number of Prosecutions.
Fort				 _		-
Pettah		7.		 -	**	_
San Sebastian				 		-
St. Paul's				 13		_
Kotahena North				 _		_
Kotahena South				 1		
New Bazaar				 12		
Maradana North				 130		19
Maradana South				 60		7
Slave Island				 21		
Kollupitiya North				 55		2
Kollupitiya South				 54		3
Eastward Extension	n			 21		3
				-		
			Total	 367		34

# Table LXXV.—Total Number of Pieces and Loads Disinfected at the Steam Disinfector during 1910.

Month.				Number of Loads.
January		 		15
February		 		10
March		 		13
April		 		8
May		 		10
June		 		17
July		 		23
August	100	 		27
September	1.5	 		25
October		 		24
November	**	 		32
December	***	 **		15
			Total	219

Articles disinfected at the steam disinfector from January 1, 1910, up to December 31, 1910, amount to 14,723 pieces.

Table LXXVI. (a).-Return of the Conservancy Branch for the Year 1910.

			Total Amount collected as		Buckets Daily		Cesspits cleared.				
	Division.		shown by the Public Health Department Ledgers.*	Total Amount due.†	conserved in Private Premises.	Buckets Daily conserved in Public Latrines.	By Conservancy Contractor,	By Private Contractors.			
			Rs. c.	Rs. c.							
I.			DO MEE 10	5,787 30 17,673 12	1,736 2,842	3	6 32	12			
ш		**	10 700 04	9,172 62	3,012	144‡ 25§	32	41			
IV.			11 mom 0	4,922 0	2,546	128	30	29			
	Total		65,045 16	37,555 04	10,136	300	100	86			

Cost recovered on account of arrears, Rs. 1,316.60.

Amount paid to Contractor. Rs. c.  $\begin{array}{ll} (a) \ \ {\rm Bulls} \ \ {\rm and} \ \ {\rm conservancy} \ \ {\rm of} \ \ {\rm dry\text{-}earth} \ \ {\rm closets} & \ \ . \ . \\ (b) \ \ {\rm On} \ \ {\rm account} \ \ {\rm of} \ \ {\rm clearing} \ \ {\rm cesspits} & \ \ . \end{array}$ 111,570 49 2,677 64 Total .. 114,248 13

Fines imposed by Chairman on Contractor, Rs. 1,943.50.

Table LXXVI. (b).—Conservancy Branch. Statement of Complaints and Fines during 1910.

							Nature o	of Offen	ce.						
Month.	Depôt.	Miscellaneous.	Lids or Parts of Carts left open whilst at Work.	Public Latrines.	Non-reporting of Vacations.	Coolies without Badges.	Neglect to conserve.	Neglect to clean Buckets.	Neglect to supply Coir Dust.	Neglect of Day Cooly.	Neglect of Special Cooly.	Neglect to return Cart Chits.	Late Arrival of Carts at Depôt.	Amount.	
January February March April May June July August September October November December	28. 28.	4 3 1 14 52 18 15 15 8	 4 2 4 4 6 3 9	35 28 22 17 32 57 46 27 27 36 15 24	1 1 6 9 3 5 5 16 6 9		64 102 78 118 269 300 351 180 65 124 175	82 123, 90 75 99 158 163 147, 109 147, 82	87 147 76 73 93 139 225 146 96 135 21	15 10 17 11 5 22 16 14 14 20 21	- 1 2 2 2 2 - 1 - 1 - 1 1 1 - 1	12      15 7 16	1 4 4 4 4 4 4	Rs. 100 113 86 90 149 197 291 223 195 206 190 100	50 50 78 6 78 6 78
Total .	-	149	36		63	17	1,932	1,310	1,254	181	8	50	44	1,943	5

# TABLE LXXVI. (c).-Conservancy Branch.

#### REVENUE.

Estimate No.				Estima for 191	10.	Recove	
140.				Rs	e.	Rs.	C.
49	Conserving private latrines			50,000	0	65,165	86
50	Buckets sold			200	0	71	73
51	Disinfectants, &c., sold			1,000	0	1,413	87
52	Clearing cesspit privies			750	0	458	
53	Lease of grass lands at depôt			5,520	0	4,467	
54	Costs on arrears of conservan		"	1,000	0	1,285	
		Total		58,470	0	72,862	81

<sup>\*</sup> Includes arrears of previous years.
† Represents amount due for the year under reference.
‡ Thirteen standard buckets.

<sup>§</sup> Five standard buckets. § Eight standard buckets.

# EXPENDITURE 1910. Votes controlled by the Public Health Department.

		Votes c	ontrolle	d by th	10 Pu	blic Heal	th Dep	partment				
Estimate		Head	line					Estima		xpendite		
No.		Head	ung.					for 19 Rs.	10. c.	in 1910 Rs.		
115 Sala	ries and	l wages						17,286		16,647-		
116 Hou								480	0	475		
117 Con		у						65,000	0 (	69,720 8	84	
118 Coir								12,000		12,741 6		
119 Stat 120 Ref		**						600	0	578 (		
121 Hir		ls						39,500	0 4	292 8 41,962 4		
122 Post								300	0	143 (		
123 Uni				100				500	0	613 8	84	
124 Ren								1,638	0	-		
125 Mise 126 Tra								1,500	0	1,121 8		
120 178 127 Oil								1,200	0	1,160		
93 Cost								2,600	0	3,569		
						Total	1	42,952	0 1	19,070	_	
			1	Excess	Expe	enditure	'		6,118		2	
		Vot				Municipa			1	1		
128 Sup	nly of l				-	ar directly	-		0	449	200	
128 Sup 129 Sup							**	600 300	0	100		
192 Con								2,000	0	2,579 2		
202 Dep								3,900	0	3,802 7		
203 Nar								2,800	0	1,114 2		
239 Nig						airs		12,000		10,119 9		
240 Sep 247 Buc								250 1,050	0	206 7	18	
217 200	1010 00	and the transfer	lon.			Total		22,900	-	18,366 9	-	
						Saving	'	_	4,533		5	
			-			Carring		100.	2,000	10.		
				S	UMM	IARY.				Amour	ıt.	
				(a) ]	EXPE	NDITURE.				77	c.	
Total Vo	tes								. 16	35,852	0	
Total Ex	pendit	are								37,436 5	9	
				T	otal l	Excess Ex	pendi	ture		1,584 5	9	
				123	D				-		-	
Total Es	timates			(0)	REVI	ENUE.				58,470	0	
Total Re										72,862 8		
									-		-	
					Total	Excess r	ecove	red	1	14,392 8	1	
		-	V 3535	-	-	ice Exces			Rs.	12,808-2	2	
				VII	-Ente	rie Hospi	tal Re	turns.	2000			
			9 (a).	Percent	0.000					) (b).	Pos	rcentage
	Admiss	ions. De		of Deat				A	dmissio	ns. Dec	ths. of	Deaths.
Municipal inspectors .	. 89	2	15	18:5		Municipa	dinspe				7	8.23
General Hospital .	. 27		4	14-8	200	General	Hospit	al	185		6	14.25
Lady Havelock hos						Lady H	Iavelo	ck hos-				
pitaland Lady Ridge				07.0	· ·			y Ridge-			0	07.77
way hospital . Voluntary admissions			3	27.5	200	Way he			36 45		9	27.77
	-	-	_	-	-	- Constitution			-	-	-	-
Total .	. 146	-	26	17.8	30		T	otal	351	5	2	14.81
Marine Market	(c	) and (	d).—Ag	e on A	dmis	sion and	at De	ath, 190	9.	22/		
		r One	Betw			etween		tween		Years	To	tal.
	Yes	ur.	2 and	1 10.	- 11	and 20.	21	and 39.	and	over.		1
	ms.	-	ms.		IIS.	1	ns.		ns.	10000	ns.	
	9890	4	9810	4	Si.	4	·ois	4	osio	6	sio	2
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions	Deaths.	Admissions	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions	ath	mis	th
	Ad	De	Ad	De	Ad	De	Ad	De	Ad	Deaths.	Admissions	Deaths
1909	_	_	27	3	50		48		10	2	135	26
Percentage of Deaths			111	11		20.00	-	2.91	-	0.00	1	25
1910	1	_	56	7	130	16	124	25	25	4	336	52
Percentage of Deaths			12.	50	_	2:30	_	0.16	·	.00		47
											L	87 ]

				1909.	Nationality.				1910.		
	1	Admission	18.	Deaths.	Percentage.	A	dmission	ns.	Death	18.	Percentage.
Burghers		10		2	 20.00		30		7		23-33
Sinhalese		104		20	 19.23		228		31		13.59
Moors		9	0	2	 22.22		22		4		18.18
Malays		-	11000		 -		4		2		50.00
Tamils		8	1 .61	-	 -		34		1		2.94
Malabars		15		2	 13.33		33		7		21-21
All Races		146		26	 17.80		351		52		14.77

TABLE LXXVIII.—Slave Island Dispensary Returns. (a) Patients treated during 1910.

		Number of atients treat ing each Mo	ted	First Visits.	S	ubsequent Visits.	of	Number Phthisis Patients.
February		 1,178		624		554		11
March		 1,423		712		711		10
April		 1,054		534		520		9
May		 1,209		582		627		8
June		 1,158		582		576		7
July		 988		509		479		-
August		 1,262		620		642		3
September		 1,151		535		616		4
October		 974		484		490		4
November		 1,081		520		561		4
December		 984		477		507		3
	Total	 12,462		6,179		6,283		63

(b) Annual Return of Sick treated at the Municipal Free Dispensary, Slave Island, from February 1 to December 31, 1910.

	February	I to L	ecember 31	, 1910.			
A						N	mber-
General Diseases :—	Nur	nber.		Facial neuralgia			25
(1) Meningitis		1	(7)				3
(2) Enteric		54		Spastic paraplegia			4
(3) Influenza		556	(9)	Facial paralysis			1
(4) Measles		3	(10)	Pseudo-hypertrophic	muscular	paralysis	1
(5) Chiekenpox		3	(11)	Tabes dorsalis			2
(6) Dysentery		147	(12)	Syringomyelia			3
(7) Chronic dysentery		13	(13)	Pott's disease			1
(8) Whooping cough		11	(14)	Peripheral neuritis			10
(9) Erysipelas		4	The state of the s	E.			
(10) Mumps		4	Organo of	Special Sense :-			
(11) Tetanus		2	-				
Malarial Diseases :—		0.70	(a) Eye:				
		***		Ophthalmia neonator		**	2
(a) Intermittent fever	**	145		Conjunctivitis simple			25
(b) Malarial cachexia	**	40		Blepharitis			4
Puerperal Septicæmia		11		Keratitis			1
		**	(5)	Cataract			2
Syphilis .—	11 P 1 11 92 1	THE REAL PROPERTY.	(b) Ear:				
(a) Primary		2	The state of the s	Foreign body			3
(b) Secondary	***	2		Earache		**	10
(c) Tertiary		2					777
(d) Congenital		3		Acute catarrh			8
Ansemia :			(4)	Otitis Media		**	24
(Cause unknown)		1	(c) Nose				
	***	-	(1)	Foreign body			2
В.			(2)	Epistaxis			7
Parasitic Diseases :—			(3)	Polypus		122010	2
(1) Ascaris lumbricoides		764		Ozoena			12
(2) Anchilostomia duodenale		36	(5)	Emphyema of fronts	l sinus		1
(3) Tænia shlium		1	1000				
(4) Oidium albicans		9	1000	F.			
(5) Acarus scabiei		201		y System:-			
C.				Aortic stenosis	100	- 65	. 4
Constitutional Diseases :				Aortic regurgitation			1
(1) Debility		70	(3)	Mitral stenosis			10
(0) Dhamatian	333	72	(4)	Mitral regurgitation			9
(n) TH -47 W -1	**	335	(5)	Hæmorrhoids			15
	***	289	(6)	Varicose veins			3
(4) Post dysenteric arthritis		1	(7)	Angina pectoris			2
(5) Obesity		6	1	G.			
(6) Goitre		4	Respirato	ry System :-			
(7) Diabetes mellitus	**-	9		Laryngitis			4
(8) Diabetes insipidus		1		Bronchitis-	1000		
D.			(-)				400
			15 01 9	(a) Acute	***		437
Diseases of the Nervous System :-				(b) Chronic			163
(1) Neurasthenia		7	(3)	Asthma			170
(2) Convulsions		1	(4)	Lobular pneumonia			48
(3) Epilepsy		7	(5)	Lobar pneumonia			26
(4) Hysteria		14		Pleurisy			5
(5) Migraine		7		Phthisis			63
		-		The second secon			

H.		1		Nu	mber.
Digestive System :—	Nur	mber.	(10) 11	240	
(1) Stomatitis		17	(19) Abortion		3
(2) Toothache		82	(20) Vasico vaginal fistula		1
(3) Gum boil		14	(21) Prolapse of uterus		2
(4) Pyorrhœa alveolaris		11	(22) Ovaritis		1
(F) A costs who come site		11	L.		
(6) Chronic pharyngitis	133	15	Integumentary System :—		
(7) Tonsilitis		13	(1) Aona vulgania		,
(8) Gastritis		152	(0) A	**	2
(9) Dyspepsia		94	(D) Ticken to be		17
(10) Chronic enteritis		290	(4) Thatanain		2
(11) Constipation		210	(5) Dermatitis herpetiformis	2.5	2
(12) Colie		52	(a) Warning annual and and		2
(13) Hepatitis		5	(7) Erythema bullosa	**	3
(14) Jaundice		2	(O) Descritors		54
(15) Colocystitis		1	(9) Eczema		142
(16) Cirrhosis of liver		3	(10) Ringworm	**	50
(17) Tabes mesenterica		9	(VI) Your diam and a since	**	5
(10) Tullenia		7	(10) Hannes neeten	**	7
(19) Prolapse of rectum ·		3	(10) Almodana		13
(10) Trompse of rectum	0.00		(14) Contamiona	**	92
I.			1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		22
			(15) Incised wounds		30
Lymphatic System :—		-	(15) Donotoned arounds		1
(1) Lymphangitis	**	20	(10) 1-1 0		î
(2) Adenitis		49	(10) Ci		3
(3) Phlegmasia alba dolens	**	1	(90) Callalitie		3
(4) Elephantiasis of penis		1	(01) C		2
(5) Elephantiasis of scrotum		1	(00) Obi-		34
(6) Elephantiasis of leg		4	(23) Furuncles		68
			(24) Leucoderma		4
J.			(25) Carbunele		2
Urinary System :			(26) Burn		14
(1) Albuminuria		5	(27) Tenosynovitis	-	1
(2) Acute Bright's disease		10	(28) Sycosis barbae		î
(3) Chronic Bright's disease		13	(29) Ulcer		335
(4) Cystitis		7	(30) Abscess		69
(5) Incontinence of urine		4			-
			M.		
K.			Organs of Locomotion :-		100
Generative System :			(1) Periostitis		10
(1) Prostatitis		5	(2) Fractures		2
(2) Balanatis		1	(3) Dislocations		5
(3) Phimosis		1	N.		
(4) Paraphimosis		1	Tumours :		
(5) Stricture at the meatus		2	(1) Lipoma		1
(6) Retention of urine		3	(2) Endothelioma		î
(7) Urethritis		2	(3) Palatal cysts		2
(8) Epididymitis		1	(4) Ovarian cyst		3
(9) Orchitis		9	(5) Uterine fibroid		1
(10) Hydrocele		2	(6) Sarcoma		i
(11) Phlebitis of right spermatic cord		2	(7) Cancer		3
(12) Vaginitis		3		-	
(13) Leucorrhœa		18	0.		
(14) Amenorrhœa		6	Abdominal Diseases :—		
(15) Dysmenorhœa		62	(1) Intestinal obstruction		1
(16) Menorrhagia		15	(2) Pelvic cellulitis		2
(17) Meteorrhagia		11	(3) Inguinal hernia		3
(18) Threatened abortion		11	(4) Appendicitis		1

# (c) Visits by the Medical Officer.

	Number.
Visits paid by the Medical Officer to those unable to attend at the Dispensary	y 81
Visits paid to those reported by the Health Visitor as unable to attend	. 25
Labour cases in which medical or surgical aid rendered	. 3
Visits paid to cases attended to by the Municipal midwife	64
Cases sent in by Health Visitor by ticket	. 506

# (d) Work done by the Health Visitor.

Statement showing details of work done (A) by Miss de Haan from February 1 to June 30, 1910, and (B) by Miss de Neys from July 1 to December 31, 1910.

	(A)		(B)		Total.
Number of visits paid to houses	11,714		11,468		23,182
Number of dispensary tickets issued	352		152		504
Number of cases in which Medical Officer					
was requested to visit	9	**	15		24
Number of houses where instructions re- infant feeding were given	122		468	**	590

