

Administration report / Public Health Department, Colombo Municipality.

Contributors

Colombo (Sri Lanka). Public Health Department.

Publication/Creation

Colombo, Ceylon : printed by S.M. Johar, [1918]

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/gz7vm7uj>

License and attribution

This work has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighbouring rights and is being made available under the Creative Commons, Public Domain Mark.

You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, without asking permission.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

Ed King.

COLOMBO MUNICIPALITY.

Administration Report

1918

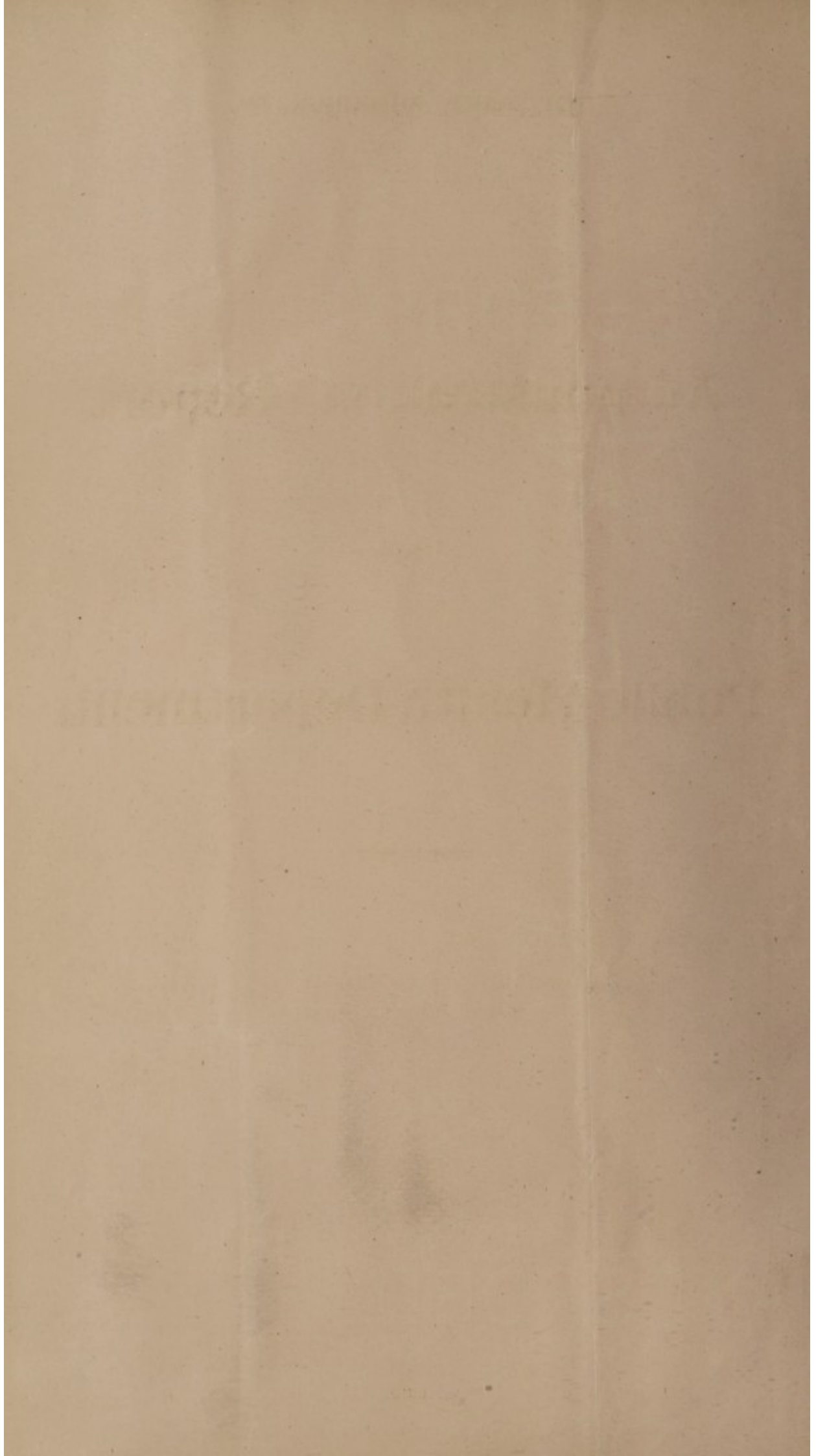
Public Health Department.

REPORT BY WM. MARSHALL PHILIP, M.B., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.



Colombo :

S. M. JOHAR, MUNICIPAL PRINTER, CEYLON.



COLOMBO MUNICIPALITY.

Administration Report

1918

Public Health Department.

REPORT BY WM. MARSHALL PHILIP, M.B., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.



Colombo :

R. M. JOHAR, MUNICIPAL PRINTER, CEYLON.

COLOMBO MUNICIPALITY

Administration Report

1918

Public Health Department

Report on the Public Health Department
for the year 1918

CONTENTS.

Part I. REVIEW.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Population. | 12. Diarrhoeal diseases. |
| 2. Births. | 13. Diarrhoea and Enteritis. |
| 3. Deaths. | 14. Dysentery. |
| 4. Death-rates for Wards. | 15. Fevers. |
| 5. Death-rates for Races. | 16. Enteric Fever. |
| 6. Infant Mortality. | 17. Notifiable diseases. |
| 7. Principal causes of deaths. | 18. Plague. |
| 8. Pulmonary diseases. | 19. Cholera. |
| 9. Phthisis. | 20. Smallpox and Vaccination. |
| 10. Pneumonia. | 21. Influenza. |
| 11. Bronchitis. | |
-

Part II. ADMINISTRATION.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 22. Sanitary work in 1918. | 29. Slaughter-house. |
| 23. Steam disinfection. | 30. Food and food inspection. |
| 24. Registered trades. | 31. Insect pests. |
| 25. Dairies and milk supply. | 32. Bacteriological Laboratory. |
| 26. Bakeries. | 33. Municipal Dispensaries. |
| 27. Eating houses. | 34. Enteric Hospital. |
| 28. Laundries. | 35. Cemeteries. |
-

- Annexures.*—A. Report of City Analyst.
B. Meteorology.
C. Births and deaths.
D. Deaths at age periods.
E. Causes of deaths.
F. Staff changes.

From the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, COLOMBO, to the CHAIRMAN, MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, COLOMBO.

No. 36.

Colombo, 30th January, 1919.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1918.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the Report of the Public Health Department for the year 1918.

PART I.

REVIEW.

The mean shade temperature was slightly below the average during the first five months, and slightly above the average during the rest of the year, the nett result being a mean shade temperature of 80.5, which is practically normal.

The total rain-fall of 58 inches, was 21 inches below the normal, the shortage being due chiefly to failure of the South West Monsoon.

The outstanding feature of the year, from a Public Health point of view, was the advent of Influenza, which has played such havoc in Europe and other parts of the world. The infection appears to have arrived in Colombo sometime in May, the first death ascribed to this cause having been recorded on 26th May, at Sea Street. Only 275 deaths from Influenza were recorded during the year, but this by no means represents the true mortality caused by this disease. The first outbreak of the disease, which became epidemic in June, and lasted till the end of July, caused very few deaths; but the second outbreak, which appeared about the 3rd week of September, assumed, in many cases, the form of Pneumonic Influenza, and caused a sudden and great rise in mortality. Some idea of the great prevalence of the disease may be gathered from the fact that during the months of October and November, no fewer than 9,200 cases, including 961 cases of Pneumonia, were treated by the Municipal Staff alone. The deaths were for the most part recorded under the heading of Pneumonia. During the year, 1,621 deaths were registered as due to Pneumonia, as against the corresponding total of 654 during 1917. As Pneumonia was not the only heading under which deaths primarily due to Influenza were recorded, it may safely be assumed that it must have been responsible for over 1,000 deaths during the year. Notwithstanding this, however, the general death-rate from all causes was only 28.0 per 1,000, which is actually 1 per 1,000 below the mean for the decennium 1908—17, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent below the mean for the 16 years 1903—1918, while it is only 3.7 per 1,000 above the record low rate of 24.3 in 1917. In view of the extraordinarily high death-rates reported from other countries, and even from other parts of Ceylon, it will be recognised that Colombo has been exceptionally fortunate.

As regards infectious diseases other than Influenza, there was a very marked improvement in most cases. Thus there were only 70 cases of Plague, as against the previous lowest record of 139 cases in 1915, and an annual average of 262 cases during the 4 years 1914—1917.

A small outbreak of 36 cases of Small-pox resulted from the importation, during the incubation period, of a case from India, which is the usual source of such outbreaks here.

Four cases of Cholera, the infection of which was also imported from India, occurred in November, at Pamankadde, the infection having apparently been conveyed in some sweetmeats, purchased by one of the victims at Tuticorin. The disease did not spread beyond its original focus.

There was a very great improvement as regards Measles, only 88 town cases being recorded, as against 1,127 in the previous year.

Chicken-pox was also less prevalent, with 788 Town cases, as against 1,295 in 1917.

Enteric fever also showed some improvement, with 367 Town cases, as against 393 in 1917; but the number of Port and outside cases shows an increase, *viz* :—73 as against 31 in 1917.

A rather startling increase occurred in the number of cases of Phthisis which were notified, there being 1,231 cases reported, as against 815 in 1917. The number of deaths recorded does not however show a corresponding increase; on the contrary there were only 672 deaths recorded as against 657 in 1917, which is actually an improvement when reckoned as a ratio of the larger population in 1918, the rates being 2.55 in 1917 and 2.53 per 1,000 in 1918. The most probable explanation of the apparent increase is, that many incipient or early cases which, under normal conditions, might have escaped recognition, or at all events, notification, were brought to light under the abnormal conditions which prevailed during the Influenza epidemic. This hypothesis is supported by the fact that the apparent increase in the number of cases occurred during the months when Influenza was epidemic.

Notwithstanding the interference with routine work, which was caused by the outbreak of Influenza, a great deal of sanitary work was accomplished during the year.

Thus nuisances, most of which come under the heading of "filthy premises", were abated in 2,678 premises, in addition to which 1899 filthy compounds were scavenged by the Cleansing Gang of this Department. A detailed sanitary survey of tenement properties in the Town, was made by Dr. Aserappa during the year, with a view of systematising the work of improvement under the housing Ordinance. A register was opened for each ward, in which insanitary tenement properties are recorded street by street, the condition of each premises is noted, and the action taken is recorded. As a further guide to dealing with insanitary dwellings, a record of Phthisis cases which had been notified during a period of 7 years, was compiled, and arranged by streets, the intention being to direct action first towards those localities where most cases of Phthisis had occurred, Phthisis being the chief of the diseases associated with structurally defective dwellings. 338 premises, including 2,280 dwellings, were registered as structurally insanitary and plans were called for; the plans of 32 premises, comprising 498 dwellings, were considered, the improvements required were noted on them, and they were then referred to the Works Engineer for action under the Housing Ordinance. 20 dwellings unfit for habitation were closed under the Plague Regulations, while 18 were demolished. 1,531 dwellings were disinfected, and 6,001 were cleansed and lime-washed. 428 samples of milk were analysed, of which 68 or 16 per cent proved to be adulterated. 23 samples of well waters were analysed, of which 14 proved to be dangerously polluted, 40 polluted or abandoned wells were filled up, while 7 cesspits were abolished. In connection with Plague prevention, 5,911 dwellings, including 24,532 rat holes, were fumigated by means of the Clayton machines, the rat holes being subsequently filled up with mortar. 818 dwellings were pesterined, and 81 were unroofed. 21,000 rats were examined microscopically with the result that 61 or 0.29 per cent proved to be infected, which is practically the same proportion as in 1917.

The experience during the Influenza Epidemic, showed the great need which exists for an extension of the Dispensary system, and a special Report (No. 661 of 10th December, 1918) was accordingly submitted in which the lines which it was thought should be followed, were indicated.

The need for more burial ground accommodation is becoming more pressing, and it is recommended that the proposal to establish a new Cemetery at Wellawatte should be given effect to as soon as possible.

As the result of the work of the small gang employed on antimosquito work, 89,017 potential and 4,219 actual breeding places of mosquitoes were detected, and dealt with. The dangerous condition of Colombo, should Yellow fever ever reach Ceylon, will thus be realised, and the necessity for giving effect to Major James's recommendations, especially as regards legislation, is again urged.

In view of the constantly recurring nuisance from flies, and the persistent prevalence of Enteric fever, Dysentery, and other fly borne diseases, the need for legislation with a view to the prevention of these pests, must, once again be urged.

1. Population.

Race.				Population estimated to middle of 1918.
All races	...	...	...	264,746
Europeans	...	...	...	3,700
Burghers	...	...	...	17,361
Sinhalese	...	...	...	118,767
Tamils	...	...	...	64,133
Moors	...	...	...	46,643
Malays	...	...	...	6,579
Others	...	...	...	7,568

No. 2.—Area and estimated Population by Wards, 1918.

Ward.	Total area (in acres)	Net available area (in acres)	Estimated population.	Density per acre of available area.
Fort	220	112	4,235	37.8
Pettah	92	67	9,607	143.4
San Sebastian	116	108	13,919	128.9
St. Paul's	143	135	29,824	220.0
Kotahena	1,649	1,056	48,906	46.3
New Bazaar	289	226	26,898	119.0
Maradana	1,297	1,025	52,749	51.5
Slave Island	313	304	26,511	87.2
Kollupitiya	1,928	1,655	30,190	18.2
Eastward Extension	1,593	1,593	13,162	8.3
Wellawatte	620	620	8,745	14.1
The Lake	416	—	—	—
Colombo Town	8,676	6,901	264,746	38.4

2. Births.

No. 3.—Racial Birth-rates.

Race.	Average rate per 1,000 population, 1908—1917.	Births, 1918.	Birth-rate per 1,000 population, 1918.
All races	23.5	5,920	22.4
Europeans	23.6	63	17.0
Burghers	32.7	534	30.8
Sinhalese	29.5	3,336	28.1
Tamils	12.5	846	13.2
Moors	19.7	768	16.5
Malays	35.0	271	41.2
Others	14.1	102	13.5

No. 4.—Ward Birth-rates.

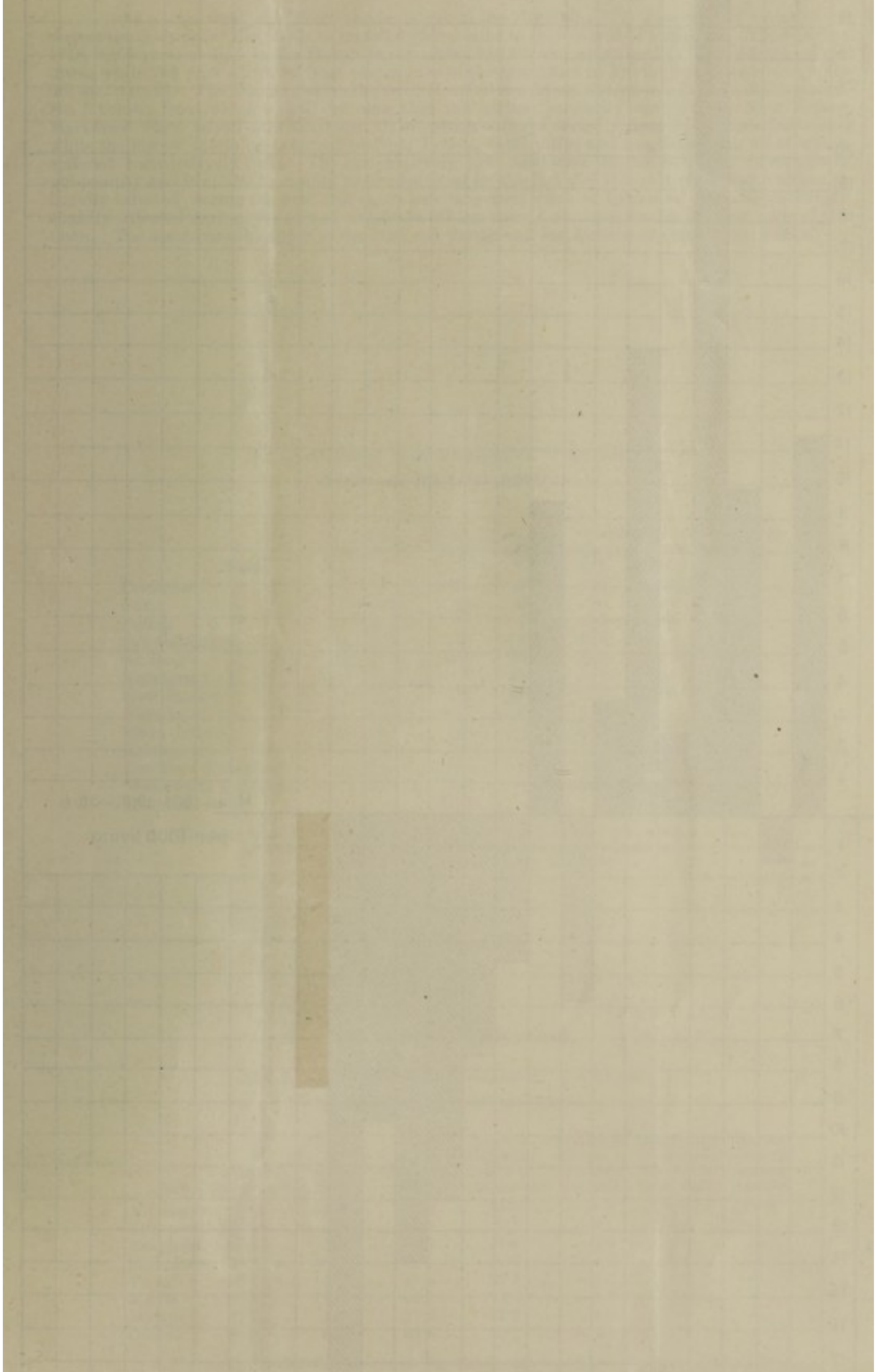
Ward.	Average rate per 1,000 population, 1908—1917.	Births, 1918.	Birth-rate per 1,000 population, 1918.
Colombo	23.5	5,920	22.4
Fort	2.5	8	1.9
Pettah	5.0	27	2.8
San Sebastian	19.3	221	15.9
St. Paul's	16.0	395	13.2
Kotahena	22.2	1,017	20.8
New Bazaar	21.9	493	18.3
Maradana	20.0	881	16.7
Slave Island	22.2	564	21.3
Kollupitiya	16.7	495	16.4
Eastward Extension	16.5	248	18.8
Wellawatte	25.7	212	24.2
Hospitals	—	1,359	—

3. Deaths.

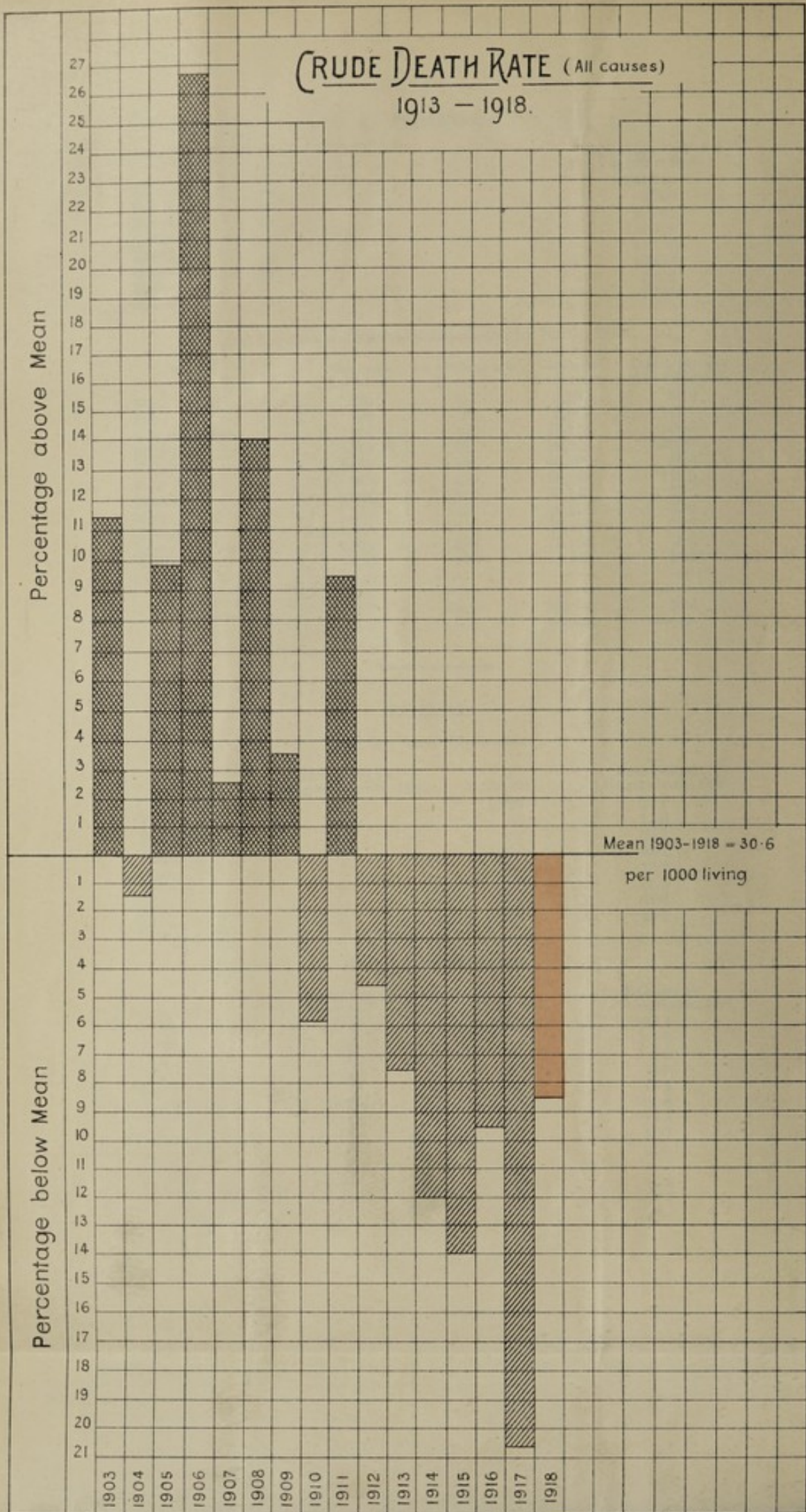
7,408 deaths were recorded during 1918, representing a crude death-rate of 28.0 per 1,000. Corrected for deaths in Hospitals of non-residents of the town, the death-rate was 25.0 per 1,000, while a further correction for age and sex constitution raises it to 29.4. This latter rate, although the nearest approach which can at present be obtained to the true death-rate of Colombo, is comparable only with the rates of other towns which have been similarly corrected.

GRUDE DEATH RATE

1914-1918



(RUDE DEATH RATE (All causes) 1913 - 1918.



4. Ward Death-rates.

As a large number of town residents die in the Hospitals, it is necessary in order to get correct death-rates for the wards to transfer such deaths to their wards of residence. Thus during 1918, 2,105 persons died in the Hospitals, of whom 1,012 were ascertained to be residents of the town, while 793 were admitted from places outside the town, and in 300 the home addresses were not ascertained. The Ward rates inclusive of Hospital deaths are shown in column 4 of Statement No. 5 below, from which it will be seen that the highest mortality occurred in New Bazaar, Maradana, Slave Island and Kotahena, all of which suffered severely from Pneumonic Influenza, while the lowest mortality occurred in Fort, Pettah, Kollupitiya and San Sebastian, all of which suffered comparatively little. The comparatively low death-rate in San Sebastian is especially noteworthy and is no doubt mainly to be explained by the fact that this part of the town although heavily infected during the first and much less dangerous wave of Influenza, was comparatively slightly affected during the second out-break which caused so many deaths in other parts of the town. The same remarks apply to the Fort and Pettah and the Kochicadde area of St. Paul's.

No. 5.—Colombo Ward Death-rates. (All causes.)

Death-rate per 1,000 population.

Wards.	Average 1908 to 1917.	Deaths 1918.	Crude rate 1918.	Deaths in Hospitals*		Increase or decrease in 1918 compared with 1917.
				1918.	1917.	
Colombo	29.0	7408	28.0	25.0	22.0	+3.0
Fort	9.3	26	6.1	7.8	9.4	-1.6
Pettah	9.7	75	7.8	11.8	11.0	+0.8
San Sebastian	21.5	266	19.1	21.8	17.4	+4.4
St. Paul's	21.9	613	20.6	23.3	18.5	+4.8
Kotahena	22.5	1073	21.9	25.0	24.1	+0.9
New Bazaar	25.1	632	23.5	27.3	22.6	+4.7
Maradana	22.2	1077	20.4	25.9	21.3	+4.6
Slave Island	21.8	576	21.7	25.3	21.3	+4.0
Kollupitiya	15.9	552	18.3	21.7	17.3	+4.4
Eastward Extension	14.3	259	19.7	23.9	22.7	+1.2
Wellawatte Extension	17.7	154	17.6	23.3	20.0	+3.3
Hospitals	—	2105	—	—	—	—

* The town rates has been calculated exclusive of the deaths of non-residents which occurred in the Hospitals. The ward rates include the deaths of ward residents that occurred in the Hospitals.

5. Race Death-rates.

No. 6.—Colombo Racial Death-rates. (All causes.)

Death-rate per 1,000 population.

Race.	Average 1908 to 1917.	Deaths. 1918.	Crude rate. 1918.	Rate cor- rected for deaths in institutions.	Increase or decrease on the average (crude).	Decrease due to correction for institu- tional deaths	Rate cor- rected for age and sex 1918.
All Races	29.0	7408	28.0	25.0	-1.0	3.0	29.4
Europeans	21.1	48	13.0	9.5	-8.1	3.5	—
Burghers	23.6	389	22.4	21.8	-1.2	0.6	—
Sinhalese	31.9	3812	32.1	26.6	+0.2	5.5	—
Tamils	26.7	1512	23.2	22.2	-3.5	1.0	—
Moors	26.4	1153	24.7	24.5	-1.7	0.2	—
Malays	32.5	246	37.4	37.2	+4.9	0.2	—
Others	33.9	248	32.8	30.1	-1.1	2.7	—

The most noteworthy points in the above statement are the very high death-rate (37.2 per 1,000) amongst the Malays, and the very low death-rate (9.5) amongst Europeans. The Burgher rate (21.8) is also satisfactory. The Malay deaths were due chiefly to respiratory diseases, notably Pneumonia, as the result no doubt of Influenza.

6. Infant Mortality.

No. 7.—Infant Mortality, 1918 by Wards.

Rate per 1,000 births.

Wards.	Average 1908 to 1917.	1918.	Increase or decrease.
Colombo	285	266	-19
Fort	280	250	-30
Pettah	336	296	-40
San Sebastian	337	366	+29
St. Paul's	377	463	+86
Kotahena	292	248	-42
New Bazaar	369	381	+12
Maradana	334	302	-32
Slave Island	303	277	-26
Kollupitiya	235	202	-33
Eastward Extension	257	306	+49
Wellawatte Extension	208	217	+9
Hospitals	162	157	-5

No. 8.—Infant Mortality, 1918.

Expressed as a rate per 1,000 births.

Principal causes.	All races.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
All causes	266	63	135	240	348	383	266	343
Premature birth	12	—	5	12	24	7	4	—
Atrophy & debility	75	16	21	61	118	124	103	78
Bronchitis	10	—	9	7	11	23	8	29
Pneumonia	41	—	37	44	37	46	22	20
Diarrhoeal	25	16	21	27	13	30	29	39
Convulsions	62	16	21	51	88	108	52	98
Tetanus	5	—	2	4	11	5	11	—
All other causes	36	15	19	34	46	40	37	79

The infant death-rate which was 498 in 1897 and 410 in 1903, steadily fell until in 1916 it stood at 234. During 1917 it rose to 251, and in 1918 there was a slight further rise to 266 as the result of Influenza. It was still however 19 per 1,000 below the mean for the decennium 1908—1917, and 12 per cent below the mean for the 16 years 1903—1918. The mortality was highest amongst Moor children with a rate of 383 per 1,000 births, the chief causes assigned being Debility and Convulsions. There can be little doubt that the unnatural pent up lives which the Moor women live have a deterioratory effect not only upon their own but also upon their children's physique, and render them more liable to succumb when attacked by debilitatory diseases such as, Influenza, Diarrhoea, &c.

7. Principal Causes of Deaths.

No. 9.—Principal Causes of Deaths 1918, at all Ages.

Pneumonia	...	1621	} Total Pulmonary—2479
Phthisis	...	672	
Bronchitis	...	186	
Diarrhoea	...	114	} Total Diarrhoeal—519
Enteritis	...	265	
Dysentery	...	140	
Enteric Fever	...	181	} Total Fevers—285
Remittent Fever	...	33	
Intermittent Fever	...	1	
Simple & ill defined Fever	...	70	
Debility	...	...	535
Infantile Convulsions	...	...	365
Intestinal parasites	...	...	101
Plague	...	...	70
Influenza	...	...	275

INFANT MORTALITY

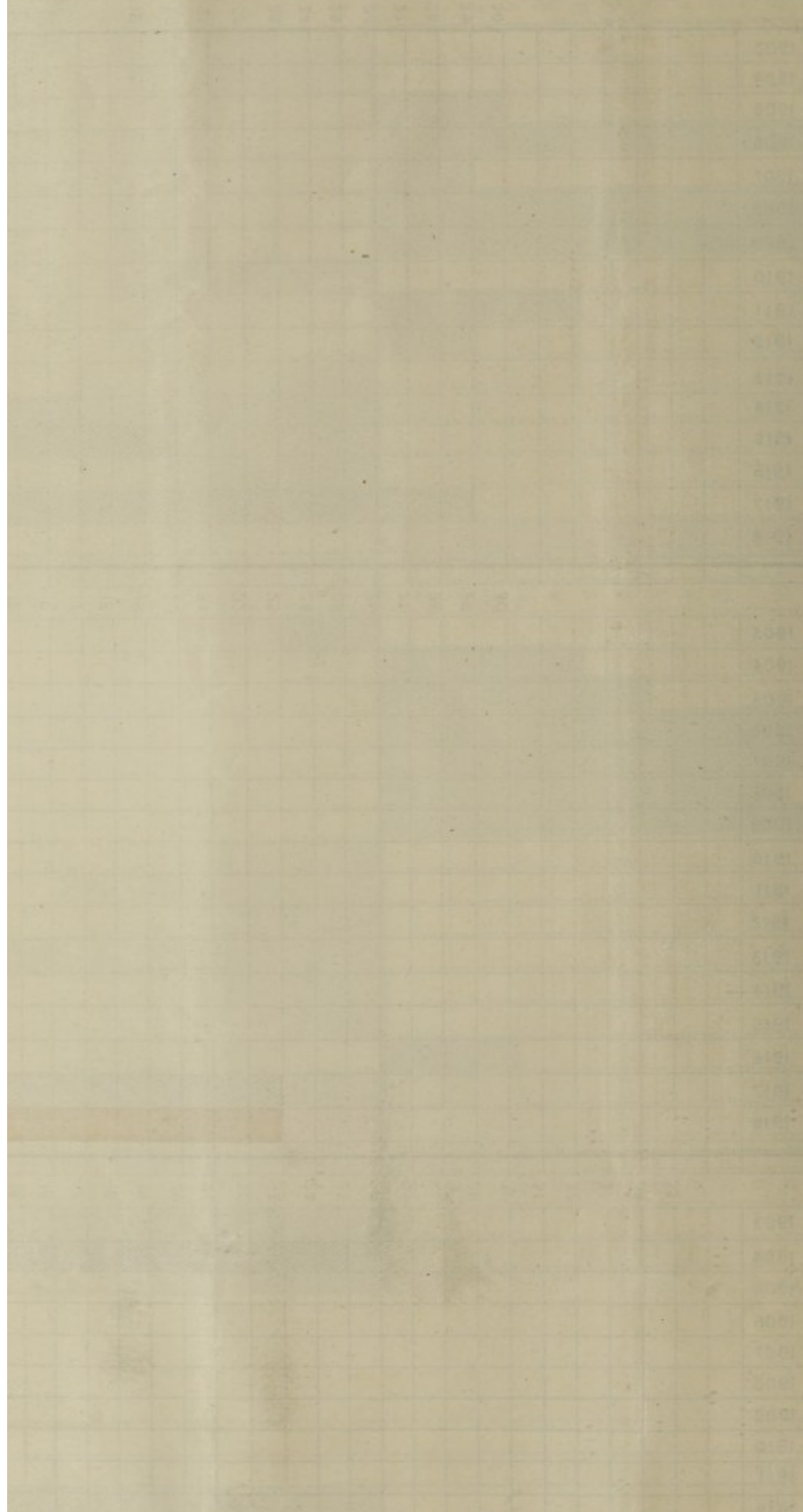
1903 - 1918



INERT MORTAR
1005 - 1014



Percentage below 100%



Actual number of days

Planned number of days

Planned number of days

Faint numerical scales and grid lines for the graph.

Other important minor Causes:—

Anchylostomiasis	...	...	...	...	105
Puerperal Septicaemia	...	...	...	...	80
Tetanus	...	...	...	...	67
Cancer	...	...	...	...	67
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	49
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	44
Malaria	...	...	...	...	44
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	10
Rabies	...	...	...	...	5
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	5
Beri-beri	...	...	...	...	3
Measles	...	...	...	...	1

8. Pulmonary Diseases.

No. 10.—Pulmonary Diseases 1918—By Race, rate per 1,000 population.

Disease.		All Races.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamil.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
Phthisis	Deaths	672	3	31	343	148	100	18	29
	Death-rate	2.53	0.81	1.79	2.89	2.31	2.14	2.74	3.83
Pneumonia	Deaths	1621	11	101	866	337	302	42	62
	Death-rate	6.12	2.97	5.82	7.29	5.02	4.33	6.38	8.19
Bronchitis	Deaths	186	1	5	79	35	49	11	6
	Death-rate	.75	.27	.29	.67	.55	1.05	1.67	0.79
All Pulmonary	Deaths	2479	15	137	1288	520	351	71	97
	Death-rate	9.40	4.05	7.90	10.85	7.88	7.52	10.79	11.81

PULMONARY DISEASES. (See Diagram).

Deaths 2,479. Rate 9.40 per 1,000. This rate is nearly double what it was in 1917, as the result of Pneumonic Influenza. The races which suffered most were the 'Others,' Sinhalese, and Malays. Malay women with a rate of 15.43 suffered most, the Sinhalese women coming next with 14.59, while amongst males, the Sinhalese suffered most with a rate of 12.94 (see Statement 11).

No. 11.—Death-rate from Pulmonary Diseases in 1909, 1917 and 1918
Calculated on the Census population.

	MALES.			FEMALES.		
	1909.	1917.	1918.	1909.	1917.	1918.
Burghers	7.56	7.51	9.47	9.12	6.89	10.84
Sinhalese	11.49	7.08	12.94	11.23	8.16	14.59
Moors	10.26	3.89	7.65	13.59	5.72	11.87
Malays	9.45	6.70	11.28	15.06	9.89	15.43
All Races	11.39	6.19	10.46	11.96	7.69	13.75

9. Phthisis.

Phthisis. Cases 1231. Deaths 672. Death-rate 2.53 per 1,000.

The corresponding figures for 1917 were:—Cases, 815. Deaths, 657. Death-rate 2.55 per 1000. The remarkable point in these statistics is that although there was an enormous increase *viz.*: 416, in the number of cases notified, there were only 15 more *deaths* ascribed to this cause in 1918 than in 1917, which in proportion to the larger population of 1918, represent a lower rate in 1918 than in 1917.

The fact that the increase in the number of cases notified, was not accompanied by a corresponding increase in the number of deaths, coupled with the fact, that this increase was coincident with the advent of Influenza, would appear to indicate that there was no real increase of Phthisis at all during 1918, but that many incipient or early cases which under normal conditions would have escaped detection, were brought to light as the result of the exceptional conditions which prevailed during the Influenza epidemic. Be that as it may the satisfactory fact remains that the death-rate from this disease was slightly lower in 1918 than it was in 1917, being in fact the lowest yet recorded in Colombo.

10. Pneumonia.

Pneumonia. (cases not notified). *Deaths* 1621. *Death-rate* 6.12 per 1,000.

The corresponding figures for 1917, were :—*Deaths* 654. *Death-rate*, 2.53 per 1,000.

The extraordinary increase in the number of deaths from this disease during 1918, viz : 80 per cent above the mean for the period 1903—1918, was entirely due to Influenza (*vide* remarks later).

11. Bronchitis.

Deaths, 186. *Rate* 0.75 per 1,000. The corresponding figures for 1917 were 120 deaths, with a rate of 0.47. The increase in 1918 was without doubt due to Influenza.

12. Diarrhoeal Diseases.

No. 12—Diarrhoeal Diseases, 1918—By Race. *Death-rate* per 1,000 population.

Disease.		All Races.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
Diarrhoea & Enteritis.	Deaths	379	2	24	194	85	47	11	16
	Death-rate	1.43	.54	1.38	1.65	1.33	1.00	1.67	2.12
Dysentery	Deaths	140	2	4	72	35	12	5	10
	Death-rate	.53	.54	.23	.60	.55	.25	.76	1.32
All Diarrhoeal	Deaths	519	4	28	266	120	59	16	26
	Death-rate	1.96	1.08	1.61	2.25	1.88	1.25	2.43	3.44

Diarrhoeal diseases. *Deaths*, 519. *Rate*, 1.96 per 1,000.

This is a record low death-rate for Colombo, being 60 per cent below the mean for the period 1903—1918. (See Diagram.)

13. Diarrhoea & Enteritis.

Deaths, 379. *Rate*, 1.43 per 1,000. This also is a record low death-rate, being 53 per cent below the mean for the period 1903—1918.

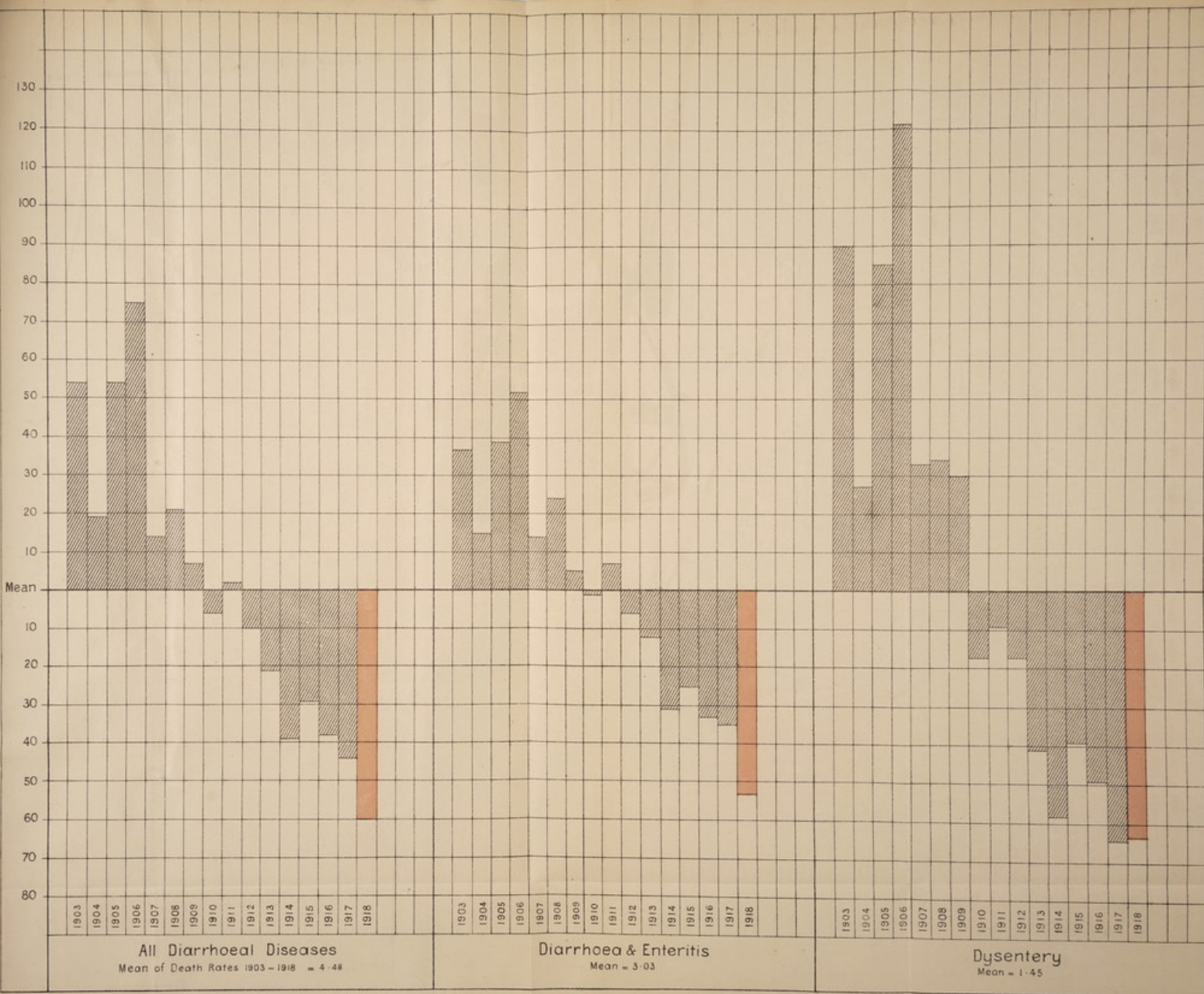
14. Dysentery.

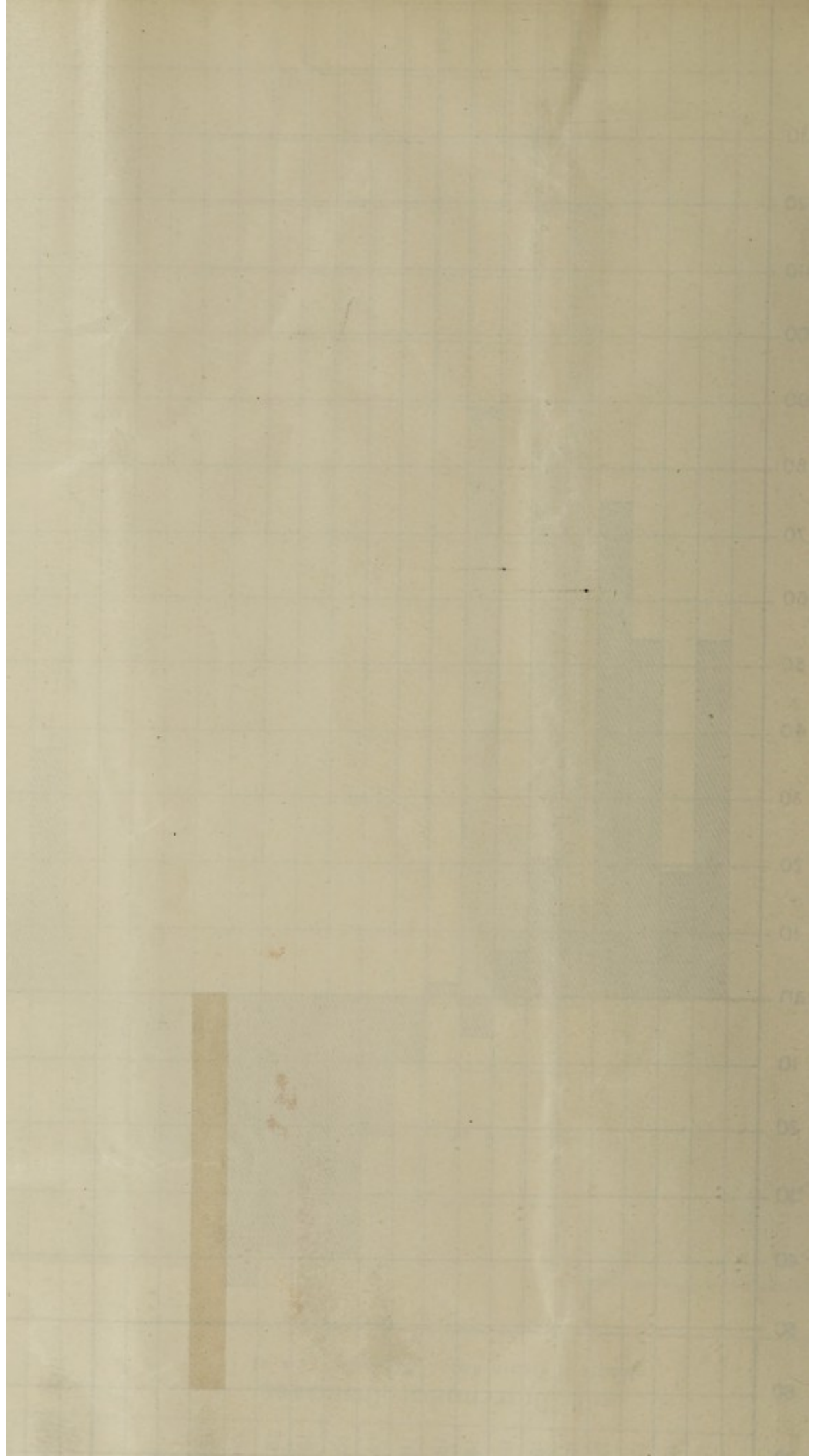
Deaths, 140. *Rate*, 0.53 per 1,000. This is practically the same as the record low rate during 1917 (0.52).

15. Fevers.

No. 13.—Fevers 1918. *Cases*, *Deaths*, and rates per 1,000 population of each Race.

Disease.		All Races.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
Enteric Fever	Cases	430	13	48	241	51	35	14	28
	Case rate	1.62	3.51	2.76	2.03	.80	.75	2.13	3.70
	Deaths	181	3	16	104	23	23	4	8
	Death-rate	.68	.81	.92	.88	.36	.49	.61	1.06
Continued Fever	Cases	133	1	15	70	16	11	7	13
	Case rate	.50	.27	.87	.59	.25	.24	1.06	1.72
	Deaths	70	—	2	37	15	7	7	2
	Death-rate	.26	—	.12	.31	.23	.15	1.06	.26
Remittent Fever	Deaths	33	—	—	17	8	4	2	2
	Death-rate	.12	—	—	.14	.13	.09	.30	.26
Intermittent Fever	Deaths	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Death-rate	.004	—	—	—	.02	—	—	—
All Fevers	Cases	563	14	63	311	67	46	21	41
	Case rate	2.12	3.78	3.63	2.62	1.05	.99	3.19	5.42
	Deaths	285	3	18	158	47	34	13	12
	Death-rate	1.06	.81	1.04	1.33	.74	.73	1.97	1.36





FEVERS 1893-1918

1893-1918

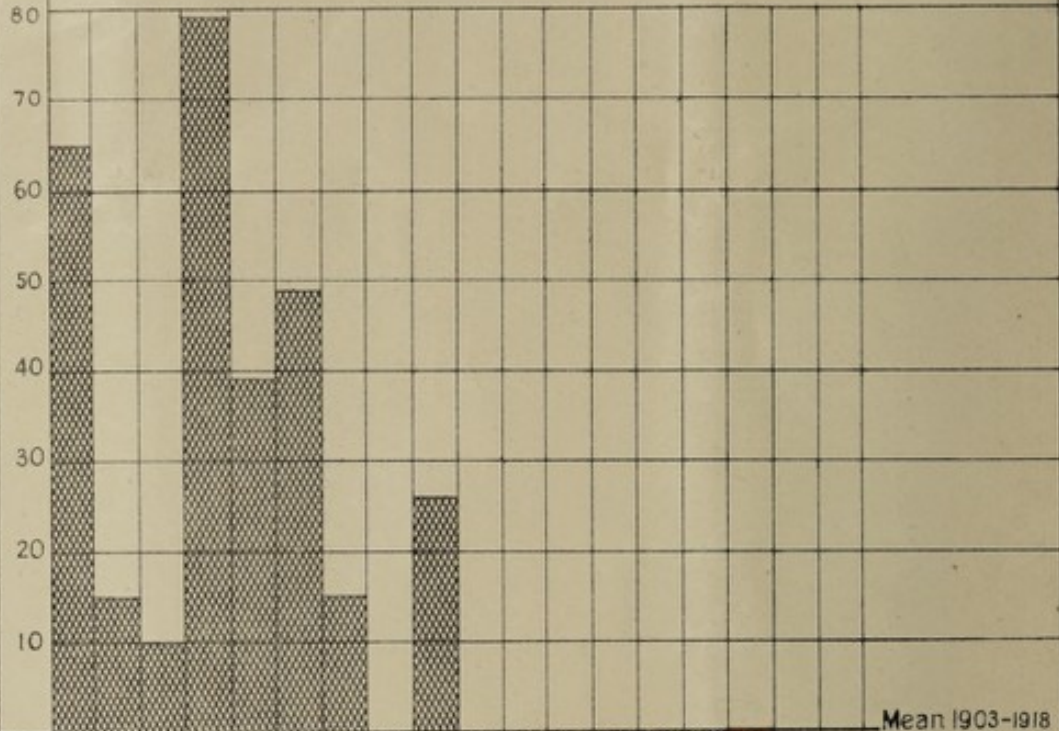
Year	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	
...



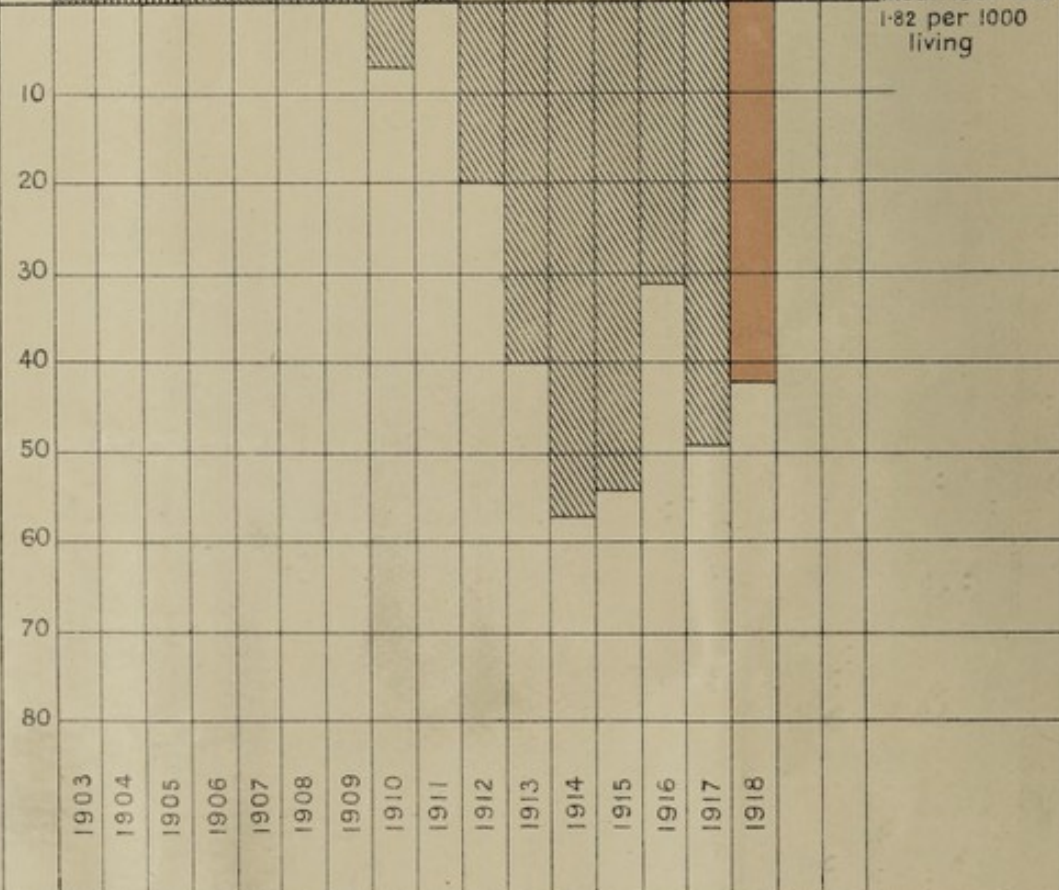
FEVERS 1903 - 1918

Death Rates

Percentage above mean for 1903-1918



Percentage below mean 1903 - 1918



Mean 1903-1918
1.82 per 1000
living

No. 14.—Fever by Wards. Cases and case rate per 1,000 population.

Disease.	Colombo.	Fort.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana.	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Eastward Extension.	Wellawatte.	Port.	Outside.	Untraced.
<i>Enteric Fever</i>															
Cases ...	430	2	7	3	24	76	21	60	54	32	14	11	5	68	53
Case rate ...	1.62	.42	.73	.22	.81	1.55	.78	1.14	2.04	1.06	1.06	1.26	—	—	—
<i>Continued Fever</i>															
Cases ...	133	—	1	3	2	28	19	28	15	12	7	7	—	1	10
Case rate ...	.50	—	.10	.22	.07	.57	.71	.53	.57	.40	.53	.80	—	—	—
<i>All Fevers</i>															
Cases ...	563	2	8	6	26	104	40	88	69	44	21	18	5	69	63
Case rate ...	2.12	.42	.83	.44	.88	2.12	1.49	1.67	2.61	1.46	1.59	2.06	—	—	—

All Fevers. Cases, 563. Deaths, 285. Death-rate, 1.06 per 1,000. The death-rate from this group was slightly higher than in 1917 (0.92), as the result chiefly of an increase in the number of deaths ascribed to Simple Continued Fever, a number of which were doubtless due to Influenza.

16. Enteric Fever.

Cases, 430. Case rate, 1.62 per 1,000. Deaths, 181. Death-rate, 0.68 per 1,000. The figures for 1917 were very similar. The incidence of Enteric Fever in 1918 in proportion to the population was highest amongst the "Others" (3.70 cases per 1,000); next come Europeans (3.51); then Burghers (2.76); Malays (2.13). As regards the European incidence there were 13 cases, but of these 3 were landed from ships, 3 were infected in Nuwara Eliya, 2 at Mount Lavinia, 1 at Badulla and 1 at Panadura. There were thus only 3 cases the infection of which might have been acquired in Colombo, and in two of these there is reason to believe that the infection may have been acquired from one of the Mount Lavinia convalescents. The case mortality ranged from 23.1 per cent in the European cases, to 65.7 per cent in the Moor cases. This latter case mortality clearly indicates defective notification of mild non-fatal cases amongst the Moors.

The Enteric fever incidence was highest in Slave Island, with a case rate of 2.04 per 1,000 of the population; next comes Kotahena (1.55); then Wellawatte (1.26). The lowest rate was in San Sebastian (0.22.)

No. 15.—Enteric cases reported during 1919. (Inclusive of Port and Outside cases). Distribution by Race, Age and Sex.

Race.	Sex.	Age.											Total for each race.	Case rate per 1,000 popnl.	Deaths.	Cases mortality per cent.	Mortality per 1,000 popnl.	
		0 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	20 to 25 years.	25 to 30 years.	30 to 35 years.	35 to 40 years.	40 to 50 years.	50 to 60 years.	60 & Over.						
All races.	M	13	29	40	43	42	41	32	15	16	7	5	273	430	1.62	181	42.1	.68
	F	7	11	32	36	19	18	7	6	12	3	6	157					
Europeans.	M	—	1	—	—	2	1	2	—	1	1	—	8	13	3.51	3	23.1	.81
	F	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	5					
Burghers.	M	2	4	5	4	2	3	—	3	2	—	—	27	48	2.76	16	33.3	.92
	F	—	—	5	6	4	4	—	—	2	—	—	21					
Sinhalese.	M	11	16	25	29	17	14	11	7	8	4	5	147	241	2.03	104	43.2	.88
	F	7	9	16	19	10	13	4	3	8	2	3	94					
Tamils.	M	—	3	5	3	10	9	4	2	2	—	—	38	51	.80	23	46.1	.36
	F	—	—	1	5	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	13					
Moors.	M	—	2	2	3	4	6	1	1	2	—	—	21	35	.75	23	65.7	.49
	F	—	1	4	3	1	1	—	2	—	1	1	14					
Malays.	M	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	5	14	2.13	4	28.6	.61
	F	—	1	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9					
Others.	M	—	2	2	4	7	7	4	1	—	—	—	27	28	3.70	8	28.6	1.06
	F	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1					

The number of cases, distributed by age, gradually increased up to the 15 to 20 age period, after which it slowly declined till the age of 30 was reached, when it suddenly dropped and remained low.

17. Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

No. 16.—Notifiable Infectious Diseases, 1918.

Diseases.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total for the year.	Cases from the Port.	Cases from outside limits.	Grand Total of cases.
Plague	13	18	10	11	2	9	2	1	—	—	2	—	70	—	11	81
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
Smallpox	—	—	1	3	1	25	6	—	—	—	—	—	36	6	6	48
Chickenpox	75	56	155	174	75	82	61	31	27	22	15	15	788	4	39	831
Measles	2	10	7	23	17	15	2	1	4	—	2	5	88	3	2	93
Diphtheria	2	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	7	—	6	13
Acute Diarrhoea	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	2
Enteric Fever	29	43	26	21	17	40	34	41	42	25	24	15	357	5	68	430
Continued Fever	9	8	9	11	9	13	9	20	11	18	10	5	132	—	1	133
Phthisis	63	53	78	64	75	85	95	122	107	118	139	72	1071	3	157	1231
Total	193	189	287	307	197	270	210	216	192	183	196	115	2555	21	290	2866

18. Plague.

Cases, 70. Case rate, 0·27 per 1,000. Deaths, 69. Death-rate, 0·26 per 1,000.

The year 1918 was the best yet experienced as regards Plague, only 70 cases having been recorded, as against the previous lowest record of 139 cases during 1915, and the annual average of 262 cases during the 4 years 1914—1917. The improvement was observed during every month of the year, but was especially marked during the last six months, only 7 cases in all being recorded from 30th June to 31st December, and of these one case took ill in June.

The largest number of cases as usual occurred amongst young adults, males being attacked much more frequently than females. Half the total cases were Tamil coolies. The high proportion of Septicæmic cases was maintained during the year, 41 being of that type, and 29 bubonic. The case mortality has gradually risen each year since it first appeared, until in the year under review all but one, who is still in Hospital, proved fatal. The first thought which naturally arises in connection with the reduction in the number of cases, coupled with a rising case mortality is that an increasing number of mild non-fatal cases may have escaped detection. The most careful enquiries however have failed to disclose any evidence whatever in support of this, and it would therefore appear that in spite of a maintained and even increased virulence of the disease, its spread has been checked. The human cases were as usual confined entirely to the poorer quarters of the town, the chief centres of infection being in the area which lies around the Town Hall, *viz*: Sea Street, Wolfendahl, &c. Sea Street alone accounting for 10 out of the 70 cases. Sea Street was the original starting place of the disease, and has been the chief centre ever since, in spite of repeated trapping, poisoning, pestering and claytonising. This is believed to be due to the existence of a series of old, unsealed, under-ground, rainwater sewers which afford a secure retreat for rats, and the apparently insuperable difficulty in having this matter put right is, to say the least, very discouraging. Apart from the Sea Street area within which 28 cases or 40 per cent of the total occurred, the incidence in the rest of the town was insignificant, a few cases having occurred in Slave Island and Maradana and an odd case here and there at wide intervals in the Northern half of the town.

No. 17.—Plague 1914—1918.

	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Total cases	413	139	291	207	70
Total deaths	381	128	273	196	69
Septic cases	247	81	159	124	41
Septic deaths	246	80	159	124	41
Bubonic cases	166	58	132	83	29
Bubonic deaths	135	48	114	72	28
Total case mortality	92·2	92·8	93·8	94·7	98·6
Septic case mortality	99·6	98·7	100·0	100·0	100·0
Bubonic case mortality	81·3	82·7	86·4	86·7	96·6

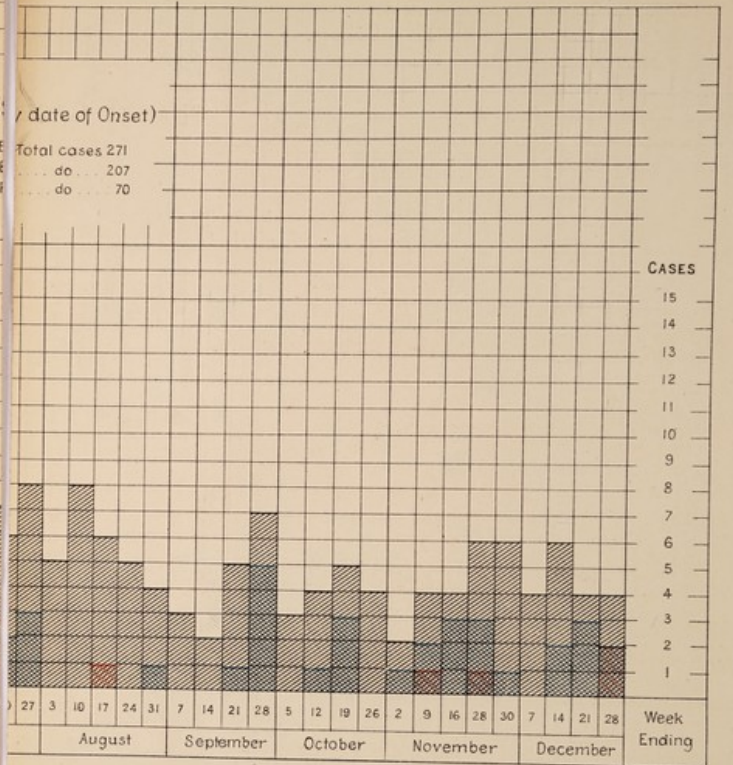
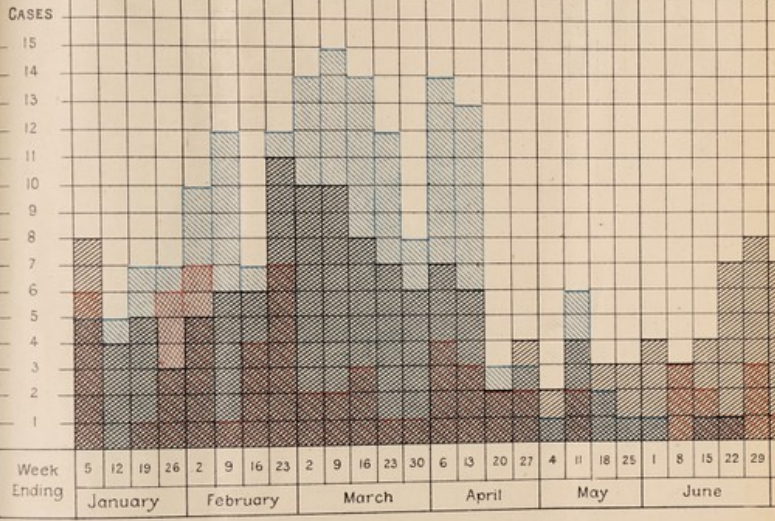
No. 18.—Plague 1918. Cases Reported. Monthly Incidence.

Month.	Plague cases.	Mean Temperature.	Rainfall (inches.)	Mean Humidity.
January	13	77·5°	4·25	80%
February	18	77·3°	0·10	73%
March	10	80·0°	1·85	78%
April	11	82·1°	4·53	78%
May	2	81·3°	12·14	82%
June	9	81·8°	5·04	79%
July	2	82·2°	3·11	77%
August	1	81·4°	2·09	78%
September	—	81·8°	1·06	76%
October	—	80·2°	14·76	84%
November	2	80·4°	5·10	82%
December	2	79·4°	4·45	80%
Total cases	70			

PLAGUE CASES (by date of Onset)

Average 1914-1917 = 5
 1917 = 6
 1918 = 7

Total cases 271
 do . . . 207
 do . . . 70



TABLE

CASES

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

Week Ending

January

February

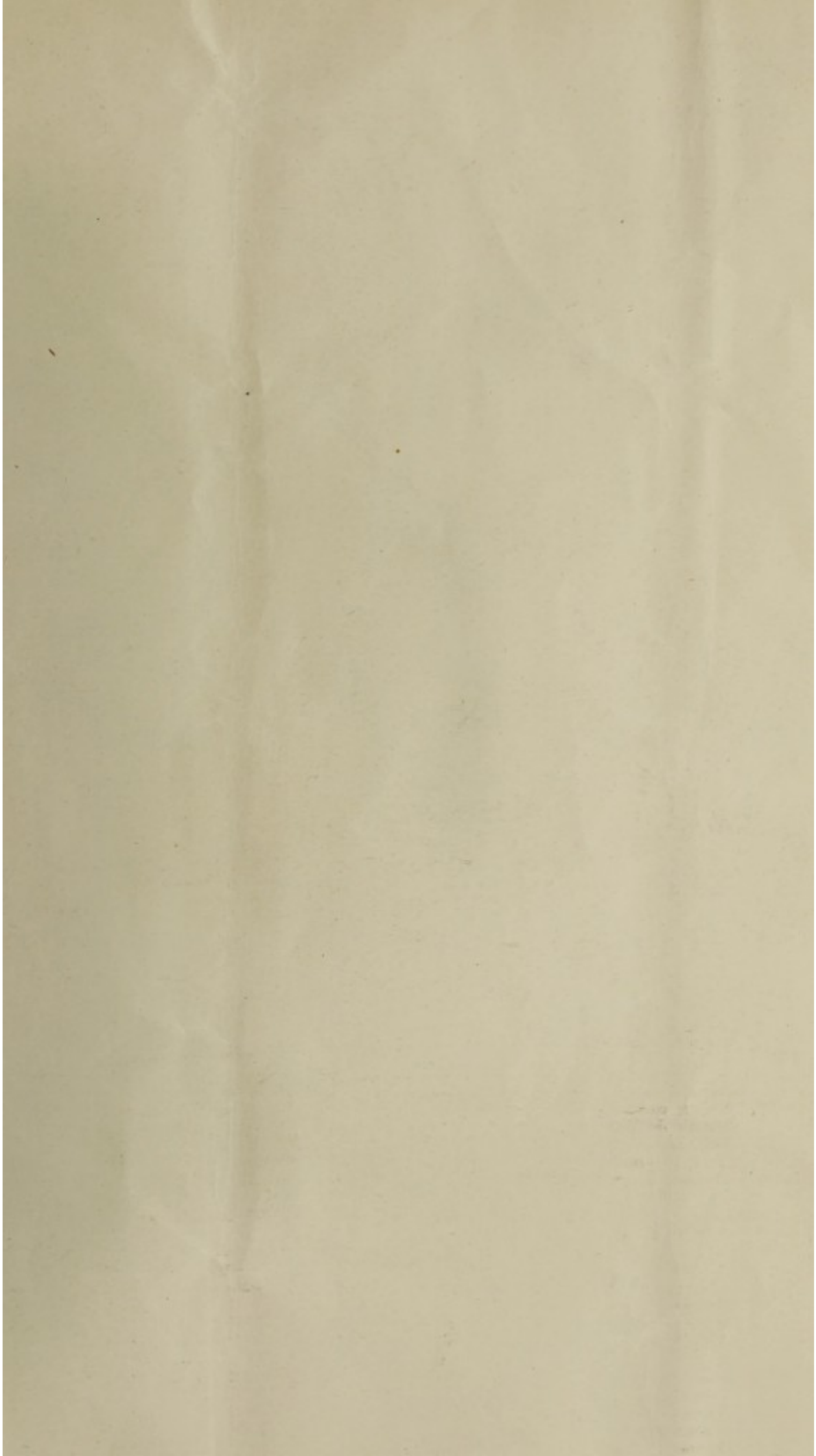
March

April

May

June

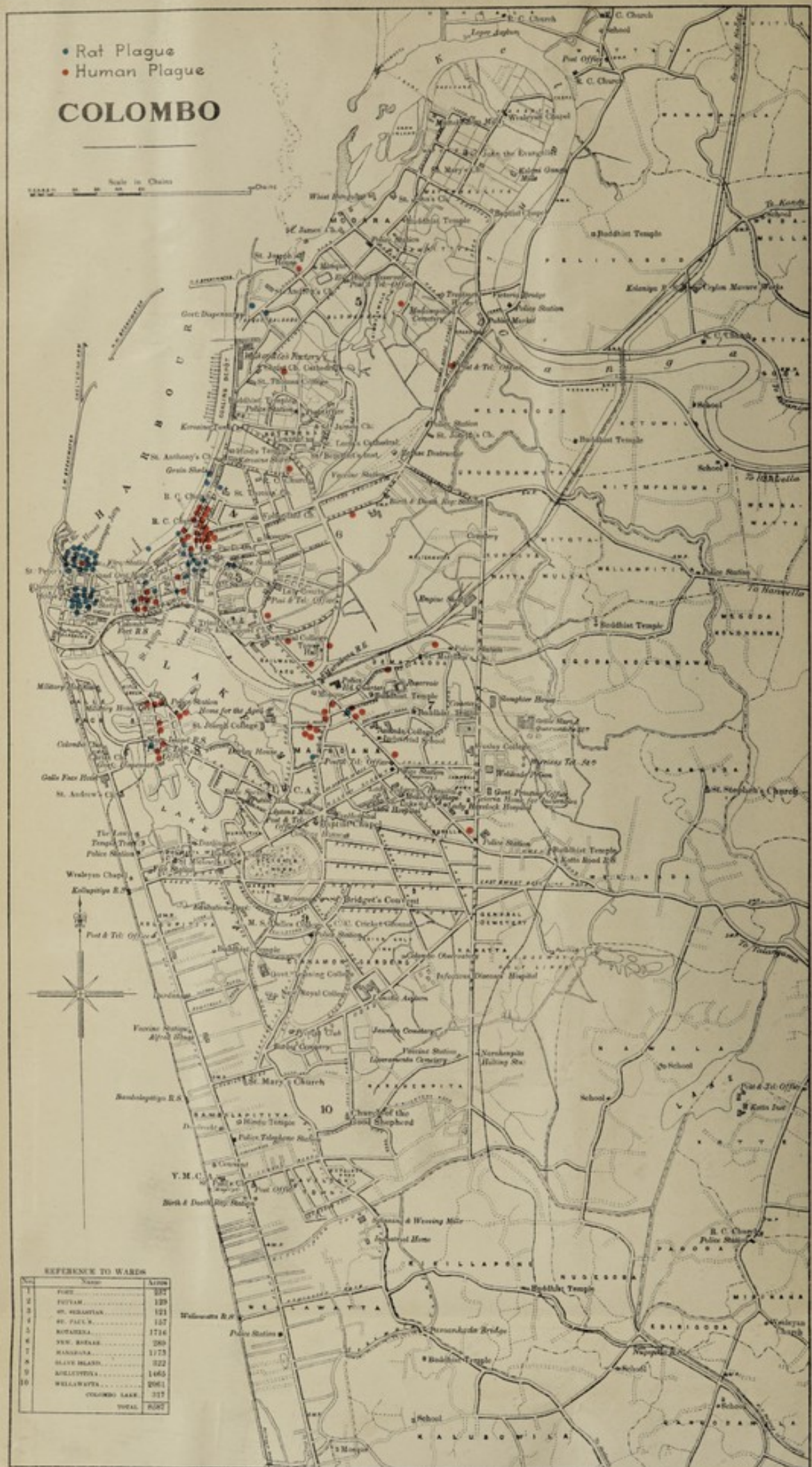
July



PLAGUE IN 1918.

• Rat Plague
 • Human Plague
COLOMBO

Scale in Chains
 0 10 20 30 40 50



REFERENCE TO WARDS

No.	Name	Area
1	PORT	125
2	POTUR	129
3	ST. SEBASTIAN	121
4	ST. PAUL'S	147
5	RODARANA	1714
6	NEW BATAK	280
7	BARANGANA	1175
8	SLAVE ISLAND	322
9	WELLYWATER	1465
10	WELLYWATER	2061
	COLOMBO AREA	317
	TOTAL	8382

No. 19.—Plague Cases 1918. Rate per 1,000 living at each Age period calculated on the Census population.

Age Period.	No. of Cases.	Case rate.
0 to 5 years ...	1	·05
5 to 10 " ...	4	·19
10 to 15 " ...	7	·28
15 to 20 " ...	16	·67
20 to 25 " ...	8	·30
25 to 30 " ...	9	·36
30 to 35 " ...	9	·49
35 to 40 " ...	5	·36
40 to 50 " ...	5	·28
50 to 60 " ...	4	·37
60 & over ...	2	·23
All ages ...	70	·27

No. 20.—Plague Cases, 1918. Distribution by Race, Age and Sex.

Race.	Sex.	0 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	20 to 25 years.	25 to 30 years.	30 to 35 years.	35 to 40 years.	40 to 50 years.	50 to 60 years.	60 & over.	All ages. Total of each race.	Case rate per 1,000 popula.	Deaths.	Case mortality per cent.	Mortality per 1,000 popula.	
All races.	M	—	2	6	13	8	9	7	4	5	4	12	60	70	0·27	69	98·6	0·26
	F	1	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10					
Europeans.	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burghers.	M	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	0·17	3	100·0	0·17
	F	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1					
Sinhalese.	M	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	7	13	0·11	13	100·0	0·11
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6					
Tamils.	M	—	1	3	8	5	4	6	2	2	1	1	33	35	0·55	34	97·1	0·53
	F	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2					
Moors.	M	—	1	3	2	2	3	—	2	3	1	—	17	18	0·39	18	100·0	0·39
	F	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1					
Malays.	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others.	M	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	0·13	1	100·0	0·13
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Grand Total		1	4	7	16	8	9	9	5	5	4	2	70					

No. 21.—Plague 1918. Distribution by Ward.

Ward.	Cases.	Deaths.		
Fort	...	...
Pettah	9	9	<i>Bubonic.</i>	
San Sebastian	1	1		
St. Paul's	25	24	Cases ... 29	
Kotahena	4	4	Deaths ... 28	
New Bazaar	...	...
Maradana	17	17	<i>Septicaemic.</i>	
Slave Island	8	8		
Kollupitiya	...	...	Cases ... 41
Eastward Extension	...	...	Deaths ... 41
Wellawatte Extension	...	...
Vagrants and Unknown	6	6	<i>Case Mortality per cent.</i>	
TOTAL	70	69		All cases ... 98·6
				Bubonic ... 96·6
			Septicaemic ... 100·0	

Rat Plague—Out of a total of 21,000 rats examined microscopically in the Municipal Laboratory 61 or 0·29 per cent were plague infected, which is almost the same as in 1917 (0·30). As the Spot Map annexed shows, there were two exceptionally sharp local outbursts of rat Plague, one of which occurred within the Customs premises and the other in some cellars in the Fort. The Fort outbreak was at once suppressed by the use of the Clayton Fumigators and pesterining; while the Customs epizootic ceased as soon as the numerous under-ground drains where rats were harbouring, were rendered rat proof by fixing gratings.

Preventive measures.—The same preventive measures as hitherto were carried out, reliance being placed chiefly upon the removal and isolation of the patients, segregation of contacts, evacuation, closure and improvement of insanitary dwellings, fumigation of rat tunnels by means of the Clayton Sulphur fumigators, pesterining of floors and capture and poisoning of rats.

During the year, the indiscriminate setting of poisoned baits was stopped as it was thought that the poisoning of rats in occupied houses and the consequent liberation of their fleas there, was a probable source of danger to the occupants. It was therefore decided that setting of poisoned baits should be restricted to vacated houses, the rat holes in which are at the same time fumigated and filled up. 24,532 rat holes in 5,911 dwellings were fumigated and filled up. This method secures the destruction not only of the rats, but also of such fleas as may be lurking in the rat tunnels and nests.

No. 22—Statement compiled from the monthly returns of the Veterinary Surgeon, showing rats trapped and found dead during the year 1918.

Month.	No. of trapped rats.	No. of rats found dead.	Total.
January	11,843	9	11,852
February	10,496	14	10,510
March	10,968	7	10,975
April	10,341	6	10,347
May	11,606	4	11,610
June	10,954	3	10,957
July	10,784	—	10,784
August	12,417	4	12,421
September	10,826	—	10,826
October	11,075	—	11,075
November	9,951	2	9,953
December	9,639	3	9,642
TOTAL	130,900	52	130,952

No. 23.—Municipal Bacteriological Laboratory. Rat examinations, 1918.

Month.	Total rats examined.	No. found infected.	Percentage infection.
January	1,675	5	.30
February	2,001	7	.35
March	1,772	7	.39
April	1,313	15	1.42
May	1,779	8	.45
June	1,795	6	.33
July	1,857	7	.38
August	1,981	2	.10
September	1,708	—	—
October	1,924	1	.05
November	1,814	2	.11
December	1,381	1	.07
Total	21,000	61	.29

19. Cholera.

Cholera. 4 Cases. 4 Deaths. Four fatal cases of Cholera confirmed bacteriologically, occurred during November. The infection was brought by one of the victims from India, the vehicle being, it is believed, some sweet-meats purchased before leaving Tuticorin. Three of the deceased were brothers, and the fourth was a friend who lived in an adjacent tenement.

20. Small-pox and Vaccination.

Cases, 48. Deaths, 10. A case of Small-pox imported in March from Bombay during the incubation period, led to a small outbreak in the town with 36 cases, 5 of which died. In addition to these, 6 cases were admitted to the Hospital from the Port, and 6 from places outside the town. Three of the Port and two of the outside cases died.

The town cases were on the whole of a fairly mild type, 15 being modified, 11 discrete, and 10 confluent. There were 6 cases of concealment in all of which prosecutions were entered and convictions obtained. Only one of the town cases, a child of 7 months, was definitely known to be unvaccinated; in 5 of the confluent cases the presence or absence of vaccination marks was unascertainable owing to the Small-pox eruption; all the other cases bore old marks of vaccination. As this and previous outbreaks have repeatedly demonstrated, primary vaccination in Colombo is good; what is required to prevent epidemics here is revaccination.

No. 24.—Vaccinations performed during the year, 1918.

(a) By Government Vaccinators.

Ward,	Primary Vaccination.	Re-vaccination.	Total.
Fort, Galle Face, Pettah and San Sebastian ...	756	113	869
St. Paul's ...	881	215	1096
Kotahena ...	987	14	1001
New Bazaar ...	658	210	868
Maradana ...	552	82	634
Slave Island ...	557	25	582
Kollupitiya ...	721	43	764
Eastward Extension ...	629	—	629
Itinerating (Colombo). ...	250	—	250
Total ...	5991	702	6693

(b) By Municipal Vaccinators.

Pettah ...	—	22	22
St. Paul's ...	2	33	35
Kotahena ...	223	2145	2368
New Bazaar ...	124	1871	1995
Maradana ...	118	813	931
Slave Island ...	18	424	442
Total ...	485	5308	5793
Grand total of Vaccinations ...	...	6476	
Do Re-vaccinations ...	...	6010	
Total ...	...	12486	

21. Influenza.

Influenza. 275 Deaths.—Influenza appears to have arrived in Colombo, some time during May. It became epidemic in June, and was so prevalent in July, especially in the Harbour area, that a serious dislocation of business was at one time threatened. It however disappeared almost as rapidly as it came, and by the beginning of August had practically ceased. During this initial outbreak the chief symptoms were sudden onset with fever, headache, pains in the back and limbs, sore throat, and some bronchial catarrh, this latter symptom being a rather striking feature of the outbreak. Here as in other places there was considerable doubt as to the specific nature of the disease. The illness generally lasted from 3 to 5 days, and very early began to be referred to as 'three day' fever. It seldom ended fatally, only 6 deaths being registered from this cause from 1st January to 21st September.

After an interval of about 6 weeks during which the disease appeared to have practically vanished, and the death-rate which had continued low, went down to below normal, it broke out again during the third week of September. This time however a large number of cases were complicated with a very virulent and rapidly fatal form of Pneumonia, which in 10 weeks was responsible for raising the annual death-rate from Pneumonia from 21 per cent below the mean, at which it stood in 1917, to 80 per cent above the mean (See Diagram.)

A noteworthy feature of this second outbreak was, that the Harbour area which was chiefly affected during the earlier invasion, suffered comparatively little during the later and more dangerous outbreak. From this it would appear that the first attack had conferred a certain amount of immunity against the second invasion.

As Influenza is not a notifiable disease, it is impossible to even hazard a guess as to the number of cases which occurred; but some idea of its extraordinary prevalence may be gathered from the fact that during October and November 9,200 cases including 961 cases of Pneumonia were treated by the Municipal Staff alone, the proportion of the Pneumonia cases being thus 10½ per cent. When one considers the appalling mortality which this disease has caused in other countries, a mortality which is probably unequalled in the history of the world, one cannot but feel that Colombo, with a death-rate for the year which is 8½ per cent below the mean for the period 1903—1918, has much to be thankful for. The total number of deaths actually recorded as due to Influenza during the year was only 275, but as has been indicated above this is wholly misleading.

Preventive measures.—A full account of the measures which were adopted has already been given (*vide* Report No. 374 of 1st November, 1918). The following statement shows the number of cases which were treated by the Municipal Staff up till the end of November, when the emergency staff of itinerating Medical Officers was discontinued.

No. 25.—Influenza. Return of cases treated by the itinerating Medical Officers.

Arva.	October.		November.		Total.		Grand Total.
	Influenza.	Pneumonia.	Influenza.	Pneumonia.	Influenza.	Pneumonia.	
I. Modera & Mattakuliya ...	1527	93	174	15	1701	108	1809
Grandpass ...	446	49	74	10	520	59	579
Hultsdorf ...	863	112	12	2	875	114	989
II. } Wolfendahl ...	140	46	22	8	162	54	216
Kotahena South ...	944	46	81	4	1025	50	1075
III. Marndana & East Extension ...	1503	355	171	36	1674	391	2065
IV. Slave Island & Polwatte ...	996	85	122	16	1118	101	1219
V. Bambalapitiya ...	258	11	76	12	334	23	357
VI. Wellawatte ...	718	61	112	—	830	61	891
TOTALS ...	7395	858	844	103	8239	961	9200
	8253		947		9200		

PART II. ADMINISTRATION.

22. Sanitary work during 1918.

In response to a suggestion that more information might be given in regard to the sanitary work carried out in each Ward, a considerable amount of labour has been expended in the preparation of statement No. 26 which follows, wherein will be found details of the sanitary work carried out in each Ward of the town.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

No. 26 (a)—Statement of work during 1918.

Nature of Work.	Fort and Gallie Face.	Pettah	San Sebastian	St. Paul's	Kotahena		New Bazaar	Maradana		Slave Island	Kollu-pitiya E.	Kollu-pitiya W.	Eastward Extension	Well-water Ext.	Total.
					North	South		North	South						
1 No. of inspections	4396	2521	3922	4309	4476	5499	4508	3239	3091	3935	3653	4587	3497	55032	
2 No. of premises in which sanitary defects were found (a)	139	167	257	270	396	386	213	251	161	271	232	230	306	3533	
3 No. of premises in which sanitary defects were found (b)	39	60	26	84	26	39	78	103	67	126	83	17	80	893	
4 No. of premises where non-structural defects were rectified	114	91	200	138	308	231	188	100	125	210	197	197	269	2678	
5 No. of premises where structural defects were rectified	45	24	14	52	28	15	48	27	45	21	4	18	8	847	
6 No. of insanitary dwellings structurally improved	45	11	2	52	4	47	22	17	42	20	10	13	9	296	
7 No. of buildings, other than dwellings, structurally imprd.	10	13	4	16	18	12	26	6	18	69	19	5	42	265	
8 No. of insanitary dwellings closed under Plague Regulations	—	8	—	9	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	20	
9 No. of insanitary dwellings remaining closed at end of year.	—	—	—	162	52	7	1	3	9	11	—	—	—	247	
10 No. of insanitary dwellings demolished	—	1	—	2	3	2	2	3	—	—	—	4	—	18	
11 No. of insanitary premises in which plans have been called for	—	2	—	6	—	5	46	191	43	38	—	—	—	333	
12 No. of insanitary dwellings included in (11)	—	4	—	71	—	197	185	1277	196	343	—	—	—	2280	
13 No. of insanitary premises in which plans have been recd.	—	14	39	29	29	27	17	9	10	61	—	—	—	255	
14 No. of insanitary premises condemned and referred to W. E. for improvement	—	—	—	2	—	3	2	3	—	13	—	—	—	32	
15 No. of insanitary dwellings included in (14)	—	—	—	46	—	32	73	36	—	123	—	—	—	498	
16 No. of insanitary premises scav. by P.H.D. cleansing gang.	22	7	29	26	630	107	78	441	252	118	14	25	90	1899	
17 No. of dwellings pesterined	15	32	2	133	14	79	10	204	109	211	—	8	—	818	
18 No. of dwellings claytonised	16	458	179	1672	180	748	185	544	534	1371	—	23	—	5911	
19 No. of dwellings unroofed	—	1	—	28	3	6	2	11	12	13	—	2	—	81	
20 No. of rat-holes found, claytonised and filled up	52	2313	973	5889	751	3163	965	2486	2390	5431	—	111	—	24532	
21 No. of dwellings disinfected	17	40	78	147	140	198	196	186	76	141	60	96	103	1531	
22 No. of dwellings lime-washed	144	111	966	959	112	445	1299	231	332	730	106	162	143	6001	
23 No. of wells filled up	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	7	5	—	40	
24 No. of cesspits filled up	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	
25 No. of notices served under Section I. Sub-section (1) of Ordinance No 15 of 1862 (Filthy premises)	29	28	44	96	117	111	96	115	65	63	24	86	42	977	
26 No. of notices served under Section 186 of Ordinance No. 6 of 1910 (Privy accommodation)	—	3	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	3	62	
27 No. of notices served under Section 189 of Ordinance No. 6 of 1910 (Filling up of stagnant pools, &c.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	5	3	—	11	
28 No. of notices served under Section 178 of Ordinance No. 6 of 1910 (Cleansing and Lime-washing)	45	46	66	55	21	108	72	92	37	45	18	42	15	755	
29 No. of notices served under Section 49, Part I of Plague Regulations (closure of buildings U. H. H.)	—	12	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	
30 No. of notices served under By-law 8 (1) Chapter XXII (Improvements to buildings U. H. H.)	9	—	—	3	—	3	9	1	2	2	—	—	2	31	
31 No. of notices served under Section 38, Part I of Plague Regulations (Filling up wells)	1	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	4	1	4	15	
32 No. of notices served under Section 39, Part I of Plague Regulations (Overcrowding)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
33 No. of prosecutions	86	168	174	88	157	148	174	120	128	89	53	92	81	1646	
34 No. of convictions	70	139	149	62	124	126	141	102	110	82	41	78	53	1349	
35 No. of cases acquitted, withdrawn or otherwise dealt with.	1	15	14	3	5	2	3	9	3	5	1	4	3	73	
36 No. of cases pending at end of year	6	1	2	8	10	5	7	1	8	—	5	2	5	62	
37 Amount of fines	Rs. 502-00	1156-50	1180-00	751-50	1043-50	1278-00	1337-75	1010-00	1172-75	611-50	640-50	420-00	607-00	1108-00	128190-

N.B.—“Premises” denotes the whole property including compound and such tenements as it may contain. “Dwelling” denotes each separately assessed tenement.

No. 26.—(b) Details of Prosecutions, 1918.

Ordinance or By-law		Offence.	No. of cases.
Section	1 Sub-sec. 1 of Ord. 15 of 1862	Filthy premises	636
		Filthy dairy	17
		Filthy laundry	5
"	1 " 2 " 15 "	Foul drain, cesspit, &c.	1
"	1 " 4 " 15 "	Nuisance by cattle, swine, &c.	72
"	1 " 9 " 15 "	Selling unwholesome food	12
"	53 (7) of Ord. 16 of 1865	Committing nuisance on the road	4
"	2 of Ord. 17 of 1889	Gambling in market	1
"	39 of Ord. 1 of 1896	Unregistered dairy	3
"	53 Chapter 3 of Ord. 1 of 1896	Unregistered laundry	31
"	29 of Ord. 9 of 1899	Damaging a grave stone in the cemetery	1
"	110 of Ord. 6 of 1910	Spitting in market	61
"	178 " 6 "	Failure to limewash	50
"	186 " 6 "	Neglect to provide privy accomodation.	15
"	189 " 6 "	Neglect to drain off stagnant pool	2
"	194 " 6 "	Allowing a child to commit nuisance	1
"	205 " 6 "	Failure to report infectious diseases	17
"	212 " 6 "	Unlicensed offensive trades	10
Rule	29 of Chapter VIII By-laws	Digging wells without permission	7
"	31 " VIII "	Throwing rubbish on roadside	2
"	4 " IX "	Filthy bathing tubs	3
"	3 " XI "	Uncemented floor of eating house	12
"	7 " XI "	Filthy bakery	10
"	7 " XI "	Filthy eating house	64
"	8 " XI "	Unclean workmen in bakery	2
"	11 " XI "	Unregistered eating house	22
"	3 ^d " XIII "	Misbehaving in public market	33
"	9 " XIII "	Hawking fish for sale	9
"	11 " XIII "	Filthy stall	61
"	14 " XIII "	Keeping unauthorised articles in stall	20
"	23 " XIII "	Selling fish in passage of market	30
"	27 " XIII "	Neglect to keep receptacle for refuse in market	1
"	31 " XIII "	Keeping stall closed without permission.	8
"	34 " XIII "	Obstruction of passages in public markets	47
"	2 ^a " XIV "	Exposing food to dust and flies	202
"	3 " XIV "	Sale of adulterated milk	66
"	5 " XIV "	Refusing a sample of milk	2
"	7 " XIV "	Unlicensed milk vendor	101
"	1 " XVI "	Unlicensed common lodging house	1
Regulation	49 made on Ord. 3 of 1897	Occupying a house closed under plague regulation	4
Total.			1646

23. Steam Disinfection.

The statement below shows the record of disinfection by means of the Equifex steam disinfectant at Suduwella.

No. 27.—Work done at the Disinfecting Station during 1918.

Month.	No. of pieces disinfected.	Number of loads.
January	455	9
February	556	10
March	482	11
April	1,130	14
May	231	7
June	2,335	17
July	1,375	12
August	442	12
September	322	10
October	86	5
November	48	5
December	202	7
Total	7,664	119

24. Registered Trades.

No. 28.—Registered trades in 1918.

	No. on Register at end of pre- vious year.	No. disconti- nued during the year.	New regis- tration during the year.	Total on register at end of year.
Bakeries	40	7	3	36
Dairies	42	9	12	45
Laundries	308	33	60	335
Eating-houses	421	106	90	405
Aerated water factories	14	1	—	13

25. Dairies and Milk Supply.

Registered 45.—The sanitary condition in which the dairies generally were maintained during the year was on the whole disappointing, and instructions have been issued to the Sanitary Inspectors, to press for improvement. 17 prosecutions against dairymen were entered during the year under the filthy premises clause of the nuisance Ordinance, (15 of 1862). 428 samples of milk were analysed of which 68 or 16 per cent proved to be adulterated. 66 prosecutions for adulteration were entered during the year. Great difficulty is experienced in dealing with unlicensed dairymen, who are the worst offenders as regards adulteration. It is a common practice here for men who have no dairy premises, to own one or more milch cattle, which are allowed to graze on such places as the Galle Face, the Parks, Golf Courses, &c., grazing tickets being obtained from the Municipality, in the case of those animals which are turned out on the Municipal lands, and as these grazing tickets do not specify whether the animal is a bull or cow, they are frequently utilised by illicit dairymen. These milch cows are milked by stealth, and the milk which is then frequently adulterated, is hawked about or sold to regular customers who thus condone the offence by dealing with these unregistered dairymen. It has been found almost impossible to deal with these dairymen as they know all the Inspectors by sight, and are very cunning at eluding detection. During 1918 no fewer than 101 of these illicit vendors were caught in the act and prosecuted, while 3 men were convicted of running unlicensed dairy premises.

26. Bakeries.

Registered 36.—It is very much easier to keep a bakery than it is to keep a dairy clean, and for this reason probably the sanitary condition of bakeries generally is always better than that of dairies. The chief difficulty is to get the bakers to properly scour and cleanse their kneading tables, and to make their workmen keep their nails trimmed short and clean. 10 prosecutions were entered for filthy bakeries, and 2 for having unclean workmen in the kneading room.

27. Eating Houses.

Registered 405.—The large number and frequent change of address which takes place in the case of these small establishments, render their supervision a matter of considerable difficulty. 64 prosecutions were entered against eating-house keepers for failure to keep their premises clean, after warning. 22 prosecutions were entered for breach of the registration By-law.

28. Laundries.

Registered 335.—The question of erecting Municipal dhoby khana in various parts of the town, with a view to prohibiting the washing of clothes in the Lake and other polluted waters, which has been under consideration for many years, is now, it is hoped, approaching a solution, sites having been selected and approved, and plans and estimates prepared. It will no doubt come as a surprise to many to learn that out of a total of 335 registered laundrymen only 10 do their washing entirely with pipe water, 7 of whom are in the Pettah, 1 in San Sebastian, 1 in Maradana, 1 in Colpetty; all the others use either Lake, well, canal, swamp, or river water.

29. Slaughter House.

No. 29.—Slaughter-house.

No. of cattle slaughtered	...	26,085
" sheep and goats slaughtered	...	64,825
" pigs slaughtered	...	2,886
" cattle rejected before slaughter	...	197
" cattle rejected owing to poor condition	...	188
" sheep and goats rejected	...	7
" cattle rejected after slaughter	...	57
" sheep and goats rejected after slaughter	...	—
" pigs rejected after slaughter	...	5

30: Food Supplies:

A good deal of anxiety was caused during the latter part of the year owing to the shortage and consequently very high price of imported rice, upon which a great part of the population of the Island depends. Enquiries as to the prices ruling in the town were from time to time made by the Sanitary Inspectors, from whose reports the data below have been obtained.

PRICE OF RICE 1914—1918.

Prior to the War the price of rice (muttusamba) was Rs. 6 per bushel. Upon the outbreak of War, it began to rise until a maximum of Rs. 7.25 was reached on 12th October, 1914. By the end of the year it had again fallen to Rs. 6, between which and Rs. 6.50 the rate remained until the middle of September, 1918, when the real crisis began, as the following statement shows:—

Date. 1918.	Price. Rs. c.
18th September	6 75
23rd "	7 0
16th October	7 60
27th "	8 0
30th "	8 64
2nd November	9 60
23rd "	9 90
25th "	10 88
26th "	11 50
27th "	13 44
2nd December	15 0
5th "	13 44
12th to 31st "	12 80

Needless to say such an enormous increase in price of the staple food of the population has been and still is a very severe tax upon the people. At the time of writing however the prospects of better supplies and cheaper prices are reported to be much brighter.

FOOD INSPECTION.**30.—Damaged food stuffs condemned, 1918.**

	cwt.	qr.	lbs.
Beef	—	2	26
Fish	—	2	3½
Dry-fish	1	1	4½
Mutton	—	—	4½
<i>At Customs.</i>			
Dry-fish	45	1	20
Dried meat	95	1	—
Rice	—	—	13½ bags.
Grain	—	—	13½ "
Onions	—	—	30 "
Dry-fish	—	—	21 "
<i>At Chalmer's Granaries.</i>			
Rice	—	—	257½ bags and ½ bushel.

31. Insect Pests.

Major James, I.M.S., after a year's investigation in Colombo, submitted a Report on 16th January, 1914 in which, amongst other measures, he recommended that a law should be passed making the householder and the owner of property responsible for preventing the breeding of mosquitoes on their premises. Nothing has however been done to give effect to his recommendations, and Colombo is to-day as ill prepared to meet an invasion of Yellow fever as it was before Major James began his work. In view of the great prevalence here of the *Stegomyia Fasciata*, the mosquito which carries Yellow fever, and the appalling mortality which that disease has caused in other countries, one is impelled to return again to this subject and to urge that steps be taken to give effect to Major James's recommendations.

In like manner the necessity for legislation with a view to the prevention of fly breeding must again be urged.

No. 31.—Anti-mosquito work.

(a) Complaints from house-holders.

Number of complaints received	...	...	50
Number of premises visited	...	...	1,451
Number of potential breeding places found	...	...	33,319
Number of actual breeding places	...	...	2,285

(b) General inspection work.

Number of premises inspected	...	...	1,430
Number of tenements inspected	...	...	1,936
Number of potential breeding places	...	...	55,698
Number of actual breeding places	...	...	1,934

(c) Summary.

Number of premises inspected	...	...	2,881
Number of tenements inspected	...	...	1,936
Number of potential breeding places	...	...	89,017
Number of actual breeding places	...	...	4,219

The Copra Beetle.—A great deal of trouble has arisen since war broke out in connection with this insect, which spends the larval stage of its existence in copra. It is a small beetle with a dark green metallic sheen; it varies in size from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ of an inch in length; is furnished with mandibles which are capable of giving a sharp pinch; it has a habit of invading houses, attracted possibly by the light; it crawls over everything, and although so far as is known, it is neither dangerous nor harmful, it is liable to cause a good deal of annoyance and disturbance of rest.

32. Bacteriological Laboratory.

No. 32.—Work done at Municipal Bacteriological Laboratory, 1918.

	Medical Practitioners.	Enteric Hospital.	Public Health Department.	Veterinary Department.	Total.
Finger blood	... 20	... 38	... 387	...	... 445
Urine	... 8	... 1	... 5	...	... 14
Faeces	... 8	...	... 9	...	... 17
Sputum	... 20	... 5	... 10	...	... 35
Throat swabs	... 3	...	...	...	... 3
Human spleens	...	...	... 69	...	... 69
Animals' ears	...	...	...	... 1840	... 1840
Total	59	44	480	1840	2433

	No. of samples received.	Separate tests supplied.
Pathological specimens	... 2423	... 2523
Town water	... 156	... 1280
Well water	... 2	... 16
Rats	... 21000	... 42000
	23581	45819

33. Municipal Dispensaries.

No. 33.—Statement of work done at the Slave Island Dispensary, 1918.

Medical Officer.

Number of patients entered	...	17,914
" visits by patients	...	36,809
Daily average attendance	...	101
Number of Municipal employees treated	...	57
" outdoor visits paid by the Medical Officer	...	374
" confinement cases visited by the Medical Officer	...	45

Health Visitors.

Number of visits paid to houses	...	10,062
" houses where instructions <i>re</i> infant feeding given	...	1,764
" visits to hand-fed children	...	304
" labour cases visited	...	71
" dispensary tickets issued	...	—

No. 34.—Statement of work done at the St. Paul's Dispensary, 1918.

Medical Officer.

Number of patients treated	...	14,815
" visits by patients	...	16,034
Daily average attendance	...	44
Number of outdoor visits paid by the Medical Officer	...	357
" confinement cases visited by the Medical Officer	...	113

Health Visitors.

Number of visits paid to houses	...	19,756
" houses where instructions <i>re</i> infant feeding given	...	1,386
" visits to hand to hand fed children	...	275
" labour cases visited	...	80
" dispensary tickets issued	...	19

No. 35.—Work done by Municipal Midwives, 1918.

Number of confinements attended	...	651
" children born	...	656
" still-births	...	37
" deaths within 2 weeks	...	10
Death-rate exclusive of still-births	... 1.53%	

A Report (No. 661 of 10th December, 1918) was submitted in which the need for the extension of the Dispensary system was urged, and the lines which it was thought such extension should follow, were indicated. The statements given above show the remarkable amount of work carried out during the year by the two existing Dispensaries.

34. Enteric Hospital.

No. 36.—Enteric Hospital.

Number of patients remaining from previous year	...	4
" admissions during the year	...	47
" deaths	...	8
" discharged cured	...	43
Case mortality per cent	... 15.69	

35. Cemeteries.

Kanatte.—The average number of burials per annum in Kanatte Cemetery during the last 5 years had been 3805, while in 1918 alone 4248 burials took place.

These figures sufficiently clearly indicate the growing necessity for providing further accommodation, and it is urged that no time should be lost in giving effect to the proposal for the establishment of a new Cemetery at Wellawatte.

Madampitiya.—I have again pleasure in recording the excellent manner in which this Cemetery has been maintained by Mr. E. G. LaBrooy the Keeper.

Liveramentu.—The greater part of this long neglected Cemetery has now been cleared, levelled and terraced, and it is intended during the current year to carry out planting of flowers, shrubs and trees.

I am, &c.,

WM. MARSHALL PHILIP,
Medical Officer of Health.

Annexure A.

Report of City Analyst for the year 1918. Samples examined were as follows:—

	No. of Samples.		No. of Samples.
<i>January.</i>		<i>August.</i>	
Milk	58	Milk	39
Town water	14	Town water	14
Tea	7	Sewage	6
Sewage	5	Well water	1
Well water	3		
<i>February.</i>		<i>September.</i>	
Milk	46	Milk	39
Town water	14	Town water	14
Sewage	4	Well water	2
Well water	1		
<i>March.</i>		<i>October.</i>	
Milk	37	Town water	14
Town water	14	Sewage	6
Well water	3	Milk	2
<i>April.</i>		<i>November.</i>	
Milk	44	Milk	30
Town water	14	Town water	14
Well water	1		
<i>May.</i>		<i>December.</i>	
Advice re matches industry.		Milk	29
Milk	44	Town water	14
Town water	14	Well water	4
Well water	5	Rangoon rice	1
Sewage	5		
<i>June.</i>		TOTAL ... 661	
Milk	27		
Town water	14		
Well water	2		
Charcoal	2		
<i>July.</i>		<i>Total No. of milks</i> ... <i>Condemned.</i>	
Milk	33	428	68
Town water	13		
Sewage	6		
Well water	1		
Ash of the plantain stalks	1		
		<i>Total No. of Town waters</i>	
		167	Nil
		<i>Total No. of well waters.</i>	
		23	14

The analytical work has been carried on with the greatest and increasing difficulty during the period under review.

Chemicals and apparatus are almost impossible to obtain and only at a greatly increased rate, in many cases several hundred per cent increase on pre-war rates.

Milks have kept fairly well up to the standard practically 16 % of samples drawn—428—were condemned.

Town waters keep up to the usual high standard as a potable water.

Well waters are not usually satisfactory, 61 % of those drawn were condemned as unfit for human consumption.

The purification of the crude sewage at the Madampitiya works is satisfactory and the method quite suitable for conditions there without filter beds.

Annexure B.

(a) Average Monthly Mean Temperature of Colombo Observatory (C. G.)

Years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
11	78.8	79.6	81.4	82.6	82.5	81.6	81.1	81.2	81.0	80.2	79.6	78.9	80.7

(b) Monthly Mean Temperature of Colombo Observatory during 1918.

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
1918	77.5	77.3	80.0	82.1	81.3	81.8	82.2	81.4	81.8	80.2	80.4	79.4	80.5

(c) Average Monthly Mean Pressure at Colombo Observatory (C. G.). Altitude 24 feet above Mean Sea Level.

Years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
9—10	29.910	29.900	29.883	29.852	29.830	29.829	29.845	29.852	29.864	29.877	29.873	29.892	29.867

(d) Monthly Mean Pressure at Colombo Observatory during 1918.

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
1918.	29.876	29.946	29.890	29.858	29.810	29.857	29.876	29.880	29.908	29.897	29.866	29.916	29.882

(e) Average Monthly Rainfall at Colombo Observatory (C. G.) and Colombo Fort.

Station.	Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Col. Observatory. ...	11	3.19	1.96	4.21	7.18	12.51	7.64	6.28	2.63	4.54	13.42	10.94	4.30	78.80
Col. Fort. ...	49	3.32	2.00	4.38	9.67	10.98	7.31	4.54	3.24	4.62	13.69	11.77	5.09	80.61

(f) Monthly Rainfall at Colombo Observatory (C. G.) and Colombo Fort, during 1918.
Observatory Gauge 25 feet and Fort 70 feet above Mean Sea Level.

Station.	Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Col. Observatory ...	1918	4.25	0.10	1.85	4.53	12.14	5.04	3.11	2.09	1.06	14.76	5.10	4.45	58.48
Col. Fort ...	1918	3.59	2.06	1.11	6.19	13.02	2.98	2.05	1.79	1.02	12.52	8.74	3.28	58.35

(g) Average Monthly Mean Humidity at Colombo Observatory (C. G.)

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
77	77	78	81	83	83	82	81	82	84	83	80	81

(h) Monthly Mean Humidity at Colombo Observatory, during 1918.

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1918	80	73	78	78	82	79	77	78	76	84	82	80	79

Annexure. C.

Births and Deaths by Wards, 1918.

WARD.	BIRTHS.										DEATHS.										Infant Deaths.
	Total Births.			Nationality.							Total Deaths.			Nationality.							
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	
COLOMBO TOWN.	5920	3087	2833	63	534	3336	846	768	271	102	7408	4048	3360	48	389	3812	1512	1153	246	248	1572
Fort and Galle Face	8	5	3	5	1	—	—	1	1	—	26	25	1	11	1	1	3	2	—	8	2
Pettah	27	13	14	—	3	12	6	2	1	3	75	51	24	—	—	18	35	18	—	4	8
San Sebastian	221	125	96	—	5	78	18	113	7	—	266	141	125	—	7	81	24	137	6	11	81
St. Paul's	395	207	188	—	12	72	186	108	5	12	613	328	285	1	16	120	270	179	5	22	183
Kotahena	1017	525	492	—	76	692	163	61	10	18	1073	537	536	—	36	705	207	95	10	20	252
New Bazaar	493	249	244	—	42	190	48	184	15	14	632	318	314	1	38	235	69	259	13	17	188
Maradana	881	478	403	6	117	473	79	142	58	6	1077	556	521	4	89	538	134	225	62	25	266
Slave Island	564	304	260	6	25	199	80	92	135	27	576	291	285	2	23	192	112	95	119	33	156
Kollupitiya	495	236	259	35	76	244	83	24	16	17	552	302	250	6	46	305	130	45	10	10	100
Eastward Extension	248	131	117	4	20	189	22	9	2	2	259	130	129	1	11	196	32	10	3	6	76
Wellawatte Extension	212	113	99	3	37	135	22	8	6	1	154	86	68	—	15	93	29	11	4	2	46
Hospitals (Town residents)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1012	588	424	6	88	521	276	58	7	56	—
do (Unknown)	1359	701	658	4	120	1052	139	24	15	5	300	199	101	3	9	156	102	10	6	14	214
do (Non residents).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	793	496	297	13	10	651	89	9	1	20	—

Annexure. D.
Deaths of Males and Females at different age periods for each race in the Colombo Municipality during the Year, 1918.
AGE AT DEATH.

RACE.	Under 5 YEARS.						Over 5 YEARS.												TOTAL.															
	Under 1 year of age		2 years & under 2.		3 years & under 3.		4 years & under 4.		5 years & under 5.		10 years & under 10.		15 years & under 15.		20 years & under 20.		25 years & under 25.		35 years & under 35.		45 years & under 45.		55 years & under 55.		65 years & under 65.		75 years & under 75.		85 years & over.		Persons.	Male.	Female.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.					
	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1		
Europeans	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	48	37	11		
Burgbers	43	29	20	21	9	6	2	2	7	8	7	6	5	12	6	12	10	21	19	15	12	16	20	11	12	17	14	11	4	6	389	196	193	
Sinhalese	156	345	112	140	64	80	38	48	31	42	88	72	54	71	85	104	118	212	257	189	143	163	107	156	91	120	98	83	79	53	66	3812	1987	1825
Tamils	163	131	34	28	20	19	11	11	12	13	23	26	13	52	28	81	56	149	97	124	61	76	34	53	30	40	19	34	18	15	17	1512	910	602
Moors	39	33	14	9	5	7	4	7	1	2	2	2	8	1	7	2	13	9	7	10	10	5	10	5	5	5	8	3	3	10	246	113	133	
Others	20	15	4	1	1	5	2	—	3	1	6	2	1	6	1	37	6	56	9	31	3	14	2	8	2	6	—	1	2	2	1	248	198	50
All races	885	687	225	235	114	140	78	79	59	68	154	127	99	161	161	264	242	502	445	428	274	313	195	283	165	222	160	158	142	103	141	7408	4048	3360

Annexure E.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Deaths at different age periods and from several causes, 1918.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE.												RACE.								
	Age in Weeks.					Age in Months.							Europeans	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamil.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	All races.	
	1	2	3	4	Total.	2	3	4	5	6	7-9	10-12									Total.
<i>I. Developmental Diseases—</i>																					
1. Premature birth ...	59	6	1	1	67	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	3	42	20	5	1	—	71
2. Atalectasis ...	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	2	1	7
3. Atrophy and debility ...	201	37	24	17	279	54	39	26	15	8	20	10	166	1	11	202	100	95	28	8	445
4. Others ...	2	—	1	1	4	4	4	9	7	3	9	7	43	—	2	19	12	9	3	2	47
<i>II. Diseases of respiratory system</i>																					
1. Laryngitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Croup ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Bronchitis ...	1	—	—	5	6	10	8	2	5	5	17	7	54	—	5	23	9	18	2	3	60
4. Pneumonia ...	3	2	3	2	10	20	18	27	15	34	72	45	231	—	20	147	31	35	6	2	241
5. Others ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>III. Diseases of digestive system—</i>																					
1. Diarrhoeal ...	2	4	6	4	16	15	18	16	15	19	26	24	133	1	11	91	11	23	8	4	149
2. Dentition ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
3. Others ...	3	7	4	3	17	5	4	3	5	2	3	1	23	—	1	22	10	6	—	1	40
<i>IV. Diseases of nervous system—</i>																					
1. Convulsions ...	88	35	16	24	163	53	38	17	18	18	36	22	202	1	11	171	75	83	14	10	365
2. Laryngismus stridulus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Tetanus ...	22	6	1	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	9	4	3	—	29
4. Others ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
<i>V. Tuberculous diseases—</i>																					
1. Tabes mesenterica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
2. Tubercular meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	4	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	4
3. Others ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>VI. Accidents—</i>																					
1. Injury ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Umbilical hæmorrhage ...	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	3
3. Suffocation ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
4. Other violence ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
<i>VII. Infectious diseases—</i>																					
1. Small-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
2. Chicken-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
4. Whooping cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Mumps ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Cerebro-spinal fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Scarlet fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>VIII. Syphilis—</i>																					
1. Syphilis ...	1	1	1	1	4	7	5	1	2	4	4	1	24	—	—	18	6	3	—	1	28
<i>IX. All other causes—</i>																					
1. All other causes ...	5	2	1	2	10	6	10	5	8	8	17	12	66	—	5	44	10	12	3	2	76
TOTAL ...	397	101	58	60	616	178	145	102	91	101	209	130	956	4	72	801	294	294	72	35	1572

Annexure. F.

Cause of Deaths Registered in Colombo during the year, 1918.

Causes of Deaths.	Ward.													Nationality.								
	Colombo Town.	Fort & Galle Face.	Pettah.	Sun Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotabena.	New Bazar.	Maradana.	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Eastward Extension.	Wellawatte Extension.	Hospitals.			Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
													Town Residents.	Untraced.	Non-Residents.							
ALL CAUSES	7408	26	75	266	613	1073	632	1077	576	552	259	154	1012	300	793	48	389	3812	1512	1153	246	248
I. General Diseases:—																						
1. Epidemic Diseases...	745	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	42	342	160	136	23	34
2. Septic Diseases ...	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	15	7	5	—	—	
3. Tuberculous Diseases	691	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	31	358	149	102	18	30
4. Venereal Diseases ...	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	9	3	—	1
5. Cancer or Malignant Diseases	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	15	35	8	5	—	3
6. Other General Diseases	280	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	144	55	43	16	8
II. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of Special Sense ...	682	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	38	334	136	134	19	18
III. Diseases of the Circulatory System ...	198	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	13	113	32	25	7	5
IV. Diseases of the Respiratory System ...	1889	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	108	973	406	260	53	75
V. Diseases of the Digestive System ...	824	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	44	458	168	93	20	36
VI. Non-venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary and Annexa ...	237	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	12	119	53	40	2	7
VII. The Puerperal State ...	158	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	86	34	25	7	—
VIII. Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue ...	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	44	12	11	—	1
IX. Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
X. Malformations ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
XI. Diseases of Early Infancy ...	504	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	230	121	99	31	9
XII. Old Age ...	438	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	206	73	110	23	6
XIII. Affections produced by External Causes:—																						
1. Suicide ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—
2. Homicide ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
3. Judicial Hanging or Execution ...	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	1	—	—	—
4. Accident and other External Violence	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	44	17	9	1	6
XIV. Ill-defined Diseases ...	430	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	20	252	70	53	25	9
I. GENERAL DISEASES. Epidemic Diseases.																						
1. Enteric Fever	181	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	16	104	23	23	4	8
2. Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Relapsing Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
4. { <i>a</i> Malaria	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	8	4	2	2
4. { <i>b</i> Malarial Cachexia	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	2	—	—
5. Smallpox { <i>a</i> Vaccinated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Smallpox { <i>b</i> Not Vaccinated	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	1	—	—	2
5. Smallpox { <i>c</i> Doubtful	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Measles	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Whooping Cough	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—
9. { <i>a</i> Diphtheria	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
9. { <i>b</i> Membranous Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. { <i>c</i> Croup	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
10. Influenza	275	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	13	118	51	74	10	7
11. Miliary Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Asiatic Cholera	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1
13. Cholera Nostras	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. { <i>a</i> Amoebic Dysentery	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
14. { <i>b</i> Bacillary Dysentery	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. { <i>c</i> Dysentery (type not distinguished)	138	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	72	35	11	5	9
15. Plague	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	13	32	19	—	3
16. Yellow Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Leprosy	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
18. Erysipelas	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—
19. { <i>a</i> Mumps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. { <i>b</i> Varicella (Chickenpox)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. { <i>c</i> Other Epidemic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. { <i>a</i> Pyæmia	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	—	—
20. { <i>b</i> Septicæmia	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	6	1	—	—
20. { <i>c</i> Vaccinia	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. Glanders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22. Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Rabies, Hydrophobia	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
24. Tetanus	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	31	18	7	3	5
25. Mycoses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Pellagra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27. Beri-Beri	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—

Causes of Deaths, &c.,—contd.

Causes of Deaths.	Ward											Nationality.										
	Colombo Town.	Fort & Galle Face.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazar.	Maradana.	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Eastward Extension.	Wellawatte Extension.	Hospitals.			Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
													Town Residents.	Untraced.	Non-Residents.							
ALL CAUSES	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Tuberculosis Diseases.</i>																						
28. { a Acute Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	666	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	31	342	144	99	18	29	
{ b Chronic Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
29. Acute Miliary Tuberculosis ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	
30. Tuberculous Meningitis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
31. Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	
32. Tuberculosis of the Spine ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
33. Tuberculosis of Joints ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
34. Tuberculosis of other Organs (Lymphatism excepted) ...	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	—	—	1	
35. Disseminated Tuberculosis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
36. Rickets ...	124	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	61	24	23	9	1	
37. Syphilis ...	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	8	3	—	—	
37a. Parangi (Framboesia Tropicum, Yaws) ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	
38. Gonococcus Infection ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
<i>Cancer or Malignant Diseases.</i>																						
39. Cancer and other malignant Tumours of the Buccal Cavity ...	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	2	—	1	
40. Cancer and other malignant Tumours of the Stomach, Liver ...	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	6	1	2	—	—	
41. Cancer and other malignant Tumours of the Peritoneum, Intestines, Rectum ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	—	
42. Cancer and other malignant Tumours of the Female Genital Organs ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	
43. Cancer and other malignant Tumours of the Breast ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	
44. Cancer and other malignant Tumours of the Skin ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
45. Cancer and other malignant Tumours of other Organs or of Organs not specified ...	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	12	3	—	—	2	
46. Other Tumours (Tumours of the Female Genital Organs excepted) ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	
47. Acute Rheumatic Fever ...	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	
48. { a Rheumatoid Arthritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
{ b Osteo-Arthritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	1	1	1	
{ c Chronic Rheumatism ...	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
{ d Gout ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
49. Scurvy ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
50. Diabetes (Mellitus) ...	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	32	8	6	1	—	—	
51. Exophthalmic Goitre ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
52. Addison's Disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
53. { a Leucocythæmia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
{ b Lymphadenoma ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
54. { a Anæmia ...	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	1	3	2	—	
{ b Chlorosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
55. { a Diabetes Insipidus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
{ b Purpura ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
{ c Hæmophilia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
{ d Other General Diseases ...	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	
56. Alcoholism (acute or chronic) ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
57. Chronic Lead Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
58. Other Chronic Poisonings (occupational) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
59. Other Chronic Poisonings (non-occupational) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
II. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.																						
60. Encephalitis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
61. { a Simple Meningitis ...	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	—	1	2	
{ b Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
{ c Septic Meningitis from various causes ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	
62. Locomotor Ataxia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
63. Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord ...	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	4	—	1	—	

Causes of Deaths, &c.,—contd.

Causes of Deaths.	Ward.											Nationality.										
	Colombo Town.	Fort & Galle Face.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotabena.	New Bazmar.	Maradana.	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Eastward Extension.	Wellawatte Extension.	Hospitals.			Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
													Town Residents.	Untraced.	Non-Residents.							
ALL CAUSES	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
64. Cerebral Hæmorrhage Apoplexy	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	21	11	9	—	—	2
65. Softening of the Brain	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
66. Paralysis without special cause	124	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	69	14	26	3	—	2
67. General Paralysis of the Insane	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
68. Other forms of mental alienation	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
69. Epilepsy	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	3	1	—	—	—
70. Convulsions (non-puerperal)	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	6	3	—	—	—
71. Convulsions of Infants	365	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	47	16	11	—	—	—	1
72. Chorea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	171	75	83	14	—	—	10
73. Neuralgia and Neuritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
74. Other Diseases of the Nervous System	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75. Diseases of the Eyes and their Annexa	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
76. a Mastoid Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
b Other Diseases of the Ears.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
III. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.																						
77. Pericarditis	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—
78. a Simple Acute Endocarditis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
b Infective Endocarditis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	3	3	—	—
79. a Myocarditis	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
b Valvular Disease	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	3	1	—	—	2
c Other Organic Diseases of the Heart	114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	72	15	15	4	—	2
80. Angina Pectoris	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	—
81. a Aneurism	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
b Atheroma, Arteriosclerosis.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
c Other Diseases of the Arteries	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
82. a Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
b Embolism and Thrombosis other than Cerebral	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
83. a Phlebitis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
b Varicose Veins	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
c Hæmorrhoids	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
d Other Diseases of the Veins	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84. a Lymphatism, Status Lymphaticus	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
b Elephantiasis Arabum (Filariasis)	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
c Other Diseases of the Lymphatic System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
85. a Hæmorrhage from any part	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	3	1	1	—
b Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
IV. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.																						
86. Diseases of the Nose	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
87. a Laryngismus Stridulus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
b All forms of Laryngitis (Diphtheritic excepted)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
c Other Diseases of the Larynx	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
88. Diseases of the Thyroid Body	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
89. Acute Bronchitis	144	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	63	27	36	8	—	5
90. a Chronic Bronchitis	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	16	8	13	3	—	1
b Bronchiectasis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
91. Broncho-Pneumonia	683	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	62	378	108	99	20	—	15
92. Pneumonia	938	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	39	488	229	103	22	—	47
93. a Empyema	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
b Other Pleurisy	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	2	—	—	2
94. Pulmonary Congestion, Pulmonary Apoplexy	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
95. Gangrene of the Lungs	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
96. Asthma	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
97. Pulmonary Emphysema	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
98. Other Diseases of the Respiratory System (Tuberculosis excepted)	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—

Causes of Deaths, &c.,—contd.

Causes of Deaths.	Ward											Nationality.													
	Colombo Town.	Fort & Galle Face.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana.	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Eastward Extension.	Wellawatte Extension.	Hospitals.			Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.			
													Town Residents.	Untraced.	Non-Residents.										
ALL CAUSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XIII. AFFECTIONS PRODUCED BY EXTERNAL CAUSES.																									
155. Suicide by Poison	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—		
156. Suicide by Asphyxia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
157. Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—		
158. Suicide by Drowning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
159. Suicide by Firearms	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—		
160. Suicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
161. Suicide by Jumping from high places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
162. Suicide by Crushing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
163. Suicide by other means	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—		
164. Poisoning by Food	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
165. { a Snake-bite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
b Insect Stings (Venomous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
c Other Acute Poisonings...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—		
166. Conflagration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
167. Burns (Conflagration excepted)	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	10	4	3	1	1	
168. Absorption of Deleterious Gases (Conflagration excepted)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
169. Accidental Drowning	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	2	1	—	1	
170. Traumatism by Firearms	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
171. Traumatism by Cutting or Piercing Instruments	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	
172. { a Traumatism by Fall from trees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
b Traumatism by Fall from heights other than trees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
c Traumatism by other Accidental Fall	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	
173. Traumatism in Mines and Quarries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
174. Traumatism by Machines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
175. Traumatism by other Crushing (Vehicles, Rail-road Landslides, &c.)	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	2	—	—	
176. Injuries by Animals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
177. Starvation	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	
178. Excessive Cold	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
179. Effects of Heat	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
180. Lightning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
181. Electricity (Lightning excepted)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
182. Homicide by Firearms	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
183. Homicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
184. Homicide by other means	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
185. Fractures (cause not specified)	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	5	3	—	1
186. { a Judicial Hanging or Execution	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	1	—	—	—
b Other External Violence	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	3
XIV. ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.																									
187. { a Dropsy	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	—	
b Ascites	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	
c Other Ill-defined Organic Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
188. { a Syncope	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
b Sudden Death (not otherwise defined)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
a Heart-failure	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	27	4	2	1	
b Atrophy, Debility, &c. (one year and over)	176	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	97	34	25	10	
189. { c Teething	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
d Pyrexia	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	37	15	7	7	
e Marasmus and Asthenia	124	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	79	12	18	
f Other Ill-defined Causes	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	
g Diseases not specified	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	2	—	1

Annexure. F.

Charges in the Personal of the Staff—1918.

Apothecaries.

Mr. J. O. Fernand appointed Apothecary, St. Paul's Dispensary, on 5th July, 1918, in place of Mr. M. S. Mohideen discontinued.

Market-keepers.

Mr. D. L. Perera appointed Market-keeper, Grandpass-Market on 10th October, 1918, in place of Mr. A. de Silva deceased.

Mr. B. A. Perera appointed Assistant Market-keeper on 16th October, 1918, in place of Mr. V. Block deceased.

Midwives.

Miss. K. Thavamany appointed Midwife, St. Paul's Division, on 18th March, 1918, in place of Agida Perera, dismissed.

Head Gardeners.

Sangaran appointed Head Gardener, Kanatte Cemetery, on 9th April, 1918, in place of W. H. J. Jayawardena resigned. Singho Appu appointed Head Gardener of Kanatte Cemetery on 1st June, 1918, in place of Sangran resigned.

Orderlies.

Govinden Nambiar appointed Orderly, St. Paul's Dispensary, on 1st July, 1918, in place of Marshall Perera discontinued.

Disinfecting Coolies.

Jayaneris appointed Disinfecting cooly on 16th January, 1918, in place of Siman Appu deceased.

Female Ambulance Attendants.

Madduma Hamy appointed Female Ambulance Attendant on 1st June, 1918, in place of Francina Hamy discontinued.

MEMORANDUM

FOR THE RECORD

Subject: [Illegible]

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

