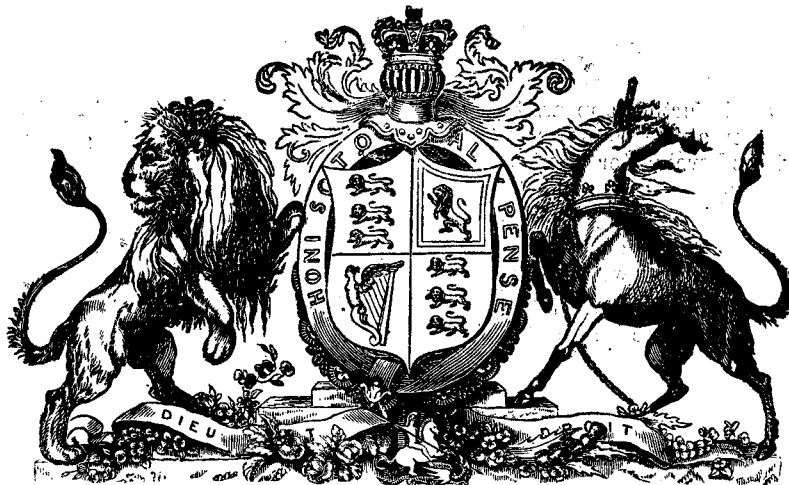


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Separate paging is given to each Part in order that it may be filed separately.

Part I. — Minutes, Proclamations, Appointments, &c.

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Notices received too late for Parts II. to V. are occasionally inserted at the end of this Part.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

IN the Name of His Majesty EDWARD THE SEVENTH, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith:

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir J. WEST RIDGEWAY, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Ceylon, with the Dependencies thereof.

WEST RIDGEWAY.

WHEREAS by "The Courts Ordinance, 1889," it is amongst other things provided that Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court shall be holden by one of the Judges thereof, or by a Commissioner of Assize duly appointed under the provisions of the said Ordinance, for each of the Circuits into which the Island is divided for the purposes of the administration of justice, for the hearing, trying, and determining all prosecutions which shall be commenced against any person, for or in respect of any crime or offence or alleged crime or offence—

For the Northern Circuit, twice at least at Jaffna, and such other places in such Circuit as the Governor, after previous consultation with the Judges, shall appoint; such sessions commencing at Jaffna in the month of February and in the month of July in every year:

And whereas it further appears to Us expedient that a Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court should also be holden at Trincomalee and at Batticaloa, two of the places included in the said Northern Circuit, on the dates hereinafter mentioned :

Now know Ye that We, the said Governor, after previous consultation with the Judges of the Supreme Court, do hereby direct and appoint that Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court shall be holden as follows :— At Trincomalee, on or about Monday, the Ninth day of March, and at Batticaloa, on or about Thursday, the Twelfth day of March, One Thousand Nine hundred and Three.

Given at Kandy, in the said Island of Ceylon, this Fourteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Three.

By His Excellency's command,

EVERARD IM THURN,

Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

APPOINTMENTS. &c.. BY THE GOVERNOR.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has, by an Instrument dated February 18, 1903, under the Public Seal of this Island, by virtue of the powers in him vested, and in pursuance of the Instructions of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, dated December 6, 1889, been pleased to appoint Mr. JOHN FERGUSON to be provisionally, subject to His Majesty's confirmation or disallowance of such appointment, an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Ceylon during His Majesty's pleasure, in succession to Mr. GILES F. WALKER.

By His Excellency's command,

EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, February 18, 1903.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr. C. A. LABROOY, Advocate, to act as District Judge and Additional Commissioner of Requests, Kandy, during the employment of Mr. J. H. DE SARAM, C.M.G., on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. E. G. AUWARDT, Crown Proctor, to be Additional Police Magistrate, Tangalla, for the 18th instant.

Mr. D. J. BLYTH to be a Visitor to the Gampola Hospital *vice* Mr. D. M. SALMOND, resigned, and Mr. B. A. STARLING to be a Visitor to the Pussellawa Hospital *vice* Mr. H. M. PICKEN, resigned.

Mr. J. G. DRIEBERG to be an Official Member of the Local Board of Kalutara *vice* Mr. C. F. EMERSON.

Mr. ALBERT DE LIVERA to be an Official Member of the Local Board of Matale *vice* Mr. A. CLEMENTI SMITH.

By His Excellency's command,

EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, February 19, 1903.

HEADS of Departments are hereby authorized to accept the signature of Captain H. E. PLATT as Commandant, Prisoners of War in Ceylon, to all accounts, papers, &c., until further orders.

By His Excellency's command,

EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, February 19, 1903.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased, under section 120 of "The Criminal Procedure Code, 1898," to appoint RAMBUKWELLE YAPARATNA EKANAYAKA MUDIYANSELAGE DINGIRI BANDA to be an Inquirer for the division of Kulugammanasiya pattu, in Harispattu, Central Province, *vice* KUDA BANDA HALANGODA, dismissed.

By His Excellency's command,

EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, February 18, 1903.

IT is hereby notified that HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased, under section 44 (1) of "The Criminal Procedure Code, 1898," to appoint Mr. JOHN JOSEPH, Native Writer, Mannar Courts, to sign summonses issued from the Police Court, Mannar, during the absence of the Police Magistrate and his Chief Clerk at the Pearl Fishery Camp.

By His Excellency's command,

EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, February 16, 1903.

IT is hereby notified that it having been proved to the satisfaction of the Governor, that IRAMALINGAM VAITHIANATHER, Notary Public of Jaffna, has been guilty of gross misconduct in the discharge of his duties; His Excellency with the advice of the Executive Council has, in terms

of section 2 of the Ordinance No. 21 of 1900, suspended the warrant of the said Notary for one month.

By His Excellency's command,

EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, February 19, 1903.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint Mr. A. DE LIVERA to be an Inspector of Coaches for the District of Matale.

By His Excellency's command,

EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, February 16, 1903.

APPOINTMENTS, &c., BY THE GOVERNOR.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. C. H. ALTENDORFF, Crown Proctor, Matara, to act as Registrar of Lands, Matara, for February 16, 1903, during the absence of the Registrar, Mudaliyar F. W. M. KARUNARATNA, on leave.

Mr. A. DE SILVA to be Deputy Registrar of Births and Deaths of Marale town division, in the Matale District of the Central Province, with effect from February 20, 1903, *vice* Mr. K. PONNIYAH, transferred. His office will be at the Government Civil Hospital, Matale.

HENRY SIMON AMERSEKERE to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Yagam pattuwa southern division, and as Registrar of General Marriages of Pitigal korale central division, in the Chilaw District of the North-Western Province, for thirteen weeks from February 19, 1903, during the absence of the Registrar, DANIEL HERAT AMERSEKERE, on leave. His office will be at Alutwawwa, Madampe.

Mr. DON GABRIEL GUNAWARDENA to act as Registrar of General Marriages of the Nuwaraampalata division, in the North-Central Province, for twelve days with effect from March 4, 1903, and as Registrar of Kandyan Marriages of Nuwaragampalata division, in the North-Central Province, temporarily, with effect from February 16, 1903, during the absence of Mr. D. W. WICKRAMASINGHA, on leave. His office will be at the Anuradhapura Kachcheri.

DON JOHANES WIJESINGHA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Kamburupitiya division and as Registrar of Marriages of Gangaboda pattu division, in the Matara District of the Southern Province, for eight weeks from March 1, 1903, during the absence of the Registrar, D. C. WIJESINGHA, on leave. His office will be at Godawekandawatta in Kamburupitiya.

By His Excellency's command,

EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, February 19, 1903.

THE following appointments under sections 2 and 3 of the Ordinances Nos. 19 and 23 of 1900, respectively, are hereby notified:—

The Provincial Registrar, Jaffna, has appointed NAMA-SWAYAM SUWAMINATHER to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Punakari division, in the Jaffna District of the Northern Province, for thirty days from January 21, 1903, *vice* AMPALAWANER KANDER, deceased. His office will be at his residing garden at Cheddiyakurachy.

The Provincial Registrar, Jaffna, has appointed VELUPPILLAI VAITYANATHAN to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Analaitivu division, in the Jaffna District, Northern Province, for thirty days from February 13, 1903, during the absence of the Registrar, S. VELUPPILLAI, on leave. His office will be at Chudalaipulam in Analaitivu.

The Provincial Registrar, Batticaloa, has appointed KACHINATAR SUPPERAMANIAM to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Koralai pattu north division, and as Registrar of Marriages of Koralai pattu division, in the Batticaloa District of the Eastern Province, for thirty days from February 17, 1903, *vice* N. KACHINATAR, deceased. His office will be at Valaichchenai.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Nuwara Eliya, has appointed WILAMUNEWALAWWE PUNCHI BANDA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Kohoka korale division, and as Registrar of General Marriages of Uda Hewaheta division, in the Nuwara Eliya District of the Central Province, for five days from February 11, 1903, during the absence of the Registrar, D. J. LOKU BANDA, on leave. His office will be at Dehipe in Uda Hewaheta.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Chilaw, has appointed ABRAHAM RAJAPAKSE to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Munnessaram pattu south division, and as Registrar of General Marriages of Pitigal korale north division, in the Chilaw District of the North-Western Province, for fourteen days from February 11, 1903, during the absence of the Registrar, WIJESINGHE EKANAYAKA DON JAMES PERERA, on leave. His office will be at Kakkapalliya.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Chilaw, has appointed HENRY SIMON AMERSEKERE to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Yagam pattuwa south division, and as Registrar of General Marriages of Pitigal korale central division, in the Chilaw District of the North-Western Province, for five days from February 13, 1903, during the absence of the Registrar, DANIEL HERAT AMERSEKERE, on leave. His office will be at Alutwawwa, Madampe.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Puttalam, has appointed SUWEKINU ANTHONY PULLE to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths and of General Marriages of Mundel division, in the Puttalam District of the North-Western Province, for thirty days from February 10, 1903, during the absence of the Registrar, S. SANTIAGO FERNANDO, on leave. His office will be at Mundel.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Kurunegala, has appointed NARAYANA MUDIYANSELAGE KIRIMUDIYANSE to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Rekopattu korale division, and as Registrar of General Marriages of Dumbadeni hatpattu division, in the Kurunegala District of the North-Western Province, for four weeks from February 16, 1903, during the absence of the Registrar, K. N. M. BANDA, on leave. His office will be at Hitiagarawatta in Kanumale.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Galle, has appointed GARDIE HEWAWITANAWASAM GALLEGAI CORNELIS DE SILVA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Bataduwa division, in the Galle District of the Southern Province, for six days from February 21, 1903, during the absence of the Registrar, D. P. BODARAGAMA, on leave. His office will be at Kowilawatta at Bataduwa.

P. ARUNACHALAM,
Registrar-General,
Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, February 19, 1903.

IT is hereby notified that WARANAKULA WIRASURIYA HENRY FERNANDO, Registrar of Births and Deaths of Meda palata division, and Registrar of General Marriages of Pitigal korale central division, in the Chilaw District of the North-Western Province, will, with effect from March 1, 1903, hold his office at Marawila instead of at Horagolla, as notified in the *Government Gazette Extraordinary* of July 1, 1899.

P. ARUNACHALAM,
Registrar-General,
Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, February 16, 1903.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

IT is hereby notified for general information that 14,491A. 3R. 13P. of surveyed lands are available for sale or settlement in the Province of Sabaragamuwa.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, April 21, 1902.

By His Excellency's command,
EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

IT is hereby notified for general information that 161,647 acres of surveyed lands are available for sale in the under-mentioned Provinces :—

In the Western Province, 18,909 acres, situated in Siyané, Hewagam, Salpiti, and Alutkuru korales of the Colombo District, consisting of forest, chena, and jungle lands.

In the Central Province, 2,841 acres, situated in the Kandy, Matale, and Nuwara Eliya Districts, composed chiefly of jungle, chena, and patana lands.

In the Southern Province, 28,278 acres, situated in the Hambantota District, consisting of paddy fields, chena, jungle, and garden land.

In the Eastern Province, 38,260 acres, situated in the Batticaloa and Trincomalee Districts, consisting of garden lands, paddy lands, and jungle.

In the North-Central Province, 10,270 acres, distributed throughout the Province.

In the Province of Uva, 13,936 acres, situated in the Yatikinda division, consisting of patana, chena, and paddy fields.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, August 5, 1901.

By His Excellency's command,
W. T. TAYLOR,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

THE following amendment of clause 59 of Coaching Rules made by his Excellency the Governor, in Executive Council, under provisions of section 5 of "The Ceylon Railways Ordinance, 1902," is published for general information.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, February 10, 1903.

By His Excellency's command,
EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

Rule referred to.

59. *Coolies*.—Coolies shall be conveyed at the reduced rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cent per mile on the Ceylon Government Railway, as follows :—

- (a) From Tataparai to Ragama, only on production to the Superintendent of Immigration, Tataparai Depôt, of tin tickets issued by Superintendents of registered estates, or by the Public Works, Irrigation, or Railway Construction Departments.
- (b) From Ragama to stations on the Ceylon Government Railway beyond Lunawa on the Coast Line, Ragama on the Main Line, and Pannipitiya on the Kelani Valley Line, only on production of tin tickets issued by Superintendents of registered estates, or by the Public Works, Irrigation, or Railway Construction Departments.
- (c) Between other stations on the Ceylon Government Railway, only on production of certificates issued by Superintendents of registered estates, or by the Public Works, Irrigation, or Railway Construction Departments.
- (d) From stations on the Ceylon Government Railway beyond Lunawa on the Coast Line, Ragama on the Main Line, and Pannipitiya on the Kelani Valley Line, to stations on the South Indian Railway or to Tuticorin, only on production of certificates issued by Superintendents of registered estates, or by the Public Works, Irrigation, or Railway Construction Departments.
- (e) Children of coolies to be charged as adults.
- (f) The minimum fare for each cooly to be 25 cents.
- (g) Coolies travelling at the reduced rate are only entitled to such "free" baggage as they may take with them in the carriage, and this must in no case exceed 28 lb. Government will not be responsible for loss of or damage to such baggage.
- (h) Books of certificate forms will be supplied, free of charge, on application in writing to the General Manager of the Railway, Colombo, only to Superintendents of registered estates, and to officers of the Public Works, Irrigation, or Railway Construction Departments, and no other form of certificate will be accepted.
- (i) "Cooly" means every labourer and kangany employed, about to be employed, or discharged from employment on an estate or on any public works in other than domestic labour.

"Estate" means any land in which labourers are employed, and of which ten acres or more are actually cultivated.

THE following by-laws made by the Local Board, Puttalam, under section 5 of the Ordinance No. 25 of 1901, are published for general information.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, February 13, 1903.

By His Excellency's command,
EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

By-law referred to.

1. It shall be lawful for the Chairman, from time to time, to require every occupier of a house to furnish a return showing the number and description of dogs kept in such house or premises attached thereto, and the names of the persons to whom they belong, and every such occupier shall be bound to furnish such return with information correctly filled in within one week after being so required to furnish it.
2. The Chairman of the Local Board may refuse to issue a certificate of registration for any dog which in his opinion is so maimed or diseased as to be unfit to live, or which in his opinion is ill-treated or neglected by its owner or the person in possession of it.
3. It shall be lawful for the Chairman to require the production of any dog for which registration is applied for, and to decline to issue a certificate of registration until it is produced.
4. A fee of Re. 1 shall be charged for each certificate issued in the case of every dog over six months of age at the time of the issue of the certificate. Should any question at any time arise as to the age of any dog, the decision of the Chairman on the question of its age shall be final.
5. Certificates for dogs shall have the following conditions attached thereto. The certificate is liable to be cancelled by the Chairman after notice to be left at the address of the owner—
 - (a) Should the dog become so maimed or diseased as to be incurable and to be in the opinion of the Chairman unfit to live.
 - (b) Should the Chairman be satisfied that the dog is habitually ill-treated or continually neglected by its owner.
 - (c) Should the dog be permitted by its owner to associate with dogs belonging to others at a time when it is suffering from any infectious or contagious disease.
6. The owner of every dog for which a certificate has been refused or cancelled because the conditions attached to the certificate have not been complied with shall, on being noticed to do so, produce the dog at the Local Board Office at a time to be stated in the notice, and deliver it over to the party authorized to receive it.

විෂි 1901 කේ පහවන ලද නොම්මර 25 දරණ ආඥාපණයේ පස්වෙනි වගන්තියට අනුකූලව පුත්තල ලාංචි නාගරික සභාව විසින් සාදන ලද උපාංගනිති :—

1. නාගරික සභාවේ සභාපතිතුනට විවිධව ඕනෑකරණ පරිද්දෙන් යම් ගේක පදිත්තිකාරයෙකුගෙන් එම ගේක හෝ ඊට යාකර තිබෙන ගේක නමා සිටින බල්ලන්ගේ වස්තර සඳහන් කොටද ඔවුන්ගේ අයිතිකාරයන්ගේ නාමයන්ද, ගස මාසයකට බාලවු බල්ලන්ගේ වයසද, සඳහන් කොට ලේඛන සේ ඉල්ලා දී තිබීමට බලය තිබේ. නවද එසේ ඉල්ලා සිටිය සතියක් ඇතුළතදී එ සම්බන්ධව සැමදා කාරණ අඩංගු කර එබඳු ලේඛනය භාරදීමටත් සිදු එ පදිත්තිකාරයෝම බැඳී සිටිත්.
2. නාගරික සභාවේ සභාපතිතුනගේ කල්පනාවේ හැරියට යම් බල්ලෙක් ජීවත්වීමට අයෝග්‍ය පරිද්දෙන් දුම්ලව රෝගීව සිටීද එසේ නැතුවානම් ඔහුගේ කල්පනාවේ හැරියට අයිතිකාරයා විසින් හෝ භාරකාරයා විසින් නොසලකා අත්ඇරදමා සිටිද එබඳු බල්ලෙකුට ලියාපදිත්ති කරීමේ සහතිකපත්‍රයක් නොදී සිටින්නට පුළුවන් නම් තිබේ.
3. බල්ලෙක් ලියාපදිත්ති කර සිටින්නට ඉල්ලීමකලවීමට උඩු ඉදිරියට ගෙනයන්නට තියමකරන්නට පුළුවන් නම් සභාපතිතුනට තිබෙන බවත් ඇර එසේ ගෙනෙනතුරු ලියා පදිත්ති නොකර සිටින්නට බලය තිබේ.
4. එක සහතිකපත්‍රයකට රුපියල් 1 ක් අයකරණු ලැබේ. හුමත් සහතිකපත්‍රයක් දෙන විට ගස මාසයකට බාලවු බල්ලන්ට දුරු අයනොකරණු ලැබේ. යම් විටක බල්ලෙකුගේ වයස ගැණ විභාගයක් වුනිනම් සභාපතිතුන විසින් ඒ ගැණ තීන්දුවක් කොට සලකනු ලැබේ.
5. බල්ලන් ගැණ දෙන සහතිකපත්‍රවල මෙහි පහත දක්වන කොන්දේසි හෙවත් පිලිපදිය සුදු කරුණු අඩංගු කර ඇත. අයිතිකාරයෙකුට ලැබෙන ප්‍රකාර නොතිසියක් ගෙවත් දැන්වීම පත්‍රයක් නමා ආවාසින් පසු සභාපතිතුනට සහතිකපත්‍රය අවලංගුකරන්නට බලය තිබේ.
 - (a) යම් බල්ලෙක් සුවකරන්නට බැර ආකාර දුම්ලව රෝගීව සිටිය සභාපතිතුනගේ හෝ පදනම්වෙදු වාරතුනගේ කල්පනාවේ හැරියට ජීවත්ව සිටීමට අයෝග්‍ය නම් ;
 - (b) අයිතිකාරයා විසින් නිත්වෙන්ම නොසලකා අත්ඇරදමා සිටින බව සභාපතිතුනට ඒත්තු තිසේ නම් ;
 - (c) බෝවෙන හෝ වසංගත රෝගයකින් පීඩිතව සිටින බල්ලෙකු වෙත අයට අයිති බල්ලන් සමග එකතු වී සිටින්නට අයිතිකාරයා ඉඩ දුනිනම්, සහතිකපත්‍රය අවලංගු කරණු ලැබේ.
6. සහතිකපත්‍රයට අඩංගු කර තිබෙන ඉහත කී කොන්දේසි ඉටු නොකර සහතිකපත්‍රයක් නොදෙනට හෝ අවලංගුකරන්නට දෙප්‍රනිතිම අයිතිකාරයා විසින් එබඳු බල්ලාව දුහුම් දුන්නට තියම කරණ ලද වේලාවට නාගරික සභාවේ කන්තෝරුවට ගෙනත් දිය යුතුය.

1. நாய்கள் வைத்திருக்கும் ஒவ்வொருவரும் நாயைக் குறித்த விபரங்களைப் பெறும் பெயர் லோக்கல்போட்டில் கொடுக்கப்படும் அட்டவணையில் எழுதிக்கொடுக்க வேண்டியது கடமை. அப்படிக்கொடுக்கப்படும் ஒவ்வொரு வீட்டுக்காரர்களும் ஒரு இடத்தைக் குறிக்க சரியான விபரங்களுடன் அட்டவணையில் எழுதிக்கொடுக்க வேண்டியது.
2. வியாதிபிடித்த அல்லது தகுதியற்ற அல்லது நாயுடையவரால் கவனிக்கப்படாதென்று லோக்கல்போட்டால் காணப்பட்டால் நாய்களுக்குப் பதிவுசெய்யும் நிச்சயப்பத்திரம் கொடுக்கப்படமாட்டாது.
3. பதிவுசெய்யக் கட்டப்படும் நாய்களைப் பார்வையிடுபடி துரையவர்கள் தனக்கு முன்பாகக் கொண்டுவரும் படி கேட்கக்கூடும், அப்படிக்கொண்டுவரப்படும் வரைக்கும் பதிவுசெய்யும் நிச்சயப்பத்திரம் கொடுக்கப்படமாட்டாது.
4. கொடுக்கப்படும் ஒவ்வொரு நிச்சயப்பத்திரத்துக்கு ரூபா 1 அறவிடப்படும். அநாவது நிச்சயப்பத்திரம் கொடுக்கப்படும் காலத்தில் ஆறு மாதத்துக்கு மேற்பட்ட நாய்களின் வயதைக்குறித்து யாத்தொரு டீக்கள்வி தொடங்குமாகில் துரையவர்களுடைய தீர்மானம் கைக்கொள்ளப்படவேண்டியது.
5. நாய்களின் நிச்சயப்பத்திரம் பின்வரும் மாதிரிக்கூட்டப்படாதாய் இருக்கும், நாய் உடையவன் பின்சொல்லிய விபரங்களுடைய இடத்துக்கும் நாயைப்பற்றி தொத்திசு எழுதப்பட்டிருக்கும் மேலவிலாசத்துக்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட தென்று அறிவிக்கப்பட்டால் அந்த நிச்சயப்பத்திரம் அழிக்கப்படும் :—
 - (a) சீவிக்கத் தகுதியற்றது அல்லது மாற்றக்கூடாத வியாதி பிடித்திருக்கிற தென்பதை துரையவர்கள் கண்டால் அப்படிப்பட்ட நாய்க்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் நிச்சயப்பத்திரம் அளிக்கப்படும்.
 - (b) சொந்தக்காரனால் கவனிக்கப்படாததென்பதை துரையவர்கள் அறிந்தாலும் நிச்சயப்பத்திரம் அளிக்கப்படும்.
 - (c) வியாதிபிடித்திருக்கும்போது மறுவீட்டு நாய்களுள் வியாதிபிடித்த நாயைச் சொந்தக்காரன் சேரவிட்டால் அப்பேர்ப்பட்ட நாயின் நிச்சயப்பத்திரம் அழிக்கப்படும்.
6. நிச்சயப்பத்திரத்தில் சொல்லியவற்றிற்கு ஒத்துக்கொள்ளாதபடி பத்திரம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டால் விலக்கப்படும். ஒவ்வொரு நாயுடையவனும் அறிவிக்கப்பட்டவுடன் வியாதிபிடித்த நாயை நாய்க்காம்பராவில் லோக்கல்போட்டில் கந்தாரில் தடையின்றி பெற்றுக்கொள்ள அந்தப் பகுதி கட்டளையகொடுக்கின்றது.

THE following Regulations for the Forest Service Branch of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, for 1903, received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, are published for general information.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, February 9, 1903.

By His Excellency's command,
EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

Regulations for the Forest Service Branch of the Royal Indian Engineering College,
Cooper's Hill, for 1903.

[Postal and Telegraph address, Englefield Green ; Railway Station, Egham, L. and S.W. Railway.]
[The arrangements hereinafter described are subject to revision under the orders of the Secretary of State for India.]

1. The examination for admission to the Indian Forest Service through the R.I.E. College, which will be conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners, will be simultaneous with, and in the same subjects and papers as the examination for the Indian Police Department* (which is usually held in June), except that for the Forest Department "German" is obligatory, "Botany" is added to the Class I. subjects, and "Chemistry and Heat" are included in Class I. instead of in Class II.

Candidates may undergo the written part of their examination in London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, or at any of the provincial centres at which the simultaneous examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, is to be held. A list of the probable centres may be obtained from the Civil Service Commissioners at any time after January, 1903. The oral and practical parts of the examination will be held in London only.

A fee of £2 is required from candidates examined in London, but when the written examination is conducted elsewhere than in London the fee is £3. Candidates examined at a college or school will probably be required to pay a local fee in addition to the fee of £3 (in order to defray the expenses of superintendence), as to which they should obtain early information from the college or school authorities. The fee payable to the Civil Service Commissioners must be paid by means of stamps of the specified amount. Instructions on this point will be issued to candidates about 10 days before the examination.

2. The number of candidates to be selected annually varies according to the requirements of the Forest Service in India; the figures as regards each particular year will be advertised from time to time. In 1903 there will be seven appointments offered for competition.

3. Candidates for the Indian Forest Department are selected under the following arrangements :—

(1) An applicant must be a natural-born British subject, and must be above 17 and under 20 years of age on the 1st June of the year in which he competes for an appointment. He must be unmarried, and if he marries before reaching India he will forfeit his appointment.

(2) An applicant must send† to the Judicial and Public Department of the India Office, on or before the 1st day of May of the year in which he proposes to compete :—

(a) His name, parentage, and home address, a certificate or other satisfactory evidence of the date of his birth, and the written consent of parent or guardian that his name should be recorded as a candidate.

(b) If his parent or guardian resides abroad, he must furnish an undertaking signed by a representative of such parent or guardian in this country who, in the event of the candidate's admission to the Royal Indian Engineering College, will be responsible that the college bills and fees are punctually paid, will receive and act on all reports sent from the College, and will see that the health certificates are duly forwarded to the College at the end of each vacation.

(c) A statement of the places of education at which he may have been, accompanied by testimonials of good conduct, during the last four years.

* Candidates may, if qualified, enter for both the Police and the Forest Department. Only one fee in such case need be paid.

† There is no form of application; the documents specified in para. 3 (2), Clauses (a) and (b) should be enclosed in a covering letter addressed to the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, India Office, London.

The limit of age prescribed for candidates for admission to the Indian Police and Forest Services by competitive examination in this country is extended in the case of those who have performed military service in South Africa by the period of such service, not exceeding eighteen months.

Candidates who become eligible under this concession must furnish an official certificate of the length and nature of their service.

- (3) Applicants will have to appear before a Medical Board* at the India Office, particular stress being laid upon good vision† and hearing. A physical test will also be imposed, so as to ensure the selection of persons of active habits and powers of endurance.
- (4) Applicants who have passed the medical examination and the physical test will be permitted to undergo an examination before the Civil Service Commissioners in the following subjects‡ (Classes I. and II.), marks being assigned as follows :—

CLASS I §	Marks.	CLASS II.	Marks.
Mathematics I. (including Arithmetic)...	3,000	Mathematics II. ...	2,000
German|| (300 for colloquial) ...	2,000	Latin ...	2,000
Botany ...	2,000	French ...	2,000
Chemistry and Heat ...	2,000	Greek ..	2,000
English Composition ...	1,000	English History ...	2,000
Geometrical Drawing ...	500	Physics ...	2,000
Freehand Drawing ...	500	Physiography and Geology ...	2,000
Geography ...	500		

Candidates must obtain such an aggregate of marks in the examination as a whole as may indicate in the judgment of the Civil Service Commissioners a competent amount of general proficiency.

- (5) The Secretary of State will nominate as probationers such competitors as attain the highest aggregate of marks (provided they obtain the aggregate referred to above and satisfy the requisite conditions in other respects). These probationers will then enter the College, where they will be further trained for the Forest Service of India.
- (6) If the full number of competent probationers required in any year cannot be obtained from the persons so examined, the Secretary of State reserves a discretion to fill up the deficiency by selecting any other person or persons whom, after consulting the authorities of the College, he may consider properly qualified to become probationers for the Forest Service.

4. The course of study for candidates for the India Forest Service extends over about three years. For six terms the candidates will prosecute their studies at the College, and during the period of foreign study, which will occupy the remainder of the course, they will visit, under suitable supervision, such Continental forests as may be selected for the purpose. Excursions may also be made for purposes of instruction, both during term time and during part of the vacations.

5. Each annual session begins in September, and is divided into three terms, with vacations of about four weeks at Christmas, two weeks at Easter,¶ and eight weeks in the summer.

6. A charge of £51 is made for each of the six terms spent at the College; for the period of foreign study the charge is £70 for each of the three terms; the amounts must be paid terminally in advance to the Bank of England. Receivable orders, with full directions as to the mode of payment, will be forwarded from the India Office to the parents or guardians shortly before the fees fall due. A student will not be allowed to come into residence or to start for or continue his study of foreign forests until his fee for the term has been paid.

7. A deposit of £5 is required to be paid by each student on admission to the College as caution money, to cover charges incurred by him for damage to books, instruments, &c., or any College bills outstanding on leaving the College. Any balance over and above such charges will be repaid. This deposit is to be paid with the fee for the first term, making the total payment on that occasion £66.

8. The foregoing payments cover all charges for tuition, board, according to the College tariff, lodging, with washing up to a cost of 2s. a week, and ordinary medical attendance while in residence at the College. When students are on tour, and during the course of practical instruction, whether in Great Britain or on the Continent, the Secretary of State will defray the expenses of (1) board, lodging, and washing (the aggregate maximum expenditure under these heads being 10s. per diem); (2) travelling expenses; and (3) fees to local Forest officers, &c.

Students are required to provide their own class books and drawing instruments. Drawing paper, drawing boards, and surveying instruments are provided by the College.

* It is suggested that a candidate, before commencing any special course of study, should undergo a thorough medical examination. By such an examination any serious physical disqualification would probably be revealed, and the candidate might thus be spared the expense and waste of time involved in a course of preparation for a service for which he is physically unfit.

Candidates for the Forest Service may, if they wish it, undergo a preliminary examination by the Medical Board at the India Office, not more than two years before they are qualified to compete, under the following conditions :—

(a) Application must be addressed to the Under Secretary of State, India Office, Whitehall, London, accompanied by a fee of two guineas and by a statement of the candidate's age.

(b) Candidates must pay their travelling expenses.

(c) Candidates considered by the Medical Board at this preliminary examination, are not bound to accept its opinion, but may, at their own risk, continue their studies, with the knowledge that they will have to submit themselves for a final medical examination by the Medical Board, shortly before the literary examination at which they wish to compete.

(d) On the other hand, it must be distinctly understood that the preliminary examination by the Medical Board is held solely for the candidate's information, and that, if after that examination he is reported to be apparently fit, he has not on that account any claim to be accepted as physically fit when he presents himself for the final Medical Examination, upon which alone his acceptance or rejection will depend. Candidates may be considered fit for the Service at the preliminary examination, but may be found at the final examination to be unfit, either on account of some physical defect which did not exist or passed undetected at the preliminary examination, or for other reasons.

† On the subject of the standard of eyesight required for the Indian services, a pamphlet can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, India Office.

‡ Reprints of the papers set at previous examinations, together with tables of the marks assigned to the candidates, are published by the Civil Service Commissioners, and can be obtained through any bookseller from the following Agents :— EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, East Harding street, Fleet street, London, E.C.; OLIVER & BOYD, Edinburgh; and E. PONSONBY, 116, Grafton street, Dublin. The price is one shilling.

§ All the subjects of Class I. may be taken up. Only two of the subjects of Class II. may be taken up.

|| Candidates must qualify in German.

¶ While in actual residence at the College. During the third year, spent in study on the Continent, only one week is allowed at Easter.

9. The prescribed course of study comprises the following subjects :—

I.—AUXILIARY SUBJECTS.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Geometrical Drawing. | 7. Physics. |
| 2. Freehand Drawing. | 8. Chemistry. |
| 3. Surveying. | 9. Geology and Mineralogy. |
| 4. Forest Engineering. | 10. Entomology. |
| 5. Accounts. | 11. Botany. |
| 6. German | 12. Drill and Gymnastics. |

II.—FORESTRY, THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

10. Every student is required to conform to the College rules, to exhibit due diligence in his studies throughout the course, and to give evidence of satisfactory progress in such manner as may be required, failing which, or in the event of serious misconduct, he will be liable to be removed from the College, or to be sent back from the foreign study, which may entail the loss of his appointment.

11. During the course of study the proficiency of the students is tested by periodical examinations, and on the termination of their studies there is a final examination. Each student may also, at the discretion of the Secretary of State for India, be required from time to time to appear before the Medical Board, and should the result be unsatisfactory he cannot claim to be allowed to complete the course.

12. The subjects enumerated in para. 9 are grouped in certain main branches of study,* and a fixed minimum of qualification is required—(1) in each separate subject taught at the College and during forest tours; (2) in each separate branch; and (3) in all branches taken together. Students who obtain these minima will receive the College diploma in Forestry.

13. Candidates who have obtained this diploma, and are found to be of sound constitution and free from physical defects which would render them unsuitable for employment in the Forest Department (the final decision on which points will rest with the Secretary of State for India), will be appointed Assistant Conservators in the Forest Department of India in the order of their standing at the end of the final examination. They will be allowed before leaving the College to state their preference in respect to the Provinces to which they desire to be allotted; but the distribution will be made to the several Provinces according to the needs of the public service, at the discretion of the Secretary of State for India after consulting the President of the College. Officers are, however, at all times liable to be transferred from one Province to another at the pleasure of the Government of India.

14. Within a month of his nomination as Assistant Conservator, each nominee must sign articles of agreement describing the terms and conditions of his appointment; he must embark for India when required to do so by the Secretary of State, and will be provided with a free passage. Failure to embark at the stated time will, in the absence of satisfactory explanation, lead to forfeiture of appointment.

15. The pay of an Assistant Conservator of Forests will begin from the date of reporting arrival in India. Probationers who acquit themselves creditably during their course at Coopers Hill College will begin on a salary of Rs. 350 a month. It will, however, rest with the President of the College to decide whether any of the probationers, though they have obtained the College diploma in Forestry, have failed to deserve that rate of initial salary. Such probationers, if any, will begin on a salary of Rs. 250 a month; and this difference of salary will continue until the first departmental examination is passed in India. Officers entering the Forest Service will be required to contribute a subscription ranging from a compulsory minimum of 5 per cent. up to a voluntary maximum of 10 per cent. of their salary to the Forest Officers' Provident Fund. Such contributions, with compound interest, will accumulate till the date of retirement, when the total sum will be paid to the contributor, or, in the event of death before retirement, to his legal representative.

16. Promotion, leave, and pension will be governed by the regulations laid down by the Government of India and made applicable to Forest officers, such regulations being subject to any modifications or alterations which may be made in them from time to time by the Government of India, and their interpretation in case of any doubt arising being left to that Government. The pension rules applicable to Public Works and Telegraph officers appointed from Coopers Hill College have been extended to Forest officers appointed from England; and the Inspector-General of Forests and Conservators of the 1st Grade are now eligible for the extra pension of Rs. 1,000 per annum admissible to an officer after at least three years of approved service as a head of a department in any Province, if considered deserving of the special concession. A copy of the Regulations relative to these matters can be seen on application either at the Library or the Record Department of the India Office; the principal rules are contained in the Abstract of the Civil Service Regulations, as given in the "India List and India Office List," published by Messrs. Harrison and Sons, 59, Pall Mall, London, which can be procured through any bookseller.

17. Every candidate, before proceeding to India, is required to furnish to the President of the College satisfactory evidence of his competency in riding. It is desirable that this evidence should be forthcoming before the candidate proceeds to the Continent for his final year of study.

GENERAL RULES.

18. Chemical, physical, and botanical laboratories, a forestry museum, a forest nursery, a library, and gymnasium are attached to the College. Means are also provided for the practice of photography. Students making use of the laboratories are supplied with the needful apparatus.

19. Each student residing in the College is provided with a separate room, and with fuel and light, also with the necessary attendance. Furniture and bedding are supplied by the College, but students are required to provide their own towels and bed linen. Meals are taken in Hall. Wine and beer are not included in the ordinary fare, but can be obtained from the College cellar at fixed prices.

STUDENTS NOT NOMINATED FOR THE INDIAN FOREST SERVICE.

20. Students not nominated for the Indian Forest Service may be received into the College, as far as the available accommodation permits. Such students may pass through the course of instruction prescribed for the nominees of the Indian Forest Service, as detailed above, or they may be permitted to participate in the instruction given in certain subjects only. On attaining the prescribed minima of marks in the several subjects of study and in totals as laid down above, they will receive, as the case may require, either the College diploma in Forestry or special certificates showing in what subjects they have followed the instruction, and with what result. No student who was not under the age of 20 on the 1st June in the year in which he entered the College will be permitted to compete for any scholarship or prize.

21. Candidates who desire to be admitted under para. 20 may submit the necessary application at any time, but not later than the 15th day of June of the year named for admission, except with the special permission of the President. The application must be made on the prescribed forms, which can be obtained from the Secretary of the College.

* For details see Royal Indian Engineering College Calendar.

22. Candidates whose applications are found satisfactory as to character and in other respects will be required to give satisfactory proof that they are qualified to follow the course of instruction with advantage (or certain parts of it, as the case may be). Candidates who fail in this will not be admitted to the College.

23. Candidates admitted to the College under para. 20, who propose to pass through the full prescribed course of study, will be required to pay the same fees in every respect as those paid by the nominees for the Indian Forest Service. Candidates who do not become resident, and are admitted only to certain subjects of study, will be required to pay the fees which may be fixed in each special case in consideration of the extent of their studies. The candidates of both classes will be required to abide by the general rules of the College.

India Office,
December, 1902.

FOREST ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

SYLLABUS.

Mathematics I.—Arithmetic; Algebra up to and including the Binomial Theorem; the theory and use of logarithms; Euclid, Books I. to IV. and VI.; Plane Trigonometry, up to and including solution of triangles; Mensuration.

Mathematics II.—Further questions on the Syllabus of Mathematics I; Elementary Solid Geometry, including Euclid, Book XI, Propositions 1 to 21; Euclid, Book XII., Propositions 1 and 2; Geometrical Conic Sections, the elementary properties common to the ellipse, parabola, and hyperbola; Dynamics and Statics, uniform and uniformly accelerated rectilinear motion, uniform circular motion, motion of projectiles (not requiring a knowledge of the parabola), equilibrium of forces in one plane and of parallel forces, the centre of mass, and the construction and use of the simpler machines.

Latin.—Passages selected from the authors usually read in schools will be set for translation into English. Passages from English authors will be given for translation into Latin prose and verse, but candidates will be allowed, in the place of verse composition, to answer questions of a simple character, which will test whether they possess a fundamental knowledge of the grammar of the language, and such an elementary acquaintance with Roman History as is required for the intelligent study of the books they have read.

Greek.—Passages will be set for translation into English from the authors usually read in schools, and in other respects the Examination will proceed on the same lines as in Latin.

French.—Translations of unseen passages from French into English, and from English into French. The passages for translation will be taken, mainly, from standard authors, and a few simple questions may be asked on the passages set, as to the structure and character of the language, and allusions of obvious and general interest. The *vis à voce* Examination will include Dictation. 300 marks will be allotted to colloquial knowledge of the language.

German.—The passages for translation will be taken mainly from standard authors, and in other respects the Examination will proceed on the same lines as in French.

English Composition.—Candidates will be tested by précis-writing as well as by an Essay. The standard of positive merit will be looked for in logical arrangement of thought, and in accuracy and propriety of expression, but large deductions of marks will be made for faults of writing and spelling.

(Candidates are also warned that for similar faults in the use of the English language, similar deductions will be made from the marks obtained in other subjects.)

Geometrical Drawing.—Practical plane geometry; the construction of scales; and the elements of solid geometry, and of simple orthographic projection. Great importance will be attached to neatness and exactness of drawing.

Geography.—Simple questions in descriptive and general geography.

English History.—The General Paper in this subject will be confined to events subsequent to the Norman Conquest. It will test whether the candidates are accurately acquainted with the facts of English History, and also possess an intelligent knowledge of the meaning of the facts.

The paper on the special period will be confined to distinctly modern history. It will require from the candidates more minute knowledge than the General Paper.

The Special Period will be for 1903:—From 1783 to 1837.

Natural Science Subjects.—The standard of Examination in these subjects will be such as may be reasonably expected from the education given at schools possessing appliances for practical instruction, such as a laboratory, &c. A considerable portion of the marks will be given for proficiency shown in the practical part of the Examination. A knowledge of the metric system will be expected.

Chemistry.—The laws of chemical combination and decomposition, and the preparation, classification, and properties of the principal metallic and non-metallic elements, and of such of their compounds as are treated of in inorganic chemistry. In the practical part of the examination only the more ordinary apparatus and the less dangerous re-agents will be supplied, and no candidate will be allowed to bring his own apparatus or re-agents.

Heat.—The elementary portion of the subject.

Physics.—The elementary properties of electricity, magnetism, light, and sound.

Physiography, i.e., physical geography.

Geology.—Chiefly economic, including the recognition of the more familiar minerals and rocks, and their properties and uses.

Botany.—The elementary parts of vegetable morphology, histology and physiology, and the principles of a natural system of classification as illustrated by the more important British natural orders. Candidates will be required to describe plants in technical language.

(Questions will not be set on vegetable palæontology or on the geographical distribution of plants.)

IT is hereby notified that His Majesty the King has been pleased, in recognition of the valuable services rendered by the Hon. Mr. J. N. CAMPBELL in the Legislative Council of this Colony, to approve of the retention by him of the title of "Honourable" within the Colony, in accordance with the notification dated November 5, 1902, published in the *Gazette* of November 7, 1902.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, February 18, 1903.

EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

SUBJECT to the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the following regulations and rules concerning Land Sales have been made by the Governor in Executive Council, and will come into operation from this date.

The regulations and rules on the same subject dated 9th January, 1902, are hereby cancelled.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, February 17, 1903.

EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

Regulations and Rules concerning Land Sales.

1. No land shall be disposed of except by grant or lease and with the previous sanction of the Governor, nor shall any land which is required for public purposes be disposed of.
2. No grant or lease of land shall be made to any person under 21 years of age.
3. Every grant and lease of land shall be under the signature of the Governor and the public seal of the Colony.
4. No grant or lease of land shall be made directly or indirectly to any public servant without the previous sanction of the Governor.
5. No grant or lease of land shall be made to any person against whom the Crown has any unsettled claim on account of land in his occupation.
6. Every application to acquire land must be made in writing (in the form or to the effect of Schedule A hereto annexed); it need not be tendered in person, but must be signed by the applicant or applicants in full, or by his or their agent. Marks must be witnessed.
7. The Government Agent by whom an application is received shall see that it is duly numbered (the numbers being in consecutive order, commencing each year at No. 1), that the acknowledgment of its receipt is filled in and signed, and that the particulars required have been duly supplied.
8. Neither the lodging of an application nor the incurring of expense gives the applicant any claim to the land, and no right shall accrue to him until he shall have paid the whole price and all fees and charges.
9. With the view of facilitating the identification of the land in the office of the Surveyor-General and by the surveyor on the ground, the applicant shall, when in the opinion of the Government Agent it is necessary for him to do so, be required to attend to the following directions:—
 - (a) A starting point for the description shall be clearly determined, either as being identical with a specified corner of a measured allotment or as being in a certain direction and at a certain distance from such corner, or from any other well-defined point if there be no measured allotment in the immediate neighbourhood of the land applied for. If the starting point is not the corner of a measured allotment, the applicant shall, if necessary, be required to fix it before he makes his application, either by marking a tree or driving a stake. In such case the Government Agent shall ascertain if the starting point is actually so marked.
 - (b) The direction and length (either definite or approximate) of each boundary in succession, commencing the first line from and terminating the last line at the starting point, shall be stated, so that the lines may completely bound the land applied for.
 - (c) In any case in which the applicant cannot definitely point out on the office map the position of the land applied for, he may give a description based upon local knowledge; but the Government Agent should endeavour to get a complete description as regards boundaries in accordance with the foregoing paragraph. A sketch in the margin of the application (in which the direction of the north point should be indicated) may occasionally be usefully employed, but it must be intelligible and not inconsistent with the description.
10. The Government Agent, upon exhibiting a map, shall invariably draw the applicant's attention to the cardinal points, and shall initial all alterations or erasures made in the application.
11. A register of applications shall be kept, in which all the requisite particulars must be entered when an application is received.
12. When an application is received the Government Agent shall, if necessary, require the applicant to furnish at his own expense, for transmission to the Surveyor-General, a sketch of the ground applied for, with particulars sufficient for its identification.
13. The Government Agent shall thereupon call upon the applicant to deposit survey fees. Fees so deposited will be refunded should the land be purchased by any person other than the depositor.

14. The land (if not already surveyed and demarcated) shall then be surveyed and demarcated, with all convenient despatch, and a plan, with all requisite particulars and descriptions for insertion in the grant or lease, shall be furnished by the Surveyor-General to the Government Agent.

15. A notice in the English, Sinhalese, and Tamil languages shall then be affixed upon or near the land, and a copy thereof upon the walls of the Kachcheri and of the Court, or some other public building or place in the village or town nearest to the land applied for, stating that such application has been made, and fixing a date not less than thirty days after the affixing of such notice within which any person may show cause why the application should not be granted.

16. If before the expiration of the term fixed by the notice any opposition be offered to the application, the Government Agent shall inquire, or cause an inquiry to be made, into the claims of the parties, and shall require each claimant to tender a written claim in the prescribed form.

17. Every application, when the Government Agent has satisfied himself that all requisite particulars are entered in it, and when, if necessary, he has made all the inquiries required by regulation 16, shall be forwarded to the Surveyor-General, together with a report as to the situation of the land, the quality of the soil, whether there is timber on the land and the class of timber, and whether in his opinion it is desirable that the land should be sold or leased.

18. The plan referred to in clause 14, when completed, shall be lodged in the office of the Surveyor-General, where it will be marked off in a general map, which, with a register, will be kept for public inspection, and a register shall also be kept for the same purpose, in the office of the Government Agent, of lands sold or leased in his Province.

Leases.

19. In the event of the Governor's sanctioning a lease of the land, the Government Agent shall report to the Colonial Secretary what in his opinion should be the period for which and the terms upon which the land should be leased and the rental per acre per annum, and in arriving at that opinion shall consider what are the best terms obtainable, having regard to the advantages or disadvantages of situation of the land, the nature of the soil, and the quantity and class and value of the timber, if any, upon the land, and the value of contiguous holdings. The rent shall be fixed for the first period at the highest rate which the land shall be reasonably considered to be able to bear, provided that the rent shall in no case be less than one rupee per acre per annum.

20. All leases of land shall be put up for sale and sold by public auction at an upset price to be determined by the Governor, and no lease shall be for a longer period than ninety-nine years.

21. Such sales shall be held, when practicable, at the Government Agent's office twice a month, after six weeks' public notice by notification in the *Government Gazette*, and such notice shall describe the land and set out the fact of the intended sale of the lease thereof, the period for which and the terms upon which it is to be leased, the name of the applicant, if any, and the date of the intended sale. There shall, when practicable, be appended to such notice a plan showing the area, boundaries, and dimensions of such land. The Government Agent shall also exhibit in his office and upon the land about to be leased a copy of such notice; and these, after the sale, are to be carefully filed and labelled with date of sale.

22. On the day stated in the notice for the holding of the sale the proceedings are to be commenced by the Government Agent reading aloud the articles and conditions of sale and stating the amount recoverable from the purchaser on account of survey fees and other preliminary expenses, and that it must be paid in full by the purchaser on the day of sale, together with 10 per cent. on the amount for which the lot is sold and the fee due for the preparation of the lease, after which, according to the usual custom of sales by auction, the sale will be commenced by offering to competition the first and following lots, without any alteration whatever in the order thereof as entered in the list.

23. Reasonable time is to be allowed for persons to make bids, and the Government Agent is carefully to abstain from any attempt to induce offers or otherwise to stimulate the sale of any lot beyond replying to questions put for such information as can be afforded from official data, such as the position, extent, character, &c., of the land.

24. When the bidding for each lot has ceased, the lot, name, and address of the purchaser, together with the price bid, are to be audibly declared by the Government Agent, when, if no question arise, all the names in full, the address, and calling are to be legibly entered in the sale list, and the purchaser or his agent required to sign the list opposite the lot sold. Should he be unable to write, his marks are to be witnessed by some person present.

Where no bid is made, the words "Not offered for" should be noted opposite the particulars of the lot in the sale list.

25. As great inconvenience may arise from the imperfect manner in which the names of purchasers are usually given and spelt, particular attention is to be given to this matter by questioning the purchasers as to all their exact names, and having them legibly written down in the native character of such purchasers or their agents.

26. In the event of a purchase by a firm, all the names in full and the address of each member of such firm, together with the style of the firm, are to be stated.

27. A deposit of not less than 10 per cent. on the price bid is to be paid immediately after the sale, together with the amount due on account of the survey fees and other preliminary expenses, and the fee due for the preparation of the lease; and should such payment not be made after the Government Agent has made a formal demand for the same, the lot is to be again offered to competition, when the bid of the person so refusing to pay the deposit shall not be accepted for the lot in question.

28. On payment of deposit and fees the Government Agent shall give a receipt for the same, and at the same time explain to the purchaser that the balance of price, together with the rent for the year next ensuing, must be paid within one month from the day of sale, otherwise the deposit and the sum paid on account of fees will be forfeited to the Crown and the sale shall be void and of no effect.

29. On the receipt of the purchase money in full, and of the rent for the year next ensuing, the Government Agent shall apply to the Colonial Secretary for a deed of lease in duplicate. One copy shall be delivered to the purchaser, and the other be filed in the office of the Registrar-General of Lands.

30. The rent shall be payable in advance, without demand, on the 1st day of January of each year, and shall be payable to the Government Agent at his office, or at such other place as he shall from time to time appoint.

31. It shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, to revise at the end of every term of thirty years the rent reserved, and to fix the sum which shall be payable for the then current term of thirty years or the remainder thereof, but so that the rent payable in any such term of thirty years shall not exceed by more than 50 per cent. the rent which was payable in the immediately preceding term.

32. Provided always that in making such revision no improvements made by the land holder or his predecessor in title shall be taken into account.

33. In making such revision it shall not be necessary to consider each grant separately, but it shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, to fix certain areas and to make a general revision in respect of all lands situate within such areas respectively.

34. Such rules as may from time to time be made by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the preceding sections 30, 31, 32, and 33, shall be laid on the table of the Legislative Council at its next subsequent meeting, and any rule disapproved by resolution of the Legislative Council shall cease to have operation.

35. In the event of the rent being in arrear and unpaid for fifteen days after the 1st day of January of any year, or in the event of the breach of any of the conditions of the lease, the Government Agent may forthwith enter upon the land and resume possession thereof on behalf of the Crown.

Sales.

36. Lands shall be sold by public auction at an upset price to be determined by the Governor.

37. Sales of lands are classified as follows:—

- (a) Those of forest, jungle, or patana, not hitherto cultivated.
- (b) Those of land already occupied, but the possession of which it is desirable to regularize.
- (c) Those of land which the occupants fail in acquiring, or that have been seized in default of payment of tax.

Under class (a) fall:—

- (1) Land sales initiated by the Government to advance the progress of agricultural or planting enterprise.
- (2) Lands the sale of which is applied for by parties desirous of adding to existing holdings or of possessing land in a district of their own selection.

To class (b) belong:—

(3) Lands occupied originally without deeds of title.

38. Lands for sale shall be advertised in the *Gazette*, with the name of the applicant, if any, and these and other advertisements may be inserted by the Surveyor-General in the local, Indian, or home papers under such limitations as the Government may from time to time appoint.

39. Before any block of forest, lands adjoining forests, and lands adjoining rivers or streams, or chena over twenty years' growth, can be brought forward for sale, the opinion of the Conservator of Forests shall be taken as to the desirability or otherwise of the alienation before publication of intended sale in the *Gazette*; and in cases where the block exceeds 50 acres in extent a report on the land, with explanatory sketch, shall further be submitted to His Excellency the Governor, showing its situation, altitude, proximity to existing estates, drainage of watershed, extent of forest reserves in the neighbourhood, and probable existence of minerals or gems.

40. Land over 5,000 ft. elevation shall not be alienated, and land of any elevation whatsoever which, in the opinion of competent authority, from its position upon or at the side of a ridge, or at the source of streams, or on the banks of streams, or for any other cause, should not be alienated, may be permanently reserved and marked in the record maps "Not to be sold," and the Government Agent shall forthwith notify such reservation to the Surveyor-General.

41. When any block or lot of land has been reserved as above by order of Government, such block or lot shall not be brought forward for sale at any future time unless the conditions under which it was reserved have in the opinion of the Governor ceased to exist.

42. Reservations on rivers or streams should be carefully demarcated and preserved, more especially when there is dependent paddy cultivation below; while in the case of estates bordering on villages, suitable reservations round the village should be allowed for the wants of the inhabitants in forest produce, grazing, and so forth. The land abutting on paddy fields should be reserved for communal use.

43. In respect to land sales under regulation 37 (a), the Government Agents, under instructions from Government, will make arrangements for bringing forward for sale suitable blocks of land in such district or districts as the Government may deem expedient. With regard to sales under regulation 37 (b) and (c), the necessary arrangements will devolve upon the Government Agents in conjunction with the Surveyor-General.

44. When land exposed for sale at upset price has any standing timber or other forest produce upon it, it shall be optional with the Crown on its own behalf to fell and remove the same, or to sell all or part of such standing timber and produce to the purchaser, at a valuation to be made by the Forest Department.

45. Government Agents and officers of the Survey Department are enjoined, when dealing with applications, to be particularly on their guard against any attempt on the part of applicants to select the best of the land in separate blocks, or to obtain allotments in such positions as to detract from the value of neighbouring unsold land, and by rendering this latter inaccessible in the future to other applicants to obtain command of the market. To prevent these attempted deteriorations of Crown property, frontage to routes of communication (roads, rivers, &c.) should be evenly distributed, means of access to all lots provided by suitable road reservations, and the land blocked out as the configuration of the ground and not as the desire of the applicant dictates.

46. Forest and woodland being of vital importance to the interests of the community, whether for the supply of material wants, for grazing, for assuring the water supply, for maintaining the balance of bird and insect life, or for preserving the beauty of the landscape, the Surveyor-General and Government Agents are held responsible that in bringing forward lands for sale due attention is paid to these important considerations.

47. Sales of land under regulation 37 (a) will be held from time to time at such place and on such date as the Government may by notification in the *Government Gazette* appoint. Sales under regulation 37 (b) and (c) will be held when practicable at the different Kachcheries twice a month, after six weeks' advertisement by notification in the *Government Gazette*, and care will be taken to prevent the days of sale in the several Provinces from clashing with each other.

48. Ten per cent. of the amount actually bid for the land, together with survey fee, fee for deed, stamp fee, and headman's fee, must be paid in full on the day of sale according to the following scales marked respectively B, C, D, and E. The balance of the purchase money must be paid within one month from the day of sale, and in default of such payment

the sale will be considered void, the 10 per cent., together with the fees paid, will be forfeited, and the Government will be at liberty to re-sell the land.

49. The sale shall be conducted after the publication of the notice required by regulation 21, and in the manner provided by and in accordance with regulations 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28.

50. On the receipt of the purchase money in full, the Government Agent will obtain a title plan from the Surveyor-General and apply to the Colonial Secretary for a grant in duplicate. One copy shall be delivered to the purchaser, who shall forthwith be put in possession of the land, and the other be filed in the office of the Registrar-General of Lands.

51. Any application for purchase or lease of land which requires exceptional treatment shall be dealt with by the Governor, and the land applied for may be sold in such manner as the said Governor may determine, provided that no land beyond 1,000 acres in extent, or over the value of Rs. 30,000, shall be sold without the sanction of the Secretary of State, and provided that in any case in which land is granted or leased on exceptional terms for a specific object, the deed of grant or lease shall contain a provision that the land shall be forfeited to, and vest in, the Crown if at any time such land or any building thereon be applied without the written consent of the Governor to other purposes than those specified in the grant or lease, or if within a reasonable time the necessary steps have not been taken to apply the land to the purposes for which it was granted.

52. Every application for a grant to be made under regulation 51 shall if the Government decide upon entertaining it, be published in the *Government Gazette*, and the purpose for which the land is required, as well as the grounds on which it is proposed to treat the case exceptionally, shall be clearly notified in such publication. No grant shall be made under regulation 51 until after the expiration of six weeks from the date of publication of the application therefor.

53. These regulations shall not affect the disposal of lands under Sir H. Ward's Minute of 27th February, 1857.

SCHEDULE.

A.—APPLICATION FOR CROWN LAND.

Received by me this _____ day of _____, 19 —. A. B.,
Government Agent, _____ Province.

Address : _____
 Date : _____

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to apply that I may be permitted to purchase [lease] the portion of Crown land hereunder described, and I hereby undertake to pay all fees authorized by Government for surveying the same and the cost of demarcating the same by permanent boundary marks.

I am, Sir,
 Your obedient Servant,
 (Signature) : _____
 (Address) : _____

To the Government Agent, _____
 _____ Province.

Description of Land.

(See directions on the back of this paper.)

1. Province : _____.
2. Korale : _____.
3. District : _____.
4. Pattu, village, or other minor division : _____.
5. Near what milepost : _____.
6. Near what estate : _____.
7. North, south, east, or west of it : _____.
8. How far from it : _____.
9. Distant from nearest town (*i.e.*, _____) : _____.
10. North, south, east, or west of what road : _____.
11. Probable extent in acres : _____.
12. Boundaries* :—
 North : _____.
 South : _____.
 East : _____.
 West : _____.

For building, or for what cultivation : _____.
 Name and address of the person who can point out the land on the spot : _____.
 Any other information by which the land applied for may be better identified : _____.

* Give the general numbers in district map of adjacent holdings.

† When the land is unmeasured, add the name of the stream or road on which it is situated and distance and direction from any measured portion, of which state reference number or name of original lessee or grantee, or distance and direction from nearest estate or village, or from a milepost or other determinate point.

Directions.

(a) A starting point for the description shall be clearly determined, either as being identical with a specified corner of a measured allotment, or as being in a certain direction and at a certain distance from such corner or from any other well-defined point, if there be no measured allotment in the immediate neighbourhood of the land applied for. If the starting point is not the corner of a measured allotment, the applicant shall, if necessary, be required to fix it, before he makes his application either by marking a tree or driving a stake. In such case the Government Agent shall ascertain if the starting point is actually so marked.

(b) The direction and length (either definite or approximate) of each boundary in succession, commencing the first line from and terminating the last line at the starting point, shall be stated, so that the line may completely bound the land applied for.

(c) In any case in which the applicant cannot definitely point out on the office map the position of the land applied for, he may give a description based upon local knowledge; but the Government Agent should endeavour to get a complete description as regards boundaries in accordance with the foregoing paragraph. A sketch in the margin of the application (in which the direction of the north point should be indicated) may occasionally be usefully employed, but it must be intelligible and not inconsistent with the description.

FORM OF LEASE.

This Indenture, made the _____ day of _____, 19 __, between _____, Governor of Ceylon, acting for and on behalf of His Majesty the King, and hereinafter called the lessor, of the one part, and A. B., hereinafter called the lessee, of the other part:

Witnesseth, that in consideration of the sum of Rupees _____ paid by the lessee and of the sum of Rupees _____, being rent due from the date of these presents to the 31st day of December next ensuing (the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged), and of the rents hereinafter reserved, and the covenants on the lessee's part hereinafter contained, the lessor doth hereby demise unto the lessee, his executors, administrators, and assigns, all that allotment of Crown land called _____, situate in the village _____, in the _____ korale, in the District of _____, in the _____ Province, containing in extent _____, and more particularly described in the first part of the schedule hereunder written, with all ways, rights, and appurtenances thereto belonging, to hold the said premises unto the lessee, his executors, administrators, and assigns for the term mentioned in the second part of the said schedule, yielding and paying the rent mentioned in the third part of the said schedule; and the lessee doth hereby covenant with the lessor, his successor and successors in office, as in the fourth part of the said schedule is expressed; and the lessor doth hereby covenant with the lessee, his executors, administrators, and assigns, as in the fifth part of the said schedule is expressed: And it is also agreed and declared between and by the parties hereto as in the sixth part of the said schedule is expressed: And it is declared that the said schedule shall be deemed part of these presents and be read and construed accordingly.

In witness whereof _____

Schedule above referred to.

Part I.—The Land demised by this Lease.

All that allotment of Crown land called _____, situate in the village _____, in the _____ korale, in the district of _____, in the _____ Province, and bounded—

On the north by _____
On the south by _____
On the east by _____
On the west by _____

containing in extent _____, and more particularly delineated and described in plan No. _____, dated _____ authenticated by _____.

Part II.—Duration of Lease.

A term of _____ years commencing from the _____ day of _____.

Part III.—The Rent reserved by this Lease.

The yearly rent of Rs. _____, to be paid in advance without any deduction on the 1st day of January in every year. The first payment having been made before the execution of these presents, the next payment to be made on the 1st day of January, 19 __.

Part IV.—The Lessee's Covenants.

1. The lessee shall pay the said yearly rent of Rupees _____ at the time and in the manner above appointed for payment thereof, and shall also pay all the rates, taxes, and assessments whatsoever which shall during the term above-mentioned be payable in respect of the demised premises.

2. The lessee shall not assign or underlet the premises hereby demised, or any part thereof, without the consent in writing of the lessor.

3. The lessee shall from time to time during the said term, when and so often as need shall require, at his own cost, well and substantially repair and maintain the boundary marks and hedges, mounds, banks, fences, drains, and ditches, which indicate the boundaries of the premises hereby demised.

4. The lessee shall not have or make any claim for compensation against the lessor or our Sovereign Lord the King, his Heirs or Successors, for or on account of any alleged expenses or on any account whatsoever at any time.

Part V.—The Lessor's Covenants.

The lessee paying the rent hereby reserved, and observing and performing all the covenants herein on his part contained, shall and may peaceably and quietly possess and enjoy the premises hereby demised without any interruption by the lessor or any person lawfully or equitably claiming from or under or in trust for him.

Part VI.—General Provisions.

If any rent hereby reserved or any part thereof shall remain unpaid for the space of fifteen days after the time hereby appointed for payment thereof, whether the same shall have been lawfully demanded or not, or if any breach shall be committed of any of the covenants herein on the lessee's part contained, or if the lessee shall become bankrupt, or compound or make any arrangement with his creditors, then and in any of the said cases the lessor may re-enter into and upon the premises hereby demised, or any part thereof, in the name of the whole, and the same have again, repossess, and enjoy as in his former estate.

Form referred to in Regulation 16.

Name of land : ———.
 Village : ———.
 Peruwa : ———.
 Mudaliyar's division : ———.
 Full names of claimants : ———.

Nature of title on which the claims to the land are based. All deeds in support of the title should be fully described, either the originals or copies being filed with this statement of claims : ———.

Description or age of cultivation : ———.

Probable extent of land claimed : ———.

B.—FEES RECOVERABLE FOR SURVEYS.

For each lot prepared, not exceeding in extent 1 acre			Rs.	c.	Above 200 not exceeding 225			Rs.	c.
Above 1	not exceeding 2	2	...	2	50	225	...	320	0
"	2	"	3	...	7	50	"	225	"
"	3	"	4	...	10	0	"	250	"
"	4	"	5	...	12	50	"	275	"
"	5	"	6	...	15	0	"	300	"
"	6	"	7	...	17	50	"	350	"
"	7	"	8	...	20	0	"	400	"
"	8	"	9	...	22	50	"	450	"
"	9	"	10	...	25	0	"	500	"
"	10	"	11	...	28	0	"	600	"
"	11	"	12	...	31	0	"	700	"
"	12	"	13	...	34	0	"	800	"
"	13	"	14	...	37	0	"	900	"
"	14	"	15	...	40	0	"	1000	"
"	15	"	20	...	50	0	"	1500	"
"	20	"	25	...	60	0	"	2000	"
"	25	"	50	...	100	0	"	3000	"
"	50	"	75	...	140	0	"	4000	"
"	75	"	100	...	170	0	"	5000	"
"	100	"	125	...	200	0	"	6000	"
"	125	"	150	...	230	0	"	7000	"
"	150	"	175	...	260	0	"	8000	"
"	175	"	200	...	290	0	"	9000	"
							"	10000	...

A progressive increase of Rs. 25 for every additional 100 acres, or at the rate of 25 cents per acre.

Between 1,000 acres and 1,500 acres, progressive increase Rs. 80 per 100 acres.

Between 1,500 acres and 2,000 acres, progressive increase Rs. 60 per 100 acres.

Between 2,000 acres and 6,000 acres, progressive increase Rs. 40 per 100 acres.

Between 6,000 acres and 10,000 acres, progressive increase Rs. 30 per 100 acres.

Between 10,000 acres and upwards, progressive increase Rs. 25 per 100 acres.

Fractions of an acre to be charged as a whole acre, and quantities between the tabulated numbers, an interpolated amount.

For the opening or defining of boundaries not opened or incorrectly opened by the proprietors of land, their agents or managers, after such proprietors or their agents or managers have received three weeks' notice in writing from the Surveyor-General or Government Agent to open or define such boundaries. Rs. 1 per lineal chain of boundary.

The above refers to a scale of probable survey fees to be deposited before survey.

C.—FEES FOR THE PREPARATION OF CROWN GRANTS.

On all grants of land sold for a sum not exceeding Rs. 50, 50 cents.

On all grants of land sold for more than Rs. 50, 4 per cent.

But in no case is this fee to exceed Rs. 20 for any one grant.

D.—STAMP FEE AS FIXED BY LAW.

			Rs.	c.
On all grants of land sold for a sum not over Rs. 50	...	...	0	25
Over Rs. 50 and not over Rs. 100	...	...	0	50
" 100 " 200	...	...	1	0
" 200 " 300	...	...	1	50
" 300 " 400	...	...	2	0
" 400 " 500	...	...	2	50
" 500 " 1,000	...	...	5	0

Every Rs. 1,000, stamp fee Rs. 5.
Every further Rs. 500 or part thereof, Rs. 2.50.
Re. 1 additional to be charged from Rs. 500 and upwards for original.

E.—HEADMEN'S FEES.

			Rs.	c.
Under 5 acres	...	...	0	50
5 acres and up to 10 acres	...	...	2	50
10 acres and up to 25 acres	...	...	5	0
25 acres and up to 50 acres	...	...	10	0
50 acres and upwards	...	...	20	0

IT is hereby notified that an examination under the regulations of August 26, 1891, for gentlemen in the Civil Service, will be held in the Council Chamber, on Monday, April 20, 1903, at 10.30 A.M., and following days, namely:—

Monday, April 20	... Sinhalese	Thursday, April 23	... Law
Tuesday, April 21	... Law	Friday, April 24	... Accounts
Wednesday, April 22	... Law	Saturday, April 25	... Tamil

Is is also hereby notified that the examination under the Minute of December 12, 1898, and the *viva voce* examination in the native languages for officers in the Public Works Department will be held at the same time and place.

Only the Police Magistrates who are not members of the Bar or of the Civil Service and those candidates who have been specially nominated by the Governor will be admitted to the former examination.

The examination in the Criminal Procedure Code prescribed under the Minute of March 26, 1900, for officers in the Fourth and Fifth Classes of the Civil Service will also be held on April 20, 1903, as well as at the Kandy Kacheheri.

Candidates are required to send in their names not later than April 4, 1903.

Gentlemen in the Civil Service should state in their applications whether they are presenting themselves for the first or second examination, and whether they intend taking up Sinhalese or Tamil.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, February 19, 1903.

EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

IT is hereby notified for general information that the notification dated June 1, 1902, published in the *Gazette* of June 6, 1902, declaring the port of Mangalore, South Canara District, in the Madras Presidency, an infected port, under the Quarantine Regulations, has been revoked.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, February 20, 1903.

EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

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Payment should be made by Post Office Order, Government Draft, or Cheque on a Colombo Bank. *Stamps will not be accepted in payment.*

A. G. CLAYTON,
Government Recordkeeper.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, November, 1902.

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REPORT ON THE CENSUS OF CEYLON, 1901

Price Rs. 10 per Volume.

A. G. CLAYTON,
Government Record-keeper.

Colombo, January 9, 1903.

THE CEYLON GOVERNMENT GAZETTE is published every *Friday* at the Government Printing Office, Colombo.

The Subscription, Rs. 3 per quarter, is payable in advance to the Government Printer, and can only be booked to terminate at the end of a quarter.

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Back Numbers and Volumes of **THE SUPREME COURT CIRCULAR** (publication of which was discontinued on December 31, 1891) are also on sale at the Government Printing Office, as follows:—

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THE "KEW BULLETIN" of miscellaneous information is issued as an occasional publication from the Royal Gardens at Kew.

It contains notes on the economic products of plants which have been made the subject of particular study and investigation at Kew, and it is intended to be a means of communication to persons interested in Botanical subjects and products in India and the Colonies.

The "Bulletin" is published in London by Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, East Harding street, Fleet street, E.C., and 32, Abingdon street, S.W., and it may be obtained directly from them or through any bookseller.

Price 4d. per copy. By post, 5d. per copy.

Back numbers, previous to January, 1893, 2d. per copy when available.

The price of the Annual Volume of the "KEW BULLETIN" for each year, with rates of postage, is as follows:—

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The annual Volumes for 1887 to 1890 are out of print and cannot now be supplied.

The Index to the first five volumes, being Appendix IV., 1891, may be had separately, price 3d.

The "Bulletin" is also sold by John Menzies & Co., of Edinburgh and Glasgow; and Hodges, Figgis & Co., Limited, of Dublin.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, August, 1902.

IN pursuance of the provisions of section 11 of the Ordinance No. 2 of 1895, intituled "An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Registration of Marriages, other than the Marriages of Kandyans or of Mohammedans," I, Ponnambalam Arunachalam, Registrar-General of Ceylon, do hereby notify that the under-mentioned building, used as a place of public Christian worship, has been duly registered for the solemnization of marriages therein:—

No.	Date of Registration.	Description.	Situation.	Minister, or Proprietor, or Trustee.	Religious Denomination on whose behalf the Building is registered.
151	Feb. 13, 1903	Hambantota, Church of England Church	New street, Hambantota town, Magam pattu, Hambantota District	The Rev. Alexander Cornelis Seneviratne, Minister	Church of England

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, February 13, 1903.

P. ARUNACHALAM,
Registrar-General.

Government Teachers' Certificate Examination for Men, 1902.

THE following candidates have passed the examination held on November 13, 1902, and the following days. Candidates whose names do not appear in this list failed to pass the examination. No communication on the subject of the examination will be attended to.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Colombo, February 16, 1903.

J. HARWARD,
Acting Director of Public Instruction.

Index No.	Order of Merit.	Name.	Address.	Marks.
			SECOND CLASS	Maximum ...
58	1	D. C. Samaranaike	Assistant Teacher, Ambepussa Boys' Vernacular School	850
47	2	M. Ukku Banda	Teacher, Owilikanda Boys' Vernacular School	609
5	3	N. P. Carolis	Teacher, Ranna Boys' Vernacular School, Tangalla	566
38	4	D. S. Weerakodi	Second Assistant Teacher, Kumbaloluwa Boys' Vernacular School	548
35	5	M. Ratnaike	Monitor, Danowita Boys' Vernacular School, Ambepussa	529
1	6	G. G. P. Abeyesekera	Monitor, Panapitiya Boys' Vernacular School, Kalutara	513
18	7	T. D. Nicholas	Assistant Teacher, Talpawila Boys' Vernacular School, Kekandura, Matara	511
21	8	M. C. Perera	Monitor, care of the Head Teacher, Wadduwa Anglo-Vernacular Boys' School	503
41	9	K. D. Abilinu	Teacher, Handessa Boys' Vernacular School, Peradeniya	501
30	10	P. S. Perera	Assistant Teacher, Ruanwella Boys' Vernacular School	498
4	11	K. Bies	Assistant Teacher, Galwehera Boys' Vernacular School, Kosgoda	490
6	12	K. Karonchiappu	Assistant Teacher, Apparake Boys' Vernacular School, Matara	480
40	13	D. D. Wijesinghe	Assistant Teacher, Danowita Boys' Vernacular School, Ambepussa	473
44	14	W. Punchibanda	Assistant Teacher, Nildandahinna Boys' Vernacular School, Kandapola	456
19	15	D. D. Palihakara	Monitor, Naotunna Boys' Vernacular School, Kekandura, Matara	444
42	16	M. G. Appuhamy	Teacher, Leliambe Boys' Vernacular School, Elkaduwa	441
3	17	M. Arasakulasuriya	Assistant Teacher, Nakulugamuwa Boys' Vernacular School, Dikwella	439
59	18	D. P. Banda	Teacher, Ratmalegahawewa	438
14	19	G. D. Johannes	Teacher, Walallawita Boys' Vernacular School, Bentota	431
51	19	D. G. Hendrick	Teacher, Dambulla Boys' Vernacular School, Dambulla	430
43	21	H. D. A. Appuhamy	Teacher, Kaikawella Boys' Vernacular School, Matale	430
32	22	M. H. Perera	Assistant Teacher, Pattalagedara Boys' Vernacular School	396
9	23	W. Joronis Fernando	Teacher, Madurawela Boys' Vernacular School, Balangoda	371
				305

The following one year's course training students have qualified themselves for a Second Class Certificate in accordance with the Circular dated July 20, 1901 :—

Order of Merit.	Name.	Address.	Marks.
		Maximum ...	1,150
1	A. D. Arnolis ...	Colombo Training School ...	837
3	H. M. Peiris ...	Do. ...	837
4	H. D. Sirisena ...	Do. ...	833
5	A. B. S. Gunaratna ...	Do. ...	772
	James Sinno ...	Do. ...	481
THIRD CLASS.—Nil.			
TRAINING STUDENTS.—FIRST YEAR.			
		Maximum ...	1,150
1	P. A. Pallawela ...	Colombo Training School ...	974
2	D. S. Balasuriya ...	Do. ...	895
3	P. L. Perera ...	Do. ...	856
4	K. J. Perera ...	Do. ...	815
5	H. G. Henry ...	Do. ...	745
		Maximum ...	850
1	R. A. Girangahamy ...	Kandy Training School ...	624
2	W. A. Suddahamy ...	Do. ...	609
4	L. M. Ukku Banda ...	Do. ...	609
	G. D. Malhamy ...	Do. ...	604
5	W. A. Gunaseela ...	Do. ...	533

The following teachers passed in the under-mentioned subjects, and have completed their examination for Second Class Certificates :—

2.—D. S. Amarasinghe, Teacher, Rasagala Boys' Vernacular School : in Arithmetic.

11.—M. D. Harmanis, Head Teacher, Hinkenda Boys' Vernacular School : in Grammar, History, and Sanitation.

28.—Don Juwanis, Teacher, Wailgama Boys' Vernacular School : in Language, Grammar, Geography, History, and School Management.

31.—M. J. Perera, Assistant Teacher, Sedawatta Boys' Vernacular School : in Arithmetic.

37.—Sinnoappahamy, 1st Assistant Teacher, Bemmulla Boys' Vernacular School : in Arithmetic, Geography, and History.

39.—R. Welgamaratna, Teacher, Kandawala Boys' Vernacular School (R. C. Mission), Katana : in Arithmetic.

45.—K. M. P. Banda, Assistant Teacher, Kadugannawa, Anglo and Boys' Vernacular School : in Arithmetic.

46.—A. Loku Banda, Teacher, Dullewa Boys' Vernacular School : in Arithmetic.

70.—L. S. Perera, Teacher, Weligampitiya Boys' Vernacular School : in Arithmetic.

The following teachers having failed in the under-mentioned subjects should present themselves again in those subjects to entitle them to Second Class Certificates. They have passed in the following subjects :—

(N.B.—Those who have failed in the sections, Language, Writing, and School Management should take up at their next examination all the subjects under each of the sections.)

8.—H. Emanis de Sliva, Teacher, Ittapana Boys' Vernacular School : failed in Arithmetic and Grammar ; passed in Geography and History.

13.—I. Jayawardene, Teacher, Mabotuwana Boys' Vernacular School : failed in Language, Geography, and Grammar ; passed in Arithmetic, History, and Sanitation.

15.—Don Marshal, Teacher, Morontuduwa Boys' Vernacular School : failed in Grammar and History ; passed in Arithmetic and Sanitation.

20.—James Peiris, Teacher, Paraghatota Boys' Vernacular School : failed in Language, Geography, Grammar, and History ; passed in Arithmetic.

27.—D. S. Gunsekara, Assistant Teacher, Biyagama Boys' Vernacular School : failed in Grammar and History ; passed in Arithmetic and Language.

33.—P. S. Perera, Teacher, Kosgama Boys' Vernacular School : failed in Arithmetic and History ; passed in Language and Grammar.

34.—Don Floris, Teacher Embaraluwa Boys' Vernacular School : failed in Grammar ; passed in Language, Geography, and History.

Teachers' Certificate Examination for Women, 1902.

THE following candidates have passed the examination held on October 28, 1902, and the following days. Candidates whose name do not appear in this list failed to pass the examination. No communication on the subject of the examination will be attended to.

J. HARWARD,
Acting Director of Public Instruction.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Colombo, February 16, 1903.

Index No.	Order of Merit.	Name.	Address.	Marks.
SECOND CLASS.				
			Maximum ...	1,000
14	1	C. L. Matilda ...	Pore, Kotte ...	558
28	2	D. E. de Alwis ...	Care of the Teacher, Induruwa Vernacular Girls' School, Bentota ...	553
35	3	M. Podihamy ...	Bentota ...	542
15	4	Carlina Matilda ...	Teacher, Pattalagedara Grant-in-Aid Girls' Vernacular School, Aturugiriya...	529
23	5	B. D. Sarlina ...	Monitor, Malabe Girls' Vernacular School, Kotte ...	521
16	6	S. E. Perera ...	Care of the Rev. Theo. G. Perera, Talangama, Pore, Kotte ...	519
17		M. D. M. Perera ...	Care of the Teacher, Tantrimulla Girls' Vernacular School, Panadure ...	519
20		S. Punchinona ...	Teacher, Kirindiwela Girls' Vernacular School ...	519
9	9	D. G. Jayasekera ...	Care of Mr. D. H. Jayasekera, Vidane Arachchi, Bolavatuwa, Bandaragama ...	511
24	—	C. J. Samaranayaka ...	Teacher, St. John's Vernacular Girls' School, Kalutara South ...	508
32	10	L. Jayatilleka ...	Assistant Teacher, Dampella Vernacular Middle School ...	508
39	12	Dona Engo ...	Teacher, Mugurugampola Vernacular Girls' School, Mirigama ...	499
160	13	W. E. Boteju ...	Teacher, Radawana Vernacular Girls' School ...	450
THIRD CLASS.				
			Maximum ...	950
49	1	Elsie F. de Silva ...	Musæus School and Orphanage ...	629
79	2	D. J. Rupasinghe ...	do. ...	623
46	3	H. Dona Clara ...	Care of the Rev. J. W. Perera, Butgamuwa ...	548
157	4	D. E. A. Dias ...	Musæus School and Orphanage ...	540
120	5	Dona Romelia ...	Care of the Teacher, Induruwa Vernacular Girls' School ...	506
106	6	D. J. D. Jayasinhe ...	Mapalagama ...	505
139	7	S. Pandittesekera ...	Nupe Training School ...	503
137	8	A. H. Angohamy ...	do. ...	496
140	9	S. C. S. Wickremaratna ...	Teacher, Kadaweediya Buddhist School, Matara ...	494
86	10	Sophia ...	Musæus School and Orphanage ...	485
138	11	C. Pandittesekera ...	Nupe Training School ...	484
118	12	Regohami ...	Care of Mr. R. de Silva, Sub-Inspector of Schools ...	476
129	13	D. B. Weerawardena ...	Care of Mr. G. A. Peris, Wadduwa ...	474

The Ceylon Medical College.

EXAMINATIONS.

THE Medical and Apothecary Preliminary Examinations of the Ceylon Medical College will commence on Monday, March 16, 1903.

All candidates are required to forward their written applications, certificates, and fees to the Registrar on or before March 7, 1903.

Medical College,
February 16, 1903.

ALBERT J. CHALMERS,
Registrar.

in aid of his Thyitty Vernacular Mixed School, situated in Valigamo north, in the Northern Province.

Observations will be received not later than March 9, 1903.

Office of Public Instruction, J. HARWARD,
Colombo, February 18, 1903. Acting Director.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application has been received from Mr. B. C. Perera for the removal of his Diamond Jubilee Buddhist Vernacular Boys' School to the old bungalow in Godakadurugahawatta.

Observations will be received not later than March 9, 1903.

Office of Public Instruction, J. HARWARD,
Colombo, February 17, 1903. Acting Director.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application has been received from Mr. V. Yokavana Tyer for a grant

CONTRACTS FOR SUPPLIES OF STORES.

The under-mentioned Particulars of Contract authorized by Government for Transport of Salt are published for general information.

Description of Stores.	Rate per Cwt.	Name and Address of Contractor.
Salt ...	Rs. 14	... Murugasar Velupillai of Division No. 3, Trincomalee

The salt is to be removed from Nilaveli to Trincomalee store.

Trincomalee Kachcheri,
February 14, 1903.

C. M. LUSHINGTON,
Assistant Government Agent.

Particulars of Contract approved by Government for Supplies of Stores to the Public Works Department.

Name of Contractor : A. R. A. Annamalai Chetty.

Duration : From January 1 to December 31, 1903.

Place of Delivery : In any place in the Public Works Department Districts of Colombo, Negombo, and Kalutara.

Description of Stores.	Rates.		
	Colombo District. Rs. c.	Negombo District. Rs. c.	Kalutara District. Rs. c.
Baskets, per 100 ...	13 75	13 50	14 25
Bricks, per 1,000 ...	15 50	15 0	17 50
Lime, slaked, per bushel ...	0 33	0 32	0 32
Cadjans, per 1,000 ...	21 50	17 50	24 50
Coir string, per cwt. ...	17 50	17 0	—
Bags, gunny, second hand, per 100 ...	19 25	19 50	19 50

Colombo, February 16, 1903.

H. B. CHRISTIE,
Provincial Engineer, Western Province.

Particulars of Contract approved by Government for Supply of Materials to the Public Works Department, Southern Province, during 1903.

Name and Address of Contractor : Nanayakkarawasan Karolis Samarasekara, House No. 376, Dangedara road, Galle.

Duration of Contract : From January 21 to December 31, 1903.

Place of Delivery : Within the Municipality of Galle.

Description of Materials.	Price. Rs. c.	Description of Materials.	Price. Rs. c.
Arecanut trees, each ...	1 0	Jakwood reapers, 2 in. by 1 in., per 1,000 lin. ft.	35 0
Bags, gunny, each ...	0 18	Do. 2 in by ½ in., per 1,000 lin. ft.	15 0
Bamboos, large, each ...	0 30	Kitul reapers, 2 in. by ½ in., per 1,000 lin. ft...	10 0
Baskets, rattan, per 100 ...	14 0	Kerosine oil, per gallon ...	0 87
Bricks, slop, 9 in. by 4 in. by 2 in., Galle-made, per 1,000 ...	12 50	Lime, slaked, per bushel of 42 lb.	0 25
Cocconut piles up to 30 ft., per lin. ft. ...	0 12	Lime, boiled, per bushel of 92 lb.	1 0
Coir yarn, thin, per lb. ...	0 9	Oman sticks, large, per 100 ...	30 0
Coir ropes, per cwt. ...	12 50	Do. small, per 100 ...	25 0
Jakwood scantlings, per cub. ft. ...	2 25	Do. middling, per 100 ...	20 0
Jakwood planks up to 1 in., per lin. ft. ...	0 25	Pipe clay, per bushel ...	1 0
Do. 2 do. ...	0 50	Sand, course, washed, per bushel ...	0 7
		Tiles, half-round, 14 in., per 1,000 ...	11 0
		Yellow clay, per bushel ...	1 0

Public Works Department,
Galle, February 10, 1903.

F. J. PRIGOTT,
Acting Provincial Engineer, Eastern Province.

List of Contract Rates for Supply of Stores during 1903 for the Province of Uva.

Description of Stores.	Rs. c.	Description of Stores.	Rs. c.
Battan baskets, per 100 ...	17 0	Sugar, per lb. ...	0 17
Charcoal, per cwt. ...	2 50	Raw rice, per measure ...	0 20
Talipots, each ...	0 22	Brooms, coir, each ...	0 15
Gunny bags, second hand, each ...	0 15	Twine, Bengal, per lb. ...	0 37
Coir string, per cwt. ...	10 25	Thread, per reel ...	0 12
Beeswax, per lb. ...	1 25	Indigo, per lb. ...	0 31

Public Works Department,
Colombo, February 18, 1903.

C. A. LOVEGROVE,
for Director of Public Works.

UNOFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

[Received after closing of Part V.]

TAKE notice that I, the undersigned, ADAM MUTTUKUMARA, a Proctor of the District Court of Puttalam, shall, six weeks hence, apply to the Hon. the Judges of the Supreme Court of the Island of Ceylon, to be admitted and enrolled a Proctor of their said Supreme Court.

ADAM MUTTUKUMARA.

NOTICES CALLING FOR TENDERS.

SEALÉD Tenders for erecting a slaughter-house at Balangoda will be received by the Government Agent, Province of Sabaragamuwa, up to 12 o'clock noon on Friday, March 6, 1903:—

2. Tenders must be sealed, and the envelopes should be endorsed "Slaughter House."

3. Plans and specifications may be seen, and further information obtained, on application at the Government Agent's Office, Ratnapura.

4. Before any tender is accepted the contractor will be required to sign a contract to execute and perform the works in accordance with the specification and the general conditions therein set forth, and to deposit a sum of rupees to be fixed by the Government Agent according to the amount of the tender for the due and faithful performance of the contract within ten days of receiving notice in writing signed by the Government Agent of the Province of Sabaragamuwa that the Government Agent is prepared to accept his tender.

5. The Government Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

6. The time required for the completion of the work should be stated in the tenders. Tenders not giving this information will be rejected.

7. Any alteration made in the tender should bear the initials of the tenders, and any tender which contains any alteration not bearing the tenderer's initials will be treated as informal and rejected:

M. STEVENSON,
for Government Agent.

Ratnapura Kacheheri,
February 13, 1903.

SEALÉD Tenders (in duplicate), marked on the envelopes "Tender for the Lease of the Grounds attached to the Mahara Jail," will be received up to noon on Wednesday, March 4, 1903, from persons willing to take the said property on rent for two years and nine months, commencing from April 1, 1903. The grounds to be leased are situated (1) between the quarry back and Mahawatta and Banchy Appoo's gardens, and between the stream and Mahawatta, including the mound on which the magazine is built; (2) the land between the road leading from the jail and the property of J. Abeyasinghe, bordering the paddy fields, containing at present 440 cocconut trees, 490 arecanut trees, 24 jak trees, and 15 mango trees, &c.

2. The tenders should be submitted in duplicate, the original being forwarded to the Inspector-General of Prisons and the duplicate direct to the Hon. the Auditor-General.

3. A deposit of Rs. 10, which must be made at the Treasury or Kacheheri, will be required, and the receipt for such deposit should be attached to the original tender; and should any person fail (within a fortnight after he has been written to or notified to the address given by him of the acceptance of his tender), or decline to enter into the contract and bond with the Superintendent, Convict Establishment, after he has tendered, or fail to furnish approved security, such deposit will be forfeited to the Crown. All other deposits will be returned upon signature of a contract.

4. The amount of each bond, and all other necessary information, can be ascertained upon application at the office of the Superintendent, Convict Establishment.

5. The Government reserves to itself the right, without question, of rejecting any or all tenders.

6. The person whose tender is accepted by Government will be required to bear the expenses of having the security bonds prepared for the due performance of the contract, which bonds will be subject to the approval of the Attorney-General, but may be drawn by the tenderers' own lawyers.

7. Every alteration should bear the initials of the tenderers, and all tenders containing alterations not bearing the tenderers' initials will be treated as informal and rejected.

8. Every tenderer should write his address on his tender, giving the name of the street and the number of the house he lives in.

9. The rent should be paid quarterly and in advance

A. W. DE WILTON, Major,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

Prisons Office,
Colombo, February 16, 1903.

Forest Department, North-Eastern Circle.

SEALÉD Tenders (in duplicate), marked on the envelopes "Tender for Supply of Ebony," will be received up to noon on Saturday, February 28, 1903, from persons willing to contract to carry out the under-mentioned work during 1903:—

To fell 50 tons of ebony (more or less) in areas that are to be released from Northern Block, Trincomalee District, and to remove and deliver them at the Forest Department Depôt at Trincomalee on or before October 31, 1903.

Any person wishing to tender for the above work should deposit in the Trincomalee Kacheheri the sum of Rs. 20 and submit the receipt to the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Trincomalee, who will thereupon issue to him the form on which the tender must be made.

The original tender must be sent to the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Trincomalee, and the duplicate of it to the Hon. the Auditor General, both being despatched at the same time.

Should the person tendering decline to enter into the contract and bond, or fail to furnish security, such deposit will be forfeited to the Crown.

A rate per ton of ebony weighed and delivered must be quoted, written both in words and figures.

All alterations in any tender should be initialled by the person signing it.

Five per cent. of the estimated total sum which will have to be paid for the work must be deposited as security for the due fulfilment of the contract before it is signed.

The Government reserves to itself the right, without question, of rejecting any or all tenders.

Further information may be obtained on application to the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Trincomalee.

G. D. TEMPLER,
Acting Assistant Conservator of Forests,
North-Eastern Circle.

Trincomalee, February, 11, 1903.

Forest Department, North-Eastern Circle.

SEALÉD Tenders (in duplicate), marked on the envelopes "Tender for Supply of Ebony," will be received up to noon on Saturday, February 28, 1903, from persons willing to contract to carry out the under-mentioned work during 1903:—

To fell 100 tons of ebony (more or less) in Forest Compartments Nos. 4 to 8 and 10 to 17 in Kantalai Reserve, and to remove and deliver them at the Forest Department Depôt at Trincomalee on or before October 31, 1903.

Any person wishing to tender for the above work should deposit in the Trincomalee Kacheheri the sum of Rs. 20 and submit the receipt to the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Trincomalee, who will thereupon issue to him the form on which the tender must be made.

The original tender must be sent to the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Trincomalee, and the duplicate of it to the Hon. the Auditor-General, both being despatched at the same time.

Should the person tendering decline to enter into the contract and bond, or fail to furnish security, such deposit will be forfeited to the Crown.

A rate per ton of ebony weighed and delivered must be quoted, written both in words and figures.

All alterations in any tender should be initialled by the person signing it.

Five per cent. of the estimated total sum which will have to be paid for the work must be deposited as security for the due fulfilment of the contract before it is signed.

The Government reserves to itself the right, without question, of rejecting any or all tenders.

Further information may be obtained on application to the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Trincomalee.

G. D. TEMPLER,
Acting Assistant Conservator of Forests,
North-Eastern Circle.

Trincomalee, January 7, 1903.

Forest Department, North-Eastern Circle.

SEALED Tenders (in duplicate), marked on the envelopes "Tender for Supply of Timber," will be received up to noon on Saturday, February 28, 1903, from persons willing to contract to carry out the under-mentioned work during 1903 :—

To fell 2,000 cubic feet of satin, palai, ranai, halmilla, &c., in released areas between Tamblegam and Kinnya and between 8th and 9th mileposts south of Trincomalee-Kandy road, and to remove and deliver them at the Forest Department Depot at Trincomalee on or before October 31, 1903.

Any person wishing to tender for the above work should deposit in the Trincomalee Kachcheri the sum of Rs. 20 and submit the receipt to the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Trincomalee, who will thereupon issue to him the form on which the tender must be made.

The original tender must be sent to the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Trincomalee, and the duplicate of it to the Hon. the Auditor-General, both being despatched at the same time.

Should the person tendering decline to enter into the contract and bond, or fail to furnish security, such deposit will be forfeited to the Crown.

A rate per cubic foot of timber delivered must be quoted, written both in words and figures.

All alterations in any tender should be initialled by the person signing it.

Five per cent. of the estimated total sum which will have to be paid for the work must be deposited as security for the due fulfilment of the contract before it is signed.

The Government reserves to itself the right, without question, of rejecting any or all tenders.

Further information may be obtained on application to the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Trincomalee.

G. D. TEMPLER,
Acting Assistant Conservator of Forests,
North-Eastern Circle.

Trincomalee, February 11, 1903.

SEALED Tenders (in duplicate), marked on the envelopes "Tender for Supply of Sawn Na and Milla Timber," will be received up to noon on February 28, 1903, from persons willing to contract for the supply of the under-mentioned na and milla timber from Crown forests in the Province of Sabaragamuwa for the use of the Public Works Department and Postmaster-General :—

Place of Delivery.	No. of Pieces.	Size.			Name of Cart Road.
		Length.	Breadth.	Thickness.	
Getahetta bridge	180	15	6	4	Ratnapura road
Bibili-oya	210	16	6	4	Ginigathena road
We-oya	60	18	6	4	do.
Kitulgala	50	16	6	3	do.
Kuruganmodara bridge	150	12	6	4	Nambapana road
Yatipaw-ela	20	12	6	4	do.
Wallagal-ela	20	12	6	4	do.
Warakatota	38	18	6	4	Ratnapura to Halpe road
Hunuwala	39	16	6	4	do.
Walawe-oya	24	16	6	4	do.
Do.	20	12	7	5	do.
Warakadeniya	30	16	6	4	Avisawella-Ratnapura road
Kuruwita	80	5½	7	5	do.
Weralupe	72	16	6	4	do.
Do.	21	11	6	4	do.
Kahawatta	25	18	6	4	Pelmadulla-Gilgarron road
Do.	14	11	7	5	do.
Do.	50	5	7	4	do.
Kalutara railway station	125	15	6	4	} For cart roads in Kegalla District
Do.	50	18	6	4	
Do.	25	16	6	4	
Do.	30	14	6	4	
Do.	55	20	5	5	

2. Tenders should be submitted in duplicate, the original being forwarded to the Government Agent, Province of Sabaragamuwa, and the duplicate direct to the Hon. the Auditor-General, both being required to be forwarded at the same time.

3. A deposit of Rs. 20 will be required before any form of tender is issued, which can be obtained at the Forest Department, Province of Sabaragamuwa; and should any person decline to enter into the contract after he has tendered, or fail to furnish the necessary security, such deposit will be forfeited to the Crown. All other deposits will be returned after signature of contract.

4. The deposit for forms must be made in the Ratnapura Kachcheri to the credit of the Government Agent, Province of Sabaragamuwa, and the deposit receipt must be produced to the officer issuing the form of tender as his authority for making the issue.

5. No tender will be considered unless it is on such printed forms, and in each tender the price per cubic foot of wood at which it can be supplied should be stated.

6. A deposit in cash will be required as security for the due performance of any contract made at the rate of Rs. 5 per every Rs. 100 of value.

7. All alterations or erasures in tenders should bear the initials of the tenderer, otherwise the tender will be treated as informal and rejected.

8. The Government reserves to itself the right, without question, of rejecting any or all tenders, and the right of accepting any portion of a tender.

9. Further particulars can be obtained on application at the Ratnapura Kachcheri to the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Province of Sabaragamuwa.

Ratnapura Kachcheri,
February 7, 1903.

M. STEVENSON,
for Government Agent.

සිංහල වැඩ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ සහ පෝස්ට්වොර්ස් ජනරල්ගේ නාන්දේශයක් පාවිච්චිය පිණිස සබරගමු පලාතේ ආණ්ඩුවට අයිති මුකලාන්වලින් ඉරි මෙහි පහත පෙනෙන මිලල සහ නාලිකා හාරවීමට කැමති අයගෙන් ඉල්ලීමිපත් මෙම පෙබරවාරි මස 28 වෙනි දින වනතුනක් කාරගනු ලැබේ.

භාරදීමයුතු ස්ථාන.	ලී ගතක.	තරම.			කරත්තපාර.
		දිග.	පලල.	ගතකම.	
ගැටකැන්දේ පාලමට	180	15	6	4	රත්නපුරේ පාරට
හිඳිලිමගේ	210	16	6	4	සීනිගන්දේගේ
වැමස	60	18	6	4	එම
කිතුල්ගල	50	16	6	3	එම
කුරුගමමෝදර	150	12	6	4	නඹාපාන පාරේ
සවිපම්ආලේ	20	12	6	4	එම
වල්ලාගල්ආලේ	2	12	6	4	එම
වරකාකොට	38	18	6	4	රත්නපුරේ සිට කල්පේ දක්වා පාරේ
හනුවල	39	16	6	4	එම
වලවේමස	24	16	6	4	එම
එම	20	12	7	5	එම
වරකාදෙහිගේ	30	16	6	4	අවසාවේල්ල සිට රත්නපුරේ පාරේ
කුරුච්ච	80	5½	7	5	එම
වෙරළපේ	72	16	6	4	එම
එම	21	11	6	4	එම
කහවත්ත	25	18	6	4	පැල්මුල්ලේ ගිල්ගැරන් පාරේ
එම	14	11	7	5	එම
එම	50	5	7	4	එම
කළුතර රේල්වේස්ටේසමට	125	15	6	4	} කැගල්ල දිස්ත්‍රික්කේ පාලමිවලට
එම	50	18	6	4	
එම	25	16	6	4	
එම	30	14	6	4	
එම	55	20	5	5	

2. ඉල්ලීමිපත් එවනකල කොපිදෙකක් එවිය යුතුයි. මෙයින් පලමුවෙනි කොපිය සබරගමු දිසාවේ ඒජන්ත උන්තාන්දේටද, දෙවෙනි කොපිය ගරාකට්ටුතු ඕඩිටර් ජනරල්තුමාටද ඇරිය යුතුයි. මෙම කොපි දෙක එකවරට අරින්නට ඕනෑය.

3. ඉල්ලීමිපත් ලබාගැනීමට රූපියල් 20 ඇප බැඳ සබරගමු දිසාවේ කැලෑ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවෙන් එම ඉල්ලීමිපත් ලබාගන්නට පුළුවන. යම් අයෙක් ඉල්ලීමිකලාසින්පසු කොන්ත්‍රාත්තුවට බැඳෙන්නට බැරිය කිවොත් එසේ නැතුව ඔහුට ඊට සෑහෙන ඇප ආදිය දෙන්නට බැරිලනොත් ඒ අය විසින් ඉල්ලීමිපත් ලබාගැනීමට බැඳුණු මුදල් ග්‍රන්ථකරණය වෙනවා ඇත. කොන්ත්‍රාත්තුව අත්සන්කලාසින් පසු ඉල්ලීමිපත් ලබාගැනීමට බැඳුණු මුදල් ඒ ඒ අයවරුන්ට දෙනවා ඇත.

4. ඉල්ලීමිපත් ලබාගැනීමට බඳින මුදල් සබරගමු දිසාවේ ඒජන්ත උන්තාන්දේවෙත බැඳ ඊට ලැබෙන කුචිතනාසිය ඉල්ලීමිපත් භාරව සිටින මුද්‍රාදැනියාවෙත දී ඉල්ලීමිපත් ලබාගන්නට පුළුවන.

5. නියමකල පෝරමයක ලියා නොදෙන ඉල්ලීමිපත් ගැන සලකන්නොහැක. එක එක ඉල්ලීමිපතක් කිවිමක් අඩියක් දෙන්නට පුළුවන් ගතක කොපමනද කියා සඳහන්කල යුතුයි.

6. කොන්ත්‍රාත්තුව හරිසාකාර ඉස්කර්ම පිණිස රූපියල් සියයකට රූපියල් 5 ගනනේ ඇප වසයෙන් කොන්ත්‍රාත්කාරයා බඳින්නට ඕනෑය.

7. යම් ඉල්ලීමිපතක් එවන්නට මත්තෙන් එම ඉල්ලීමිපතක් යම් වරදක් කට්ටු ගැන හරිසන් සන්ට ඕනෑකලොත් එම ස්ථානයේ ඉල්ලීමිකාරයාගේ පුරුදු අත්සනේ මුල් අකුරු තබන්නට ඕනෑය. එසේ නොකර තිබුණොත් එම ඉල්ලීමිපත භාරගන්නේ නැත.

8. ඉල්ලීමිපතක් නොගොත් සියළුම පත් ඒත්තුගැනීමට හෝ යම් ඉල්ලීමිපතක් කොටසක් ඒත්තුගැනීමට හෝ බලය ආණ්ඩුවට නොගන්නවා ඇත. ඒ ගැන යම්කු විසින් විවාරිම යුතු නැත.

9. වැඩිදුර කාරණා රත්නපුරේ කම්වෙර්සේදී සබරගමු දිසාවේ මුකලාන් උපදාරණාකාර තැනගෙන් විභාගකලවිට දැනගන්නට පුළුවන.

ඇම්. ස්ටීවන්සන්,
සබරගමුදිසාවේ ඒජන්ත උන්තාන්දේ වෙනුවට.

ව. 1903 ක්වු පෙබරවාරි මස 7 වෙනි දින රත්නපුරේදීය.

Forest Department, Eastern Circle.

SEALED Tenders (in duplicate), marked on the envelopes "Tender for the Purchase of Standing Trees," will be received up to noon on Saturday, March 7, 1903, from persons willing to purchase the under-mentioned trees.

All the mature timber trees of the principal kinds standing in ten compartments, each about one square mile in extent, situated in the northern portion of the Koralai forest in the Eastern Circle, about 34 miles north of Batticaloa and 12 to 15 miles from the shipping port of Panichchankeni, which is open to shipping from February to October.

The trees have been measured and stamped as per statement below:—

Number of Trees stamped.	Description of Trees.	Total Cubic Contents.	Average Cubic Contents.	Average Length. of Logs.	Average Girth. of Logs.
PALIYADIMADU BLOCKS IN KORALAI FOREST.					
<i>Compartment A.</i>					
4	Satinwood (green, sound) ...	142.25	35.56	14.00	76.25
7	Satinwood (dead, sound) ...	161.75	23.11	13.42	62.71
13	Satinwood (hollow) ...	421.00	32.38	14.30	70.77
2	Palai (green, sound) ...	146.50	73.25	19.00	94.00
<i>Compartment B.</i>					
12	Satinwood (dead, sound) ...	212.00	17.66	12.16	57.91
6	Satinwood (hollow) ...	137.75	22.95	15.50	55.00
1	Palai (green, sound) ...	32.50	32.50	12.00	79.00
<i>Compartment C.</i>					
26	Satinwood (dead, sound) ...	499.50	19.21	13.81	55.81
7	Satinwood (hollow) ...	179.50	25.64	15.71	58.57
12	Palai (green, sound) ...	526.00	43.83	15.16	80.83
3	Ranai (green, sound) ...	164.75	54.91	20.00	79.66
<i>Compartment D.</i>					
3	Satinwood (green, sound) ...	83.25	27.75	14.00	68.00
29	Satinwood (dead, sound) ...	556.50	19.18	13.86	55.89
37	Satinwood (hollow) ...	876.00	23.67	14.13	60.75
5	Palai (green, sound) ...	251.75	50.35	15.20	85.40
<i>Compartment E.</i>					
13	Satinwood (green, sound) ...	546.00	42.00	15.54	78.46
115	Satinwood (dead, sound) ...	2,471.75	21.06	14.46	56.54
32	Satinwood (hollow) ...	814.25	25.44	14.34	62.94
4	Palai (green, sound) ...	182.75	45.68	16.50	79.75
2	Ranai (green, sound) ...	88.75	44.37	15.50	80.00
1	Milla (green, sound) ...	32.50	32.50	12.00	79.00
<i>Compartment F.</i>					
3	Satinwood (green, sound) ...	63.75	21.25	12.00	62.00
60	Satinwood (dead, sound) ...	1,162.00	19.36	13.51	55.70
18	Satinwood (hollow) ...	447.75	24.87	14.66	62.05
8	Palai (green, sound) ...	313.00	39.12	14.62	78.25
2	Ranai (green, sound) ...	116.50	58.25	24.00	74.00
<i>Compartment G.</i>					
17	Satinwood (green, sound) ...	666.50	39.21	13.41	82.82
123	Satinwood (dead, sound) ...	2,430.25	19.75	12.96	58.45
10	Satinwood (hollow) ...	223.50	22.25	13.80	60.30
3	Palai (green, sound) ...	105.50	33.83	12.66	79.00
6	Ranai (green, sound) ...	321.00	53.83	18.50	80.50
1	Milla (green, sound) ...	48.75	48.75	13.00	93.00
<i>Compartment H.</i>					
10	Satinwood (green, sound) ...	442.00	44.20	16.10	79.60
128	Satinwood (dead, sound) ...	2,782.50	21.74	13.75	59.62
34	Satinwood (hollow) ...	763.25	22.45	14.79	57.35
1	Palai (green, sound) ...	72.00	72.00	20.00	91.00
1	Ranai (green, sound) ...	92.00	92.00	20.00	103.00
<i>Compartment I.</i>					
8	Satinwood (green, sound) ...	249.75	31.22	12.00	77.12
123	Satinwood (dead, sound) ...	2,438.00	19.82	11.65	52.79
13	Satinwood (hollow) ...	246.75	18.98	13.00	56.77
1	Palai (green, sound) ...	33.25	33.25	14.00	74.00
8	Ranai (green, sound) ...	555.50	69.43	19.25	89.74
<i>Compartment J.</i>					
9	Satinwood (green, sound) ...	291.75	32.41	13.11	74.66
76	Satinwood (dead, sound) ...	1,635.00	21.51	14.21	58.61
55	Satinwood (hollow) ...	1,297.00	23.50	13.65	62.60
3	Palai (green, sound) ...	92.50	30.83	12.33	76.00

Number of Trees stamped.	Description of Trees.	Total Cubic Contents.	Average Cubic Contents.	Average Length of Logs.	Average Girth of Logs.
TEN COMPARTMENTS IN KORALAI FOREST.					
67	Satinwood (green, sound)	2,485.25	37.09	13.77	74.86
699	Satinwood (dead, sound)	14,349.25	20.52	13.37	57.40
225	Satinwood (hollow)	5,406.75	24.03	14.38	60.71
40	Palai (green, sound)	1,755.75	43.89	15.14	81.72
22	Ralai (green, sound)	1,338.50	60.84	19.54	84.48
2	Milla (green, sound)	81.25	40.62	12.50	86.00

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the trees stamped as they stand in the forest. Offers will be received for the purchase of—

- (c) All the trees in any one or more of the compartments.
 (d) All the trees of any particular description in any one or more of the compartments.

Tenders will not be accepted for a limited number of trees to be selected out of any compartment.

Offers may be made of lump sums, or rates per tree, or per cubic foot, written both in figures and words. It should be stated in each tender how payment of the purchase money will be made, and within what time the trees purchased will be felled and removed from the forest.

No satinwood trees felled will be considered a "kattu" log, unless the hollow extends its whole length and is nowhere less than 9 inches in diameter.

Logs sold as sound, but proving on felling to be hollow or rotten, must nevertheless be brought out to the checking station by the purchaser, where they will be sold by public auction and 60 per cent. of the proceeds paid over to the purchaser.

Logs will not be considered hollow or rotten if the unsoundness is slight and extends only a few feet, nor will cracks be considered unsoundness. The decision on these points to rest with the Assistant Conservator of Forests.

In the event of a rate per cubic foot being accepted, 10 per cent. will be allowed for bark, &c., off cubic contents calculated from actual measurements of felled logs.

No tender will be accepted unless a deposit of Rs. 50 is made at time of tendering at the Batticaloa Kachcheri.

Sketch maps showing extent and position of the Koralai forest and routes by which the timber may be carted to the shipping ports may be obtained at Rs. 2 each, and lists of measurements of trees at 25 cents per 100 trees, on application to the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Batticaloa, who will furnish any further information which may be required.

Any person wishing to tender to purchase the above-mentioned standing trees should produce to the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Batticaloa, the Kachcheri receipt for the deposit of Rs. 50 made, who will thereupon issue to him the form on which the tender must be made.

The original tender must be sent to the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Eastern Circle, and the duplicate of it to the Hon. the Auditor-General, both being despatched at the same time.

Should the person tendering decline to enter into the contract and bond, or fail to furnish security, such deposit will be forfeited to the Crown.

All alterations in any tender should be initialled by the person signing it. All tenders containing alterations not so initialled will be treated as informal and rejected.

Five per cent. of the total sum, which under this contract will have to be paid by the contractor, must be deposited as security for the due fulfilment of the contract before it is signed.

The Government reserves to itself the right, without question, of rejecting any or all tenders.

Assistant Conservator's Office,
Batticaloa, February 5, 1903.

ED. L. BOYD MOSS,
Assistant Conservator of Forests,
Eastern Circle.

கிழக்குப்பகுதிக் காட்டுக்கந்தோர்.

1903 ம் ஆண்டு பங்குனி 7 த் தேதியாகிய சனிக்கிழமை பகல் மதியம்மட்டு மிதன்பின் காணப்படும் மரங்களை வாங்க விரும்பமானவர்களிடமிருந்து "நிலையில்நிற்கும் மரங்களை வாங்குவதற்குக் கேள்விப்பத்திரம்" என வெழுதப்பட்டு, முத்திரை வைக்கப்பட்ட கேள்விப்பத்திரங்களை நிறுத்திக்கொள்ளப்படும்.

கிழக்குப்பகுதியில் கோறனக்காட்டின் வடபகுதியில் மட்டுக்களப்பில்ருந்து வடபக்கமாக ஏறக்குறைய 34 கட்டைக் கப்பாலுள்ள ஏறக்குறைய ஒரு சதுரக்கட்டை வியாலமுள்ள 10 கண்டங்களிலிருக்கும் பிரதான வகுப்பு மரங்களில் முதியவைகள் மிதன்பின் காணப்படும் விபரங்களின்படி யளந்து முத்திரை வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. ஏற்றமதித் துறையாகிய

பனிச்சுவர்க்கெணியிலிருந்து ஏறக்குறைய 12 துவக்கம் 15 கட்டைக்கப்பா லீக்கண்டங்க ளிருக்கின்றன. இத்துறைமுகம் மா
சொமாசம் துவக்கம் ஐப்பொமொசம்மட்டும் ஏற்றமதி நடத்தக்கூடிய பக்குவத்திலிருக்கும்:—

முத்திரை வைக்கப் பட்டமர ங்களின் தொகை.	மரங்களின் சாதி.	மொத்தக் கன அடி.	மரத்தின் சராசரி கன அடி.	மரத்தின் சராசரி நீளம்.	மரத்தின் சராசரி பருமை.
கோறணக்காட்டில் பாலையழமடுக்கண்டங்கள்.					
A. கண்டம்.					
4	சுத்தமான பச்சைமுதிரை ...	142.25	35.56	14.00	76.25
7	சுத்தமான படுமுதிரை ...	161.75	23.11	13.42	62.71
13	போர்முதிரை ...	421.00	32.38	14.30	70.77
2	சுத்தமான பச்சைப்பாலை ...	146.50	73.25	19.00	94.00
B. கண்டம்.					
12	சுத்தமான படுமுதிரை ...	212.00	17.66	12.16	57.91
6	போர்முதிரை ...	137.75	22.95	15.50	55.00
1	சுத்தமான பச்சைப்பாலை ...	32.50	32.50	12.00	79.00
C. கண்டம்.					
26	சுத்தமான படுமுதிரை ...	499.50	19.21	13.81	55.81
7	போர்முதிரை ...	179.50	25.64	15.71	58.57
12	சுத்தமான பச்சைப்பாலை ...	526.00	43.83	15.16	80.83
3	சுத்தமான பச்சைமுனை ...	164.75	54.91	20.00	79.66
D. கண்டம்.					
3	சுத்தமான பச்சைமுதிரை ...	83.25	27.75	14.00	68.00
29	சுத்தமான படுமுதிரை ...	556.50	19.18	13.86	55.89
37	போர்முதிரை ...	876.00	23.67	14.13	60.75
5	சுத்தமான பச்சைப்பாலை ...	251.75	50.35	15.20	85.40
E. கண்டம்.					
13	சுத்தமான பச்சைமுதிரை ...	546.00	42.00	15.54	78.46
115	சுத்தமான படுமுதிரை ...	2,471.75	21.06	14.46	56.54
32	போர்முதிரை ...	814.25	25.44	14.34	62.94
4	சுத்தமான பச்சைப்பாலை ...	182.75	45.68	16.50	79.75
2	சுத்தமான பச்சைமுனை ...	88.75	44.37	15.50	80.00
1	சுத்தமான பச்சைவிணிலை ...	32.50	32.50	12.00	79.00
F. கண்டம்.					
3	சுத்தமான பச்சைமுதிரை ...	63.75	21.25	12.00	62.00
60	சுத்தமான படுமுதிரை ...	1,162.00	19.36	13.51	55.70
18	போர்முதிரை ...	447.75	24.87	14.66	62.05
8	சுத்தமான பச்சைப்பாலை ...	313.00	39.12	14.62	73.25
2	சுத்தமான பச்சைமுனை ...	116.50	58.25	24.00	74.00
G. கண்டம்.					
10	சுத்தமான பச்சைமுதிரை ...	666.50	39.21	13.41	82.82
123	சுத்தமான படுமுதிரை ...	2,430.25	19.75	12.96	58.45
10	போர்முதிரை ...	223.50	22.25	13.80	60.30
3	சுத்தமான பச்சைப்பாலை ...	105.50	33.83	12.66	79.00
6	சுத்தமான பச்சைமுனை ...	321.00	53.83	18.50	80.50
1	சுத்தமான பச்சைவிணிலை ...	48.75	48.75	13.00	93.00
H. கண்டம்.					
10	சுத்தமான பச்சைமுதிரை ...	442.00	44.20	16.10	79.60
128	சுத்தமான படுமுதிரை ...	2,782.50	21.74	13.75	59.62
34	போர்முதிரை ...	763.25	22.45	14.79	57.35
1	சுத்தமான பச்சைப்பாலை ...	72.00	72.00	20.00	91.00
1	சுத்தமான பச்சைமுனை ...	92.00	92.00	20.00	103.00
I. கண்டம்.					
8	சுத்தமான பச்சைமுதிரை ...	249.75	31.22	12.00	77.12
123	சுத்தமான படுமுதிரை ...	2,438.00	19.82	11.65	52.79
13	போர்முதிரை ...	246.75	18.98	13.00	56.77
1	சுத்தமான பச்சைப்பாலை ...	33.25	33.25	14.00	74.00
8	சுத்தமான பச்சைமுனை ...	555.50	69.43	19.25	89.74
J. கண்டம்.					
9	சுத்தமான பச்சைமுதிரை ...	291.75	32.41	13.11	74.66
76	சுத்தமான படுமுதிரை ...	1,635.00	21.51	14.21	58.61
55	போர்முதிரை ...	1,297.00	23.50	13.65	62.60
3	சுத்தமான பச்சைப்பாலை ...	92.50	30.83	12.33	76.00
கோறணக் காட்டில். பத்துக் கண்டங்கள்.					
67	முதிரை (சுத்தமான பச்சை) ...	2,485.25	37.09	13.77	74.86
699	முதிரை (சுத்தமான படு) ...	14,349.25	20.52	13.37	57.40
225	முதிரை (போர்) ...	5,406.75	24.03	14.38	60.71
40	பாலை (சுத்தமான பச்சை) ...	1,755.75	43.89	15.14	81.72
22	முனை (சுத்தமான பச்சை) ...	1,338.50	60.84	19.54	84.48
2	விணிலை (சுத்தமான பச்சை) ...	81.25	40.60	12.50	86.00

முத்திரை வைக்கப்பட்ட மரங்களைக் காட்டிலே நிலையில் வாங்குவதற்குக் கேள்விப்பத்திரங்க ளேற்றுக்கொள்ளப் படும். கேள்விப்பத்திரங்களை இதுன்பின் காணும் வீதம் கொடுக்கலாம்:—

- (a) ஒரு பிரிவு அல்லது அதற்கு மேற்பட்ட பிரிவுகளுள்ள வெல்லா மரங்களையும்.
- (b) ஒரு பிரிவு அல்லது அதற்கு மேற்பட்ட பிரிவுகளுள்ள வேதாவதொரு சாதி மரத்தை முறக்காட்டிலு மல்லது பிரிவுகளுக்கும் மரங்களில் ஏதாவது குறிக்கப்பட்ட தொகை மரங்களை முழு மரங்களிலிருந்து தெரிந்துகொள்ளக் கேட்கும் கேள்வி யேற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட மாட்டாது.

மொத்தமான வொரு தொகையல்லது மரமொன்றுக்கு வீதமின்னதென்று அல்லது கன அடி யொன்றுக்கு வீத மின்னதென்று கேள்வி கேட்கலாம். வீதம் எழுத்தாலும் மிலக்கத்தாலும் போடுபபட வேண்டும். கொள்வனவுப்பணம் எவ்வீதம் கட்டுப்படுமென்றும், வாங்கிய மரங்களைக் காட்டிலிருந்து எவ்வளவு காலத்துக்குள் வெட்டி யப்புறப்படுத்தப் படுமென்றும் கேள்விப்பத்திரத்திற் காட்டவேண்டும்.

வெட்டுப்பட்ட முதிரைமரத்தில் பட்டுப்பறிந்தபோராயும், போரின் குறுக்களவு அகலத்தில் எவ்விடத்திலாவது ஒன்பது இஞ்சிக்குக் குறையாமலிருந்தாலன்றி மற்றப்படி கொட்டாகக் கவனிக்கப்படமாட்டாது.

சுத்தமான மரமென விந்கப்பட்ட வெட்டியபின் போராய் அல்லது இறதலாகக் காணப்பட்டால், அதனைக் கொ ள்வனவுக்காரன் "செக்கிங் ஸரேசன்" க்குக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டும். அவ்விடத்தி லதைவிற்து, விற்து தொகையில் தூற் றுக்கு அறுபது வீதம் கொள்வனவுகாரனுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்படும்.

இறதலான பகுதி சொற்புகவும், அல்லது போர் சில அடி தூரத்துக்கு மாத்திர மிருந்தாலும், வெடிப்பிருந்தா லும், பழிதான மரமென் றம்மரத்தைக் கழிக்கமாட்டார். இவ்வகையான பிசகுளைத் தீர்மானிப்பவர் காட்டுகாவல் உத வித்துரை அவர்கள்.

கன அடி யொன்றுக்கு வீத மின்னதென்பதாக வேற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டால், வெட்டுப்பட்ட மரங்களின் சரியான அளவிலிருந்து கணக்கிடப்பட்ட கன அடித் தொகையிலிருந்து பட்டை முதலியனவுக்காக தூற்றுக்குப் பத்துவீதம் கழிக் கப்படும்.

கேள்விப்பத்திரம் கொடுக்கும் நேரத்தில் மட்டுக்காப்புக் கச்சேரியில் 50 ரூபா பிணையாக முற்பணங் கட்டிக் கேட் காலிட்டால் கேள்விப்பத்திர மேற்றுக்கொள்ளப்படமாட்டாது.

கோறனக் காட்டின் விசாலத்தையும் இருக்குமிடந்தையும், துறைக்கு வண்டிலால் மரங்களைக் கொண்டுவரக்கூடிய வழிகளையும் காட்டும் பட்டமொன்று இரண்டு ரூபா வீதமாகவும், மரங்களின் அளவு கணக்கு டாப்பு, தூறு மரத்தின கணக்கு இருபத்தைந்து சதவீதமாகவும் மட்டுக்காப்பு காட்டுத்துரையவர்களிடம் வாங்கலாம். மேலதனமான விளம்பரங் களையும் அவரிடம் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளலாம்.

மேற்சொல்லிய மரங்களை வாங்குவதற்குக் கேள்விப்பத்திரம் கொடுக்க வீருப்பமானவர்கள் கச்சேரியில் 50 ரூபா கட்டிப் பற்றுத்துண்டை மட்டுக்காப்புக் காட்டுத்துரையவர்களிடம் கொடுத்தால், கேள்விப்பத்திர மெழுதப்படவேண் டிய போறன ருளைக் கொடுப்பார்.

கேள்விப்பத்திரத்தைக் காட்டுத்துரைக்கும் அதின் இணைப்பிரதியைக் கெவரவ ஒடிற்றர் ஜனறலுக்கும் அனுப்ப வேண்டும். இருபிரதிகளிலும் ஒரேமுறையில் அனுப்பப்பட வேண்டும்.

கேள்விக்காரன் ஒப்பந்தத்துக்குப்பட்டால் அல்லது தேவையான பிணையைக் கொடுக்கத்தவறினால், முற்பணமாகக் கட்டிய தொகை பறிமுதலாக்கப்பட்டு அரசாட்சிக்காவலிடும்.

கேள்விப்பத்திரத்தி லேதாவது மாற்றங்கள் செய்தால் அவ்விடங்களில் கேள்விக்காரனின் விஸாசத்தை யிடவேண் டும். மாற்றங்கள் செய்யப்பட்டு விஸாச மிடுபாமலிருக்கும் எல்லாக் கேள்விப்பத்திரங்களும் கவனிக்கப்படமாட்டாது.

இக்கொந்திருத்தைச் சரியாய் நடத்துவதற்குப் பிணையாகக் கொந்திருத்திற் கையொப்பமிடமுன், கொந்திருத்தின் பேரால் கொந்திருத்துக்காரன் கட்டவேண்டியதாகவரும் தொகையில் தூற்றுக் கைத்துவீதம் முற்பணங் கட்டவே ண்டும்.

கேள்விப்பத்திரத்தி லெதையாவது, அல்லது எல்லாவற்றையுமாவது தள்ளு முரித்து அரசாட்சியாருக்குண்டு.

மட்டுக்காப்புக் காட்டுக்கந்தோர்,
1903 ம் ௨௫ மார்ச்சு 5 ந் உ.

இ. எல். போயிட் மொஸு,
கிழக்குப்பகுதி காட்டுகாவல் உதவித்துரை.

SALES OF UNSERVICEABLE ARTICLES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following unclaimed articles will be sold by public auction at the Police Court of Colombo on Thursday, March 12, 1903, commencing at 12 noon:—

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| 2 pieces of coal | 1 phial |
| 1 bottle | 1 broken watch |
| 1 empty box | 1 handkerchief |
| 1 jar | 1 broken umbrella |
| 1 hairpin | 2 pieces of cloth |
| 1 bolt | 1 cloth ring |
| 5 cocoanuts | 1 croquet hoop |
| 1 packet of tea | 1 tweed coat |
| 1 black umbrella | 1 white banians with two buttons |
| 1 tin | 1 bar of a watch guard |
| 1 piece of chain | 1 piece of gray cloth |
| 1 cambaya | |
| 1 silk handkerchief | |

R. B. HELTINGS,
Police Magistrate.

Police Court,
Colombo, February 12, 1903.

WILL be sold by public auction at the Government Stores at 2 P.M. on Thursday, the 26th instant:—

Empty barrels and a lot of firewood

F. W. VANE,
Controller of Government Stores.

Government Stores,
Colombo, February 17, 1903.

WILL be sold by public auction at the Government Stores at 2 P.M. on Monday, March 9, 1903, the following articles, viz:—

Six large brass scales and weights

F. W. VANE,
Controller of Government Stores.

Government Stores,
Colombo, February 18, 1903.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned unserviceables articles will be sold by public auction at the Waterworks Store, Maligakanda, on March 2, 1903, at 2 P.M.:—

5 hand chisels } 14 files, assorted

H. A. MARTIN,
for Director of Public Works.

Public Works Department,
Colombo, February 12, 1903.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned articles will be sold by public auction at the Waterworks Store, Maligakanda, on March 2, 1903, at 2 P.M.:—

9 cwt. 10 lb. weight of lead piping.

H. A. MARTIN,
for Director of Public Works.

Public Works Department,
Colombo, February 17, 1903.

SUPPLEMENT
TO
The Ceylon Government Gazette,
PART I.

No. 5,907—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1903.

VITAL STATISTICS OF CEYLON.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL FOR THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1902.

I.—Population.

THE estimated population of the Island on the last day of the quarter was 3,640,980, being an increase of 23,181 on the previous quarter, due to an excess of 9,546 births over deaths and of 13,635 arrivals over departures. Table I. in the Appendix gives the area of each Province and district of the Island, with its population, exclusive of immigrants, and the number of marriages, births, and deaths registered during the quarter.

2. *Arrivals and Departures of Indian Coolies.*—The total number of Indian coolies who arrived in the Island during the quarter amounted to 29,774, and the departures numbered 16,139. Compared with the average for the corresponding quarters of the five years 1897–1901, the arrivals show a decline of 42 per cent., and the departures a decline of 51 per cent.

II.—Marriages.

3. *Marriages.*—The number of general marriages (*i.e.*, marriages other than Kandyan or Mohammedan) registered during the quarter was 3,259 and of Kandyan marriages 1,410.

Table VI. in the Appendix shows the marriages solemnized among the general community in every Province and district in the Island, the civil condition, nationality, the highest, lowest, and mean ages of the parties, the mode of solemnization, the number of bridegrooms and brides who were unable to sign their names in the register, &c. Table VII. in the Appendix gives similar information in respect of the Kandyans.

4. *First Marriages; Re-marriages.*—Of the 3,259 general marriages, 2,859 (equal to 88 per cent.) were between bachelors and spinsters, 277 between widowers and spinsters, 64 between bachelors and widows, 52 between widowers and widows, 4 between bachelors and divorced women, and 3 between divorced men and spinsters. Of the 1,410 Kandyan marriages, 1,062 (equal to 75 per cent.) were between bachelors and spinsters, 136 between widowers and spinsters, 75 between bachelors and widows, 56 between widowers and widows, 38 between divorced men and spinsters, 21 between divorced women and bachelors, 11 between divorced women and widowers, 8 between divorced men and divorced women, and 3 between divorced men and widows.

5. *Ages at Marriage.*—The mean age at marriage for the general community was 27·2 for males and 20·9 for females, and for Kandyans 27·1 for males and 20·6 for females. The mean age is probably exaggerated by the habit of parties registering their marriages in some cases long after they have begun to live together as husband and wife.

6. *Minors.*—In the general community 5 per cent. of the bridegrooms and 51 per cent. of the brides, and amongst the Kandyans 12 per cent. of the bridegrooms and 63 per cent. of the brides, were under 21 years of age.

7. *Mixed Marriages.*—There were 28 mixed marriages during the quarter: 17 between Sinhalese and Tamils, 5 between Burghers and Sinhalese, 3 between Europeans and Burghers, 2 between Burghers and Tamils, and 1 other mixed marriage.

8. *Signatures in Marriage Register.*—Of the 6,518 persons married in the general community during the quarter, 783 men and 2,340 women signed the register with marks; that is to say, 24 per cent. of the men and 71 per cent. of the women were unable to write their names. Of the 2,820 Kandyans married, 516 men and 1,359 women signed the register with marks; *i.e.*, 36 per cent. of the men and 96 per cent. of the women were unable to write their names.

III.—Births and Deaths.

9. *Births.*—The births registered during the quarter numbered 33,345 (42 Europeans, 170 Burghers, 23,615 Sinhalese, 7,295 Tamils, 2,094 Moors, 82 Malays, and 47 Others), and were in the proportion of 37·0 to 1,000 persons living, as against an average of 32·0 for the six second quarters of the period 1891–1896, 37·6 the average for the period 1898–1901, and 42·8 the rate for the preceding quarter. The birth- and death-rates for the quarter under report and the preceding quarter being based on the Census population of 1901, the rates of previous quarters, which had been calculated on previous estimates of population, have now been revised on the basis of the Census population.

10. *Deaths.*—The total number of deaths registered during the quarter was 23,799 (27 Europeans, 141 Burghers, 14,755 Sinhalese, 7,105 Tamils, 1,609 Moors, 77 Malays, and 85 Others), and were equal to an annual rate of 26·4 per 1,000, as against the averages of 28·2 and 26·8 for the second quarters of the periods 1891–1896 and 1898–1901 respectively, and 32·1 the rate for the preceding quarter.

11. The births and deaths and their rates in the quarter are compared in the following table with the results obtained in the previous quarter and the average rates for the second quarters in the periods 1898–1901 and 1891–1896 :—

TABLE A.

	Births.	Deaths.	Per Mille per Annum.	
			Birth-rate.	Death-rate.
Average of six second quarters, 1891–1896 ...	24,833 ...	21,861 ...	32·0 ...	28·2 ...
Average of four second quarters, 1898–1901...	32,330 ...	23,144 ...	37·6 ...	26·8 ...
First quarter, 1902 ...	38,191 ...	28,659 ...	42·8 ...	32·1 ...
Second quarter, 1902 ...	33,345 ...	23,799 ...	37·0 ...	26·4 ...

12. The birth-rate for the quarter (37·0), though a great decline from the rate in the previous quarter (42·8) was well-nigh the same as the average for the second quarter in 1898–1901 (37·6), and an improvement on the average in the period 1891–96 (32·0). The death-rate (26·4) declined from the rates in the preceding quarter (32·1) and the average of the corresponding quarters of 1891–1896 and in 1898–1901 (28·2 and 26·8 respectively).

13. Table II. in the Appendix gives information similar to that given in Table A in respect of each Province and district in the Island; Table I. gives the births and deaths according to sex; Table VIII. the births according to nationality and sex; Table IX. the deaths for each month of the quarter, according to nationality for each Province and district. The causes of death for each district are shown in Table X.; and for the estates in the Central, Uva, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces, and in the Kalutara and Colombo Districts of the Western Province in Table XI.; and for the town of Colombo (according to wards and nationalities) in Table XII.; Table XIII. shows the period of life at which the deaths of the various races occurred in every district.

14. *Sex.*—Of the 33,345 births, 17,038 were males and 16,307 were females; that is to say, there were 104 males born to every 100 females. Of the 23,799 deaths, 12,176 were males and 11,623 were females, *i.e.*, out of equal proportions of each sex, there died 922 males to 1,000 females.

15. *Infantile Mortality.*—The total number of children who died under one year of age in the quarter was 5,211, and was in the proportion of 156 to 1,000 registered births. The rate of infantile mortality varied in different districts from 448 (for Sinhalese) in Batticaloa, 301 (for Tamils) in Mannar, 286 (for Moors), and 283 (for Sinhalese) in Puttalam, 270 (for Tamils) in Trincomalee, 261 (for Tamils) in Mullaittivu, 224 (for Tamils) in Puttalam, 222 (for Sinhalese) in Anuradhapura, 221 (for Sinhalese) in Matale, and 204 (for Moors) in Batticaloa, to 143 (for Tamils) in Jaffna, 134 (for Sinhalese) in Kandy, 126 (for Sinhalese) in Galle, 124 (for Sinhalese) in Nuwara Eliya, 110 (for Sinhalese) in Chilaw, 109 (for Sinhalese) in Colombo, 105 (for Sinhalese) in Negombo, and 100 (for Sinhalese) in Kalutara.

16. *Centenarians.*—Fifty-one deaths, (18 males and 33 females) were reported to be of centenarians, but the ages stated can hardly be relied on.

IV.—State of Public Health.

17. The general health of the population during the quarter was satisfactory, the rate of mortality in the Island falling to 26·4 from 32·1 in the previous quarter, and 28·2 and 26·8 the respective averages of the second quarter in 1891–1896 and 1898–1901. All the Provinces show an improvement as compared with the rate in the previous quarter; the Western, Central, Northern, Eastern, and Sabaragamuwa as compared with the average in 1898–1901; and all but the Northern and Uva Provinces as compared with the average in 1891–1896.

18. Tables III., IV., and V. in the Appendix show the births and deaths, the birth-rates and death-rates for all ages in the several Provinces and districts in the Island and in the revenue subdivisions of those districts for the quarter under review, for the preceding quarter, and for the corresponding quarter of the periods 1891–1896 and 1898–1901, the latter period showing more reliable statistics owing to the improvements effected in the system of registration by the Ordinances Nos. 1 and 2 of 1895. The year 1897 is omitted, as half the year was under the operation of the old Ordinances and half under that of the new. The rates shown are for the Sinhalese only in the districts which are mainly inhabited by the Sinhalese, and for the Tamils only where the Tamils form the bulk of the population. In the Puttalam District, where the Sinhalese and Mohammedans are found in almost equal numbers, and in the Batticaloa District, which is inhabited by Tamils and Mohammedans in equal numbers, the rates are separately given for the different sections of the population.

19. The healthiest Province in the quarter was, as usual, the Western (21·5); the healthiest district, Negombo (18·4); and the healthiest division, Hapitigam korale (13·7) of the Colombo District, followed by Valikamam east (14·0) of the Jaffna District.

20. *Western Province.*—As usual, the Western Province maintains the first place as the healthiest Province in the Island. The death-rate of the Sinhalese, who form the bulk of the population, and number over three-quarters of a million, was in the proportion of 18·7 per 1,000, and was an improvement, as compared with the averages for the corresponding quarter in the periods 1891–1896 and 1898–1901, 19·1 and 21·1, respectively. All three of its districts showed improved health as compared with the average for the latter period, while the Negombo District alone (15·6) showed an improvement, as compared with the average for the earlier period. The birth-rate of the Province for the quarter (33·2) was lower than the average for the period 1898–1901 by 4·0, but in excess of the average for the period 1891–1896 by 4·2.

21. The death-rate in the Colombo District, which contains more than half the total Sinhalese population in the Province, was 19·2 per 1,000, which was a decline from the rate for the previous quarter (24·7) and the average for the period 1898–1901 (19·8), though a slight increase on the average for the period 1891–1896 (19·1). Each of its six subdivisions had reduced mortality during the quarter, as compared with the rates in the previous quarter. The divisions of Colombo Municipality, Alutkuru korale south, and Salpiti korale presented lower death-rates than the average in the period 1898–1901, while Hewagam korale alone showed a decline from the average for the period 1891–1896. The healthiest division in the district was Siyane korale west (15·6), and the unhealthiest the Colombo Municipality (29·4). This division is treated of at greater length in chapter VII.

22. In the Negombo District the death-rate (15·6) was an improvement on the previous quarter (21·6), the average for the second quarters in 1898–1901 (20·8), and the average for the second quarters in 1891–1896 (25·8). The birth-rate (36·2) was a deterioration from the previous quarter (53·4) as well as from the average for the second quarters in 1898–1901 (42·4), but a slight improvement on the average in 1891–1896 (32·6). The healthiest subdivision in the district, and, in fact, in the Island, was Hapitigam korale (13·7), followed by Alutkuru korale north (14·5). Negombo Local Board showed the highest death-rate in the district (26·9).

23. The Kalutara District, which some years ago had the best record for the Province, and even for the Island, showed the highest death-rate (19·6) among the districts in the Western Province. This rate was worse than its average for the six second quarters of the period 1891–1896 (17·8), but better than the average for the corresponding quarter in 1898–1901 (21·4). The death-rates ranged between 16·6 in Pasdun korale east and 25·7 in Kalutara Local Board. The births in the district were in the proportion of 35·0 per 1,000 persons living, and showed a decline from the average in 1898–1901 (41·6), but an increase on the average in 1891–1896 (30·2).

24. *Central Province.*—The Sinhalese in the Central Province, who number over 290,000, showed better health than usual, their death-rate falling to 26·9 from an average of 29·3 for the second quarters in the period 1898–1901, and 33·6 the average in the period 1891–1896. Each of its three districts shared in the improvement, which is the more noticeable when compared with the average for the earlier period.

25. The death-rate in the Kandy District was in the proportion of 26·0 per 1,000 persons living, and was a considerable improvement on the average in the period 1891–1896 (35·9) and on the average in 1898–1901 (29·0). The births in the district were in the proportion of 50·9 per 1,000, as against 33·5 and 51·8 the respective averages in the periods 1891–1896 and 1898–1901. Judging from the average death-rates in both periods 1891–1896 and 1898–1901, seven of its ten subdivisions, viz., Harispattu, Tumpane, Uda Bulatgama, Uda Dumbara, Udu Nuwara, Udapalata, and Yati Nuwara, showed improved health. In the Kandy Municipality the rate of mortality was considerably higher than the average in the period 1891–1896, but lower than in 1898–1901; while in the other two divisions of the district, Pata Dumbara and Pata Hewaheta, it was *vice versa*.

26. The Matale District showed a death-rate of 32·8, as against 33·1 the average in 1898–1901 and 41·0 the average in 1891–1896. The rate was an improvement on the previous quarter too (45·2). All its four subdivisions showed better health than in the period 1891–1896. Compared with the average in the period 1898–1901, however, all the subdivisions, except Matale South, have deteriorated. The lowest death-rate in the district was in Matale south (31·1), and the highest in Matale Local Board (40·2).

27. The rate of mortality in the Nuwara Eliya District during the quarter was better than usual, and declined to 22·8 from 25·4 the mean rate for the second quarter in 1898–1901 and 26·2 the mean rate for the second quarter in 1891–1896. The birth-rate in the district was 43·7, as against 40·2 and 44·0 the mean rate for the second quarter in the periods 1891–1896 and 1898–1901, respectively. Uda Hewaheta (17·4) was the healthiest division in the district, and Kotmale (27·1) the unhealthiest.

28. *Northern Province.*—The Northern Province, with a Tamil population of about a third of a million, showed a Tamil death-rate of 24·1, which is a decline from the rates for the previous quarter (29·0) and from the mean rate of the four second quarters in 1898–1901 (36·0), but a rise on the mean rate in 1891–1896 (21·0). Of its three districts, Jaffna was the healthiest as it is the most populous, and Mullaittivu the most sparsely populated as well as the unhealthiest.

29. In the Jaffna District, which contains more than 90 per cent. of the entire provincial population, the death-rate was 22·6, and showed a great decline from the average in 1898–1901 (37·1) and from the previous quarter (26·8), but a rise on the average in 1891–1896 (18·8). The death-rates in the subdivisions ranged between 14·0 in Valikamam east, the healthiest division, and 50·0 in Vadamaradchi east, the unhealthiest.

30. There has been a marked improvement in health in the Mannar District. Its death-rate during the quarter declined to 37·6 from 49·6 in the previous quarter and 44·3 and 43·4 the respective averages of the corresponding quarter in the periods 1891–1896 and 1898–1901. The rates of mortality in each of its three subdivisions diminished from their average in 1898–1901, but Mannar Islands division and Nanaddan showed enhanced rates, as compared with the average in 1891–1896. Mantai, the healthiest division, presented lower rates than the averages in both periods.

31. In the Mullaittivu District the annual rate of mortality among the Tamils was in the proportion of 41·7 per 1,000 persons living, and was an improvement from the average in 1898–1901 (53·6), but a deterioration from the average in 1891–1896 (36·1). The birth-rate in the district was 42·6, as against 31·9 and 47·3 the respective averages in 1891–1896 and 1898–1901. Vavuniya south showed the lowest death-rate (38·6), Maritime pattus the highest (44·1).

32. *Southern Province.*—The Southern Province, which includes more than half a million Sinhalese, showed a Sinhalese death-rate of 23·6 and birth-rate of 40·3. Of its three districts, Galle fared worse than usual, while in Matara and Hambantota there was an improvement as compared with the period 1891–1896, but a deterioration as compared with the period 1898–1901.

33. The deaths in the Galle District during the quarter corresponded to an annual rate of 25·4, a higher rate than in the corresponding quarter of the period 1891–1896 or in the period 1898–1901. The Galle Municipality (23·7) showed an improvement on the average for the earlier period, and Gangaboda pattu (20·6) as compared with the average for the later period. All the other subdivisions showed a deterioration in health as compared with both periods. Among the subdivisions, the highest birth-rate was in Walallawiti korale (42·6) and the lowest in Galle Municipality (28·6).

34. The Matara District showed a death-rate of 21·2 and a birth-rate of 44·9 in the quarter. The rate of mortality was lower than in the previous quarter (26·4) and in the corresponding quarter of the period 1891-1896 (22·7), but slightly higher than in the period 1898-1901 (20·8). Wellaboda pattuwa (18·6) was the healthiest division in the district, and was closely followed by Four Gravets beyond Local Board limits (18·8) and Weligam korale (19·1). These three divisions hold the first, second, and third places in the Province in point of health. The highest death-rate in the district was in Matara Local Board (26·6).
35. The health of the Sinhalese in the Hambantota District during the quarter was a considerable improvement on the previous quarter, the death-rate falling to 23·7 from 35·3. The rate for the quarter (23·7), though slightly in excess of the rate in the period 1898-1901 (22·6), compares favourably with the average in 1891-1896 (29·9). The highest rate of mortality in the Province (35·3) was recorded in Magam pattuwa, exclusive of Four Gravets. The healthiest division in the district was Giruwa pattu west (22·9).
36. *Eastern Province.*—The Eastern Province, which comprises a mixed population of Tamils, Moors, and Sinhalese in the proportion of 11 : 7 : 1, showed death-rates of 30·8, 28·4, 39·0 for the Tamils, Moors, and Sinhalese, respectively. All three nationalities in the Province fared better than usual in point of health, especially the Tamils and Moors.
37. In the Batticaloa District, where the Tamils, who form the bulk of the population, number over 80,000, the Moors about 55,000, and the Sinhalese about 8,000, the rates of mortality recorded in the quarter were 29·5 for Tamils, 28·3 for Moors, and 43·7 for Sinhalese. Both Tamils and Moors enjoyed better health than usual, their mean rates for the second quarter in 1891-1896 being 31·1 and 33·7 and in 1898-1901 34·9 and 32·9 respectively. The healthiest division in the district was for Tamils (21·6) and Sinhalese (24·1) Akkarai pattu, and for Moors (21·5) Karavaku and Nintavur pattus. The highest birth-rate recorded in the Province was among the Tamils in Manmunai pattu north (63·0).
38. In the Trincomalee District the Tamils showed a death-rate of 37·0 and fared better than usual. Their death-rate in the previous quarter was 48·8, and in the corresponding quarters in 1891-1896 39·7, and in 1898-1901 44·9. The healthiest division was Tampalakamam pattu (26·5), and the unhealthiest Kaddukulam pattu (45·3).
39. *North-Western Province.*—The death-rate during the quarter was 32·0, as against 38·7 the average of six second quarters in 1891-1896, and 31·8 the average in 1898-1901. The rate for the quarter under report is, however, less than the rate in the previous quarter by about 7 per 1,000.
40. The Sinhalese inhabitants of Kurunegala District, who number over 230,000, enjoyed better health than usual, their death-rate declining to 34·9 from an average of 42·5 for the corresponding quarters in 1891-1896 and of 35·5 in 1898-1901. The rate recorded in the previous quarter was in excess of the present by 7 per 1,000. Most of the subdivisions showed a marked improvement in health, especially the Kurunegala Local Board and Dambadeni hatpattu divisions, where the death-rates fell to 60·5 and 25·9 from averages of 82·0 and 47·7 respectively in 1891-1896. The mean rates in 1898-1901 were 61·1 in Kurunegala Local Board and 41·3 in Dambadeni hatpattu. This division showed the lowest death-rate in the quarter (25·9).
41. The population of the Puttalam District comprises about 12,000 Sinhalese, 10,000 Moors, and 7,000 Tamils. Their mortality during the quarter corresponded to annual rates of 43·0, 41·4, and 35·5 respectively. All the races enjoyed better health than in the preceding quarter, but fared worse than usual. The highest rate for the Sinhalese was 50·3 in Demala hatpattu, for the Moors 45·4 in Kalpitiya, and for the Tamils 51·8 in Puttalam Local Board. Puttalam division (30·2 for Tamils, 34·5 for Sinhalese, and 36·1 for Moors) was the healthiest division for all nationalities generally.
42. In the Chilaw District the death-rate (21·0), though slightly higher than the rate in the second quarters of 1898-1901, was an improvement on the previous quarter (24·5) and the average in 1891-1896 (21·9). Of its subdivisions, Pitigal korale north (34·3) was the unhealthiest. Pitigal korale south showed a death-rate of 16·8 during the quarter, and was the healthiest division in the Province.
43. *North-Central Province.*—The rate of mortality in the North-Central Province or the Anuradhapura District (40·1) was about 20 per 1,000 less than in the preceding quarter and 1·6 less than the average for the second quarter in 1891-1896, but was in excess of the average in 1898-1901 by 3·7. The birth-rate recorded in the quarter was 35·7, as against 51·6 in the preceding quarter, and 39·4 and 40·2 the respective averages of the corresponding quarter in 1891-1896 and 1898-1901. Anuradhapura town showed the highest death-rate (72·6), which was an improvement on the previous quarter (109·7), but a deterioration from the average in 1891-1896 (55·6), and the average in 1898-1901 (35·2). Next in point of unhealthiness ranks Kelegam palata, with a death-rate of 46·4, as against 59·0 in the previous quarter. The healthiest division in the Province was Tamankaduwa palata (30·0), followed by Nuwaragam palata (37·5) and Hurulu palata (38·1).
44. *Province of Uva.*—The Province of Uva, which is co-extensive with the Badulla District, presented a death-rate of 36·0, a decline from the previous quarter (45·0), and the average for the second quarter in 1898-1901 (36·4), but a slight rise on the average in 1891-1896 (35·8). The highest death-rate was in Wellawaya (55·2), and the lowest in Wiyaluwa (21·0). Four of the subdivisions, viz., Badulla Local Board, Yatikinda, Buttala, and Wiyaluwa, showed improved health, as compared with the preceding quarter as well as the average rates in 1891-1896 and 1898-1901, while Wellawaya and Udukinda showed a deterioration in health. The other two divisions in the Province, Bintenna and Wellassa, showed considerable improvement on the preceding quarter, but a deterioration as compared with the average. The birth-rate in the Province (52·0) showed a marked improvement on the previous quarter (48·2), the average of the second quarters in 1891-1896 (49·5), and the average in 1898-1901 (48·5). Five of the eight subdivisions showed improved birth-rates, while Bintenna alone showed a diminished birth-rate, as compared with the previous quarter as well as the average.
45. *Province of Sabaragamuwa.*—The health of the Sinhalese in the Province of Sabaragamuwa was better than usual. Their death-rate declined to 26·3 from 32·1 in the preceding quarter, and 33·9 and 31·5 respectively the mean rates of the second quarters in 1891-1896 and 1898-1901. The improvement was shared by both its districts.
46. In the Ratnapura District the rate of mortality in the quarter (29·7) was in excess of the average in 1898-1901 (26·1), but less than the rate in the previous quarter (33·8) and the average in 1891-1896 (33·4). The healthiest division in the district was Kuruwiti korale (24·1), and the unhealthiest Kadawata korale (42·6).
47. The health in the Kegalla District showed a considerable improvement during the quarter, its death-rate declining to 23·5 from 30·8 in the previous quarter, 33·2 the average in 1898-1901 and 34·4 the average in 1891-1896. The birth-rate was in the proportion of 45·9 per 1,000 persons living, as against 56·6 in the previous quarter, 46·2 the average in 1898-1901, and 28·3 the average in 1891-1896. Beligal korale (19·5) showed the lowest death-rate in the Province.

V.—Causes of Deaths.

48. The causes of deaths registered in the Island during the quarter are given in Table X., and are summarized below :—

TABLE B.

District.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Diarrhoea & Dysentery.	Fevers.	Violence.				All other Causes.	Total.
					Accident.	Suicide.	Homicide.	Execution.		
CEYLON ...	4	4	5,268	5,030	392	40	34	2	13,025	23,799
Colombo ...	1	3	476	637	47	10	8	—	1,830	3,012
Negombo ...	—	—	126	104	15	1	1	—	391	698
Kalutara ...	—	—	235	235	29	3	1	—	781	1,284
Kandy ...	—	—	892	281	45	1	1	—	1,509	2,729
Matale ...	1	—	132	166	21	1	1	—	484	806
Nuwara Eliya ...	—	—	319	64	11	—	—	—	392	786
Jaffna ...	—	—	85	583	26	10	—	—	1,013	1,717
Mannar ...	—	—	37	50	6	—	—	—	134	227
Mullaittivu ...	—	—	21	44	3	—	—	—	88	156
Galle ...	—	1	556	200	25	1	4	1	890	1,678
Matara ...	—	—	363	187	13	2	8	—	551	1,124
Hambantota ...	—	—	62	380	12	2	2	—	174	632
Batticaloa ...	—	—	160	407	18	2	—	1	484	1,072
Trincomalee ...	—	—	38	72	2	—	—	—	125	237
Kurunegala ...	1	—	403	420	30	1	6	—	1,384	2,245
Puttalam ...	1	—	47	92	1	—	—	—	157	298
Chilaw ...	—	—	36	94	8	—	—	—	280	418
Anuradhapura ...	—	—	97	297	7	1	—	—	383	785
Badulla ...	—	—	506	248	20	1	—	—	749	1,524
Batnapura ...	—	—	307	217	25	2	—	—	460	1,011
Kegalla ...	—	—	370	192	28	2	2	—	766	1,360

49. *Fever and Diarrhoeal Diseases.*—Of the 23,799 deaths registered in the Island, 5,030 were reported as due to various forms of fever and 5,272 to diarrhoeal diseases, i.e., fever and diarrhoeal diseases contributed 48 per cent. of the total number of deaths.

Cholera.—Under the head “Diarrhoeal Diseases” are included 4 deaths from cholera, the Districts of Colombo, Matale, Kurunegala, and Puttalam each contributing a death. The number of deaths from cholera registered during the previous quarter was 110, the majority of which occurred in Jaffna and Negombo Districts, 73 in the former and 31 in the latter district. With regard to the history of these outbreaks, the Principal Civil Medical Officer states :—

“Cholera occurred in two centres, Achchuveli and Kayts in the Northern Province, during the first quarter of 1902. The disease first appeared at Achchuveli on December 1, 1901, and at Kayts on the 11th idem. The first case was that of a fish woman, who took ill with purging and vomiting on December 1, and died the same day. The nature of the disease not being recognized at the time, friends and relations attended the funeral and spread the contagion. The disease, it is believed, was introduced from India, and was carried to Kayts also.

“The outbreak of cholera at Negombo began on January 25, 1902, and the disease is supposed to have been introduced from Chilaw, where a case occurred the same day. The first case was that of a man who took ill soon after visiting a padda boat journeying from Chilaw, on which there was a man who was suffering from purging and vomiting; this case introduced the disease into Negombo, and all subsequent cases can be traced to this source of infection.”

50. There were only 4 deaths from smallpox this quarter (3 in Colombo and 1 in Galle), 8 deaths were due to chickenpox (2 each in Nuwara Eliya and Galle and 1 each in Colombo, Kalutara, Badulla, and Ratnapura), and 30 to measles (9 in Trincomalee, 6 in Jaffna, 5 in Colombo, 4 in Mullaittivu, 3 in Batticaloa, 2 in Kandy, and 1 in Galle). Eleven deaths resulted from whooping cough and 1 from mumps. Influenza caused 30 deaths, of which 11 occurred in Nuwara Eliya, 7 in Colombo, 5 in Kandy, 3 in Badulla, and 1 each in Negombo, Matale, Galle, and Matara.

51. The other chief causes of deaths were infantile convulsions 2,236, debility 1,153, phthisis 791, pneumonia 742, general dropsy 698, anæmia 627, worms 614, old age 478, malarial cachexia 278, puerperal convulsions 270, bronchitis 144, rheumatism 146, premature birth 144, *dochmius duodenalis* 64, and cancer 60.

52. *Deaths by Violence.*—Of the 392 deaths attributed to accidents, 94 were due to drowning, 92 to fall from trees, 46 to snake-bite, 32 to burns and scalds, 18 to gunshot wounds, 16 to fall of heavy substances, 12 to injury at birth, 11 to being run over by carts, 10 to lightning, 8 to falls other than from heights, 4 to fall from heights other than trees, 4 to being run over by train, 3 to being caught in machinery, 3 to injuries caused by bulls, 3 to injuries caused by alligators, 2 to injuries caused by cheetahs, 2 to injuries caused by elephants, 1 to injuries caused by a wild boar, and 1 to injuries caused by a buffalo. Two deaths resulted from rat bites and 1 from a Brahmin lizard. Two persons were killed by fall from carts and 2 by a railway collision.

53. *Suicide.*—Forty deaths were attributed to suicide, of which 25 were by hanging, 4 by drowning, 3 by poison, 3 by gunshot wounds, 2 by cuts or stab, and 3 by other means.

54. *Homicide.*—Thirty-four deaths were attributed to homicide (8 each in Colombo and Matara, 6 in Kurunegala, 4 in Galle, 2 each in Hambantota and Kegalla, and 1 each in Negombo, Kalutara, Kandy, and Matale). Of the victims, 32 were Sinhalese, 1 Tamil, and 1 Burgher.

55. *Executions.*—Judicial executions registered in the quarter numbered 2 (1 in Galle and 1 in Batticaloa).

VI.—Health of the Estate Population.

56. The total number of births reported for registration from the estates in the Central, Uva, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces, and in the Colombo and Kalutara Districts of the Western Province was 2,240 (7 Europeans, 4 Burghers, 78 Sinhalese, 2,131 Tamils, 17 Moors, 2 Malays, and 1 Other), and the total number of deaths was 2,802 (2 Europeans, 2 Burghers, 44 Sinhalese, 2,735 Tamils, 18 Moors, and 1 Other), corresponding to an annual birth-rate of 21.4 and a death-rate of 26.7 per mille, as against the respective averages of 20.2 and 29.9 for 1898-1901. The causes of death are given in Table XI., and may be summarized as follows :—

TABLE C.

Dysentery ...	616	General dropsy ...	143	Anæmia ...	35
Debility ...	495	Malarial cachexia ...	117	Phthisis ...	32
Diarrhoea ...	477	Infantile convulsions ...	106	Bronchitis ...	31
Fevers ...	163	Old age ...	76	<i>Dochmius duodenalis</i> ...	20
Pneumonia ...	157	Childbirth ...	39	All other causes ...	295

57. The following Table D gives the estate population as enumerated at the Census of 1901 in each district, its birth- and death-rates for the first and second quarters of 1902, and the average rates for the corresponding quarters in 1893-1896 and 1898-1901. The Nuwara Eliya District, which has one-fourth of the estate population of the Island, shows as usual the lowest death-rate:—

TABLE D.

District.	Population at the Census of 1901.	Birth-rate per Mille per Annum.				Death-rate per Mille per Annum.			
		Average of Second Quarters, 1893-1896	Average of Second Quarters, 1898-1901	First Quarter of 1902.	Second Quarter of 1902.	Average of Second Quarters, 1893-1896	Average of Second Quarters, 1898-1901	First Quarter of 1902.	Second Quarter of 1902.
Kandy ...	155,444	20.4	19.8	21.3	22.1	25.0	31.4	27.3	28.9
Matale ...	26,136	19.4	20.8	18.9	23.0	23.3	31.9	39.3	32.1
Nuwara Eliya ...	103,564	25.9	18.5	21.2	19.0	27.2	18.2	25.0	18.6
Badulla ...	51,788	20.4	22.0	21.9	24.9	18.7	24.2	26.5	22.5
Ratnapura ...	16,642	21.4	24.8	20.5	13.3	21.1	40.1	38.0	30.6
Kegalla ...	41,499	17.9	24.7	23.5	24.7	36.7	43.5	33.9	32.6
Colombo ...	8,302	9.4	19.5	22.0	19.3	55.7	52.2	56.7	53.1
Kalutara ...	16,965	16.3	14.8	14.8	17.2	28.8	39.0	50.4	30.7
Total ...	420,340	20.3	20.2	21.1	21.4	24.4	29.2	29.9	26.7

58. *Kandy District.*—The total number of births reported for registration from the estates in the Kandy District was 855 (2 Europeans, 1 Burgher, 21 Sinhalese, 821 Tamils, 3 Moors, 1 Malay, and 1 Other), and the deaths numbered 1,119 (1 European, 1 Burgher, 26 Sinhalese, 1,084 Tamils, and 7 Moors). The birth-rate during the quarter was equal to 22.1, as against 19.8 the mean rate for the corresponding quarters of 1898-1901; and the death-rate to 28.9, as against 31.4 the mean rate for the corresponding period of 1898-1901. The most fatal causes of death were, as usual, diarrhoeal diseases, which caused 448 (264 dysentery and 184 diarrhoea) deaths, or nearly 40 per cent. of the total number of deaths (1,119). The other chief causes were debility (mostly of infants from inability to suck) 206, pneumonia 70, general dropsy 70, fevers 47, infantile convulsions 41, malarial cachexia 40, old age 31, anæmia 15, premature birth 11, bronchitis 11, phthisis 10, and doehmius duodenalis 7.

59. *Matale District.*—The total number of births reported for registration from the estates in the Matale District during the second quarter of 1902 was 150 (8 Sinhalese, 141 Tamils, and 1 Moor), and the deaths numbered 209 (206 Tamils, 2 Moors, and 1 Sinhalese). The birth-rate recorded for the quarter (23.0) was in excess of the average for the corresponding quarters in the period 1898-1901 (20.8); and the death-rate was 32.1, as against the mean rate 31.9 for the second quarters of 1898-1901. Dysentery and diarrhoea were responsible for only 55 deaths, or nearly 26 per cent. of the total number of deaths (209). The chief causes of death were debility 32, malarial cachexia 28, fevers 20, general dropsy 16, pneumonia 10, infantile convulsions 6, and old age 6.

60. *Nuwara Eliya District.*—The total number of births reported for registration from the estates in the Nuwara Eliya District, which contains nearly one-fourth of the estate population in the districts under review, was 490 (467 Tamils, 16 Sinhalese, 4 Europeans, 1 Burgher, 1 Moor, and 1 Malay), and the deaths numbered 480 (471 Tamils and 9 Sinhalese). The birth-rate during the quarter was 19.0, as against 18.5 the average rate for the corresponding period 1898-1901; and the death-rate 18.6, which is almost identical with the average rate 18.2. The chief causes of death were diarrhoeal diseases 204 (118 dysentery and 86 diarrhoea), which caused nearly 43 per cent. of the total number of deaths (480). Debility caused 95 deaths (mostly of infants from inability to suck), pneumonia 31, general dropsy 22, fevers 22, infantile convulsions 17, old age 11, and tabes mesenterica 19.

61. *Badulla District.*—The total number of births reported for registration from the estates in the Badulla District during the second quarter of 1902 was 321 (315 Tamils, 3 Sinhalese, 1 European, 1 Burgher, and 1 Moor); and the deaths numbered 290 (285 Tamils, 3 Moors, 1 Burgher, and 1 Sinhalese). The birth-rate for the quarter was 24.9, as against the average 22.0 for the second quarters of 1898-1901; and the death-rate was 22.5, as against the average 24.2 for the corresponding period of 1898-1902. Here, as elsewhere, the chief causes of death were diarrhoeal diseases, which caused 104 (60 from diarrhoea and 44 from dysentery) deaths, or nearly 36 per cent. of the total number of deaths (290). The other chief natural causes of death were debility (mostly of infants from inability to suck) 67, pneumonia 28, fever 17, general dropsy 10, infantile convulsions 10, and bronchitis 7.

62. *Ratnapura District.*—The total number of births reported for registration from the estates in the Ratnapura District was 55 (2 Sinhalese, 51 Tamils, and 2 Moors), and the deaths numbered 127 (all Tamils), corresponding to a birth-rate of 13.3 as against the mean rate 24.8 for the corresponding quarter of 1898-1901, and a death-rate of 30.6 as against the average 40.1. Here, as elsewhere, the chief natural causes of death were diarrhoeal diseases, which caused 65 (51 from dysentery and 14 from diarrhoea) deaths, or nearly 52 per cent. of the total number of deaths. The other chief causes of death were debility 12, infantile convulsions 7, malarial cachexia 7, pneumonia 6, and fevers 4.

63. *Kegalla District.*—The total number of births reported for registration from the estates in the Kegalla District during the second quarter of 1902 was 256 (1 Burgher, 21 Sinhalese, 232 Tamils, and 2 Moors), and the deaths numbered 337 (1 European, 5 Sinhalese, 325 Tamils, 5 Moors, and 1 Other). The birth-rate during the quarter was the same as the average for the corresponding quarter of 1898-1901 (24.7), while the death-rate (32.6) was 10.9 per 1,000 less than the average (43.5). The chief natural causes of death were diarrhoeal diseases, which caused 113 deaths, or 30 per cent. of the total number of deaths (337). The other chief causes were debility (mostly of infants from inability to suck) 42, malarial cachexia 29, fevers 26, infantile convulsions 17, old age 17, general dropsy 14, phthisis 8, and doehmius duodenalis 6.

64. *Colombo District.*—The total number of births reported for registration from the estates in the Colombo District, by which is meant the Avisawella division of the district, was 40 (4 Sinhalese, 35 Tamils, and 1 Moor), and the deaths numbered 110 (109 Tamils and 1 Moor). This and Kalutara District, as a rule, show low birth- and high death-rates, and the rates recorded in this district for the quarter under review were 19.3 and 53.1 respectively, as against their respective averages 19.5 and 52.2. Here, too, as elsewhere, diarrhoeal diseases caused the largest number of deaths, i.e., 68, or nearly 62 per cent. of the total number of deaths (110). The other chief natural causes of death were fevers 14, debility 9, and pneumonia 3.

65. *Kalutara District.*—The total number of births reported for registration from the estates in the Kalutara District was 73 (3 Sinhalese, 69 Tamils, and 1 Moor), and the deaths numbered 130 (2 Sinhalese and 128 Tamils). The birth-rate recorded for the quarter, though as low as 17.2, was an improvement on the average 14.8; and the death-rate, too, showed an appreciable improvement, having fallen to 30.7 from an average of 39.0. As usual, the most fatal causes of death were diarrhoeal diseases, which caused 36 deaths, debility caused 32 deaths, fevers 13, malarial cachexia 8, infantile convulsions 6, general dropsy 6, pneumonia 5, phthisis 4, and old age 4.

VII.—Health of the Town of Colombo.

66. The deaths registered in the town of Colombo during the quarter numbered 1,203. Three deaths of town residents having occurred in the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kanatta (outside the town limits), were registered by an extra urban registrar. The total deaths (1,206) corresponded to an annual rate of 30·4 per 1,000, being 2·6 per 1,000 below the rate for the corresponding quarter of the previous year and ·7 per 1,000 below the average for the second quarters, in the period 1895-1901.

67. The births registered in the quarter numbered 799, and were in the proportion of 20·1 per mille per annum, being ·3 per 1,000 higher than the rate for the second quarter of the previous year, but ·3 lower than the average.

68. The subjoined Table E gives the births and deaths and their rates for each nationality in the second quarters of 1902 and 1901, and the average for the corresponding quarters in 1895-1901:—

TABLE E.

Nationality.	Population (inclusive of the Military) at the Census, 1901.	Births.			Deaths.			Birth-rate per Mille per Annum.			Death-rate per Mille per Annum.		
		Average of Second Quarters, 1895-1901.	Second Quarter, 1901.	Second Quarter, 1902.	Average of Second Quarters 1895-1901.	Second Quarter, 1901.	Second Quarter, 1902.	Average of Second Quarters, 1895-1901.	Second Quarter, 1901.	Second Quarter, 1902.	Average of Second Quarters, 1895-1901.	Second Quarter, 1901.	Second Quarter, 1902.
ALL RACES	155869	750	772	799	1,144	1,285	*1,206	20·4	19·8	20·1	31·1	33·0	30·4
Europeans ...	2,657	16	20	22	17	10	12	24·9	30·1	32·6	27·6	15·1	17·8
Burghers ...	11,861	66	79	104	74	70	91	22·9	26·7	34·8	25·8	23·7	30·4
Sinhalese ...	68,772	369	413	413	533	602	498	22·3	24·1	23·7	32·3	35·1	28·6
Tamils ...	34,640	73	85	89	251	325	299	9·3	9·8	9·9	32·1	37·5	33·3
Moors ...	28,898	188	139	129	203	207	231	27·7	19·3	17·6	29·5	28·7	31·5
Malays ...	4,493	25	28	29	38	28	35	24·2	24·9	25·1	37·0	24·9	30·4
Others ...	4,548	13	8	13	28	43	40	13·2	7·0	10·8	28·8	33·4	22·7

* Including 3 deaths of town residents, which occurred at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kanatta (outside the town), and were registered by an extra urban registrar.

69. The highest birth-rate in the quarter is shown among the Burghers (34·8), and is a great improvement on the average (22·9), and the next highest among the Europeans (32·6, as against an average of 24·9). All nationalities show improved birth-rates, except Moors and Others, whose rates, 17·6 and 10·8 respectively, are below their averages. The Tamils show the highest death-rate (33·3), followed by the Moors (31·5). The mortality among the Burghers, Tamils, and Moors was higher than the average, and among the other nationalities lower.

70. The number of births and deaths of the different races in the different wards, their rates per mille, the principal zymotic causes of death, &c., during the second quarter of 1902 are shown in the following Table F:—

TABLE F.

Wards.	Population at the Census, 1901.	Births.										Deaths.										Annual Rate per 1,000.	Deaths of Children under One Year.												
		Total Births.		Nationality.								Total Deaths.		Nationality.										Causes of Death.											
		Persons.	Males.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Persons.	Males.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Smallpox.	Measles.			Fevers.	Dochinis Protonalis.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Accident.	Homicide.	Suicide.	Execution.					
Colombo Town...	155869	799	401	398	22	104	413	89	129	29	13	1206	705	501	12	91	498	299	231	35	40	1	2	1	106	14	230	19	3	6	20·1	30·4	270		
Fort & Gale Face	2285	3	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	12	1	6	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5·2	22·7	—	
Pettah ...	7561	16	9	7	1	7	7	1	—	—	—	29	19	10	—	2	8	8	8	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8·5	15·4	6	
St. Sebastian ...	9349	40	22	18	1	5	13	1	15	4	1	52	36	16	—	2	11	4	33	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	16·9	21·3	13	
St. Paul's ...	20260	65	34	31	1	3	19	22	19	—	1	103	59	44	—	3	21	46	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12·6	19·9	26	
Kotahena ...	33355	148	79	69	—	17	107	9	15	—	—	230	114	116	—	21	136	44	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17·5	27·1	74	
New Bazaar ...	17470	92	45	47	2	14	35	15	22	3	1	127	68	59	—	8	47	23	43	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20·7	28·6	40	
Maradana : Hospitals	30381	104	53	51	—	13	72	14	3	1	1	274	197	77	4	16	121	106	14	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	
Excl. of hospitals		170	76	94	—	24	85	10	40	8	3	3	169	91	78	—	20	69	24	45	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21·8	21·7	43
Slave Island	16927	80	42	38	3	7	36	8	7	13	6	123	63	60	1	8	32	25	28	23	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18·5	28·5	31
Kollupitiya ...	18231	81	40	41	11	14	39	9	8	—	—	86	46	40	1	10	53	15	3	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17·2	18·3	20

71. The low birth-rates of the Fort and Pettah Wards are due to their population being chiefly a floating male adult one. The death-rate of the Fort Ward is enhanced by deaths in the harbour registered in the division. Excluding these two wards, the healthiest division of the town was, as usual, the Kollupitiya Ward, with a death-rate of 18·3 per 1,000 per annum, and the unhealthiest New Bazaar Ward, with a death-rate of 28·6, closely followed by Slave Island Ward (28·5) and Kotahena Ward (27·1).

72. There was 1 death from cholera of an immigrant cooly at the cooly depôt near the Breakwater. Two deaths from smallpox occurred at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, where the patients were removed from New Bazaar Ward. Measles, chickenpox, and whooping cough each caused 1 death. Phthisis, bronchitis, and pneumonia proved fatal in 278 cases (against an average of 223 in the corresponding period of 1895-1901), diarrhoea and dysentery

in 230 (against an average of 171), fever in 106, including 19 cases of enteric fever (average 25), and 35 of remittent fever (average 50), infantile convulsions in 89 (average 128), debility in 59 (average 107), tetanus in 55 (average 26), old age in 43 (average 49), diseases of the circulatory system in 22 (average 17), worms in 19 (average 38), parturition in 15 (average 15), paralysis in 15 (average 16), doehmius duodenalis in 14 (average 11), anamia in 13 (average 15), premature births in 10 (average 18). Other causes of death were diseases of the liver 15, cancer 10, Bright's disease 9, nephritis 8, apoplexy 7, diabetes 7, hernia 6, malarial cachexia 5, influenza 5, erysipelas 5.

73. Nineteen deaths were attributed to accidents, 7 of which were by drowning, 3 by railway trains, 2 by falls from heights, 2 by burns, 1 by gunshot, 1 by fall of heavy substance, 1 by being run over by cart, and 1 by being caught in machinery. Three deaths were attributed to homicide and 6 to suicide.

VIII.—Health of other Towns.

74. The following Table G shows the births and deaths and their rates for each of the following towns where the improved system of registration is in force :—

TABLE G.

Towns.	Population (inclusive of the Military) at the Census, 1901.	Second Quarter, 1902.			Birth-rate per Mille per Annum			Death-rate per Mille per Annum.			
		Total Births.	Total Deaths.	Deaths in Hospitals and Jails.	Average of Second Quarters, 1898-1901.	Second Quarter, 1901.	Second Quarter, 1902.	Average of Second Quarters, 1898-1901.	Second Quarter, 1901.	2nd Quarter, 1902.	
										Inclusive of Hospital and Jail Deaths.	Exclusive of Hospital and Jail Deaths.
<i>Western Province.</i>											
Colombo ...	155,869	799	1,206	287	21.0	19.8	20.1	31.1	33.0	30.4	23.1
Negombo ...	19,819	193	213	32	35.6	23.7	38.9	27.1	25.3	42.9	36.4
Moratuwa	29,600	293	164	—	35.4	31.9	39.0	19.9	19.2	21.8	21.8
Kalutara ...	11,500	90	90	14	36.3	30.0	31.2	27.2	30.0	31.2	26.3
Panadure ...	3,845	34	45	22	38.3	28.1	34.8	34.7	34.4	46.1	23.6
<i>Central Province.</i>											
Kandy ...	26,511	204	286	128	26.6	24.3	30.0	39.1	39.7	42.1	23.3
Gampola ...	3,791	23	80	50	30.2	23.2	24.3	76.9	99.2	82.4	30.9
Nawalapitiya ...	3,454	21	59	51	30.6	27.8	23.6	105.4	122.8	66.3	9.0
Matale ...	4,951	44	124	89	28.2	22.7	35.0	85.4	114.1	98.7	35.0
Nuwara Eliya ...	5,072	22	40	24	16.1	15.1	16.4	43.6	46.1	29.9	11.9
<i>Northern Province.</i>											
Jaffna ...	33,879	367	247	10	38.1	45.6	43.4	30.4	29.4	29.2	28.1
Mannar ...	5,332	34	35	2	24.8	31.5	24.2	19.2	32.2	25.0	23.5
Mullaittivu ...	1,308	12	20	1	46.2	49.0	36.2	59.7	58.2	60.3	57.3
Vavuniya ...	566	2	12	6	36.2	35.4	13.9	50.5	92.0	83.3	41.6
<i>Southern Province.</i>											
Galle ...	37,165	248	242	32	25.1	24.7	26.5	21.5	27.9	25.8	22.4
Matara ...	11,848	123	77	8	33.8	28.1	41.5	23.3	22.3	26.0	23.3
Hambantota ...	2,843	19	8	1	32.9	19.7	26.5	27.5	24.0	11.2	9.8
Tangalla ...	2,333	30	14	3	27.6	20.5	48.9	30.1	68.5	22.8	17.9
<i>Eastern Province.</i>											
Batticaloa ...	9,969	83	81	1	35.5	39.7	32.3	32.9	46.6	31.5	31.1
Trincomalee ...	11,887	115	102	4	27.0	38.8	38.8	45.0	35.4	33.6	33.1
<i>North-Western Province.</i>											
Kurunegala ...	6,483	47	140	94	22.3	14.8	28.1	67.2	67.2	83.7	27.5
Puttalam ...	5,115	48	52	3	33.6	25.9	37.6	33.0	28.2	40.7	38.4
Chilaw ...	4,168	27	38	15	22.5	16.3	25.7	23.2	25.0	36.1	21.9
<i>North-Central Province.</i>											
Anuradhapura ...	3,672	9	57	24	21.2	18.5	9.4	48.6	54.3	59.7	34.6
<i>Province of Uva.</i>											
Badulla ...	5,924	54	65	34	30.0	19.6	25.9	49.8	67.3	43.2	20.6
<i>Province of Sabaragamuwa.</i>											
Ratnapura ...	4,084	30	48	25	32.6	32.4	29.0	64.5	68.7	46.4	22.2
Kegalla ...	2,340	18	37	34	45.9	33.7	24.8	69.5	41.4	51.0	41.4

* Inclusive of deaths in Hospitals and Jails.

75. The death-rates for the second quarter of 1902 are given both inclusive and exclusive of the hospital and jail deaths. In some of the towns which attract large numbers of estate coolies and destitute poor to the hospitals the difference of the two rates is striking, e.g., Nawalapitiya 66.3 and 9.0, Gampola 82.4 and 30.9, Matale 98.7 and 35.0, Kurunegala 83.7 and 27.5. The lowest death-rate, exclusive of deaths in hospitals and jails, was in Nawalapitiya (9.0), followed by Hambantota (9.8), and Nuwara Eliya (11.9); and the highest in Mullaittivu (57.3), followed by Vavuniya (41.6), and Puttalam (38.4).

APPENDIX.

Table I.—Area, Estimated Population, and the Number of Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in the Second Quarter of 1902.

Province and District.	Area in Square Mile.	Estimated Population on April 1, 1902.*	MARRIAGES.			BIRTHS.			DEATHS.		
			Total.	General.	Kandyan.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
CEYLON ...	25333	3,604,806	4,669	3,259	1,410	33,345	17,038	16,307	23,799	12,176	11,623
Western	1,432	931,878	1,436	1,436	—	7,363	3,768	3,595	4,994	2,617	2,377
Central	2,300	624,992	318	127	191	5,597	2,858	2,749	4,321	2,154	2,167
Northern	3,363	346,025	458	458	—	3,548	1,802	1,746	2,100	1,048	1,052
Southern	2,146	576,532	838	838	—	5,676	2,916	2,760	3,434	1,703	1,731
Eastern	4,037	175,471	96	83	13	1,902	984	918	1,309	719	590
North-Western	2,997	359,064	524	227	297	3,531	1,770	1,761	2,961	1,549	1,412
North-Central	4,002	79,579	157	9	148	658	315	343	785	416	369
Uva	3,155	186,332	253	30	223	1,993	1,010	983	1,524	791	733
Sabaragamuwa	1,901	324,933	589	51	538	3,067	1,615	1,452	2,371	1,179	1,192
Western.											
Colombo	564	547,510	901	901	—	3,958	2,045	1,913	3,012	1,638	1,374
Negombo	247	151,749	267	267	—	1,389	728	661	698	343	355
Kalutara	621	232,619	268	268	—	2,016	995	1,021	1,284	636	648
Central.											
Kandy	911	378,666	210	86	124	3,536	1,804	1,742	2,729	1,330	1,399
Matale	926	92,684	44	11	33	1,024	539	485	806	432	374
Nuwara Eliya	463	153,642	64	30	34	1,037	515	522	786	392	394
Northern.											
Jaffna	1,265	306,225	425	425	—	3,153	1,590	1,563	1,717	845	872
Mannar	943	24,664	25	25	—	233	120	113	227	123	104
Mullaitivu	1,154	15,136	8	8	—	162	92	70	156	80	76
Southern.											
Galle	652	261,979	301	301	—	2,370	1,212	1,158	1,678	825	853
Matara	481	207,840	409	409	—	2,280	1,175	1,105	1,124	552	572
Hambantota	1,013	106,713	128	128	—	1,026	529	497	632	326	306
Eastern.											
Batticaloa	2,872	146,729	66	53	13	1,613	841	772	1,072	584	488
Trincomalee	1,165	28,742	30	30	—	289	143	146	237	135	102
North-Western.											
Kurunegala	1,845	253,600	359	74	285	2,662	1,321	1,341	2,245	1,163	1,082
Puttalam	890	29,727	32	20	12	245	130	115	298	160	138
Chilaw	262	75,737	133	133	—	624	319	305	418	226	192
North-Central.											
Anuradhapura	4,002	79,579	157	9	148	658	315	343	785	416	369
Uva.											
Badulla	3,155	186,332	253	30	223	1,993	1,010	983	1,524	791	733
Sabaragamuwa.											
Ratnapura	1,259	133,745	238	20	218	1,141	585	556	1,011	505	506
Kegalla	642	191,188	351	31	320	1,926	1,030	896	1,360	674	686

* The estimate of the population is based on the Census of March 1, 1901, and the returns of births and deaths registered.

Table II.—Birth- and Death- rates in the First and Second Quarters of 1902, and the Mean Rates for the Second Quarters of 1891-1896 and 1898-1901.

Province and District.	Birth-rate per Mille per Annum.				Death-rate per Mille per Annum.			
	Average of Six Second Quarters of 1891-1896.	Average of Four Second Quarters of 1898-1901.	First Quarter of 1902.	Second Quarter of 1902.	Average of Six Second Quarters of 1891-1896.	Average of Four Second Quarters of 1898-1901.	First Quarter of 1902.	Second Quarter of 1902.
CEYLON	32.0	37.6	42.8	37.0	28.2	26.8	32.1	26.4
Western	28.5	33.7	43.1	31.6	21.5	21.9	26.6	21.5
Central	30.2	33.9	39.1	35.9	30.3	28.2	32.3	27.7
Northern	34.1	39.9	32.9	41.1	22.4	23.8	29.5	24.3
Southern	32.6	38.4	50.9	39.5	24.9	20.5	29.5	23.9
Eastern	44.3	46.7	36.6	43.5	31.6	35.2	35.4	29.9
North-Western	30.2	37.8	47.7	39.4	37.8	31.2	40.1	33.1
North-Central	45.2	40.1	48.7	33.2	49.2	36.4	62.7	39.6
Uva	41.1	38.9	39.9	42.9	30.4	31.7	42.0	32.9
Sabaragamuwa	29.3	41.2	46.9	37.9	33.6	32.9	33.6	29.3
Western.								
Colombo	26.8	31.7	39.6	29.0	20.9	21.2	27.1	22.1
Negombo	44.5	37.6	53.9	36.7	27.0	19.6	24.2	18.4
Kalutara	31.6	35.6	44.2	34.8	15.8	19.0	26.9	22.1
Central.								
Kandy	29.2	35.6	40.4	37.5	31.4	30.2	31.6	28.9
Matale	36.4	42.2	48.5	44.3	37.2	29.4	44.9	34.9
Nuwara Eliya	28.5	24.7	30.5	27.1	26.5	20.8	26.5	20.5
Northern.								
Jaffna	34.1	39.8	32.3	41.3	20.3	27.1	26.8	22.5
Mannar	33.6	40.2	34.4	37.9	42.6	43.1	47.9	36.9
Mullaivittu	34.1	38.3	42.5	42.9	35.5	40.2	54.8	41.3
Southern.								
Galle	34.4	35.0	49.9	36.3	25.4	21.6	29.1	25.7
Matara	39.2	45.0	50.7	44.0	22.8	19.2	27.1	21.7
Hambantota	30.0	36.9	54.0	38.6	29.7	20.5	35.5	23.8
Eastern.								
Batticaloa	43.8	48.5	36.5	44.1	31.5	34.4	32.6	29.3
Trincomalee	31.5	37.4	37.6	40.3	32.4	38.9	49.8	33.1
North-Western.								
Kurunegala	31.3	34.9	50.4	42.1	41.7	34.7	42.9	35.5
Puttalam	33.1	36.7	37.2	33.1	41.9	33.2	52.7	40.2
Chilaw	24.1	31.2	41.6	33.0	21.5	16.1	25.6	22.1
North-Central.								
Anuradhapura	45.2	40.1	48.7	33.2	49.2	36.4	62.7	39.6
Uva.								
Badulla	41.1	38.9	39.9	42.9	30.4	31.7	42.0	32.9
Sabaragamuwa.								
Ratnapura	34.1	43.4	44.2	34.2	32.8	30.0	35.6	30.3
Kegalla	25.8	39.5	48.8	40.4	34.9	35.0	32.1	28.5

Table III.—Sinhalese Births and Deaths, with their rates per 1,000 of the estimated population and the proportion of Infantile Deaths to 1,000 registered Births in Sinhalese Districts, in the First and Second Quarters of 1902 and the mean rates for the Second Quarters of 1891-1896 and 1898-1901.

Province, District, and Division.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population at the beginning of the Quarter.	Births.	Deaths.	Birth-rate per Mille per Annum.				Death-rate per Mille per Annum.				Deaths of Children under 1 Year to 1,000 Births in Second Quarter of 1902.
					of 1891-1896.		of 1898-1901.		of 1891-1896.		of 1898-1901.		
					Average of Six Second Quarters.	Average of Four Second Quarters.	First Quarter of 1902.	Second Quarter of 1902.	Average of Six Second Quarters.	Average of Four Second Quarters.	First Quarter of 1902.	Second Quarter of 1902.	
CEYLON ...	25331 $\frac{3}{8}$	2,371,938	23,615	14,755	47.1	51.5	50.2	39.9	37.4	31.1	31.3	25.0	143
WESTERN ...	1,432	775,164	6,423	3,608	29.0	37.2	46.2	33.2	19.1	21.1	23.9	18.7	106
<i>Colombo ...</i>	561 $\frac{3}{8}$	439,671	3,456	2,103	26.4	36.1	44.3	31.5	19.1	19.8	24.7	19.2	109
<i>Colombo Municipality</i>	10	67,912	413	498	17.8	25.4	30.6	24.4	26.6	33.0	38.3	29.4	266
<i>Alutkuru Korale South</i>	72	68,161	613	287	26.1	37.0	46.7	36.1	14.0	17.9	24.4	16.9	92
<i>Hewagam Korale...</i>	167	65,572	537	302	35.2	42.0	50.2	32.9	22.9	17.2	20.4	18.5	101
<i>Salpiti Korale ...</i>	75	96,448	751	425	27.9	33.2	43.3	31.2	15.4	18.1	23.8	17.7	97
<i>Siyane Korale East</i>	116 $\frac{3}{8}$	50,916	454	239	25.8	37.6	48.2	35.8	18.7	15.0	20.2	18.8	64
<i>Siyane Korale West</i>	120 $\frac{1}{4}$	90,662	688	352	25.8	37.6	47.5	30.4	18.7	15.0	21.5	15.6	81
<i>Negombo ...</i>	247 $\frac{1}{2}$	135,584	1,224	527	32.6	42.4	53.4	36.2	25.8	20.8	21.6	15.6	105
<i>Negombo Local Board</i>	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	14,004	110	94	55.6	48.9	46.8	31.5	38.2	32.5	30.2	26.9	173
<i>Alutkuru Korale North</i>	159	89,940	831	325	29.9	41.2	52.3	37.1	22.1	17.9	20.0	14.5	94
<i>Hapitigam Korale</i>	81 $\frac{1}{4}$	31,640	283	108	30.0	43.0	59.2	35.9	31.8	23.8	22.4	13.7	103
<i>Kalutara ...</i>	623 $\frac{3}{8}$	199,909	1,743	978	30.2	41.6	45.5	35.0	17.8	21.4	23.5	19.6	100
<i>Kalutara Local Board</i>	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	8,905	65	57	26.7	37.4	40.2	29.3	21.6	29.5	31.5	25.7	169
<i>Kalutara Totamune</i>	88 $\frac{1}{8}$	92,898	814	475	33.3	48.1	47.2	35.1	18.4	25.1	27.0	20.5	111
<i>Pasdun Korale East</i>	280 $\frac{3}{8}$	24,423	177	101	25.8	41.5	40.8	29.1	17.1	19.2	18.0	16.6	73
<i>Pasdun Korale West</i>	123 $\frac{1}{4}$	23,443	266	136	25.8	41.5	42.8	45.5	17.1	19.2	18.8	23.3	99
<i>Rayigam Korale ...</i>	130	50,240	421	209	30.3	33.3	47.0	33.6	17.2	16.5	20.2	16.7	128
CENTRAL ...	2,299 $\frac{1}{8}$	291,403	3,648	1,954	36.8	51.0	55.8	50.2	33.6	29.3	33.3	26.9	151
<i>Kandy ...</i>	911	186,978	2,372	1,214	33.5	51.8	56.5	50.9	35.9	29.0	31.1	26.0	134
<i>Kandy Municipality</i>	11	13,802	126	120	15.3	37.9	37.7	36.6	24.5	36.6	31.2	34.9	183
<i>Harispattu ...</i>	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	29,327	440	166	38.5	59.6	68.9	60.2	33.3	28.8	35.5	22.7	114
<i>Pata Dumbara ...</i>	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	35,934	492	241	31.3	52.7	63.6	54.9	31.5	26.7	31.7	26.9	126
<i>Pata Hewaheta ...</i>	57 $\frac{1}{4}$	12,277	185	88	45.8	55.3	53.2	60.5	33.2	26.7	23.3	28.3	162
<i>Tumpane ...</i>	46 $\frac{3}{8}$	11,431	129	86	31.3	56.3	68.9	45.3	44.3	34.6	46.0	30.2	171
<i>Uda Bulatgama ...</i>	230	11,986	108	52	21.3	32.6	32.2	36.1	20.5	22.2	20.0	17.4	148
<i>Uda Dumbara ...</i>	238 $\frac{1}{4}$	20,221	301	133	45.5	45.9	48.8	59.7	33.8	29.2	26.2	26.4	86
<i>Udu Nuwara ...</i>	34 $\frac{3}{8}$	13,490	166	75	41.2	59.9	67.3	49.4	33.4	28.3	32.7	23.3	121
<i>Uda Palata ...</i>	106	21,283	229	143	23.8	47.3	43.4	43.3	30.8	29.8	29.4	27.0	144
<i>Yati Nuwara ...</i>	29 $\frac{1}{8}$	17,227	196	110	35.1	61.1	64.1	45.6	37.7	31.4	32.0	25.6	189
<i>Matale ...</i>	925 $\frac{5}{8}$	58,411	775	478	44.1	54.0	61.8	53.2	41.0	33.1	45.2	32.8	221
<i>Matale Local Board</i>	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,995	15	20	26.2	34.5	40.6	30.2	41.4	32.2	46.7	40.2	400
<i>Matale South ...</i>	163 $\frac{1}{4}$	25,502	373	198	42.2	57.9	63.5	58.7	47.7	32.2	40.9	31.1	199
<i>Matale East ...</i>	373 $\frac{3}{8}$	14,121	196	112	41.5	48.8	64.3	55.7	35.7	31.0	50.4	31.8	204
<i>Matale North ...</i>	388 $\frac{5}{8}$	16,793	191	148	51.2	55.0	59.6	45.6	42.7	29.2	47.2	35.3	267
<i>Nuwara Eliya ...</i>	462 $\frac{1}{2}$	46,014	501	262	40.2	44.0	45.5	43.7	26.2	25.4	26.9	22.8	124
<i>Nuwara Eliya Local Board</i>	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	1,997	12	13	15.5	27.9	28.5	24.1	18.9	29.4	18.3	26.1	333
<i>Kotmale ...</i>	236 $\frac{1}{4}$	14,377	158	97	32.8	38.8	41.4	44.1	27.0	23.8	24.1	27.1	114
<i>Uda Hewaheta ...</i>	108 $\frac{3}{8}$	17,504	194	76	42.3	48.9	44.7	44.5	25.2	25.1	27.2	17.4	88
<i>Walapane ...</i>	113 $\frac{3}{8}$	12,136	137	76	46.8	46.7	54.4	45.3	25.5	27.3	31.3	25.1	168
SOUTHERN ...	2,146 $\frac{1}{4}$	545,441	5,481	3,204	31.3	42.0	52.2	40.3	24.0	21.8	29.3	23.6	124
<i>Galle ...</i>	652 $\frac{1}{2}$	244,973	2,276	1,552	33.1	41.5	51.5	37.3	22.7	19.9	28.5	25.4	126
<i>Galle Municipality</i>	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	26,938	192	159	46.9	29.7	44.1	28.6	29.0	21.9	27.8	23.7	224
<i>Four Gravets beyond Municipal limits and Akmimana</i>	24 $\frac{3}{8}$	19,363	179	113	26.4	42.5	59.1	37.1	15.5	20.3	26.4	23.4	117
<i>Gangaboda Pattuwa</i>	128 $\frac{3}{8}$	31,176	298	160	34.7	42.5	49.6	38.3	20.1	23.3	24.1	20.6	111
<i>Wellaboda Pattuwa</i>	83 $\frac{1}{4}$	66,324	572	441	29.4	40.8	53.7	34.6	21.7	21.3	30.2	26.7	106
<i>Talpe Pattuwa ...</i>	97	52,028	520	317	34.9	46.1	53.5	40.1	23.0	23.0	36.6	24.4	92
<i>Walallawiti Korale</i>	146	42,916	456	322	32.8	43.8	49.6	42.6	24.2	24.1	24.7	30.1	154
<i>Hinidum Pattuwa</i>	166	6,228	59	40	32.2	38.4	41.8	38.0	25.6	20.9	25.5	25.7	170
<i>Matara ...</i>	481 $\frac{1}{2}$	197,555	2,212	1,043	29.7	43.8	51.6	44.9	22.7	20.8	26.4	21.2	107
<i>Matara Local Board</i>	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	9,969	99	66	29.0	44.9	49.0	39.9	24.2	29.5	37.5	26.6	131
<i>Four Gravets beyond Local Board limits</i>	71 $\frac{1}{8}$	15,345	152	72	30.7	40.4	46.2	39.7	20.1	18.1	25.8	18.8	111
<i>Wellaboda Pattuwa</i>	51 $\frac{1}{8}$	42,482	479	197	31.6	43.0	54.1	45.2	21.5	18.8	26.4	18.6	107
<i>Weligam Korale ...</i>	111	52,818	546	252	31.8	41.5	47.8	41.5	18.7	19.2	21.6	19.1	77
<i>Morawak Korale ...</i>	160	15,915	219	98	28.1	48.3	47.9	55.2	27.8	27.3	30.5	24.7	119
<i>Kandaboda Pattuwa</i>	70	25,636	340	162	23.4	47.6	59.0	53.2	29.4	22.9	29.6	25.3	124
<i>Gangaboda Pattuwa</i>	79 $\frac{3}{8}$	35,390	377	196	29.7	44.8	53.8	42.7	23.8	20.6	26.4	22.2	119

Table III.—continued.

Province, District, and Division.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population at the beginning of the Quarter.	Births.	Deaths.	Birth-rate per Mille per Annum.				Death-rate per Mille per Annum.				Deaths of Children under 1 Year to 1,000 Births in Second Quarter of 1902.
					Average of Six Second Quarters of 1891-1896.	Average of Four Second Quarters of 1898-1901.	First Quarter of 1902.	Second Quarter of 1902.	Average of Six Second Quarters of 1891-1896.	Average of Four Second Quarters of 1898-1901.	First Quarter of 1902.	Second Quarter of 1902.	
<i>Hambantota</i> ...	1,012 ³ / ₄	102,913	993	609	29.6	40.0	55.1	38.7	29.9	22.6	35.3	23.7	155
Hambantota Four Gravets ...	1 ¹ / ₄	1,113	4	1	35.2	43.3	32.8	14.4	24.6	35.9	32.8	3.6	250
Magam Pattu, excl. of Four Gravets	641	6,820	60	60	42.2	44.8	48.5	35.3	39.1	45.9	69.2	35.3	233
Giruwa Pattu East ...	122 ¹ / ₂	11,668	119	72	31.5	42.0	61.3	40.9	31.8	30.1	54.0	24.8	193
Giruwa Pattu West ...	247 ¹ / ₂	83,312	810	476	28.8	39.1	55.1	39.0	29.1	19.5	29.9	22.9	143
EASTERN ...	4,036 ³ / ₄	8,835	69	86	33.8	40.9	43.6	31.3	32.1	30.8	47.2	39.0	391
<i>Batticaloa</i> ...	2,871 ¹ / ₂	7,610	58	83	33.4	44.5	46.9	30.6	32.1	31.5	50.1	43.7	448
Batticaloa Local Board	1 ¹ / ₄	253	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manmunai Pattu North	148	28	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manmunai Pattu South	74	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bintenna Pattu ...	677 ¹ / ₂	3,299	23	40	37.0	41.4	51.6	28.0	33.1	27.4	56.5	48.6	435
Chammanturai ...	160	625	9	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eravur and Rukam Pattus	372 ¹ / ₂	172	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Koralai Pattu ...	290	157	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eruvil and Porativu Pattus	247	758	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karavaku and Nintavur Pattus	41	121	1	1	27.5	33.6	—	—	24.0	32.7	—	—	—
Akkarai Pattu ...	374	1,167	9	7	33.0	53.1	62.6	30.9	38.1	28.3	59.1	24.1	—
Panawa Pattu ...	486 ¹ / ₂	1,016	8	12	—	—	51.9	31.6	—	—	47.9	47.4	625
NORTH-WESTERN ...	2,996 ¹ / ₂	306,634	3,132	2,468	33.0	41.5	50.4	41.0	38.7	31.8	39.1	32.0	193
<i>Kurunegula</i> ...	1,844 ¹ / ₂	231,119	2,488	2,009	32.5	42.9	52.3	43.2	42.5	35.5	42.3	34.9	208
Kurunegala Local Board	1 ¹ / ₂	3,909	39	59	25.1	30.9	28.8	40.0	82.0	61.1	63.8	60.5	180
Hiriyala Hatpattuwa	387 ¹ / ₂	28,634	308	287	38.7	50.1	53.2	43.2	41.6	37.1	54.5	40.2	282
Weudawili do.	177	39,888	471	329	61.1	46.2	64.6	47.1	40.9	34.4	42.8	33.1	223
Dambadeni do.	164 ¹ / ₂	40,898	516	264	34.7	48.9	59.2	50.6	47.7	41.3	31.2	25.9	151
Dewamedi do.	186 ¹ / ₂	31,432	355	275	35.1	43.8	51.5	45.3	43.1	35.8	46.5	35.1	203
Katugampola do.	358 ¹ / ₂	51,193	480	348	19.7	31.9	42.3	37.6	28.1	25.4	27.7	27.3	125
Wanni do.	569 ¹ / ₂	35,167	319	447	41.9	52.0	47.7	36.3	52.6	39.1	59.9	51.9	342
<i>Puttalam</i> ...	889 ¹ / ₂	11,745	99	126	33.4	37.8	44.4	33.8	28.8	32.8	55.1	43.0	283
Puttalam Local Board	8 ¹ / ₂	775	12	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Demala Hatpattu	441 ¹ / ₄	6,455	60	81	29.4	50.0	60.7	37.3	71.4	39.8	76.4	50.3	300
Kalpitiya Division	315	1,146	5	8	—	—	24.8	17.5	—	—	17.7	23.0	600
Puttalam Division	124 ¹ / ₂	3,369	22	29	17.1	38.0	24.1	26.2	24.5	18.0	24.1	34.5	227
<i>Chilaw</i> ...	262 ¹ / ₂	63,770	545	333	26.7	37.1	44.6	34.3	21.9	18.4	24.5	21.0	110
Chilaw Town ...	—	2,476	14	18	26.2	27.2	47.7	22.7	17.2	21.9	34.5	29.2	214
Pitigal Korale North	132 ¹ / ₂	6,905	51	59	26.0	33.3	42.8	29.6	29.9	26.5	49.8	34.3	275
Pitigal Korale Central	88 ¹ / ₂	27,474	230	143	26.7	34.4	40.8	33.6	21.0	14.9	24.9	20.9	74
Pitigal Korale South	40	26,915	250	113	—	—	48.7	37.2	—	—	16.7	16.8	104
NORTH-CENTRAL ...	4,002 ¹ / ₂	62,771	558	628	39.4	40.2	51.6	35.7	41.7	36.4	60.3	40.1	222
<i>Anuradhapura</i> ...	4,002 ¹ / ₂	62,771	558	628	39.4	40.2	51.6	35.7	41.7	36.4	60.3	40.1	222
Anuradhapura Town	5 ¹ / ₂	1,160	5	21	37.2	18.9	30.9	17.3	55.6	35.2	109.7	72.6	800
Nuwaram Palata	1,490 ¹ / ₂	26,332	206	246	42.3	38.9	51.3	31.4	40.2	35.4	62.2	37.5	214
Hurulu Palata ...	1,040	19,786	197	188	41.6	41.3	52.5	39.9	44.0	36.8	53.7	38.1	188
Kelegam Palata ...	311	14,020	132	162	34.8	39.1	54.9	37.8	43.7	38.4	59.0	46.4	273
Tamankaduwa Palata	1,155	1,473	18	11	49.5	72.3	32.6	49.0	37.0	52.1	86.9	30.0	187
<i>Uva</i> ...	3,154 ¹ / ₂	123,505	1,602	1,108	49.5	48.5	48.2	52.0	35.8	36.4	45.0	36.0	182
<i>Badulla</i> ...	3,154 ¹ / ₂	123,505	1,602	1,108	49.5	48.5	48.2	52.0	35.8	36.4	45.0	36.0	182
Badulla Local Board	3 ¹ / ₂	3,687	40	28	39.1	33.3	30.7	43.5	37.7	37.7	39.5	30.5	150
Yatikinda Division	183 ¹ / ₂	20,812	275	144	51.9	51.3	46.0	53.0	34.1	34.6	29.0	29.7	135
Bintenna do.	359	9,705	93	102	40.4	43.9	47.2	38.4	35.6	35.8	48.9	42.2	172
Buttala do.	567 ¹ / ₂	14,862	175	134	50.3	54.2	44.6	47.2	40.7	49.4	57.4	36.2	240
Wellawaya do.	1,019 ¹ / ₂	7,554	94	104	40.1	39.5	39.6	49.9	52.2	40.1	51.9	55.2	255
Udukinda do.	188 ¹ / ₂	28,972	362	294	49.6	50.2	50.9	50.1	36.9	34.0	34.7	40.7	188
Wellassa do.	645 ¹ / ₂	20,946	337	203	50.9	51.4	57.7	64.5	31.1	36.8	69.3	38.9	202
Wiyaluwa do.	187 ¹ / ₂	16,967	226	85	46.7	49.7	45.8	53.4	29.2	34.9	36.9	21.0	133
SABARAGAMUWA ...	1901	256,624	2,689	1,680	31.7	48.8	52.6	42.0	33.9	31.5	32.1	26.3	147
<i>Ratnapura</i> ...	1269	114,765	1,067	850	35.6	57.4	47.6	37.3	33.4	26.1	33.8	29.7	173
Ratnapura Local Board	2 ¹ / ₄	3,303	23	34	36.2	38.9	44.2	27.9	38.6	36.8	47.9	41.3	345
Kuruwiti Korale ...	211 ¹ / ₂	29,343	217	176	35.2	45.5	44.2	29.7	33.0	27.8	24.7	24.1	161
Nawadun do.	193 ¹ / ₂	23,824	228	194	39.1	51.4	50.3	38.4	32.9	28.7	31.5	32.7	189
Atakalan do.	171 ¹ / ₂	17,684	187	123	33.1	59.4	50.4	42.4	34.1	29.9	35.7	27.9	171
Kadawata do.	130 ¹ / ₂	9,497	109	101	34.9	53.7	47.7	46.0	32.0	33.7	56.3	42.6	211
Kolonna do.	169	10,391	100	63	26.6	44.0	40.6	38.6	32.8	27.4	35.2	24.3	100
Kukulu do.	224 ¹ / ₂	7,794	57	52	41.6	48.4	45.6	29.3	32.2	28.8	23.8	26.8	193
Meda do.	156 ¹ / ₂	12,929	146	107	38.1	55.6	54.1	45.3	37.1	31.1	40.9	33.2	158
<i>Kegalla</i> ...	642	141,859	1,622	830	28.3	46.2	56.6	45.9	34.4	33.2	30.8	23.5	130
Kegalla Local Board	—	1,815	16	13	—	—	40.0	35.4	—	—	60.0	28.7	—
Paranakuru Korale	56 ¹ / ₂	25,049	311	126	29.4	46.4	59.9	49.8	35.5	34.0	27.7	20.2	148
Beligal do.	162 ¹ / ₂	37,882	454	184	25.6	42.3	56.5	48.1	28.8	29.0	31.8	19.5	124
Galboda do.	56 ¹ / ₂	19,549	227	143	30.4	58.3	75.8	46.6	37.5	37.9	40.0	29.3	163
Kinigoda do.	42	15,817	216	110	34.1	50.4	64.5	54.8	43.1	42.8	37.7	27.9	162
Atulugam do.	125 ¹ / ₂	10,966	109	61	27.4	43.2	46.8	39.9	29.1	25.6	29.0	22.3	73
Dehigampal do.	74 ¹ / ₂	15,667	146	101	25.9	40.5	45.5	37.4	34.3	27.9	24.7	25.9	124
Panawal do.	40	6,411	49	34	28.3	45.0	34.3	30.0	35.8	26.7	19.7	21.3	204
Lower Bulatrama	84 ¹ / ₂	8,703	94	58	23.2	54.0	42.7	43.3	25.8	27.1	17.8	26.7	11

* For Tamil Statistics see Table IV. For Mohammedan Statistics see Table V.

Table IV.—Tamil Births and Deaths, with their rates per 1,000 of the estimated population and the proportion of Infantile Deaths to 1,000 registered Births in the Tamil Districts, in the First and Second Quarters of 1902, and the mean rates for the Second Quarters of 1891-1896 and 1898-1901.

Province, District, and Division.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Popu- lation at the begin- ning of the Quarter.	Births.	Deaths.	Birth-rate per Mille per Annum.				Death-rate per Mille per Annum.				Deaths of Children under 15-year to 1,000 Births in the Second Quarter of 1902.
					Average of Six Second Quarters from 1891-1896.	Average of Four Second Quarters 1898-1901.	First Quarter of 1902.	Second Quarter of 1902.	Average of Six Second Quarters of 1891-1896.	Average of Four Second Quarters of 1898-1901.	First Quarter of 1902.	Second Quarter of 1902.	
NORTHERN ...	3363 $\frac{1}{4}$	331,385	3,380	1,990	32.4	39.6	32.5	40.9	21.0	36.0	29.0	24.1	154
<i>Jaffna</i> ...	1265	302,156	3,122	1,703	32.6	40.0	32.4	41.4	18.8	37.1	26.8	22.6	143
<i>Jaffna Division</i> ...	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	42,647	489	306	32.3	37.0	32.8	46.0	18.6	29.1	31.6	28.8	188
<i>Valikamam East</i> ...	40 $\frac{1}{4}$	24,904	201	87	31.4	39.6	33.0	32.4	11.6	19.1	20.0	14.0	119
<i>Valikamam North</i> ...	36 $\frac{1}{4}$	45,183	470	215	35.2	35.0	29.1	41.7	14.2	20.3	18.7	19.1	130
<i>Valikamam West</i> ...	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	46,738	489	241	35.6	39.9	32.1	42.0	16.6	22.8	22.9	20.7	153
<i>Vadamaradchi East</i> ...	34 $\frac{1}{4}$	4,250	58	53	29.8	56.2	22.8	54.7	33.7	59.8	48.4	50.0	241
<i>Vadamaradchi West</i> ...	55	49,310	415	259	31.5	38.1	23.2	33.8	18.3	29.0	20.2	21.1	99
<i>Tenmaradchi</i> ...	80	38,134	433	270	26.1	44.8	35.0	45.5	25.7	28.1	30.5	28.4	132
<i>Fachchilappalli</i> ...	87	5,999	59	53	29.1	36.4	24.9	39.5	31.3	43.9	40.4	35.4	271
<i>Karajchchi</i> ...	123 $\frac{1}{4}$	2,833	16	18	—	19.2	8.5	22.6	19.4	20.9	31.3	25.5	188
<i>Punakari</i> ...	226 $\frac{1}{4}$	4,745	72	37	51.5	43.4	41.9	61.4	49.4	39.2	41.9	31.3	167
<i>Islands</i> ...	59 $\frac{1}{4}$	32,766	381	148	36.1	55.5	49.1	46.6	18.4	22.5	40.7	18.5	121
<i>Delft</i> ...	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	4,021	33	14	—	—	40.5	32.9	—	—	20.3	14.0	152
<i>Tunukkai</i> ...	446 $\frac{1}{2}$	626	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Mannar</i> ...	943 $\frac{1}{4}$	16,527	123	155	29.0	35.7	27.8	29.9	44.3	43.4	49.6	37.6	301
<i>Mannar Islands Division</i> ...	47 $\frac{1}{4}$	5,903	54	58	30.7	35.6	19.1	37.5	32.2	47.8	39.0	39.4	222
<i>Mantai Division</i> ...	644 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,834	32	46	27.5	35.1	18.6	22.0	40.9	48.6	49.0	31.6	281
<i>Nanaddan Division</i> ...	251	4,720	37	51	31.7	37.9	49.8	31.0	40.9	43.5	63.3	42.7	432
<i>Mullaittivu</i> ...	1154 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,702	135	132	31.9	47.3	40.1	42.6	36.1	53.6	53.1	41.7	267
<i>Maritime Pattus</i> ...	393 $\frac{1}{4}$	6,100	77	67	39.1	43.7	35.7	50.6	40.0	46.6	54.3	44.1	260
<i>Vavuniya North</i> ...	316	2,450	24	25	38.7	37.5	37.8	39.3	36.8	38.4	72.2	40.9	292
<i>Vavuniya South</i> ...	445	4,152	34	40	27.3	25.6	49.1	32.8	37.0	27.8	41.1	38.6	265
EASTERN ...	4036 $\frac{1}{2}$	97,832	1,095	751	45.5	48.3	36.5	44.9	32.8	36.7	34.8	30.8	190
<i>Batticaloa</i> ...	2871 $\frac{1}{4}$	80,697	932	593	48.1	51.3	36.8	46.3	31.1	34.9	31.8	29.5	176
<i>Batticaloa Local Board</i> ...	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	8,400	74	74	47.9	36.3	23.6	35.3	14.9	32.3	36.6	35.3	297
<i>Manmunai Pattu North</i> ...	148	13,393	151	114	48.7	56.0	25.1	45.2	34.6	40.6	29.9	34.1	212
<i>Manmunai Pattu South</i> ...	74	8,212	129	52	—	—	44.6	63.0	—	—	27.3	25.4	124
<i>Bintenna Pattu</i> ...	677 $\frac{1}{2}$	684	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Chammanturai Pattu</i> ...	160	3,053	28	26	31.8	39.7	26.6	36.8	24.3	27.5	22.6	34.2	214
<i>Eravur and Bukam Pattus</i> ...	372 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,150	99	67	41.6	55.4	32.8	48.7	29.7	40.7	40.7	33.0	242
<i>Koralai Pattu</i> ...	290	5,652	88	68	—	—	63.2	62.5	—	—	56.8	48.3	136
<i>Eruvil and Porativu Pattus</i> ...	247	13,086	164	77	54.2	53.8	41.7	50.3	31.1	31.9	21.2	23.6	183
<i>Karavaku and Nintavur Pattus</i> ...	41	14,151	146	77	63.1	41.5	38.2	41.4	46.4	35.1	25.3	27.5	110
<i>Akkarai Pattu</i> ...	374	5,201	46	28	—	—	41.4	35.4	—	—	36.7	21.6	109
<i>Panawa Pattu</i> ...	486 $\frac{1}{2}$	715	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Trincomalee</i> ...	1165	17,135	163	158	33.5	34.9	35.1	38.2	39.7	44.9	48.8	37.0	270
<i>Trincomalee Town</i> ...	1	9,290	98	84	31.2	27.7	30.5	42.3	49.0	47.7	37.9	36.3	316
<i>Kaddukkulam Pattu</i> ...	490 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,942	8	22	47.5	50.8	43.6	16.5	45.0	64.1	64.4	45.3	250
<i>Koddiyar Pattu</i> ...	223	3,935	44	39	24.4	46.1	46.1	44.9	18.1	33.8	69.7	39.8	204
<i>Tampalakamam Pattu</i> ...	450 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,968	13	13	31.9	29.7	26.7	26.5	29.0	35.3	43.1	26.5	154
NORTH-WESTERN ...	2996 $\frac{1}{8}$	26,268	146	252	20.1	19.1	23.3	22.3	34.3	33.2	48.2	38.5	247
<i>Puttalam</i> ...	889 $\frac{3}{4}$	7,578	49	67	30.7	28.6	27.1	25.9	48.6	31.8	52.6	35.5	224
<i>Puttalam Local Board</i> ...	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,239	9	16	20.4	38.9	22.7	29.1	37.4	43.6	58.4	51.8	222
<i>Demala Hatpattu</i> ...	441 $\frac{1}{4}$	376	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Kalpitiya Division</i> ...	315	2,239	16	20	36.0	40.2	25.1	28.7	42.9	48.0	62.8	35.8	250
<i>Puttalam Division</i> ...	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,724	22	28	33.2	23.8	30.4	23.7	33.7	18.8	44.5	30.2	227

Table V.—Mohammedan Births and Deaths, with their rates per 1,000 of the estimated population and the proportion of Infantile Deaths to 1,000 registered Births in Batticaloa and Puttalam Districts, in the First and Second Quarter of 1902, and the mean rates for the Second Quarters of 1891-1896 and 1898-1901.

Province, Division, and District.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population at the beginning of the Quarter.	Births.	Deaths.	Birth-rate per Mille per Annum.				Death-rate per Mille per Annum.				Deaths of Children under 1 Year to 1,000 Births registered in the Second Quarters of 1902.
					Average of Six Second Quarters of 1891-1896.	Average of Four Second Quarters of 1898-1901.	First Quarter of 1902.	Second Quarter of 1902.	Average of Six Second Quarters of 1891-1896.	Average of Four Second Quarters of 1898-1901.	First Quarter of 1902.	Second Quarter of 1902.	
EASTERN ...	4,036 $\frac{1}{2}$	63,335	712	448	46.0	47.5	37.4	45.1	31.7	34.3	35.4	28.4	202
<i>Batticaloa</i> ...	2,871 $\frac{1}{2}$	54,891	613	387	48.5	48.3	36.3	44.8	33.7	32.9	32.6	28.3	204
Batticaloa Local Board	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	356	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manmunai Pattu North	148	11,340	161	111	55.9	42.8	42.5	56.9	45.9	61.3	48.9	39.3	255
Manmunai Pattu South	74	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bintenna Pattu	677 $\frac{1}{2}$	123	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chammanturai Pattu	160	5,566	59	33	43.6	45.5	34.2	42.5	30.5	32.3	35.0	23.8	203
Eravur and Rukam Pattus	372	5,995	90	66	40.3	50.8	30.6	60.2	18.3	29.1	15.6	44.2	278
Koralai Pattu ...	290 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,676	39	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eruvil and Porativu Pattus	247	184	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karavaku and Nintavur Pattus	41	17,372	158	93	41.2	38.1	34.2	36.5	28.4	25.7	25.0	21.5	175
Akkarai Pattu ...	374	8,443	95	49	58.4	62.3	47.6	45.1	41.4	41.9	41.4	23.3	179
Panawa Pattu ...	486 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,789	7	13	49.9	41.4	24.7	15.7	40.3	24.3	56.2	29.1	571
NORTH-WESTERN ...	2,996 $\frac{7}{8}$	23,860	238	128	26.9	42.6	38.4	40.0	31.1	36.1	44.5	21.5	235
<i>Puttalam</i> ...	889 $\frac{3}{4}$	9,887	91	102	31.3	42.9	37.2	36.9	30.2	37.1	51.5	41.4	286 $\frac{1}{2}$
Puttalam Local Board	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,722	21	26	34.8	38.7	35.7	30.9	24.1	26.8	21.6	38.3	381
Demala Hatpattu	441 $\frac{1}{4}$	450	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kalpitiya Division	315	4,938	43	56	34.3	47.5	33.5	34.9	37.7	44.9	54.7	45.4	256
Puttalam Division	124 $\frac{7}{8}$	1,777	26	16	15.9	58.4	52.7	58.7	17.0	56.7	38.9	36.1	231

Table VI.—Marriages (General), Civil Condition, Nationality, Age, Mode of Solemnization, Signature of Marriage Register, &c., in the Second Quarter of 1902.

Province and District.	MARRIAGES.																													Signed Register with Marks.										
	Total Marriages.	Contracted between										Of	Contracted between						Contracted between Persons of same Race.			Persons not 21 Years of Age.		Highest Male Age.	Mean Male Age.	Lowest Male Age.	Highest Female Age.	Mean Female Age.	Lowest Female Age.		Marriages solemnized by Ministers.									
		Bachelors and Spinners.	Bachelors and Spinners.	Widows.	Widowers and Spinners.	Widows.	Divorced Men and Spinners.	Bachelors and Divorced Women.	Divorced Men and Divorced Women.	Divorced Men and Widows.	Divorced Women and Widowers.		Widowers.	Widows.	European and Burgher.	European and Sinhalese.	European and Tamil.	Burgher and Sinhalese.	Burgher and Tamil.	Sinhalese and Tamil.	Other mixed Marriages.	European.	Burgher.								Sinhalese.	Tamil.	Others.	Males.	Females.	Highest Female Age.	Mean Female Age.	Lowest Female Age.	Males.	Females.
		Widowers and Spinners.	Widows.	Divorced Men and Spinners.	Bachelors and Divorced Women.	Divorced Men and Divorced Women.	Divorced Men and Widows.	Divorced Women and Widowers.	Widowers.	Widows.	European and Burgher.		European and Sinhalese.	European and Tamil.	Burgher and Sinhalese.	Burgher and Tamil.	Sinhalese and Tamil.	Other mixed Marriages.	European.	Burgher.	Sinhalese.	Tamil.	Others.								Males.	Females.	Highest Male Age.	Mean Male Age.	Lowest Male Age.	Highest Female Age.	Mean Female Age.	Lowest Female Age.	Males.	Females.
CEYLON ...	3259	2359	64	277	52	3	4				329	116	3		5	2	17	1	16	45	2474	696		154	1,662	80	27.2	16	68	20.9	12	635	783	2340						
Western	1436	1256	34	136	10						146	44	3		2		11	1	9	30	1330	50		41	636	75	26.7	18	50	29.7	12	360	308	906						
Central	127	112		10	5						15	5							5	10	59	53		2	70	66	28.2	16	58	20.4	14	62	28	71						
Northern	458	404	5	37	10	1	1				47	15							1	1	456	15		15	228	70	27.2	17	45	20.6	12	93	69	347						
Southern	838	745	16	66	10		1				76	26			1		3				831	3		78	480	80	27.8	18	68	21.6	14	12	289	721						
Eastern	83	67	2	11	3						14	5					1		1	3		78	4		54	61	27.3	18	44	19.4	13	20	8	62						
North-Western	227	201	4	13	7	1	1				20	11				2	1		1	182	41		8	143	50	26.4	20	38	19.8	14	68	56	173							
North-Central	9	5		1	2		1				3	2									4	5			3	51	31.7	23	41	24.6	15	1	3	5						
Uva	30	25	1	2	2						4	3					1		1	19	7		2	14	50	30.2	19	40	22.4	14	11	8	20							
Sabaragamuwa	51	44	2	1	3	1					4	5									48	3		4	34	55	27.9	19	42	20.7	15	6	14	35						
Western.																																								
Colombo	901	793	17	87	4						91	21	3		2		5		8	29	816	38		24	421	75	26.7	18	50	20.7	12	274	165	519						
Negombo	267	237	10	18	2						20	12					6	1	1	247	12		16	132	70	25.9	19	40	20.3	15	71	62	187							
Kalutara	268	226	7	31	4						35	11							1	267			1	83	58	27.4	20	45	21.6	15	15	81	200							
Central.																																								
Kandy	86	81		3	2						5	2							5	9	44	28		1	47	47	27.3	18	35	20.2	14	39	13	42						
Matale	11	8		2	1						3	1									7	4			7	66	34.5	22	55	22.2	14	3	2	7						
Nuwara Eliya	30	23		5	2						7	2							1	8	21			1	16	60	28.3	16	38	20.5	14	20	13	22						
Northern.																																								
Jaffna	425	385	4	30	4	1	1				34	8							1	1	423		15	212	70	26.9	17	45	20.6	12	70	64	319							
Mannar	25	13	1	5	6						11	7										25		15	61	19.6	21	36	19.6	14	23	4	21							
Mullaitivu	8	6		2							2											8		1	45	34.6	27	32	25.4	19	2	1	7							
Southern.																																								
Galle	301	256	8	31	5		1				36	13			1						298	1	5	127	80	28.5	18	68	21.9	14	5	87	234							
Matara	409	368	7	30	4						34	11									406	2	44	248	70	28.4	18	62	22.1	14	5	157	365							
Hambantota	128	121	1	5	1						6	2							1		127		29	105	62	24.4	19	55	19.4	14	2	45	122							
Eastern.																																								
Batticaloa	53	42	1	7	3						10	4								3		50	2	35	61	27.3	18	27	19.1	13	12	6	38							
Trincomalee	30	25	1	4							4	1							1	1		28	2	19	50	27.2	18	44	20.1	13	8	2	24							
North-Western.																																								
Kurunegala	74	64	1	4	3	1	1				7	4									67	7	4	47	45	25.7	20	35	20.1	14	2	14	62							
Puttakam	20	13	1	3	3						6	4									8	9	1	12	44	29.6	20	35	20.4	14	15	5	16							
Chilaw	133	124	2	6	1						7	3									107	25	3	84	50	26.2	20	38	19.5	14	51	37	95							
North-Central.																																								
Anuradhapura	9	5		1	2		1				3	2									4	5		3	51	31.7	23	41	24.6	15	1	3	5							
Uva.																																								
Badulla	30	25	1	2	2						4	3			2		1		1	19	7		2	14	50	30.2	19	40	22.4	14	11	8	20							
Sabaragamuwa.																																								
Ratnapura	20	17	1	1		1					1	1									19	1	1	12	55	30.1	20	42	21.1	15	1	4	12							
Kegalla	31	27	1		3						3	4									29	2	3	22	50	26.5	19	35	20.4	16	5	10	23							

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Table VII.—Marriages (Kandyan), Civil Condition, Age, Signature of Marriage Register, &c., in the Second Quarter of 1902.

Province and District.	Total Marriages.	Contracted between										Persons not 21 Years of Age.		Highest Male Age.			Lowest Male Age.			Highest Female Age.			Lowest Female Age.			Signed the Register with Marks.	
		Bachelors and Spinners.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinners.	Widowers and Widows.	Divorced Men and Spinners.	Divorced Men and Widows.	Divorced Women and Bachelors.	Divorced Women and Widows.	Divorced Men and Divorced Women.	Males.	Females.	Highest Male Age.	Mean Male Age.	Lowest Male Age.	Highest Female Age.	Mean Female Age.	Lowest Female Age.	Males.	Females.							
CEYLON. ...	1410	1062	75	136	56	38	3	21	11	8	177	896	75	27.1	18	57	20.6	13	516	1359							
Central ...	191	149	12	13	3	5	1	4	3	1	33	136	70	26.0	18	50	19.6	13	56	170							
Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Southern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Eastern ...	13	15	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	39	30.4	22	28	21.8	15	6	12							
North-Western ...	297	204	16	36	18	14	—	2	6	1	40	188	65	27.2	18	45	21.0	15	91	286							
North-Central ...	148	120	6	12	9	—	1	—	—	—	13	92	66	28.2	20	56	22.0	16	40	148							
Uva ...	223	171	20	20	12	—	—	—	—	—	12	30	60	23.3	18	45	17.4	15	95	221							
Sabaragamuwa ...	538	406	21	54	14	19	1	15	2	6	79	344	75	29.0	18	57	21.9	13	228	522							
Central. Kandy ...	124	98	7	10	1	3	1	2	1	1	21	99	70	25.4	18	50	19.1	13	37	113							
Matale ...	33	24	1	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	7	17	45	24.9	18	30	19.3	15	11	31							
Nuwara Eliya ...	34	27	4	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	20	52	30.4	19	42	22.4	13	8	26							
Northern. Mullaittivu ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Southern. Galle ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Matara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Eastern. Batticaloa ...	13	12	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	39	30.4	22	28	21.8	15	6	12							
Trincomalee ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
North-Western. Kurunegala ...	285	194	15	36	17	14	—	2	6	1	38	179	65	27.3	18	45	21.0	15	87	274							
Puttalam ...	12	10	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	31	25.7	20	26	20.8	17	4	12							
North-Central. Anuradhapura ...	148	120	6	12	9	—	1	—	—	—	13	92	66	28.2	20	56	22.0	16	40	148							
Uva. Badulla ...	223	171	20	20	12	—	—	—	—	—	12	130	60	23.3	18	45	17.4	15	95	221							
Sabaragamuwa. Ratnapura ...	218	154	11	25	8	7	1	8	1	3	35	152	75	28.5	18	50	21.4	13	101	210							
Kegalla ...	320	252	10	29	6	12	—	7	1	3	44	192	66	29.3	18	57	22.4	14	127	312							

Table VIII.—Return of Births of each Nationality in each Province and District in the Island registered during the Second Quarter of 1902.

Province and District.	All Races.			Europeans.			Burghers.			Sinhalese.			Tamils.			Moors.			Malays.			Others.			
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
CEYLON ...	33,345	17,038	16,307	42	23	19	170	76	94	23,615	12,077	11,538	7,295	3,735	3,560	2,094	1,070	1,024	82	34	48	47	23	24	
Western ...	7,363	3,768	3,595	22	14	8	117	56	61	6,423	3,301	3,122	376	186	190	379	188	191	30	14	16	16	9	7	
Central ...	5,607	2,858	2,749	11	4	7	23	10	13	3,648	1,846	1,802	1,597	817	780	302	167	135	17	7	10	9	7	2	
Northern ...	3,548	1,802	1,746	—	—	—	3	2	1	13	8	5	3,380	1,709	1,671	149	83	66	2	—	2	1	—	1	
Southern ...	5,676	2,916	2,760	2	2	—	7	2	5	5,481	2,814	2,667	47	21	26	132	75	57	7	2	5	—	—		
Eastern ...	1,902	984	918	3	1	2	4	—	4	69	37	32	1,095	592	503	712	346	366	11	5	6	8	3	5	
North-Western ...	3,531	1,770	1,761	—	—	—	5	—	5	3,132	1,567	1,565	146	76	70	238	122	116	7	3	4	4	2	1	
North-Central ...	658	315	343	—	—	—	—	—	—	558	270	288	24	12	12	71	32	39	—	—	—	5	1	4	
Uva ...	1,993	1,010	983	3	1	2	4	3	1	1,602	824	778	335	158	177	37	21	16	7	2	5	5	1	4	
Sabaragamuwa ...	3,067	1,615	1,452	1	1	—	7	3	4	2,689	1,410	1,279	295	164	131	74	36	38	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Western.																									
Colombo ...	3,958	2,045	1,913	22	14	8	113	54	59	3,456	1,794	1,662	158	77	81	165	84	81	29	13	16	15	9	6	
Negombo ...	1,389	728	661	—	—	—	1	—	1	1,224	638	586	137	74	63	26	15	11	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Kalutara ...	2,016	995	1,021	—	—	—	3	2	1	1,743	869	874	81	35	46	188	89	99	—	—	—	1	—	1	
Central.																									
Kandy ...	3,546	1,804	1,742	5	3	2	15	7	8	2,372	1,171	1,201	903	473	430	231	139	92	12	4	8	8	7	1	
Matale ...	1,024	539	485	—	—	—	3	1	2	775	423	352	184	87	97	59	26	33	3	2	1	—	—	—	
Nuwara Eliya ...	1,037	515	522	6	1	5	5	2	3	501	252	249	501	257	253	12	2	10	2	1	1	1	—	1	
Northern.																									
Jaffna ...	3,153	1,590	1,563	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3,122	1,573	1,549	27	16	11	2	—	2	1	—	1	
Mannar ...	233	120	113	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	123	60	63	110	60	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mullaittivu ...	162	92	70	—	—	—	2	1	1	13	8	5	135	76	69	12	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Southern.																									
Galle ...	2,370	1,212	1,158	2	2	—	5	1	4	2,276	1,166	1,110	18	4	14	69	39	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Matara ...	2,280	1,175	1,103	—	—	—	2	1	1	2,212	1,133	1,079	24	15	9	42	26	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hambantota ...	1,026	529	497	—	—	—	—	—	—	993	515	478	5	2	3	21	10	11	7	2	5	—	—	—	
Eastern.																									
Batticaloa ...	1,613	841	772	1	1	—	4	—	4	58	32	26	932	501	431	613	304	309	1	1	—	4	2	2	
Trincomalee ...	289	143	146	2	—	2	—	—	—	11	5	6	163	91	72	99	42	57	10	4	6	4	1	3	
North-Western.																									
Kurunegala ...	2,662	1,321	1,341	—	—	—	4	—	4	2,488	1,233	1,255	48	24	24	119	62	57	3	2	1	—	—	—	
Puttalam ...	245	130	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	99	53	46	49	28	21	91	47	44	3	—	3	3	2	1	
Chilaw ...	624	319	305	—	—	—	1	—	1	545	281	264	49	24	25	28	13	15	1	1	—	—	—	—	
North-Central.																									
Anuradhapura ...	658	315	343	—	—	—	—	—	—	558	270	288	24	12	12	71	32	39	—	—	—	5	1	4	
Uva.																									
Badulla ...	1,993	1,01	983	3	1	2	4	3	1	1,602	824	778	335	158	177	37	21	16	7	2	5	5	1	4	
Sabaragamuwa.																									
Ratnapura ...	1,141	585	556	1	1	—	4	1	3	1,067	544	523	56	33	23	13	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Kegalla ...	1,926	1,030	896	—	—	—	3	2	1	1,622	866	756	239	131	108	61	30	31	1	1	—	—	—	—	

Table IX.—Deaths among the various Races registered in Ceylon, and in each Province and District, in each Month of the Second Quarter of 1902.

Province and District.	APRIL.							MAY.							JUNE.											
	TOTAL.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamil.	MOORS.	Malays.	Others.	TOTAL.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamil.	MOORS.	Malays.	Others.	TOTAL.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamil.	MOORS.	Malays.	Others.		
CEYLON ...	8,393	852	5074	2630	576	24	29	3108	14	49	5012	2426	547	30	30	7298	540	4669	2049	486	23	26				
Western	1,704	437	1192	321	125	12	13	1661	5	34	1219	248	121	16	18	1629	528	1197	244	132	11	12				
Central	1,442	3	615	751	63	5	2	1493	5	7	693	715	65	2	6	1386	5	646	659	60	10	6				
Northern	809	—	6	770	30	—	—	717	—	—	9	676	32	—	—	574	1	4	544	25	—	—				
Southern	1,166	4	1082	39	40	1	—	1174	4	1096	31	40	3	—	—	1094	2	1026	24	41	1	—				
Eastern	443	—	37	233	167	1	5	496	3	1	24	302	158	5	3	370	2	25	216	123	1	3				
North-Western	1,134	3	937	98	92	3	1	983	1	819	88	73	2	—	—	844	2	712	66	63	—	1				
North-Central	283	1	225	28	27	—	2	274	—	218	25	29	—	2	—	228	—	185	22	20	—	1				
Uva	538	1	386	132	13	2	3	520	2	378	125	12	2	1	—	466	—	344	113	6	—	3				
Sabaragamuwa	874	1	594	258	19	—	2	790	1	—	556	216	17	—	—	707	—	530	161	16	—	—				
Western.																										
Colombo	998	435	680	172	83	11	13	1012	5	33	719	145	78	14	18	1002	428	704	151	93	10	12				
Negombo	255	—	2	180	62	10	1	245	—	—	185	56	3	1	—	198	—	162	30	5	1	—				
Kalutara	451	—	—	332	87	32	—	404	—	1	315	47	40	1	—	429	1	331	63	34	—	—				
Central.																										
Kandy	886	2	2	372	458	47	4	1	929	3	5	434	435	46	2	4	914	4	408	446	43	8	5			
Matale	270	—	1	166	87	15	—	1	288	—	1	163	105	19	—	—	248	—	149	82	15	2	—			
Nuwara Eliya	286	1	—	77	206	1	1	276	2	1	96	175	—	—	2	—	224	1	89	131	2	—	1			
Northern.																										
Jaffna	669	—	1	663	3	—	1	582	—	—	1	580	1	—	—	466	—	1	—	460	5	—	—			
Mannar	85	—	—	2	59	24	—	81	—	—	1	52	28	—	—	61	—	—	—	44	17	—	—			
Mullaittivu	55	—	1	3	48	3	—	54	—	—	7	44	3	—	—	47	—	—	4	40	3	—	—			
Southern.																										
Galle	578	—	3	534	18	23	—	560	—	4	519	13	23	1	—	540	—	1	499	8	32	—	—			
Matara	397	—	1	363	19	14	—	355	—	—	328	14	13	—	—	372	—	1	352	14	5	—	—			
Hambantota	191	—	—	185	2	3	1	259	—	—	249	4	4	2	—	182	—	—	175	2	4	1	—			
Eastern.																										
Batticaloa	361	—	—	36	177	145	—	3	400	—	1	23	242	132	—	2	311	—	2	24	174	110	—	1		
Trincomalee	82	—	—	1	56	22	1	2	96	3	—	1	60	26	5	1	59	—	—	1	42	13	1	2		
North-Western.																										
Kurunegala	826	—	—	740	49	34	2	1	759	—	—	671	50	37	1	—	660	—	2	598	26	34	—	—		
Puttalam	140	—	—	51	32	56	1	—	91	—	—	48	19	23	1	—	67	—	—	27	16	23	—	1		
Chilaw	168	—	3	146	17	2	—	—	133	—	1	100	19	13	—	—	117	—	—	87	24	6	—	—		
North-Central.																										
Anuradhapura	283	—	1	225	28	27	—	2	274	—	—	218	25	29	—	2	228	—	—	185	22	20	—	1		
Uva.																										
Badulla	538	1	1	386	132	13	2	3	520	—	2	378	125	12	2	1	466	—	—	344	113	6	—	3		
Sabaragamuwa.																										
Ratuapura	362	—	—	294	66	1	—	1	332	—	—	277	53	2	—	—	317	—	—	279	36	2	—	—		
Kegalla	512	—	1	300	192	18	—	1	458	1	—	279	163	15	—	—	390	—	—	251	125	14	—	—		

Table X.—Causes of Deaths registered in Ceylon, and in each Province and District, during the Second Quarter of 1902.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	CEYLON.	WESTERN PROVINCE.			CENTRAL PROVINCE.			NORTHERN PROVINCE.			SOUTHERN PROVINCE.			EASTERN PROVINCE.		NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.		NORTH-CENT. PROV.	UYA PROV.	SABARA-GAMUWA PROV.		DEATHS AMONG ALL RACES.								
		Colombo.	Negombo.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Jafna.	Mannar.	Mulleitivu.	Galle.	Matara.	Hambantota.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Kurunegala.	Puttalam.	Chilaw.	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	
ALL CAUSES ...	23799	3012	698	1284	2729	806	786	1717	227	156	1678	1124	632	1072	237	2245	298	418	785	1524	1011	1360	27	141	14755	7105	1609	77	85	
I. Specific, Febrile, or Zymotic diseases ...	10847	1169	304	506	1255	345	403	745	99	75	782	553	443	582	126	841	143	144	418	773	535	606	14	42	6557	3531	641	31	31	
II. Parasitic diseases ...	905	133	46	73	129	34	21	14	—	1	82	17	—	8	—	106	7	22	9	10	65	128	—	2	721	112	66	1	3	
III. Dietetic diseases ...	48	5	2	—	18	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	—	2	1	—	8	2	1	1	1	8	36	2	—	—	
IV. Constitutional diseases ...	1814	411	70	174	138	45	30	94	1	5	251	114	29	17	11	153	4	36	21	51	73	86	3	19	1349	313	112	9	9	
V. Developmental diseases ...	630	139	23	45	76	11	18	33	2	1	64	47	7	1	2	4	4	4	2	91	22	34	—	8	414	162	37	6	3	
VI. Local diseases ...	7167	975	218	386	654	259	152	644	81	44	422	341	97	347	68	941	106	175	249	439	193	376	5	61	4679	1778	587	26	31	
VII. Violence ...	468	65	17	33	47	23	11	36	6	3	31	23	16	21	2	37	1	8	8	21	27	32	2	1	321	123	17	1	3	
VIII. Ill-defined and not specified causes ...	1920	115	18	67	412	89	149	151	38	27	46	28	40	90	28	163	31	28	78	131	94	97	2	7	706	1050	147	3	5	
I. Miasmatic diseases ...	4702	605	154	234	287	160	76	345	42	40	199	182	378	406	63	417	92	94	288	238	218	179	7	9	3310	985	368	12	11	
2 Diarrhoeal do. ...	5272	477	126	235	892	133	319	85	37	21	556	363	62	160	38	404	48	36	97	506	307	370	6	26	3088	1904	218	15	15	
3 Malarial do. ...	690	55	16	33	66	50	4	256	11	9	18	7	2	10	15	13	2	11	30	21	8	53	1	3	105	538	36	4	3	
4 Zoonogenic do. ...	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	
5 Venereal do. ...	25	5	—	2	6	1	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	9	13	3	—	—	
6 Septic do. ...	152	27	8	1	4	1	2	57	9	5	5	1	1	6	5	7	1	1	3	5	2	1	—	4	39	91	16	—	2	
II. Parasitic diseases ...	905	133	46	73	129	34	21	14	—	1	82	17	—	8	—	106	7	22	9	10	65	128	—	2	721	112	66	1	3	
III. Dietetic diseases ...	48	5	2	—	18	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	—	2	1	—	8	2	1	1	1	8	36	2	—	—	
IV. Constitutional diseases ...	1814	411	70	174	138	45	30	94	1	5	251	114	29	17	11	153	4	36	21	51	73	86	3	19	1349	313	112	9	9	
V. Developmental diseases ...	630	139	23	45	76	11	18	33	2	1	64	47	7	1	2	4	4	4	2	91	22	34	—	8	414	162	37	6	3	
VI. Diseases of—																														
1 Nervous system ...	2649	432	69	279	112	22	38	263	24	12	322	279	77	46	23	126	42	60	38	200	103	82	1	32	1824	580	189	17	6	
2 Organs of special sense ...	9	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	6	2	1	—	—	
3 Circulatory system ...	121	44	5	6	12	4	2	4	—	1	11	3	—	5	—	6	—	3	3	7	3	2	2	4	67	38	9	1	—	
4 Respiratory do. ...	1737	204	19	23	190	74	64	186	35	24	19	4	1	136	29	298	40	54	109	155	14	59	—	8	880	649	180	4	16	
5 Digestive do. ...	299	47	3	9	42	10	22	33	6	6	22	12	7	8	3	7	3	5	4	18	11	21	1	5	151	122	18	—	2	
6 Lymphatic system and Ductless Glands ...	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	
7 Urinary system ...	78	28	2	5	6	—	2	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	1	6	7	1	3	47	19	5	—	3	
8 Reproductive system:																														
(a) Organs of Generation ...	19	1	2	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	1	2	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	11	6	1	—	—	
(b) Parturition ...	562	59	24	35	73	29	12	6	—	1	19	21	4	—	—	118	10	24	27	32	11	57	—	5	445	73	37	1	1	

Table X.—Causes of Deaths, &c.—continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	CEYLON.	WESTERN PROVINCE.			CENTRAL PROVINCE.			NORTHERN PROVINCE.			SOUTHERN PROVINCE.			EASTERN PROVINCE.		NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.			NORTH-CENT. PROV.	UVA PROV.	SABARA-GAMUWA PROV.			DEATHS AMONG ALL RACES.						
		Colombo.	Negombo.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaitivu.	Galle.	Matara.	Hambantota.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Kurunegala.	Puttalam.	Chilaw.	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	
Mania ...	15	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	4	—	—	—	14	—	—	1	—	
Paraplegia, diseases of the Spinal Cord ...	5	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other and undefined diseases of Brain or Nervous System ...	60	20	6	5	3	1	1	—	—	11	6	2	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	
Organs of Special Sense.																														
Conjunctivitis and other diseases of Eye ...	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	
Otitis and other diseases of Ear ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Epistaxis and other diseases of Nose ...	6	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Circulatory System.																														
Pericarditis ...	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Valve disease of Heart ...	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	
Hypertrophy of Heart ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	
Angina pectoris, Syncope ...	5	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	
Aneurism ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	
Embolism, Thrombosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Phlebitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Varicose veins ...	57	17	3	3	3	1	2	1	—	9	2	—	5	—	3	—	1	3	3	—	1	—	—	1	42	8	6	—	—	
Other and undefined diseases of Heart or Circulatory System ...	51	22	2	2	8	3	—	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	3	1	2	1	21	24	2	1	—	—	
Respiratory System.																														
Laryngitis ...	8	3	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	4	—	—	—	
Croup ...	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	
Bronchitis ...	144	59	1	6	14	3	6	20	2	7	—	1	8	—	2	—	—	1	8	—	4	—	—	—	44	73	24	—	—	
Asthma ...	39	6	1	2	4	3	1	4	1	5	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pneumonia ...	742	134	16	14	114	18	36	154	18	21	6	1	81	29	16	15	6	5	43	10	5	—	1	24	14	88	3	10		
Pleurisy ...	5	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	
Other and undefined diseases of Respiratory System ...	795	1	1	1	56	50	19	4	14	—	—	—	47	—	277	25	47	103	100	3	47	—	—	—	664	60	67	—	4	
Digestive System.																														
Stomatitis ...	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	
Dentition ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Quinsy ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sore Throat ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	
Dyspepsia ...	22	—	—	—	3	—	1	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	
Hæmatemesis ...	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	21	—	—	—	
Melæna ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diseases of Stomach	26	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Enteritis ...	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Ulceration of Intestines ...	2							1	1														2										
Illcus, Obstruction of Intestine ...	17	4			5		2	1	1							1		1			1		6	8	1		1						
Stricture or Strangulation of Intestine ...	1				1																		1										
Hernia ...	10	6						2			1	1											3	4	3								
Fistula ...	4				3			1															3	1									
Peritonitis ...	17	4			8	1	1				2										1		7	8									
Ascites ...	27	3	1	1	4	1	3		1		3	1									3		12	15									
Gallstone ...	1	1																					1										
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	15	10				1	1				2												1	11	3								
Other diseases of Liver ...	55	6		2	6	2	4	9		1	8	2		2	3						1		7	2		1	20						
Other and undefined diseases of Digestive System ...	85	5	2	5	10	3	10	2	2	3	5	5	6	6							10	2	7			58	21	6					
<i>Diseases of Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands.</i>																																	
Diseases of Spleen ...	4				1									2		1										1	1	2					
<i>Diseases of Urinary System.</i>																																	
Nephritis ...	16	10		2	1		1				1												1	7	5	2		1					
Bright's Disease ...	25	9		3			1	2														2	3	1	2	6	11	3		2			
Uræmia ...	1	1																						1					1				
Suppression of Urine ...	2		1		1																							1					
Diseases of Bladder ...	3	3																										2	1				
Other and undefined diseases of Urinary System ...	31	5	1		1						6	7				2					1	4	4				30	1					
<i>Diseases of Organs of Generation.</i>																																	
Ovarian Diseases ...	1						1																					1					
Diseases of Uterus and Vagina ...	6		1									2	2											1	5								
Disorders of Menstruation ...	6	1	1				1			1		1																5	1				
Pelvic Abscess ...																																	
Diseases of Testes, Penis, Scrotum, &c. ...	6						3						1		1										1		1	4	1				
<i>Diseases of Parturition.</i>																																	
Abortion, Miscarriage ...	6	1	1	1												1	1					1					3	2					
Puerperal Convulsions ...	270	29	6	24	12	11	2				12	9	4			77	3	12	21	19		7	22		1	241	10	18					
Placenta Prævia, Flooding ...	3	2			1																						2						
Plegmasia Dolens ...	1																										1						
Other and undefined accidents of Childbirth ...	282	27	17	10	60	18	10	6		1	7	12				41	7	11	5	1		4	33		3	198	61	19			1		
<i>Diseases of Organs of Locomotion.</i>																																	
Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis ...	4											3	1														4						
Other and undefined diseases of Organs of Locomotion...																																	

Table X.—Causes of Deaths, &c.—continued

CAUSES OF DEATH.	CEYLON.	WESTERN PROVINCE.						CENTRAL PROVINCE.			NORTHERN PROVINCE.			SOUTHERN PROVINCE.			EASTERN PROVINCE.			NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.			NORTH-CENT. PROV.	UVA PROV.	SABARA-GAMUWA PROV.		DEATHS AMONG ALL RACES.								
		Colombo.	Negombo.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullattivu.	Galle.	Matara.	Hambantota.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Kurunegala.	Puttalam.	Chilaw.	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.			Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamil.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.				
<i>Diseases of Integumentary System.</i>																																			
Carbuncle ...	9	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phlegmon, Cellulitis ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ulcer, Bed sore ...	23	9	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eczema ...	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and undefined diseases of Integumentary System ...	1649	146	91	27	213	119	12	144	16	—	18	8	3	149	12	382	9	27	68	20	43	142	—	2	1228	270	143	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>Accident or Negligence.</i>																																			
Fractures, Contusions ...	153	16	7	18	19	12	2	6	2	—	12	6	2	3	—	11	1	1	2	5	10	18	1	—	—	110	34	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gunshot wounds ...	18	2	—	—	4	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	14	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cut, Stab ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burn, Scald ...	32	3	2	1	4	4	8	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Poison ...	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drowning ...	94	24	4	9	12	1	—	9	1	1	9	5	1	2	1	4	—	2	2	3	—	5	—	—	—	59	27	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Suffocation ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Snake-bite ...	46	1	2	1	—	—	—	8	2	—	1	—	6	8	1	5	—	3	—	3	3	2	—	—	—	25	17	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Otherwise ...	41	—	—	—	5	3	—	1	1	2	—	—	3	1	5	—	2	—	2	3	11	2	—	—	—	31	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Homicide.</i>																																			
Murder, Manslaughter ...	34	8	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	8	2	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	32	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Suicide.</i>																																			
Gunshot wounds ...	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cut, Stab ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poison ...	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drowning ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hanging ...	25	6	1	2	1	1	—	5	—	—	2	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	16	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otherwise ...	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Execution.</i>																																			
Hanging ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Ill-defined and not specified Causes.</i>																																			
General Dropsy ...	69	25	5	22	120	24	30	59	13	5	22	3	7	81	6	114	14	15	61	22	11	39	1	—	—	332	289	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Debility ...	1153	82	10	40	278	65	119	89	25	22	22	25	33	5	21	46	11	10	17	104	76	53	1	7	—	353	724	62	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Sudden deaths (causes not ascertained) ...	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Abscess ...	10	3	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tumour ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhage ...	7	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ill-defined and not specified causes ...	46	2	1	5	10	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	6	2	—	2	7	5	—	—	—	10	26	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table XI.—Causes of Deaths registered on Estates in the Central, Uva, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces, and in the Colombo and Kalutara Districts of the Western Province, during the Second Quarter of 1902.

Cause of Death.	Central Province.			Prov. of Uva.	Province of S'gamuwa.			Western Province.	
	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.		Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Colombo.	Kalutara.
ALL CAUSES ...	1119	209	480	290	127	337	110	130	
I.—Specific, Febrile, or Zymotic diseases ...	547	105	242	131	76	170	83	58	
II.—Parasitic diseases ...	13	—	5	2	2	9	1	1	
III.—Dietetic diseases ...	1	—	—	1	2	1	2	—	
IV.—Constitutional diseases ...	28	8	18	4	7	20	3	7	
V.—Developmental diseases ...	42	7	11	4	4	18	—	6	
VI.—Local diseases ...	187	36	81	64	18	54	9	18	
VII.—Violence ...	16	5	6	4	—	5	—	1	
VIII.—Ill-defined and not specified causes ...	285	48	117	80	18	60	12	39	
I.									
Miasmatic diseases ...	52	17	31	18	4	17	13	12	
Diarrhœal do. ...	448	55	204	104	65	113	68	36	
Malarial do. ...	42	32	3	6	7	38	2	9	
Zoogenous do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Venereal do. ...	3	1	2	1	—	2	—	1	
Septic do. ...	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	
II.									
Parasitic diseases ...	13	—	5	2	2	9	1	1	
III.									
Dietetic diseases ...	1	—	—	1	2	1	2	—	
IV.									
Constitutional diseases ...	28	8	18	4	7	20	3	7	
V.									
Developmental diseases ...	42	7	11	4	4	18	—	6	
VI.									
Diseases of—									
Nervous system ...	52	9	21	11	7	18	3	8	
Organs of special sense ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Circulatory system ...	6	2	—	2	—	1	—	1	
Respiratory system ...	86	14	39	37	7	10	3	6	
Digestive system ...	26	5	14	8	2	7	—	—	
Lymphatic system and ductless glands ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Urinary system ...	3	—	1	—	1	3	—	1	
Reproductive system :									
(a) Organs of generation ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(b) Parturition ...	12	6	6	2	—	13	2	2	
Organs of Locomotion ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Integumentary system ...	1	—	—	4	—	2	1	—	
VII.									
Accident or negligence ...	15	5	6	4	—	5	—	1	
Homicide ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Suicide ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Execution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
VIII.									
Ill-defined and not specified causes	285	48	117	80	18	60	12	39	
Miasmatic Diseases.									
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chickenpox ...	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	
Measles ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Simple and ill-defined Fever ...	43	16	20	13	3	16	13	11	
Enteric Fever ...	2	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	
Influenza ...	5	1	8	3	—	—	—	—	
Diarrhœal Diseases.									
Cholera ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diarrhœa ...	184	23	86	60	14	57	46	7	
Dysentery ...	264	32	118	44	51	56	22	29	
Malarial Diseases.									
Remittent Fever ...	2	4	—	3	—	8	1	1	
Ague ...	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	
Malarial Cachexia ...	40	28	2	2	7	29	1	8	
Zoogenous Diseases.									
Hydrophobia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cowpox and other effects of Vaccination ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table XI.—Causes of registered Deaths, &c.—continued.

Causes of Death.	Central Province.			Prov. of Uva.	Province of S'gamuwa.		Western Province.	
	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Colombo.	Kalutara.
<i>Venerae Diseases.</i>								
Syphilis ...	1	—	2	1	—	1	—	1
Gonorrhœa, stricture of Urethra	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
<i>Septic Diseases.</i>								
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Pyæmia, Septicæmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
<i>Parasitic Diseases.</i>								
Thrush ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Worms (animal)	6	—	2	1	—	1	1	—
Dochmius Duodenalis	7	—	3	1	2	6	—	1
<i>Dietetic Diseases.</i>								
Starvation, want of breast-milk ...	1	—	—	1	2	1	2	—
Intemperance, Delirium Tremens	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Constitutional Diseases.</i>								
Rheumatism ...	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	1
Rickets ...	1	—	—	—	2	3	—	—
Cancer ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tabes Mesenterica	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	1
Tubercular Meningitis (hydrocephalus)	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Phthisis ...	10	3	4	1	2	8	—	4
Other forms of Tuberculosis, Scrofula	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucocythæmia	15	5	3	2	3	5	1	1
Diabetes Mellitus	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Leprosy ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Elephantiasis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and undefined constitutional diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Developmental Diseases.</i>								
Premature Birth	11	1	—	—	1	1	—	2
Imperforate Anus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other congenital defects	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Old age	31	6	11	4	3	17	—	4
<i>Nervous System.</i>								
Inflammation of Brain or its Membranes	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apoplexy ...	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	1
Paralysis ...	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Epilepsy ...	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Convulsions ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Infantile Convulsions	41	6	17	10	7	17	2	6
Collapse ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tetanus ...	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Mania ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paraplegia, diseases of the Spinal Cord	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and undefined diseases of Brain or Nervous System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Organs of Special Sense.</i>								
Conjunctivitis and other diseases of Eye	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Epistaxis & other diseases of Nose	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Circulatory System.</i>								
Pericarditis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hypertrophy of Heart	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Angina pectoris, Syncope	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Aneurism ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varicose veins ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and undefined diseases of Heart or Circulatory System	5	2	—	1	—	1	—	1
<i>Respiratory System.</i>								
Laryngitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Croup ...	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis ...	11	3	5	7	—	4	—	1
Asthma ...	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	70	10	31	28	6	4	3	5
Pleurisy ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other and undefined diseases of Respiratory System	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
<i>Digestive System.</i>								
Sore Throat ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dyspepsia ...	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Hæmatemesis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Stomach	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Enteritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Ulceration of Intestines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ileus, obstruction of Intestine	4	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Stricture or Strangulation of Intestine	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table XI.—Causes of Deaths, registered &c.—*continued.*

Causes of Death.	Central Province.			Prov. of	Province of S'gamuwa.		Western Province.	
	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Uva.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Colombo.	Kalutara.
Hernia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peritonitis ...	6	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Ascites ...	4	1	3	2	—	2	—	—
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of Liver ...	3	1	4	1	2	1	—	—
Other and undefined diseases of Digestive System ...	4	2	3	2	—	2	—	—
<i>Diseases of Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands.</i>								
Diseases of the Lymphatic System ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Spleen ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Diseases of Urinary System.</i>								
Nephritis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bright's Disease ...	1	—	1	—	1	2	—	—
Uræmia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suppression of Urine ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calculus (Stone) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Bladder ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and undefined diseases of Urinary System ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
<i>Diseases of Organs of Generation.</i>								
Diseases of Uterus and Vagina... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disorders of Menstruation ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Testes, Penis, Scrotum, &c. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Diseases of Parturition.</i>								
Abortion, Miscarriage ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Puerperal Convulsions ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Placenta Prævia, Flooding ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and undefined accidents of Childbirth ...	12	6	6	2	—	11	1	1
<i>Diseases of Organs of Locomotion.</i>								
Other and undefined diseases of Organs of Locomotion ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Diseases of Integumentary System.</i>								
Phlegmon, Cellulitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulcer, Bed sore ...	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Eczema ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and undefined diseases of Integumentary System ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
<i>Accident or Negligence.</i>								
Fractures, Contusions ...	7	2	1	1	—	2	—	—
Gun-shot wounds ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burn, Scald ...	1	1	5	1	—	—	—	—
Poison ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Drowning ...	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Suffocation ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Snake-bite ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Otherwise ...	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
<i>Homicide.</i>								
Murder, Manslaughter ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Suicide.</i>								
Gun-shot wounds ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cut, Stab ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drowning ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hanging ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otherwise ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Execution.</i>								
Hanging ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Ill-defined and not specified Causes</i>								
General Dropsy ...	70	16	22	10	3	14	2	6
Debility ...	206	32	95	67	12	42	9	32
Sudden deaths (causes unascertained) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abscess ...	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Tumour ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhage ...	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other ill-defined and not specified causes ...	5	—	—	1	3	4	1	1

Table XII.—Causes of Deaths registered in the Colombo Municipality during the Second Quarter of 1902.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	WARD.										NATIONALITY.							
	Colombo Municipality.	Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	St. Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana Hospitals.	Maradana (exclusive of Hospitals).	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
ALL CAUSES ...	1206*	13	29	52	103	230	127	274	169	123	86	12	91	498	299	231	35	40
I.—Specific, Febrile, or Zymotic Diseases ...	382	5	6	17	28	67	32	100	57	44	26	7	28	139	110	66	16	16
II.—Parasitic Diseases ...	33	—	—	—	6	2	5	13	2	2	3	—	1	11	15	5	—	1
III.—Dietetic Diseases ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
IV.—Constitutional Diseases ...	160	1	2	8	12	36	8	36	33	13	11	1	12	75	31	31	5	5
V.—Developmental Diseases ...	57	—	1	4	2	18	6	8	8	7	3	—	5	24	7	16	2	3
VI.—Local Diseases ...	475	5	17	20	50	97	64	93	59	39	31	2	37	215	109	91	10	11
VII.—Violence ...	28	2	2	—	—	3	1	11	3	3	3	1	1	11	6	7	—	2
VIII.—Ill-defined and not specified causes ...	68	—	1	3	5	7	11	11	6	15	9	—	6	23	20	15	2	2
I.																		
Miasmatic Diseases ...	81	3	1	1	2	27	4	8	7	21	7	3	4	37	17	10	8	2
Diarrhoeal do. ...	231	1	—	14	16	34	21	82	29	18	16	3	20	74	78	38	7	11
Malarial do. ...	40	1	4	2	6	1	6	1	15	3	1	1	1	16	10	10	1	1
Zoogenous do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venereal do. ...	5	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	1	—	—
Septic do. ...	25	—	1	—	3	3	1	8	6	2	1	—	3	9	4	7	—	2
II.—Parasitic Diseases ...	33	—	—	—	6	2	5	13	2	2	3	—	1	11	15	5	—	1
III.—Dietetic Diseases ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
IV.—Constitutional Diseases ...	160	1	2	8	12	36	8	36	33	13	11	1	12	75	31	31	5	5
V.—Developmental Diseases ...	57	—	1	4	2	18	6	8	8	7	3	—	5	24	7	16	2	3
VI.																		
Diseases of Nervous System ...	189	—	6	9	19	48	29	10	29	21	18	—	19	82	38	42	7	1
Do. Organs of special sense ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Circulatory System ...	22	1	2	—	—	3	4	4	5	—	3	—	3	9	7	2	1	—
Do. Respiratory System ...	173	2	7	7	22	28	27	39	22	15	4	—	3	76	47	39	1	7
Do. Digestive System ...	35	—	1	2	3	10	—	13	3	2	1	1	5	21	4	3	—	1
Do. Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Urinary System ...	22	2	1	2	2	3	1	9	—	—	2	1	3	8	6	3	—	1
Do. Reproductive System :—																		
(a) Organs of Generation ...	15	—	—	—	2	4	2	3	—	1	3	—	1	11	1	1	1	—
(b) Parturition ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Organs of Locomotion ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Integumentary System ...	19	—	—	—	2	1	1	15	—	—	—	—	3	8	6	1	—	1
VII.																		
Accident or negligence ...	19	2	2	—	—	—	1	7	3	3	1	1	—	5	4	7	—	2
Homicide ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
Suicide ...	6	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	4	2	—	—	—
Execution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VIII.																		
Ill-defined and not specified causes ...	68	—	1	3	5	7	11	11	6	15	9	—	6	23	20	15	2	2
Miasmatic Diseases.																		
Smallpox ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Chickenpox ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Mumps ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Simple and ill-defined Fever ...	52	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	4	21	7	—	3	21	10	10	7	1
Enteric Fever ...	19	3	—	1	—	6	—	7	2	—	—	3	1	13	2	—	—	—
Influenza ...	5	—	1	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	—
Other Miasmatic Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoeal Diseases.																		
Cholera ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Diarrhoea ...	147	—	—	9	3	19	8	62	21	15	10	1	16	47	54	19	5	5
Dysentery ...	83	—	—	5	13	15	13	20	8	3	6	2	4	27	23	19	2	6

* Including three deaths of town residents which occurred at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kanatta (outside the town), and were registered by an extra urban registrar.

Table XII.—Causes of Deaths, &c.—continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	WARD.										NATIONALITY.							
	Colombo Municipality.	Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	St. Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana Hospitals.	Maradana (exclusive of Hospitals).	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
<i>Malarial Diseases.</i>																		
Remittent Fever ...	35	1	4	1	5	1	5	1	14	2	1	1	1	16	8	7	1	1
Ague ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malarial Cachexia ...	5	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—
<i>Veneral Diseases.</i>																		
Syphilis ...	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa, Stricture of Urethra ...	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
<i>Septic Diseases.</i>																		
Erysipelas ...	5	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—
Pyæmia, Septicæmia ...	8	—	—	—	1	—	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	3	2	3	—	—
Puerperal Fever ...	12	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	4	2	1	—	3	3	1	3	—	2
<i>Parasitic Diseases.</i>																		
Worms (animal) ...	19	—	—	—	5	2	4	1	2	2	3	—	1	8	5	4	—	1
Dochmius Duodenalis ...	14	—	—	—	1	—	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	3	10	1	—	—
<i>Dietetic Diseases.</i>																		
Starvation, want of breast milk ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Scurvy ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Constitutional Diseases.</i>																		
Rheumatism ...	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
Rickets ...	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Cancer ...	10	1	—	—	1	1	—	3	3	1	—	1	—	5	2	2	—	—
Tabes Mesenterica ...	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Tubercular Meningitis (hydrocephalus) ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Phthisis ...	116	—	2	7	9	26	6	28	22	10	6	—	11	50	26	20	5	4
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucocythæmia ...	13	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	4	1	3	—	—	5	2	6	—	—
Diabetes Mellitus ...	7	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	5	—	2	—	—
Elephantiasis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and undefined Constitutional Diseases ...	5	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	1
<i>Developmental Diseases.</i>																		
Premature Birth ...	10	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	2	—	—	—	1	6	2	1	—	—
Atelectasis ...	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—
Old Age ...	43	—	1	4	2	10	6	4	6	7	3	—	3	16	4	15	2	3
<i>Nervous System.</i>																		
Inflammation of Brain or its Membranes ...	14	—	1	1	—	2	2	2	2	4	—	—	1	8	3	2	—	—
Softening of Brain ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Apoplexy ...	7	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	1	4	—	2	—	—
Paralysis ...	15	—	—	2	2	1	1	—	4	4	1	—	1	6	3	4	1	—
Epilepsy ...	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
Infantile Convulsions ...	89	—	2	2	4	27	8	1	20	12	13	—	10	41	16	16	5	1
Laryngismus Stridulus ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Tetanus ...	55	—	3	4	11	18	16	2	1	—	—	—	5	16	15	18	1	—
Mania ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Paraplegia, diseases of the Spinal Cord... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Other and undefined diseases of Brain or Nervous System ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
<i>Organs of Special Sense.</i>																		
Conjunctivitis and other diseases of Eye ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Circulatory System.</i>																		
Pericarditis ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Angina pectoris, Syncope ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Embolism, Thrombosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phlebitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varicose veins ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other and undefined diseases of Heart or Circulatory System ...	18	1	1	—	—	3	3	4	5	—	1	—	—	9	6	2	1	—

Table XII.—Causes of Deaths, &c.—continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	WARD.										NATIONALITY.							
	Colombo Municipality.	Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	St. Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana Hospitals.	Maradana (exclusive of Hospitals).	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
<i>Respiratory System.</i>																		
Laryngitis ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
Bronchitis ...	53	—	1	4	8	11	15	1	5	7	1	—	—	22	10	19	1	1
Asthma ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	109	2	6	3	14	17	10	34	16	6	1	—	3	46	34	20	—	6
Pleurisy ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other and undefined diseases of Respiratory System ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
<i>Digestive System.</i>																		
Stomatitis ...	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Quinsy ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Stomach ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Enteritis ...	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Ileus, obstruction of Intestine ...	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Hernia ...	6	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	—
Peritonitis ...	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
Gallstones ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	10	—	—	1	1	3	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	8	1	—	—	—
Other diseases of Liver ...	5	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	1
<i>Diseases of Urinary System.</i>																		
Nephritis ...	8	—	—	1	—	1	—	4	—	—	2	—	1	3	2	1	—	1
Bright's Disease ...	9	2	1	—	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	3	2	—	—
Uræmia ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Suppression of Urine ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Bladder ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other and undefined diseases of Urinary System ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
<i>Diseases of Parturition.</i>																		
Puerperal Convulsions ...	7	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	5	1	1	—	—
Placenta Prævia, Flooding ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Other and undefined accidents of Child-birth ...	6	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	—	1	5	—	—	—	—
<i>Diseases of Organs of Locomotion.</i>																		
Caries, Necrosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Diseases of Integumentary System.</i>																		
Carbuncle ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Phlegmon, Cellulitis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Ulcer, Bed sore ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	—
Eczema ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Other and undefined diseases of Integumentary System ...	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	1
<i>Accident or Negligence.</i>																		
Fractures, Contusions ...	9	—	2	—	—	—	—	5	1	1	—	1	—	3	2	3	—	—
Gunshot wounds ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Burn, Scald ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Drowning ...	7	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	2
Suffocation ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otherwise ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Homicide.</i>																		
Murder, Manslaughter ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
<i>Suicide.</i>																		
Hanging ...	6	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	4	2	—	—	—
<i>Ill-defined and not specified Causes.</i>																		
General Dropsy ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1
Debility ...	59	—	1	3	5	6	11	10	3	13	7	—	6	20	20	11	2	—
Sudden deaths (causes unascertained) ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Abscess ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Other ill-defined and not specified causes ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

