



POLICE WEEKLY CIRCULAR

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No. 1,003—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1892.

THE HUE AND CRY.

NOTICE.—Any person giving information leading to the apprehension of an offender, or to the discovery of stolen property, may be rewarded on the recommendation of the Inspector-General of Police. Any person found in possession of stolen articles advertised in the "Hue and Cry" is liable to prosecution. Applications for rewards for the capture of escaped convicts should be addressed to the Inspector-General of Prisons.

PROPERTY LOST. STOLEN. &c.

STOLEN.

ON October 25, 1892, at Bambalapitiya, from a rickshaw: 1 silver Geneva watch (No. 63,761, by Hagg & Shaw, Manchester), 1 silver watch-guard, 1 white drill coat. Owner, Mr. W. E. Mitchell.

Chalia caste; height, about 5 ft.; complexion, dark; hair, tied in a knot; birthplace, Alutmawata; occasional residence, Wattala. Information is requested as to the whereabouts of the girl.

MISSING.

SINCE September 25, 1892, at Alutmawata: a Sinhalese girl named Isabella Silva; about 19 years of age;

FOUND.

A T Pettah: a tin basin and a chair. Apply to the Inspector of Police, Pettah.

Police Office,
Colombo, November 10, 1892.

J. S. DE SARAM,
for L. F. KNOLLYS,
Inspector-General of Police.

හොරුන් අල්ලන අණ බෙරේ.

දන්විමසි.—අපරිකාරයන් අල්ලාගැනීමට සුඵවන්වෙන්නාවූ හෝ හොරබඩුවක් සොයා ගැනීමට සුඵවන්වෙන්නාවූ හෝ දන්විමක් කරණ අයෙකුට පොලීසියේ ඉන්ස්පැක්ටර් ජනරල් තැන කියනු හැකිකව තනහි දෙයට යෙදෙනවා ඇත.

මෙහි සඳහන්වෙන යම් හොරබඩුවක් සමෙක්වෙන තිබි සමහවුනොත් ඔහුට විරුඩව පැමි හිඳි ගන්ට යෙදෙනවා ඇත.

සැහවිණිස හිරකාරයින් ඇල්ලීමට හැහි පොලීසියේ ඉන්ස්පැක්ටර් ජනරල් තැනගෙන් ඉල්විස සුකුයි.

සොරකම්කලාවූ, හැනිවුනාවූ බඩු ආදිය.

සොරකම්කරන්ට යෙදුණා.

වෂී 1892 ක්වූ ඔක්තෝබර් මස 25 වෙනි දින බම් බලපිටියේදී: ඊක්සෝ කරෙක්කෙකිත් මැන්වැස් ටර්හි හැත් සහ සෝ කියන අය විසින් සාදහලද ජිහි වර් වහියේ ඊදි අන්ඔර්ලෝසුවක්ද, ඊදි ඔර්ලෝසු දත් වැල් 1ද, සුදු පාව ඊල් කෝටි 1ද. අසිහිකාරයා, බිඹිලිහි. ඊ. මිවල් උන්නැගේ.

හැනිවිසිවින්.

වෂී 1892 ක්වූ සැප්තැම්බර් මස 25 වෙනි දින අර්ක් මාවතදී: ඉසබෙලා සිල්වා නමැහි සිංහල ගැණු ලමයා; වයස, අවුරුදු 19ක් පමණි ඇත; උස, අඩි 5ක් පමණි ඇත; පාව, කඵසි; කොණ්චේ, බැදලය; උපන් ස්ථානය, අර්ක්මාවතය; ඉදහිටලා ගැවසෙනස්ථානය, වත්තලය; මෙම ගැණුලමයා දැනට සිවිතකැන් දැන ගන්ට මිතැකර තිබේ.

திருட்டரைப் பிடித்தலுக்கான ஆரம்பம்.

அறிவித்தல்.—குற்றவாளியைப் பிடித்தலுக்கான அல்லது திருட்டுடைமைகளை கண்டுபிடித்தலுக்கான அறிவித்தல்கொடுக்கிற எப்பேருக்காவது, பொலீஸ் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் ஜெனரல் வலர்களுடைய சிபார்சின் பேரில் நன்கொடை கொடுக்கப்படும்.

“திருட்டரைப் பிடித்தலுக்கான ஆரம்பம்” கடதாசியில், பிரசித்தப்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கும் திருட்டுடைமைகளை வைத்திருக்கிறதாகக் கண்டுபிடிக்கப்படும் எவ்வோராவது தொடர்ச்சியண்ணப்படுவதற்கு ஏதுவாயிருப்பான்.

தப்பிபோன மறியக்காரர்களை பிடித்தலுக்கு வெகுமதியெற்றுக்கொள்ளும்மொருட்டு மறியவீட்டு இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் ஜெனரலுக்கு எழுதி எடுக்கவும்.

திருட்டப்பட்ட அல்லது செட்டுப்போன உடமைகள்.

திருட்டப்பட்டது.

சு.அ.க.உ. ஆண்டு அற்பசிமாசம உடு வ, உமபலப்பிட்டியில் : கை கரத்தை யொன்றிலிருந்து மொன்செஸறர்காய்க் என்ஷோ வென்ற பட்டடையிலுள்ள சு.க., எ.சு.க. ம் ரொமபர் ஜினிவர் வெளளி உருலோசு க, வெளளி உருலோசு சங்கிலி க, வெளளி டிரில்கோட்டு க. சொர்தக்காரன, மிஸறர் டபிளியு. ஈ. மிச்சல்.

காணாமற்போனது.

சு.அ.க.உ. ஆண்டு புரட்டாசிமாசம உடு வ, துவக்கமாய் அனாத்துமாவத்தை என்ற இடத்தில் : இஸ்வெல்லா

சில்வா வெனப் பெயர்வளங்கிய சிங்களப் பொடிச்சி ஒருத்தி, வயசு-கக வராயில், சானிய வம்சத்தவள, உயரம-டு அடி வரையிலுண்டு, நிறம-கறுப்பி, மயிர்-விகாண்டையாக கட்டப்பட்டிருக்கிறது, பிறந்த யிடம-அனாத்துமாவத்தை, சமையங்களில் தறுகுமிடம-வத்தானை, இப்பொடிச்சியைப்பற்றிய சமாச்சாரத்தை அறியும்பொருட்டு கேட்டுக்கொள்ளப்படுகின்றது.

கண்டுபிடித்தது.

பிறக்கோட்டையில் : தகர வேசின க, கதிரை க, கண்டெடுக்கப்பட்டது. பிறக்கோட்டை பொலீஸ் இன்ஸ்பெக்டரிடம கேட்டுக்கொள்ளலாம்.

SUPPLEMENT

TO

The Ceylon Government Gazette.

No. 5,185—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1892.

VITAL STATISTICS OF CEYLON.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL FOR THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1892.

I.—Population.

THE estimated population of the Island on the last day of the quarter was 3,092,770,* as against 3,057,728 on the last day of the preceding quarter. The increase in the population during the quarter amounted to 35,042, of which 3,734, or 8 per cent., was due to excess of births over deaths, and 31,308, or 92 per cent., to excess of arrivals over departures of Indian coolies. This is very satisfactory, considering that the preceding quarter showed a decrease in the population of 5,099, of which 4,338, or 85 per cent., was due to excess of deaths over births, and 761, or 15 per cent., to excess of departures over arrivals of Indian coolies.

2. *Arrivals and Departures of Indian Coolies.*—The total number of arrivals in the quarter was 49,789, an increase of nearly 60 per cent. on the number of arrivals (31,226) in the corresponding quarter of last year, and of 88 per cent. on the mean annual number of arrivals in the four years 1887–90—the period in the past decade during which, after a break of eight years, the tide of immigration was in favour of the Island. The departures (18,394) were fewer than in the second quarter of last year (18,481), but were in excess of the mean annual number for the quarter in 1887–90 (13,932).

3. Table I. in the appendix gives the estimated population, area, number of marriages, births (legitimate and illegitimate, male and female), deaths (male and female) for every Province and district in the Island.

II.—Marriages.

4. *Marriages.*—The number of general marriages, *i.e.* marriages other than Kandyan or Mohammedan, registered in this quarter was 2,476, and of Kandyan marriages 848.

Table III. in the appendix shows the marriages solemnised among the general community in every Province and district of the Island, the civil condition, nationality, the highest, the lowest, and the mean ages of the parties, the mode of solemnisation, the number of bridegrooms and brides who were unable to sign their names in the registers, &c.

Table IV. gives similar information in respect of the Kandyans.

5. *First Marriages: Re-marriages.*—Of the 2,476 general marriages registered in the quarter 2,163 (equal to 87 per cent.) were between bachelors and spinsters, 66 between bachelors and widows, 197 between widowers and spinsters, 47 between widowers and widows, 2 between divorced men and spinsters, and 1 between a divorced woman and a bachelor.

Of the 848 Kandyan marriages, 684 (equal to 81 per cent.) were between bachelors and spinsters, 34 between bachelors and widows, 74 between widowers and spinsters, 27 between widowers and widows, 9 between divorced men and spinsters, 14 between divorced women and bachelors, 3 between divorced women and widowers, and 1 between a divorced man and a divorced woman.

6. *Age at Marriage.*—The mean age at marriage for the general community was 28·1 for males, and 20·2 for females; and for Kandyans, 26 for males and 20 for females.

7. *Minors.*—In the general community 6·9 per cent. of the bridegrooms and 76·4 per cent. of the brides were under 21; and among the Kandyans 17·8 per cent. of the bridegrooms and 73·1 per cent. of the brides were under 21.

* This is based on the revised estimate of the population on the night of the last Census (February 26, 1891) published by the Census Superintendent since the publication of the last quarterly report, in which I had proceeded on the figures given by him in his preliminary report.

8. *Mixed Marriages.*—In this quarter there were 4 marriages between Burghers and Sinhalese, 3 between Burghers and Tamils, 1 between a Burgher and a European, and 10 between Sinhalese and Tamils.

9. *Signatures in the Marriage Registers.*—Of the 4,952 persons who were married among the general community in the quarter, 544 men and 1,975 women signed the register with marks, that is to say, 78 per cent. of the men and 20 per cent. of the women were able to write their names. Of the 1,696 persons married among the Kandians, 294 men and 805 women signed the register with marks, or, in other words, 65 per cent. of the men and 5 per cent. of the women were able to write their names.

III.—Births and Deaths.

10. *Births.*—The births registered in the quarter numbered 23,062, and were in the proportion of 30·8 per 1,000 persons living, as against 32·6, the rate in the second quarter of last year, and 29·1, the mean rate for the period in the decade 1881–90.

11. *Deaths.*—The deaths registered in the quarter amounted to 19,328, including 27 Europeans, 47 Burghers, 11,746 Sinhalese, 5,657 Tamils, 1,773 Moors, 53 Malays, and 25 others, and corresponded to an annual rate of 25·8 per 1,000, being 6 per cent. above the mean rate of the corresponding period for the ten years 1881–90 (24·2).

12. *The Births and Deaths and their Rates in the quarter* are compared in the following table A. with the results of the past quarter, the second quarter of 1891, and the average rates of the second quarter in the preceding decade 1881–90 :—

TABLE A.

	Births.	Deaths.	Per Mille per Annum.	
			Birth-rate.	Death-rate.
Average of ten second quarters in 1881–90...	20,481	17,223	29·1	24·2
Second quarter of 1891 ...	24,382	22,338	32·6	29·8
First quarter of 1892 ...	22,305	26,643	29·8	35·6
Second quarter of 1892 ...	23,062	19,328	30·8	25·8

13. It will thus appear that the birth-rate of the Island in the present quarter, though less than in the corresponding quarter of 1891, was greater than in the first quarter of 1892 and than the average of ten second quarters in the decade 1881–90, while the death-rate of the present quarter, though less than in the immediately preceding quarter of this year and in the corresponding quarter of last year, was higher than the average.

14. Table II. in the appendix gives similar information to table A in respect of each Province and district in the Island. Table I. gives the births and deaths according to sex, and births according to legitimacy; table V. the births according to nationality and sex; and table VI. the deaths for each month of the quarter according to nationality for every Province and district. The causes of deaths for every Province and district are shown in table VII., and for the town of Colombo in table VIII. Table IX. shows the period of life at which the deaths of the various races occurred in every district.

15. *Age at Death.*—Of the 19,328 deaths registered in the Island this quarter 3,176, equal to 16·4 of the total deaths, occurred under one year; 6,293, or 32·6 per cent., under five years; 22 persons are reported to have been centenarians, and 947 to have died at various ages between 75 and 100.

16. *Sex.*—Of the total number of births (23,062) registered in the quarter 12,054 were of males and 11,008 of females, i.e. 109 males to 100 females.

Of the total number of deaths (19,328) 10,200 were males and 9,128 were females. Out of equal numbers living of each sex there died 992 males to 1,000 females.

IV.—Health of the Districts.

17. The general health of the population of the Island in the quarter was better than in the preceding quarter, but worse than the average. I am able this quarter for the first time to add information as to the health of the subdivisions of the districts of the Island.

18. As usual, the Mannár District in the Northern Province heads the unhealthy districts of the Island. The death-rate in this district was exceptionally high (87·3) during the last quarter, and far exceeded the rate of any previous quarter since 1881. It has mounted even higher this quarter to 89·7, almost double the normal rate for the period in the decade 1881–90 (46·8). Nearly half the deaths in the district, or 262 out of a total of 537 deaths, resulted from cholera, while fever caused 113 deaths. Compared with last quarter the number of deaths, from fever has diminished by a half, but cholera has increased by nearly the same proportion (from 149 to 262 deaths). If the cholera mortality be excluded, the death-rate of this quarter would fall to the usual level of 45·9 per 1,000. The Mullaittivu and Vavuniya Districts show a death-rate of 45·2, 19 per cent. in excess of the mean rate for the quarter in the decade 1881–90 (37·9), but 50 per cent. lower than the death-rate of Mannár for this quarter.

19. The death-rate in the Jaffna District was 20·4, almost its normal rate (20·7), and less than one-fourth of the Mannár rate for this quarter. It was an improvement by 33 per cent. on the rate in the preceding quarter (30·3). Of the several revenue divisions in the Jaffna District (leaving out of consideration the Karachchi and the Punakari divisions, where the population is too small to yield trustworthy rates for purposes of comparison), the division of Valikámam North, though showing a higher mortality this quarter (10·0) than Valikámam East (8·8), is on the whole the healthiest division in the district. Its mean death-rate (i.e. the Tamil death-rate which is a more accurate measure than the rate for all races of the health of the divisions in the Tamil Provinces of the Island) in the immediately preceding five quarters was 13·4, as against 16·1 in Valikámam East (the next healthiest division in the district), which has this quarter the lowest death-rate of any division in the Jaffna Peninsula (8·8). Then follows the division of Valikámam West with a death-rate (12·9) as usual above the rates in Valikámam East (8·8) and Valikámam North (10·0), but better than in all the other divisions of the Jaffna District. The Jaffna division comes next with a death-rate of 17·2 (as against a mean rate in the preceding five quarters of 23·3), Vadamaradchi with 21·4 (as against a mean rate in the preceding five quarters of 21·1), the Islands division with 21·6 (as against a mean rate in the preceding five quarters of 22·3), Pachchilaippalli with 34·0, and Tenmiradchi with 38·8. The Tenmiradchi division was during each successive quarter in 1891 healthier than Pachchilaippalli (probably the unhealthiest division in the district), but has a worse death-rate this quarter (38·8) as in the last (46·8) than Pachchilaippalli. The death-rate exceeded the birth-rate in the Pachchilaippalli division in all the quarters that have elapsed since 1891, save in one quarter (third quarter of 1891), and in the Tenmaradchi division in all but two (second and fourth quarters of 1891).

TABLE B.

DIVISIONS.	Population at the Census of 1891.	TAMIL.											
		Birth-rate.						Death-rate.					
		1891.				1892.		1891.				1892.	
		First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.
Jaffna Division ...	39,480	21.3	35.0	36.1	36.4	31.7	31.4	16.2	16.0	19.9	30.0	34.6	17.2
Valikámam East ...	21,184	34.1	26.6	33.9	36.5	31.8	33.9	16.3	9.4	18.8	17.6	18.1	8.8
Valikámam North ...	40,407	24.0	31.8	36.4	32.2	25.8	30.0	13.1	8.3	12.8	16.6	16.5	10.0
Valikámam West ...	42,658	34.9	42.3	35.3	30.2	34.7	32.7	21.1	15.1	14.7	22.5	25.5	12.9
Vadamaradchi ...	49,853	26.3	27.8	28.0	35.7	23.4	26.4	16.3	16.7	19.9	22.4	30.4	21.4
Tenmaradchi ...	37,857	20.1	28.0	16.8	24.3	20.5	26.2	35.6	23.3	27.2	23.6	46.8	38.8
Pachchilappalli ...	5,746	29.6	39.1	25.6	33.9	12.0	13.5	50.1	49.6	23.6	56.8	24.7	34.0
Karaichchi ...	1,782	11.4	13.5	6.7	8.0	—	4.5	34.1	22.6	4.5	20.1	4.5	15.9
Punakari ...	4,714	7.7	1.7	22.8	32.0	8.5	12.8	15.5	8.5	16.0	33.7	13.7	11.1
Islands ...	31,546	34.7	40.6	34.8	41.2	32.5	27.2	15.2	17.0	14.6	30.0	34.5	21.6

20. The District of Anurádhapura comes next to Mannár as the unhealthiest district of the Island, with a death-rate of 59.8, which, though an improvement on the last quarter (76.9), is 55 per cent. above the mean rate of the second quarter in the decade 1881-90 (39.0), and nearly double the rate of the second quarter in 1891 (32.4).

21. Next to Anurádhapura in unhealthiness, and to Mullaittivu and Vilankulam, the highest death-rate in the quarter is recorded in the Batticaloa District (43.2), which, though showing an improvement on the preceding quarter (49.6), was 38 per cent. in excess of the mean rate for the period in 1881-90. 1,325 deaths are reported from this district, of which the unusually large number of 528 are attributed to fever and 89 to cholera.

22. The death-rate of Batticaloa in the quarter was 15 per cent. above the death-rate (37.3) in the Trincomalee District, usually an unhealthier district, whose mean death-rate for the second quarter in the decade 1881-90 is 38.3, as against 31.2 in the Batticaloa District. The healthiest division in the Trincomalee District is Koddiyar pattu, which has a death-rate this quarter of 16.3, a rate slightly higher than in the corresponding quarter of last year (14.1). The next lowest death-rate in the Trincomalee District was in the Kaddukkulam pattu division, which, though healthier this quarter (31.8) than Tampalakamam division (37.6), is not usually so, and shows a higher mortality for the immediately preceding five quarters (47.1) than Tampalakamam (29.1). The unhealthiest division of all was the town of Trincomalee, which contains more than half the entire population of the district. The death-rate in this division rose in the fourth quarter of last year, owing to a virulent outbreak of cholera, to 100.4, i. e. four times the rate in the immediately preceding quarter (25.1), but fell in the first quarter of this year to 74.1, in the second quarter to 55.4, which is still above the rate of any other division in the Trincomalee District.

TABLE C.

Divisions.	Population at the Census of 1891.	TAMILS.											
		Birth-rate.						Death-rate.					
		1891.				1892.		1891.				1892.	
		First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.
Trincomalee Town ...	9,536	32.3	26.5	33.4	30.5	25.9	31.0	31.5	44.6	25.1	100.4	74.1	55.4
Kaddukkulam Pattu ...	2,563	45.9	36.0	45.1	20.3	31.7	39.8	45.9	51.6	59.1	29.6	49.1	31.8
Koddiyar Pattu ...	3,420	23.7	27.0	31.3	23.1	38.6	34.9	24.9	14.1	19.7	15.0	22.2	16.3
Tampalakamam Pattu ...	1,598	43.1	32.6	14.9	37.2	27.6	25.1	50.8	27.6	14.9	37.2	17.6	37.6

23. The Batticaloa District in point of unhealthiness this quarter is followed immediately by the Mátaalé District in the Central Province with a death-rate of 37.6. This rate, though an improvement on the last quarter (46.8), is worse than in the second quarter of any preceding year in the last eleven years, with the exception of 1881 (43.3) and 1885 (38.2), and 20 per cent. in excess of the mean rate for the period in the decade 1881-90 (31.2). The district of Kandy shows a death-rate (30.1) 20 per cent. below the rate in Mátaalé (37.6) and 30 per cent. above its own mean rate for the second quarter in 1881-90 (23.1), while the Nuwara Eliya District, which this quarter has almost the same death-rate (30.0) as Kandy (30.1), was 60 per cent. above its mean rate for the second quarter in 1881-90. Nuwara Eliya and Mannár are the only districts in the Island which show this quarter death-rates even worse than in the last, usually an unhealthy period.

24. The district of Badulla follows Mátaalé (37.6) with a death-rate of 35.1, which is an increase of 29 per cent. on the mean death-rate of the second quarter in the decade 1881-90 (27.2) and 6 per cent. on the death-rate for the quarter in last year (33.2).

25. The healthiest district in the Island was, as usual, the Colombo District, with a death-rate this quarter of 14.6, an improvement on the corresponding quarter of the ten years 1881-90 (16.0), and still better on the rate for the quarter in 1891 (19.6). Of the revenue divisions in the Colombo District (leaving out the Municipality, the vital statistics of which are separately dealt with) the division of Alutkuru Kóralé South was on the whole the healthiest in the district. Though the death-rate (i.e. the Sinhalese death-rate, which is a more accurate measure than the rate for all races of the health of the divisions in the Sinhalese Provinces of the Island) in this division in the last quarter (17.5), and also slightly in the quarter under notice (10.8), was higher than in the Siyané Kóralé, the next healthiest division (last quarter 13.9, this quarter 10.6), it maintained a better death-rate than Siyané Kóralé in the whole of the preceding year from quarter to quarter. Next to Siyané Kóralé the healthiest division in the Colombo District was Salpiti Kóralé (13.8), and the unhealthiest was Hewagam Kóralé (16.7). The latter division continues to show the highest death-rate of any division in the Colombo District, while the death-rate in the former division, though lower than in Hewagam Kóralé, was higher than in Alutkuru Kóralé South and than in Siyané Kóralé during each successive quarter since 1891. The unhealthiness of Hewagam Kóralé is probably attributable to dampness and malaria resulting from the periodical inundation of the Kelani river, from which this division suffers more than any other in the Colombo District.

TABLE D.

Divisions.	Population at the Census of 1891.	SINHALESE.											
		Birth-rate.						Death-rate.					
		1891.				1892.		1891.				1892.	
		First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.
Alutkuru Kóralé ...	56,762	31.0	33.0	24.2	22.8	21.6	22.8	14.1	12.0	11.4	11.4	17.5	10.8
Hewagam Kóralé ...	62,505	47.0	37.4	34.1	38.5	35.7	35.0	25.3	21.4	22.2	18.8	25.7	16.7
Salpiti Kóralé ...	79,007	32.2	27.1	29.0	28.2	25.4	27.8	14.6	18.7	15.7	16.9	23.2	13.8
Siyané Kóralé ...	117,499	30.8	24.6	22.8	24.6	22.0	22.1	14.4	18.0	12.9	11.9	13.9	10.6

26. Next to Colombo the lowest death-rate was in the Negombo District, which was more than twice as healthy this quarter (16.3) as in the corresponding quarter of last year (35.3), but only 27 per cent. below the mean rate for the period in the decade 1881-90 (20.7). The death-rate in Kalutara District (19.0) improved very considerably from the immediately preceding quarter (29.3), though yet above the normal rate for the period (18.3).

27. Next to Colombo (14.6) and Negombo (16.3), Mátara shows the lowest death-rate of any district in the Island (17.8). Compared with the second quarter in 1881-90 (16.6), the district was slightly worse in point of health this quarter (17.8), though twice as healthy as in the second quarter of last year (35.2).

28. The Galle District comes next with a death-rate of 18.6, which is about the normal rate for the period in the decade 1881-90 (18.9), but a great improvement on the rate in the preceding quarter (32.5) and on that of the corresponding quarter in 1891 (23.2). This decline in the death-rate is noticeable, as the accompanying statement shows, in every division of the district, and is due mainly to the disappearance of influenza which last quarter caused 227 deaths, and to the decline of fever, dysentery, and other zymotic diseases:—

Divisions.	Population at the Census of 1891.	SINHALESE.											
		Birth-rate.						Death-rate.					
		1891.				1892.		1891.				1892.	
		First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.
Four Gravets No. 1 (Galle Municipality ...)	23,914	30.7	46.0	37.5	37.9	31.3	48.7	28.5	31.9	22.3	28.2	27.0	20.5
Four Gravets No. 2 (Four Gravets beyond Municipal limits and Akmimana) ...	17,288	29.1	20.9	21.7	29.9	29.8	28.6	15.2	15.3	16.7	17.8	22.6	12.0
Gangaboda pattuwa ...	26,055	36.6	34.9	35.4	34.6	30.2	35.8	21.5	18.3	21.7	17.1	29.7	17.4
Wellaboda pattuwa ...	54,676	32.5	27.7	26.3	33.0	32.9	31.4	20.9	18.3	21.0	27.4	30.9	18.4
Talpé pattuwa ...	45,189	43.3	35.4	31.2	37.3	40.4	33.3	26.1	23.6	24.7	24.7	35.6	17.4
Walalláwiti kóralé ...	36,034	29.5	29.6	28.6	34.8	35.2	31.3	26.1	24.3	22.6	29.5	40.9	23.4
Hinidum pattuwa ...	5,608	46.3	36.4	43.1	27.4	31.3	30.0	26.0	35.0	21.2	26.0	43.4	15.0

29. The healthiest division in the district, as in all the past quarters since 1891, was the Four Gravets No. 2 Division (i.e. the Four Gravets beyond Municipal limits, and Akmimana), which shows a death-rate of 12.0, as against 20.5 in the Galle Municipality, a division which, next to Walalláwiti Kóralé (23.4), is the unhealthiest in the quarter. The divisions of Gangaboda pattuwa, Wellaboda pattuwa, and Talpé pattuwa were, in point of health, almost on a level this quarter, their respective death-rates being 17.4, 18.4, and 17.4, as against corresponding mean rates in the preceding five quarters of 21.7, 23.7, and 26.9 respectively. The Hinidum pattuwa division, which experienced the highest death-rate in the district during the last quarter (43.4), fell this quarter to 23.4, a rate lower than in any other division except Four Gravets No. 2 (12.0).

30. The district of Hambantota gives a very satisfactory death-rate this quarter, being 22.9, as against 23.3, the rate in the second quarter in 1881-90. During the five quarters immediately preceding the present quarter, this district suffered terribly, the maximum death-rate being recorded in the first quarter of last year (96.3). In the second (52.2), in the third (33.5), and in the fourth (35.9) quarters of 1891, and in the first quarter of this year (52.2) the rates were considerably above the average, but exhibited a gradual tendency to improvement. This quarter is as usual a period of low mortality.

31. The Kurunégala, the Puttalam, and the Chilaw Districts in the North-Western Province were healthier than usual and than in the corresponding quarter of last year, or in the immediately preceding quarter. Similarly, the Ratnapura and Kégalla Districts in the Sabaragamuwa Province show a favourable record of improved health this quarter.

V.—Causes of Death.

32. The causes of death registered in the Island during the quarter are given in detail in table VII. in the appendix. They may be summarised as follows :—

TABLE F.

District.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea	Violence.				All other Causes.	Total.
					Accidents	Homicide	Suicide.	Execution.		
CEYLON	1,019	15	4,287	2,854	348	14	38	2	10,751	19,328
Colombo	14	1	263	187	38	2	2	1	1,128	1,636
Kalutara	20	—	143	70	18	1	2	—	620	874
Negombo	2	7	161	30	15	2	3	—	325	545
Kandy	96	5	141	716	41	2	4	1	1,142	2,148
Mátalé	71	1	105	129	10	—	3	—	396	715
Nuwara Eliya	56	—	51	313	4	—	2	—	386	812
Jaffna	—	—	769	66	19	—	3	—	572	1,429
Mannár	262	—	113	62	2	—	—	—	98	537
Mullaítivu	—	—	25	3	2	—	1	—	25	56
Vavuniya	47	—	39	6	—	—	—	—	22	114
Galle	26	—	133	103	27	—	3	—	746	1,038
Mátara	17	—	219	117	28	1	1	—	403	786
Hambantota	7	—	240	50	14	1	1	—	182	495
Batticaloa	89	—	529	101	14	—	1	—	591	1,325
Trincomalee	3	—	92	29	2	—	—	—	111	237
Kurunégala	64	—	449	174	23	2	3	—	1,265	1,980
Puttalam	4	—	95	21	2	1	—	—	109	232
Chilaw	3	—	74	5	6	1	—	—	155	244
Anurádhapura	97	—	240	100	4	—	3	—	675	1,119
Badulla	80	—	197	288	35	—	2	—	788	1,390
Ratnapura	45	—	124	84	22	—	1	—	479	755
Kégalla	16	1	85	200	22	1	3	—	533	861

33. *Fever and Diarrhoeal Causes.*—Of the 19,328 deaths registered in the quarter, 4,287 were reported due to various forms of fever and 3,873 to diarrhoeal diseases, i.e. fever contributed 22 per cent. and diarrhoeal diseases 20 per cent. of the total deaths from all causes. Under the head diarrhoeal diseases is included cholera, which caused 1,019 deaths, and which I reserve for fuller treatment later on (see pages 6, 7).

Smallpox accounts for 15 deaths, of which 1 was in Colombo, 7 in Negombo, 5 in Kandy, 1 in Mátalé, and 1 in Kégalla.

34. The other chief natural causes of death were infantile convulsions 1,208, rickets 1,063, convulsions 837, collapse 754, anæmia 624, phthisis 534, worms 437, dropsy 376, debility 365, pneumonia 285, old age 264, puerperal convulsions 262, inflammation 205, ulcer, bed sore 162, starvation, want of breast milk 151 (of which 45 in Ratnapura, 23 in Anurádhapura, 17 in Kandy, 14 in Badulla, 11 in Nuwara Eliya, 9 in Kégalla, Hambantota and Batticaloa 6 in each, Mannár, Vavuniya, and Mátara 4 in each, Mullaítivu, Puttalam, and Trincomalee 2 in each, Chilaw and Mátalé 1 in each), thrush 126, rheumatism 117, bronchitis 110, scrofula 79, premature birth 76, measles 76, puerperal fever 69, parangi 67 (of which 32 in Kurunégala), asthma 60, paralysis 55, varicose veins 55, apoplexy 49, diabetes 34, cancer 36, pleurisy 24, croup 17, dyspepsia 15, leprosy 15, and chickenpox 4.

35. The large number of deaths attributed to convulsions (adult and infantile) and collapse is probably due to the vagueness of the vernacular term "Sanni," used by the District Registrars to represent a large variety of diseases, and generally the last stage of most diseases, and which term is translated into English for the purpose of our returns as convulsions or collapse. I am inclined to the opinion that a large proportion of these deaths would more accurately be classed under fever or diarrhoeal diseases. A large deduction should also, I think, be made from the number of deaths now shown in my returns under rickets, inflammation, anæmia, debility, dropsy, &c. I regret that the steps I initiated when I was in the Department three years ago in order to secure more accurate specification of causes of death by Registrars were not persevered in, and that therefore it will be some years yet before the numerous body of Registrars scattered over the Island can be trained to supply such information in a form useful for statistical purposes.

36. *Deaths by Violence.*—Out of 402 deaths attributed to violence, 98 are attributed to fall from trees, 64 to drowning, 41 to snake bite, 27 to burns and scalds, 14 to gun-shot wounds, 11 to poison, 10 to fall of heavy substances, 5 to lightning, 3 to sunstroke, 2 to crocodiles, 7 to injury at birth, 1 to injury from a horse, 2 to fall in pits, 2 to suffocation, 2 persons were run over by trains; 38 deaths were due to suicide, of which 20 were by hanging, 8 by drowning, 5 by poison, 1 by gun-shot, 1 by stab wound, and 3 by other means.

37. *Murders and Executions.*—Fourteen deaths registered in this quarter are attributed to murder and other forms of homicide (Colombo, Negombo, Kandy, and Kurunégala, 2 in each; Kalutara, Mátara, Hambantota, Puttalam, Chilaw and Kégalla, 1 in each). Two men were judicially executed in the quarter, 1 in Colombo and 1 in Kandy.

38. *Cholera*.—It will be seen from table F above that 1,019 deaths were attributed to this disease during the quarter and that only two districts in the Island, Jaffna and Mullaitivu, were free from it (as they were in the last quarter). I give below a table showing the number of deaths from cholera, and the rate per million in each district of the Island for every quarter since the beginning of 1887:—

TABLE G.

	DISTRICTS.																					
	Ceylon.	Colombo.	Kalutara.	Negombo.	Kandy.	Matalé.	Nuwara Eliya.	Jaffna.	Mannár.	Mullaitivu and Vavuniya.	Galle.	Makara.	Hambantota.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Kurunégala.	Puttalam and Obilaw.	Anurádhapura.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kégalla.	
<i>Cholera Deaths in each Quarter.</i>																						
1887																						
1st Quarter	215	11	3	2	33	14	3	—	—	—	25	10	1	1	—	38	2	5	15	41	11	
2nd Quarter	254	10	11	2	36	7	22	1	—	—	2	13	7	3	—	49	2	5	3	38	43	
3rd Quarter	230	12	19	6	27	13	9	—	—	—	26	7	3	1	—	44	1	6	6	29	21	
4th Quarter	234	16	6	15	20	8	10	—	—	—	4	13	8	—	—	53	3	5	20	34	19	
1888																						
1st Quarter	258	12	14	4	32	4	7	—	—	—	2	22	16	6	—	54	2	4	18	42	19	
2nd Quarter	321	12	9	9	36	15	9	1	8	—	2	18	20	10	—	60	9	15	19	39	30	
3rd Quarter	502	8	13	11	38	13	10	70	39	20	39	24	13	1	1	75	24	13	18	47	25	
4th Quarter	250	15	14	6	15	1	4	3	—	1	19	14	7	—	2	49	6	16	1	59	18	
1889																						
1st Quarter	336	20	6	7	30	7	7	1	23	—	23	13	13	—	—	60	3	6	37	63	17	
2nd Quarter	1006	41	18	33	69	19	12	157	206	—	8	16	12	7	—	79	200	13	19	75	22	
3rd Quarter	826	25	13	55	11	12	21	415	—	—	40	25	5	4	5	48	48	10	22	50	17	
4th Quarter	396	24	7	37	18	9	4	45	1	—	19	11	2	—	—	52	5	70	36	35	20	
1890																						
1st Quarter	376	20	12	6	30	7	—	35	4	19	23	7	5	—	—	73	14	28	21	45	26	
2nd Quarter	401	18	21	4	60	21	23	8	16	2	25	12	5	2	1	68	3	—	36	39	37	
3rd Quarter	395	13	8	6	45	61	19	10	4	1	19	26	5	3	—	35	3	70	14	30	23	
4th Quarter	701	11	20	4	19	—	18	253	1	—	210	22	17	—	—	37	4	8	25	33	19	
1891																						
1st Quarter	496	15	9	9	32	8	12	5	—	—	216	25	12	—	—	40	7	4	23	54	25	
2nd Quarter	424	19	12	8	67	28	13	—	14	1	32	31	9	—	—	52	3	27	35	39	34	
3rd Quarter	894	24	27	4	71	60	16	13	49	14	14	29	62	1	2	57	3	51	335	26	36	
4th Quarter	1584	18	27	8	70	99	43	—	70	5	41	17	104	57	233	63	7	205	447	44	26	
1892																						
1st Quarter	1100	13	22	8	55	62	11	—	149	1	37	32	42	189	99	102	14	54	33	152	25	
2nd Quarter	1019	14	20	2	96	71	56	—	262	47	26	17	7	89	3	64	7	97	80	45	16	
<i>Annual Death-rate from Cholera to a Million living.</i>																						
1887																						
1st Quarter	302	106	69	65	465	702	117	—	—	—	469	245	51	35	—	696	97	287	374	1560	330	
2nd Quarter	352	95	251	64	502	348	846	15	—	519	241	169	149	—	—	885	95	283	74	1429	1267	
3rd Quarter	314	113	427	188	373	642	342	—	—	—	475	167	147	34	—	755	47	335	147	1078	608	
4th Quarter	319	150	134	469	276	396	379	—	—	1027	237	190	—	—	—	944	141	278	489	1263	547	
1888																						
1st Quarter	356	113	317	126	448	201	268	—	—	520	406	383	295	—	—	978	95	225	447	1581	551	
2nd Quarter	442	113	203	284	504	758	344	15	1377	520	332	477	488	—	—	1079	425	841	472	1467	866	
3rd Quarter	682	74	290	342	526	661	377	1008	6619	5149	709	564	625	34	162	1331	1116	717	443	1747	709	
4th Quarter	339	139	310	186	208	50	151	43	—	257	345	328	335	—	323	868	278	880	25	2192	508	
1889																						
1st Quarter	463	188	136	220	423	360	268	15	3954	—	425	309	630	—	—	1081	141	336	929	2385	486	
2nd Quarter	1369	380	401	1024	963	969	453	2272	34910	2077	292	281	334	—	—	1406	9272	718	472	2806	618	
3rd Quarter	1109	228	286	1682	152	607	782	5931	—	—	721	577	234	133	797	843	2193	545	541	1849	470	
4th Quarter	529	218	153	1128	248	457	149	642	167	—	342	253	93	—	—	912	228	3800	887	1294	549	
1890																						
1st Quarter	513	185	268	186	423	364	—	510	679	4990	422	164	237	—	—	1306	649	1649	529	1700	726	
2nd Quarter	541	165	463	122	838	1084	861	115	2677	520	453	277	233	66	—	1201	137	—	898	1455	1013	
3rd Quarter	526	117	174	181	621	3123	702	142	660	257	340	591	230	98	—	610	135	3763	346	1107	620	
4th Quarter	931	99	433	120	2624	—	663	3592	164	—	3750	498	776	—	—	644	179	429	618	1217	510	
1891																						
1st Quarter	672	137	199	276	452	421	451	72	—	—	3936	576	557	—	—	710	320	218	582	2034	681	
2nd Quarter	567	171	261	242	935	1463	482	—	2312	260	576	704	411	—	160	911	135	1453	876	1452	911	
3rd Quarter	1180	213	580	119	981	3110	585	184	7978	3600	249	648	2787	32	310	986	133	2707	8300	957	948	
4th Quarter	2086	160	578	238	967	5147	1569	—	11361	1286	727	379	4651	1833	36036	1087	309	10846	1084	1618	681	
1892																						
1st Quarter	1466	116	476	240	770	3278	406	—	24435	261	664	720	1894	614	1547	1781	625	2887	830	5664	660	
2nd Quarter	1354	125	432	60	1344	3765	2063	—	42828	12255	466	381	314	2881	462	11116	311	5170	2014	1676	420	

39. The disease, which was on the decline in 1887 and 1888, would appear to have assumed a severe form in the second quarter of 1889, claiming 1,006 victims, nearly four times the average for the nine previous quarters, and has since hardly ever been as mild as it was before. Of 1,006 deaths in the second quarter of 1889, 206 occurred in Mannár, 157 in Jaffna, and 200 in Puttalam and Chilaw. In the following quarter the number throughout the Island fell to 826, of which more than half (415) occurred in Jaffna. The number declined still further, by nearly half, in the following quarter, to 395, at which level it remained till the fourth quarter of 1890, when it rose to 701, of which 253 were in Jaffna District and 210 in Galle District, a big leap from 10 and 19 deaths, respectively, in the previous quarter. As suddenly the number fell to 5 in the next quarter in Jaffna, while the number in Galle rose to 216 deaths out of a total of 496 for the whole Island, and fell to 32 in the following quarter out of a total of 424 for the whole Island. In the third quarter of 1891 cholera became again virulent, causing 894 deaths in the Island (of which 335 in Badulla District). The number increased still more in the following quarter to 1,584, of which 447 occurred in Badulla District, 238 in Trincomalee, 205 in Anurádhapura, 104 in Hambantota, 99 in Mátaalé. The number of deaths fell in the first quarter of 1892 to 1,100, and in this quarter to 1,019, which is still above four times the average number.

40. In this, as in the last quarter, the highest number of victims was in the Mannár District, 149 in the last quarter and 262 in this, of whom 13 and 87, respectively, were immigrant coolies, and 136 and 175 natives of the district. This is a measure of the danger to which the cooly immigration subjects the unfortunate inhabitants of that district, who in ordinary times suffer more than the inhabitants of any other district from the ravages of malarial fever. The danger is not confined to Mannár, but to every district traversed by the immigrant cooly. Sanitary precautions, however carefully devised, hardly avail to stamp out the germs of infection which the cooly brings with him from India. Naturally feeble of physique and ill-prepared for the arduous journey he has to make on foot before he reaches the railway that is to carry him to his destination, he propagates the disease as he goes.

41. Another disease that he has imported into Ceylon, as into the Indian Province of Assam, is ancylostomiasis (called also beri beri), a disease which has of late attracted the attention of the medical authorities of the Island, and is the subject of a memorandum published by the Principal Civil Medical Officer. The disease does not appear in my returns, which is not surprising, for it is said to be almost impossible of diagnosis without a microscopical examination of the stools. Even in hospitals it is frequently entered as diarrhoea, dropsy, &c. It is not unlikely that an appreciable number of the persons whose deaths are assigned in my returns to dropsy, anæmia, debility, rickets, diarrhoea, &c., were in fact victims to ancylostomiasis. It is a disease due to minute parasites in the intestines. The ova are passed in millions with the fæces, and owing to the cooly's mode of life find conditions favourable for their development. The larvæ find their way into the springs and streams and through drinking water into the human intestines, where they reach maturity, and as full-grown parasites suck the patient's blood. Cases of "diarrhoea" of Siphalese villagers of Negombo, Badulla, and Anurádhapura districts have been found in the hospitals of Negombo and Badulla to be true cases of ancylostomiasis. This is an indication that the disease has begun to affect the indigenous Siphalese population. The Principal Civil Medical Officer's memorandum is therefore well timed. But it remains to be seen how far the measures recommended by him will avail against so subtle and dangerous a foe. Perhaps, in this case as in the case of cholera, no more effective prophylactic measure can be taken than the early completion of the railway to the Northern Province, which would reduce the opportunities now existing in abundance for the propagation of disease by the immigrant cooly in his long and weary walk from Mannár to the present railway terminus at Mátaalé. When once he is on the estates, strict sanitary supervision is not so difficult, and should be exercised by harmonious co-operation between the Estate Superintendent and District Medical Officer. Unfortunately at present there can be no effective sanitary supervision, as the inspection of estates by Medical Officers has been discontinued for the last five years. A revival of that inspection seems to be much needed in the face of the dangers I have mentioned.

VI.—Health of the Town of Colombo.

42. The improvement which has marked the health of the other divisions of the Colombo District this quarter is also noticeable in the town division, which shows a death-rate of 19·6 as against 20·0 in the corresponding quarter of the previous five years. The causes of death are shown in detail in table XIII., and may be summarised as follows:—

Fever	...	123	Violence	...	18
Diarrhoea	...	47	Other causes	...	398
Dysentery	...	47			

43. Cholera and smallpox were absent this quarter as in the last. The last death from cholera reported to this Department was a solitary case in the fourth quarter of 1891, and the last death from smallpox in the second quarter of 1891. There were no deaths in the present quarter attributed to chickenpox or measles.

44. The other causes include infantile convulsions 63, phthisis 34, tetanus 27, old age 24, apoplexy 16, mal-cachexia 13, pneumonia 12, ulcer and bed sore 12, inflammation 12, debility 11, influenza 6, puerperal convulsions 6, bronchitis 6.

45. These causes of death cannot be accepted as quite trustworthy. The Ordinance No. 20 of 1891, to render, more accurate and complete the registration of deaths, is to be brought into operation in the town of Colombo from 1st January next, and competent persons, mostly qualified medical practitioners, have been selected for the office of registrar of deaths. From next year, therefore, the vital statistics of the town are likely to be more accurate than they have been since 1887 when I first began to collect and publish the statistics of the town of Colombo.

46. The subjoined table gives the births and deaths and their rates of each nationality living in the Colombo Municipality for the second quarter of this year and of 1891, and the average of the corresponding period in the previous five years:—

Nationalities.	Population at the beginning of the quarter.	Births.			Deaths.			Births : Rate per Mille per Annum.			Deaths : Rate per Mille per Annum.		
		Average of the Second Quarters, 1887-91.	Second Quarter, 1891.	Second Quarter, 1892.	Average of the Second Quarters, 1887-91.	Second Quarter, 1891.	Second Quarter, 1892.	Average of the Second Quarters, 1887-91.	Second Quarter, 1891.	Second Quarter, 1892.	Average of the Second Quarters, 1887-91.	Second Quarter, 1891.	Second Quarter, 1892.
ALL RACES ...	130,890	529	667	594	622	710	633	17·0	20·9	18·4	20·0	22·2	19·6
Europeans, including Military ...	3,239	13	16	6	12	16	14	23·3	28·7	10·8	21·5	28·7	25·1
Burghers ...	10,905	38	37	30	19	15	17	14·9	13·9	11·1	7·3	5·6	6·3
Siphalese ...	61,590	206	250	227	210	220	233	14·4	16·7	14·9	14·7	14·7	15·2
Tamils ...	24,242	33	27	30	89	85	102	5·3	4·4	5·0	14·6	14·0	16·9
Moors ...	24,522	212	302	280	254	331	234	35·1	49·6	45·9	42·1	54·2	38·4
Malays ...	3,495	20	29	15	24	29	25	24·0	33·8	17·3	28·4	33·8	28·8
Others ...	2,897	7	6	6	14	14	8	12·4	8·8	8·3	22·3	20·5	11·1

47. *European Births and Deaths.*—The European deaths in the quarter were 14 in number, of which 4 resulted from zymotic diseases, 7 from local diseases, and 3 (2 being seamen drowned in the harbour) from violence, and correspond to an annual rate of 25.1 as against a birth-rate of 10.8.

48. *Births and Deaths of other Races.*—The death-rates of the different nationalities living in the town are not strictly comparable with each other. The European population of the town is small and fluctuating, and the rate calculated on such a population is not likely to be trustworthy for purposes of comparison. Similarly, the Tamil death-rate is not a standard of the healthiness in relation to other nationalities. The low rate of the Tamil mortality in the town is due to the Tamil population of the town being of a migratory character, and containing a very small proportion of people at early or advanced periods of life, and an unduly large proportion at the middle period as compared with the other races.

As usual, the Moors show the highest birth and death-rates of any race in the quarter, but not so high as they did in recent quarters. The Moor (38.4) as well as the Malay (28.8) death-rate recorded in the quarter declined from the rate in the corresponding quarter of the previous year (34.2 and 33.8, respectively), while the other races (except the Europeans, whose death-rate cannot be accurately determined) show an increase. The death-rate among the Sihaliese (15.2) was lower than among the Tamils this quarter (16.9) as in the last (Sihaliese 20.7, Tamils 23.0), but the Sihaliese death-rate for the town (15.2) was higher than in the other divisions of the Colombo District, except in Hévágam Kóralé (16.7).

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, October 18, 1892.

P. ARUNACHALAM,
Acting Registrar-General.

APPENDIX.

I.—AREA, ESTIMATED POPULATION, MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS registered in the Second Quarter of 1892.

Province and District.	Area in square miles	Population, April 1, 1892.*	MARRIAGES:			BIRTHS (exclusive of Still-born).				DEATHS (exclusive of Still-born).			
			Total.	General.	Kandyan.	Legitimate.		Illegitimate.†		Total.	Males.	Females.	
						Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
CEYLON	25,365	3,011,983	3,324	2,476	848	23,062	8,529	7,858	3,525	3,150	19,328	10,200	9,128
Western	1,371	769,254	1,078	1,078	—	5,155	2,436	2,245	255	219	3,055	1,631	1,424
Central	2,239	474,268	236	88	148	3,577	1,208	1,141	637	591	3,675	1,978	1,697
Northern	3,171	321,415	415	415	—	2,386	790	682	493	421	2,136	1,121	1,015
Southern	1,980	488,930	594	594	—	3,641	1,384	1,253	542	462	2,319	1,170	1,149
Eastern	3,657	148,959	79	78	1	1,675	521	481	361	312	1,562	836	726
North-Western	3,024	316,998	474	184	290	2,309	875	784	360	290	2,456	1,269	1,187
North-Central	4,047	75,204	15	3	12	597	123	104	194	176	1,390	774	616
Uva	3,790	158,711	140	8	132	1,792	493	517	404	378	1,119	566	553
Sabaragamuwa	2,085	258,244	293	28	265	1,930	699	651	279	301	1,616	866	761
Western.													
Colombo	542	449,420	586	586	—	2,618	1,313	1,151	90	64	1,636	893	743
Negombo	248	134,455	227	227	—	1,132	464	465	100	109	545	299	246
Kalutara	581	185,379	265	265	—	1,405	669	629	65	52	874	439	435
Central.													
Kandy	904	287,825	158	56	102	2,134	723	720	368	323	2,148	1,137	1,011
Mátalé	982	76,406	40	8	32	717	226	203	146	142	715	371	344
Nuwara Eliya	353	110,037	38	24	14	726	259	218	123	126	812	470	342
Northern.													
Jaffna	875	282,183	366	366	—	2,091	661	580	458	392	1,429	718	711
Mannár	432	24,090	37	37	—	174	94	74	3	3	537	308	229
Mullaittivu	927	15,142	4	4	—	66	19	14	19	14	56	27	29
Vavuniya	937		8	8	—	55	16	14	13	12	114	68	46
Southern.													
Galle	537	224,507	334	334	—	1,917	828	739	178	142	1,038	525	513
Mátara	548	177,268	189	189	—	1,196	411	360	226	199	786	400	386
Hambantota	895	87,158	71	71	—	528	145	124	138	121	495	245	250
Eastern.													
Batticaloa	2,595	123,437	53	53	—	1,478	452	426	321	279	1,325	794	621
Trincomalee	1,062	25,522	26	25	1	197	69	55	40	33	237	132	105
North-Western.													
Kurunégala	1,840	227,679	331	60	271	1,722	614	570	298	240	1,980	1,004	976
Puttalam	1,184	89,319	51	32	19	224	100	81	25	18	232	121	111
Chilaw			92	92	—	363	161	133	37	32	244	144	100
North-Central.													
Anurádhapura	4,047	75,204	15	3	12	597	123	104	194	176	1,390	774	616
Uva.													
Badulla	3,790	158,711	140	8	132	1,792	493	517	404	378	1,119	566	553
Sabaragamuwa.													
Ratnapura	1,434	107,395	143	6	137	957	395	374	94	94	755	388	367
Kégalla	651	150,849	150	22	128	973	304	277	185	207	861	467	394

* The Estimate of the population is based on the Census of February 26, 1891, and the subsequent returns of Births and Deaths.

† Illegitimacy in Ceylon does not mean immorality on the part of the parents. A large number of people who marry are content with the customary or religious ceremonies, and do not think it necessary to comply with the requirements of modern legislation as to registration.

II.—BIRTH and DEATH RATES in the First and Second Quarters of this year, the Second Quarter of 1891, and the Mean Rate for the Second Quarter in the years 1881-90.

Province and District.	Birth-rate per Mille per Annum.				Death-rate per Mille per Annum.			
	Average of Ten Second Quarters 1881-1890.	Second Quarter of 1891.	First Quarter of 1892.	Second Quarter of 1892.	Average of Ten Second Quarters 1881-1890.	Second Quarter of 1891.	First Quarter of 1892.	Second Quarter of 1892.
CEYLON	29.1	32.6	29.8	30.8	24.2	29.8	35.6	25.8
Western	26.7	30.9	27.0	27.0	18.3	24.6	24.0	16.0
Central	25.9	31.1	30.6	30.3	24.3	29.6	34.4	31.2
Northern	33.0	34.0	28.8	29.9	35.1	32.9	35.6	26.7
Southern	30.2	31.3	28.0	30.0	19.6	36.5	35.9	19.1
Eastern	41.3	41.1	37.1	45.3	34.7	30.9	49.0	42.3
North-Western	31.8	30.8	27.9	29.4	32.4	42.6	41.4	31.2
North-Central	40.7	36.7	45.8	31.9	39.0	32.4	76.9	59.8
Uva	30.9	47.0	39.1	45.4	27.2	33.2	48.0	35.2
Sabaragamuwa	27.5	31.6	28.8	30.1	30.9	35.0	37.1	25.2
Western.								
Colombo	21.6	26.2	24.0	23.4	16.0	19.6	20.8	14.6
Negombo	32.7	43.2	32.9	33.9	20.7	35.3	26.6	16.3
Kalutara	27.1	33.1	30.2	30.5	18.3	19.0	29.8	19.0
Central.								
Kandy	23.9	30.5	28.6	29.8	23.1	32.1	33.9	30.0
Mátalé	32.9	36.9	41.1	37.7	31.2	36.8	46.8	37.6
Nuwara Eliya	24.7	28.8	28.7	26.5	18.7	19.8	27.0	29.7
Northern.								
Jaffna	31.4	34.0	28.6	29.8	20.7	17.1	30.3	20.4
Mannár	35.7	41.5	30.3	29.1	46.8	42.9	87.3	89.7
Mullaittivu	31.9	24.3	29.6	32.1	37.9	38.6	51.5	45.2
Vavuniya								
Southern.								
Galle	25.9	32.2	33.2	34.3	18.9	23.2	32.5	18.6
Mátara	29.3	32.5	35.3	27.1	16.6	35.2	32.1	17.8
Hambantota	33.9	26.4	20.1	24.4	23.3	51.2	52.2	22.8
Eastern.								
Batticaloa	44.1	43.2	38.6	48.2	31.2	30.0	49.6	43.2
Trincomalee	33.6	30.9	29.0	31.0	38.3	31.8	45.7	37.3
North-Western.								
Kurunégala	35.5	32.4	28.3	30.4	40.2	48.2	42.8	35.0
Puttalam	27.8	26.5	26.9	26.4	24.7	37.0	37.8	21.4
Chilaw... ..								
North-Central.								
Anurádhapura	40.7	36.7	45.8	31.9	39.0	32.4	76.9	59.8
Province of Uva.								
Badulla	30.9	47.0	39.1	45.4	27.2	33.2	48.0	35.2
Province of Sabaragamuwa								
Ratnapura	30.0	34.6	33.8	35.8	30.8	37.5	51.4	28.3
Kégalla	27.1	29.4	25.2	25.9	31.0	32.6	26.9	23.0

IV.—MARRIAGES (KANDYAN), Civil Condition, Age, Signature of Marriage Register, &c.,
in the Second Quarter of 1892.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	Total Marriages.	Contracted between										Persons not 21 years of age.		Highest Male Age.	Mean Male Age.	Lowest Male Age.	Highest Female Age.	Mean 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.	Males.							Females.	
CEYLON ...	848	684	34	74	27	9	2	14	3	1	151	620	70	26	17	55	20	13	294	805	
Central ...	148	116	5	12	6	2	1	5	1	—	24	107	60	26	18	40	19	13	38	129	
Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Southern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Eastern ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	22	22	22	17	17	17	—	1	
North-Western ...	290	234	12	25	11	5	1	2	—	—	43	207	70	27	18	45	20	14	82	282	
North-Central ...	12	9	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	58	29	20	48	23	14	3	12	
Uva ...	132	101	11	13	6	1	—	—	—	—	15	80	67	30	18	55	22	13	62	131	
Sabaragamuwa ...	265	223	6	22	3	1	—	7	2	1	68	218	60	25	17	40	17	13	109	250	
Central Province.																					
Kandy ...	102	84	3	7	1	1	—	5	1	—	18	77	60	26	18	40	19	13	22	86	
Mátalé ...	32	21	1	5	4	—	1	—	—	—	5	22	56	26	20	35	19	14	12	30	
Nuwara Eliya ...	14	11	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	8	39	28	20	32	21	15	4	13	
Northern Province.																					
Vavuniya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Southern Province.																					
Galle ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Eastern Province.																					
Trincomalee ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	22	22	22	17	17	17	—	1	
North-Western Province.																					
Kurunégala ...	271	218	12	24	9	5	1	2	—	—	40	193	70	26	18	45	20	14	77	264	
Puttalam ...	19	16	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	14	52	29	19	30	21	16	5	18	
North-Central Province.																					
Anurádhapura ...	12	9	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	58	29	20	48	23	14	3	12	
Province of Uva.																					
Badulla ...	132	101	11	13	6	1	—	—	—	—	15	80	67	30	18	55	22	13	62	131	
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																					
Ratnapura ...	137	113	4	9	3	1	—	4	2	1	19	104	55	29	18	40	18	13	66	129	
Kégalla ...	128	110	2	13	—	—	—	3	—	—	49	114	60	22	17	33	17	13	43	121	

VI.—DEATHS according to Race registered in each Month in Ceylon, and in each Province and District, in the Second Quarter of 1892.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	APRIL.							MAY.							JUNE.									
	TOTAL.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	TOTAL.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	TOTAL.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
	CEYLON ...	6608	8	17	4101	1888	568	13	13	6322	10	21	3886	1780	599	20	6	6398	9	9	3759	1989	606	20
Western	963	3	7	762	81	98	7	5	1047	5	6	801	80	143	8	4	1045	7	6	810	73	138	10	1
Central	1100	3	3	565	490	36	1	2	1048	2	4	471	528	41	2		1527			670	783	67	4	3
Northern	770				702	68			642	1	2	570	69				724			1	585	138		
Southern	852	1	3	820	9	16	3		764	1	4	707	18	32	2		703	1		658	13	30	1	
Eastern	620		1	21	359	238	1		538	1	3	29	302	199	3	1	404	2	1	8	232	161		
N.-Western	893		2	787	50	49	1	4	831		1	727	41	58	4		732		1	649	36	45		1
N.-Central	456			389	25	42			459			389	40	30			204			107	81	16		
Uva	448	1		329	101	15		2	450	1	1	324	107	16		1	492			402	75	9	5	1
Sabaragamuwa	506		1	428	71	6			543		1	436	94	11	1		567			454	111	2		
Western.																								
Colombo	503	3	5	378	49	56	7	5	566	5	6	407	41	95	8	4	567	7	6	411	40	92	10	1
Negombo	183		2	149	26	6			178			147	29	2			184			151	28	5		
Kalutara	277			235	6	36			303			247	10	46			294			248	5	41		
Central.																								
Kandy	630		2	313	291	22	1	1	616	2	3	272	312	26	1		902			378	478	40	4	2
Mátalé	225		1	180	30	13			200			147	38	15			290			186	81	22		1
Nuwara Eliya	245	3		72	169	1			232	1		52	178		1		335			106	224	5		
Northern.																								
Jaffna	531				496	35			477	1		441	35				421				391	30		
Mannár	203				176	27			111			86	25				223				122	101		
Mullaitt vu	17				16	1			24			21	3				15				13	2		
Vavuniya	19				14	5			30			2	22	6			65			1	59	5		
Southern.																								
Galle	328	1	2	314	3	7	1		359	1	4	329	7	18			351	1		326	3	21		
Mátara	321			308	5	8			245			221	10	14			220			204	9	7		
Hambantota	203		1	198	1	1	2		160			157	1	2			132			128	1	2	1	
Eastern.																								
Batticaloa	532			17	288	227			453	1	24	244	184				340	1		2	185	152		
Trincomalee	88		1	4	71	11	1		85	1	2	5	58	15	3	1	64	1	1	6	47	9		
North-Western.																								
Kurunégala	716		2	672	17	24	1		675	1	621	18	34	1			589			555	14	20		
Puttalam	100			54	23	22	1		73		32	16	23	2			59	1		23	13	22		
Chilaw	77			61	10	3	3		83		74	7	1	1			84			71	9	3		1
North-Central.																								
Anur dhapura	456			389	25	42			459		389	40	30				204			107	81	16		
Uva.																								
Badulla	448	1		329	101	15		2	450	1	1	324	107	16		1	492			402	75	9	5	1
Sabaragamuwa.																								
Ratnapura	235			215	18	2			264	1	236	26	1				256			232	24			
Kégalla	271		1	213	53	4			279		200	68	10	1			311			222	87	2		

VIII.—CAUSES of DEATHS registered in the Town of COLOMBO in the Second Quarter of 1892.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Colombo Municipality.	European	Burgbers	Sinhalese	Tamils.	Immigrants.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
ALL CAUSES ...	633	14	17	233	102	—	234	25	8
I.—Specific, Febrile or Zymotic Diseases ...	243	4	3	69	53	—	99	12	3
II.—Parasitic Diseases ...	33	—	—	16	1	—	15	—	1
III.—Dietetic Diseases ...	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
IV.—Constitutional Diseases ...	54	—	1	32	7	—	10	3	1
V.—Developmental Diseases ...	24	—	3	7	5	—	9	—	—
VI.—Local Diseases ...	213	7	8	83	30	—	76	8	1
VII.—Violence ...	18	3	—	11	—	—	2	1	1
VIII.—Ill-defined and not specified causes ...	46	—	2	14	5	—	23	1	1
I.									
Miasmatic Diseases ..	129	1	2	20	19	—	76	10	1
Diarrhœal do. ...	94	2	1	38	28	—	23	2	—
Malarial do. ...	14	—	—	7	5	—	—	—	2
Zoogenous do. ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Venereal do. ...	4	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
Septic do. ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
II.—Parasitic Diseases ...	33	—	—	16	1	—	15	—	1
III.—Dietetic Diseases ...	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
IV.—Constitutional Diseases ...	54	—	1	32	7	—	10	3	1
V.—Developmental Diseases ...	24	—	3	7	5	—	9	—	—
VI.									
Diseases of Nervous System ...	123	3	3	40	15	—	56	6	—
Do. Organs of Special Sense ...	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Do. Circulatory System ...	9	1	—	6	1	—	1	—	—
Do. Respiratory System ...	22	2	3	10	5	—	1	—	1
Do. Digestive System ...	25	1	1	11	2	—	10	—	—
Do. Reproductive System:—									
(a) Diseases of Organs of Generation ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Diseases of Parturition ...	16	—	1	6	1	—	6	2	—
Do. Organs of Locomotion ...	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Integumentary System ...	13	—	—	7	5	—	1	—	—
VII.									
Accident or Negligence ...	14	3	—	8	—	—	2	—	1
Suicide ...	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
Execution ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
VIII.									
Ill-defined and not specified causes ...	46	—	2	14	5	—	23	1	1
Miasmatic Diseases.									
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Simple and ill-defined Fever ...	106	1	1	10	17	—	69	8	—
Enteric Fever ...	17	—	—	7	1	—	7	1	1
Influenza ...	6	—	1	3	1	—	—	1	—
Diarrhœal Diseases.									
Cholera ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa ...	47	1	—	25	17	—	4	—	—
Dysentery ...	47	1	1	13	11	—	19	2	—
Malarial Diseases.									
Remittent Fever ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Mal. Cachexia ...	13	—	—	7	4	—	—	—	2
Zoogenous Diseases.									
Hydrophobia ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Venereal Diseases.									
Syphilis ...	4	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
Septic Diseases.									
Pyæmia, Septicæmia ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parasitic Diseases.									
Worms (animal) ...	33	—	—	16	1	—	15	—	1
Dochmius Duodenalis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dietetic Diseases.									
Scurvy ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Intep. Chronic Alcoholism ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Constitutional Diseases.									
Rheumatism ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets ...	4	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
Cancer ...	4	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Tubercular Meningitis (Hydrocephalus) ...	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Phthisis ...	34	—	1	20	3	—	6	3	1
Other forms of Tuberculosis, Scrofula ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucocythæmia, ..	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes Mellitus ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Colombo Municipality.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Immigrants.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
<i>Constitutional Diseases.—Contd.</i>									
Other and undefined Constitutional Diseases, Dropsy	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
<i>Developmental Diseases:</i>									
Old Age	24	—	3	7	5	—	9	—	—
<i>Diseases of Nervous System.</i>									
Apoplexy	16	2	1	2	—	—	11	—	—
Paralysis	5	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—
Epilepsy	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	6	—	—	2	—	—	3	1	—
Infantile Convulsions	63	1	1	29	11	—	16	5	—
Collapse	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tetanus	27	—	—	1	1	—	25	—	—
Mania	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paraplegia, diseases of the Spinal Cord	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other and undefined diseases of Brain or Nervous System	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Organs of Special Sense.</i>									
Conjunctivitis and other diseases of Eye	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
<i>Diseases of Circulatory System.</i>									
Angina pectoris, Syncope	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varicose veins	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Other and undefined diseases of Heart or Circulatory System	6	—	—	4	1	—	1	—	—
<i>Diseases of Respiratory System.</i>									
Bronchitis	6	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	12	—	1	4	5	—	1	—	1
Fleury	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other and undefined diseases of the respiratory system	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Diseases of Digestive System.</i>									
Dentition	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmatemesis	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Ulceration of Intestines	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Peritonitis	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of Liver	10	—	—	1	1	—	8	—	—
Other and undefined diseases of Digestive System	6	—	—	4	—	—	2	—	—
<i>Diseases of Organs of Generation.</i>									
Diseases of Uterus and Vagina	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Diseases of Parturition.</i>									
Puerperal Convulsions	6	—	—	2	—	—	4	—	—
Placenta Prævia, Flooding	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other and undefined accidents of Childbirth	9	—	1	3	1	—	2	2	—
<i>Diseases of Organs of Locomotion.</i>									
Caries, Necrosis	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other and undefined diseases of Organs of Locomotion	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Diseases of Integumentary System.</i>									
Ulcer, Bed Sore	12	—	—	6	5	—	1	—	—
Other and undefined diseases of Integumentary System	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Accident or Negligence.</i>									
Fractures, Contusions	6	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	—
Burn, Scald	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Poison	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Drowning	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otherwise	3	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
<i>Suicide.</i>									
Cut, Stab	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Otherwise	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
<i>Execution.</i>									
Hanging	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Ill-defined and not Specified Causes.</i>									
Inflammation	12	—	—	3	3	—	6	—	—
Debility	11	—	2	7	2	—	—	—	—
Other Ill-defined and not Specified causes	23	—	—	4	—	—	17	1	1

IX.—Deaths of Males and Females at different Periods, &c.—continued.

Province, District, and Nationality.	ALL AGES.			AGES AT DEATH.																				
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Under 1 year.	1 year and under 2.	2 years and under 3.	3 years and under 4.	4 years and under 5.	5 years and under 10.	10 years and under 15.	15 years and under 20.	20 years and under 25.	25 years and under 35.	35 years and under 45.	45 years and under 55.	55 years and under 65.	65 years and under 75.	75 years and under 85.	85 years and under 100.	100 years & upwards.	Ages unknown.			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Matare.	733	366	367	58	54	19	12	21	18	23	13	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Burgbers	24	17	7	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Sinhalese	29	17	12	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Moors	786	400	386	64	56	19	12	22	18	23	15	9	38	45	33	14	17	8	16	12	29	35	28	24
Total	1488	733	755	122	110	38	23	40	31	36	28	17	46	60	44	31	24	24	42	33	34	30	16	16
Hambantota.	488	239	244	39	36	4	5	6	11	9	13	5	7	16	19	10	8	6	5	15	25	33	26	24
Burgbers	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sinhalese	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Moors	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Malays	495	245	250	41	38	5	5	6	12	9	13	5	7	16	19	10	8	6	5	16	25	33	26	24
Total	1004	502	502	80	74	10	10	12	12	15	11	6	14	31	38	20	16	12	20	25	33	26	24	24
Eastern.	1325	704	621	165	120	45	42	46	36	25	20	18	21	48	42	18	25	23	33	19	33	52	64	60
Batticaloa.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Europeans	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burgbers	43	16	27	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sinhalese	717	414	303	104	71	32	16	21	12	7	8	9	23	24	8	9	8	10	12	24	39	48	25	45
Tamil	563	272	291	60	46	13	26	23	17	11	9	12	24	16	10	14	14	21	6	7	14	23	15	31
Moors	1325	704	621	165	120	45	42	46	36	25	20	18	21	48	42	18	25	23	33	19	33	52	64	60
Total	1325	704	621	165	120	45	42	46	36	25	20	18	21	48	42	18	25	23	33	19	33	52	64	60
Trincomalee.	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Europeans	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burgbers	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sinhalese	15	11	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tamil	176	108	78	17	9	2	2	3	2	3	1	3	1	10	9	1	2	4	7	5	10	11	12	8
Moors	35	16	19	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	3
Malays	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	237	132	105	18	16	2	2	3	4	4	6	3	2	12	12	1	5	8	6	9	13	20	10	23
North-Western.	1848	928	920	128	145	28	17	26	36	22	17	20	53	53	33	31	32	49	52	67	118	159	124	110
Kurunegala.	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burgbers	49	26	23	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sinhalese	78	45	33	7	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Moors	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malays	1980	1004	976	137	155	32	18	27	37	26	25	17	20	56	55	35	34	54	59	67	128	167	136	116
Total	1980	1004	976	137	155	32	18	27	37	26	25	17	20	56	55	35	34	54	59	67	128	167	136	116

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