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REPORT FOR 1913.

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REPORT ON THE CEYLON BLUE BOOK FOR 1913.

[NOTE.—This Report deals with statistics for the calendar year 1913, except in the section dealing with finance, where the figures are based on the returns for the financial year, viz., July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913.]

I.—FINANCIAL.

GENERAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE revenue for 1912–13 amounted to Rs. 51,172,535, being an increase of Rs. 3,926,313 over the revenue for the preceding twelve months.

The expenditure was Rs. 47,670,928, an increase of Rs. 3,033,828.

The revenue and expenditure of the Colony during the last six years has been :—

| Year. | Revenue. | Expenditure. |
|-------------|------------|--------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1907 .. | 36,573,825 | 32,591,522 |
| 1908 .. | 35,572,849 | 35,032,055 |
| 1909 .. | 39,332,861 | 35,789,398 |
| 1910–11* .. | 43,741,758 | 39,302,822 |
| 1911–12 .. | 47,246,222 | 44,637,100 |
| 1912–13 .. | 51,172,535 | 47,670,928 |

* Proportion for twelve months.

The revenue in 1902 was Rs. 28,435,158. The revenue of the Colony has, therefore, increased by 80 per cent. during the decade. It exceeds by no less than Rs. 10,679,031 the average revenue of the five preceding years.

The detailed figures for 1911–12 and 1912–13 are as follows :—

Revenue.

| | 1911–12. Rs. | 1912–13. Rs. | Increase. Rs. | Decrease. Rs. |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 1. Customs .. | 12,554,534 | 13,388,630 | 834,096 | — |
| 2. Port, Harbour, Wharf, Warehouse, and other Dues .. | 2,924,519 | 3,050,255 | 125,736 | — |
| 3. Licenses, Excise, and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified .. | 10,128,717 | 10,687,701 | 558,984 | — |
| 4. Fees of Court or Office, Payment for Specific Services, and Reimbursements in Aid .. | 1,799,056 | 1,838,114 | 39,058 | — |
| 5. Post and Telegraphs .. | 1,849,382 | 1,207,780 | — | 641,602 |
| 6. Government Railway .. | 14,052,661 | 15,694,869 | 1,642,218 | — |
| 7. Interest .. | 1,226,774 | 1,403,570 | 176,796 | — |
| 8. Miscellaneous Receipts .. | 581,074 | 1,616,706 | 1,035,632 | — |
| 9. Land Revenue (exclusive of Land Sales) .. | 449,469 | 572,581 | 123,112 | — |
| 10. Land Sales .. | 1,680,046 | 1,712,329 | 32,283 | — |
| Total .. | 47,246,222 | 51,172,535 | 4,567,915 641,602 | 641,602 |
| Nett Increase .. | | | 3,926,313 | |

Expenditure.

| | 1911-12. Rs. | 1912-13. Rs. | Increase. Rs. | Decrease. Rs. |
|---|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Public Debt.. | 4,333,122 | 4,440,818 | 107,696 | — |
| 2. Military Expenditure | 1,724,681 | 1,900,273 | 175,592 | — |
| 3. Pensions .. | 1,474,528 | 1,589,447 | 114,919 | — |
| 4. Ecclesiastical .. | 3,120 | 3,140 | 20 | — |
| 5. Exchange .. | 322,026 | 346,819 | 24,793 | — |
| 6. His Excellency the Governor | 183,982 | 188,145 | 4,163 | — |
| 7. Civil Service .. | 1,014,192 | 1,060,257 | 36,065 | — |
| 8. Clerical Service .. | 1,133,907 | 1,319,361 | 185,454 | — |
| 9. Secretariat .. | 275,521 | 403,363 | 127,842 | — |
| 10. Controller of Revenue .. | 2,996 | 3,453 | 457 | — |
| 11. Treasury .. | 41,894 | 49,899 | 7,805 | — |
| 12. Audit Office .. | 43,285 | 54,987 | 11,702 | — |
| 13. Provincial Administration .. | 874,418 | 934,081 | 59,663 | — |
| 14. Settlement Officer .. | 92,211 | 108,803 | 16,592 | — |
| 15. Survey Department .. | 1,224,861 | 1,188,554 | — | 36,307 |
| 16. Government Stores .. | 157,912 | 192,120 | 34,208 | — |
| 17. Immigration and Quarantine .. | 218,291 | 273,843 | 55,352 | — |
| 18. Customs .. | 227,584 | 203,169 | — | 24,425 |
| 19. Post Office .. | 1,909,419 | 2,242,144 | 332,725 | — |
| 20. Forest Department .. | 280,927 | 292,625 | 11,698 | — |
| 21. Railway Department .. | 6,270,484 | 7,372,832 | 1,102,348 | — |
| 22. Port and Marine, Colombo .. | 534,291 | 601,108 | 66,817 | — |
| 23. Port and Marine other than Colombo .. | 37,270 | 36,997 | — | 273 |
| 24. Legal Departments .. | 785,195 | 813,335 | 28,140 | — |
| 25. Police .. | 1,138,379 | 1,284,856 | 146,477 | — |
| 26. Prisons .. | 544,132 | 566,217 | 22,085 | — |
| 27. Medical Department .. | 3,118,576 | 3,045,601 | — | 72,975 |
| 28. Education .. | 1,707,218 | 1,839,795 | 132,577 | — |
| 29. Botanic Gardens .. | 147,697 | 168,475 | 20,778 | — |
| 30. Colombo Museum .. | 42,099 | 43,120 | 1,021 | — |
| 31. Archaeological Commissioner .. | 116,955 | 108,194 | — | 8,761 |
| 32. Veterinary Department .. | 77,512 | 102,378 | 24,866 | — |
| 33. Agricultural Society .. | 30,048 | 30,000 | — | 48 |
| 34. Mineralogical Survey .. | 15,672 | 42,714 | 27,042 | — |
| 35. Inspector of Mines .. | 16,591 | 18,125 | 1,534 | — |
| 36. Inspector of Factories .. | 5,397 | 5,369 | — | 28 |
| 37. Registrar of Patents .. | 4,402 | 4,467 | 65 | — |
| 38. Miscellaneous Services .. | 1,460,388 | 1,985,507 | 525,119 | — |
| 39. Irrigation Department .. | 361,361 | 416,649 | 55,288 | — |
| 40. Irrigation Annually Recurrent .. | 130,030 | 168,108 | 38,078 | — |
| 41. Public Works Department .. | 692,405 | 757,046 | 64,641 | — |
| 42. Public Works Annually Recurrent .. | 2,890,125 | 3,099,525 | 209,400 | — |
| 43. Public Works Extraordinary .. | 2,060,109 | 2,389,261 | 329,152 | — |
| 44. Irrigation Extraordinary .. | 208,879 | 184,847 | — | 24,032 |
| 45. Railway Works Extraordinary .. | 1,584,412 | 1,367,639 | — | 216,773 |
| 46. Works chargeable to Surplus Balances .. | 5,118,598 | 4,433,872 | — | 684,724 |
| Total .. | 44,637,100 | 47,670,928 | 4,102,174 | 1,068,346 |
| | | Nett Increase .. | 3,033,828 | |

The revenue exceeded the estimate by Rs. 5,939,735. Of the ten heads of revenue, nine exceeded the estimate by Rs. 6,647,955, the remaining head, No. 5, Post and Telegraphs, falling short of the estimate by Rs. 708,220.

The short fall under this head is more than accounted for by a short fall of Rs. 775,813 on the sub-head Postage Stamps, due to the adoption of one stamp for postage and revenue purposes, and the consequent transfer of the proceeds of postage stamps to Head 3, the revenue under which head exceeded the estimate by Rs. 1,020,601.

The expenditure showed a saving of Rs. 3,610,155 on the original estimate.

The following statement shows the main items of expenditure during 1912-13 on works chargeable to surplus balances :—

| | Rs. |
|---|-----------|
| Protection of Sea Coast Railway Line | 65,543 |
| Kalutara Bridge | 15,206 |
| Colombo Defences | 40,628 |
| Completion of Interlocking Points and Signals | 67,004 |
| Colombo Customs (Quay Wall and Jetties) | 94,033 |
| Bandarawela Motor Mail Service | 38,982 |
| Deepening Colombo Harbour | 179,203 |
| Police Stations | 95,849 |
| Hospitals | 142,523 |
| Precautions against Infectious Diseases | 53,737 |
| Roads and Bridges | 382,180 |
| Royal College | 82,968 |
| Survey and Settlement | 448,422 |
| Water Supply to Minor Towns | 40,285 |
| Medical College | 64,482 |
| Railway to Chilaw | 1,260,037 |
| Rolling Stock for Railway | 306,932 |
| Extension to General Treasury | 50,369. |
| Railway Works | 368,792 |
| Pelmadulla Railway | 437,510 |
| Badulla Railway | 174,328 |

Apart from ordinary expenditure, the following statement shows the expenditure during the twelve months on Public Works Extraordinary chargeable to Loan Funds. This expenditure was met by advances from surplus balances pending the raising of a further loan :—

| | Rs. |
|---|-----------|
| Colombo Harbour Works | 277,294 |
| Colombo Stations Extension | 667,137 |
| Ratnapura Railway | 51,147 |
| Duplication of Line, Ragama to Moratuwa | 200,435 |
| Colombo Lake Development | 276,786 |
| Karaiur Reclamation, Jaffna | 16,197 |
| Irrigation Works | 64,707 |
| Mannar Railway | 894,510 |
| Colombo Drainage Works | 250,000 |
| Motor Traction as feeders to Railway, including improvements to roads | 32,659 |
| Railway Works (additional Engines and Rolling Stock) .. | 1,194,610 |
| Total .. | 3,925,482 |

Similar advances from the balances of the Colony were made in 1910-11 and 1911-12, and the total advances to loan account are Rs. 10,669,004, made up as follows :—

| | Rs. |
|----------------------|------------|
| During 1910-11 | 2,736,934 |
| Do. 1911-12 | 4,006,588 |
| Do. 1912-13 | 3,925,482 |
| Total .. | 10,669,004 |

This sum will be recovered from Loan Funds when the balance of the loan authorized by Ordinance No. 6 of 1909 is raised.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

The assets of the Colony on June 30, 1913, were Rs. 34,592,646, and the liabilities Rs. 12,350,483.

The chief assets were :—

| | Rs. |
|---|------------|
| Cash in the hands of the Treasurer, the Government Agents, and the local banks | 6,378,851 |
| Investments | 12,298,816 |
| Advance for the Colombo Drainage Works | 10,031,538 |
| Value of stores in hand | 2,779,680 |
| Loans to local bodies | 1,120,568 |
| Advance for the Colombo Waterworks | 700,000 |
| Miscellaneous advances | 844,854 |

The chief liabilities were :—

| | Rs. |
|--|-----------|
| Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund | 6,966,369 |
| General Deposits | 3,914,270 |

PUBLIC DEBT.

On June 30, 1913, the public debt of Ceylon stood as follows :—

| | £ |
|---|------------------|
| Nett Sterling Debt | 4,919,413 |
| Nett Silver Debt (Rs. 2,363,192) | 157,546 |
| Total | 5,076,959 |

The following statement shows in sterling the revenue and nett amount of debt for the last five years :—

| Year. | Revenue. | Nett Amount of Debt. | |
|------------------|----------|----------------------|-----------|
| | | £ | £ |
| 1908 | | 2,371,523 | 4,090,229 |
| 1909 | | 2,622,190 | 4,444,381 |
| 1910-11* | | 2,916,117 | 5,312,419 |
| 1911-12 | | 3,149,748 | 5,200,854 |
| 1912-13 | | 3,411,502 | 5,076,959 |

* Proportion for twelve months.

It will be seen that the total indebtedness is approximately one and a half times the annual revenue.

Of the 3½ per cent. loan of £3,436,854 authorized by Ordinance No. 6 of 1909 to meet the cost of the Colombo Harbour and Drainage Works, the Mannar Railway, and other railway public works, a sum of £1,500,000 has already been raised, the price of issue being 98½ per cent. No further portion of the loan has yet been raised, as the surplus balances of the Colony admit of advances being made to works chargeable to the loan, in anticipation of settlement when the balance or a further portion of the loan is raised.

CURRENCY.

The currency of Ceylon consists of—

Copper : Ceylon 1-cent and ½-cent pieces, 6½ cents being equivalent to the 1d. English.

Nickel : Ceylon 5-cent piece.

Silver : Indian rupee (= 100 cents), equivalent to 1s. 4d. English ; and Ceylon 50-cent, 25-cent, and 10-cent pieces.

Gold : British sovereign, which is legal tender at Rs. 15.

Ceylon Government currency notes of Rs. 1,000, 100, 50, 10, and 5.

On June 30, 1913, the value of currency notes in circulation was Rs. 23,462,000. The currency reserve on that date was distributed as follows :—

| | Rs. |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| Gold (£199,500) | 2,992,500 |
| Rupees .. | 7,942,206 |
| Small silver .. | 539,000 |
| British investments .. | 435,000 |
| Colonial investments .. | 5,559,180 |
| Indian investments .. | 5,994,114 |

MUNICIPALITIES.

The following is a comparative statement of the total revenue and expenditure of the Municipalities for the five years ended December 31, 1913 :—

Colombo.

| Year. | Revenue. | | Expenditure. | |
|---------|-----------|----|--------------|--------------|
| | Rs. | c. | Rs. | c. |
| 1909 .. | 1,848,294 | 12 | .. | 2,068,958 38 |
| 1910 .. | 2,260,049 | 41 | .. | 2,191,141 42 |
| 1911 .. | 2,662,823 | 36 | .. | 2,466,953 17 |
| 1912 .. | 2,678,159 | 63 | .. | 2,906,599 85 |
| 1913 .. | 2,710,447 | 95 | .. | 2,939,586 04 |

Kandy.

| | | | | |
|---------|---------|----|----|------------|
| 1909 .. | 180,602 | 94 | .. | 165,850 27 |
| 1910 .. | 224,346 | 80 | .. | 225,323 32 |
| 1911 .. | 245,473 | 66 | .. | 245,088 06 |
| 1912 .. | 233,939 | 10 | .. | 211,794 95 |
| 1913 .. | 253,416 | 82 | .. | 223,634 91 |

Galle.

| | | | | |
|---------|---------|----|----|------------|
| 1909 .. | 156,051 | 80 | .. | 192,656 31 |
| 1910 .. | 135,329 | 75 | .. | 156,856 28 |
| 1911 .. | 154,342 | 21 | .. | 144,680 06 |
| 1912 .. | 184,382 | 50 | .. | 165,102 70 |
| 1913 .. | 158,203 | 25 | .. | 165,302 95 |

The following statement shows the debts of the Municipalities of Kandy and Galle up to June 30, 1913, with provision for payment :—

| Amount of Debt outstanding. Rs. c. | On what Account. | Provision for Payment. | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| | | <i>Kandy.</i> | |
| 117,489 94 .. | Waterworks construction .. | Water-rate of 6 per cent. on properties within certain portions of the Municipality. | Bond assigning portion of water-rate ; also portion of rates and taxes. |
| 105,402 98 .. | Acquisition of lands above reservoir; repairs to main sewer and other various works .. | | |
| 18,000 00 .. | To widen Victoria Drive and clear lake silt .. | Bond assigning portion of rates and taxes. | |
| <i>Galle.</i> | | Water-rate of 5 per cent. on properties within the Fort. | |
| 245,624 81 .. | Waterworks construction .. | | |
| 37,840 82 .. | Sanitary improvements .. | Mortgage of stamp duties on licenses for carts, boats, and coaches, and stamp duties under Licensing Ordinances of 1893 and 1897. | |

As regards the Municipality of Colombo, a sum of Rs. 10,031,538 has been advanced by Government towards the cost of the Mansergh Drainage and Sewerage Scheme. The construction of the Colombo Waterworks and the Victoria Bridge was carried out by Government, and the Municipality has undertaken to repay Government an annual sum of Rs. 100,000 until 1924 in regard to the former, and of Rs. 8,000 until 1945 in regard to the latter.

A further sum of Rs. 700,000 has been advanced by Government towards the cost of the Colombo Waterworks further duplication of main.

LOCAL BOARDS.

There are twenty-one Local Boards in Ceylon. They are entrusted with the maintenance of public health and the general improvement and conservancy of the towns in which they are established. Their chief sources of revenue are an assessment tax on real property, taxes on vehicles and animals, road commutation tax, and stamp duties for various licenses.

Their total revenue and expenditure for the past three years is as follows :—

| Year. | | Revenue. Rs. | Expenditure. Rs. |
|-------|----|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1911 | .. | 596,425 | 488,073 |
| 1912 | .. | 494,406 | 500,573 |
| 1913 | .. | 589,145 | 526,883 |

Loans for approved purposes, such as waterworks, drainage, or erection of markets, are made to Local Boards, the usual rate being 4 per cent. interest and 2 per cent. sinking fund.

II.—TRADE.

The total value of Ceylon trade in the year 1913 showed a large increase on that of any previous year, as will be seen from the following table :—

Aggregate Value of Imports and Exports for the last Ten Years (omitting Specie, but including Coal exported for the use of Steamers).

| Year. | Lakhs of Rupees. | Year. | Lakhs of Rupees. |
|-------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|
| 1904 | 2,198 | 1909 | 2,853 |
| 1905 | 2,240 | 1910 | 3,321 |
| 1906 | 2,363 | 1911 | 3,523 |
| 1907 | 2,631 | 1912 | 3,886 |
| 1908 | 2,648 | 1913 | 4,329 |

The Customs revenue collected in 1913 showed an advance of Rs. 776,501 as compared with 1912. The increase in the last decade has amounted to Rs. 7,622,541, or over 80 per cent.

The chief articles contributing to the revenue in 1913 were—

| | Rs. |
|-----------------|-----------|
| Grain .. | 4,181,963 |
| Spirits .. | 2,158,835 |
| Kerosine Oil .. | 1,499,998 |
| Sugar .. | 1,626,993 |
| Cotton Goods .. | 581,545 |

The total trade of the Colony, excluding specie and coal exported for use of steamers, amounted to Rs. 419,060,040, an increase of Rs. 44,782,159, or nearly 12 per cent. over that for 1912.

The following table shows in detail the annual value of the trade of the Colony for the last ten years, excluding specie and the value of coal exported for the use of steamers :—

| Year. | Imports. Rs. | Exports. Rs. | Total. Rs. |
|-------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1904 | 105,324,719 | 101,108,876 | 206,433,595 |
| 1905 | 108,324,328 | 102,189,709 | 210,514,037 |
| 1906 | 112,789,269 | 109,711,644 | 222,500,913 |
| 1907 | 120,061,934 | 129,368,251 | 249,430,185 |
| 1908 | 122,420,393 | 128,962,156 | 251,382,549 |
| 1909 | 125,441,597 | 146,899,631 | 272,341,228 |
| 1910 | 150,195,648 | 166,471,607 | 316,667,255 |
| 1911 | 156,986,106 | 180,526,959 | 337,513,065 |
| 1912 | 175,322,979 | 198,954,902 | 374,277,881 |
| 1913 | 186,073,086 | 232,986,954 | 419,060,040 |

It will be noticed that the value of exports, which in 1904, 1905, and 1906 was less than that of imports, now materially exceeds it. This is due almost entirely to the influence of rubber. In 1906 the value of rubber exports was Rs. 1,527,539. In 1913 it was Rs. 61,269,262, exclusive of Straits and Indian rubber transhipped here to the value of 5½ millions of rupees.

Of the total exports in 1913, Rs. 224,236,263 represents the produce and manufacture of the Colony, and Rs. 8,750,691 represents British, foreign, and other colonial produce and manufacture.

The following table gives an analysis of the distribution of the trade of Ceylon with (1) the United Kingdom, (2) British Colonies, (3) Foreign Countries during the last three years, excluding imports of rubber, specie, and coal exported for the use of steamers :—

| <i>Imports.</i> | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--|--|
| | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | | |
| From United Kingdom | 28·3 | 29·6 | 30·1 | | |
| From British Colonies | 57·7 | 55·4 | 54·4 | | |
| From Foreign Countries | 14 | 15 | 15·5 | | |

| <i>Exports.</i> | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--|--|
| | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | | |
| To United Kingdom .. | 48·4 | 49·1 | 45·3 | | |
| To British Colonies .. | 13·3 | 13·3 | 12·2 | | |
| To Foreign Countries .. | 38·3 | 37·6 | 42·5 | | |

| <i>Total Trade.</i> | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--|--|
| | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | | |
| With United Kingdom .. | 39·3 | 40·1 | 38·7 | | |
| With British Colonies .. | 33·4 | 32·7 | 30·6 | | |
| With Foreign Countries .. | 27·3 | 27·2 | 30·7 | | |

These figures show a relative decline as regards both imports and exports in the trade with British Colonies, and a marked increase in the percentage of the total trade with foreign countries.

IMPORTS.

A comparison of the value of imports in 1912 and 1913 shows increases under nearly every head, especially noteworthy being those under Metals, Sugar, and Grain.

Confectionery.—The total imports were 1,519,748 lb., an increase of 16 per cent.

Cement.—439,426 cwt. were imported in 1913, as against 318,996 cwt. in 1912, an increase of 38 per cent. This would appear to indicate considerable activity in the building trade.

Coal imports have decreased from 885,661 tons in 1912 to 744,529 tons in 1913. In 1911 the imports amounted to 665,047 tons.

Cotton, manufactured and raw, shows a slight decrease, from Rs. 14,109,396 in 1912 to Rs. 14,013,451 in 1913, due in a large measure to a decreased demand for gray piece goods. A comparison of the value of imports from various

countries shows an increase of Rs. 282,510 from the United Kingdom, and a decrease of Rs. 124,833 from British colonies and of Rs. 253,622 from foreign countries.

Grain.—There was a considerable increase in the quantity of rice cleared for home consumption, the figures being : 1912, 7,089,690 cwt.; 1913, 7,530,723 cwt.

Horses and Motor Cars show interesting figures. The number of motor cars imported during the last six years is as follows :—

| | | | | | | | | |
|------|----|----|-----|--|------|----|----|-----|
| 1908 | .. | .. | 89 | | 1911 | .. | .. | 213 |
| 1909 | .. | .. | 75 | | 1912 | .. | .. | 239 |
| 1910 | .. | .. | 151 | | 1913 | .. | .. | 407 |

A corresponding decrease appears in the number of horses imported, the figures being—

| | | | | | | | | |
|------|----|----|-----|--|------|----|----|-----|
| 1910 | .. | .. | 786 | | 1912 | .. | .. | 384 |
| 1911 | .. | .. | 483 | | 1913 | .. | .. | 246 |

The increasing popularity of motoring is strikingly reflected in the imports of petrol. The figures since 1909 are—

| Year. | Gallons. | Year. | Gallons. |
|-------|----------|-------|----------|
| 1909 | .. | 1912 | .. |
| 1910 | .. | 1913 | .. |
| 1911 | .. | .. | .. |

Lamps.—The total number imported was 373,441, as against 234,630 in 1912. The average value entered at the Customs ranged from about Re. 1·40 for English lamps to 6 cents for small glass kitchen lamps from Japan.

Metals and Metalware.—The total value of imports was Rs. 11,045,186, an increase of Rs. 2,094,668 over 1912.

The most noticeable increases were in *hardware* ($9\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs), *pig lead* (2 lakhs), *barbed wire* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ lakh), *brassware* (1 lakh), *steelware* (7 lakhs), *cast steel* ($2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs). On the other hand, there were large decreases in *tea lead* (3 lakhs) and *iron nails* and *rivets* (1 lakh).

Manure.—The rapid and continued agricultural development of the country is exemplified by the continued increase in manure imports. The total quantity imported in 1913, viz., 80,600 tons, is more than three times the quantity imported ten years ago. Fish manure alone now accounts for 20,726 tons, or far more than the total of all manures in 1902. Fish manure, ground nut cake, and guano show the largest increases over 1912; while castor seed poonac shows a marked decrease.

Spirits.—The total quantity imported has fallen from 513,798 gallons in 1912 to 397,045 gallons in 1913. This is chiefly due to a large decrease in the quantity of arrack imported from British India.

Gin shows an increase of nearly 15 per cent.; whisky and brandy show a slight decrease.

Sugar.—The imports of candy and refined sugar show an increase of 111,069 cwt., or about 27 per cent. Java and Hong Kong, the two chief suppliers, provided 87 per cent. of the total for 1913, as opposed to 92 per cent. in 1912.

Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes.—The figures for the last four years are—

| Year. | Cigars and | Manufactured | Total. |
|-------|-------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| | Cigarettes. | Tobacco. | lb. |
| 1910 | .. | 258,571 | .. 117,873 .. 376,444 |
| 1911 | .. | 215,756 | .. 38,788 .. 254,544 |
| 1912 | .. | 324,966 | .. 54,765 .. 379,731 |
| 1913 | .. | 358,513 | .. 49,487 .. 408,000 |

The total figures have recovered from the temporary setback caused by the increase in the duty on manufactured tobacco from 40 cents a pound to Re. 1·40 a pound in December, 1910.

It is claimed, however, that these figures show that the effect of the duty has been to encourage the smoking of cheap cigarettes.

Ceylon's Chief Sources of Supply.

The following table shows the changes in the relative positions of the various countries which export goods to Ceylon. The percentages are percentages of value :—

| | 1911. Per Cent. | Position. | 1912. | | 1913. | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | Per Cent. | Position. | Per Cent. | Position. |
| 1. British India | 46.92 | 1 | 45.81 | 1 | 40.83 | |
| 2. United Kingdom | 26.84 | 2 | 28.76 | 2 | 29.19 | |
| 3. Straits Settlements | 5.75 | 3 | 3.81 | 3 | 6.12 | |
| 4. Burma | 2.96 | 5 | 2.37 | 5 | 3.82 | |
| 5. Germany | 3.11 | 4 | 3.37 | 4 | 3.24 | |
| 6. Japan | 1.38 | 7 | 2.00 | 6 | 2.21 | |
| 7. Java | 1.25 | 10 | 1.86 | 7 | 1.75 | |
| 8. United States of America | 1.39 | 6 | 1.11 | 10 | 1.28 | |
| 9. Maldives Islands | 1.34 | 8 | 1.29 | 8 | 1.19 | |
| 10. Belgium | .76 | 13 | .70 | 13 | .93 | |
| 11. Hong Kong | 1.30 | 9 | 1.27 | 9 | .91 | |
| 12. France | .82 | 11 | .74 | 12 | .79 | |
| 13. Natal | .05 | 27 | .12 | 27 | .73 | |
| 14. Holland | .82 | 11 | .92 | 11 | .72 | |
| 15. Russia in Asia | .44 | 18 | .47 | 19 | .66 | |
| 16. South Australia | .50 | 16 | .49 | 16 | .56 | |
| 17. Italy | .38 | 22 | .37 | 22 | .54 | |
| 18. Borneo (excluding British) | .39 | 20 | .63 | 14 | .51 | |
| 19. Austria | .61 | 14 | .49 | 16 | .51 | |
| 20. Victoria | .50 | 16 | .51 | 15 | .44 | |
| 21. China (excluding Hong Kong) | .14 | 26 | .17 | 25 | .38 | |
| 22. Siam | .39 | 20 | .48 | 18 | .37 | |
| 23. India (non-British) | .53 | 15 | .31 | 23 | .34 | |
| 24. Western Australia | .17 | 23 | .39 | 21 | .29 | |
| 25. Switzerland | .43 | 19 | .40 | 20 | .26 | |
| 26. Sweden | .16 | 25 | .16 | 26 | .19 | |
| 27. New South Wales | .17 | 23 | .21 | 24 | .17 | |

India heads the table by virtue of her enormous supplies of rice and other food stuffs for the native population. The United Kingdom has maintained her position as against foreign competitors, and at present possesses exactly nine times the trade of Germany—her greatest foreign rival.

The advance of the Straits Settlements is somewhat fictitious, being accounted for to a large extent by imports of rubber, which are speedily transhipped and exported.

Burma's advance is due to a remarkable increase in her rice supplies.

EXPORTS.

Ceylon's chief export products in order of value are as follows :—

| | | Lakhs of Rupees. | |
|---------------------------|----|------------------|-------|
| | | 1912. | 1913. |
| 1. Tea .. | .. | 838 | 877 |
| 2. Rubber .. | .. | 521 | 612 |
| 3. Copra .. | .. | 100 | 209 |
| 4. Coconut oil .. | .. | 105 | 167 |
| 5. Plumbago .. | .. | 83 | 90 |
| 6. Desiccated coconuts .. | .. | 66 | 78 |
| 7. Areca nuts .. | .. | 28 | 30 |
| 8. Cocoa .. | .. | 27 | 30 |
| 9. Cinnamon .. | .. | 28 | 24 |
| 10. Citronella oil .. | .. | 12 | 16 |
| 11. Coir fibre .. | .. | 17 | 15 |
| 12. Coir yarn .. | .. | 11 | 15 |
| 13. Coconuts .. | .. | 12 | 14 |
| 14. Poonac .. | .. | 7 | 11 |
| 15. Cardamoms .. | .. | 8 | 9 |
| 16. Tobacco .. | .. | 8 | 8 |

Coconut oil, coir fibre, cinnamon, coconuts, and tobacco have receded, and copra, cocoa, coir yarn, citronella oil, and poonac have advanced.

The total products of the coconut palm retained second place till 1911, when they were supplanted by rubber. For 1913 the figures were 514 lakhs, as against 612 lakhs for rubber. This diminution is, however, only relative, as the figures for 1913—viz., 514 lakhs—compare very favourably with the corresponding figures—324 lakhs—for 1912.

Ceylon's best customers are given below :—

| | 1911. Per Cent. | 1912. Per Cent. | 1913. Per Cent. |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| United Kingdom .. | 48·61 .. | 49·45 .. | 45·54 |
| United States of America .. | 13·89 .. | 16·58 .. | 16·63 |
| Germany .. | 9·44 .. | 7·08 .. | 10·11 |
| Russia in Europe .. | 5·02 .. | 3·61 .. | 4·63 |
| Belgium .. | 3·23 .. | 3·34 .. | 4·59 |
| British India .. | 2·88 .. | 2·86 .. | 2·39 |
| New South Wales .. | 2·37 .. | 2·28 .. | 2·24 |
| Victoria .. | 1·95 .. | 2·11 .. | 2·14 |
| China (excluding Hong Kong) .. | 1·50 .. | 1·49 .. | 1·70 |
| Canada .. | 2·27 .. | 2·09 .. | 1·68 |
| Russia in Asia .. | 2·21 .. | 1·39 .. | 1·42 |
| New Zealand .. | 1·34 .. | 1·24 .. | 1·11 |
| Austria .. | ·54 .. | ·83 .. | ·66 |
| Norway .. | ·20 .. | ·45 .. | ·57 |
| France .. | ·51 .. | ·41 .. | ·38 |
| Japan .. | ·17 .. | ·18 .. | ·37 |
| South Australia .. | ·35 .. | ·33 .. | ·34 |
| Strait Settlements .. | ·32 .. | ·30 .. | ·32 |
| Natal .. | ·32 .. | ·30 .. | ·28 |
| Denmark .. | ·15 .. | ·65 .. | ·26 |
| Holland .. | ·30 .. | ·25 .. | ·25 |
| Egypt .. | ·16 .. | ·30 .. | ·25 |
| Cape Colony .. | ·23 .. | ·26 .. | ·23 |
| Queensland .. | ·34 .. | ·26 .. | ·22 |
| Spain (excluding Gibraltar) .. | ·25 .. | ·35 .. | ·22 |
| Italy .. | ·10 .. | ·13 .. | ·18 |
| West Australia .. | ·21 .. | ·2 .. | ·18 |
| Philippines .. | ·13 .. | ·21 .. | ·17 |
| Sweden .. | ·10 .. | ·11 .. | ·09 |
| India (excluding British) .. | ·12 .. | ·12 .. | ·09 |
| Turkey in Asia .. | ·06 .. | ·06 .. | ·07 |
| Newfoundland .. | ·06 .. | ·14 .. | ·06 |
| Hong Kong .. | .. ·13 .. | ·05 .. | ·06 |

It will be seen that there is no striking change in the position of the principal countries during the last three years, but exports to Germany and Belgium have increased appreciably, while the United Kingdom has taken a smaller percentage than in the two previous years.

Tea.

Tea exports show a slight decrease as compared with 1912. The average price was, however, higher in 1913 than in 1912. The figures for the last seven years are remarkably stable :—

| | Millions of lb. exported. | | Millions of lb. exported. |
|---------|------------------------------|---------|------------------------------|
| 1907 .. | .. 182 | 1911 .. | .. 186 |
| 1908 .. | .. 180 | 1912 .. | .. 192 |
| 1909 .. | .. 192 | 1913 .. | .. 191 |
| 1910 .. | .. 182 | | |

The following table shows the comparative distribution, 1912 and 1913 :—

Principal Markets for Ceylon Tea.

| | 1912. lb. | 1913. lb. | Increase. lb. | Decrease. lb. |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|
| United Kingdom | 115,806,997 | 111,646,640 | — | 4,160,357 |
| British Colonies— | | | | |
| British India | 2,065,778 | 1,624,400 | — | 441,378 |
| Canada .. | 8,484,715 | 7,624,464 | — | 840,251 |
| Cape Colony | 719,609 | 832,729 | 113,120 | — |
| Hong Kong | 204,197 | 186,081 | — | 18,116 |
| Malta .. | 206,829 | 122,357 | — | 84,472 |
| Mauritius | 99,891 | 107,627 | 7,736 | — |
| Natal .. | 1,090,327 | 1,221,449 | 131,122 | — |
| Newfoundland | 627,248 | 310,620 | — | 316,626 |
| New South Wales | 9,001,341 | 9,823,133 | 821,792 | — |
| New Zealand | 5,046,598 | 5,153,207 | 106,609 | — |
| Queensland | 949,638 | 908,802 | — | 40,736 |
| South Australia | 1,327,699 | 1,560,867 | 233,168 | — |
| Straits Settlements | 530,216 | 504,200 | — | 26,016 |
| Victoria .. | 7,018,699 | 7,910,968 | 892,269 | — |
| West Australia | 798,244 | 786,294 | — | 11,950 |
| Other British Possessions.. | 388,523 | 517,092 | 128,569 | — |
| Total British Possessions | 38,539,450 | 39,194,290 | 2,434,385 | 1,779,545 |
| | Deduct Decrease .. | 1,779,545 | | |
| | Nett Increase .. | 654,840 | | |
| Foreign Countries— | | | | |
| Austria .. | 319,942 | 368,149 | 48,207 | — |
| Belgium .. | 56,357 | 104,711 | 48,354 | — |
| China (excluding Hong Kong) .. | 6,492,339 | 8,247,053 | 1,754,714 | — |
| Egypt .. | 613,614 | 578,264 | — | 35,350 |
| France .. | 865,958 | 752,918 | — | 113,040 |
| Germany .. | 697,248 | 631,677 | — | 66,571 |
| Mozambique | 111,959 | 119,225 | 7,266 | — |
| Russia in Asia | 6,084,834 | 6,930,732 | 845,898 | — |
| Russia in Europe | 11,052,787 | 13,304,651 | 2,251,864 | — |
| Sweden .. | 145,374 | 123,676 | — | 21,698 |
| Turkey in Asia .. | 192,422 | 105,697 | — | 86,725 |
| United States of America | 10,507,521 | 8,896,386 | — | 1,611,135 |
| Other Foreign Countries .. | 532,789 | 505,345 | — | 27,444 |
| Total Foreign Countries | 37,673,144 | 40,668,484 | 4,956,303 | 1,960,963 |
| | Deduct Decrease .. | 1,960,963 | | |
| | Nett Increase .. | 2,995,340 | | |
| Grand Total .. | 192,019,591 | 191,509,414 | — | 510,177 |

This shows large increases in the supplies exported to Russia in Europe, China, and Russia in Asia among foreign countries, and to Victoria and New South Wales among British Colonies, as opposed to large decreases in those exported to the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Canada, British India, and Newfoundland.

The total exports of green tea in 1913 were 5,298,007 lb., as against 8,093,131 lb. in 1912.

Products of the Coconut Palm.

The total value of the exports under this head was 514 lakhs, as against 324 lakhs in 1912. The three principal products, viz., coconut oil, copra, and desiccated coconuts, show large increases. The figures for the last six years are as follows :—

| | Desiccated Coconuts. Cwt. | Copra. Cwt. | Coconut Oil. Cwt. | | Desiccated Coconuts. Cwt. | Copra. Cwt. | Coconut Oil. Cwt. |
|---------|---------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|---------|---------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| 1908 .. | 244,734 .. | 768,795 .. | 670,121 .. | 1911 .. | 292,210 .. | 821,814 .. | 505,016 .. |
| 1909 .. | 230,791 .. | 784,522 .. | 699,795 .. | 1912 .. | 278,806 .. | 614,089 .. | 401,779 .. |
| 1910 .. | 242,286 .. | 758,711 .. | 619,680 .. | 1913 .. | 303,808 .. | 1,117,292 .. | 546,984 .. |

The average price for coconut oil was Rs. 26·35 per cwt. The price of copra ranged from Rs. 86·50 to Rs. 107 per candy.

Rubber.

The export of Ceylon rubber in 1913 was 71 per cent. in excess of that in 1912, the actual figures for the last four years being—

| | Cwt. | | Cwt. |
|---------|-----------|---------|------------|
| 1910 .. | 33,952 .. | 1912 .. | 132,569 .. |
| 1911 .. | 61,212 .. | 1913 .. | 226,491 .. |

Nine years ago the export for the year amounted to 676 cwt.

The distribution of rubber among the two largest buyers for the past two years is—

| | 1912. Per Cent. | 1913. Per Cent. |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| United Kingdom .. | 55·2 .. | 55·38 .. |
| United States of America .. | 31·67 .. | 23·89 .. |

The average value entered in 1913 was Rs. 2·42 per lb., as against Rs. 3·51 per lb. in 1912.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

All imports not specially rated or exempted by the Tariff are liable to a Customs duty of 5½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

From January 1, 1914, cacao and tea are liable to an export duty of 15 cents per 100 lb., and rubber and cardamoms to an export duty of 75 cents per 100 lb., under the Medical Wants Ordinance.

III.—AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES.

PEARL FISHERY.

No pearl fishery was held in 1913, and there appears to be no prospect of any fishery in the near future. The last was held in 1907, and since then the periodical inspections of the pearl banks show an absence of oysters or spat. The lease of the fishery held by the Ceylon Company of Pearl Fishers was terminated in 1912, as the funds of the Company were insufficient to meet its obligations under the lease.

MINERAL SURVEY.

The Sitawaka and Kelani rivers were prospected during the year. Observations proved that in Sitawaka, where the pay-gravel lies at a comparatively small depth, the parts richest in gold and gems had already been exhausted by the natives. In the Kelani, where the pay-gravel lies much deeper, fairly rich patches were occasionally discovered, but they were small in size, and separated by long stretches of barren ground.

A systematic examination of the gemming fields in the Province of Sabaragamuwa showed the industry to be in a moderately flourishing condition. Rich finds were made at Avissawella and Karangoda.

Two European syndicates attempted to mine for gems with gravel pumps, but met with little success. Their failure may be ascribed in the one case to inadequate prospecting, and in the other possibly to failure to adapt the machinery to peculiar local conditions.

The general conclusion of prospecting during the year has been to emphasize the peculiarly local nature of the alluvial deposits of valuable minerals in this country.

MINING.

Plumbago provides the only form of mining proper in Ceylon. There are about 450 plumbago mines, the chief mining centres being situated in the Southern, Western, Sabaragamuwa, Central, and North-Western Provinces. The market was dull, especially during the last three months of the year, but prices showed an appreciable advance on those realized in 1912. The averages per ton for large and ordinary lumps rose from Rs. 376 to Rs. 441, and for chips and dust from Rs. 210 to Rs. 270.

The quantity of plumbago shipped from Ceylon showed a decrease, the figures for the last four years being—

| Year. | Cwt. |
|-------|---------|
| 1910 | 630,551 |
| 1911 | 538,973 |
| 1912 | 654,850 |
| 1913 | 570,807 |

Our chief customer, the United States of America, took over 20,000 cwt. less than in 1912, and Germany nearly 40,000 cwt. less. The export to the United Kingdom showed scarcely any variation.

Prior to 1913 only the competition of the Korean product was felt, but during 1913 Madagascar appeared as a new rival in the market. Her output in 1913 was about 8,000 tons, and is said to be rapidly increasing.

SALT.

The manufacture and collection of salt is a Government monopoly, and is protected by a heavy duty on imported salt. Salt is sold at salt stores at Rs. 3 per cwt., and the amounts realized by its sale in the last three years are—

| Year. | Rs. |
|-------|-----------|
| 1911 | 1,631,380 |
| 1912 | 1,522,542 |
| 1913 | 1,618,674 |

The year was not favourable for the production of salt owing to premature rain. At Hambantota the collection was a comparative failure, and the total yield for the Island amounted only to 210,310 cwt. In 1910—the record year—759,396 cwt. were secured.

MANUFACTURES.

Ceylon is essentially an agricultural country, and its manufactures are chiefly confined to agricultural products. The preparation of coconut oil, copra, and arrack, and to a less extent of citronella oil and cinnamon, gives employment to a large number of the inhabitants.

Tobacco is grown in the Northern and Central Provinces, and the Jaffna cigar, which is small, strong, and cheap, is a favourite with the native population. It has, however, a growing rival in the imported cigarette, and unless improved methods of growing and curing are devised, it seems unlikely that tobacco will ever become a staple industry.

The weaving of a coarse kind of cloth in hand looms is carried on in the Eastern, Northern, and Central Provinces to supply purely local wants. The cloth is strong, but is inferior in texture and finish to imported material.

Lace-making is carried on in the Western Province.

The indigenous crafts peculiar to the Kandyan districts—silver and brass work, lacquer work, painted pottery, and ivory carving—are encouraged by the Kandyan Arts Association. The Government Agent, Province of Sabaragamuwa, complains, however, that workers show a lack of energy and enterprise, and that the demand for cheap European goods is growing.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Ceylon Agricultural Society has a total of 1,832 subscribers, of whom 922 are local and 910 foreign subscribers.

The Society acquired the sole rights of the "Tropical Agriculturist" from January, 1913, and the journal is now issued to local subscribers at Rs. 8 per annum and to foreign subscribers at Rs. 12 per annum.

The Co-operative Credit Societies movement is now under the control of the Director of Agriculture—as Registrar—and a special staff. Up to date thirty-one societies have been established.

POSITION OF AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES.

The export of rubber in 1913 was practically double that in 1912. Although the price of rubber showed a marked decline, the position generally is regarded as sound, and the low cost of production in Ceylon enables a satisfactory profit to be made at the prices now ruling.

The prices of tea have been very satisfactory, and the industry both from an agricultural and from a commercial standpoint is flourishing.

The year was a favourable one for coconuts. Crops were large, and prices much above the average. The area under coconut cultivation is steadily increasing, particularly in the Kurunegala and Puttalam Districts.

Cocoa planters had a bad year. Both crops were short, and the beans were poor.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

Cattle.

Rinderpest still continued, but showed a steady decrease during 1913, and by the end of the year all Provinces except the North-Western were free.

The number of cases during the last three years are—

| Year. | Number. |
|-------|---------|
| 1911 | 15,195 |
| 1912 | 9,103 |
| 1913 | 4,848 |

Of the cases during 1913, 1,715 recovered, 2,663 died naturally, and 470 were shot. There were 5,161 cases of foot-and-mouth disease during the year, and 4,877 recoveries. Surra appeared amongst cart bulls at Talawakele in October. Three cases were detected.

Dogs.

There was a notable decrease of rabies during 1913. The figures for the last three years are—

| Year. | Number. |
|-------|---------|
| 1911 | 62 |
| 1912 | 60 |
| 1913 | 17 |

Only three of the cases during 1913 gave a positive result upon bacteriological examination.

LAND SETTLEMENT.

The Land Settlement Department settles title to land as between the Crown and the subject. During the year 1913 an area of 99,500 acres was settled, as compared with 96,000 acres in 1912. Almost all claims were settled without recourse to litigation, an indication of the confidence of the people in the fairness of the settlements offered to them.

LAND SALES.

The total extent of Crown land sold during 1913 was 30,861 acres, and the amount realized was Rs. 1,698,883. The figures for the last four years are—

| Year. | | | Acres. | Rs. |
|-------|----|----|--------|-----------|
| 1910 | .. | .. | 30,873 | 1,273,889 |
| 1911 | .. | .. | 27,947 | 1,269,597 |
| 1912 | .. | .. | 30,692 | 1,649,367 |
| 1913 | .. | .. | 30,861 | 1,698,883 |

Of the extent sold in 1913, 13,631 acres were sold by the Government Agents realizing Rs. 1,150,960, and 17,230 acres were sold or settled by the Settlement Officer realizing Rs. 547,923.

The average price per acre ranged from Rs. 20 in the North-Central Province to Rs. 175 in the Western Province.

Thirty-six applications to purchase Crown land for rubber cultivation were dealt with in 1913 covering 1,114 acres. The comparative extents for the last three years are—

| Year. | | | Acres. |
|-------|----|----|--------|
| 1911 | .. | .. | 1,079 |
| 1912 | .. | .. | 2,396 |
| 1913 | .. | .. | 1,114 |

The decrease is, of course, due to the fall in the price of rubber.

IV.—SHIPPING.

The total number of all vessels which entered the ports of the Island in 1913 was 4,283, with a tonnage of 10,103,727. This shows a decrease of 69 vessels, and an increase of 187,130 tons as compared with 1912.

The following table gives the total number and nett tonnage of shipping entering all ports in Ceylon during the last three years :—

| | 1911. | | | 1912. | | |
|--|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|------------|
| | Number. | Tons. | Number. | Tons. | Number. | Tons. |
| Merchant vessels (with cargo and in ballast) | 2,410 | .. | 7,387,615 | .. | 2,430 | .. |
| Merchant vessels (called to coal) | 691 | .. | 1,872,580 | .. | 764 | .. |
| Native sailing vessels | 1,203 | .. | 90,306 | .. | 1,120 | .. |
| Warships | .. | 51 | .. | 211,476 | .. | 38 |
| Total | 4,355 | 9,561,977 | 4,352 | 9,916,597 | 4,283 | 10,103,727 |

Omitting warships and vessels calling to coal, the following table gives the comparative distribution according to nationality for 1912 and 1913 :—

| | 1912. | | | 1913. | | |
|---------------------|---------|--------------|----|------------------|-------|--------------|
| | Number. | Tons. | | Number. | Tons. | |
| 1. { British | .. | 1,637 | .. | 5,039,616 | .. | 1,660 |
| { British Colonial | .. | 1,008 | .. | 83,786 | .. | 992 |
| Total British Ships | .. | <u>2,645</u> | . | <u>5,123,402</u> | . | <u>2,652</u> |
| | | | | | | |
| 2. German | .. | 221 | .. | 815,669 | .. | 251 |
| 3. French | .. | 129 | .. | 429,625 | .. | 131 |
| 4. Japanese | .. | 94 | .. | 391,898 | .. | 100 |
| 5. Dutch | .. | 85 | .. | 250,460 | .. | 104 |
| 6. Austrian | .. | 89 | .. | 262,076 | .. | 110 |
| 7. Russian | .. | 65 | .. | 179,721 | .. | 62 |
| 8. Spanish | .. | 27 | .. | 66,875 | .. | 26 |
| 9. Italian | .. | 27 | .. | 74,365 | .. | 17 |
| 10. Danish | .. | 19 | .. | 45,181 | .. | 16 |
| 11. Norwegian | .. | 34 | .. | 47,865 | .. | 23 |
| 12. Meldivian | .. | 112 | .. | 13,203 | .. | 123 |
| 13. Siamese | .. | 2 | .. | 4,463 | .. | 5 |
| 14. Swedish | .. | 1 | .. | 2,287 | .. | 1 |
| Total Foreign Ships | .. | <u>905</u> | . | <u>2,583,688</u> | . | <u>969</u> |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

The predominance of British shipping continues, but the increase in tonnage during 1913 has not kept pace with that in foreign shipping.

There is a notable increase in German, Dutch, and Austrian shipping.

The nett tonnage of British and foreign shipping entering the port of Colombo during 1913 is 9,510,532 tons, as compared with 9,370,843 tons in 1912.

The statistical abstract for the British Empire for 1912 shows Colombo the third largest port in the Empire :—

| | Tons. |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Hong Kong | 10,805,536 |
| 2. London | 10,800,716 |
| 3. Colombo | 9,370,843 |
| 4. Singapore | 8,223,272 |
| 5. Liverpool | 7,253,016 |
| 6. Cardiff | 6,236,944 |

In 1906 Colombo was fifth, and the order was London, Hong Kong, Liverpool, Singapore, Colombo, Cardiff.

V.—LEGISLATION.

Very few Ordinances of other than purely local importance were passed during 1913. The Vehicles (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 5 of 1913, was introduced with the object of diminishing the risk of collisions between motors and vehicles drawn by bullocks or horses when travelling at night. Previously a bullock cart was only compelled to carry one light, which was usually so slung as to be more visible in the rear than in front. A horse-drawn vehicle carried two lights, but was under no obligation to throw any illumination to the rear, and was in consequence often invisible to an approaching motor.

The Ordinance provides that all such vehicles shall carry two lights, each throwing a white light in front and a red light behind.

The Small Towns Sanitary (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 12 of 1913, empowered Sanitary Boards in towns under the operation of the Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance of 1892 to take and receive fees recovered under the Dog Registration Ordinance. The maximum rate on the annual value of property was also raised from 4 per cent. to 6 per cent.

VI.—EDUCATION.

It is difficult to draw a clear line between elementary and secondary education in Ceylon. The English-speaking community form scarcely 1 per cent. of the total population, so that most of the schools where English is taught are teaching a language which is foreign to the large majority of their pupils.

The vernacular schools constitute the real elementary education of the country.

VERNACULAR EDUCATION.

In 1913 there were 778 Government vernacular schools with an attendance of 79,380 boys and 23,940 girls. There were also 1,782 aided schools with an attendance of 123,505 boys and 68,907 girls.

The total sum expended by Government on vernacular education in 1913 was approximately Rs. 1,000,000, of which, roughly speaking, Rs. 400,000 was spent on Government schools and Rs. 600,000 on aided schools.

The Rural Schools Ordinance is now in force in all districts of the Island except Jaffna.

At the end of 1913 there were 255 aided estate schools, and returns from 577 estates showed that of a total of 18,666 children of school-going age 7,590 were attending estate schools. Of these, 6,347 were boys and 1,243 girls.

A school for the deaf and blind was opened in temporary quarters in Dehiwala in November, 1912, and has made good progress.

ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

In 1913 there were 242 English and Anglo-vernacular schools attended by 43,192 pupils, of whom 34,677 were boys and 8,515 girls.

In many of the schools candidates are prepared for the Senior and Junior Cambridge Local Examinations. In 1912 the candidates who presented themselves and the results obtained were—

| | Candidates. | Honours. | Passed. |
|-----------|-------------|----------|---------|
| Senior .. | 546 .. | 54 .. | 347 |
| Junior .. | 784 .. | 43 .. | 471 |

The results of the London University Examinations in 1912 showed that 59 candidates from Ceylon presented themselves for the Matriculation Examination, 27 of whom passed. In addition, 11 candidates passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts, 5 passed the Intermediate Examination in Science, 2 the Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and 3 the First Examination in Medical Degrees.

The encouragement offered by Government takes the form either of grants or scholarships. In the majority of the aided English schools grants are paid on the results of examinations in the schedules of the Code, but in some of the more advanced schools the greater part of the grant is paid on the average attendance. Considerably more than Rs. 200,000 was expended in grants to English schools in 1913.

Two Government scholarships are offered annually, one on the results of the Intermediate Examination in Arts and the other on the results of the Intermediate Examination in Science. These scholarships are tenable for three years, and are of the value of £200 each per annum, with free passage to England and a £50 outfit allowance. The holders may join any British University, or study at any recognized engineering institution in the United Kingdom.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

The Government Training College consists of three departments : English, Sinhalese men, and Sinhalese women. The object is to supply trained teachers for aided English schools and Government vernacular schools. At the beginning of 1913 the number of students in training was English 40, Sinhalese men 51, Sinhalese women 20.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

There are no Government industrial schools, but carpentry schools are attached to five Government schools in the Kandyan Provinces. In 1913 the aided industrial schools, which are 36 in number, received grants amounting to over Rs. 25,000. The trades taught were carpentry, dressmaking, printing, shoemaking, tailoring, lace-making, embroidery, gardening, and masonry.

The most important of these schools is the Maggona Certified Industrial School, which is utilized by Government as a reformatory for youthful offenders, and is carried on by the Roman Catholic Mission. This institution has an estate of some 300 acres and excellent buildings, towards the cost of which Government has contributed. Over 200 youthful offenders are at present receiving instruction in this school, and an allowance is paid by Government for the maintenance of each offender.

AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTION.

The vast majority of the population of Ceylon is rural, and in consequence the most useful form of technical education is one which will form a training for rural and agricultural life.

An attempt has been made to supply this by a scheme for school gardens conducted in connection with Government schools. Seeds and implements are supplied by the Royal Botanic Gardens, and prizes are offered for competition.

VII.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

HOSPITALS.

There are 78 Government hospitals equipped with modern hospital furniture and surgical appliances. The number of beds in the hospitals ranges from 12 to 647.

There are also 423 outdoor Government dispensaries, and 321 estate dispensaries supported by the planters, who receive drugs free up to a value of 50 cents per annum per cooly.

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

The new Anatomical Block for the Medical College was opened by His Excellency the Governor on November 3, 1913. During the Session 1913–14 336 students attended the College, of whom 134 were medical and 202 apothecary. The full course for medical students is five years, and a diploma in medicine, surgery, and midwifery is granted to successful students. A Bacteriological Institute, with a small clinic for tropical medicine, and various other institutions are attached to the College.

The staff of the Medical Department was strengthened towards the close of the year by the appointment of a Senior and a Junior Sanitary Officer, and a Sanitary Department is in process of formation.

ASYLUMS.

The Lunatic Asylum, situated in Colombo, has 780 inmates. It is overcrowded, and Government have decided to build a new asylum, with extensive grounds and accommodation for 1,000 patients.

The Leper Asylum is situated about 6 miles from Colombo, and contains 424 patients. A small establishment for lepers exists at Kalmunai, in the Eastern Province. It is proposed to establish a leper colony on the island of Mantivu.

VIII.—CRIME.

PRISONS.

There was a decrease of 118 in the total number of convicted prisoners during 1913. The figures are—

| Year. | Number. |
|-------|---------|
| 1912 | 9,421 |
| 1913 | 9,303 |

The convictions for murder and manslaughter were 92, as against 98 in 1912 and 106 in 1911.

Twenty-one criminals were sentenced to be hanged, of whom 18 were Sinhalese and 3 were Tamils.

The number of deaths in jail shows a marked decrease, the figures for the last three years being—

| Year. | Number. |
|-------|---------|
| 1911 | 315 |
| 1912 | 167 |
| 1913 | 105 |

The death-rate per 1,000 of the prisons population in 1913 was only 6·77, and the daily average sick has decreased from 180 to 92 in the last three years. Prisoners are employed on works of public utility and industrial labour. At the central jail at Welikada all the cloth required for prisoners' clothing is made by prison labour, and in addition 240 prisoners are sent daily to the Government Printing Office.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

The following table shows the fluctuations of serious crime in the past five years :—

| | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Murder and homicide | 177 | 209 | 182 | 179 | 172 |
| Rape | 130 | 131 | 121 | 80 | 59 |
| Robbery | 937 | 1,015 | 798 | 505 | 301 |
| Burglary | 2,456 | 1,957 | 1,630 | 1,582 | 1,087 |
| Grievous hurt | 551 | 731 | 680 | 552 | 593 |
| Theft of cattle and prædial produce | 1,656 | 1,324 | 1,366 | 1,251 | 673 |
| Arson | 391 | 442 | 383 | 216 | 213 |

The decrease in the crimes of rape, robbery, burglary, and theft of cattle is remarkable, and may in a great measure be attributed to the increased efficiency of the police. The decrease in burglary, for instance, is a testimony to the efficiency of police patrols, especially in Colombo.

The number of murders is below the average of the last four years. As usual, more than half were stabbing cases, generally the outcome of sudden, unpremeditated quarrels.

Four murders were committed for the sake of plunder, as against 7 in 1912. Sixteen were due to jealousy, 20 were the outcome of long-standing enmity, and 18 were due to land disputes.

IX.—VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.

The estimated population of Ceylon on December 31, 1913, was 4,262,100. The population comprised the following nationalities :—

| Nationality. | Number. | Percentage of Total. |
|------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| Sinhalese .. | 2,768,000 | 65·0 |
| Tamils (indigenous) .. | 617,200 | 14·5 |
| Tamils (immigrants) .. | 541,500 | 12·7 |
| Moors .. | 269,700 | 6·3 |
| Burghers .. | 27,400 | ·6 |
| Malays .. | 13,300 | ·3 |
| Europeans .. | 7,800 | ·2 |
| Others .. | 17,200 | ·4 |

There is an excess of males over females, the proportion being 113 males to 100 females.

The birth-rate for 1913 was 39 per mille, which is slightly above the average. This is considerably higher than in England, where the rate is about 25 per mille.

The death-rate for 1913 was 28. This is almost double that of England, and three times that of Australia and New Zealand.

The infantile mortality was 189 per 1,000 births, which compares favourably with the 215 per 1,000 births in 1912.

The urban death-rate was highest in Mannar and Anuradhapura and was lowest in Nuwara Eliya, the average urban death-rate being 30 per mille.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

There was an improvement in the general health during 1913, the death-rate being 28·5 per 1,000, as against 32·7 in 1912 and 34·8 in 1911.

The death-rate was lowest in the Western and Southern Provinces, and highest in Uva and in the North-Central Provinces.

Generally speaking, the western seaboard is the healthiest part of the Island.

The chief causes of death were fever, diarrhoea, dysentery, pneumonia, and phthisis.

Deaths from enteric fever showed a welcome decline, viz., 394, as against 461 in 1912 and 651 in 1911.

The deaths from dysentery were 4,190, as against 5,237 in 1912; and from phthisis 4,167, as against 4,306 in 1912.

Deaths from ancylostomiasis show an increase, 2,196, as against 1,843 in 1912. This disease is especially prevalent amongst estate coolies in the low-country, and is receiving the attention of the Inspecting Medical Officers, who have visited a number of estates and have prescribed both prophylactic and curative treatment.

Parangi has been treated successfully with Salvarsan. In addition to the three hospitals and the clinic for tropical diseases in which the treatment was adopted previously, it has now been introduced in ten other hospitals, and will shortly be extended to six others.

There were 69 deaths from cholera during the year, due chiefly to an outbreak which occurred in Colombo in the last quarter, and which resulted in 54 deaths.

Only one death was registered from smallpox, as against 15 in 1912 and 89 in 1911.

CLIMATE.

There are few countries which exhibit such a marked variation in climate as Ceylon.

In the low-country the range of temperature is small, but there is a considerable divergence between the moist conditions in the south-west and the dry zone areas of the north, north-west, and south-east.

Inland, where the altitude reaches as high as 8,000 feet, the temperature is cooler, and shows a much wider range.

The rainfall in 1913 was above normal. The highest total for the year was 256·67 in. recorded at Ledgerwatte estate.

Ratnapura, as usual, heads the list amongst towns, the rainfall for the year being 159·18 in. In January there was a large excess, particularly on the eastern side of the Island, viz., Batticaloa and Trincomalee; and in October the western side of the Island suffered from an excess, which resulted in extensive floods.

The highest average temperature for the year was Trincomalee 83·1° F., and the lowest Nuwara Eliya 59·9° F. At Colombo and Kandy the averages were 80·3° F. and 76·4° F., respectively. The highest shade temperature recorded during the year was 100° F. at Anuradhapura on April 9, and the highest recorded in Colombo was 91·9° F. on March 1.

X.—POSTAL SERVICE.

Six new post offices and 19 new receiving offices were opened during 1913. The total number of offices now is 502, of which 131 are also telegraph offices.

The number of articles, exclusive of parcels, which passed through the post in 1913 is estimated at over 46 millions, as against 41 millions in 1912. The number of parcels dealt with was 677,574, an increase of 19,095 over the previous year. Of these, 14,587 were despatched to the United Kingdom and 33,475 received from the United Kingdom.

The increase in telegrams is shown by the following figures :—

| | | 1912. | | 1913. |
|--------------------|----|---------|----|---------|
| Inland .. | .. | 813,722 | .. | 916,578 |
| Indian .. | .. | 170,209 | .. | 227,830 |
| Other countries .. | .. | 94,868 | .. | 101,803 |

An expert in the Baudot printing telegraph system was lent by the British Post Office for the purpose of training a staff of local operators with a view to introducing this system on the Indo-Ceylon lines.

Ceylon was connected with Penang by a direct cable in June, and with Aden in December, 1913. Since then the Eastern Telegraph Cable Company have taken over practically the whole of the foreign traffic other than Indian.

Telegrams are accepted and delivered by the Postal Department, the transmission only being attended to by the Cable Company. With the introduction of the new cable the rates have been reduced.

New telephone exchanges were established during the year at Galle, Kalutara, Hatton, and Anuradhapura.

In 1896, the year that Government took over the telephone exchange from the Oriental Telephone Company, there were 130 telephones in use; there are now 1,803.

XI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The total expenditure of this Department for the year 1913 was Rs. 8,189,530, which shows an increase of Rs. 455,725 over the expenditure in 1912 and of Rs. 1,120,688 over that in 1911.

Amongst the more important works completed during the year were the new Royal College, the Anatomical Block in connection with the rebuilding of the Medical College, extensions to the General Treasury, and Headquarters for the Ceylon Engineer Volunteers.

The more important works in progress, but not completed by the end of the year, included new Customs warehouses on the old coaling grounds, new office buildings for the Master Attendant, Colombo, quarters for the nursing staff of the Leper Asylum, and quay wall and shed for the Galle Customs.

Mention should also be made of the Colombo Lake Development Scheme, which made steady progress during the year.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

Open Line.

No new sections were opened during 1913. The total length of the open line is 604½ miles. The revenue derived from all sources amounted to Rs. 15,753,570, an increase of Rs. 1,639,693 over the revenue for the previous year. The number of passengers conveyed showed an increase of 1,159,501. The tonnage of goods conveyed showed an increase of 82,097 tons, the most notable increases being rubber 4,450 tons, rice 23,228 tons, coconut produce 13,145 tons, and manure 25,142 tons. The total working expenses amounted to Rs. 7,650,498.

Over Rs. 2,000,000—partly from surplus funds and partly from loan funds—was spent on new works and rolling stock during the year, 11 new engines and 211 new goods and passenger wagons being put into traffic.

The total capital cost to June 30, 1913, was Rs. 106,465,279, and the capital outstanding on Railway loans was Rs. 48,866,716.

Extensions.

Chilaw.—This line, which is a continuation of the Negombo line, is 27 miles in extent. It runs through one of the most thickly populated and richest districts in the Island. The actual cost up to the end of 1913 was Rs. 3,235,643 out of a total estimated cost of Rs. 4,185,746, and the construction was about three-fourths completed.

Pelmadulla.—This line is a further extension of the narrow gauge line to Ratnapura, which was completed and opened for traffic in April, 1912. The length of the extension is 17 miles. The estimated cost is Rs. 2,253,414, and the expenditure up to the end of 1913 was Rs. 723,448. It will serve one of the richest rubber districts in the Island.

Badulla.—This line, the construction of which was sanctioned by the Secretary of State in November, 1912, will be 21 miles in length, and passes through hilly and broken country.

From Bandarawela, the present terminus of the Main line, to Badulla the drop is nearly 2,000 feet, and in consequence the gradients are steep. The total estimated cost of the extension is Rs. 6,028,445, and the expenditure up to the end of 1913 was Rs. 491,577.

Colombo Stations Extension.—This scheme comprises the construction of new stations at Maradana and the Fort; new railway stores, engine sheds, and yard; the erection of new main goods sheds; the construction of lake basins with quay walls; and the duplication and deviation of the main lines across the lake. The total estimated cost is Rs. 6,229,234, and about three-fourths of the work has now been completed.

The *Main Line Duplication* from Colombo to Ragama and Moratuwa, and the *Sea Coast Protection Works* designed to counteract the encroachment of the sea, were completed in June, 1913. The respective costs were Rs. 2,584,702 and Rs. 412,923.

Mannar.—Through communication between Madawachchi and Talaimannar was established during the year. The last spike was driven on April 12, and the first through construction train from Madawachchi entered Mannar station on that date. In all about 72 miles of single line have been laid.

All bridges, culverts, and stations had been completed by the end of 1913, and it was anticipated that the formal opening of the line would be celebrated in February, 1914.

XII.—COLOMBO PORT COMMISSION.

The administration of the Colombo harbour was transferred from July 1, 1913, to a newly constituted body designated the Colombo Port Commission, consisting of six unofficial members, five of whom are nominated by the Chamber of Commerce, and the sixth nominated by the Governor to represent native interests in the port, and of a corresponding number of official members representing the different departments concerned with the administration of the port.

The period to the end of 1913 was chiefly devoted by the Commission to the necessary preparations for taking over the various works from other departments and organizing the requisite staff. A modification of the scheme

suggested by the Colombo Port Improvements Commission which sat in 1912 for the utilization of the Harbour Works area was sanctioned. A quay wall is to be built on this section of the foreshore and warehouses erected, which will allow ample room for the development of the trade of the port.

Meanwhile the Public Works Department has made considerable progress with the new warehouses on the old coal grounds, and with the scheme for connecting the lake with the harbour by means of a canal and locks. In the old Customs premises the export warehouses have been enlarged and the quay wall completed. There is, therefore, reason to hope that the facilities for landing and warehousing cargo will prove equal in the future to the growing needs of the port.

The expenditure on Harbour Works during 1913 amounted to Rs. 839,838; the total expenditure since the commencement of the South-west Breakwater in 1873, including maintenance charges, has been Rs. 45,204,540. In order amply to protect the sea face of the South-west Breakwater, it was decided to deposit a wave breaker of 30-ton blocks on the outer side of the structure. This work had been constructed for three-quarters of its total length by the end of the year.

The "Sir John Coode" has been engaged during the year in deepening the harbour to a depth of 33 feet. The construction of the new dredger has been delayed by various causes, and the vessel is not likely to arrive in the Island until the middle of 1914. There will, however, be no difficulty in providing the necessary deep water accommodation for vessels arriving via the Suez Canal, as there are berths at the northern end of the harbour with a depth of 33 feet at low water.

XIII.—EXCISE.

THE EXCISE COMMISSION.

The Excise Ordinance, No. 8 of 1912, was brought into force with effect from January 1, 1913.

Several radical changes were introduced during the year, of which the following are the more important:—

(1) Standard measures were prescribed for the sale of arrack.

(2) Distilleries were brought under stricter control, and the base used in distillation was toddy or such other materials as were specially permitted by the Excise Commissioner.

(3) Advisory Committees were formed to advise Government Agents with regard to the establishment of new taverns, the closing of existing taverns, and the transference of existing taverns from one locality or area to another.

(4) The whole system of licensing for the bottling and sale of foreign liquor was remodelled and placed on a logical basis. A minimum strength of 20 degrees under London proof was prescribed for foreign spirits.

(5) The possession of ganja, bhang, and every preparation and admixture of the same, and of every intoxicating drink or substance prepared from any part of the hemp plant was absolutely prohibited.

The new Ordinance has enabled a degree of control to be exercised over the manufacture, possession, and distribution of intoxicating liquor and drugs such as was previously impossible. Illicit practices have been repressed, and the financial results as evidenced by the sales of the arrack and toddy rents from July 1 and by the fees recovered on foreign liquor licenses have shown a marked improvement over all preceding years.

XIV.—IMMIGRATION.

The term "immigration" in Ceylon is commonly used with reference to the immigration of native labour from the south of India for tea and rubber plantations.

There is no opening in Ceylon for the immigration of white labour.

The number of immigrant labourers who arrived in Ceylon in 1913 was 120,354, as against 117,475 in 1912. The departures were 90,374.

XV.—GENERAL.

His Excellency Sir Robert Chalmers, K.C.B., LL.D., arrived in the Island and assumed duties as Governor on October 18.

Mr. R. E. Stubbs, Colonial Secretary, arrived on January 18, and administered the Government from the departure of Sir Henry McCallum in January until the arrival of Sir Robert Chalmers.

During this period Mr. L. W. Booth, C.M.G., Ceylon Civil Service, acted as Colonial Secretary.

Brigadier-General H. H. L. Malcolm, C.B., D.S.O., took over command of the forces in May, in succession to Brigadier-General A. J. Whitacre Allen.

Mr. L. W. Booth, Mr. W. H. Jackson, and Mr. J. G. Fraser of the Ceylon Civil Service received the honour of Companionship of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George.

Mr. Alfred Lascelles, K.C., Chief Justice, Mr. Ponnambalam Arunachalam of the Ceylon Civil Service, and Mr. Edward Rosling, Rural Member of the Legislative Council, received the honour of Knighthood.

Mr. Anton Bertram, Attorney-General, and Mr. J. R. Grenier, retired Puisne Judge, were appointed King's Counsel.

The following retirements from the Public Service took place during 1913 :— Mr. L. W. Booth, C.M.G., Acting Colonial Secretary ; Mr. W. H. Jackson, Controller of Revenue ; Mr. (now Sir) P. Arunachalam, Registrar-General ; Mr. K. W. B. MacLeod, Mayor of Colombo ; Mr. F. A. Cooper, C.M.G., Director of Public Works ; Mr. T. J. Campbell, Conservator of Forests ; Mr. R. W. Smith, Director of Irrigation ; Mr. C. A. Lovegrove, Deputy Director of Public Works.

Amongst members of the general public, the retirements from Ceylon of Mr. A. Fairlie, Sir Stanley Bois, and Mr. (now Sir) Edward Rosling may be mentioned.

The deaths of Mr. Ivor E. David, Inspector-General of Police, which occurred in November, 1913, of Mr. John Ferguson, C.M.G., for many years a Member of the Legislative Council, which occurred in October, 1913, and of Mr. C. A. Murray, I.S.O., and Mr. G. C. Roosmalecocq, retired Civil Servants, are recorded with regret.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The general condition of the Colony is one of continued prosperity. The staple agricultural products—coconuts, paddy, tea, rubber, cocoa, and cinnamon—are flourishing.

The standard of comfort has risen. The villager now requires a better house and better furniture. He is better clothed and better fed. If the spread of civilisation has increased his facilities for making money, it has likewise increased his powers of spending it, and has, perhaps, occasionally diverted it into undesirable channels.

D. W. ARNOTT,

March 30, 1914.

Second Assistant Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

A N N U A L.

| No. | Colony, &c. | Year. |
|-----|---|-----------|
| 769 | Basutoland | 1912-1913 |
| 770 | Gold Coast | 1912 |
| 771 | Ashanti | " |
| 772 | Nyasaland | 1912-1913 |
| 773 | Bechuanaland Protectorate | " |
| 774 | British Solomon Islands | " |
| 775 | Colonial Survey Committee | " |
| 776 | Tongan Islands Protectorate | 1911-1913 |
| 777 | Swaziland | 1912-1913 |
| 778 | Imperial Institute | 1912 |
| 779 | Barbados | 1912-1913 |
| 780 | British Guiana | " |
| 781 | Entomological Research Committee | " |
| 782 | Southern Nigeria | 1912 |
| 783 | Jamaica | 1912-1913 |
| 784 | British Honduras | 1912 |
| 785 | Northern Nigeria | " |
| 786 | Malta | 1912-1913 |
| 787 | Uganda | " |
| 788 | Mauritius | 1912 |
| 789 | Straits Settlements | " |
| 790 | Trinidad and Tobago | 1912-1913 |
| 791 | East Africa Protectorate | " |
| 792 | Grenada | 1912 |
| 793 | Leeward Islands | 1912-1913 |
| 794 | St. Lucia | " |
| 795 | St. Vincent | " |
| 796 | Bermuda | 1912 |
| 797 | Ceylon | " |
| 798 | Gibraltar | 1913 |
| 799 | St. Helena | " |
| 800 | Turks and Caicos Islands | " |
| 801 | Seychelles | " |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| No. | Colony, &c. | Subject. |
|-----|-----------------------------------|--|
| 78 | Weihaiwei | Census, 1911. |
| 79 | Northern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1907-8 and 1908-9. |
| 80 | Nyasaland | Mineral Survey, 1908-9. |
| 81 | Southern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1908-9. |
| 82 | Imperial Institute | Rubber and Gutta-percha. |
| 83 | Southern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1910. |
| 84 | West Indies | Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c. |
| 85 | Southern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1911. |
| 86 | Southern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1912. |
| 87 | Ceylon | Mineral Survey. |

