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THE ISLAND OF CEYLON.

BY W. S. CAINE, M.P.*

CEYLON is not part of our Indian Empire, but few tourists in India will leave this important Crown colony out of their route. Great Britain has been in possession of the Island of Ceylon since 1815. The following table will show its progress:

	In 1815.	In 1888.
Population - - - - -	750,000 - - - - -	2,800,000.
Number of houses - - - - -	20,000 - - - - -	500,000.
Military force required - - - - -	6,000 troops - - - - -	1,000.
Revenue - - - - -	£226,000 - - - - -	£1,540,000.
Imports and exports - - - - -	£546,000 - - - - -	£9,800,000.
Roads - - - - -	{ Sand and gravel tracks only - - - - - }	2,250 miles of good roads.
Railways - - - - -	None - - - - -	180 miles.
Tonnage of shipping - - - - -	75,000 tons - - - - -	4,500,000 tons.
Expenditure on Education by Government - - - - -	} £3,000 - - - - -	£46,000.
Health Expenditure - - - - -	£1,000 - - - - -	£60,000.
Post-offices - - - - -	4 - - - - -	130.
Area under cultivation - - - - -	400,000 acres - - - - -	3,100,000 acres.
Live stock - - - - -	250,000 head - - - - -	1,500,000 head.
Carts and carriages - - - - -	50 - - - - -	20,000.

But besides, there are in the island 1,100 miles of telegraph, a Government savings-bank with 10,000 depositors, 120 excellent hospitals and dispensaries, with a first-rate medical college for natives.

The only industry in Ceylon which is not agrarian is plumbago mining. This is entirely in the hands of the Cingalese, who work mines up to 300 feet in depth in a very primitive fashion,

* *Picturesque India*. By W. S. CAINE, M.P. 8vo, pp. 606. London: George Routledge & Sons. Toronto: William Briggs.