



Ceylon Government Gazette

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PART I.—General: Minutes, Proclamations, Appointments, and General Government Notifications.

PART II.—Legal and Judicial.

PART III.—Provincial Administration.

PART IV.—Land Settlement.

PART V.—Mercantile, Marine, Municipal, Local, &c.

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

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PROCLAMATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR.

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

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Sir HENRY EDWARD MCCALLUM, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the King, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Ceylon, with the Dependencies thereof.

HENRY MCCALLUM.

KNOW Ye that We, the Governor of Ceylon, in exercise of the powers vested in Us under section 6 of "The Masters Attendant's Ordinance, 1865," and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, do hereby cancel the rule which on the 11th day of July, 1907, was substituted for rule No. 2 of section VII. of the rules made under the said Ordinance and dated the 15th day of June, 1900, and substitute in its place with effect from and after the First day of November, 1907, the rule appearing in the schedule hereunder.

Given at Colombo, in the said Island of Ceylon, this Nineteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Seven.

By His Excellency's command,

GOD SAVE THE KING.

HUGH CLIFFORD
Colonial Secretary.

SCHEDULE.

Tindals or persons in charge of boats other than boats carrying cargo or coal shall not allow their boats to embark or disembark any class or description of passengers, or communicate with the shore, except at such jetties as may be authorized from time to time by the Principal Collector of Customs and the Master Attendant.

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

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Sir HENRY EDWARD MCCALLUM, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the King, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Ceylon, with the Dependencies thereof.

HENRY MCCALLUM.

KNOW Ye that We, the Governor of Ceylon, in exercise of the powers in Us vested by section 37 of "The Ceylon Postal and Telegraph Ordinance, 1892," and acting with the advice of the Executive Council, do hereby determine that from and after the First day of October, One thousand Nine hundred and Seven, the rates of postage chargeable on letters to be transmitted beyond this Island shall be as set forth in the schedule hereto.

Given at Colombo, in the said Island of Ceylon, this Nineteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Seven.

By His Excellency's command,

HUGH CLIFFORD,
Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO.

Letters.

To India
To Afghanistan
To Maldive Islands

{ For each letter not exceeding one ounce
in weight: five cents.
For every additional ounce or part
thereof: five cents.

To the United Kingdom, and to the following British Possessions, British Protectorates, British Postal Agencies, and Foreign Countries, viz:—

Aden
Antigua
Ascension
Australia, including—
New South Wales
Queensland
South Australia
Tasmania
Victoria
Western Australia

Bahamas
Barbados
Basutoland
Bechuanaland
Bermudas
British Central Africa
British East Africa
British Guiana
British Honduras
British New Guinea
British North Borneo
British Somaliland
Canada
Cape Colony
Cayman Islands
Cook Islands
Cyprus
Dominica
Egypt
Falkland Islands
Fanning Islands
Fiji Islands
Gambia
Gibraltar
Gold Coast
Grenada
Hong Kong and British Postal
Agencies in China

{ For each letter not exceeding one ounce
in weight: six cents.
For every additional ounce or part
thereof: six cents.

Jamaica
 Labuan
 Lagos (West Africa)
 Malay States
 Malta
 Mauritius and Dependencies
 Montserrat
 Natal
 Nevis
 Newfoundland
 New Zealand
 Nigeria, Northern
 Nigeria, Southern
 Norfolk Island
 Orange River Colony
 Rhodesia
 St. Helena
 St. Kitts
 St. Lucia
 St. Vincent
 Sarawak
 Seychelles
 Sierra Leone
 Straits Settlements
 Tobago
 Tortola
 Transvaal, including Swaziland
 Trinidad
 Tristan D'Acunha
 Turks and Caicos Islands
 Uganda
 Zanzibar

For each letter not exceeding one ounce
 in weight: six cents.
 For every additional ounce or part
 thereof: six cents.

To any other part of the world served
 by the foreign post

For each letter not exceeding one ounce
 in weight: fifteen cents.
 For every additional ounce or part
 thereof: nine cents.

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

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency, Sir HENRY EDWARD MCCALLUM, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the King, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Ceylon, with the Dependencies thereof.

HENRY MCCALLUM.

WHEREAS the rule set out in the schedule hereto was made by the Committee duly appointed for the Irrigation District of Udapalata of the Udapalata division in the District of Kandy at a meeting held on the 20th July, 1907, in exercise of the powers vested in them by section 8 of "The Irrigation Ordinance, 1906":

And whereas the said rule was duly approved by the Governor in Council in exercise of the powers vested in him by section 20 of the said Ordinance:

Now know Ye that We, the Governor, in pursuance of section 20 of the said Irrigation Ordinance, 1906, do by this Our Proclamation give notice of our approval of the said rule set out in the schedule hereto.

Given at Colombo, in the said Island of Ceylon, this Nineteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Seven.

By His Excellency's command,

HUGH CLIFFORD,
 Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

RULE REFERRED TO.

Remuneration to Vel-Vidanes.

A Vel-Vidane in the due discharge of his duties shall be allowed two lahas of paddy for each pela extent of field from the mulgod^a, and this fee shall be paid by the goviyo before the paddy is removed from the threshing-floor on a report from the Ratamahatmaya that his duties have been satisfactorily performed.

Any Vel-Vidane who shall neglect his duty or allow the rules to be broken shall forfeit his right to the share of paddy allowed him, and, moreover, on the fieldowners bringing such neglect or misconduct to the notice of the Government Agent, the Vidane shall be liable to be dismissed.

APPOINTMENTS, &c., BY THE GOVERNOR.

No. 297 of 1907.

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

Mr. R. G. SAUNDERS to be Additional District Judge, Puttalam, for the 23rd and 24th September, 1907, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. EUGENE G. AUWARDT to act as Additional Police Magistrate for the divisions of Galle, Matara, Tangalla, Hambantota, and Balapitiya with effect from the 25th September, 1907, until further orders.

Mr. G. A. COLBERT to act as Master Attendant and Joint Police Magistrate, Colombo, from the 22nd to the 28th September, 1907, inclusive, during the absence of Mr. J. A. LEGGE on leave or until further orders, in addition to his own duties.

The PROVINCIAL SURGEON, Western Province, to be an Official Member of the Local Board, Moratuwa.

Mr. T. H. A. DE SOYSA to be an Official Member of the Local Board, Moratuwa.

Police Sergeant M. CAMAL DEEN as Acting Registrar of Servants, Hatton, with effect from the 4th September, 1907, until further orders.

By His Excellency's command,
HUGH CLIFFORD,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, September 20, 1907.

No. 298 of 1907.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to re-appoint Mr. W. D. BOSANQUET to be a Justice of the Peace and an Unofficial Police Magistrate for the Judicial Division of Nuwara Eliya-Hatton.

By His Excellency's command,
HUGH CLIFFORD,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, September 19, 1907.

No. 299 of 1907.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased, under the provisions of section 120 of "The Criminal Procedure Code, 1898," to appoint Mr. HERAT SAMARAKONE MUDIYANSELAGE MUDIYANSE of Kalapitiya to be an Inquirer for the division of Dambadeni Udukaha East in Dambadeni hatpattu, Kurunegala District, *vice* BANDA, resigned.

By His Excellency's command,
HUGH CLIFFORD,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, September 14, 1907.

No. 300 of 1907.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased, under the provisions of section 120 of "The Criminal Procedure Code, 1898," to appoint Mr. MALWATTEGEY SAMUEL PIERIS WEERASINGHE to be an Inquirer for Salpiti korale, Colombo District, *vice* Mr. D. C. G. DE ALWIS, deceased.

By His Excellency's command,
HUGH CLIFFORD,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, September 16, 1907.

No. 301 of 1907.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint Mr. MIHIDUKULASURIYA PATABENDIGE EMMANUEL FERNANDO of Negombo to be a Notary Public throughout Katugampola hatpattu division of the Kurunegala District, with residence and office at Pannala and an additional office at Narangomuwa, and to practise as such in the Sinhalese language.

By His Excellency's command,
HUGH CLIFFORD,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, September 14, 1907.

No. 302 of 1907.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint Mr. DON WILLIAM FRANCIS SAMARATUNGE RANDUNU of Veyangoda to be a Notary Public throughout Yatakalana pattu and Medapalata of the Chilaw District, with residence and office at Marawila, and to practise as such in the Sinhalese language.

By His Excellency's command,
HUGH CLIFFORD,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, September 14, 1907.

No. 303 of 1907.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint Mr. PETER WILFRED MARASINGHE of Walahapitiya, Madampe, to be a Notary Public throughout Yatakalana pattu and Medapalata of the Chilaw District, with residence and office at Walahapitiya, and to practise as such in the Sinhalese language.

By His Excellency's command,
HUGH CLIFFORD,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, September 14, 1907.

APPOINTMENTS, &c. OF REGISTRARS.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint Mr. ALWIS SETHEMPARNATHAR ARULAMPALAM to act as Registrar of Marriages (General) of the Jaffna division, in the Jaffna District of the Northern Province, for two months, with effect from the 21st September, 1907, during the absence of the Registrar, D. P. BARTLETT, on leave. His office will be at Thillanvalavu in Karaiyur.

By His Excellency's command,
HUGH CLIFFORD,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, September 17, 1907.

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

The Provincial Registrar, Anuradhapura, has appointed Dr. CANAPATHIPILLAI SIVASITHAMPARAM to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of the Anuradhapura Town division, in the Anuradhapura District of the North-Central Province, for ten days from the 16th September, 1907, during the absence of Dr. C. B. LOURENSZ on other duty. His office will be at the Civil Hospital, Anuradhapura.

The Provincial Registrar, Anuradhapura, has appointed SUSE MARISAL SANTHAN to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Willachchiya Korale North Division and of General Marriages of Nuwaragam palata division, in the Anuradhapura District of the North-Central Province, for seven days from the 21st September, 1907, *vice* S. M. ALISANDARA, deceased. His office will be at Periyamurippuwa in Pichchampatti tulana.

The Provincial Registrar, Ratnapura, has appointed MORAHELA MEDAGAMMED E WITARALLAYE JAYASUNDARA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Imbulamure division in Meda korale, in the Ratnapura District of the Province of Sabaragamuwa, for sixteen days from the 15th September, 1907, during the absence of P. K. KULUMBE, Registrar, on leave. His office will be at Walawwewatta in Mahawalatenna.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Chilaw, has appointed HARMANIS SINNO TELESINHA to act as Registrar of General Marriages of Pitigal Korale Central division, in the Chilaw District of the North-Western Province, for one week from the 25th August, 1907, during the absence of the Registrar, A. C. TELESINHA, on leave. His office will be at the permanent Registrar's Office, Nattandiya.

P. ARUNACHALAM,
Registrar-General.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, September 19, 1907.

IT is hereby notified that WARNAKULASURIYA ARACHCHIGE MATTHEW JORONIS PERERA, Registrar of Marriages (General) of the Local Board town and gravets of Negombo in the Colombo District of the Western Province, will, with effect from 1st September, 1907, hold his office at house No. 68, situated at Periyamulla, 1st Division, Negombo town, instead of at the old Kachcheri building, Negombo.

P. ARUNACHALAM,
Registrar-General.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, September 18, 1907.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

WHEREAS it was notified in the *Government Gazette* dated the 28th November, 1906, that the Board of Health of the Province of Uva had, with the sanction of His Excellency the Governor, acting with the advice of the Executive Council, in terms of sub-section 9 B (1) and B (2) of the Ordinance No. 18 of 1892, as amended by Ordinance No. 11 of 1900, made and assessed for the year 1907, for the cost and maintenance of the waterworks of the town of Bandarawela, a rate of six per centum on the annual value of all houses, buildings, lands, and tenements within the limits of the said town of Bandarawela:

And whereas by a notification published in the *Government Gazette* dated the 5th October, 1906, the said town of Bandarawela was brought under the operations of the Ordinance No. 13 of 1898, as amended by Ordinance No. 25 of 1901:

And whereas it appears expedient to the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, to exempt all premises in the said town of Bandarawela from water-rate for the first quarter, 1907:

It is hereby notified that His Excellency the Governor, in Executive Council, in exercise of the powers vested in him by section 44 (3) of Ordinance No. 13 of 1898, has been pleased to exempt the said premises within the limits of the town of Bandarawela from water-rate for the first quarter, 1907.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, September 19, 1907.

By His Excellency's command,
HUGH CLIFFORD,
Colonial Secretary.

A MEETING of the Legislative Council will be held at the Council Chamber on Wednesday, the 25th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

Council Chamber,
Colombo, September 12, 1907.

By order,
A. R. SLATER,
Clerk to the Legislative Council.

Assistant Inspectorship of Mines.

APPLICATIONS for the above post, to be created from January 1, 1908, will be received by the Hon. the Controller of Revenue on or before November 30, 1907. A statement of the applicant's previous experience and copies of testimonials, if any, should be forwarded with the application.

2. The duties of the Assistant Inspector will be to assist in making periodical inspection of mines, as defined by Ordinance No. 2 of 1896, throughout the Island, and to furnish reports to the Inspector of Mines. He will also be required to make underground surveys of mines and to assist in office work and to attend court in connection with cases instituted for breach of rules.

3. The appointment will, in the first instance, be on probation for six months, and the officer appointed will receive a salary of Rs. 2,400 per annum, with a travelling allowance of Rs. 5 per diem to cover all expenditure incurred by him in connection with the discharge of his duties.

4. All further particulars, together with copies of the rules framed under the Mines and Machinery Ordinance, can be obtained on application to the Hon. the Controller of Revenue, Colombo.

5. Applicants must be possessed of practical experience of the working and management of mines.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, September 7, 1907.

By His Excellency's command,
HUGH CLIFFORD,
Colonial Secretary.

THE following regulations made by the Council of the Ceylon Medical College, in exercise of the powers vested in them by section 13 of "The Medical Registration Ordinance, 1905," and approved by HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT, with the advice of the Executive Council, are hereby, in pursuance of section 13 of the said Ordinance, published for general information.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, August 15, 1907.

By His Excellency's command,
G. M. FOWLER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Regulations for the Registration of Medical Practitioners.

The following diplomas and certificates will be entertained by the Council of the Ceylon Medical College in applications by persons to obtain certificates under section 13 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1905:—

- (a) License in Medicine and Surgery (Ceylon).
- (b) Any medical qualification which is capable of being registered under the Medical Acts of Great Britain and Ireland, provided that this qualification has been obtained from one of the examining bodies of Great Britain or Ireland.
- (c) The Medical Degrees and the License in Medicine and Surgery of—
 - (1) Madras University.
 - (2) Calcutta University.
 - (3) Bombay University.
 - (4) Allahabad University.
 - (5) Punjab University.
- (d) The Medical Degrees of the Universities of the British Colonies.
- (e) In the case of persons who do not hold a Diploma or License to practise Medicine and Surgery, applications must be supported (1) by certificates from two practitioners already registered under the Ordinance and qualified for registration by possession of a Degree or Diploma which is accepted as a qualification for registration to the effect that the applicant possesses the requisite knowledge and skill for efficient practise as a Medical Practitioner; (2) by an affidavit that the applicant has practised Medicine and Surgery in Ceylon for not less than ten years. Applications by such persons will only be entertained if made on or before the 31st December, 1907, and certificates under section 13 of the Medical Registration Ordinance will only be granted in cases where the Council is satisfied that it is desirable in the interests of the public the same should be given.

THE following regulations in supersession of those dated December 16, 1901, and published in the *Ceylon Government Gazette* of December 20, 1901, made by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, under the provisions of the Ordinance No. 3 of 1897, are published for general information.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, September 17, 1907.

By His Excellency's command,

HUGH CLIFFORD,
Colonial Secretary.

PRELIMINARY.

Interpretation of Terms.

The term "proper authority" in the following regulations means—

- (a) Wherever there shall be established a Municipality, the Chairman of the Municipal Council, or the Principal Civil Medical Officer, or the Provincial Surgeon of the Province, or the Health Officer of the Municipality, or any officer appointed by the Governor to perform the duties of the proper authority.
- (b) Wherever there shall be established a Local Board, the Chairman of the Local Board, or the Assistant Government Agent of the District, or the District Judge, or the Police Magistrate, or the Senior Medical Officer resident within the Local Board limits, or any officer appointed by the Governor to perform the duties of the proper authority.
- (c) Wherever there shall be no Municipality or Local Board established, the Government Agent of the Province, or the Assistant Government Agent of the district, or the Police Magistrate of the division, or the Provincial Surgeon of the Province, or the Senior Medical Officer of the district or place, or the Chief Headman of the district, or any officer appointed by the Governor to perform the duties of the proper authority.
- (d) For the port of Colombo, the Principal Collector of Customs or officer for the time being discharging the duties of Principal Collector of Customs.

The term "health officer" means any person appointed by the Governor to exercise authority in regard to sanitary matters in any port, or where no such person has been appointed the medical officer of the district or place.

The term "coasting vessel" means a vessel coming from any one part of the Island of Ceylon to any other part thereof, or from any place on the coast of India or Burma.

"The term "goods" means goods, wares, and merchandise, furniture, packets, packages, baggage, wearing apparel, or any other article whatsoever, save books and letters, and shall include animals.

The term "disease" means any disease of a contagious, infectious, or epidemic nature.

The term "diseased" means infected or suspected of being infected with "disease."

The term "infected port" includes a port where plague or cholera exists and a place in an area declared by a notification in the *Government Gazette* to be infected with plague or cholera.

Where travellers are placed under "surveillance" they are not isolated; they receive free pratique immediately, but the proper authorities of the places whither they are bound are informed of their coming, and they are subjected to medical examination with a view to ascertaining their state of health.

PART I.

Regulations with regard to all Diseases of a Contagious, Infectious, or Epidemic Nature.

1. The master or person in charge of any vessel or boat in which there shall have been any disease before departure from the original port of clearance or during the voyage, or which shall have come from any port or place in which at the time of her leaving there was disease, or on which there shall be any person affected with disease, or which shall have communicated otherwise than by signal with any vessel, boat, or place in which disease existed or might be reasonably supposed to have existed, shall not allow any person to land from such vessel or boat, or to leave such vessel or boat, save by the order in writing of the proper authority, or of the health officer of the port under the direction of the proper authority.

2. The master or person in charge of any such vessel or boat shall, before entering the port or harbour, hoist at the fore by day a yellow flag, and by night a red light over a white light six feet apart, hoisted well up where best seen; and shall not, without having obtained pratique, allow any communication, except orally, with the shore or with any other vessel or boat.

Provided that this regulation shall not apply to the health officer nor to the pilot.

Provided further that if any vessel or boat boarded by a health officer or pilot should be an "infected vessel" as defined in Part II., such health officer or pilot and the crews of their boats and their clothes shall be disinfected at the station and in the manner appointed by the proper authority for that purpose before having any further communication with the shore.

3. The master or person in charge of such vessel or boat shall anchor or moor such vessel or boat at such place as shall be pointed out by the Master Attendant or some person acting on his behalf, and shall not leave such place without the permission in writing of the Master Attendant or some person acting on his behalf.

4. If at any time a case of disease shall occur on board a vessel or boat in any port or harbour, either before or after such vessel or boat shall have been granted pratique, the said vessel or boat shall be placed in quarantine for such period as the Principal Civil Medical Officer shall direct. Provided that should the case be one of plague or cholera the regulations laid down in Parts II. and III. shall be enforced.

Provided that, after the removal of the diseased person and after such disinfection, such segregation of contacts, and such other measures as may be deemed necessary by the proper authority have been carried out, such vessel or boat may be granted free pratique or be allowed to work as healthy in quarantine.

5. The master or person in charge of any vessel or boat not admitted to pratique shall keep a yellow flag constantly flying at the foremast of such vessel or boat, or in some conspicuous place on such vessel or boat, from sunrise to sunset, and from sunset to sunrise shall exhibit a red light over a white light six feet apart, hoisted well up where best seen. The display of such flag and such lights shall be a sufficient notice that such vessel or boat has not obtained pratique.

6. The health officer shall go on board of every vessel or boat entering any port or harbour, and shall grant pratique to such vessel or boat, subject always to the limitations contained in these regulations.

7. The master or person in charge of any vessel or boat, and every person on board such vessel or boat, shall answer truly every question put to him by the health officer.

8. (a) The master or person in charge of any vessel or boat and, if there be a surgeon on board such vessel or boat, the surgeon shall, before the pilot or health officer shall come on board such vessel or boat, truly and fully inform such pilot or health officer if there shall have been any disease on board such vessel or boat or unusual mortality among rats before departure from the original port of clearance or during the voyage, or if such vessel or boat shall have come from any port or place in which there was disease, or if there be any person affected with disease on board such vessel or boat or unusual mortality among rats, or if such vessel or boat shall have communicated otherwise than by signal with any vessel, boat, or place in which disease existed or might be reasonably supposed to have existed.

(b) The proper authority at the port of arrival may in all cases require a certificate in writing from the surgeon of the ship, or, if there is no surgeon on board, from the captain, declaring whether there has or has not been a case of plague or cholera on board since departure, and whether unusual mortality among rats has or has not been observed.

9. The master or person in charge of a vessel shall not allow any boat of such vessel to be lowered, or any boat whatsoever to lie alongside such vessel, before such vessel shall have obtained pratique, except for the purpose of saving life or for the purpose of mooring such vessel. The master or person in charge of a vessel which has lowered a boat for the purpose of saving life or of mooring such vessel shall cause such boat to be hoisted up immediately thereafter.

10. No person shall approach within fifty yards of a vessel or boat not admitted to pratique. No person shall leave any vessel or boat not admitted to pratique, nor shall any person transmit to or receive any article or thing from any vessel not admitted to pratique, without the permission of the proper authority.

11. No goods shall be removed from any vessel or boat not admitted to pratique, save to such place and under such restrictions and subject to such detention and disinfection as shall be prescribed by the Principal Officer of Customs of the port.

12. The proper authority may order the destruction of any prohibited goods or goods believed to be contaminated with disease brought by any vessel not admitted to pratique or from an infected port. No compensation shall in such case be paid to any person. The owner and consignee of the goods and the master or person in charge of the vessel by which they were carried shall pay the cost of the destruction thereof.

13. A diseased person may, in the discretion of the health officer, be removed from any vessel or boat to a place of observation or hospital.

14. The owner of every licensed cargo boat shall cause his boat to be fumigated with sulphur dioxide or other suitable substance to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs, once in every seven days, or more frequently if so ordered by the Principal Collector of Customs.

15. The proper authority shall, wherever expedient, establish a hospital and a place of observation, and shall affix thereto a notice setting out that the same is a hospital or place of observation. Such place shall thereafter be deemed to be a hospital or place of observation, as the case may be, within the meaning of these regulations.

16. No person shall approach within one hundred yards of any place of observation or hospital so established. Any person approaching within one hundred yards of any place of observation or hospital or within fifty yards of any vessel or boat not admitted to pratique may be removed to any place of observation, in addition to any penalty imposed for a breach of the regulations.

17. The conveyance of passengers from any place in India to any place not being a Customs port is prohibited.

18. The conveyance of passengers to any place in this Island from any place in India in any vessel or boat not having a bill of health is prohibited.

19. Any vessel or boat in which passengers are conveyed in breach of the preceding regulations shall be forfeited.

20. No person or goods coming in or brought from any port or place in India by a coasting vessel shall land or be landed anywhere on the coast of the Northern Province of this Island, or on any island adjacent thereto, or on the west coast of this Island between Colombo and the southern limit of the Northern Province, or on any island adjacent to such west coast; provided that nothing in this regulation shall be taken as prohibiting the landing of goods and passengers from any such vessel or boat at the port of Kayts or of goods at Kankasanturai, after due medical examination and, if necessary, segregation.

Any goods landed in contravention of the provisions of this regulation, and any vessel or boat from which any person or goods may land or be landed in contravention of the provisions of this regulation, shall be liable to forfeiture, and may be seized by any Police or Customs Officer, and may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Principal Collector of Customs shall direct.

21. Whenever upon the arrival of any coasting vessel at any place in Ceylon there are found on board—

(a) Persons who are unable to satisfy the health officer as to their place of origin, it shall be lawful for the proper authority to remove such persons from the vessel and to place them under observation at any place of observation for a period not exceeding eighteen days;

(b) Persons coming from a place within an area in which epidemic disease exists, it shall be lawful for the proper authority to remove such persons from the vessel and to place them under observation at any place of observation for a period of ten days should the disease be plague, for a period of five days should the disease be cholera, and in the case of smallpox or other epidemic disease for such period as the Principal Civil Medical Officer shall fix.

22. Any Asiatic or African passenger coming to any place in Ceylon in a vessel coming from any place in this Island, or from any place in India where an officer of the Ceylon Government is stationed for the purpose of regulating immigration, and who shall not hold a permit to land in Ceylon granted by

the said officer of the Ceylon Government, shall be liable to the restrictions imposed by rule 21 (a) in the same manner as for persons who are unable to satisfy the health officer as to their place of origin.

23. Any medical practitioner, or person professing to treat disease, attending any diseased person shall within three hours of such attendance give information in writing to the proper authority, stating the name of the diseased person, his residence, and the nature of his disease.

Every occupant of any building in which there shall be any person affected with any serious illness shall forthwith inform the proper authority thereof.

24. No person shall, without the written permission of the proper authority, enter or go away from any hospital or place of observation.

25. Whenever it shall appear to him expedient, the proper authority shall give notice by beat of tom-tom and by affixing written notice in conspicuous places, requiring that the walls of any building in any town, village, or place shall be whitewashed and cleaned and disinfected, and the drains, sewers, pits, and cesspits, cleaned and disinfected. The owner and occupant of any building and of any land upon which there shall be any building, drains, sewers, pits, or cesspits shall whitewash, clean, and disinfect the same within forty-eight hours of the giving of such notice.

26. Whenever it shall appear expedient, the proper authority may give notice to the owner or occupant of any land to fill up or disinfect any well or pit or cesspit upon such land. The owner or occupant of such land shall thereupon fill up or disinfect, as the case may be, such well or pit or cesspit.

27. Whenever there shall be found at any time to be in any building a larger number of persons than should in the opinion of the proper authority be found to be dwelling there, it shall be lawful for such authority to order the departure from such building of the number of persons in excess of the number which in the opinion of such authority should be found dwelling there; and if at any time after the giving of such order there shall be found in any such building any number of persons in excess of the number who should be found dwelling there, the owner of such building shall be guilty of an offence.

28. It shall be lawful for the proper authority to cause persons diseased, or suspected to be diseased, with plague, cholera, or smallpox, in any house or place hereunder described, to be removed to some public hospital or other place provided by Government,—

- (1) In any house or place in which goods are exposed for sale.
- (2) In any house or place of public resort.
- (3) In any building in which there are no means of isolating such persons from the other inmates, or in any building where the retention of such persons is likely to prove a source of danger to others.

Provided that it shall be competent for the proper authority in case the removal of any person so diseased, or suspected to be diseased, in any house or place in which goods are exposed for sale, is objected to, and the house or place is not otherwise open to objection, to allow such person to be retained, on condition, however, that the sale of goods shall not be carried on in such house or place until the proper authority shall grant permission.

Provided further, that it shall be lawful for the proper authority to allow any person so diseased, or suspected to be diseased, to be removed to any locality which such person or his or her friends may choose, and to which the medical authorities of the town or place, if any, do not object, instead of to the public hospital or place provided by Government.

It shall be lawful for the proper authority to cause any persons found in an infected locality, or who have come from any place where disease exists, to be removed to a place of observation set apart for the purpose, or to be kept under surveillance for such period as the proper authority shall direct.

29. Except as provided by these regulations, and except as provided by the Ordinance No. 8 of 1866, it shall not be lawful for any person to remove or assist in removing any person suffering from cholera, smallpox, chickenpox, or other infectious, contagious, or epidemic disease from the house or place in which such person shall be to any other house or place, without the sanction in writing of the proper authority.

30. It shall be lawful for the proper authority to prohibit the removal from any house or place in which goods are exposed for sale, or from any house or place of public resort, or from any building in which cholera, smallpox,

chickenpox, or other infectious, contagious, or epidemic disease may have occurred, of any articles of merchandise or trade, or goods of any kind, until such time as such building or place is declared to be free from infection by the medical authorities of the town or place in which such building is situated.

Provided that it shall be lawful for the proper authority to permit any goods from an infected house or place in which goods are exposed for sale or from any house or place of public resort, or from any building in which cholera, smallpox, chickenpox, or other infectious, contagious, or epidemic disease may have occurred, to be removed to any other locality which the owner or occupier of such building may choose, and to which removal the medical authorities of the town or place do not object.

31. It shall be lawful for the proper authority to prohibit the removal for interment or cremation of corpses of persons who have died of plague, cholera, smallpox, chickenpox, or other infectious, contagious, or epidemic disease along any particular thoroughfare, and to prescribe the thoroughfares leading to the place of interment or cremation along which such corpses shall be carried, and to direct the disinfection of corpses before removal. Information of such prohibition shall be given by notices in writing under the hand of the proper authority, which shall be posted in two or more conspicuous places in the prohibited thoroughfare and by publication in such other way as may be deemed necessary by such proper authority.

32. The proper authority may, for the purpose of these regulations or for the purpose of building temporary hospitals or segregation camps, enter upon and take possession of any lands, or demand the use of any cart, horses, or bullocks, and any person opposing such entry or refusing to comply with such demand will be liable under sections 6 and 7 of the Ordinance No. 3 of 1897 to imprisonment for six months and to a fine of Rs. 1,000.

33. It shall be lawful for the proper authority to destroy or otherwise deal with any property, whether movable or immovable, for the purpose of rendering innocuous, material likely to spread disease, and payment of compensation for loss of any property wholly or partially destroyed shall be left to the discretion of the proper authority.

34. The foregoing regulations Nos. 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33 apply also to estates.

35. On application being made to him by the "proper authority," the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, may declare any locality infected or suspected of being infected with "disease" a "diseased locality." Such declaration shall be notified in the *Government Gazette*, and the Governor, in Executive Council may from time to time, if he thinks fit, on any evidence satisfactory to him, by order published in the *Government Gazette*, revoke such notification, or curtail or extend the limits of such "diseased locality."

While such notification remains in force, no person shall enter or leave such diseased locality without permission from the proper authority.

PART II.

Regulations with regard to Coasting Vessels infected with Plague or Cholera or arriving from Ports infected with Plague or Cholera.

[For Regulations with regard to Vessels other than Coasting Vessels, see Part III.]

1. The following terms shall in the regulations made under this heading have the meanings by this regulation assigned to them:—

The term "vessel" means any steamer, sailing ship, buggalow, boat, or native craft.

The term "healthy vessel" means any vessel which, although coming from an infected port, has had no death from plague or cholera or a case of plague or cholera on board either before departure, during the voyage, or on arrival.

The term "suspected vessel" means any vessel on board of which there has been a case of plague or cholera previous to or at the time of departure or during the voyage, but on board which there has been no fresh case of plague during the ten days, or of cholera during the five days, immediately preceding her arrival.

The term "infected vessel" means any vessel having any person affected with plague or cholera on board, or on board which there has been any person affected with plague within ten days, or of cholera within five days, of her arrival.

The term "observation" means segregation either on board a vessel or in an isolation camp or place.

2. Vessels on which plague is shown to have broken out amongst the rats or on which unusual mortality among rats has occurred during the voyage shall be treated under the regulations in Part IV.

3. On the arrival of a vessel from an infected port the health officer shall as soon as possible visit it and make such inquiries as he may think necessary, and shall then class the vessel as "healthy," "suspected," or "infected."

Provided that in the case of a vessel arriving from a port infected with plague, he may, if any doubts exist as to the nature of any disease on board, apply direct to the Government Bacteriologist for his help before granting pratique.

Healthy Vessels coming from a Port infected with Plague.

4. A vessel classed as "healthy" shall be granted free pratique forthwith, provided that the health officer may, in the case of a vessel which has been out from an infected port more than ten days—

(a) Medically inspect the passengers and crew.

(b) Disinfect or cause to be disinfected or direct the person in charge of the vessel to disinfect the soiled linen of the persons on board and such other effects as may in his opinion be contaminated with plague; and in the case of a vessel which has been in an infected port within ten days may, in addition to (a) and (b) above—

(c) Order that the passengers and crew on board shall be kept under medical surveillance until ten days shall have elapsed from the departure of the vessel from the infected port.

5. Members of the crew shall not be allowed to land except on duty and subject to such precautions as the health officer may deem necessary until ten days shall have elapsed from the date of the departure of the vessel from the infected port.

6. On arrival of a vessel within ten days of departure from an infected port, the health officer shall permit any passenger to land after such disinfection as shall seem proper to such officer, provided that such passenger shall inform the proper authority at the port of landing of his intended place or places of residence, and shall during a period sufficient to complete ten days from the date of departure of the vessel from the infected port daily report himself to such medical officer as the proper authority at the port shall direct. Provided further, that it shall be lawful for the proper authority to place under observation any person whom he may consider to be in any way likely to carry the infection of plague for the period necessary to complete ten days from the date of the vessel's departure from the infected port last visited.

7. The proper authority shall permit the landing of cargo and mails and the transshipment of cargo and mails and passengers under such restrictions as shall appear necessary to such authority, and any person acting in contravention of any such restriction or condition shall be liable to the penalties provided for the breach of these regulations.

Healthy Vessels arriving from a Port infected with Cholera.

8. Whenever any such vessel shall arrive at any port in the Island the same procedure shall be followed as in the case of healthy vessels arriving from a port infected with plague as described in sections, 4, 5, 6, and 7, except that in all cases where in cases of plague ten days is applied, five days shall be applied, and in addition the proper authority may direct the master or person in charge of any such vessel—

(a) To disinfect and pump out the bilge water.

(b) To substitute as soon as possible after arriving in port a supply of wholesome drinking water for that stored on board.

(c) To disinfect all human excreta before such are thrown or passed into the waters of the port.

Suspected Vessels arriving from a Port infected with Plague.

9. Whenever such vessel shall arrive at any port in the Island it shall be the duty of the health officer—

- (a) To medically inspect or cause to be medically inspected the persons on board.
- (b) To disinfect or cause to be disinfected, or direct the person in charge of the vessel to disinfect, the soiled linen and such personal effects of the persons on board as may in his opinion be contaminated with plague.
- (c) To watch the health of the persons on board until the expiry of ten days from the date of arrival.

10. Members of the crew shall not be permitted to land except on duty and subject to such precautions as the health officer may deem necessary until ten days shall have elapsed from the date of arrival.

11. The health officer shall permit any passenger to land after such disinfection as shall seem proper to such officer, provided that such passenger shall inform the proper authority at the port of landing of his intended place or places of residence, and shall during the ten days immediately succeeding his landing daily report himself to such medical officer as the proper authority at the port shall direct. Provided further, that it shall be lawful for the proper authority to place under observation any person that he may consider to be in any way likely to carry the infection of plague for a period necessary to complete ten days from the date of the arrival of the vessel.

12. Pratique shall be granted after all the requirements of these regulations have been complied with.

Suspected Vessels arriving from a Port infected with Cholera.

13. Whenever any infected vessel shall arrive at any port in the Island the same procedure shall be followed as in the case of a suspected vessel arriving from a port infected with plague as described in sections 9, 10, 11, and 12, except that in all cases where in case of plague ten days is applied, five days shall be applied, and in addition the proper authority shall direct the master or person in charge of any such vessel—

- (a) To disinfect and pump out the bilge water.
- (b) To substitute as soon as possible after arriving in port a supply of wholesome drinking water for that stored on board.
- (c) To disinfect all human excreta before such are passed or thrown into the waters of the port.

Infected Vessels arriving from a Port infected with Plague.

14. Whenever any infected vessel shall arrive at any port in the Island it shall be the duty of the health officer—

- (a) To medically inspect all persons on board the vessel.
- (b) To watch the health of the persons on board until ten days shall have elapsed from the date of arrival.
- (c) To disinfect or cause to be disinfected or direct the person in charge of the vessel to disinfect the soiled linen and such effects of the persons on board the vessel as may in his opinion be contaminated with plague.
- (d) To disinfect or cause to be disinfected or direct the person in charge of the vessel to disinfect as often as shall seem necessary all parts of the vessel in which plague patients may have been located, and to order more thorough disinfection when necessary.

15. No person affected with plague and no contacts shall be permitted to land except at the port of Point de Galle or at such other port of quarantine as may from time to time be appointed, and the master of any infected vessel shall upon being thereto directed by the health officers of any port proceed to such port of quarantine, provided however that any such vessel shall be free to put back to sea. Provided (further), that contacts from an infected vessel may, at the discretion of the proper authority, be landed at Colombo at the roof of the breakwater, and, after such disinfection as may be considered necessary, be conveyed by special train to Galle, and thence to the quarantine station at that place, the cost of disinfection, of the special train, of other vehicles, and all other expenses being borne by the ship.

16. No person shall without the permission of the health officer enter or go away from an infected vessel.

17. The health officer of the port of quarantine shall cause to be removed every person affected with plague from such vessel to some building or vessel set apart as a hospital.

18. The health officer of the port of quarantine may permit the removal to a place of observation after such disinfection as shall seem proper to such officer of any persons from an infected vessel, provided that no person shall go away from such place of observation without the written permission of the proper authority until ten full days shall have elapsed from the date of such removal.

19. A further period of observation or surveillance may follow immediately after the period of observation at the discretion of the proper authority.

20. The health officer of any port when sending persons to be kept under observation shall, in writing, inform the medical officer in charge of the place appointed for such purpose (if he himself be not in charge thereof) of the period for which such person should be kept under observation and of the further period of surveillance if such shall have been imposed by the proper authority.

21. Free pratique shall be granted after all the requirements of these regulations have been complied with and after ten clear days shall have elapsed from the arrival of the vessel, provided no further cases of plague develop on board during the period.

Infected Vessels arriving from a Port infected with Cholera.

22. Whenever any infected vessel shall arrive at any port in the Island the same procedure shall be followed as in the case of a vessel arriving from a port infected with plague as described in sections 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, except that such vessel need not proceed to the Port of Point de Galle; and provided further, that in all cases where in case of plague ten days is applied, five days shall be applied, and in addition the proper authority shall direct the master or person in charge of any such vessel—

- (a) To disinfect and pump out the bilge water.
- (b) To substitute as soon as possible after arriving in port a supply of wholesome drinking water for that stored on board.
- (c) To disinfect all human excreta before such are thrown or passed into the water of the port.

23. The health officer of the port of arrival shall cause to be removed every diseased person to some building or place set apart as a hospital, and may order the removal to a place of observation of any persons on board.

General.

24. Any mails or cargo that may be brought by vessels subject to these regulations may be landed under such precautions as the health officer may deem necessary to prevent the spread of plague or cholera, and on payment by the master or agent of the vessel of such charges as may be incurred in disinfecting or otherwise dealing with such mails or cargo.

25. Nothing in these regulations shall render liable to detention, disinfection, or destruction any article being part of any mails (other than a parcel mail) conveyed under the authority of any postal administration of any Government, nor shall prejudicially affect the delivery in due course of any such mail (other than a parcel mail) to the post office.

26. It shall be the duty of the Chief Officer of Customs of the port to facilitate the conveyance, to all vessels detained under these regulations, of mails and of such supplies of provisions, stores, or other articles as may be required by those on board. Such mails and supplies shall be placed on the boats of the vessel to be subsequently removed by the crew.

27. Crowded vessels, vessels carrying emigrants, and vessels which appear to be in an insanitary state may, at the discretion of the health officer, be treated as suspected vessels.

28. All vessels arriving at any port in Ceylon which may have communicated otherwise than by signals with vessels coming from an infected port shall be subjected to the same rules as vessels arriving from an infected port.

29. The landing at any place in this Island of the following goods, shipped at an infected port, or transhipped to any vessel from any vessel which shall have conveyed such goods from an infected port, is prohibited:—

- (1) Used body linen, clothes, bedding, and other personal effects.
- (2) Rags, including rags compressed by hydraulic pressure and transported in bales as merchandise.

30. The transshipment within any port of this Island of such prohibited goods from one vessel to another is prohibited.

31. The Principal Officer of Customs at any place at which any landing or transshipment shall take place of such prohibited goods shall, unless the Governor shall otherwise direct, cause the destruction of such goods. The cost of affecting such destruction shall be paid by the owner and consignee of such goods and by the master of the vessel by which such goods were carried. No compensation for such destruction shall be paid to any person.

32. The foregoing regulations 29, 30, and 31 shall not apply to used body linen, clothes, bedding, and other personal effects accompanying any person, provided that such personal effects shall have been disinfected to the satisfaction of the health officer.

33. It shall be the duty of every health officer granting a bill of health to any vessel to set out in such bill of health the inspection and detention undergone by such vessel, and if disinfection or rat destruction has been carried out, the particulars of such disinfection or rat destruction.

PART III.

Regulations with regard to Vessels other than Coasting Vessels infected with Plague or Cholera or arriving from Ports infected with Plague or Cholera.

1. The regulations of Part II. regarding coasting vessels shall be taken as applying to vessels other than coasting, provided that in all instances where a period of ten days is applied in the case of plague to coasting vessels, a period of five days shall be substituted, and that in the case of cholera the period shall be five days.

PART IV.

Regulations for the Destruction of Rats on Vessels infected with Plague or coming from Ports infected with Plague.

1. Any vessel on which plague has broken out among rats or on which unusual mortality among rats has occurred during the voyage shall be treated as an "infected" vessel, and the duty of seeing that these regulations regarding the destruction of rats are carried out shall devolve on the health officer.

2. Rat destruction shall be carried out—

- (a) On every vessel coming from an infected port, or which has put in at an infected port within sixty days of her arrival.
- (b) On every vessel which has either at the original port of clearance or during the voyage transhipped direct goods coming directly from an infected place.

Provided that the destruction of rats may be dispensed with in the discretion of the proper authority on vessels which do not come alongside any quay, or enter any dock, or which are not hauled upon any slip, or with respect to which satisfactory proof is forthcoming that effectual destruction of rats has been carried out. The decision whether such destruction has or has not been effectual shall rest with the proper authority whose decision shall be final.

3. If however a vessel is a "suspected" or "infected" vessel remaining more than twelve hours or discharging more than 250 tons of cargo, no goods shall be landed from such vessel until rat destruction has been carried out on board; but should such "suspected" or "infected" vessel remain less than twelve hours or discharge less than 250 tons of cargo, rat destruction shall be carried out on all lighters, boats, or other craft conveying goods from such vessel. In no such case shall more than three lighters be employed.

4. The proper authority may direct rat destruction to be carried out on all lighters, boats, and other craft employed in discharging cargo from vessels falling under heads (a) and (b) in regulation 2 of Part IV.

5. The expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this chapter shall be borne by the master, owner, or agents of the vessel concerned. Such expenses shall be the actual cost incurred, provided that in no case shall the payment to be recovered exceed Rs. 200 for any one vessel.

PART V.

Plague Regulations relating to Villages, Estates, Local Boards, and Municipalities.*Regulations applicable to Villages.**Directions for the Proper Authority.*

1. The "proper authority" is the Government Agent, Assistant Government Agent, the Medical Officer, the Police Magistrate, Chief Headman of the district, or any officer appointed by the Governor to perform the duties of the proper authority.

2. In rural towns and important villages the proper authority will select sites for the erection of buildings for the sick and for the contacts. These sites are to be kept free from undergrowth, but no buildings nor building materials are to be procured until they are actually required.

Note.—A certain number of iron frame hospitals are distributed throughout the Island, which are available, but in the absence of such hospitals, temporary buildings made of jungle posts with cadjan sides and roofs are suitable.

3. The proper authority may select any house or houses in isolated positions for the accommodation of the sick and contacts, and give the occupier or owner six hours' notice to quit the premises, but the proper authority will see that the evicted parties are provided with sufficient accommodation in lieu of their own premises, and the proper authority will pay a reasonable rent for the use of houses for plague purposes, which will be disinfected and properly cleaned by the proper authority on their being handed back to the owner. If the owner or occupier of such premises fail or refuse to give up possession when ordered to do so, he will be liable to imprisonment for six months and to a fine of Rs. 1,000 under sections 6 and 7 of the Ordinance No. 3 of 1897.

4. The proper authority may for the purpose of these regulations or for the purpose of building temporary hospitals or segregation camps enter upon and take possession of any lands or demand the use of any cart, horses, or bullocks, and any person opposing such entry or refusing to comply with such demand will be liable under sections 6 and 7 of the Ordinance No. 3 of 1897 to imprisonment for six months and to a fine of Rs. 1,000.

5. It shall be lawful for the proper authority to destroy or otherwise deal with any property, whether movable or immovable, for the purpose of rendering innocuous, material likely to spread disease, and compensation for loss of any property wholly or partially destroyed may be paid to the owner or owners at the discretion of the proper authority.

6. The Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent or the Medical Officer of the district, on receiving a report of the existence of a case of plague or suspected plague in any village, shall forward a copy thereof to the Principal Civil Medical Officer, and shall himself proceed, with as little delay as possible, to the spot, taking with him a Medical Officer unless the latter shall have preceded him.

On arrival the Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent will assume entire control and responsibility, being guided on professional matters by the Medical Officer, and shall make the best arrangements that the circumstances will permit for dealing with the case on the lines approved by Government. But should the Principal Civil Medical Officer be present he will assume the control of all operations, and make such arrangements as circumstances may appear to require.

7. The Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent shall be authorized to issue such orders as he may consider necessary in the circumstances to officers of the Public Service, and all such officers shall be held responsible for the prompt and satisfactory execution of the orders so issued. The Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent may issue his orders to the officer directly, and not through Heads of Departments. Such necessary expenditure as the Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent may incur in the carrying out of the measures directed by him shall be drawn on personal vouchers, to be supported subsequently by under receipts when such are readily obtainable, or by certificates on honour when receipts are not procurable.

8. On receiving a report of the occurrence of a case of plague or suspected plague the Medical Officer and (or) the Chief Headman of the district shall send full telegraphic information on action taken and proposed, to the Principal Civil Medical Officer and to the Government Agent or the Assistant Government Agent. In forwarding their reports the Medical Officer and the Chief Headman must make use of the most expeditious means at their command.

9. Pending the arrival of the Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent, the Medical Officer shall take charge of the operations; and pending the arrival of the Medical Officer, the Chief Headman of the district. These officers shall, while so occupied, have powers and duties similar to those of the Government Agent.

The Chief Headman shall not, except upon orders from the Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent, allow the removal of a patient or the burial of a corpse before the arrival of the Medical Officer, who will prescribe the measures to be adopted.

10. Whenever a report is made to the Police Magistrate he will forthwith telegraph copies thereof to the Principal Civil Medical Officer and to the Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent, and shall satisfy himself by personal inquiry that the Medical Officer has started for the place where the case is reported as having occurred, or shall require him to start immediately and shall see that he does so.

Should the Medical Officer be absent from the station the Police Magistrate shall communicate by telegraph with the Government Agent or the Assistant Government Agent and the Principal Civil Medical Officer.

Directions to Headmen as to their Duties before the Arrival of the Proper Authority.

11. If in any house a person becomes ill or dies with symptoms of plague, it shall be the duty of the occupier of such house and of every male resident therein above the age of 18 years to report to the headman of the village or, in his absence, to the headman of the adjoining village (1) the illness of any person in such house, or (2) the death of any person in such house, immediately such illness is apparent or death occurs; and any person who shall fail to make such report as he is hereby required will be liable, on conviction, to imprisonment for six months and to a fine of Rs. 1,000, under sections 6 and 7 of Ordinance No. 3 of 1897.

12. The headman having satisfied himself by inquiry, that the symptoms are such as give rise to a reasonable suspicion that the case may be one of plague, shall at once station a guard at front and back of the house occupied by the person believed to be suffering from plague, with instructions to prevent persons from entering or leaving the house; and any person who shall enter or leave such house without the sanction of the Government Agent, or Assistant Government Agent, or the Medical Officer, will be liable, on conviction, to imprisonment for six months and to a fine of Rs. 1,000, under sections 6 and 7 of Ordinance No. 3 of 1897. The headman shall also forthwith report the occurrence to—

- (a) The Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent.
- (b) The nearest Government Medical Officer.
- (c) The Police Magistrate.
- (d) The Chief Headman of the district.

13. The headman shall prepare a list of all persons who may have visited the house occupied by the sick person during the ten days prior to the occurrence of the case of illness.

14. The headman must arrange to supply the inmates of the infected house with food, fuel, and all other reasonable requirements, the articles required shall be deposited outside the house, and one of the inmates shall remove them inside.

No articles of any kind shall be allowed to be removed from the infected house before the arrival of the Chief Headman of the district, the Government Agent, the Assistant Government Agent, or the Medical Officer.

15. In case of death the headman shall have a grave dug at least 6 ft. in depth, but the corpse shall not be buried till the arrival of the Chief Headman of the district, the Government Agent, the Assistant Government Agent, or the Medical Officer. The place of burial shall be isolated, well away from habitations and sources of water supply.

16. The headman, when he has reason to believe that a case of plague has occurred in his village, shall immediately send word to the headmen of surrounding villages, directing them to prohibit the inhabitants of their villages from entering or having dealings with the infected village, and to impress upon their villagers the danger of allowing residents in the infected village to enter other villages. No person shall communicate with the infected village till the disease has completely disappeared. Any person acting contrary to this regulation will be liable, on conviction, to imprisonment for six months and to a fine of Rs. 1,000, under sections 6 and 7 of the Ordinance No. 3 of 1897.

17. Whenever deaths in any village are more numerous than usual, and especially deaths attributed to fever, of a few hours up to 3 days' duration or when there occurs unusual sickness accompanied by fever, the headman of the village shall make a special report of the same to the Chief Headman of the district or to the Government Agent and nearest Medical Officer without delay.

18. Every headman shall report any excessive mortality or sickness that may come to his notice among rats, mice, squirrels, hares, or monkeys.

Directions to Registrars of Deaths.

19. Registrars shall make careful inquiry in the case of all deaths attributed to fever to ascertain whether other symptoms of plague, more particularly whether buboes or swellings in the groin, neck, or armpit were present, and shall note on the death register whether or not such inquiry has been made. They shall note excessive mortality from pneumonia, and in the event of his being informed of the presence of these symptoms, the Registrar shall at once report the matter to the nearest Medical Officer, to the Government Agent, or the Assistant Government Agent direct, and to the Chief Headman of the district.

Regulations applicable to Estates.

20. The duties imposed on headmen in the case of villages shall, in the case of estates, devolve on superintendents, assistant superintendents, managers, conductors, and (or) other persons in actual charge of the estates.

21. The Chief Headman of the district shall, on receiving a report of the occurrence of a case of plague or suspected plague, at once make arrangements for placing at the disposal of the Medical Officer such supplies and materials as are likely to be wanted. He will also assemble the headmen of the neighbourhood and be in readiness to furnish whatever help may be required. He will not, however, take any active steps unless requested to do so by the superintendent or other person in charge, to whom he must furnish all reasonable assistance.

22. The duties of the Government Agent and of the Medical Officer are the same with respect to estates as to villages.

N.B.—The penalty under sections 6 and 7 of Ordinance No. 3 of 1897 for breach of any of these regulations is imprisonment for a period of six months or a fine of Rs. 1,000, or both.

The penalty for obstructing or impeding any police officer (including village headman) in the execution of any provision of the Ordinance or of any regulation made thereunder is imprisonment for a period of six months or a fine of Rs. 1,000, or both. (See sections 6, 7, and 8 of Ordinance No. 3 of 1897.)

Regulations relating to Municipalities and Local Boards.

23. Every householder and every keeper or person in charge of an hotel, lodging house, or club, or of any place of public resort, shall forthwith report the arrival at such house, hotel, lodging house, club, or place of any person coming from an area which has been notified to be infected with disease.

Any person coming from an area which has been notified to be infected shall, upon arrival at any hotel, lodging house, club, or other place of public resort, notify to the keeper or person in charge of such hotel, lodging house, club, or other place, the fact of his coming from such an area.

24. Every Municipal Council and Local Board shall provide and maintain suitable and sufficient accommodation, in such localities as in the opinion of the Principal Civil Medical Officer or of a Medical Officer deputed by him may be proper for the purpose, for the isolation and treatment and detention (until they shall be certified to be free from infection) of persons suffering from or suspected to be suffering from the plague, or to have so lately suffered from the plague as to be in an infectious state, or likely to be in an infectious state. In the places so provided such Municipal Council or Local Board shall furnish hospital buildings, equipment, and supplies as may be required.

25. Any building or place which is, in the opinion of the Principal Civil Medical Officer or of a Medical Officer deputed by him, suitable and required for the purpose of the isolation of persons suffering from plague or for the segregation of contacts with plague, may be entered upon and occupied by the proper authority (if untenanted, without any notice whatsoever, and if tenanted after twenty-four hours' notice in writing conspicuously posted on such building or place); and the owner or lessee of such building or place shall not be entitled to claim from the Municipal Council or Local Board, as the case may be, anything beyond a reasonable rent for the period during which the building or

place may remain in the occupation of such body. Provided always the Municipal Council or Local Board, as the case may be, shall be bound at their own cost to cleanse and disinfect the said building or place, and if a building, to whitewash it, both internally and externally, before vacating it.

26. The Municipal Council or Local Board, as the case may be, shall provide suitable conveyances for the free carriage of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from or infected by the plague, and for the transport of any persons, clothing, bedding, or articles which may have been exposed to infection.

27. Within the limits of every Municipality or Local Board committees of inspection shall be appointed by the Chairman for the purpose of assisting the proper authority in the performance of his duties under these regulations. Every such committee shall consist of at least four members for each ward of a Municipality or defined portion of a Local Board, and their most important duties will be to accompany the proper authority or officers deputed by him on their rounds of inspection, and to explain to the inhabitants the necessity of the measures adopted, to assist in causing them to be carried out, and to bring to notice any complaints that may be made, or abuses they may discover. The committees shall, if possible, comprise representatives of the races and religions residing in each such ward or defined portion.

Regulations relating to Villages and Places outside Municipalities and Local Boards.

28. Whenever the proper authority, on the advice of a Medical Officer, considers it necessary that the inhabitants of a village in which plague is prevalent should be located in a temporary settlement at a distance from such village, he may direct the inhabitants of the village to vacate their houses. No house shall in any such case be again occupied till it is certified by a Medical Officer to have been thoroughly disinfected.

General Regulations with regard to Places and Persons infected or suspected of being infected with Plague.

29. The proper authority may direct the evacuation of houses in the neighbourhood of an infected house or of a block of houses or of a particular locality, and may prohibit without permission re-occupation of such houses or locality. The proper authority shall give notice for such period as he may deem necessary, and shall provide temporary accommodation for all persons removed from the houses vacated. The proper authority may require the evicted persons to reside in any place which he may appoint, under such restrictions as he may deem necessary, for such a period as the Principal Civil Medical Officer shall direct, after which, provided no further sickness has occurred, any one who wishes to depart may, after necessary precautions, be allowed to depart.

30. If it shall appear to the proper authority that, in view of the prevalence of the plague within his jurisdiction, any building within his jurisdiction used or intended to be used as a dwelling is unfit for human habitation, he may summarily cause the same to be vacated, and prohibit, by a written order, the use of such building as a dwelling. After such prohibition no owner or occupier of such building shall use or suffer the same to be used for human habitation until the proper authority gives written permission for such habitation.

The owner or the occupier or the tenants or actual inmates or occupants of any building or place dealt with under this regulation shall not be entitled to claim any compensation on account of anything done thereunder.

31. Immediately on receiving information of a case of plague or suspected plague, or whenever he thinks house visitation necessary, the proper authority shall go to the place indicated, and if the place indicated be a house or dwelling place, and if the occupants thereof do not (on his demand) allow him to enter and give him reasonable facilities for ascertaining whether any of the inmates are suffering from the plague, such officer shall be empowered to enter into such house or any part thereof by force and to detain, for the purpose of medical examination, any person found therein to be suffering from the plague or, in his opinion, likely to have been infected. Such proper authority, if he be not himself a Medical Officer, shall without delay send word to the nearest Medical Officer in the service of the Government or of any local authority, and such Medical Officer, whether appointed a Plague Officer for the locality or not, shall be bound to go to the place indicated and report on the case.

32. It shall be lawful for the proper authority to examine and to detain and segregate, in such place as may be appointed for that purpose for the accommodation of such persons respectively, persons suffering or suspected or reported to be suffering from the plague.

33. The clothing, bedding, and personal effects of all persons detained or segregated under the provisions of these rules, or of any rule or regulation made in accordance with Ordinance No. 3 of 1897, shall be thoroughly disinfected and may be destroyed by the officer in charge of the place of detention or segregation. The proper authority may award compensation for articles destroyed, but no person shall be entitled as of right to recover any compensation by way of damages or otherwise for the destruction or disinfection of any article.

34. Wherever cases of plague have occurred all grain godowns or places where grain is stored or sold for consumption shall be open at all times for inspection by the proper authority or officer deputed by him.

When a grain godown is found improperly ventilated or in such an insanitary condition from damp or otherwise as to be unwholesome for storage of grain, the proprietor shall be required to remove the grain to a properly constructed godown.

All grain godowns in which dead rats have been found shall be declared unwholesome and unfit for use until thoroughly disinfected. The grain found in such godowns shall, as the proper authority may direct, either be turned out and properly aired by the occupant or destroyed as unfit for food, and any bags in which infected grain is found stored shall also be destroyed.

35. The proper authority may order the disinfection or destruction of any rags or of second-hand gunny bags, and no person shall be entitled to claim compensation for any loss or damage sustained by him by reason of the disinfection or destruction of such articles.

36. No owner, driver, or person in charge of a public conveyance shall without the sanction of the proper authority carry any person suffering from the plague, nor shall any person suffering from the disease enter a public conveyance.

Every conveyance, public or private, that has been used by a person infected with or suspected of being infected with plague shall be disinfected in the manner to be prescribed by the proper authority and exposed to air and sunlight for not less than 24 hours before being again used, and all articles of furniture belonging to it, which in the opinion of the proper authority or of an officer deputed by him for the purpose cannot be properly disinfected, shall be destroyed by fire.

37. Members of the family of a sick person who are in attendance on him may be admitted to the hospital, provided that they sleep in the compound in accommodation provided for the purpose and not in the hospital itself.

38. The proper authority may make regulations for enforcing burial in certain places or at a certain depth.

The proper authority may prohibit the burial or cremation of corpses of persons reasonably supposed to have died of the plague in or upon ground other than ground especially assigned by him for the purpose. In the event of the failure or refusal of relatives or friends of the deceased to dispose of the body in the manner prescribed by the proper authority, it shall be disposed of under order from the proper authority.

39. Should a person die of plague elsewhere than within the limits of a hospital, no one shall touch the corpse except those who undertake the necessary duties of preparing it for the funeral. Such persons shall disinfect themselves in such manner as may be prescribed by the proper authority.

NOTE.—The clothes surrounding the corpse of a person who has died of the plague should be saturated with coloured perchloride of mercury solution, the necessity for so doing having been carefully explained to the relatives. The clothing of persons who carry dead bodies should be thoroughly boiled.

40. In every case of death the proper authority may have the cause of death inquired into and, unless satisfied to the contrary, may treat the case as one of plague.

41. In the event of any person failing to do anything required of him by any regulation framed under the provisions of the Ordinance No. 3 of 1897, it shall be lawful for the proper authority to cause the said thing to be done in any way which seems proper to him, and, in addition to any penalty to which the said person by his default may have rendered himself liable, the Police Magistrate shall recover from him as a fine the cost incurred, the amount being certified by the proper authority.

42. The powers conferred by the preceding regulations on a Government Agent, Assistant Government Agent, Chairman of a Municipal Council or Local Board, or other proper authority, may be exercised from time to time within any well-defined local area by such persons as the said proper authority

may from time to time authorize in writing in that behalf. All persons so authorized will be designated plague officers, and will act subject to the control of the proper authority.

43. It shall be lawful for the Government Agent of a Province or Assistant Government Agent of a district, for the purpose of the erection, construction, or making of camps, hospitals, burial grounds, warehouses, or offices, to enter upon, take possession of, and occupy any ground or building within the limits of his Province or district; and the owner or lessee of such building or place shall not be entitled to claim from the Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent, as the case may be, anything beyond a reasonable rent for the period during which the building may remain in his occupation. Provided always the Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent, as the case may be, shall be bound at his own cost to cleanse and disinfect the said building or place, and if a building, to whitewash it, both internally and externally, before vacating it.

44. Any Government Agent or other proper authority, and any person acting under the direction of such Government Agent or proper authority, may for the purpose of these regulations pass and re-pass, either with or without horses, cattle, or carriages, over any lands adjoining or giving access to any hospital or camp of observation or segregation. The proper authority may also, temporarily, impress carts, boats, or other conveyances ordinarily let for hire with the beasts necessary to draw them and labourers or coolies, but shall make payments for the same at rates to be fixed by him.

45. No person employed or who has agreed to do duty in any capacity at a place set apart for the accommodation, examination, isolation, detention, or treatment of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from the plague or to be infectious, shall withdraw from the duties of his office without permission, or without having given one month's previous notice in writing to the officer under whom he is serving, or shall neglect or refuse to perform his duties or any of them.

Additional Plague Regulations under "The Quarantine and Prevention of Diseases Ordinance, 1897."

A.—IMPORTATION BY RAILWAY.

1. Should plague appear in Ceylon, places of observation will be constructed at or near railway stations to be appointed by the Governor. Medical Officers will be placed at such stations, whose duty it will be to watch the trains arriving and to observe the passengers who may travel thereby.

2. The Railway authorities shall allow sufficient time for the medical examination of the passengers, and shall make such arrangements as may be necessary for the purpose.

3. On the arrival of a train at any one of these stations no passenger shall alight from the train without the permission of a Railway, Police, or Medical Officer.

4. Every passenger shall, on being requested to do so by any Railway, Police, or Medical Officer, alight from the train and proceed for the purpose of medical inspection to a spot to be indicated by such officer. A passenger shall not depart from the spot so indicated without the permission of the Medical Officer.

5. Subject to any orders issued by the proper authority, the Medical Officer shall be empowered to detain any passenger coming from an infected area or from an area suspected to be infected whom he regards as suspicious by reason of his appearance, symptoms, or the dirty condition of his clothes and effects, or who belongs to a class of persons who cannot readily be traced, or who cannot be relied on to give information of the occurrence of plague among them, or who travel in bodies. The Medical Officer shall remove any person so detained to the observation shed erected in the vicinity of the railway station, and shall arrange for the detention, dieting, and medical treatment of such person in the observation shed for so long as may be considered necessary.

6. If on inspection and after due observation the Medical Officer is satisfied that a passenger is suffering from plague, or that his condition is such as to justify the suspicion that he may be suffering from plague, the Medical Officer shall immediately remove such person to a temporary hospital established for the purpose, and shall arrange for the detention, dieting, and medical treatment of such person therein for so long as may be considered necessary.

7. No person who has not actually developed plague shall be detained under observation for a longer period than ten days.

8. If in any case a person removed to a temporary hospital is accompanied by a companion or attendant, the Medical Officer shall require such companion or attendant to live in the immediate neighbourhood of the temporary hospital in a segregation hut or tent provided for the purpose, and to remain in such place for so long as may be considered necessary.

9. If a person is attacked with plague while so segregated he shall be removed to the temporary hospital, and any companion or attendant who may have been with such person shall be kept under observation in a segregation hut, tent, or other suitable structure for a period of ten days from the date of such removal.

10. Upon the death of the sick person all persons who may have been in attendance upon him shall be detained for ten days, or for such further time as may be deemed necessary by the Medical Officer, in segregation huts, tents, or other suitable structures established for the purpose in the neighbourhood.

11. Any person travelling in a compartment of a train with a person found to be suffering from plague, or suspected to be suffering from plague, shall be removed to an observation shed or other place of segregation, and shall be detained in the manner above indicated for so long as may be considered necessary, provided that no person shall be detained under this regulation for a longer period than ten days, unless he shall be suspected to be suffering from plague.

12. The luggage and clothing of passengers coming from areas infected or suspected to be infected shall be disinfected in the manner provided, or may be destroyed at the discretion of the inspecting officer. In cases where it is considered necessary that the clothes, bedding, &c., of a traveller should be burnt, the proper authority may, if the person is poor or for other sufficient reason, arrange for providing articles in substitution at the expense of Government or for payment of compensation.

13. The Medical Officer shall immediately report to the proper authority and to the Provincial Surgeon the case of any person removed under his order to an observation shed, temporary hospital, or place of segregation, and the occurrence of any death or the discovery of a dead body in a train or on railway premises.

14. In the event of a death occurring in a case where the existence of plague was known or suspected, or of a corpse being found in a train, the Medical Officer shall arrange for the disposal of the body in accordance with the following regulation :—

Disposal of Corpses.—The corpse of a person dead of plague should be entirely enveloped in a shroud, which should be saturated with perchloride of mercury solution, the necessity for so doing having been carefully explained to the relatives. Cremation is the preferable method of disposal, but great care should be taken before burning a corpse to ascertain whether there are caste or race objections to this being performed. If there be reasonable objection, the corpse should be buried not less than 6 ft. deep, and be covered with a layer of chloride of lime. (In this case 2 ft. of earth may be interposed between the lime and the corpse, so that the lime shall not come into contact with the corpse.) It is advisable to select a place for cremation or burial in reasonable proximity to the plague hospital, so as to prevent corpses being carried through inhabited parts. If plague corpses are to be buried, the burial ground should be especially selected by a Medical Officer after careful examination.

15. The Station Master or other Railway Official appointed for the purpose shall at all stations take down the names and addresses of passengers coming from areas infected or suspected to be infected with plague, with particulars of the places whither they are bound and the length of time they mean to stay there.

16. The Station Master shall forthwith communicate the particulars so obtained to the proper authority and to the Medical Officer of the district, and shall inform the officer in charge of the police station within whose jurisdiction the destination of the traveller may be situated.

17. Every such Police Officer shall for the space of ten days next following the arrival of the traveller within his jurisdiction satisfy himself by inquiry as to the state of health of such traveller, and in case of the illness of any such traveller shall forthwith notify the same to the proper authority and to the Medical Officer of the district.

18. Every such traveller shall report himself daily for ten days following his arrival at his destination to the Government Medical Officer nearest to his dwelling-place or to the officer in charge of the police station nearest to his dwelling-place.

19. In the event of a traveller from an infected area alighting at an intermediate station with the object of obtaining a fresh ticket, so as to conceal the fact that he is from an infected area, the Station Master shall take down his name and the number of the fresh ticket issued, and shall telegraph information to the nearest inspection station forward and to his station of destination, so that he may on alighting be brought under observation.

B.—IMPORTATION BY ROAD.

20. Persons travelling from an infected area along roads notified by order of the proper authority for the purposes of this regulation shall be liable to inspection by Medical Officers at stations appointed by the proper authority, and travellers by roads other than those so notified may be required to proceed to such places for the purpose of examination. If any traveller appears to the Inspecting Officer to be suspicious by reason of his appearance, symptoms, or the dirty condition of his clothes and effects, or to belong to classes who cannot readily be traced, or who cannot be relied on to give information of the occurrence of plague among them, or who travel in bodies, such a traveller may be required to proceed without delay to such place of observation as may be appointed for this purpose, a report of the facts being addressed to the officer in charge and sent by the hand of the constable or peon under whose escort the traveller proceeds. Any traveller shall on being so required forthwith proceed to the station appointed under the provisions of this regulation.

21. No traveller may be detained for inspection for a longer period than half an hour, unless the Medical Officer shall see fit to direct his further detention.

22. Such travellers as may prefer to be examined at the place of observation may be escorted thither.

23. Passengers sent to a place of observation under the preceding regulations shall be dealt with as if they were passengers arriving by train at an inspecting station.

C.—IMPORTATION BY CANAL.

24. A canal boat shall be subject to all the regulations applicable to buildings; and passengers by a canal boat shall be subject to interrogation, inspection, and detention in the same manner as passengers by railway.

25. In order to prevent the spread of the infection of the plague either by or to a canal boat, the proper authority or any officer generally or specially empowered by him in this behalf may require such boat to alter its moorings or to stop during its passage and moor in such position as such officer may indicate, or direct that it desist from plying until such time as may be stated in a notice placed on a conspicuous position of the boat.

D.—PASSPORTS.

1. Every person arriving, or suspected of having arrived, from any place declared to be infected with plague, or from any place notified by His Excellency the Governor for the purposes of this regulation, shall, unless specially exempted before leaving the railway station at which he has alighted, or before disembarking from the steamer, ship, or boat in which he has travelled, or in the case of arrival by road either immediately on reaching a road inspection station or within twelve hours from the time of arrival at any other place, obtain from the officer mentioned in paragraph 2 of these regulations a passport in the form annexed to these regulations binding him to present himself for daily inspection for the next ten days before the local authority of the town or village where he may be; and he shall be bound so to present himself.

Provided that, where it appears desirable, the Chairman of the Plague Committee, the Municipal Chairman, or any Revenue Officer not below the grade of an Assistant Government Agent of a district may, by endorsement on the passport, exempt any person from personal attendance and permit him to be inspected at his residence.

Explanation.—By a “local authority” is meant any of the following officers:—

(a) The local Medical Officer;

- (b) The officer in charge of the police station ;
- (c) The Headman of the village ;
- (d) Any person appointed by the Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent of the District for the purposes of this Regulation.

In places where there is more than one local authority the duties prescribed in these rules shall be performed by or with the permission of the Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent of the district, under the orders of the officer who stands first in the order given in this explanation.

2. The following officers are authorized to issue passports :—

- (a) To travellers alighting at railway inspection stations. } The Medical Officer in charge or other officer acting under his orders.
- (b) To travellers alighting at railway stations within Municipal limits. } Such Medical, Sanitary, or other keffier as may be appointed by the Municipal Chairman (with the Government Agent's approval).
- (c) To travellers alighting at other railway stations. } The Station Master or other officer appointed for the purpose.
- (d) To travellers arriving by steamer, ship, or boat. } The Medical, Sanitary, or other officer appointed to examine such persons.
- (e) To travellers arriving by road } The Medical, Sanitary, or other officer appointed to examine such travellers, or if no such officer has been appointed the local authority of the place of arrival.

3. Every person required to take out a passport shall declare truly his name, address, and such other particulars as may be required by the officer issuing the passport, and shall report forthwith to the local authority any change in his place of residence occurring within ten days from the date of arrival. On the expiry of ten days he shall deliver up his passport to the local authority of the place where he may then be.

4. The issue of a passport, or any change in the residence of the person to whom it has been granted, shall immediately be communicated by the officer issuing it (in the former case) or by the local authority (in the latter case) to the Municipal Chairman or the local authority of the place of destination. If the local authority of the place of destination is not known, the intimation shall be sent to the Chief Headman of the district concerned for transmission to the local officer by whom the traveller has to be observed. The communication may be made by a post card, or by a special messenger, or in any other manner which the officers concerned may determine. The telegraph need be used only in urgent cases.

5. The local authority of the place of destination shall see that, on the arrival of the traveller, he is observed daily for ten days. Any case of illness or death in the house in which such traveller is or has been residing shall be forthwith reported to the immediate superior of the local authority with full details. After ten days the passport shall be recovered from the traveller and sent to the Chairman of the Municipal Council or Local Board or the Chief Headman of the district, as the case may be.

Any officer of the Revenue Department not below the rank of Muhandiram may require that the person or the clothing and other effects of the traveller shall be disinfected in such manner as may be ordered by the Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent of the district.

6. The Headman of every village shall keep himself promptly informed of the arrival of every person from an infected or notified area without a passport and shall deal with him as in the preceding clauses of this regulation, to which such person shall be bound to submit himself.

7. A register shall be maintained by each local authority in the following form :—

- (1) Date of receipt of intimation.
- (2) Name of traveller.
- (3) From what infected or notified area arriving.
- (4) Date of arrival of traveller.
- (5) Number, date, and place of issue of passport.
- (6) How long kept under observation.
- (7) State of health of the traveller and other persons living in the house in which he is or has been residing.

- (8) Date of departure if occurring within ten days.
- (9) Destination.
- (10) Date of intimation of departure to the local authority of the place of destination.
- (11) Date of despatch of the passport to the Chief Headman of the district.

8. In the case of persons passing through a railway inspection station, the Medical Officer in charge shall arrange to record the following information in respect to every traveller from an infected or notified area who is not detained by him, and to send it without delay—if possible by the railway guard of the same or next train—to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer of the district to which such traveller is proceeding :—

- (1) Date of arrival.
- (2) Name of traveller.
- (3) Father's name.
- (4) Caste.
- (5) Age.
- (6) Whence coming.
- (7) Destination and residence during the next ten days.

}	District.
	Village.
	Street.
	Number or name of the owner or of the house.

9. In the case of other persons coming from an infected or notified area, the duty of recording the above information and communicating it to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer shall devolve on the officer issuing the passport.

10. The District Medical and Sanitary Officer shall forward the report referred to in Regulations 8 and 9 to the Chief Headman of the district concerned, whose duty it shall be to see that the persons therein mentioned are duly observed, and that any case of sickness or death in the houses occupied by them is promptly reported, and to bring to the notice of the Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent, as the case may be, all instances of omission to issue passports or attempts to evade this regulation.

11. In the case of minors and incapacitated persons, the obligation to take out passports for them, to present them for daily inspection, to report truly their names and addresses, to intimate any change in their residence, and to comply otherwise with the requirements of this regulation shall vest in their legal guardians or persons in whose charge they travel or who receive them at the railway station of destination.

FORM OF PASSPORT (in original, duplicate, and triplicate).

ORIGINAL (*to be retained by the officer issuing the passport*).

DUPLICATE (*to be issued to a person arriving from a plague-infected locality or a notified area*).

TRIPPLICATE (*to be forwarded without delay to the officer appointed to conduct the ten-days inspection*).

- (1) No. of passport.
- (2) District.
- (3) Station of issue.
- (4) Date of arrival.
- (5) Name of person (in full).
- (6) Father's name.*
- (7) Caste and occupation.
- (8) Age.*
- (9) Sex.*
- (10) Whence coming (give district, township, and village).
- (11) Destination and residence during the next ten days. (Give district, subdivision, township, village, street and No., or name of the owner of the house).
- (12) To whom the triplicate copy of the passport sent, and when.

I declare the information set forth above under headings (5) to (11) to be correct, and I do hereby bind myself (a) to ^{appear} present the above-named person for inspection daily, for the next ten days, before the passport-examining officer of the place where I may be for the time being, (b) to report to the said officer

* May be omitted when clearly not required for identification.

before departure any change in ^{my residence} the residence of the above-mentioned person within the said period of ten days, and (c) to deliver to the said officer this passport on the expiry of the said period.

*Signature or mark of traveller or
person in charge of him.*

Declared and signed before me.

*Signature and designation of officer
issuing the passport.*

BACK OF PASSPORT.

Instructions to the Officer appointed to conduct the Ten-days Inspection.

The passport-examining officer should satisfy himself that the person presenting the passport is the person described therein. He should ascertain from the traveller whether there is any sickness or death in his house. If the traveller exhibits any symptoms of plague, or if any sickness or death is reported in his house, or if he fails to appear for inspection, the said officer should take *immediate* steps for detaining him or for making the necessary inquiries as to the cause of sickness, or absence.

Endorsement of the Passport-examining Officer.

	Date.	Signature.		Date.	Signature.
First day			Sixth day		
Second day			Seventh day		
Third day			Eighth day		
Fourth day			Ninth day		
Fifth day			Tenth day		

Forwarded to the _____ of _____, the passenger having been daily observed.

*Signature and designation
of passport-examining officer.*

Date _____

1. The passport-holder should, unless exempted by a written order endorsed on the passport, appear daily for ten days with his passport before the passport-examining officer, and obtain that officer's signature on the reverse of his passport in token of inspection.

2. The passport-holder is not obliged to remain at a place for ten days by reason of his passport, but should he desire to change his residence within that period, he should give due intimation to the passport-examining officer and get the entries under headings 11 and 12 altered before departure. On the tenth day he should deliver his passport to the passport-examining officer.

3. The passport-holder is warned that any breach of the terms of the passport will entail prosecution and punishment with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000 or both.

Instructions to the Officer issuing the Passport.

1. The passport should be prepared in triplicate. The original should be retained for record, the duplicate delivered to the traveller, and the triplicate sent *without delay* to the officer who has to examine him for ten days. The full designation and address of this officer should be entered under heading 12. One passport form should not be used for more than one individual. Only persons coming from infected or notified places can be required to take out passports.

2. The passport-issuing officer should explain to the traveller or his guardian the terms of the passport and warn him that any breach of its terms will entail prosecution and punishment with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000 or both.

IT is hereby notified that an examination under the Regulations of August 26, 1891, for gentlemen in the Civil Service will be held in the Council Chamber on Monday, October 21, 1907, at 10.30 A.M., and following days, namely :—

Monday, October 21 .. Sinhalese	Thursday, October 24 .. Law
Tuesday, October 22 .. Law	Friday, October 25 .. Accounts
Wednesday, October 23 .. Law	Saturday, October 26 .. Tamil

The examination under the Minute of December 12, 1898, and the *vivá voce* examination in the native languages for officers in the Public Works Department, the Irrigation Department, and the Forest Department, will be held at the same time and place.

Only the Police Magistrates who are not members of the Bar or of the Civil Service and those candidates who have been specially nominated by the Governor will be admitted to the examination under the Minute of December 12, 1898.

The examination in the Criminal Procedure Code prescribed under the Minute of March 26, 1900, for officers in the Fourth Class of the Civil Service, will also be held on October 22, 1907, as well as at the Kandy Kachcheri.

It is also hereby notified that candidates will be given the option of using Codes in the examinations in the Criminal Procedure Code and the Penal Code ; they must, however, state when sending in their names what their decision is, as the character of the papers set for those who use Codes and those who do not will be different.

Candidates are required to send in their names not later than September 30, 1907.

Gentlemen in the Civil Service should state in their applications whether they are presenting themselves for the first or second examination, whether they intend taking up Sinhalese or Tamil, and whether they wish to have the option of using Codes.

By His Excellency's command.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, August 16, 1907.

G. M. FOWLER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

ABSTRACT of the Account of the Commissioners of Currency on 10th September, 1907, as required by section 20 of Ordinance No. 32 of 1884 :—

CIRCULATION.		Value.	
		Rs.	c.
Currency notes in circulation on 10th September, 1907	17,368,175	0
RESERVE.			
		Rs.	c.
By gold £188,934, in sovereigns at Rs. 15 a sovereign ...	2,834,610	0	
By silver in the vault ...	5,299,735	3	
Total Specie Reserve ...	8,133,745	3	
By investments made by the Crown Agents according to the annexed statement (a) ...	4,625,048	77	
By investments made in Indian Government paper, according to the annexed statement (b) ...	4,609,381	22	
Total Invested Reserve ...	9,234,429	99	
		Total—Rs. 17,368,175 2	

HUGH CLIFFORD, Colonial Secretary,
H. L. CRAWFORD, Acting Controller of Revenue,
H. W. BRODHURST, Acting Treasurer, } Currency
Commissioners.

Value of the Securities calculated at the Market Prices of July, 1907.

Cost.	Face Value of Stock Held.		Description.	Original Rate at which purchased.	Market prices of July, 1907.	Nett Value deducting Brokerage.	Total.
	Rs.	c.					
	1,470	0	0	Cape 4 per cent. Consolidated Stock	95½	103	1,510 8 6
	1,820	4	7	Do. do.	109¾	103	1,870 5 11
	6,200	0	0	Canada Dominion 4 per cent. Debentures	101	102	6,308 10 0
	8,267	18	7	Do. 3 do. Stock	96¾	96	7,916 10 11
	5,500	0	0	Transvaal 3 do. do.	96½	93	5,101 5 0
	2,918	11	10	South Australia 4 do. do.	103¾	103½	3,013 8 11
	1,019	1	8	Queensland 3½ do. do.	97¾	98½	1,001 5 0
599,283	0	4,313	7 5	New South Wales 3½ do. do.	96¾	101	4,345 14 5
	1,436	4	10	Do. 3½ do. Inscribed Stock	104½	101	1,447 0 3
	480	3	4	Do. 3½ do. do.	103¾	101	483 15 4
	584	19	9	Do. 3½ do. do.	102½	101	589 7 6
	1,100	0	0	Do. 3½ do. do.	100	101	1,108 5 0
	100	0	0	Do. 4 do. do.	105	107	106 15 0
	100	0	0	Do. 4 do. Debentures	98	100½	100 5 0
	8,600	0	0	Do. 5 do. do.	109	100	8,578 10 0
	6,400	0	0	Do. 4 do. do.	104½	100½	6,416 0 0
	1,765	9	3	Gold Coast Govt. 3 do. Stock	90¾	84	1,478 11 6
292,708	50	103	6 3	Victoria 3 do. do.	94½	87½	90 2 10
	1,500	0	0	Do. 3 do. do.	93½	87½	1,308 15 0
	6,914	16	10	Do. 3 do. do.	93½	87½	6,033 3 11
	6,400	0	0	Canada Dominion 4 do. Debentures	100¾	102	6,512 0 0
	5,000	0	0	Do. 4 do. do.	106	102	5,087 10 0
299,994	0	5,000	0 0	South Australia 4 do. do.	101½	102	5,087 10 0
	4,600	0	0	New Zealand 4 do. Stock	117½	107½	4,933 10 0
	5,400	0	0	Victoria 3½ do. do.	—	99	5,332 10 0
88,000	0	5,653	12 2	Do. 4 do. Inscribed Stock	109¾	102½	5,780 16 3
	11,732	17	2	Do. 3½ do. do.	92¾	99	11,586 3 11
	8,000	0	0	South Australia 3½ do. do.	94½	99	7,900 0 0
	5,277	0	5	Do. 3½ do. do.	94½	99	5,211 1 2
	9,344	14	4	New South Wales 3½ do. do.	96¾	101	9,414 16 0
1,000,000	0	5,605	18 10	Cape 3½ do. do.	98½	95½	5,339 13 2
	5,089	0	8	Do. 3½ do. do.	98	95½	4,847 6 2
	10,000	0	0	Canada Dominion 3 do. do.	92¾	96	9,575 0 0
	4,854	10	11	New Zealand 3½ do. do.	94½	99	4,793 17 3
	5,270	1	4	Do. 3½ do. do.	94½	99	5,204 3 10
	3,145	9	1	Do. 3½ do. do.	95½	99	3,106 2 9
215,332	58	2,053	17 9	New South Wales 3½ do. do.	97½	101	2,069 5 10
	5,167	18	8	Consols 2½ do. —	96¾	83	4,276 9 4
	3,629	15	0	Local Loans 3 do. Stock	102½	94½	3,421 0 10
300,000	0	5,629	16 10	Queensland 3½ do. do.	103	98½	5,531 6 5
	10,705	8	9	South Australia 3½ do. do.	107	99	10,571 12 5
212,167	94	13,641	9 0	Local Loans 3 do. do.	103	94½	12,857 1 6
	5,242	8	3	South Australia 3 do. do.	95½	86	4,495 7 4
	5,174	11	11	New Zealand 3 do. do.	96¾	87	4,488 19 2
500,000	0	5,174	11 11	Natal 3 do. do.	96	83	4,281 19 6
	8,322	9	0	Victoria 3 do. do.	95½	87½	7,261 6 10
	5,089	4	2	Queensland 3 do. do.	96	86	4,363 19 11
	5,446	7	4	Consols ...	101	83	4,506 17 4
1,000,000	0	66,109	4 6	Transvaal 3 do. do.	100¾	93	61,316 6 0
	385	14	0	Consols 2½ do. —	90½	83	319 3 5
500,000	0	33,566	4 4	Transvaal 3 do. Stock	99¾	93	31,132 13 5
	825	8	1	New Zealand 3 do. do.	90	87	716 0 9
	399	8	1	Do. 4 do. do.	107½	107½	428 7 2
	910	19	10	Queensland 3 do. do.	87	86	781 3 7
	370	3	2	Do. 3½ do. do.	95½	98½	363 13 7
	159	7	11	Victoria 3 do. do.	86½	87½	139 1 6
	346	7	10	Do. 4 do. do.	104½	102½	354 3 8
550,000	0	267	2 10	Do. 3½ do. do.	95	99	263 16 1
	905	0	6	Cape 3½ do. do.	99½	95½	862 0 9
	234	10	6	Gold Coast Govt. 3 do. do.	88	84	196 8 4
	759	11	9	South Australia 3 do. do.	87	86	651 6 11
	23,292	14	6	Transvaal 3 do. do.	96	93	21,604 0 0
	8,254	10	5	Do. 3 do. do.	96	93	7,656 1 5
	728	16	0	Local Loans 3 do. do.	97½	94½	686 17 11
	825	8	1	Natal 3 do. do.	90¾	83	683 0 6
5,557,486	2	374,586	0 2				
932,437	25	60,361	14 7				
						354,799	11 11
4,625,048	77a	314,224	5 7	Balance of Sterling Securities			
							5,311,619 67
							932,437 25
							4,379,182 42

* Sterling Securities sold.

		Cost.	Face Value of Stock Held.	Description.	Original Rate at which purchased.	Market Price, Aug. 31, 1907.	Nett Value deducting Brokerage.	Total.
Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.				Rs.	c.
		433,832	30	Brought forward	—			
59,998	62		60,000	0 Indian Securities	99 ³ / ₄			
36,582	48		37,000	0 Do. ...	98 ³ / ₄			
48,000	0		48,000	0 Do. ...	100			
56,373	68		54,000	0 Do. ...	104			
52,659	73		49,500	0 Do. ...	106 ¹ / ₄			
86,399	51		84,800	0 Do. ...	101 ³ / ₄			
64,430	0		68,000	0 Do. ...	94 ³ / ₄			
54,253	16		55,000	0 Do. ...	98 ³ / ₄			
51,712	37		52,600	0 Do. ...	98 ³ / ₄			
18,599	99		18,700	0 Do. ...	98 ³ / ₄			
2,824	17		2,800	0 Do. ...	99 ³ / ₄			
5,124	47		5,100	0 Do. ...	99			
5,099	42		5,100	0 Do. ...	98 ¹ / ₄			
15,757	16		15,900	0 Do. ...	98 ³ / ₄			
7,643	94		7,600	0 Do. ...	99 ³ / ₄			
5,098	15		5,100	0 Do. ...	98 ³ / ₄			
1,104	74		1,100	0 Do. ...	98 ³ / ₄			
4,907	85		5,000	0 Do. ...	97 ³ / ₄			
1,076	90		1,100	0 Do. ...	97			
4,130	31		4,200	0 Do. ...	97 ³ / ₄			
5,363	78		5,500	0 Do. ...	96 ³ / ₄			
9,632	27		9,800	0 Do. ...	97			
12,401	2		12,600	0 Do. ...	97 ³ / ₄			
18,283	50		18,500	0 Do. ...	97 ³ / ₄			
1,580	24		1,600	0 Do. ...	97			
4,259	34		4,300	0 Do. ...	97			
5,367	94		5,500	0 Do. ...	97			
		638,664	74	638,400	0 Do. ...	96 ³ / ₄	616,455	0 = 616,455 0
		1,072,497	4					1,022,815 13
				Present Value of Securities				1,072,497 4
				Original Cost of Securities				

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTAL NOTICES.

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

No.	Date of Registration.	Description.	Situation.	Minister or Proprietor or Trustee.	Religious Denomination on whose behalf the Building is registered.
200	September 18	School Chapel	Katugampola hatpattu, Kurunegala District	The Most Rev. A. Coudert, O.M.L., Archbishop of Colombo, Proprietor	Roman Catholic

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, September 19, 1907.

P. ARUNACHALAM,
Registrar-General.

Now ready, in paper cover, price Two Rupees.

A special edition of
THE GEYLON PENAL CODE

(Ordinance No. 2 of 1883),
revised to date, with Index and
Table of Sections.

Government Record Office,
Colombo, September 6, 1907.

Now ready, in paper cover, price One Rupee.

AN INDEX TO THE MAHAWANSA,

together with a Chronological Table of Wars and
Genealogical Trees. By John Still, Assistant Archæo-
logical Commissioner.

Government Record Office,
Colombo, September 20, 1907.

Chena Muhandram for the Hambantota District,

WRITTEN applications for the above appoint-
ment will be received by the Surveyor-
General at his office in Colombo up to the 15th of
November. Salary Rs. 600 per annum.

For specification of duties, &c., apply to—

P. D. WARREN,
Surveyor-General, Colombo.

THE following articles will be sold by public
auction at Mr. A. Y. Daniel's rooms on Monday,
the 23rd instant, at 4 P.M. Samples can be seen at
my office and at the Auctioneer's rooms, and the bulk
at Welikade Jail:—

100 cwt. bristle fibre	} Welikade.
80 cwt. fine fibre	
52 cwt. bristle fibre	} Bogambra.
5 cwt. 1 qr. 18 lb. coir string	
80 cwt. bristle fibre	} Jaffna
40 cwt. fine fibre	

A DE WILTON, Major,
Superintendent.

Convict Establishment,
Colombo, September 10, 1907.

**Statement of Arrivals and Departures of Immigrant
Coolies for the Month of August, 1907.**

Port.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Total for 8 Months.	
			Arrivals.	Departures.
Colombo..	6,092	5,361	37,052	43,859
Negombo.	—	—	—	—
Mannar ..	—	—	—	—
Pesalai ..	—	—	—	—
Vankalai ..	—	—	—	—
Total ..	6,092	5,361	37,052	43,859

B. CONSTANTINE,
H. M. Customs, for Principal Collector.
Colombo, September 13, 1907.

NOTICES CALLING FOR TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received by the Hon. the Con-
troller of Revenue and the Provincial Engineer
of the Western Province for the supply of best quality
kallunda rice to the Kalutara District in the Western
Province from November 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908,
up to noon on Monday, September 30, 1907. The
rates required are as follows:—

- (a) Delivered in Kalutara only.
- (b) In any part of the Kalutara District.

2. Tenders must be sealed and endorsed on the
envelopes "Tenders for the supply of Rice in the
Western Province." Tenders should clearly state
whether the rates are for town only or district only,
or for both together.

3. Tenders must be submitted in duplicate, the
original being forwarded to the Provincial Engineer
and the duplicate direct to the Hon. the Controller of
Revenue, both being required to be forwarded at the
same time.

4. Tenders must be on forms which may be
obtained at the office of the Provincial Engineer,
Colombo, and no tender will be considered unless it is
furnished on the recognized form thus obtained.

5. Parties applying for form of tender will be
required to deposit the sum of Rs. 50 either at the
Treasury or the Kachcheri and produce a receipt for
the same. Should the party fail to submit in accord-
ance with the terms of the specification a *bona fide*
tender, or to enter into the necessary contract, the

sum of Rs. 50 deposited will be forfeited by way of
ascertained and liquidated damages.

6. Further information can be obtained on appli-
cation at the Provincial Engineer's Office at Gunter
House, Darley Lane, Maradana.

7. Before any tender is accepted the contractor
will be required to sign a contract to supply rice in
accordance with the specification and the general
conditions therein set forth, and to deposit a sum of
Rs. 300 for the district for the due and faithful per-
formance of the contract within ten days of receiving
notice in writing signed by the Provincial Engineer
of the Western Province that the Government is
prepared to accept his tender.

8. Samples of rice of no less than a measure
should be deposited with the Provincial Engineer,
Colombo, in sealed white glass bottles, labelled with
the name of the tenderer, on or before September 30,
1907.

9. Any alteration made in the tenders should bear
the initials of the tenderers, and all tenders contain-
ing alterations not bearing the tenderer's initials
will be treated as informal and rejected.

10. The Government reserves to itself the right of
rejecting any or all tenders, and the right of accepting
portion of a tender.

T. H. CHAPMAN,
for Director of Public Works.
Public Works Department,
Colombo, September 13, 1907.

TENDERS will be received by the Hon. the Controller of Revenue and the Provincial Engineer of the Province of Uva for the supply of materials in the Province of Uva during 1907 up to noon on Monday, October 21, 1907, for the use of the Public Works Department.

Materials to be delivered at the Public Works Department Stores in Badulla, Koslande, Passara, and Diyatalawa.

List of Materials.

Bricks, slop, 9 in. by 4½ in. by 2½ in., per 1,000	
Bricks, slop, 9 in. by 4½ in. by 2¾ in., per 1,000	
Bricks, paving, 12 in. by 12 in. by 2 in., per 1,000	
Tiles, half-round, per 1,000	
Tiles, ridge, per 1,000	
Jak reapers, 2 in. by ½ in., per 100 lineal feet	
Jak reapers, 2 in. by 1 in., per 100 lineal feet	
Jak planks, 2 in., per square or superficial foot	
Sapu planks, 1½ in. do. do.	
Sapu planks, ¾ in. do. do.	
Keena planks, 1½ in. do. do.	
Keena planks, 1 in. do. do.	
Keena planks, ¾ in. do. do.	
Jakwood scantlings, sawn, per cubic foot	
Lime, slaked, per bushel	
Lime, boiled, per bushel	
Rattan baskets, whole cane	
Rattan baskets, half cane	
Mana grass, per 100 bundles	
Talipots, each	
Areca nut trees, each	
Sand, per bushel	
Kerosine oil, per gallon	
Sugar, per lb.	
Raw rice, per measure	
Brooms, coir, each	
Needles, each	
Twine, Bengal, per lb.	
Thread, per reel	
Indigo, per lb.	
Ceiling cloth, per yard	
Ochre, yellow, per lb.	
Glass panes	
Putty	
Distemper	
Salamoniac	

2. Tenders must be sealed and endorsed on the envelope "Tender for the supply of materials in the Province of Uva, 1907."

3. Tenders must be submitted in duplicate, the original being forwarded to the Provincial Engineer and the duplicate direct to the Hon. the Controller of Revenue, both being required to be forwarded at the same time.

4. Tenders must be on forms which may be obtained at the office of the Provincial Engineer, Province of Uva, and no tender will be considered unless it is furnished on the recognized form thus obtained.

5. Parties applying for form of tender will be required to deposit the sum of Rs. 50 either at the Treasury or the Kachcheri and produce a receipt for the same. Should the party fail to submit in accordance with the terms of the specification a *bona fide* tender, or to enter into the necessary contract, the sum of Rs. 50 deposited will be forfeited by way of ascertained and liquidated damages.

6. Before any tender is accepted the contractor will be required to sign a contract to execute and perform the works in accordance with the specification and the general conditions therein set forth, and to deposit a sum of Rs. 100 for each district for the due and faithful performance of the contract, within ten days of receiving notice in writing signed by the Provincial Engineer of the Province of Uva that the Government is prepared to accept his tender.

7. The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserves the right to accept any portion of a tender.

H. A. GRANT,
Provincial Engineer.

Public Works Department,
Badulla, September 12, 1907.

SEALED Tenders, marked on the envelopes "Tender for provisioning Hospitals," will be received up to 12 noon on Monday, October 7, 1907, from persons willing to contract for supplying raw provisions to the under-mentioned Government Civil Hospital in Colombo, commencing from January 1, 1908, or from date of acceptance thereafter of tender to December 31, 1908:—

Security in Cash.
Rs.

Lady Havelock Hospital 500

2. Tenders should be submitted in duplicate, the original being forwarded to the Principal Civil Medical Officer and the duplicate direct to the Hon. the Controller of Revenue, both being required to be forwarded at the same time.

3. The tenders are to be made upon forms which will be supplied upon application to the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals, and no tender will be considered unless it is furnished on the recognized form, and the tender and the schedules attached thereto, *each signed in the presence of two respectable witnesses.*

4. Every tenderer will be required to make a deposit (on applying for forms) of Rs. 500; and should any person decline to enter into the contract and bond after he has tendered, or fail to furnish approved security, such deposit will be forfeited to the Crown. All other deposits will be returned after the contract has been signed. The deposit must be made at the Treasury or Kacheheri, and the deposit receipt must be produced to the officer issuing the form as his authority for making the issue.

5. Provisions should be of the best quality, approvable by the Medical Officer of the Hospital.

6. When required, samples must be deposited.

7. The successful tenderers will be required to give cash security as given opposite the name of the station, and to sign the bond given in the tender for the due fulfilment of the contract within a fortnight from date of notification of acceptance of the tender. The amount deposited for tender forms will form part of the cash security, which will be deposited in the Colombo Kachcheri to the credit of the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals. Those contractors who are required to furnish security to the extent of Rs. 500 and over may have their securities lodged in fixed deposits, if they do so desire, in any one of the local banks which they must elect, the deposit being in the name of the Hon. the Treasurer. It is left to the option of the successful tenderer to substitute at any time thereafter for cash deposited by him approved title deeds and to enter into a fresh security bond at his expense.

8. In case any person makes any alterations in his tender before forwarding it, such alteration should invariably bear his initials, otherwise the tender will be treated as informal and rejected.

9. Any further information can be obtained on application to the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals.

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

ALLAN PERRY,
Principal Civil Medical Officer and
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Principal Civil Medical Office,
Colombo, September 17, 1907.

SEAL^ED Tenders, marked on the envelopes "Tender for provisioning Hospitals," will be received up to 12 noon on Monday, October 7, 1907, from persons willing to contract for supplies for the use of the under-mentioned Government Civil Hospital, commencing from January 1, 1908, or from date of acceptance thereafter of tender to December 31, 1908:—

Civil Hospital, Anuradhapura

Security
in Cash.
Rs.
.. 350

2. Tenders should be submitted in duplicate, the original being forwarded to the Principal Civil Medical Officer and the duplicate direct to the Hon. the Controller of Revenue, both being required to be forwarded at the same time.

3. The tenders are to be made upon forms which will be supplied upon application to the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals, or to the Medical Officer in charge of the respective hospital, and no tender will be considered unless it is furnished on the recognized form, and the tender and the schedules attached thereto, each signed in the presence of two respectable witnesses.

4. Every tenderer will be required to make a deposit (on applying for forms) of half the amount of security for hospitals where Rs. 400 or under are required, and Rs. 500 for hospitals where security Rs. 500 or over is required; and should any person decline to enter into the contract and bond after he has tendered, or fail to furnish approved security, such deposit will be forfeited to the Crown. All other deposits will be returned after the contract has been signed. The deposit must be made at the Treasury or Kachcheri, and the deposit receipt must be produced to the officer issuing the form as his authority for making the issue. In stations where there are no Kachcheries the deposit must be made to the Medical Officer in charge of the hospital.

5. Provisions should be of the best quality, approvable by the Medical Officer of the hospital.

6. When required samples must be deposited.

7. The successful tenderer will be required to give cash security as given opposite the name of the station, and to sign the bond given in the tender for the due fulfilment of the contract, within a fortnight from date of notification of acceptance of the tenders. The amount deposited for tender forms will form part of the cash security, which will be deposited in the Colombo Kachcheri to credit of the Hon. the Treasurer. Those contractors who are required to furnish security to the extent of Rs. 500 and over may have their securities lodged in fixed deposits, if they so desire, in any one of the local banks which they must elect, the deposit being in the name of the Hon. the Treasurer. It is left to the option of the successful tenderer to substitute at any time thereafter for cash deposited by him approved title deeds and to enter into a fresh security bond at his expense.

8. In case any person makes any alterations in his tender before forwarding it, such alterations should invariably bear his initials, otherwise the tender will be treated as informal and rejected.

9. Any further information can be obtained on application to the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals.

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

ALLAN PERRY,
Principal Civil Medical Officer and
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Principal Civil Medical Office,
Colombo, September 13, 1907.

SEAL^ED Tenders (in duplicate), marked on the envelopes "Tender for supply of Firewood to Railway," will be received up to noon on Saturday, October 5, 1907, from persons willing to contract to supply 16,800 cubic yards (more or less) of firewood for the use of the Ceylon Government Railway during 1908.

The firewood to be supplied between Galle and Alutgama, to be taken by Firewood Specials in twelve monthly supplies of not less than 1,400 cubic yards in each supply, commencing from January, 1908.

The firewood to be cut in the under-mentioned areas of forests in Galle District. Each piece of wood should be 3 ft. in length and not less than 12 in., nor more than 36 in. in girth:—

Kosgoda Division.

1. Pollatukanda area: bounded on the north by minor road from Kosgoda to Urugaha, south Magallela, east Gansabhawa road from Urugaha to Magalla, and west by private land.

2. Watturaellapalata: bounded on the north by Gansabhawa road from Miriswatta to Conegalla, south paddy lands, Pelagasyaya, title plans 70,864, 70,862, and 70,861, to Parapawella; east minor road to Bentota, 5th milepost to Paragama bridge; and west Kosgoda-Urugaha minor road from 1st to 2½ milepost.

Godagama-Hikkaduwa Division.

Rangalla and Beratuduwa forests; bounded on the north by Metiwella-Teluatta Gansabhawa road, south Hikkaduwa lake and Gansabhawa road from Rangalla to Alutwella, east minor road from Madamba to Gonapinuwella 4th to 7th mileposts, and west by Rangalla-ela.

The following species should not be cut for firewood, namely, etdembatru, dadap, kekuna, amba or mango, gedumba, lununidella, rukattana, divikaduru, kadju, walkaduru, cotton, and erabadu.

Any person wishing to tender for the above work should deposit in the Galle or Matara Kachcheri the sum of Rs. 20 and submit the receipt to the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Galle Division, Matara, who will thereupon issue to him the form on which the tender must be made. No tender will be considered unless it is furnished on the recognized form thus obtained.

The tender must be sent to the Assistant Conservator of Forests, and the duplicate of it direct to the Hon. the Controller of Revenue, both being despatched at the same time.

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

A rate per cubic yard delivered must be quoted written both in words and figures.

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

A deposit in cash will be required as security for the due performance of the contract at the rate of Rs. 5 per every 100 cubic yards.

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

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

A. ERSKINE,
Acting Assistant Conservator of Forests.

Office of the Assistant Conservator of Forests,
Matara, September 4, 1907.

SEALD Tenders (in duplicate), from persons willing to contract for the supply of Arrack 20° below proof as per Syke's hydrometer from January 1 to December 31, 1908, will be received up to 12 noon on Monday, October 14, 1907.

To be marked on the envelopes "Tender for Arrack, Government Stores."

2. Tenders should be submitted in duplicate, the original being forwarded to the Controller of Government Stores and the duplicate to the Hon. the Controller of Revenue, both being required to be forwarded at the same time.

3. Tenderers should deposit samples in duplicate with the Controller of Government Stores before the date on which the tenders are due. No tender will be considered if the sample is not so deposited.

4. A deposit of Rs. 100 will be required before any form of tender is issued; and should any person decline to enter into the contract and bond after he has tendered, or fail to furnish approved security, such deposit will be forfeited to the Crown. All other deposits will be returned upon signature of contract. No tender forms will be issued on the day tenders are due.

5. The deposit must be made at the Bank of Madras to the credit of Government Stores, No. 3 Account, and the deposit receipt must be produced to the officer issuing the form of tender as his authority or making the issue.

6. No tender will be considered unless it is on such printed forms—to be obtained at the office of the Controller of Government Stores—and unless accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons, whose addresses must be given, engaging to become sureties for the due fulfilment of the contract. Tenders that are not properly filled in will be rejected.

7. The amount of security to be given will be Rs. 200 in cash. All other necessary information can be ascertained on application at the office of the Controller of Government Stores.

8. The person whose tender has been accepted by Government will be required to have his security bond prepared by Crown Counsel on a fee of Rs. 12'50.

9. The security must be furnished within two weeks of acceptance of tender being notified.

10. All alterations or erasures in tenders must bear the initials of the tenderers, otherwise the tenders will be treated as informal and rejected.

11. Fines will be inflicted for delays in complying with orders.

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

F. W. VANE,
Controller of Government Stores.

Government Stores,
Colombo, September 18, 1907.

SALES OF UNSERVICEABLE ARTICLES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned unserviceable articles will be put up for sale by public auction at this office at 1 P.M. on Tuesday, October 1, 1907:—

Bags, coir
Belts, driving
Composing sticks
Curves, printer's brass
Cash box
Letters, steel, for stamping
Machine, numbering, hand, single
Machine, numbering, hand, double
Pulleys for driving shaft
Speaking tubes
Screen, teakwood
A quantity of tin cans, earthenware jars, old iron, &c.

H. C. COTTLE,
Government Printer.

Government Printing Office,
Colombo, September 19, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given the following unclaimed articles will be sold by public auction at the Police Court of Colombo on Thursday, October 3, 1907, commencing at 12 noon:—

Some bottles	Some glasses
1 crooked comb	1 grass cutter
Some coconuts	1 iron rod
2 bundles of coal	3 mats
3 tins condensed milk	1 jar
1 pair of scissors.	

R. W. BYRDE,
Police Magistrate.
Police Court,
Colombo, September 16, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following unclaimed articles will be sold by public auction at the Police Court of Negombo on Friday, October 4, 1907, commencing at 12 noon:—

6 jars	Some pieces of iron
71 bottles	1 white cloth
3 cups	2 handkerchiefs
2 mamoties	1 red cloth
1 bundle sticks	1 hat (children's)
1 arm chair	1 pair boots (children's)
3 sarongs	26 coconuts
3 coats	3 yellow cloths

W. N. S. ASERAPPA,
Police Magistrate.
Police Court,
Negombo, September 16, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following unclaimed articles lying in the Police Court of Tangalla will be sold by public auction on Saturday, September 28, 1907, at the Court premises:—

3 cloth purses	2 locks
3 mat bags	2 keys
48 sticks	1 towel
9 cloths	1 can
6 plates	2 rice pounders
1 betel tray	1 file
14 katties	1 drawer
3 banians	2 boxes
1 shawl	2 mats
4 pingo sticks	1 mortar
3 jackets	3 pillowcases
12 guns	1 bottle
1 cup	1 auger
4 handkerchiefs	1 sickle
1 rope	1 axe
2 baskets	1 bunch of keys
1 door	1 coat

W. T. SOUTHORN,
Police Magistrate.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned confiscated and unclaimed articles will be sold by public auction at the Police Court of Balapitiya, on September 27, 1907, at 1 P.M. :—

1 heap of coconuts	2 packing cases
1 heap of planks	1 heap of sticks
4 umbrellas	6 scythes
Heap of clubs	3 bottles
1 pistol	1 gemming basket
2 cambaya cloths	3 cambaya cloths
1 small cup	2 silk handkerchiefs
1 tapper	1 children's garment
1 iron rod	2 female jackets
2 manna knives	1 silk cloth
Heap of mats	1 white chintz cloth
1 sarong	8 katties
1 small jacket	4 boxes
1 funnel	7 crowbars
8 bags of plumbago	1 coat
6 mortars	8 guns
1 brass lamp	Heap of gunny bags
2 mamotios	1 pot
1 saw	Heap of rags
8 tumblers	2 katties
1 tin box	1 small axe
1 camba clothya	2 sarongs
1 sarong	4 cambaya cloths
2 adzes	1 hair pin
1 rope	3 banians
3 old tins	1 coat
Some paddy	1 umbrella
3 baskets	1 white cloth

Police Court,
Balapitiya, September 13, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned unserviceable articles will be sold by public auction at the General Store, Jaffna, on Monday, October 28, 1907, at 11 A.M. :—

5 candle lamps
2 hanging lamps
4 wall lamps

V. THAMBIPILLAI,
for Fiscal.

Fiscal's Office,
Jaffna, September 16, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned unclaimed and confiscated articles will be sold by public auction at the District Court of Mannar on Monday, October 7, 1907 :—

Unclaimed Articles:

1 pair gold earrings called thodu.
2 silver waist strings.
1 pair gold ear ornaments mounted with red stone (1 broken).

Confiscated Articles.

1 clasp knife.
1 knife.

G. F. R. BROWNING,
District Court, District Judge.
Mannar, September 11, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned unserviceable articles will be sold by public auction at the Public Works Department Store, Mannar, on November 2, 1907, at 4.30 P.M. :—

5 empty tar barrels
2 cans, tin
16 cans, iron, and drums
1 cask, wooden
3 tubs, round, large

A. LEWIS,
for Director of Public Works.

Public Works Department,
Colombo, September 17, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned unserviceable articles will be sold by public auction at the Public Works Department Store, Dandagama, on Wednesday, November 6, 1907, at 2 P.M. :—

12 empty tar barrels | 3 cans, iron
6 cans, tin | 4 kegs

A. LEWIS,
for Director of Public Works.

Public Works Department,
Colombo, September 18, 1907.

VITAL STATISTICS.

COLOMBO WEEKLY HEALTH REPORT.

THE weekly return of births and deaths in the Colombo town for the week ended September 14, 1907 is subjoined (A).

Births.—The total births were 101. The birth-rate per 1,000 per annum was 29.8,* as against 24.2 in the preceding week and 21.1 in the corresponding week of last year.

Deaths.—The total deaths were 104. The death-rate per 1,000 per annum was 34.2,† as against 39.4 in the previous week and 40.0 in the corresponding week of last year.

Causes of death.—No persons died from cholera, smallpox, or measles; 26 died from diarrhoea and dysentery; 17 from phthisis; 10 from bronchitis and pneumonia; 5 from different kinds of fever; and 9 from infantile convulsions.

Infantile deaths.—Of the 104 total deaths, 29 were of infants under 1 year of age, as against 27 in the corresponding week of the previous year.

2. The numbers of births and deaths registered in nineteen other principal towns are shown in list B.

* Calculated on the estimated population on July 1, 1907.

† The rates given for this and the preceding week are the corrected rates, i.e., the rates calculated for the population of the town estimated on July 1, 1907, on the basis that its age- and sex-constitution is the same as for the Island. The rate shown for the corresponding week of last year is the crude rate.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, September 17, 1907.

N. W. MORGAPPAH,
for Registrar-General.

A.—Colombo Town.

Ward.	Population at the Census, 1902.		Birth-rate per Mille per Annum.			Death-rate per Mille per Annum.*			Selected Cause of Death for the Week under Report.						Deaths of Infants under 1 Year.						
	Population	Births.	Deaths.	Week under Report.	Preceding Week.	Corresponding Week of previous Year.	Week under Report.	Preceding Week.	Corresponding Week of previous Year.							Week under Report.	Corresponding Week of previous Year.				
										Cholera.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Enteric Fever.	Other fevers.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.			Pitchis.	Infectious and Puer-minis.	Infantile Convulsions.	
Colombo Town	155,869	101	104	29.8	24.2	21.1	34.2	33.4	40.0				4	1	26	17	10	9	29	27	9
Fort and Galle Face ...	2,286	1	1													1					
Pettah ...	7,561	1	1																		
St. Sebastian ...	9,349	4	6										2		2						
St. Paul's ...	20,260	5	10												4	3	1	1			
Kotahena ...	33,355	17	14									1		2	2		1				
New Bazaar ...	17,470	12	9											1	3	2	2				
Maradana ...	30,381	19	24											11	4		1				
Slave Island ...	16,927	15	10											6	3	4	3				
Kollupitiya ...	18,281	7	6											1	1		2				

* See note above.

† Maradana hospitals.

‡ Maradana, exclusive of hospitals.

Race.	Population at the Census of 1901.	Births.	Deaths.	Meteorology.	Week under Report.	Preceding Week.	Corresponding Week of previous Year.
All races	155,869	101	104				
Europeans	2,657	2	1	Mean temperature of air	83.7°	81.9°	83.0°
Burghers	11,861	12	7	Mean atmospheric pressure	29.945"	29.958"	29.930"
Sinhalese	68,772	48	60				
Famils	34,640	12	16				
Moors	28,898	18	16				
Malays	4,493	5	1				
Others	4,548	4	3				

		Population at the census, 1901.	Births registered.	Deaths registered.
A.—Colombo		155,869	101	104
B.—Other Towns.				
1.	Negombo	19,819	13	9
2.	Kalutara	11,500	3	7
3.	Kandy	26,511	14	21
4.	Gampola	3,791	1	2
5.	Nawalapitiya	3,444	3	20
6.	Matale	4,911	5	11
7.	Nuwara Eliya	5,021	4	1
8.	Jaffna	33,879	34	17
9.	Galle	37,051	14	15
10.	Matara	11,848	7	11
11.	Batticaloa	9,919	4	5
12.	Trincomalee	11,887	5	5
13.	Kurunegala	6,483	3	2
14.	Puttalam	5,115	3	—
15.	Chilaw	4,163	3	4
16.	Anuradhapura	3,872	1	4
17.	Badulla	5,924	3	5
18.	Ratnapura	4,034	3	9
19.	Kegalla	23,401	2	3

VITAL STATISTICS OF TOWNS IN CEYLON.

Report of the Registrar-General for the Month of August, 1907.

THE object of this report—the second of a series issued monthly—is to deal with the vital statistics of the several towns of the Island proclaimed under sections 31 to 36 of the Ordinance No. 1 of 1895. The Registrars of these towns are qualified medical men. No death occurring there is registered unless the cause is ascertained by the Registrar's personal inspection of the deceased, or certified by a qualified medical man in attendance on the deceased; and no dead body is buried or cremated without registration being effected. This system, commenced on the 1st January, 1893, in the town of Colombo under the Ordinance No. 20 of 1891, and gradually extended till it now embraces 29 towns, is unique in the East, and has few parallels in the West.

2. We have now complete and trustworthy information as to the mortality in the towns and its causes, and the figures deserve to be considered separately from the statistics of the rest of the Island, in which the registration is not so effective nor the causes of death certified by experts. A separate treatment of the town statistics, especially if made by monthly reports, should be of use to all interested in the promotion of the public health. No information connected with vital statistics is of greater value than that obtained by the registration of the causes of death. Where it has been made accurately for a series of years, you have public documents from which may be derived an accurate knowledge of the comparative prevalence of various diseases, the localities in which they prevail, the sex, age, and condition of life which they attack. You can compare the mortality from each cause in successive years, and test in some measure the effect of sanitary interference, of climatic differences, and of other agencies by which the prevalence of diseases may be affected. It is thus an invaluable aid to the medical practitioner and the sanitary reformer.

3. Table I. in the Appendix shows the population at the last decennial Census of 1901 and the present estimated population, and the births and the deaths registered during the month, their rates, and the infantile mortality in each town.

4. The estimated population of the 29 towns is 460,532, or about one-ninth of the total population of the Island. The population of Colombo (176,724) is nearly two-thirds of the population of all the other towns together (283,808).

5. The births registered in the towns numbered 1,008—of which 531 were of males and 477 of females—and corresponded to an annual birth-rate per 1,000 of 25·77, as against 27·23 during last month. The highest birth-rate for the month was in Hambantota (54·47), and the lowest in Nawalapitiya (8·93). In the other towns the birth-rate ranged from 40·97 in Tangalla to 13·92 in Kegalla. Colombo records a rate of 21·39, as against 22·12 in the preceding month.

6. The number of deaths registered was 1,224—of which 717 were of males and 507 of females—and corresponded to an annual death-rate of 30·04. 405 of the total deaths, or about one-third, occurred in hospitals (with 9 deaths in jails), and exaggerated the normal mortality of the towns.

7. Corrected death-rates as well as crude death-rates are shown for the several towns. By a corrected rate is meant the rate calculated for the population of each town on the basis that its age- and sex-constitution is the same as for the Island, and excluding the deaths of estate coolies, who must be regarded as foreigners in the towns. The corrected rate should furnish a more satisfactory test of the comparative health of towns than the crude rate. I am unable to give the corrected rates for "Hatton and Dikoya" and Kalpitiya, because the age- and sex-constitution of their populations was not ascertained at the last Census.

8. The death-rate for the month (30·04) was an improvement on the rate of the preceding month (32·5). The lowest mortality was in Nuwara Eliya (12·31), and the highest in Vavuniya (71·91). Next to Nuwara Eliya were Moratuwa (12·95) and Mannar (17·65). Colombo shows 33·29, as against 34·92 during the preceding month.

9. The infantile mortality for all the towns was equal to a rate of 223 per 1,000 births registered, the same as in the preceding month. In the towns having a population of 5,000 or more the mortality ranged from 375 in Puttalam and 364 in Batticaloa to 64 in Moratuwa, 61 in Negombo, and 49 in Matara. The infant mortality in the town of Colombo was 305.

10. Table II. in the Appendix shows for each town and race the principal causes of deaths registered during the month, and gives the infantile mortality separately from the other mortality. Out of 1,224 deaths from all causes, 225 or more than one-sixth were among infants under one year. Out of the 999 deaths of persons 1 year and over in age, there were 264 due to Diarrhoea and Dysentery, of which 58 were in Colombo and 36 in Kandy; 101 Phthisis, of which 57 in Colombo and 11 in Galle; 96 Pneumonia, of which 36 in Colombo and 10 in Kurunegala; 36 Enteric Fever, of which 25 in Colombo; 29 Malarial Cachexia; 26 Remittent Fever, of which 8 in Jaffna; 19 Simple Fever; 33 Doehmius Duodenalis, of which 23 were of Tamil coolies.

Table I.—Number of Births and Deaths registered during August 1907, and their Proportion per 1,000 of the Population per Annum and the Deaths of Children under One Year and their Proportion per 1,000 Registered Births in each Town of the Island proclaimed under Sections 31-36 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1895.

Town.	Population (inclusive of the Military) at the Census of 1901.	Population at the Middle of 1907 by Inter-censal Increase.	Total Births registered.		Total Deaths including Deaths in Hospitals and Jails.	Deaths registered in Hospitals, Jails, and Jails.	Total Deaths excluding Deaths in Hospitals, Jails, and Jails.	Per Mille per Annum.			Deaths of Children under One Year.	Deaths of Children under One Year to 1,000 Births registered.
			Males.	Females.				Persons.	Birth-rate.	Crude Death-rate.		
All 29 Towns	417,873	460,532	531	477	1,008	1,224†	414†	1,112	28.43	30.04‡	225	223
<i>Western Province.</i>												
Colombo	165,869	176,724	161	160	321	449	125	449	29.91	33.29	98	305
Negombo	19,819	20,401	39	27	66	7	7	40	23.09	23.53	4	61
Moratuwa	29,600	33,481	31	32	63	39	2	39	13.72	12.95	4	64
Kalutara	11,500	11,822	19	9	28	25	2	25	24.69	24.06	3	107
Panadura	3,845	4,214	5	6	11	17	9	13	30.74	38.58	—	—
<i>Central Province.</i>												
Kandy	26,511	29,020	21	24	45	93	50	78	18.26	33.19	11	244
Gampola	3,791	4,487	4	5	9	17	17	18	23.62	49.96	1	111
Nawalapitiya	3,454	3,957	2	1	3	17	14	8	8.93	28.80	—	—
Hatton and Dikoya	2,858	3,575	1	4	5	26	22	11	16.47	36.23	1	200
Matala	4,351	5,497	5	6	11	38	33	16	23.56	34.27	2	182
Nuwara Eliya	5,072	7,515	11	6	17	7	—	6	26.63	12.31	3	177
<i>Northern Province.</i>												
Jaffna	33,879	35,099	61	53	114	89	5	89	38.24	31.46	24	210
Mannar	5,332	5,332	6	9	15	7	2	7	33.12	15.46	3	200
Mullaitivu	1,308	1,391	3	1	4	5	3	5	33.86	46.34	1	250
Vavuniya	566	591	—	1	1	3	2	3	19.93	71.91	1	—
<i>Southern Province.</i>												
Galle	37,165	39,624	42	40	82	101	17	100	24.37	29.72	21	256
Matare	11,848	13,043	22	19	41	22	5	22	37.01	19.86	2	49
Hambantota	2,843	3,026	5	9	14	9	6	9	54.47	35.02	2	143
Tangalla	2,333	2,586	2	7	9	9	2	9	40.97	43.28	1	111
<i>Western Province.</i>												
Ratigalao	9,969	10,369	16	17	33	33	2	33	37.47	38.64	12	364
Trincmalee	11,887	11,295	24	12	36	27	4	27	37.53	32.64	8	222
<i>North-Western Province.</i>												
Kurunegala	6,433	7,831	9	4	13	33	24	29	19.65	43.60	4	307
Puttalam	5,115	5,205	10	6	16	18	7	15	36.19	33.93	6	375
Kalpitiya	1,487	1,611	1	4	5	2	—	2	36.54	14.62	—	—
Chilaw	4,168	4,466	9	3	12	12	5	12	31.64	32.23	3	250
<i>North-Central Province.</i>												
Anuradhapura	3,672	4,675	8	2	10	9	1	9	25.19	26.12	3	300
<i>Province of Uva.</i>												
Badulla	5,924	6,576	8	6	14	25	17	20	25.06	36.62	4	286
<i>Province of Sabaragamuwa.</i>												
Ratnapura	4,084	4,481	4	3	7	29	21	13	18.39	34.16	3	429
Keigalla	2,340	2,538	2	1	3	14	12	5	13.92	23.19	—	—

* By "corrected death-rate" is here meant the rate calculated for the population of each town on the basis that its age- and sex-constitution is the same as for the whole Island, and also excluding the deaths of estate coolies in hospitals.
 † Includes the death of a Colombo town resident (Sinhalese), which occurred at the Infectious Diseases Hospital Kanatta, (outside the town), and was registered by an extra-urban Registrar.
 ‡ The population of "Hatton and Dikoya" and Kalpitiya towns at the Census of 1901 not being available according to the age- and sex-constitution, their corrected death-rates cannot be calculated. The death-rate given for "all towns" is, therefore, independent of these two towns, but is scarcely affected by their rates owing to the smallness of their population.
 § The population of Mannar and Trincomalee towns at the Census of 1891 not being available, no estimate can be made of the rate of growth 1891-1900 or 1901-1907. Their popula-

