



Ceylon Government Gazette

Published by Authority.

No. 6,261 — FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1908.

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.

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

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

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SUPPLEMENT:

The INDEX to the *Gazette* for the first half of 1908.

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 power vested in Us by section 56 of "The Irrigation Ordinance, 1906," do by this Our Proclamation declare that the irrigation works specified in the schedule hereto annexed, which have been constructed by the Government or with Government aid, be placed under the control and management of the Director of Irrigation as from and after October 1, 1908.

Given at Kandy, in the said Island of Ceylon, this Twelfth day of September, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Eight.

By His Excellency's command,

GOD SAVE THE KING.

HUGH CLIFFORD,
Colonial Secretary.

SCHEDULE.

The irrigation works of—

- (1) Kantalai in Tampalakamam pattu ;
- (2) Allai and Peruveli and connected supply channels in Koddiyar pattu ;
- (3) Illakkantai in Koddiyar pattu ;
- (4) Periyakulam in Kadukulam Pattu East ;
- (5) Andankulam in Trincomalee town—

all in the Trincomalee District of the Eastern Province.

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 a Village Tribunal was duly established in the Chief Headman's division of Vavuniya, in the Mullaivivu District, Northern Province, by Proclamation dated February 10, 1899 :

And whereas it is expedient to add to the jurisdiction of the said Village Tribunal certain villages in another division, in addition to the villages specified in the Proclamation of April 17, 1907 :

Now know Ye that We, the said Governor, in exercise of the powers vested in Us by section 27 of the Village Communities' Ordinance, No. 24 of 1889, and with the advice of the Executive Council, do hereby add to the jurisdiction of the Village Tribunal established in Vavuniya as aforesaid the villages in Karikkaddumulai North, Karikkaddumulai South, Putukkudiyiruppu, and Mulliavalai, in the Chief Headman's division of the Maritime pattus, set out in the schedule hereto, as from and after October 1, 1908.

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

By His Excellency's command,

HUGH CLIFFORD,
Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO.

Division.	Subdivision.	Villages.		
Maritime pattus	.. Karikkaddumulai North ..	1. Mullaivivu		
		2. Chilavattai		
		3. Vadduvakallu		
		4. Vellamullivaikkal		
		5. Karaiyamullivaikkal		
		6. Valaiyanmadam		
		7. Taniyuttu		
		8. Kanukkeni		
		9. Mamulai		
		10. Kumarapuram		
Do.	.. Karikkaddumulai South ..	11. Kumulamunai		
		12. Andankulam		
		13. Alampil		
		14. Chemmalai		
		15. Kokkuttoduvai		
		16. Karunaddukkeni		
		17. Taddamalai		
Do.	.. Putukkudiyiruppu ..	18. Kokkulai		
		19. Ampalavanpokkanai		
		20. Putu Mattalan		
		21. Pala Mattalan		
		22. Putukkudiyiruppu		
		23. Keppapila		
		24. Pilakkudiyiruppu		
		25. Marutampaval		
		26. Pirappuvedduvan		
		Do.	.. Mulliavalai ..	27. Mulliavalai
				28. Kalikkadu
				29. Tentuki
				30. Vattappalai

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 by section 28 of "The Courts Ordinance, 1889," it is amongst other things enacted that Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court shall be holden by one of the Judges thereof, or by a Commissioner of Assize duly appointed under the provisions of the said Ordinance for each of the

Circuits into which the Island is divided, for the hearing, trying, and determining all prosecutions which shall be commenced against any person for or in respect of any crime or offence, or alleged crime or offence—

For the Southern Circuit, twice at least at Galle and such other places in such Circuit as the Governor, after previous consultation with the Judges, shall appoint; such Sessions commencing at Galle on April 25 and September 15 in every year :

And whereas it appears to Us expedient to order that a Criminal Session of the Supreme Court should be holden, on the day hereinafter mentioned, at Tangalla, a place included within the said Southern Circuit :

Now therefore know Ye that We, the said Governor, for sufficient reason to Us appearing, and after previous consultation with the Judges of the Supreme Court, do order and appoint that a Criminal Session of the Supreme Court shall be holden at Tangalla, in the said Southern Circuit, on or about Monday, October 12, 1908.

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

By His Excellency's command,

GOD SAVE THE KING.

HUGH CLIFFORD,
Colonial Secretary.

APPOINTMENTS, &c., BY THE GOVERNOR.

No. 318 of 1908.

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

Mr. E. G. AUWARDT to act as District Judge, Commissioner of Requests, and Police Magistrate, Tangalla, and Superintendent of the Tangalla Prison, from September 20 to October 18, 1908, inclusive, during the absence of Mr. W. T. SOUTHORN on leave or until further orders.

Mr. G. PRINS to be Additional District Judge, Jaffna, from September 18 to 24, 1908, inclusive, or until further orders, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. C. P. MARKUS to act as Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Kurunegala, for September 21 and 22, 1908, during the absence of Mr. T. R. E. LOFTUS from the station or until further orders.

Mr. J. S. BOWES to act as Superintendent of Police, Western Province, with effect from the 14th instant, during the absence on leave of Mr. T. P. ATTYGALLE or until further orders, and while so acting to be a Justice of the Peace and an Unofficial Police Magistrate for the judicial districts of the Western Province.

Mr. A. F. CHURCHILL to act as Resident Engineer, Colombo Drainage Works, from September 24 to 30, 1908, during the absence of Mr. R. E. TICKELL on leave or until further orders, in addition to his own duties.

By His Excellency's command,

HUGH CLIFFORD,
Colonial Secretary's Office, Colonial Secretary.
Colombo, September 18, 1908.

No. 319 of 1908.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to recognize Monsieur DE LUCY-FOSSARIEN as Consular Agent for France at Colombo.

By His Excellency's command,

HUGH CLIFFORD,
Colonial Secretary's Office, Colonial Secretary.
Colombo, September 18, 1908.

No. 320 of 1908.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to recognize Mr. HANS BEHRING as Acting Consul for the Netherlands at Colombo, during the absence from Ceylon of Mr. A. TH. SCHULZE.

By His Excellency's command,

HUGH CLIFFORD,
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, September 12, 1908.

No. 321 of 1908.

IT is notified for information that Honorary Lieutenant and Quartermaster CHARLES BULLER FERDINANDS' resignation of his appointment in the Ceylon Light Infantry has been accepted by **HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR**.

By His Excellency's command,

HUGH CLIFFORD,
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, September 9, 1908.

No. 322 of 1908.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased, under the provisions of section 120 of "The Criminal Procedure Code, 1898," to appoint CHANDRESEKERE MUDIYANSELAGE PUNCHIRALA, Korala of Kalpe korale, to be an Inquirer for Kalpe, Kunchuttu, and Mahapotana korales in Hurulu palata, North-Central Province, *vice* WANNAKURALA, Deputy Coroner of Horowpatana, deceased.

By His Excellency's command,

HUGH CLIFFORD,
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, September 15, 1908.

No. 323 of 1908.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased, under the provisions of section 120 of "The Criminal Procedure Code, 1898," to appoint Mr. SINNATTAMBY VALLIPURAM to be an Inquirer for Kollakurichchy, in the District of Jaffna, while acting as Udaiyar of Kollakurichchy.

By His Excellency's command,

HUGH CLIFFORD,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, September 16, 1908.

No. 324 of 1908.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased, under the provisions of section 120 of "The Criminal Procedure Code, 1898," to appoint the under-mentioned Korals to be Inquirers for the following divisions :—

Kobbekaduwa Pallewalawwe *alias* Mahawalawwe Rajapaksa Rajakaruna Nawaratna Wickramasinghe Disanayaka Mudianseralahamillage KUDA BANDA, for Otara pattu, Beligal korale, Kegalla District.

Kappagoda Mudianselage DINGIRI BANDA, for Meda pattu, Galboda korale, Kegalla District.

By His Excellency's command,

HUGH CLIFFORD,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, September 18, 1908.

No. 325 of 1908.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned persons to be Assessors for the following towns for

the year 1909, under the provisions of section 8 of Ordinance No. 18 of 1892 :—

Wattegama.

Mr. A. COSWATTE.
Mr. M. J. FERNANDO.
Mr. P. B. KETAKUMBURA, Arachchi.

Teldeniya.

Mr. A. COSWATTE.
Mr. G. N. DE SILVA.
Mr. M. B. RAMBUKWELLE, Korala.

Maskeliya, Norwood, and Bogawantalawa.

Mr. A. COSWATTE.
Mr. W. E. FERNANDO, Arachchi.
Mr. M. A. SILVA, Vidane Arachchi.

By His Excellency's command,

HUGH CLIFFORD,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Colonial Secretary.
Colombo, September 16, 1908.

No. 326 of 1908.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned persons to be Assessors for the following towns for the year 1909, under the provisions of section 5 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1866 :—

Nawalapitiya.

Mr. A. COSWATTE.
Mr. MASS RAHIM.
Mr. A. MARAMBE.

Hatton and Dikoya.

Mr. A. COSWATTE.
Mr. D. A. KURUPPU.
Mr. A. J. W. MARAMBE.

By His Excellency's command,

HUGH CLIFFORD,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Colonial Secretary.
Colombo, September 16, 1908.

APPOINTMENTS, &c., OF REGISTRARS.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint THENAHANDI MARTINUS DE ZYLVA to act as Registrar of Marriages (General) of the Local Board town and gravets of Negombo division, in the Colombo District of the Western Province, for two weeks with effect from September 8, 1908, *vice* H. P. JAYAWARDANA, on leave. His office will be at Talgahawatta in Udayartoppu.

By His Excellency's command,

HUGH CLIFFORD,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Colonial Secretary.
Colombo, September 16, 1908.

THE following appointments under section 3 of Ordinance No. 23 of 1900 and section 7 of Ordinance No. 19 of 1907 are hereby notified :—

The Registrar-General has appointed Dr. L. A. VALLADARES to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Division No. 2 of the Colombo Municipality, in the Colombo District of the Western Province, on September 16, 1908, during the absence of the Registrar, Dr. J. H. S. GUNAWARDENE, on leave. His office will be at No. 45B, Union place, Slave Island.

The Provincial Registrar, Galle, has appointed ANDRIS DE SILVA WIMALASURIYA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Batapola division, in the Galle

District of the Southern Province, for four weeks and two days from September 14, 1908, during the absence of the Registrar, M. S. DE S. A. SENEVIRATNE. His office will be at Iluppitiyewatta in Batapola.

The Provincial Registrar, Batticaloa, has appointed MARIMUTTU KACHINATHAN to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Mannunai East South Central Division, and Registrar of Marriages (General) of Mannunai pattu division, in the Batticaloa District of the Eastern Province, for three days from September 8, 1908, during the absence of V. P. KANAPATIPILLAI, on leave. His office will be at Arrapattai in Division No. 3.

The Provincial Registrar, Kurunegala, has appointed Dr. ALFRED EATON SPAAR to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Kurunegala town division, in the Kurunegala District of the North-Western Province, for two weeks and six days from September 11, 1908, *vice* the Registrar, Dr. L. BROHIER, appointed Provincial Surgeon, Kurunegala. His office will be at the Kurunegala hospital.

The Provincial Registrar, Ratnapura, has appointed VITANAGE DON PELIS APPUHAMY to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Gilimale division and of Marriages (General) of Kuruwiti korale, in the Ratnapura District of the Province of Sabaragamuwa, for

seven days from September 9, 1908, during the absence of Registrar, G. RATTARANHAMY, on leave. His office will be at Kiripellewalawwewatta in Medagama.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Matale, has appointed Mr. HERMON DON MARTIN LEWIS to act as Registrar of General Marriages of Matale South I. Division, in the Matale District of the Central Province, for three days from September 10, 1908, during the absence of Mr. R. MALALGODA, on leave. His office will be at the Matale Kachcheri.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Matara, has appointed Mr. ARTHUR HUGH TILLEKERATNA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Matara Four Gravets No. 2 Division, and of General Marriages of Matara town and gravets, in the Matara District of the Southern Province, for thirty days from September 7, 1908, during the absence of Mr. R. D. TILLEKERATNA, on leave. His office will be at Pokunewatta in Weliveriya.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Hambantota, has appointed DON MIGEL SAMPARAWICKREMA DAHANAYAKA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Ranna division and of Marriages (General) of West Giruwa pattu division, in the Hambantota District of the Southern Province, for fifteen days from September 8, 1908, during the absence of D. D. S. DAHANAYAKA, on leave. His office will be at Siyambalakoratuwa in Wigomuwa.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Puttalam, has appointed MERINNA SANDRICK MENDIS to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Puttalam Pattu North Division, in the Puttalam District of the North-Western Province, for eight days from August 29, 1908, during the absence of the Registrar, MERINNA ADRIC MENDIS, on leave. His office will be at Arachchivillu.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Puttalam, has appointed Dr. A. CHARLES EVARTS to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Puttalam town division, in the Puttalam District of the North-Western Province, for seven days from August 29, 1908, during the absence of Dr. T. OELMUS from the station. His office will be at the Government Civil Hospital, Puttalam.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Puttalam, has appointed Mr. A. P. T. DE VAS to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Kalpitiya town division, in the Puttalam District of the North-Western Province, for eight days from August 29, 1908, during the absence of Dr. A. CHARLES EVARTS from the station. His office will be at the Government Outdoor Dispensary, Kalpitiya.

P. ARUNACHALAM,
Registrar-General.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, September 16, 1908.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES' ORDINANCE, NO. 24 OF 1889.

IT is hereby notified that HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, in exercise of the powers vested in him by section 7 of the above-named Ordinance, and with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the following rules, which have been made, under the provisions of section 6 of the said Ordinance, by the inhabitants of the subdivisions Nos. 1 and 2 of the Chief Headmen's division of the Town and Gravets of Trincomalee, in the District of Trincomalee, Eastern Province.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, July 28, 1908.

HUGH CLIFFORD,
Colonial Secretary.

RULES REFERRED TO.

CHAPTER I.

Communal Works.

1. *Publication of notices.*—All notices required to be published under the Village Communities' Ordinance shall be proclaimed by beat of tom-tom and by affixing a written notification on a conspicuous tree or other spot in each village. Any person convicted before the Village Tribunal of defacing or destroying such notification shall be liable to a fine.

2. *Construction and upkeep of communal works.*—The construction, maintenance, and improvement of village works mentioned in section 6 of Ordinance No. 24 of 1889, and of all other works for which the inhabitants of any subdivision may be, by any law at present in force or hereafter to be enacted, empowered to make provision, shall be effected by all persons liable to perform labour under the Thoroughfares Ordinance, who reside in villages which the Committee may decide to be interested in the work, and the Committee shall determine the number of days' labour (not exceeding ten days in any one year) which each person liable shall contribute towards it, either in person or by substitute or by money payment. For this purpose the value of a day's labour shall be rated at 25 cents.

3. *Village lists.*—The Police Headman of each village shall prepare annually, before February 1, a list of the names of all males residing within his village, who are liable to perform labour under the Thoroughfares Ordinance, and forward a copy thereof to the Vanniya.

4. *Liability.*—It shall be the duty of the Police Headman to inform the Committee whenever it is necessary to repair or construct any village work. The Committee shall thereupon make such inquiry as may be necessary, and if it approves of the work shall prepare a list showing the nature of the work and the names of the villages interested in it, and may make such subsequent alterations in the list as may be deemed expedient; and the decision of the Committee shall be final on the question as to what villages are interested.

5. *Calling out labour.*—Labour shall be ordered out by rotation by written notice to be served personally on each person liable to labour, or in his absence to be affixed conspicuously to the wall of his house.

6. *Supervision.*—Works shall ordinarily be carried out under the supervision of the Police Headman, subject to the orders of the Vanniya. In the more important works reference shall be made to the Government Agent for instructions.

7. *Completion report.*—The Police Headman shall report to the Committee the completion of the work, the names of the defaulters, and the expenses incurred in consequence of their default.

8. *Prosecution.*—The Committee may then order a prosecution or may give the defaulters the option of paying a penalty in addition to the expenses incurred in consequence of their default.

9. *Penalty.*—All persons so prosecuted shall be liable to such fine as the Village Tribunal has power to inflict.

CHAPTER II.

Schools.

10. *Establishment of schools.*—On the request by petition to the Government Agent of the parents or guardians of 25 or more children for the establishment of a school, or if the Committee report to the Government Agent that a site has been fixed upon for a school where there is likelihood of a good attendance, application may be made to the Director of Public Instruction for a schoolmaster, and the necessary furniture free of charge to the villagers.

11. *Erection of school house.*—If such application be granted, the school house shall be erected and kept in repair as provided by section 2.

12. *Dimensions of school house.*—Each school house shall consist of a half-walled shed not less than 36 by 18 feet, the eaves of which shall be at least 5 feet from the ground.

13. *Attendance.*—The Committee shall fix the limits of the district within which all parents and guardians shall be bound to send their male children between the ages of 7 and 13 years to the school thus provided, for four days at least in each week, for nine months of the year.

Provided that boys who have passed the 5th standard shall be exempt from the operation of this rule.

14. *Enforcing attendance.*—All parents and guardians who do not observe the foregoing rule shall be reported by the schoolmaster to the Committee. The Committee shall cause such parents or guardians to appear before it and explain the absence of their children, and in default of satisfactory explanation, may warn the parents or guardians or order their prosecution before the Village Tribunal.

15. *Exemption.*—The foregoing rules shall not apply to those who, in the opinion of the Committee, have made other satisfactory provision for the education of their children.

CHAPTER III.

Fisheries.

16. *Destruction of fish.*—No person shall kill fish by means of poison, dynamite, or other explosive, or by any means not in accordance with local custom. No person shall be allowed to fish in any inland waters within a subdivision except the inhabitants of that subdivision.

17. *Prohibited nets.*—The use of nets other than hand nets "vichchuvai" is prohibited in any of the waters mentioned in schedule annexed below:—

Pillaikulam-aru.

CHAPTER IV.

Cattle—General Rules.

18. *Bulls reserved for breeding.*—Bulls intended to be reserved for breeding purposes shall be produced before the Committee for inspection, and, if approved, a certificate of approval shall be given by the Chairman to the owner.

19. *Unreserved bulls to be castrated.*—All male black cattle, not being certified bulls, shall be properly castrated within five years of birth, and it shall be competent for the Chairman to order the immediate performance of the operation.

20. *Castration.*—Castration shall be performed only by persons holding certificates by the Government Agent that they are competent to perform the operation, but this is not to interfere with the right of owners to castrate their own cattle.

21. *Licensed castration fees.*—Licensed castrators shall be entitled to recover from the owner the following fees:—

For one animal only	..	25 cents.
For two animals only	..	15 cents each.
For three animals only	..	12 cents each.
For four and upwards	..	10 cents each.

22. *Diseased meat.*—No person shall knowingly sell, or eat, or possess the flesh of any animal which has died from sickness, drowning, or snake bite.

23. *Burial of dead animals.*—The carcases of all such animals, and of all animals dying a natural death, shall be buried by the owners thereof without loss of time. In default they shall be liable not only to fine, but to refund the cost of burial incurred by the Police Headman.

24. *Burial when owners are absent or unknown.*—The Police Headman shall bury unremoved animals, of which the owners are absent or cannot be ascertained. In the latter case the cost of burial shall be paid from Village Tribunal Fine Fund.

25. *Lost cattle.*—Any person losing an animal shall, within seven days of the loss, report the same with full particulars to the Police Headman of his village, who shall every fortnight forward a list of lost animals to the Cattle Registrar of his

division. The Cattle Registrar shall make a list of lost animals in his division, and forward the same monthly to the President for publication.

26. *Quarantine.*—No cattle shall be removed from any village where there is cattle disease.

27. *Segregation of diseased cattle.*—Every proprietor of cattle or person in charge of cattle shall separate from the herd every sick animal belonging to him, or in his charge, and keep it in a secluded place to be determined by the Police Headman, and shall disinfect such place by fire or otherwise as the Committee may direct; and it shall be lawful for the Chairman to cause any animal suffering from any contagious or infectious disease, not properly segregated, to be destroyed and buried at the expense of the owner.

28. *Owners to report disease.*—Every proprietor of cattle or person in charge of cattle who has a case of murrain or other contagious disease among his cattle shall report the same to the Police Headman without delay, and such Police Headman shall report forthwith to the Vanniya.

29. *Hospital pounds.*—The Chairman of Village Committee shall in all cases exercise the powers given to keepers of hospital pounds by the regulations of Government dated February 3, 1871, and control and supervise the proceedings of keepers of such pounds where they exist.

30. *Removal to pasture grounds.*—The cattle of each village shall be driven to pasture at such times and to such places as the Committee may from time to time decide.

31. *Tethering on roadside.*—No cattle shall be tethered upon any cart road or in such a manner as will allow them to stray on the road. All cattle so tethered, and all cattle found straying on cart roads, shall be seized by the Police Headman and produced before the Village Tribunal to be dealt with as stray cattle.

32. *Headman to receive half fines.*—The Police Headman shall be entitled to receive from the President half the fine and also the costs incurred by him, such costs to be recovered from the owner in addition to the fine.

33. *Slaughter of cattle.*—A place for slaughtering cattle shall be established in each village situated as near as possible to the Police Headman's residence, and slaughtering in any other than such established place shall be unlawful. Any person intending to have a head of cattle slaughtered, shall give previous notice thereof to the Police Headman, and shall cause the animal to be brought to the place for slaughtering, where it shall be exposed for three days before it is slaughtered. Before permitting any head of cattle to be slaughtered the Headman shall inspect it and make proper inquiries into the title of the alleged owner or person producing it to be slaughtered, and shall call for the production of any vouchers or other documents he may hold. If there be any irregularity in the vouchers or any other reason to suspect the title to the animal, the Headman shall refuse permission to slaughter, and forward the animal to the President of the Village Tribunal to be dealt with under rule 31; and the President, if the title is satisfactorily proved, shall issue a permit to slaughter the animal. No cattle should be slaughtered between the hours of 6 P.M. and 6 A.M. On the day after slaughtering the Headman shall report the same to the Committee or Cattle Registrar, if any be appointed, giving a particular description of the animal slaughtered, *i.e.*, the age, sex, colour, brand, and description of the animal, and the name of the owner, and shall also forward the vouchers and other documents, if any, produced before him, and such particulars shall be duly registered by the Committee or Registrar of Cattle. In the event of any cattle being accidentally killed, the circumstance shall immediately be reported to the Police Headman, who, on being satisfied from inquiry of the fact and of the alleged owner's title, shall allow the owner to sell the carcase if suitable for food, or dispose of it otherwise as he pleases. In case the Police Headman shall be absent from his village, the headman of any adjoining village shall be competent on application to do what is required under this rule. Any person infringing any of the provisions of this rule shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10 for each infringement.

34. *Slaughter of sheep, goats, or pigs.*—It shall not be lawful for any person to slaughter sheep, goats, or swine without information previously given to the Police Headman, nor shall such animals be slaughtered during the night. Should the Headman be absent, it shall be competent for the Headman of any adjoining village to do what is required under this rule. Any person infringing any of the provisions of this rule shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5.

35. *Neglect of duty by Registrar.*—Any registrar who shall be adjudged by the Village Tribunal or Village Committee to have been guilty of neglect or breach of any of the duties imposed upon him by the above rules shall be liable to a fine.

36. *Inspection of registers, &c.*—It shall be lawful for the President or Vanniya to call for and examine all books of certificates, registers, and other documents connected with the possession or transfer of cattle, and he shall from time to time, as occasion may offer, do so; and he shall note on the back of the last certificate, &c., examined, the date of examination, and his opinion as to the way in which the certificate, books, &c., have been kept.

37. *Prevention of cattle trespass.*—To prevent cattle trespass, landowners shall fence and watch their fields and chenas, and surround their garden with a fence or ditch; and cattle owners shall tie or pen their cattle at night, and in the day shall suspend a stick across their necks or tie them together in pairs, and shall suspend wooden bells to the necks of buffaloes.

38. *Seizure of cattle for trespass.*—Cattle seized for trespass and not claimed from the local Headman within forty-eight hours shall be sent to the President.

If unclaimed within fourteen days, the President shall sell the same at public auction after due notice, and give a proper title to the purchaser, and shall pay over the proceeds after deducting all expenses incurred to the communal fund.

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Nuisances.

39. *Spring guns.*—The setting of spring guns is entirely prohibited.

40. *Diseased persons prohibited from using public bathing places.*—No persons infected with any contagious disease shall wash themselves or their clothes in any public bathing places.

41. *Befouling wells.*—Every person who befouls a village ela, village well, or spring of water used for drinking purposes by the inhabitants of any village shall be liable to a fine.

42. *Removal of dangerous trees.*—If upon complaint the Committee is satisfied that any tree is likely to fall upon any house or other occupied building, or in a condition dangerous to the occupant or to other property, the Committee shall give due notice in writing to the owner of such tree, or in his absence to the occupant of the land on which it stands, to cut it down within such time as the Committee may allow. In case such owner or occupant shall neglect or delay to obey such order, the Committee shall cause the work to be done at his expense, provided that the Committee may, if it thinks proper, direct the party complaining to make a certain amount of compensation to the owner of the tree as well as to bear a portion of the expenses of removal.

43. *Removal of trees along public thoroughfares.*—The Committee may, in like manner, direct the removal of any tree dangerous to the safety of passengers along any public road or street.

44. *Dirtying public roads.*—Persons residing on either side of a public road shall not put dirt, rubbish, timber, mats, copra, arecanut, or any other commodity in or upon the same, and they shall not keep carts standing on the road longer than is necessary for the loading or unloading of the same, shall not allow children too young to take care of themselves to play thereon unless in charge of some competent person, and shall not allow the eaves of boutiques, or eaves of houses, to project on the road.

45. *Pelting stones at houses.*—Pelting stones at houses, drawing caricatures and indecent figures, or writing insulting expressions on buildings or any conspicuous object or the doing of any other acts by which the individual is insulted or public decency outraged is forbidden.

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such persons as the Committee shall decide. All wooden wells shall have well pipes not less than 3 feet above the ground. All abandoned wells, turavus, &c., shall filled up by or at the cost of the owners.

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59. *Paths through paddy lands.*—The proprietors of paddy lands shall see that all the public paths leading through their paddy lands are not less than 3½ feet in breadth.

60. *Damaging village property.*—Any person obstructing any village path, road, river, water-course, lake, or ela, or through carelessness or malice injuring any village path or road, river, water-course, lake, or ela, or other village property, shall be liable to a fine.

61. *Charge of village property.*—All village paths, edandu, ambalams, bridges, school rooms, court-houses, and all other village properties shall be in charge of the Police Headman of the division in which they are situated, who shall from time to time inspect all such properties and all wells within his division and submit to the Chairman of the Committee a report on their state.

62. *Markets, &c.*—The boutiques and market places, as well as the roads opposite them, shall be at all times kept clean by the occupants of market stalls, and the keepers of boutiques who shall for breach of this rule be liable to a fine.

63. *Neglect of duty by Headman.*—Every rural constable, market constable, and Police Headman shall keep order and preserve cleanliness in their respective bazaars and market places under a penalty for neglect to do so.

64. *Burial grounds.*—Dead bodies shall not be buried or burnt in any but the duly registered burial and burning grounds at present existing, or in such grounds as may hereafter be assigned and registered by the Committee for that purpose. Every Police Headman shall, within two months of these rules coming into operation, furnish the Committee with a list of the existing burying and burning grounds within his jurisdiction, stating the villages within which they are situated, their boundaries and extent. The Committee shall keep a register in which all necessary particulars of the existing burying and burning grounds shall be entered, and shall in like manner cause to be entered in it the particulars of any such grounds as may hereafter be assigned by them for this purpose. No dead body shall be buried at a less depth than six feet below the surface of the ground. The Vanniya, may with the approval of the Government Agent, order any burying or burning ground to be closed, and after notice by beat of tom-tom has been given of such order it shall not be lawful to bury or burn any dead body in such ground. Any such person infringing any of the provisions of this rule, shall be liable to a fine.

65. *Marking boundaries of private lands.*—The boundaries of all private lands shall be marked by fences, ditches, or stones according to the custom of the subdivision in which they are situated. Such boundaries shall be put up by the owners of the land on both sides thereof. Any person ordered by the Committee so to mark the boundary who shall refuse or neglect to comply with the order shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10. No person shall alter, deface, or wilfully injure any such boundary. The penalty for breach of this rule shall be a fine.

66. *Paths between villages.*—Paths between villages shall be kept clear by the joint labour of the villagers; the people of each village shall clear the path leading from it to the limit prescribed by ancient custom. It shall be the duty of the Police Headman to see that the paths are kept clear and to call out labour when necessary.

67. *Removal of obstruction.*—When any person shall have been convicted under rule 60 for obstructing any village path, road, river, &c., it shall be lawful for the President to order the removal by the offender or offenders of the obstruction within fourteen days. In case of disobedience to this order the work of removal shall be carried out by the Committee, and the cost thereof recovered from the offender.

68. *Exposing goods for sale on roads.*—In villages where a public market is established, it shall be an offence for any person to expose goods for sale on or by the public roads.

69. *Strag dogs.*—It shall be lawful for the Police Headman to seize all stray or ownerless dogs and to cause their destruction within three days if not claimed by any person, and the Police Headman shall be entitled to receive from the Village Tribunal Fund 25 cents for every dog so destroyed on production of a certificate from the Chief Headman of the pattu.

70. *Disposal of fines.*—All fines recovered under these rules and not specially otherwise appropriated are to be deposited in a general fund by the Government Agent to be by him employed as prescribed herein. Any balance may be appropriated by him to carry out the general purposes of the Ordinance in such way as he may consider expedient.

71. *Meetings of Village Committees.*—The Committee shall meet on the first Saturday of each quarter or upon such dates as may be fixed by the Chairman for the transaction of public business. The Vanniya of the pattu shall be Chairman of the Committee, and three members in addition shall form a quorum.

72. *Record of proceedings.*—The Chairman shall keep minutes of the proceedings at these meetings and forward a copy of the same to the Government Agent.

73. *General control of Government Agent.*—All general orders issued by the Committee shall be subject to the approval of the Government Agent, and he shall have the same powers in regard thereto as are vested in him in regard of the cases indicated in the 52nd section of Ordinance No. 24 of 1889.

74. *Penalty of breach of rules.*—The penalty for breach of any of the foregoing rules shall be according to the discretion of the President not exceeding to a fine of Rs. 20 or rigorous imprisonment for two weeks.

75. *Delivery of books.*—When any Headman or Cattle Registrar resigns, is removed from office, or dies, he or his heirs shall deliver all his registers, books, and office documents to the Committee.

76. *Hindrance or vexatious conduct.*—No person shall obstruct or resist any Headman or authorized person in the discharge of his duties, and no Headman or authorized person shall be guilty of any negligence or malicious or vexatious conduct under the foregoing rules on pain of such fine as may be imposed by the court before which such offence may be tried.

77. *Repeal of all former rules.*—These rules supersede all rules hitherto in force in the Trincomalee District and bearing date May 19, 1897.

THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES' ORDINANCE, NO. 24 OF 1889.

IT is hereby notified that HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, in exercise of the powers vested in him by section 7 of the above-named Ordinance, and with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the following rules, which have been made, under the provisions of section 6 of the said Ordinance, by the inhabitants of the subdivisions Nos. 1 to 4, inclusive, of the Chief Headmen's division of Tamblegam pattu, in the District of Trincomalee, Eastern Province.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, July 28, 1908.

HUGH CLIFFORD,
Colonial Secretary.

RULES REFERRED TO.

CHAPTER I.

Communal Works.

1. *Publication of notices.*—All notices required to be published under the Village Communities' Ordinance shall be proclaimed by beat of tom-tom and by affixing a written notification on a conspicuous tree or other spot in each village. Any person convicted before the Village Tribunal of defacing or destroying such notification shall be liable to a fine.

2. *Construction and upkeep of communal works.*—The construction, maintenance, and improvement of village works mentioned in section 6 of Ordinance No. 24 of 1889, and of all other works for which the inhabitants of any subdivision may be, by any law at present in force or hereafter to be enacted, empowered to make provision shall be effected by all persons liable to perform labour under the Thoroughfares Ordinance, who reside in villages which the Committee may decide to be interested in the work, and the Committee shall determine the number of days' labour (not exceeding ten in any one year) which each person liable shall contribute towards it, either in person or by substitute or by money payment. For this purpose the value of a day's labour shall be rated at 25 cents.

3. *Village lists.*—The Police Headman of each village shall prepare annually, before February 1, a list of the names of all males residing within his village, who are liable to perform labour under the Thoroughfares Ordinance, and forward a copy thereof to the Vanniya.

4. *Liability.*—It shall be the duty of the Police Headman to inform the Committee whenever it is necessary to repair or construct any village work. The Committee shall thereupon make such inquiry as may be necessary, and if it approves of the work shall prepare a list showing the nature of the work and the names of the villages interested in it, and may make such subsequent alterations in the list as may be deemed expedient; and the decision of the Committee shall be final on the question as to what villages are interested.

5. *Calling out labour.*—Labour shall be ordered out by rotation by written notice to be served personally on each person liable to labour, or in his absence to be affixed conspicuously to the wall of his house.

6. *Supervision.*—Works shall ordinarily be carried out under the supervision of the Police Headman subject to the orders of the Vanniya. In the more important works reference shall be made to the Government Agent for instructions.

7. *Completion report.*—The Police Headman shall report to the Committee the completion of the work, the names of the defaulters, and the expenses incurred in consequence of their default.

8. *Prosecution.*—The Committee may then order a prosecution or may give the defaulters the option of paying a penalty in addition to the expenses incurred in consequence of their default.

9. *Penalty.*—All persons so prosecuted shall be liable to such fine as the Village Tribunal has power to inflict.

CHAPTER II.

Schools.

10. *Establishment of schools.*—On the request by petition to the Government Agent of the parents or guardians of 25 or more children for the establishment of a school, or if the Committee report to the Government Agent that a site has been fixed upon for a school where there is likelihood of a good attendance, application may be made to the Director of Public Instruction for a schoolmaster and the necessary furniture free of charge to the villagers.

11. *Erection of school house.*—If such application be granted, the school house shall be erected and kept in repair as provided by section 2.

12. *Dimensions of school house.*—Each school house shall consist of a half-walled shed not less than 36 by 18 ft. the eaves of which shall be at least 5 feet from the ground.

13. *Attendance.*—The Committee shall fix the limits of the district within which all parents and guardians shall be bound to send their male children between the ages of 7 and 13 years to the school thus provided, for four days at least in each week, for nine months of the year. Provided that boys who have passed the 5th standard shall be exempt from the operation of this rule.

14. *Enforcing attendance.*—All parents and guardians who do not observe the foregoing rule shall be reported by the schoolmaster to the Committee. The Committee shall cause such parents or guardians to appear before it and explain the absence of their children, and in default of satisfactory explanation, may warn the parents or guardians or order their prosecution before the Village Tribunal.

15. *Exemption.*—The foregoing rules shall not apply to those who, in the opinion of the Committee, have made other satisfactory provision for the education of their children.

CHAPTER III.

Fisheries.

16. *Destruction of fish.*—No person who shall kill fish by means of poison, dynamite, or other explosive, or by any means not in accordance with local custom. No person shall be allowed to fish in any inland waters within a subdivision except the inhabitants of that subdivision.

17. *Prohibited nets.*—The use of nets other than hand nets "vichchuvai" is prohibited in any of the waters mentioned in the schedule annexed below :—

Uppar and Tamblegam Bay.

CHAPTER IV.

Cattle—General Rules.

18. *Bulls reserved for breeding.*—Bulls intended to be reserved for breeding purposes shall be produced before the Committee for inspection, and, if approved, a certificate of approval shall be given by the Chairman to the owner.

19. *Unreserved bulls to be castrated.*—All male black cattle, not being certified bulls, shall be properly castrated within five years of birth, and it shall be competent for the Chairman to order the immediate performance of the operation.

20. *Castration.*—Castration shall be performed only by persons holding certificates by the Government Agent that they are competent to perform the operation, but this is not to interfere with the right of owners to castrate their own cattle.

21. *Licensed castration fees.*—Licensed castrators shall be entitled to recover from the owner the following fees :—

For one animal only	..	25 cents.
For two animals only	..	15 cents each.
For three animals only	..	12 cents each.
For four and upwards	..	10 cents each.

22. *Diseased meat.*—No person shall knowingly sell, or eat, or possess the flesh of any animal which has died from sickness, drowning, or snake bite.

23. *Burial of dead animals.*—The carcasses of all such animals, and of all animals dying a natural death, shall be buried by the owners thereof without loss of time. In default they shall be liable not only to fine, but to refund the cost of burial incurred by the Police Headman.

24. *Burial when owners are absent or unknown.*—The Police Headman shall bury unremoved animals, of which the owners are absent or cannot be ascertained. In the latter case the cost of burial shall be paid from Village Tribunal Fine Fund.

25. *Lost cattle.*—Any person losing an animal shall, within seven days of the loss, report the same with full particulars to the Police Headman of his village, who shall every fortnight forward a list of lost animals to the Cattle Registrar of his division. The Cattle Registrar shall make a list of lost animals in his division and forward the same monthly to the President for publication.

26. *Quarantine.*—No cattle shall be removed from any village where there is cattle disease.

27. *Segregation of diseased cattle.*—Every proprietor of cattle or person in charge of cattle shall separate from the herd every sick animal belonging to him, or in his charge, and keep it in a secluded place to be determined by the Police Headman, and shall disinfect such place by fire or otherwise as the Committee may direct; and it shall be lawful for the Chairman to cause any animal suffering from any contagious or infectious disease, not properly segregated, to be destroyed and buried at the expense of the owner.

28. *Owners to report disease.*—Every proprietor of cattle or person in charge of cattle who has a case of murrain or other contagious disease among his cattle, shall report the same to the Police Headman without delay, and such Police Headman shall report forthwith to the Vanniya.

29. *Hospital pounds.*—The Chairman of Village Committees shall in all cases exercise the powers given to keepers of hospital pounds by the regulations of Government dated February 3, 1871, and control and supervise the proceedings of keepers of such pounds where they exist.

30. *Removal to pasture grounds.*—The cattle of each village shall be driven to pasture at such times and to such places as the Committee may from time to time decide.

31. *Tethering on roadside.*—No cattle shall be tethered upon any cart road or in such a manner as will allow them to stray on the road. All cattle so tethered, and all cattle found straying on cart roads, shall be seized by the Police Headman and produced before the Village Tribunal to be dealt with as stray cattle.

32. *Headman to receive half fines.*—The Police Headman shall be entitled to receive from the President half the fine and also the costs incurred by him, such costs to be recovered from the owner in addition to the fine.

33. *Slaughter of cattle.*—A place for slaughtering cattle shall be established in each village situated as near as possible to the Police Headman's residence, and slaughtering in any other than such established place shall be unlawful. Any person intending to have a head of cattle slaughtered, shall give previous notice thereof to the Police Headman, and shall cause the animal to be brought to the place for slaughtering, where it shall be exposed for three days before it is slaughtered. Before permitting any head of cattle to be slaughtered the Headman shall inspect it and make proper inquiries into the title of the alleged owner or person producing it to be slaughtered, and shall call for the production of any vouchers or other documents he may hold. If there be any irregularity in the vouchers or any other reason to suspect the title to the animal, the Headman shall refuse permission to slaughter, and forward the animal to the President of the Village Tribunal to be dealt with under rule 31; and the President, if the title is satisfactorily proved, shall issue a permit to slaughter the animal. No cattle should be slaughtered between the hours of 6 P.M. and 6 A.M. On the day after slaughtering the Headman shall report the same to the Committee or Cattle Registrar, if any be appointed, giving a particular description of the animal slaughtered, *i.e.*, the age, sex, colour, brand, and description of the animal, and the name of the owner, and shall also forward the vouchers and other documents, if any, produced before him, and such particulars shall be duly registered by the Committee or Registrar of Cattle. In the event of any cattle being accidentally killed, the circumstances shall immediately be reported to the Police Headman, who, on being satisfied from inquiry of the fact and of the alleged owner's title, shall allow the owner to sell the carcass if suitable for food, or dispose of it otherwise as he pleases. In case the Police Headman shall be absent from his village, the Headman of any adjoining village shall be competent on application to do what is required under this rule. Any person infringing any of the provisions of this rule shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10 for each infringement.

34. *Slaughter of sheep, goats, or pigs.*—It shall not be lawful for any person to slaughter sheep, goats, or swine without information previously given to the Police Headman, nor shall such animal be slaughtered during the night. Should the Headman be absent, it shall be competent for the Headman of any adjoining village to do what is required under this rule. Any person infringing any of the provisions of this rule shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5.

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63. *Neglect of duty by Headman.*—Every rural constable, market constable, and Police Headman shall keep order and preserve cleanliness in their respective bazaars and market places under a penalty for neglect to do so.

64. *Burial grounds.*—Dead bodies shall not be buried or burnt in any but the duly registered burial and burning grounds at present existing, or in such grounds as may hereafter be assigned and registered by the Committee for that purpose. Every Police Headman shall, within two months of these rules coming into operation, furnish the Committee with a list of the existing burying and burning grounds within his jurisdiction, stating the villages within which they are situated, their boundaries and extent. The Committee shall keep a register in which all necessary particulars of the existing burying and burning grounds shall be entered, and shall in like manner cause to be entered in it the particulars of any such grounds as may hereafter be assigned by them for this purpose. No dead body shall be buried at a less depth than six feet below the surface of the ground. The Vanniya may, with the approval of the Government Agent, order any burying or burning ground to be closed, and after notice by beat of tom-tom has been given of such order it shall not be lawful to bury or burn any dead body in such ground. Any such person infringing any of the provisions of this rule, shall be liable to a fine.

65. *Marking boundaries of private lands.*—The boundaries of all private lands shall be marked by fences, ditches, or stones according to the custom of the subdivision in which they are situated. Such boundaries shall be put up by the owners of the land on both sides thereof. Any person ordered by the Committee so to mark the boundary who shall refuse or neglect to comply with the order shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10. No person shall alter, deface, or wilfully injure any such boundary. The penalty for breach of this rule shall be a fine.

66. *Paths between villages.*—Paths between villages shall be kept clear by the joint labour of the villagers; the people of each village shall clear the path leading from it to the limit prescribed by ancient customs. It shall be the duty of the Police Headman to see that the paths are kept clear and to call out labour when necessary.

67. *Removal of obstruction.*—When any person shall have been convicted under rule 60 for obstructing any village path, road, river, &c., it shall be lawful for the President to order the removal by the offender or offenders of the obstruction within fourteen days. In case of disobedience to this order the work of removal shall be carried out by the Committee, and the cost thereof recovered from the offender.

68. *Exposing goods for sale on roads.*—In villages where a public market is established, it shall be an offence for any person to expose goods for sale on or by the public roads.

69. *Stray dogs.*—It shall be lawful for the Police Headman to seize all stray or ownerless dogs and to cause their destruction within three days if not claimed by an owner, and the Police Headman shall be entitled to receive from the Village Tribunal Fund 25 cents for every dog so destroyed on production of a certificate from the Chief Headman of the pattu.

70. *Disposal of fines.*—All fines recovered under these rules and not specially otherwise appropriated are to be deposited in a general fund by the Government Agent to be by him employed as prescribed herein. Any balance may be appropriated by him to carry out the general purposes of the Ordinance in such way as he may consider expedient.

71. *Meetings of Village Committees.*—The Committee shall meet on the first Saturday of each quarter or upon such dates as may be fixed by the Chairman for the transaction of public business. The Vanniya of the pattu shall be Chairman of the Committee, and three members in addition shall form a quorum.

72. *Record of proceedings.*—The Chairman shall keep minutes of the proceedings at these meetings and forward a copy of the same to the Government Agent.

73. *General control of Government Agent.*—All general orders issued by the Committee shall be subject to the approval of the Government Agent, and he shall have the same powers in regard thereto as are vested in him in regard of the cases indicated in the 52nd section of Ordinance No. 24 of 1889.

74. *Penalty of breach of rules.*—The penalty for breach of any of the foregoing rules shall be according to the discretion of the President not exceeding to a fine of Rs. 20 or rigorous imprisonment for two weeks.

75. *Delivery of books.*—When any Headman or Cattle Registrar resigns, is removed from office, or dies, he or his heirs shall deliver all his registers, books, and office documents to the Committee.

79. *Hindrance or vexatious conduct.*—No person shall obstruct or resist any Headman or authorized person in the discharge of his duties, and no Headman or authorized person shall be guilty of any negligence or malicious or vexatious conduct under the foregoing rules on pain of such fine as may be imposed by the court before which such offence may be tried.

77. *Repeal of all former rules.*—These rules supersede all rules hitherto in force in the Trincomalee District and bearing date May 19, 1897.

THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES' ORDINANCE, No. 24 OF 1889.

IT is hereby notified that HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, in exercise of the powers vested in him by section 7 of the above-named Ordinance, and with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the following rules, which have been made, under the provisions of section 6 of the said Ordinance, by the inhabitants of the subdivisions Nos. 1 to 5, inclusive, of the Chief Headman's division of Koddidiyar pattu, in the District of Trincomalee, Eastern Province.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, July 28, 1908.

HUGH CLIFFORD,
Colonial Secretary.

RULES REFERRED TO.

CHAPTER I.

Communal Works.

1. *Publication of notices.*—All notices required to be published under the Village Communities' Ordinance shall be proclaimed by beat of tom-tom and by affixing a written notification on a conspicuous tree or other spot in each village. Any person convicted before the Village Tribunal of defacing or destroying such notification shall be liable to a fine.

2. *Construction and upkeep of communal works.*—The construction, maintenance, and improvement of village works mentioned in section 6 of Ordinance No. 24 of 1889, and of all other works for which the inhabitants of any subdivision may be, by any law at present in force or hereafter to be enacted, empowered to make provision shall be effected by all persons liable to perform labour under the Thoroughfares Ordinance, who reside in villages which the Committee may decide to be interested in the work, and the Committee shall determine the number of days' labour (not

exceeding ten in any one year) which each person liable shall contribute towards it, either in person or by substitute or by money payment. For this purpose the value of a day's labour shall be rated at 25 cents.

3. *Village lists.*—The Police Headman of each village shall prepare annually, before February 1, a list of the names of all males residing within his village who are liable to perform labour under the Thoroughfares Ordinance, and forward a copy thereof to the Vanniya.

4. *Liability.*—It shall be the duty of the Police Headman to inform the Committee whenever it is necessary to repair or construct any village work. The Committee shall thereupon make such inquiry as may be necessary, and if it approves of the work shall prepare a list showing the nature of the work and the names of the villages interested in it, and may make such subsequent alterations in the list as may be deemed expedient; and the decision of the Committee shall be final on the question as to what villages are interested.

5. *Calling out labour.*—Labour shall be ordered out by rotation by written notice to be served personally on each person liable to labour, or in his absence to be affixed conspicuously to the wall of his house.

6. *Supervision.*—Works shall ordinarily be carried out under the supervision of the Police Headman subject to the orders of the Vanniya. In the more important works reference shall be made to the Government Agent for instructions.

7. *Completion report.*—The Police Headman shall report to the Committee the completion of the work, the names of the defaulters, and the expenses incurred in consequence of their default.

8. *Prosecution.*—The Committee may then order a prosecution or may give the defaulters the option of paying a penalty in addition to the expenses incurred in consequence of their default.

9. *Penalty.*—All persons so prosecuted shall be liable to such fine as the Village Tribunal has power to inflict.

CHAPTER II.

Schools.

10. *Establishment of schools.*—On the request by petition to the Government Agent of the parents or guardians of 25 or more children for the establishment of school, or if the Committee report to the Government Agent that a site has been fixed upon for a school where there is likelihood of a good attendance, application may be made to the Director of Public Instruction for a schoolmaster, and the necessary furniture free of charge to the villagers.

11. *Erection of school house.*—If such application be granted, the school house shall be erected and kept in repair as provided by section 2.

12. *Dimensions of school house.*—Each school house shall consist of a half-walled shed not less than 36 by 18 ft. the eaves of which shall be at least 5 feet from the ground.

13. *Attendance.*—The Committee shall fix the limits of the district within which all parents and guardians shall be bound to send their male children between the ages of 7 and 13 to the school thus provided, for four days at least in each week, for nine months of the year.

Provided that boys who have passed the 5th standard shall be exempt from the operation of this rule.

14. *Enforcing attendance.*—All parents and guardians who do not observe the foregoing rule shall be reported by the schoolmaster to the Committee. The Committee shall cause such parents or guardians to appear before it and explain the absence of their children, and in default of satisfactory explanation, may warn the parents or guardians or order their prosecution before the Village Tribunal.

15. *Exemption.*—The foregoing rules shall not apply to those who, in the opinion of the Committee, have made other satisfactory provision for the education of their children.

CHAPTER III.

Fisheries.

16. *Destruction of fish.*—No person shall kill fish by means of poison, dynamite, or other explosive, or by any means not in accordance with local custom. No person shall be allowed to fish in any inland waters within a subdivision except the inhabitants of that subdivision.

17. *Prohibited nets.*—The use of nets other than hand nets "vichehualai" is prohibited in any of the waters mentioned in schedule annexed below:—

Kilivetty-aar, Ulakaly, Illantaiturai, Mutur river, Vattam-aar, and for 100 fathoms from Gangaimuhatvaram, Muturmuhatvaram, and Verugalmuhatvaram.

CHAPTER IV.

Cattle—General Rules.

18. *Bulls reserved for breeding.*—Bulls intended to be reserved for breeding purposes shall be produced before the Committee for inspection, and, if approved, a certificate of approval shall be given by the Chairman to the owner.

19. *Unreserved bulls to be castrated.*—All male black cattle, not being certified bulls, shall be properly castrated within five years of birth, and it shall be competent for the Chairman to order the immediate performance of the operation.

20. *Castration.*—Castration shall be performed only by persons holding certificates by the Government Agent that they are competent to perform the operation, but this is not to interfere with the right of owners to castrate their own cattle.

21. *Licensed castration fees.*—Licensed castrators shall be entitled to recover from the owner the following fees:—

For one animal only	..	25 cents.
For two animals only	..	15 cents each.
For three animals only	..	12 cents each.
For four and upwards	..	10 cents each.

22. *Diseased meat.*—No person shall knowingly sell, or eat, or possess the flesh of any animal which has died from sickness, drowning, or snake bite.

23. *Burial of dead animals.*—The carcasses of all such animals, and of all animals dying a natural death, shall be buried by the owners thereof without loss of time. In default they shall be liable not only to fine, but to refund the cost of burial incurred by the Police Headman.

24. *Burial when owners are absent or unknown.*—The Police Headman shall bury unremoved animals, of which the owners are absent or cannot be ascertained. In the later case the cost of burial shall be paid from Village Tribunal Fine Fund.

25. *Lost cattle.*—Any person losing an animal shall, within seven days of the loss, report the same with full particulars to the Police Headman of his village, who shall every fortnight forward a list of lost animals to the Cattle Registrar of his division. The Cattle Registrar shall make a list of lost animals in his division and forward the same monthly to the President for publication.

26. *Quarantine.*—No cattle shall be removed from any village where there is cattle disease.

27. *Segregation of diseased cattle.*—Every proprietor of cattle or person in charge of cattle shall separate from the herd every sick animal belonging to him or in his charge and keep it in a secluded place to be determined by the Police Headman, and shall disinfect such place by fire or otherwise as the Committee may direct; and it shall be lawful for the Chairman to cause any animal suffering from any contagious or infectious disease, not properly segregated, to be destroyed and buried at the expense of the owner.

28. *Owners to report disease.*—Every proprietor of cattle or person in charge of cattle who has a case of murrain or other contagious disease among his cattle shall report the same to the Police Headman without delay, and such Police Headman shall report forthwith to the Vanniya.

29. *Hospital pounds.*—The Chairman of Village Committees shall in all cases exercise the powers given to keepers of hospital pounds by the regulations of Government dated February 3, 1871, and control and supervise the proceedings of keepers of such pounds where they exist.

30. *Removal to pasture grounds.*—The cattle of each village shall be driven to pasture at such times and to such places as the Committee may from time to time decide.

31. *Tethering on roadside.*—No cattle shall be tethered upon any cart road or in such a manner as will allow them to stray on the road. All cattle so tethered, and all cattle found straying on cart roads, shall be seized by the Police Headman and produced before the Village Tribunal to be dealt with as stray cattle.

32. *Headman to receive half fines.*—The Police Headman shall be entitled to receive from the President half the fine and also the costs incurred by him, such costs to be recovered from the owner in addition to the fine.

33. *Slaughter of cattle.*—A place for slaughtering cattle shall be established in each village situated as near as possible to the Police Headman's residence, and slaughtering in any other than such established place shall be unlawful. Any person intending to have a head of cattle slaughtered shall give previous notice thereof to the Police Headman, and shall cause the animal to be brought to the place for slaughtering, where it shall be exposed for three days before it is slaughtered. Before permitting any head of cattle to be slaughtered the Headman shall inspect it and make proper inquiries into the title of the alleged owner or person producing it to be slaughtered, and shall call for the production of any vouchers or other documents he may hold. If there be any irregularity in the vouchers or any other reason to suspect the title to the animal the Headman shall refuse permission to slaughter, and forward the animal to the President of the Village Tribunal to be dealt with under rule 31; and the President, if the title is satisfactorily proved,

shall issue a permit to slaughter the animal. No cattle shall be slaughtered between the hours of 6 P.M. and 6 A.M. On the day after slaughtering the Headman shall report the same to the Committee or Cattle Registrar, if any be appointed, giving a particular description of the animal slaughtered, *i.e.*, the age, sex, colour, brands, and description of the animal, and the name of the owner, and shall also forward the vouchers and other documents, if any, produced before him, and such particulars shall be duly registered by the Committee or Registrar of Cattle. In the event of any cattle being accidentally killed, the circumstances shall immediately be reported to the Police Headman, who, on being satisfied from inquiry of the fact and of the alleged owner's title, shall allow the owner to sell the carcass if suitable for food, or dispose of it otherwise as he pleases. In case the Police Headman shall be absent from his village, the headman of any adjoining village shall be competent on application to do what is required under this rule. Any person infringing any of the provisions of this rule shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10 for each infringement.

34. *Slaughter of sheep, goats, or pigs.*—It shall not be lawful for any person to slaughter sheep, goats, or swine without information previously given to the Police Headman, nor shall such animals be slaughtered during the night. Should the Headman be absent, it shall be competent for the Headman of any adjoining village to do what is required under this rule. Any person infringing any of the provisions of this rule shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5.

35. *Neglect of duty by Registrar.*—Any registrar who shall be adjudged by the Village Tribunal or Village Committee to have been guilty of neglect or breach of any of the duties imposed upon him by the above rules shall be liable to a fine.

36. *Inspection of registers, &c.*—It shall be lawful for the President or Vanniyar to call for and examine all books of certificates, registers, and other documents connected with the possession or transfer of cattle, and he shall from time to time, as occasion may offer, do so; and he shall note on the back of the last certificate, &c., examined, the date of examination, and his opinion as to the way in which the certificate, books, &c., have been kept.

37. *Prevention of cattle trespass.*—To prevent cattle trespass, landowners shall fence and watch their fields and chenas, and surround their garden with a fence or ditch; and cattle owners shall tie or pen their cattle at night, and in the day shall suspend a stick across their neck, or tie them together in pairs, and shall suspend wooden bells on the necks of buffaloes.

38. *Pigs and goats.*—The owners of pigs and goats shall keep them within properly fenced enclosures. Any pig or goat found trespassing may be shot. The carcasses of animals so shot shall be given to the owners.

39. *Seizure of cattle for trespass.*—Cattle seized for trespass and not claimed from the local Headman within forty-eight hours shall be sent to the President. If unclaimed within fourteen days, the President shall sell the same at public auction after due notice, and give a proper title to the purchaser, and shall pay over the proceeds after deducting all expenses incurred to the communal fund.

CHAPTER V.

Nuisances.

40. *Spring guns.*—The setting of spring guns is entirely prohibited.

41. *Diseased persons prohibited from using public bathing places.*—No persons infected with any contagious disease shall wash themselves or their clothes in any public bathing places.

42. *Befouling wells.*—Every person who befouls a village ela, village well, or spring of water used for drinking purposes by the inhabitants of any village shall be liable to a fine.

43. *Removal of dangerous trees.*—If upon complaint the Committee is satisfied that any tree is likely to fall upon any house or other occupied building, or in a condition dangerous to the occupants or to other property, the Committee shall give due notice in writing to the owner of such tree, or in his absence to the occupant of the land on which it stands, to cut it down within such time as the Committee may allow. In case such owner or occupant shall neglect or delay to obey such order, the Committee shall cause the work to be done at his expense, provided that the Committee may, if it thinks proper, direct the party complaining to make a certain amount of compensation to the owner of the tree as well as to bear a portion of the expenses of removal.

44. *Removal of trees along public thoroughfares.*—The Committee may, in like manner, direct the removal of any tree dangerous to the safety of passengers along any public road or street.

45. *Dirtying public roads.*—Persons residing on either side of a public road shall not put dirt, rubbish, timber, mats, copra, arecanut, or any other commodity in or upon the same, and they shall not keep carts standing on the road longer than is necessary for the loading or unloading of the same, shall not allow children too young to take care of themselves to play thereon unless in charge of some competent person, and shall not allow the eaves of botiques or eaves of houses to project on the road.

46. *Pelting stones at houses.*—Pelting stones at houses, drawing caricatures and indecent figures, or writing insulting expressions on buildings or any conspicuous object or the doing of any other acts by which the individual is insulted or public decency outraged is forbidden.

47. *Disturbing the public repose.*—Any person disturbing the public repose at night by making a noise, singing indecent songs, or by otherwise raising a disturbance shall be liable to a fine.

48. *Loitering at night.*—Any person found loitering at night on the road or about the hamlet after 9 p.m., without a light shall, if he is unable to give a satisfactory account of himself be liable to a fine.

49. *Unwholesome food.*—No person shall sell any rotten fish or other articles unfit for human food.

50. *Gardens to be kept clean.*—The Police Headman shall see that all gardens are kept cleared of filth and rubbish. Any occupant neglecting without sufficient reason to clean his garden when noticed to do so by the Police Headman shall be liable to a fine.

51. *Drunkenness.*—No person shall be drunk in any public place. Any person infringing this rule shall be liable to a fine.

52. *Abusive language.*—The use of abusive or indecent language to the annoyance of any person, or for the purposes of promoting a breach of the peace is forbidden. Any person infringing this rule shall be liable to a fine.

53. *Gambling.*—Gambling and cock-fighting are prohibited. Any person found gambling or cock-fighting, or abetting it by his presence, or allowing his house or land to be used for any such purposes, shall be liable to a fine, and for a further fine for each day, the breach of this rule is continued after notice from the Police Headman to discontinue it. The term "gambling" includes lotteries.

54. *Cart racing.*—Cart racing on any public thoroughfare is forbidden. Every person infringing this rule shall be liable to a fine.

55. *Furious driving.*—No person shall furiously or carelessly drive a hackery or any other vehicle on a public thoroughfare. Any person infringing this rule shall be liable to a fine.

56. *Toddy drawing, coupling trees.*—Every person employing others to draw toddy, and every person on whose account toddy is drawn, shall be bound, in coupling trees, to use or cause to be used six distinct new ropes for the feet and three ropes for the hands and at the end of every four months to add two new ropes for the feet and two for the hands; each rope to consist of six strands (puri). The Police Headman shall once a month inspect the couplings within his jurisdiction, and shall prosecute offenders.

57. *Houses to be whitewashed.*—All villagers shall whitewash their houses, either with lime or other suitable substance, whenever they receive order from the Committee to do so. Any failure or neglect on the part of householders in this respect shall render them liable to a fine.

CHAPTER VI.

General.

58. *Fencing wells, &c.*—All wells, turavus, &c., shall be surrounded by a fence or wall at least 3 feet in height to be erected by the owners, or if for public use by such persons as the Committee shall decide. All wooden wells shall have well pipes not less than 3 feet above the ground. All abandoned wells, turavus, &c., shall be filled up by or at the cost of the owners.

59. *Ferries.*—The ferries that may from time to time be established by the Committee shall be under its control, and it shall decide on the size and capacity of the boats to be used, and the number of passengers and quantity of goods, &c., to be conveyed. Any ferryman or passenger refusing or neglecting compliance with such rules shall be liable to a fine.

60. *Paths through paddy lands.*—The proprietors of paddy lands shall see that all the public paths leading through their paddy lands are not less than 3 feet in breadth.

61. *Damaging village property.*—Any person obstructing any village path, road, river, water-course, lake, or ela, or through carelessness or malice injuring any village path or road, river, water-course, lake, or ela, or other village property, shall be liable to a fine.

62. *Charge of village property.*—All village paths, edandu, ambalams, bridges, school rooms, court-houses, and all other village properties shall be in charge of the Police Headman of the division in which they are situated, who shall from time to time inspect all such properties and all wells within his division, and submit to the Chairman of the Committee a report on their state.

63. *Markets, &c.*—The boutiques and market places, as well as the roads opposite them, shall be at all times kept clean by the occupants of market-stalls, and the keepers of boutiques who shall for breach of this rule be liable to a fine.

64. *Neglect of duty by Headmen.*—Every rural constable, market constable, and Police Headman shall keep order and preserve cleanliness in their respective bazaars and market places under a penalty for neglect to do so.

65. *Burial grounds.*—Dead bodies shall not be buried or burnt in any but the duly registered burial and burning grounds at present existing, or in such grounds as may hereafter be assigned and registered by the Committee for that purpose. Every Police Headman shall, within two months of these rules coming into operation, furnish the Committee with a list of the existing, burying, and burning grounds within his jurisdiction, stating the villages within which they are situated, their boundaries and extent. The Committee shall keep a register in which all necessary particulars of the existing burying and burning grounds shall be entered, and shall in like manner cause to be entered in it the particulars of any such grounds as may hereafter be assigned by them for this purpose. No dead body shall be buried at a less depth than six feet below the surface of the ground. The Vanniya may, with the approval of the Government Agent, order any burying or burning ground to be closed, and after notice by beat of tom-tom has been given of such order it shall not be lawful to bury or burn any dead body in such ground. Any such person infringing any of the provisions of this rule shall be liable to a fine.

66. *Marking boundaries of private lands.*—The boundaries of all private lands shall be marked by fences, ditches, or stones according to the custom of the subdivision in which they are situated. Such boundaries shall be put up by the owners on the land on both sides thereof. Any person ordered by the Committee so to mark the boundary who shall refuse or neglect to comply with the order shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10. No person shall alter, deface, or wilfully injure any such boundary. The penalty for breach of this rule shall be a fine.

67. *Paths between villages.*—Paths between villages shall be kept clear by the joint labour of the villagers; the people of each village shall clear the path leading from it to the limit prescribed by ancient custom. It shall be the duty of the Police Headman to see that the paths are kept clear and to call out labour when necessary.

68. *Removal of obstruction.*—When any person shall have been convicted under rule 60 for obstructing any village path, road, river, &c., it shall be lawful for the President to order the removal by the offender or offenders of the obstruction within fourteen days. In case of disobedience to this order the work of removal shall be carried out by the Committee and the cost thereof recovered from the offender.

69. *Exposing goods for sale on roads.*—In villages where a public market is established it shall be an offence for any person to expose goods for sale on or by the public roads.

70. *Stray dogs.*—It shall be lawful for the Police Headman to seize all stray or ownerless dogs, and to cause their destruction within three days if not claimed by any person, and the Police Headman shall be entitled to receive from the Village Tribunal Fund 25 cents for every dog so destroyed on production of a certificate from the Chief Headman of the pattu.

71. *Disposal of fines.*—All fines recovered under these rules and not specially otherwise appropriated are to be deposited in a general fund by the Government Agent to be by him employed as prescribed herein. Any balance may be appropriated by him to carry out the general purposes of the Ordinance in such way as he may consider expedient.

72. *Meetings of Village Committees.*—The Committee shall meet on the first Saturday of each quarter or upon such dates as may be fixed by the Chairman for the transaction of public business. The Vanniya of the pattu shall be Chairman of the Committee, and three members in addition shall form a quorum.

73. *Record of proceedings.*—The Chairman shall keep minutes of the proceeding at these meetings and forward a copy of the same to the Government Agent.

74. *General control of Government Agent.*—All general orders issued by the Committee shall be subject to the approval of the Government Agent, and he shall have the same powers in regard thereto as are vested in him in regard of the cases indicated in the 52nd section of Ordinance No. 24 of 1889.

75. *Penalty for breach of rules.*—The penalty for breach of any of the foregoing rules shall be according to the discretion of the President not exceeding to a fine of Rs. 20 or rigorous imprisonment for two weeks.

76. *Delivery of books.*—When any Headman or Cattle Registrar resigns, is removed from office, or dies, he or his heirs shall deliver all his registers, books, and office documents to the Committee.

77. *Hindrance or vexatious conduct.*—No person shall obstruct or resist any Headman or authorized person in the discharge of his duties, and no Headman or authorized person shall be guilty of any negligence or malicious or vexatious conduct under the foregoing rules on pain of such fine as may be imposed by the court before which such offence may be tried.

78. *Repeal of all former rules.*—These rules supersede all rules hitherto in force in the Trincomalee District and bearing date March 6, 1898.

THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES' ORDINANCE, No. 24 OF 1889.

IT is hereby notified that HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, in exercise of the powers vested in him by section 7 of the above-named Ordinance, and with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the following rules, which have been made, under the provisions of section 6 of the said Ordinance, by the inhabitants of the subdivisions Nos. 1 and 3 of the Chief Headman's division of Kaddukkulam Pattu East, in the District of Trincomalee, Eastern Province.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, July 28, 1908.

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

CHAPTER I.

Communal Works.

1. *Publication of notices.*—All notices required to be published under the Village Communities' Ordinance shall be proclaimed by beat of tom-tom and by affixing a written notification on a conspicuous tree or other spot in each village. Any person convicted before the Village Tribunal of defacing or destroying such notification shall be liable to a fine.

2. *Construction and upkeep of communal works.*—The construction, maintenance, and improvement of village works mentioned in section 6 of Ordinance No. 24 of 1889, and of all other works for which the inhabitants of any subdivision may be, by any law at present in force or hereafter to be enacted, empowered to make provision, shall be effected by all persons liable to perform labour under the Thoroughfares Ordinance, who reside in villages which the Committee may decide to be interested in the work, and the Committee shall determine the number of days' labour (not exceeding ten days in any one year) which each person liable shall contribute towards it, either in person or by substitute or by money payment. For this purpose the value of a day's labour shall be rated at 25 cents.

3. *Village lists.*—The Police Headman of each village shall prepare annually, before February 1, a list of the names of all males residing within his village who are liable to perform labour under the Thoroughfares Ordinance, and forward a copy thereof to the Vanniya.

4. *Liability.*—It shall be the duty of the Police Headman to inform the Committee whenever it is necessary to repair or construct any village work. The Committee shall thereupon make such inquiry as may be necessary, and if it approves of the work shall prepare a list showing the nature of the work and the names of the villages interested in it, and may make such subsequent alterations in the list as may be deemed expedient; and the decision of the Committee shall be final on the question as to what villages are interested.

5. *Calling out labour.*—Labour shall be ordered out by rotation by written notice to be served personally on each person liable to labour, or in his absence to be affixed conspicuously to the wall of his house.

6. *Supervision.*—Works shall ordinarily be carried out under the supervision of the Police Headman subject to the orders of the Vanniya. In the more important works reference shall be made to the Government Agent for instructions.

7. *Completion report.*—The Police Headman shall report to the Committee the completion of the work, the names of the defaulters, and the expenses incurred in consequence of their default.

8. *Prosecution.*—The Committee may then order a prosecution or may give the defaulters the option of paying a penalty in addition to the expenses incurred in consequence of their default.

9. *Penalty.*—All persons so prosecuted shall be liable to such fine as the Village Tribunal has power to inflict.

CHAPTER II.

Schools.

10. *Establishment of schools.*—On the request by petition to the Government Agent of the parents or guardians of 25 or more children for the establishment of a school, or if the Committee report to the Government Agent that a site has been fixed upon for a school where there is likelihood of a good attendance, application may be made to the Director of Public Instruction for a schoolmaster and the necessary furniture free of charge to the villagers.

11. *Erection of school house.*—If such application be granted, the school house shall be erected and kept in repair as provided by section 2.

12. *Dimensions of school house.*—Each school house shall consist of a half-walled shed not less than 36 by 18 ft., the eaves of which shall be at least 5 feet from the ground.

13. *Attendance.*—The Committee shall fix the limits of the district within which all parents and guardians shall be bound to send their male children between the ages of 7 and 13 years to the school thus provided, for four days at least in each week, for nine months of the year. Provided that boys who have passed the 5th standard shall be exempt from the operation of this rule.

14. *Enforcing attendance.*—All parents and guardians who do not observe the foregoing rule shall be reported by the schoolmaster to the Committee. The Committee shall cause such parents or guardians to appear before it and explain the absence of their children, and in default of satisfactory explanation may warn the parents or guardians or order their prosecution before the Village Tribunal.

15. *Exemption.*—The foregoing rules shall not apply to those who, in the opinion of the Committee, have made other satisfactory provision for the education of their children.

CHAPTER III.

Fisheries.

16. *Destruction of fish.*—No person who shall kill fish by means of poison, dynamite, or other explosive, or by any means not in accordance with local custom. No person shall be allowed to fish in any inland waters within a subdivision except the inhabitants of that subdivision.

17. *Prohibited nets.*—The use of nets other than hand nets "vichchuvai" is prohibited in any of the waters mentioned in schedule annexed below:—

Earakkakandi-arū, Kallaravu-arū, and eastern side of Kokkilai-arū.

CHAPTER IV.

Cattle—General Rules.

18. *Bulls reserved for breeding.*—Bulls intended to be reserved for breeding purposes shall be produced before the Committee for inspection, and, if approved, a certificate of approval shall be given by the Chairman to the owner.

19. *Unreserved bulls to be castrated.*—All male black cattle, not being certified bulls, shall be properly castrated within six years of birth, and it shall be competent for the Chairman to order the immediate performance of the operation.

20. *Castration.*—Castration shall be performed only by persons holding certificates by the Government Agent that they are competent to perform the operation, but this is not to interfere with the right of owners to castrate their own cattle.

21. *Licensed castration fees.*—Licensed castrators shall be entitled to recover from the owner the following fees:—

For one animal only	..	25 cents.
For two animals only	..	15 cents each.
For three animals only	..	12 cents each.
For four and upwards	..	10 cents each.

22. *Diseased meat.*—No person shall knowingly sell, or eat, or possess the flesh of any animal which has died from sickness, drowning, or snake bite.

23. *Burial of dead animals.*—The carcases of all such animals, and of all animals dying a natural death, shall be buried by the owners thereof without loss of time. In default they shall be liable not only to fine, but to refund the cost of burial incurred by the Police Headman.

24. *Burial when owners are absent or unknown.*—The Police Headman shall bury unremoved animals, of which the owners are absent or cannot be ascertained. In the later case the cost of burial shall be paid from Village Tribunal Fine Fund.

25. *Lost cattle.*—Any person losing an animal shall, within seven days of the loss, report the same with full particulars to the Police Headman of his village, who shall every fortnight forward a list of lost animals to the Cattle Registrar of his division. The Cattle Registrar shall make a list of lost animals in his division and forward the same monthly to the President for publication.

26. *Quarantine.*—No cattle shall be removed from any village where there is cattle disease.

27. *Segregation of diseased cattle.*—Every proprietor of cattle or person in charge of cattle shall separate from the herd every sick animal belonging to him, or in his charge, and keep it in a secluded place to be determined by the Police Headman, and shall disinfect such place by fire or otherwise as the Committee may direct; and it shall be lawful for the Chairman to cause any animal suffering from any contagious or infectious disease, not properly segregated, to be destroyed and buried at the expense of the owner.

28. *Owners to report disease.*—Every proprietor of cattle or person in charge of cattle who has a case of murrain or other contagious disease among his cattle, shall report the same to the Police Headman without delay, and such Police Headman shall report forthwith to the Vanniya.

29. *Hospital pounds.*—The Chairman of Village Committees shall in all cases exercise the powers given to keepers of hospital pounds by the regulations of Government dated February 3, 1871, and control and supervise the proceedings of keepers of such pounds where they exist.

30. *Removal to pasture grounds.*—The cattle of each village shall be driven to pasture at such times and to such places as the Committee may from time to time decide.

31. *Tethering on roadside.*—No cattle shall be tethered upon any cart road or in such a manner as will allow them to stray on the road. All cattle so tethered, and all cattle found straying on cart roads, shall be seized by the Police Headman and produced before the Village Tribunal to be dealt with as stray cattle.

32. *Headman to receive half fines.*—The Police Headman shall be entitled to receive from the President half the fine and also the costs incurred by him, such costs to be recovered from the owner in addition to the fine.

33. *Slaughter of cattle.*—A place for slaughtering cattle shall be established in each village situated as near as possible to the Police Headman's residence, and slaughtering in any other than such established place shall be unlawful. Any person intending to have a head of cattle slaughtered shall give previous notice thereof to the Police Headman and shall cause the animal to be brought to the place for slaughtering, where it shall be exposed of three days before it is slaughtered. Before permitting any head of cattle to be slaughtered the Headman shall inspect it and make proper inquiries into the title of the alleged owner or person producing it to be slaughtered, and shall call for the production of any vouchers or other documents he may hold. If there be any irregularity in the vouchers or any other reason to suspect the title to the animal, the Headman shall refuse permission to slaughter, and forward the animal to the President of the Village Tribunal to be dealt with under rule 31; and the President, if the title is satisfactorily proved, shall issue a permit to slaughter the animal. No cattle should be slaughtered between the hours of 6 P.M. and 6 A.M. On the day after slaughtering the Headman shall report the same to the Committee or Cattle Registrar, if any be appointed, giving a particular description of the animal slaughtered, *i.e.*, the age, sex, colour, brands, and description of the animal, and the name of the owner, and shall also forward the vouchers and other documents, if any, produced before him, and such particulars shall be duly registered by the Committee or Registrar of Cattle. In the event of any cattle being accidentally killed, the circumstances shall immediately be reported to the Police Headman, who, on being satisfied from inquiry of the fact and of the alleged owner's title, shall allow the owner to sell the carcase if suitable for food, or dispose of it otherwise as he pleases. In case the Police Headman shall be absent from his village, the Headman of any adjoining village shall be competent on application to do what is required under this rule. Any person infringing any of the provisions of this rule shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10 for each infringement.

34. *Slaughter of sheep, goats, or pigs.*—It shall not be lawful for any person to slaughter sheep, goats, or swine without information previously given to the Police Headman, nor shall such animals be slaughtered during the night. Should the Headman be absent, it shall be competent for the Headman of any adjoining village to do what is required under this rule. Any person infringing any of the provisions of this rule shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5.

35. *Neglect of duty by Registrar.*—Any Registrar who shall be adjudged by the Village Tribunal or Village Committee to have been guilty of neglect or breach of any of the duties imposed upon him by the above rules shall be liable to a fine.

36. *Inspection of registers, &c.*—It shall be lawful for the President or Vanniyar to call for and examine all books of certificates, registers, and other documents connected with the possession or transfer of cattle, and he shall from time to time, as occasion may offer, do so; and he shall note on the back of the last certificate, &c., examined the date of examination, and his opinion as to the way in which the certificate, books, &c., have been kept.

37. *Prevention of cattle trespass.*—To prevent cattle trespass, landowners shall fence and watch their fields and chenas, and surround their garden with a fence or ditch; and cattle owners shall tie or pen their cattle at night, and in the day shall suspend a stick across their neck or tie them together in pairs, and shall suspend wooden bells to the necks of buffaloes.

38. *Pigs and goats.*—The owners of pigs and goats shall keep them within properly fenced enclosures. Any pig or goat found trespassing may be shot. The carcase of animals so shot shall be given to the owners.

39. *Seizure of cattle for trespass.*—Cattle seized for trespass and not claimed from the local headman within forty-eight hours shall be sent to the President. If unclaimed within fourteen days, the President shall sell the same at public auction after due notice, and give a proper title to the purchaser, and shall pay over the proceeds after deducting all expenses incurred to the communal fund.

CHAPTER V.

Nuisances.

40. *Spring guns.*—The setting of spring guns is entirely prohibited.

41. *Diseased persons prohibited from using public bathing places.*—No persons infected with any contagious disease shall wash themselves or their clothes in any public bathing places.

42. *Befouling wells.*—Every person who befouls a village ela, village well, or spring of water used for drinking purposes by the inhabitants of any village shall be liable to a fine.

43. *Removal of dangerous trees.*—If, upon complaint the Committee is satisfied that any tree is likely to fall upon any house or other occupied building, or is in a condition dangerous to the occupant or to other property, the Committee shall give due notice in writing to the owner of such tree, or in his absence to the occupant of the land on which it stands, to cut it down within such time as the Committee may allow. In case such owner or occupant shall neglect or delay to obey such order, the Committee shall cause the work to be done at his expense, provided that the Committee may, if it thinks proper, direct the party complaining to make a certain amount of compensation to the owner of the tree as well as to bear a portion of the expenses of removal.

44. *Removal of trees along public thoroughfares.*—The Committee may, in like manner, direct the removal of any trees dangerous to the safety of passengers along any public road or street.

45. *Dirtying public roads.*—Persons residing on either side of a public road shall not put dirt, rubbish, timber, mats, copra, arecanut or any other commodity in or upon the same, and they shall not keep carts standing on the road longer than is necessary for the loading or unloading of the same, shall not allow children too young to take care of themselves to play thereon, unless in charge of some competent person, and shall not allow the eaves of boutiques or eaves of houses to project on the road.

46. *Pelting stones at houses.*—Pelting stones at houses, drawing caricatures and indecent figures, or writing insulting expressions on buildings or any conspicuous object or the doing of any other acts by which the individual is insulted or public decency outraged is forbidden.

47. *Disturbing the public repose.*—Any person disturbing the public repose at night by making noises, singing indecent songs, or by otherwise raising a disturbance shall be liable to a fine.

48. *Loitering at night.*—Any person found loitering at night on the road or about the hamlet after 9 p.m., without a light shall, if he is unable to give a satisfactory account of himself, be liable to a fine.

49. *Unwholesome food.*—No person shall sell any rotten fish or other articles unfit for human food.

50. *Gardens to be kept clean.*—The Police Headman shall see that all gardens are kept cleared of filth and rubbish. Any occupant neglecting without sufficient reason to clean his garden when noticed to do so by the Police Headman shall be liable to a fine.

51. *Drunkenness.*—No person shall be drunk in any public place. Any person infringing this rule shall be liable to a fine.

52. *Abusive language.*—The use of abusive or indecent language to the annoyance of any person, or for the purposes of promoting a breach of the peace is forbidden. Any person infringing this rule shall be liable to a fine.

53. *Gambling.*—Gambling and cock-fighting are prohibited. Any person found gambling or cock-fighting, or abetting it by his presence, or allowing his house or land to be used for any such purposes, shall be liable to a fine, and for a further fine for each day the breach of this rule is continued after notice from the Police Headman to discontinue it. The term "gambling" includes lotteries.

54. *Cart racing.*—Cart racing on any public thoroughfare is forbidden. Every person infringing this rule shall be liable to a fine.

55. *Furious driving.*—No person shall furiously or carelessly drive a hackery or any other vehicle on a public thoroughfare. Any person infringing this rule shall be liable to a fine.

56. *Toddy drawing, coupling trees.*—Every person employing others to draw toddy, and every person on whose account toddy is drawn, shall be bound in coupling trees, to use or cause to be used six distinct new ropes for the feet and three ropes for the hands and at the end of every four months to add two new ropes for the feet and two for the hands; each rope to consist of six strands (puri). The Police Headman shall once a month inspect the couplings within his jurisdiction, and shall prosecute offenders.

57. *House to be whitewashed.*—All villagers shall whitewash their houses, either with lime or other suitable substance, whenever they receive orders from the Committee to do so. Any failure or neglect on the part of householders in this respect shall render them liable to a fine.

CHAPTER VI.

General.

58. *Fencing wells, &c.*—All wells, turavus, &c., shall be surrounded by a fence or walls at least 5 feet in height, to be erected by the owners, or if for public use by such persons as the Committee shall decide. All wooden wells shall have well pipes not less than 3 feet above the ground. All abandoned wells, turavus, &c., shall be filled up by or at the cost of the owners.

59. *Ferries.*—The ferries that may from time to time be established by the Committee shall be under its control, and it shall decide on the size and capacity of the boats to be used and the number of passengers and quantity of goods, &c., to be conveyed. Any ferryman or passenger refusing or neglecting compliance with such rule shall be liable to a fine.

60. *Paths through paddy lands.*—The proprietors of paddy lands shall see that all the public paths leading through their paddy lands are not less than 3 feet in breadth.

61. *Damaging village property.*—Any person obstructing any village path, road, river, water-course, lake, or ela, or through carelessness or malice injuring any village path or road, river, water-course, lake, or ela, or other village property, shall be liable to a fine.

62. *Charge of village property.*—All village paths, edandu, ambalams, bridges, school rooms, court-houses, and all other village properties shall be in charge of the Police Headman of the division in which they are situated, who shall from time to time inspect all such properties and all wells within his division and submit to the Chairman of the Committee a report on their state.

63. *Markets, &c.*—The boutiques and market places, as well as the roads opposite them, shall be at all times kept clean by the occupants of market stalls, and the keepers of boutiques who shall for breach of this rule be liable to a fine.

64. *Neglect of duty by Headmen.*—Every rural constable, market constable, and Police Headman shall keep order and preserve cleanliness in their respective bazaars and market places under a penalty for neglect to do so.

65. *Burial grounds.*—Dead bodies shall not be buried or burnt in any but the duly registered burial and burning grounds at present existing; or in such grounds as may hereafter be assigned and registered by the Committee for that purpose. Every Police Headman shall, within two months of these rules coming into operation, furnish the Committee with a list of the existing burying and burning grounds within his jurisdiction, stating the villages within which they are situated, their boundaries, and extent. The Committee shall keep a register in which all necessary particulars of the existing burying and burning grounds shall be entered, and shall in like manner cause to be entered in it the particulars of any such grounds as may hereafter be assigned by them for this purpose. No dead body shall be buried at a less depth than six feet below the surface of the ground. The Vanniya may, with the approval of the Government Agent, order any burying or burning ground to be closed, and after notice by beat of tom-tom has been given of such order it shall not be lawful to bury or burn any dead body in such ground. Any such person infringing any of the provisions of this rule shall be liable to a fine.

66. *Marking boundaries of private lands.*—The boundaries of all private lands shall be marked by fences, ditches, or stones according to the custom of the subdivision in which they are situated. Such boundaries shall be put up by the owners of the land on both sides thereof. Any person ordered by the Committee so to mark the boundary who shall refuse or neglect to comply with the order shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10. No person shall alter, deface, or wilfully injure any such boundary. The penalty for breach of this rule shall be a fine.

67. *Paths between villages.*—Paths between villages shall be kept clear by the joint labour of the villagers; the people of each village shall clear the path leading from it to the limit prescribed by ancient custom. It shall be the duty of the Police Headman to see that the paths are kept clear and to call out labour when necessary.

68. *Removal of obstruction.*—When any person shall have been convicted under rule 60 for obstructing any village path, road, river, &c., it shall be lawful for the President to order the removal of the offender or offenders of the obstruction within fourteen days. In case of disobedience to this order the work of removal shall be carried out by the Committee, and the cost thereof recovered from the offender.

69. *Exposing goods for sale on roads.*—In villages where a public market is established it shall be an offence for any person to expose goods for sale on or by the public roads.

70. *Stray dogs.*—It shall be lawful for the Police Headman to seize all stray or ownerless dogs, and to cause their destruction within three days if not claimed by any person, and the Police Headman shall be entitled to receive from the Village Tribunal Fund 25 cents for every dog so destroyed, on production of a certificate from the Chief Headman of the pattu.

71. *Disposal of fines.*—All fines recovered under these rules and not specially otherwise appropriated are to be deposited in a general fund by the Government Agent to be by him employed as prescribed herein. Any balance may be appropriated by him to carry out the general purposes of the Ordinance in such way as he may consider expedient.

72. *Meetings of Village Committees.*—The Committee shall meet on the first Saturday of each quarter or upon such dates as may be fixed by the Chairman for the transaction of public business. The Vanniya of the pattu shall be Chairman of the Committee, and three members in addition shall form a quorum.

73. *Record of proceedings.*—The Chairman shall keep minutes of the proceedings at these meetings and forward a copy of the same to the Government Agent.

74. *General control of Government Agent.*—All general orders issued by the Committee shall be subject to the approval of the Government Agent, and he shall have the same powers in regard thereto as are vested in him in regard of the cases indicated in the 52nd section of Ordinance No. 24 of 1889.

75. *Penalty for breach of rules.*—The penalty for breach of any of the foregoing rules shall be according to the discretion of the President not exceeding to a fine of Rs. 20 or rigorous imprisonment for two weeks.

76. *Delivery of books.*—When any Headman or Cattle Registrar resigns, is removed from office, or dies, he or his heirs shall deliver all his registers, books, and office documents to the Committee.

77. *Hindrance or vexatious conduct.*—No person shall obstruct or resist any Headman or authorized person in the discharge of his duties, and no Headman or authorized person shall be guilty of any negligence or malicious or vexatious conduct under the foregoing rules on pain of such fine as may be imposed by the court before which such offence may be tried.

78. *Repeal of all former rules.*—These rules supersede all rules hitherto in force in the Trincomalee District and bearing date May 19, 1897.

THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES' ORDINANCE, No. 24 OF 1889.

IT is hereby notified that HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, in exercise of the powers vested in him by section 7 of the above-named Ordinance, and with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the following rules, which have been made, under the provisions of section 6 of the said Ordinance, by the inhabitants of the subdivisions Nos. 1 to 3, inclusive, of the Chief Headman's division of Kaddukkulam Pattu West, in the District of Trincomalee, Eastern Province.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, July 28, 1908.

By His Excellency's command,

HUGH CLIFFORD,
Colonial Secretary.

RULES REFERRED TO.

CHAPTER I.

Communal Works.

1. *Publication of notices.*—All notices required to be published under the Village Communities' Ordinance shall be proclaimed by beat of tom-tom and by affixing a written notification on a conspicuous tree or other spot in each village. Any person convicted before the Village Tribunal of defacing or destroying such notification shall be liable to a fine.

2. *Construction and upkeep of communal works.*—The construction, maintenance, and improvement of village works mentioned in section 6 of Ordinance No. 24 of 1889, and of all other works for which the inhabitants of any subdivision may be, by any law at present in force or hereafter to be enacted, empowered to make provision shall be effected by all persons liable to perform labour under the Thoroughfares Ordinance, who reside in villages which the Committee may decide to be interested in the work, and the Committee shall determine the number of days' labour (not exceeding ten days in any one year) which each person liable shall contribute towards it, either in person or by substitute or by money payment. For this purpose the value of a day's labour shall be rated at 25 cents.

3. *Village lists.*—The Police Headman of each village shall prepare annually, before February 1, a list of the names of all males residing within his village who are liable to perform labour under the Thoroughfares Ordinance, and forward a copy thereof to the Vanniya.

4. *Liability.*—It shall be the duty of the Police Headman to inform the Committee whenever it is necessary to repair or construct any village work. The Committee shall thereupon make such inquiry as may be necessary, and if it approves of the work shall prepare a list showing the nature of the work and the names of the villages interested in it, and may make such subsequent alterations in the list as may be deemed expedient, and the decision of the Committee shall be final on the question as to what villages are interested.

5. *Calling out labour.*—Labour shall be ordered out by rotation by written notice to be served personally on each person liable to labour, or in his absence to be affixed conspicuously to the wall of his house.

6. *Supervision.*—Works shall ordinarily be carried out under the supervision of the Police Headman subject to the orders of the Vanniya. In the more important works reference shall be made to the Government Agent for instructions.

7. *Completion report.*—The Police Headman shall report to the Committee the completion of the work, the names of the defaulters, and the expenses incurred in consequence of their default.

8. *Prosecution.*—The Committee may then order a prosecution or may give the defaulters the option of paying a penalty in addition to the expenses incurred in consequence of their default.

9. *Penalty.*—All persons so prosecuted shall be liable to such fine as the Village Tribunal has power to inflict.

CHAPTER II.

Schools.

10. *Establishment of schools.*—On the request by petition to the Government Agent of the parents or guardians of 25 or more children for the establishment of a school, or if the Committee report to the Government Agent that a site has been fixed upon for a school where there is likelihood of a good attendance, application may be made to the Director of Public Instruction for a schoolmaster, and the necessary furniture free of charge to the villagers.

11. *Erection of school house.*—If such application be granted, the school house shall be erected and kept in repair as provided by section 2.

12. *Dimensions of school house.*—Each school house shall consist of a half-walled shed not less than 36 by 18 ft., the eaves of which shall be at least 5 feet from the ground.

13. *Attendance.*—The Committee shall fix the limits of the district within which all parents and guardians shall be bound to send their male children between the ages of 7 and 13 years to the school thus provided, for four days at least in each week, for nine months of the year. Provided that boys who have passed the 5th standard shall be exempt from the operation of this rule.

14. *Enforcing attendance.*—All parents and guardians who do not observe the foregoing rule shall be reported by the schoolmaster to the Committee. The Committee shall cause such parents or guardians to appear before it and explain the absence of their children, and in default of satisfactory explanation, may warn the parents or guardians or order their prosecution before the Village Tribunal.

15. *Exemption.*—The foregoing rules shall not apply to those who, in the opinion of the Committee, have made other satisfactory provision for the education of their children.

CHAPTER III.

Fisheries.

16. *Destruction of fish.*—No person shall kill fish by means of poison, dynamite, or other explosive, or by any means not in accordance with local custom. No person shall be allowed to fish in any inland waters within a subdivision, except the inhabitants of that subdivision.

CHAPTER IV.

Cattle—General Rules.

17. *Bulls reserved for breeding.*—Bulls intended to be reserved for breeding purposes shall be produced before the Committee for inspection, and, if approved, a certificate of approval shall be given by the Chairman to the owner.

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36. *Prevention of cattle trespass.*—To prevent cattle trespass, landowners shall fence and watch their fields and chenas, and surround their gardens with a fence or ditch, and cattle owners shall tie or pen their cattle at night, and in the day shall suspend a stick across their neck, or tie them together in pairs, and shall suspend wooden bells to the necks of buffaloes.

37. *Pigs and goats.*—The owners of pigs and goats shall keep them within properly fenced enclosures. Any pig or goat found trespassing may be shot. The carcasses of animals so shot shall be given to the owners.

38. *Seizure of cattle for trespass.*—Cattle seized for trespass and not claimed from the local Headmen within forty-eight hours shall be sent to the President. If unclaimed within fourteen days, the President shall sell the same at public auction after due notice, and give a proper title to the purchaser, and shall pay over the proceeds after deducting all expenses incurred to the communal fund.

CHAPTER V.

Nuisances.

39. *Spring guns.*—The setting of spring guns is entirely prohibited.

40. *Diseased persons prohibited from using public bathing places.*—No persons infected with any contagious disease shall wash themselves or their clothes, in any public bathing places.

41. *Befouling wells.*—Every person who befouls a village ela, village well, or spring of water used for drinking purposes by the inhabitants of any village shall be liable to a fine.

42. *Removal of dangerous trees.*—If upon complaint the Committee is satisfied that any tree is likely to fall upon any house or other occupied building, or is in a condition dangerous to the occupants or to other property, the Committee shall give due notice in writing to the owner of such tree, or in his absence to the occupant of the land on which it stands, to cut it down within such time as the Committee may allow. In case such owner or occupant shall neglect or delay to obey such order, the Committee shall cause the work to be done at his expense, provided that the Committee may, if it thinks proper, direct the party complaining to make a certain amount of compensation to the owner of the tree as well as to bear a portion of the expenses of removal.

43. *Removal of trees along public thoroughfares.*—The Committee may, in like manner, direct the removal of any tree dangerous to the safety of passengers along any public road or street.

44. *Dirtying public roads.*—Persons residing on either side of a public road shall not put dirt, rubbish, timber, mats, copra, arecanut, or any other commodity in or upon the same, and they shall not keep carts standing on the road longer than is necessary for the loading or unloading of the same, shall not allow children too young to take care of themselves to play thereon unless in charge of some competent person, and shall not allow the eaves of boutiques or eaves of houses to project on the road.

45. *Pelting stones at houses.*—Pelting stones at houses, drawing caricatures and indecent figures, or writing insulting expressions on buildings or any conspicuous object or the doing of any other acts by which the individual is insulted or public decency outraged is forbidden.

46. *Disturbing the public repose.*—Any person disturbing the public repose at night by making a noise, singing indecent songs, or by otherwise raising a disturbance shall be liable to a fine.

47. *Loitering at night.*—Any person found loitering at night on the road or about the hamlet after 9 P.M., without a light shall, if he is unable to give a satisfactory account of himself be liable to a fine.

48. *Unwholesome food.*—No person shall sell any rotten fish or other articles unfit for human food.

49. *Gardens to be kept clean.*—The Police Headman shall see that all gardens are kept cleared of filth and rubbish. Any occupant neglecting without sufficient reason to clean his garden when noticed to do so by the Police Headman shall be liable to a fine.

50. *Drunkenness.*—No person shall be drunk in any public place. Any person infringing this rule shall be liable to a fine.

51. *Abusive language.*—The use of abusive or indecent language to the annoyance of any person, or for the purposes of promoting a breach of the peace is forbidden. Any person infringing this rule shall be liable to a fine.

52. *Gambling.*—Gambling and cock-fighting are prohibited. Any person found gambling or cock-fighting, or abetting it by his presence, or allowing his house or land to be used for any such purposes, shall be liable to a fine, and for a further fine for each day, the breach of this rule is continued after notice from the Police Headman to discontinue it. The term "gambling" includes lotteries.

53. *Cart racing.*—Cart racing on any public thoroughfare is forbidden. Every person infringing this rule shall be liable to a fine.

54. *Furious driving.*—No person shall furiously or carelessly drive a hackery or any other vehicle on a public thoroughfare. Any person infringing this rule shall be liable to a fine.

55. *Toddy drawing, coupling trees.*—Every person employing others to draw toddy, and every person on whose account toddy is drawn, shall be bound in coupling trees, to use or cause to be used six distinct new ropes for the feet and three ropes for the hands, and at the end of every four months to add two new ropes for the feet and two for the hands; each rope to consist of six strands (puri). The Police Headman shall once a month inspect the couplings within his jurisdiction and shall prosecute offenders.

56. *Houses to be whitewashed.*—All villagers shall whitewash their houses, either with lime or other suitable substance, whenever they receive order from the Committee to do so. Any failure or neglect on the part of householders in this respect shall render them liable to a fine.

CHAPTER VI.

General.

57. *Fencing wells.*—All wells, turavus, &c., shall be surrounded by a fence or walls at least 3 ft. in height to be erected by the owners, or, if for public use, by such person as the Committee shall decide. All wooden wells shall have well pipes not less than 3 feet above the ground. All abandoned wells, turavus, &c., shall be filled up by or at the cost of the owners.

58. *Ferries.*—The ferries that may from time to time be established by the Committee shall be under its control, and it shall decide on the size and capacity of the boats to be used, and the number of passengers and quantity of goods, &c., to be conveyed. Any ferryman or passenger refusing or neglecting compliance with such rules shall be liable to a fine.

59. *Paths through paddy lands.*—The proprietors of paddy lands shall see that all the public paths leading through their paddy lands are not less than 3 feet in breadth.

60. *Damaging village property.*—Any person obstructing any village path, road, river, water-course, lake, or ela, or through carelessness or malice injuring any village path or road, river, water-course, lake or ela, or other village property, shall be liable to a fine.

61. *Charge of village property.*—All village paths, edandu, ambalams, bridges, school rooms, court-houses, and all other village properties shall be in charge of the Police Headman of the division in which they are situated, who shall from time to time inspect all such properties and all wells within his division and submit to the Chairman of the Committee a report on their state.

62. *Markets, &c.*—The boutiques and market places, as well as the roads opposite them, shall be at all times kept clean by the occupants of market stalls, and the keepers of boutiques who shall for breach of this rule be liable to a fine.

63. *Neglect of duty by Headman.*—Every rural constable, market constable, and Police Headman shall keep order and preserve cleanliness in their respective bazaars and market places under a penalty for neglect to do so.

64. *Burial grounds.*—Dead bodies shall not be buried or burnt in any but the duly registered burial and burning grounds at present existing, or in such grounds as may hereafter be assigned and registered by the Committee for that purpose. Every Police Headman shall, within two months of these rules coming into operation, furnish the Committee with a list of the existing burying and burning grounds within his jurisdiction, stating the villages within which they are situated, their boundaries and extent. The Committee shall keep a register in which all necessary particulars of the existing burying and burning grounds shall be entered, and shall in like manner cause to be entered in it the particulars of any such grounds as may hereafter be assigned by them for this purpose. No dead body shall be buried at a less depth than six feet below the surface of the ground. The Vanniya, may with the approval of the Government Agent, order any burying or burning ground to be closed, and after notice by beat of tom-tom has been given of such order, it shall not be lawful to bury or burn any dead body in such ground. Any such person infringing any of the provisions of this rule shall be liable to a fine.

65. *Marking boundaries of private lands.*—The boundaries of all private lands shall be marked by fences, ditches, or stones according to the customs of the subdivision in which they are situated. Such boundaries shall be put up by the owners of the land on both sides thereof. Any person ordered by the Committee so to mark the boundary who shall refuse or neglect to comply with the order shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10. No person shall alter, deface, or wilfully injure any such boundary. The penalty for breach of this rule shall be a fine.

66. *Paths between villages.*—Paths between villages shall be kept clear by the joint labour of the villagers, the people of each village shall clear the path leading from it to the limit prescribed by ancient customs. It shall be the duty of the Police Headman to see that the paths are kept clear and to call out labour when necessary.

67. *Removal of obstruction.*—When any person shall have been convicted under rule 60 for obstructing any village path, road, river, &c., it shall be lawful for the President to order the removal by the offender or offenders of the obstruction within fourteen days. In case of disobedience to this order the work of removal shall be carried out by the Committee, and the cost thereof recovered from the offender.

68. *Exposing goods for sale on roads.*—In villages where a public market is established, it shall be an offence for any person to expose goods for sale on or by the public roads.

69. *Stray dogs.*—It shall be lawful for the Police Headman to seize all stray or ownerless dogs, and to cause their destruction within three days if not claimed by any person, and the Police Headman shall be entitled to receive from the Village Tribunal Fund 25 cents for every dog so destroyed on production of a certificate from the Chief Headman of the pattu.

70. *Disposal of fines.*—All fines recovered under these rules and not specially otherwise appropriated are to be deposited in a general fund by the Government Agent to be by him employed as prescribed herein. Any balance may be appropriated by him to carry out the general purposes of the Ordinance in such way as he may consider expedient.

71. *Meetings of Village Committees.*—The Committee shall meet on the first Saturday of each quarter or upon such dates as may be fixed by the Chairman for the transaction of public business. The Vanniya of the pattu shall be Chairman of the Committee, and three members in addition shall form a quorum.

72. *Record of proceedings.*—The Chairman shall keep minutes of the proceedings at these meetings and forward a copy of the same to the Government Agent.

73. *General control of Government Agent.*—All general orders issued by the Committee shall be subject to the approval of the Government Agent, and he shall have the same powers in regard thereto as are vested in him in regard of the cases indicated in the 52nd section of Ordinance No. 24 of 1889.

74. *Penalty for breach of rules.*—The penalty for breach of any of the foregoing rules shall be according to the discretion of the President not exceeding to a fine of Rs. 20 or rigorous imprisonment for two weeks.

75. *Delivery of books.*—When any Headman or Cattle Registrar resigns, is removed from office, or dies, he or his heirs shall deliver all his registers, books, and office documents to the Committee.

76. *Hindrance or vexatious conduct.*—No person shall obstruct or resist any Headman or authorized person in the discharge of his duties, and no Headman or authorized person shall be guilty of any negligence or malicious or vexatious conduct under the foregoing rules on pain of such fine as may be imposed by the court before which such offence may be tried.

77. *Repeal of all former rules.*—These rules supersede all rules hitherto in force in the Trincomalee District and bearing date May 19, 1897.

THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES' ORDINANCE, No. 24 OF 1889.

IT is hereby notified that HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, in exercise of the powers vested in him by section 7 of the above-named Ordinance, and with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the following rules, which have been made, under the provisions of section 6 of the said Ordinance, by the inhabitants of the subdivision No. 2 of the Chief Headman's division of Kaddukulam Pattu East, in the District of Trincomalee, Eastern Province.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, July 28, 1908.

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

RULES REFERRED TO.

CHAPTER I.

Communal Works.

1. *Publication of notices.*—All notices required to be published under the Village Communities' Ordinance shall be proclaimed by beat of tom-tom and by affixing a written notification on a conspicuous tree or other spot in each village. Any person convicted before the Village Tribunal of defacing or destroying such notification shall be liable to a fine.

2. *Construction and upkeep of communal works.*—The construction, maintenance, and improvement of village works mentioned in section 6 of Ordinance No. 24 of 1889, and of all other works for which the inhabitants of any subdivision may be, by any law at present in force or hereafter to be enacted, empowered to make provision, shall be effected by all persons liable to perform labour under the Thoroughfares Ordinance, who reside in villages which the Committee may decide to be interested in the work, and the Committee shall determine the number of days' labour (not exceeding ten in any one year) which each person liable shall contribute towards it, either in person or by substitute or by money payment. For this purpose the value of a day's labour shall be rated at 25 cents.

3. *Village lists.*—The Police Headman of each village shall prepare annually, before February 1, a list of the names of all males residing within his village who are liable to perform labour under the Thoroughfares Ordinance, and forward a copy thereof to the Vanniya.

4. *Liability.*—It shall be the duty of the Police Headman to inform the Committee whenever it is necessary to repair or construct any village work. The Committee shall thereupon make such inquiry as may be necessary, and if it approves of the work shall prepare a list showing the nature of the work and the names of the villages interested in it, and may make such subsequent alterations in the list as may be deemed expedient; and the decision of the Committee shall be final on the question as to what villages are interested.

5. *Calling out labour.*—Labour shall be ordered out by rotation by written notice to be served personally on each person liable to labour, or in his absence to be affixed conspicuously to the wall of his house.

6. *Supervision.*—Works shall ordinarily be carried out under the supervision of the Police Headman subject to the order of the Vanniya. In the more important works reference shall be made to the Government Agent for instructions.

7. *Completion report.*—The Police Headman shall report to the Committee the completion of the work, the names of the defaulters, and the expenses incurred in consequence of their default.

8. *Prosecution.*—The Committee may then order a prosecution or may give the defaulters the option of paying a penalty in addition to the expenses incurred in consequence of their default.

9. *Penalty.*—All persons so prosecuted shall be liable to such fine as the Village Tribunal has power to inflict.

CHAPTER II.

Schools.

10. *Establishment of schools.*—On the request by the petition to the Government Agent of the parents or guardians of 25 or more children for the establishment of a school, or if the Committee report to the Government Agent that a site has been fixed upon for a school where there is likelihood of a good attendance, application may be made to the Director of Public Instruction for a schoolmaster and the necessary furniture free of charge to the villagers.

11. *Erection of school house.*—If such application be granted, the school house shall be erected and kept in repair as provided by section 2.

12. *Dimensions of school house.*—Each school house shall consist of a half-walled shed not less than 36 by 18 ft. the eaves of which shall be at least 5 feet from the ground.

13. *Attendance.*—The Committee shall fix the limits of the district within which all parents and guardians shall be bound to send their male children between the ages of 7 and 13 years to the school thus provided, for four days at least in each week, for nine months of the year.

Provided that boys who have passed the 5th standard shall be exempt from the operation of this rule.

14. *Enforcing attendance.*—All parents and guardians who do not observe the foregoing rule shall be reported by the schoolmaster to the Committee. The Committee shall cause such parents or guardians to appear before it and explain the absence of their children, and in default of satisfactory explanation, may warn the parents or guardians or order their prosecution before the Village Tribunal.

15. *Exemption.*—The foregoing rules shall not apply to those who, in the opinion of the Committee, have made other satisfactory provision for the education of their children.

CHAPTER III.

Fisheries.

16. *Destruction of fish.*—No person shall kill fish by means of poison, dynamite, or other explosive, or by any means not in accordance with local custom. No person shall be allowed to fish in any inland waters within a subdivision, except the inhabitants of that subdivision.

17. *Prohibited nets.*—The use of nets other than hand nets “Vichchuval” is prohibited in any of the waters mentioned in the schedule annexed below:—

Salappai-arū.

CHAPTER IV.

Cattle—General Rules.

18. *Bulls reserved for breeding.*—Bulls intended to be reserved for breeding purposes shall be produced before the Committee for inspection, and, if approved, a certificate of approval shall be given by the Chairman to the owner.

19. *Unreserved bulls to be castrated.*—All male black cattle, not being certified bulls, shall be properly castrated within five years of birth, and it shall be competent for the Chairman to order the immediate performance of the operation.

20. *Castration.*—Castration shall be performed only by persons holding certificates by the Government Agent that they are competent to perform the operation, but this is not to interfere with the right of owners to castrate their own cattle.

21. *Licensed castration fees.*—Licensed castrators shall be entitled to recover from the owner the following fees:—

For one animal only	..	25 cents.
For two animals only	..	15 cents each.
For three animals only	..	12 cents each.
For four and upwards	..	10 cents each.

22. *Diseased meat.*—No person shall knowingly sell, or eat, or possess the flesh of any animal which has died from sickness, drowning, or snake bite.

23. *Burial of dead animals.*—The carcasses of all such animals, and of all animals dying a natural death, shall be buried by the owners thereof without loss of time. In default they shall be liable not only to fine, but to refund the cost of burial incurred by the Police Headman.

24. *Burial when owners are absent or unknown.*—The Police Headman shall bury unremoved animals, of which the owners are absent or cannot be ascertained. In the later case the cost of burial shall be paid from Village Tribunal Fine Fund.

25. *Lost cattle.*—Any person losing an animal shall, within seven days of the loss, report the same with full particulars to the Police Headman of his village, who shall every fortnight forward a list of lost animals to the Cattle Registrar of his division. The Cattle Registrar shall make a list of lost animals in his division, and forward the same monthly to the President for publication.

26. *Quarantine.*—No cattle shall be removed from any village where there is cattle disease.

27. *Segregation of diseased cattle.*—Every proprietor of cattle or person in charge of cattle shall separate from the herd every sick animal belonging to him, or in his charge, and keep it in a secluded place to be determined by the Police Headman, and shall disinfect such place by fire or otherwise as the Committee may direct; and it shall be lawful for the Chairman to cause any animal suffering from any contagious or infectious disease, not properly segregated, to be destroyed and buried at the expense of the owner.

28. *Owners to report disease.*—Every proprietor of cattle or person in charge of cattle, who has a case of murrain or other contagious disease among his cattle, shall report the same to the Police Headman without delay, and such Police Headman shall report forthwith to the Vanniya.

29. *Hospital pounds.*—The Chairman of Village Committees shall in all cases exercise the powers given to keepers of hospital pounds by the regulations of Government dated February 3, 1871, and control and supervise the proceedings of keepers of such pounds where they exist.

30. *Removal to pasture grounds.*—The cattle of each village shall be driven to pasture at such times and to such places as the Committee may from time to time decide.

31. *Tethering on roadside.*—No cattle shall be tethered upon any cart road or in such a manner as will allow them to stray on the road. All cattle so tethered, and all cattle found straying on the cart roads, shall be seized by the Police Headman and produced before the Village Tribunal to be dealt with as stray cattle.

32. *Headman to receive half fines.*—The Police Headman shall be entitled to receive from the President half the fine and also the costs incurred by him, such costs to be recovered from the owner in addition to the fine.

33. *Slaughter of cattle.*—A place for slaughtering cattle shall be established in each village situated as near as possible to the Police Headman's residence, and slaughtering in any other than such established place shall be unlawful. Any person intending to have a head of cattle slaughtered shall give previous notice thereof to the Police Headman, and shall cause the animal to be brought to the place for slaughtering, where it shall be exposed for three days before it is slaughtered. Before permitting any head of cattle to be slaughtered, the Headman shall inspect it and make proper inquiries into the title of the alleged owner or person

producing it to be slaughtered, and shall call for the production of any vouchers or other documents he may hold. If there be any irregularity in the vouchers or any other reason to suspect the title to the animal, the Headman shall refuse permission to slaughter, and forward the animal to the President of the Village Tribunal to be dealt with under rule 31; and the President, if the title is satisfactorily proved, shall issue a permit to slaughter the animal. No cattle shall be slaughtered between the hours of 6 P.M. and 6 A.M. On the day after slaughtering the Headman shall report the same to the Committee or Cattle Registrar, if any be appointed, giving a particular description of the animal slaughtered, *i.e.*, the age, sex, colour, brands, and description of the animal, and the name of the owner, and shall also forward the vouchers and other documents, if any, produced before him, and such particulars shall be duly registered by the Committee or Registrar of Cattle. In the event of any cattle being accidentally killed, the circumstances shall be immediately reported to the Police Headman, who, on being satisfied from inquiry of the fact and of the alleged owner's title, shall allow the owner to sell the carcase if suitable for food, or dispose of it otherwise as he pleases. In case the Police Headman shall be absent from his village, the Headman of any adjoining village shall be competent on application to do what is required under this rule. Any person infringing any of the provisions of this rule shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10 for each infringement.

34. *Slaughter of sheep, goats, or pigs.*—It shall not be lawful for any person to slaughter sheep, goats, or swine without information previously given to the Police Headman, nor shall such animals be slaughtered during the night. Should the Headman be absent, it shall be competent for the Headman of any adjoining village to do what is required under this rule. Any person infringing any of the provisions of this rule shall be liable to fine not exceeding Rs. 5.

35. *Neglect of duty by Registrar.*—Any Registrar who shall be adjudged by the Village Tribunal or Village Committee to have been guilty of neglect or breach of any of the duties imposed upon him by the above rules shall be liable to a fine.

36. *Inspection of registers, &c.*—It shall be lawful for the President or Vanniah to call for and examine all books of certificates, registers, and other documents connected with the possession or transfer of cattle, and he shall from time to time, as occasion may offer, do so; and he shall note on the back of the last certificate, &c., examined the date of examination, and his opinion as to the way in which the certificate, books, &c., have been kept.

37. *Prevention of cattle trespass.*—To prevent cattle trespass, landowners shall fence and watch their fields and chenas, and surround their gardens with a fence or ditch; and cattle owners shall tie or pen their cattle at night, and in the day shall suspend a stick across their necks or tie them together in pairs, and shall suspend wooden bells to the necks of buffaloes.

38. *Pigs and goats.*—The owners of pigs and goats shall keep them within properly fenced enclosures. Any pig or goat found trespassing may be shot. The carcases of animals so shot shall be given to the owners.

39. *Seizure of cattle for trespass.*—Cattle seized for trespass and not claimed from the local headman within forty-eight hours shall be sent to the President. If unclaimed within fourteen days, the President shall sell the same at public auction after due notice, and give a proper title to the purchaser, and shall pay over the proceeds after deducting all expenses incurred to the communal fund.

40. That cattle of another subdivision be not allowed to graze on pasture grounds within the Kuchchaveli-Tiriyai subdivision unless lend'd by people of Kuchchaveli or Tiriyai.

CHAPTER V.

Nuisances.

1. *Spring guns.*—The setting of spring guns is entirely prohibited.

42. *Diseased persons prohibited from using public bathing places.*—No persons infected with any contagious disease shall wash themselves or their clothes in any public bathing places.

43. *Befouling wells.*—Every person who befouls a village ela, village well, or spring of water used for drinking purposes by the inhabitants of any village shall be liable to a fine.

44. *Removal of dangerous trees.*—If upon complaint the Committee is satisfied that any tree is likely to fall upon any house or other occupied building, or is in a condition dangerous to the occupant or to other property, the Committee shall give due notice in writing to the owner of such tree, or in his absence to the occupant of the land on which it stands, to cut it down within such time as the Committee may allow. In case such owner or occupant shall neglect or delay to obey such order, the Committee shall cause the work to be done at his expense, provided that the Committee, if it thinks proper, direct the party complaining to make a certain amount of compensation to the owner of the tree as well as to bear a portion of the expenses of removal.

45. *Removal of trees along public thoroughfares.*—The Committee may, in like manner, direct the removal of any tree dangerous to the safety of passengers along any public road or street.

46. *Dirtying public roads.*—Persons residing on either side of a public road shall not put dirt, rubbish, timber, mats, copra, arecanut, or any other commodity in or upon the same, and they shall not keep carts standing on the road longer than is necessary for the loading or unloading of the same, shall not allow children too young to take care of themselves to play thereon unless in charge of some competent person, and shall not allow the eaves of boutiques or eaves of houses to project on the road.

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50. *Unwholesome food.*—No person shall sell any rotten fish or other articles unfit for human food.

51. *Gardens to be kept clean.*—The Police Headman shall see that all gardens are kept cleared of filth and rubbish. Any occupant neglecting without sufficient reason to clean his garden when noticed to do so by the Police Headman shall be liable to a fine.

52. *Drunkness.*—No person shall be drunk in any public place. Any person infringing this rule shall be liable to a fine.

53. *Abusive language.*—The use of abusive or indecent language to the annoyance of any person, or for the purposes of promoting a breach of the peace, is forbidden. Any person infringing this rule shall be liable to a fine.

54. *Gambling.*—Gambling and cock-fighting are prohibited. Any person found gambling or cock-fighting, or abetting it by his presence, or allowing his house or land to be used for any such purposes shall be liable to a fine, and for a further fine for each day the breach of this rule is continued after notice from the Police Headman to discontinue it. The term "gambling" includes lotteries.

55. *Cart racing.*—Cart racing on any public thoroughfare is forbidden. Every person infringing this rule shall be liable to a fine.

56. *Furious driving.*—No person shall furiously or carelessly drive a hackery or any other vehicle on a public thoroughfare. Any person infringing this rule shall be liable to a fine.

57. *House to be whitewashed.*—All villagers shall whitewash their houses, either with lime or other suitable substance, whenever they receive orders from the Committee to do so. Any failure or neglect on the part of householders in this respect shall render them liable to a fine.

CHAPTER VI.

General.

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59. *Ferries.*—The ferries that may from time to time be established by the Committee shall be under its control, and it shall decide on the size and capacity of the boats to be used and the number of passengers and quantity of goods, &c., to be conveyed. Any ferryman or passenger refusing or neglecting compliance with such rule shall be liable to a fine.

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62. *Charge of village property.*—All village paths, edandus, ambalams, bridges, school rooms, court-houses, and all other village properties shall be in charge of the Police Headman of the division in which they are situated, who shall from time to time inspect all such properties and all wells within his division and submit to the Chairman of the Committee a report on their state.

63. *Markets, &c.*—The boutiques and market places, as well as the roads opposite them, shall be at all times kept clean by the occupants of market stalls, and the keepers of boutiques who shall for breach of this rule be liable to a fine.

64. *Neglect of duty by Headman.*—Every rural constable, market constable, and Police Headman shall keep order and preserve cleanliness in their respective bazaars and market places under a penalty for neglect to do so.

65. *Burial grounds.*—Dead bodies shall not be buried or burnt in any but the duly registered burial and burning grounds at present existing, or in such grounds as may hereafter be assigned and registered by the Committee for that purpose. Every Police Headman shall, within two months of these rules coming into operation, furnish the Committee with a list of the existing burying and burning grounds within his jurisdiction, stating the villages within which they are situated, their boundaries and extent. The Committee shall keep a register in which all necessary particulars of the existing burying and burning grounds shall be entered, and shall in like manner cause to be entered in it the particulars of any such grounds as may hereafter be assigned by them for this purpose. No dead body shall be buried at a less depth than six feet below the surface of the ground. The Vanniya may, with the approval of the Government Agent, order any burying or burning ground to be closed, and after notice by beat of tom-tom has been given of such order, it shall not be lawful to bury or burn any dead body in such ground. Any person infringing any of the provisions of this rule shall be liable to a fine.

66. *Marking boundaries of private lands.*—The boundaries of all private lands shall be marked by fences, ditches, or stones according to the custom of the subdivision in which they are situated. Such boundaries shall be put up by the owners of the land on both sides thereof. Any person ordered by the Committee so to mark the boundary who shall refuse or neglect to comply with the order shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10. No person shall alter, deface, or wilfully injure any such boundary. The penalty for breach of this rule shall be a fine.

67. *Paths between villages.*—Paths between villages shall be kept clear by the joint labour of the villagers; the people of each village shall clear the path leading from it to the limit prescribed by ancient customs. It shall be the duty of the Police Headman to see that the paths are kept clear and to call out labour when necessary.

68. *Removal of obstruction.*—When any person shall have been convicted under rule 60 for obstructing any village path, road, river, &c., it shall be lawful for the President to order the removal by the offender or offenders of the obstruction within fourteen days. In case of disobedience to this order the work of removal shall be carried out by the Committee and the cost thereof recovered from the offender.

69. *Exposing goods for sale on roads.*—In villages where a public market is established it shall be an offence for any person to expose goods for sale on or by the side of public roads.

70. *Stray dogs.*—It shall be lawful for the Police Headman to seize all stray or ownerless dogs, and to cause their destruction within three days if not claimed by any person, and the Police Headman shall be entitled to receive from the Village Tribunal Fund 25 cents for every dog so destroyed on production of a certificate from the Chief Headman of the pattu.

71. *Disposal of fines.*—All fines recovered under these rules and not specially otherwise appropriated are to be deposited in a general fund by the Government Agent to be by him employed as prescribed herein. Any balance may be appropriated by him to carry out the general purposes of the Ordinance in such way as he may consider expedient.

72. *Meetings of Village Committees.*—The Committee shall meet on the first Saturday of each quarter or upon such dates as may be fixed by the Chairman for the transaction of public business. The Vanniya of the pattu shall be Chairman of the Committee, and three members in addition shall form a quorum.

73. *Record of proceedings.*—The Chairman shall keep minutes of the proceedings at these meetings and forward a copy of the same to the Government Agent.

74. *General control of Government Agent.*—All general orders issued by the Committee shall be subject to the approval of the Government Agent, and he shall have the same powers in regard thereto as are vested in him in regard of the cases indicated in the 52nd section of Ordinance No. 24 of 1889.

75. *Penalty for breach of rules.*—The penalty for breach of any of the foregoing rules shall be according to the discretion of the President not exceeding a fine of Rs. 20 or rigorous imprisonment for two weeks.

76. *Delivery of books.*—When any Headman or Cattle Registrar resigns, is removed from office, or dies, he or his heirs shall deliver all his registers, books, and office documents to the Committee.

77. *Hindrance or vexatious conduct.*—No person shall obstruct or resist any Headman or authorized person in the discharge of his duties, and no Headman or authorized person shall be guilty of any negligence or malicious or vexatious conduct under the foregoing rules on pain of such fine as may be imposed by the court before which such offence may be tried.

78. *Repeal of all former rules.*—These rules supersede all rules hitherto in force in the Trincomalee District and bearing date May 19, 1897.

IN terms of section 22 of the Minute of January 24, 1903, it is hereby notified that the under-mentioned officer, seconded for service, will be allowed to count the period of his temporary employment for pension purposes :—

Name.	Pensionable Appointment.	Seconded Service.
Mr. C. V. THEURING	Clerk, Class II., Clerical Service.	Clerk, Ratnapura Railway Extension and Stations Extension Department.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, September 14, 1908.

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

IN continuation of the Notification dated May 8, 1908, published in the *Government Gazette* of the same date, it is hereby notified for general information that the holder of the office specified below is entitled to pension :—

Government Agent, Southern Province.
Hambantota.
Chena Surveyor Muhandiram.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, September 15, 1908.

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

IT being considered desirable to bring under cultivation about 50 acres of land irrigable by an extension of the Yompane-ela at Arukwatta, in the Medapalata korale of Walapane, in the Nuwara Eliya District of the Central Province, it is hereby notified, as required by No. 39 of the regulations and rules concerning land sales published in the *Gazette* of September 15, 1905, that it is proposed to issue to villagers asweddumization permits at a rental of Rs. 2 per acre per annum, with the option of purchasing the land after asweddumization at Rs. 15 per acre, unless within six weeks from the publication of this notice valid reasons to the contrary are adduced.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, September 12, 1908.

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

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 19, 1908, at 10.30 A.M., and following days, namely :—

Monday, October 19	.. Sinhalese	Thursday, October 22	.. Law
Tuesday, October 20	.. Law	Friday, October 23	.. Accounts
Wednesday, October 21	.. Law	Saturday, October 24	.. 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, the Forest Department, and the Railway 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 20, 1908, as well as at the Kandy Kachcheri.

It is also hereby notified that candidates will be given the option of using Codes in the examination 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, 1908.

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

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, August 17, 1908.

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

Comparative Statement of the Actual Revenue and Expenditure of the Colony of Ceylon
for the Half-Years ended June 30, 1907 and 1908.

REVENUE.

	Half-Year ended June 30, 1907.		Half-Year ended June 30, 1908.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
1. Customs ...	4,660,477	95	4,341,020	54	—	—	319,457	41 ^o
2. Port, Harbour, Wharf, Warehouse, and other Dues ...	1,109,058	95	1,104,750	22	—	—	4,308	73
3. Licenses, Excise, and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified ...	3,794,930	39	3,466,553	40	—	—	328	†
4. Fees of Court or Office, Payment for Specific Services, and Reimbursements in Aid ...	700,574	91	665,559	4	—	—	35,015	87
5. Post and Telegraph ...	636,437	53	690,139	95	53,702	42	—	—
6. Government Railways ...	5,310,874	31	5,373,423	68	62,549	37	—	—
7. Interest ...	308,250	18	366,492	61	58,242	43	—	—
8. Miscellaneous Receipts ...	404,780	64	362,536	61	—	—	42,244	3†
9. Land Revenue ...	196,800	24	202,386	6	5,585	82	—	—
Total exclusive of Land Sales ...	17,122,185	10	16,572,862	11	180,080	4	729,403	3
10. Land Sales ...	704,681	97	485,000	95	—	—	219,591	2
Grand Total ...	17,826,867	7	17,057,953	6	180,080	4	948,994	5
					Deduct Increase ...		180,080	4
					Nett Decrease ...		768,914	1

* Chiefly under sub-head "Grain."

† Due to arrears of arrack rents.

‡ In February, 1907, a sum of Rs. 63,827 was credited as rent of boutique sites at Pearl Fishery.

EXPENDITURE.

	Half-Year ended June 30, 1907.		Half-Year ended June 30, 1908.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
1. Charges on account of Public Debt ...	1,939,335	42	1,933,864	67	—	—	5,470	75
2. Military Expenditure ...	317,052	6	967,570	89	650,518	83	—	—
3. Pensions ...	628,813	9	679,039	45	50,226	36	—	—
4. Exchange ...	28,114	92	23,935	71	—	—	4,179	21
5. Personal Emoluments ...	3,613,438	57	4,323,934	68	710,496	11	—	—
6. Other Charges ...	3,304,632	9	3,333,344	49	28,712	40	—	—
7. Miscellaneous Services ...	149,133	14	148,786	49	—	—	346	65
8. Public Works Annually Recurrent ...	763,896	70	757,224	17	—	—	6,672	53
9. Irrigation Annually Recurrent ...	42,461	23	47,351	10	4,889	87	—	—
10. Railway Works Annually Recurrent ...	—	—	59,996	59	59,996	59	—	—
11. Public Works Extraordinary ...	540,124	16	520,055	94	—	—	20,068	22
12. Irrigation Extraordinary ...	70,433	63	117,013	11	46,579	48	—	—
Railway Department New: Construction ...	196,696	9†	—	—	—	—	196,696	91
13. Railway Works Extraordinary ...	—	—	515,318	54	515,318	54	—	—
Total Expenditure chargeable to Revenue ...	11,594,131	92	13,427,435	83	2,066,738	18	233,434	27
14. Public Works Extraordinary, chargeable to Loan Funds ...	845,065	10 ^o	818,758	59 ^o	—	—	26,306	51
Grand Total ...	12,439,197	2	14,246,194	42	2,066,738	18	259,740	78
					Deduct Decrease ...		259,740	78
					Nett Increase ...		1,806,997	40

	First Half, 1907.	First Half, 1908.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.

^o On account Harbour Works ...	621,025	50	648,623	55
Northern Railway ...	34,682	93	3,739	69
Duplication of Main Stations Extensions ...	148	71	—	—
Passara Railway Survey ...	188,532	96	125,421	23
Mannar Railway Survey ...	675	0	3,273	88†
Ratnapura Railway Survey ...	—	—	36,750	73
	—	—	944	51
	845,065	10	818,758	59

† Since transferred from recoverable expenditure to Head No. 45, Railway Works Extraordinary.

General Treasury,
Colombo, July 31, 1908.HILGROVE C. NICOLLE,
Colonial Treasurer.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Colony of Ceylon on June 30, 1908.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund ..		—		4,964,839	32
Public Service Mutual Guarantee Association ..		—		6,361	92
Public Service Mutual Provident Association ..		—		780	87
Deposits, Treasurer, Suitors' and Miscellaneous		1,341,517	79½		
Deposits, Agencies, Suitors' and Miscellaneous		2,329,208	19½		
				3,670,725	98½
Currency Revenue ..		—		5,133,245	1
Currency Depreciation ..		—		3,144	99
New Currency ..		—		111,855	32
Ceylon Savings Bank ..		—		1,720	13
Branch Road Assessments ..		—		34,310	45½
Commutation Road Ordinance ..		—		42,964	36
Estate of the late Arthur Pierce ..		—		13,121	32
His Majesty's Government ..		—		560	73
Family Remittances ..		—		7,747	98
Drafts Outstanding ..		—		584,826	65
Crown Agents, Advance Account ..		—		1,620,000	0
Government of Northern Nigeria ..		—		150	0
Surplus Assets ..		—		9,657,619	1¼*
				25,853,974	6
ASSETS.		Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Cash in hands of Treasurer ..		—		7,853,049	86
Fixed Deposit, National Bank ..		150,000	0		
Do. Mercantile Bank ..		150,000	0		
				300,000	0
Cash in hands of Government Agents and their Assistants ..		—		1,035,282	70
Crown Agents, Current Account ..		—		127,349	19
Cash Investments, Indian Government paper ..		—		4,086,046	82
Do. Ceylon 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock ..		—		1,065,618	94
Do. Colonial Stock ..		—		57,496	11
Remittances in Transit ..		—		131,642	1
Loans to Local Bodies :—					
Kandy Industrial School ..		6,313	51		
Kandy Municipal Council ..		272,727	32		
Galle Municipal Council ..		90,988	63		
Local Board, Batticaloa ..		13,200	0		
Do. Badulla ..		22,745	84		
Do. Puttalam ..		25,250	0		
Board of Improvement, Nuwara Eliya ..		156,717	54		
Local Board, Bandarawela ..		49,246	84		
Do. Negombo ..		6,667	38		
Do. Ratnapura ..		6,500	0		
Do. Nawalapitiya ..		16,179	6		
Do. Chilaw ..		12,750	0		
Do. Gampola ..		26,840	0		
Do. Hatton ..		14,900	0		
District Road Committee, Jaffna ..		2,000	0		
Local Board, Kurunegala ..		18,666	66		
Do. Trincomalee ..		18,366	66		
Pettah Library ..		13,580	0		
Local Board, Matale ..		13,050	0		
Board of Health, Uva ..		4,000	0		
Do. Talawakele ..		12,500	0		
Do. Central Province ..		27,119	34		
Do. Sabaragamuwa ..		8,300	0		
Local Board of Kegalla ..		8,000	0		
				846,608	78
Government of India ..		—		94,086	11
Agents, Calcutta ..		—		2,881	0
Agents, Bombay ..		—		2,046	73
Straits Government ..		—		950	25
Federated Malay States Government ..		—		6,292	30
Miscellaneous Advances ..		—		3,393,631	14†
Value of Stores in hand ..		—		2,750,865	59
Bills receivable ..		—		390,000	0
Colombo Drainage Works ..		—		3,658,358	83
Colombo Waterworks ..		—		6,784	22
Postmaster-General ..		—		35,326	24
Loans to Public Officers by Crown Agents ..		—		9,657	24
				25,853,974	6

* This sum includes the difference between the revenue for the first six months of the year and the expenditure for the first five months.

† This includes imprests to the extent of approximately Rs. 3,000,000, the probable expenditure for June.

Colonial Treasury,
Colombo, July 31, 1908.

HILGROVE C. NICOLLE,
Colonial Treasurer.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTAL NOTICES.

AN examination for candidates intending to enter into articles of apprenticeship with a view to become Notaries Public will be held by the Director of Public Instruction at the Training College, Colombo, on April 26, 1909, and following days.

2. Before applying for admission to the examination every candidate must give at least three months' notice to the Government Agent of the Province in which he resides. The notice must state the language and district in which the candidate proposes to practise, and the three months should have expired before the date of application.

3. The application should be addressed to the Registrar-General, and be in the Form A in Schedule II. to Ordinance No. 1 of 1907, and should be written in the English language, and contain the following particulars:—

- (1) The place in which the applicant resides.
- (2) His age.
- (3) The name of the Advocate or Proctor under whom he intends to serve.
- (4) The district and the language in which he proposes to practise.

4. The application must bear a duly cancelled stamp of Rs. 10 with the words "Ceylon Stamp Duty" only, without the words "Judicial" or "Warehouse Rent" printed thereon; and must be accompanied by (a) an acknowledgment of the notice given by him to the Government Agent and (b) certificates (one at least not more than three months old) as to the candidate's character and qualifications. If the candidate has been previously employed, a certificate from his last employer should also be furnished.

5. If a candidate proposes to practise in the Sinhalese or Tamil language, or both, he must forward an application in such language in addition to the application in English.

6. The application in the language in which the candidate proposes to practise must be in his own handwriting.

7. Applications must reach this office not later than March 20, 1909.

8. Candidates should attend this office on April 22, 23, or 24, 1909, for identification and to obtain their tickets of admission to the examination.

9. The subjects of examination are as set out in the subjoined schedule, which includes the scheme of marks and the time table.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, August 25, 1908.

P. ARUNACHALAM,
Registrar-General.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO.

Subjects of Examination and Marks.

	Maximum Marks.
Arithmetic	100
Dictation { Writing	50
{ Spelling	50
Composition	50
Reading	50
Grammar	100

Time Table.

April 26	11 A.M. to 1 P.M.	.. Arithmetic (English, Sinhalese, and Tamil).
	2 P.M. to 2.30 P.M.	.. Dictation (English).
	2.30 P.M. to 3.30 P.M.	.. Composition (English).
	3.30 P.M. to 5 P.M.	.. Grammar (English).
April 27	11 A.M. to 12.30 P.M.	.. Grammar (Sinhalese and Tamil).
	12.30 P.M. to 1.30 P.M.	.. Composition (Sinhalese and Tamil).
	2 P.M. to 2.30 P.M.	.. Dictation (Sinhalese and Tamil).

N.B.—Reading to be taken at times convenient to the Examiner, but not during the Arithmetic Paper.

IN pursuance of the provisions of section 12 of the Ordinance No. 19 of 1907, intituled "An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Registration of Marriages, other than the Marriages of Kandyans or of Muhammadans," I, Ponnambalam Arunachalam, Registrar-General of Ceylon, do hereby notify that the under-mentioned building, used as a place of public Christian worship, has been duly registered for the solemnization of marriages therein :—

No.	Date of Registration.	Description.	Situation.	Minister.	Religious Denomination on whose behalf the Building is registered.
210	September 10, 1908	Church	Hewadiwela, Kini-goda korale, Walgam pattu, Kegalla	Rev. W. G. Shorten, C.M.S.	Anglican Communion

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, September 16, 1908.

P. ARUNACHALAM,
Registrar-General.

IN pursuance of the provisions of section 12 of the Ordinance No. 19 of 1907, intituled "An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Registration of Marriages, other than the Marriages of Kandyans or of Muhammadans," I, Ponnambalam Arunachalam, Registrar-General of Ceylon, do hereby notify that the under-mentioned building, used as a place of public Christian worship, has been duly registered for the solemnization of marriages therein :—

No.	Date of Registration.	Description.	Situation.	Minister and Trustee.	Religious Denomination on whose behalf the Building is registered.
211	September 10, 1908	School Chapel	Mitenwela, Weudawili hatpattu, Gandahaye korale, Kurunegala	Rev. W. G. Shorten, C. M. S.	Anglican Communion

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, September 17, 1908.

P. ARUNACHALAM,
Registrar-General.

A POST OFFICE was opened at Ingiriya, Western Province, on the 8th instant. Money Order and Savings Bank business can be transacted at this office.

JOHN FOX,
for Postmaster-General.
Postmaster General's Office,
Colombo, September 14, 1908.

District School Committee, Matara, for the establishment of a Boys' School at Bopagoda, which is situated in Morawak korale of the Matara District of the Southern Province.

Observations will be received not later than October 9, 1908.

R. B. STRICKLAND,
Acting Director.

NOTICE is hereby given that, under section 16 of "The Rural Schools Ordinance, 1907," an application has been received from the Chairman,

Department of Public Instruction,
Colombo, September 10, 1908.

NOTICE is hereby given that applications have been received for grants in aid of the following schools :—

- | | | |
|--------------------|----|---|
| Mr. H. A. L. Brown | .. | Eilden Hall Vernacular Mixed Estate Tamil (C) School, which is situated in the Nuwara Eliya District of the Central Province. |
| Rev. A. S. Beaty | .. | Kandapola Vernacular Mixed Estate (C) School, which is situated in the Nuwara Eliya District of the Central Province. |
| Do. | .. | Hethersett Vernacular Mixed Estate (C) School, which is situated in the Nuwara Eliya District of the Central Province. |
| Mr. J. B. Cotton | .. | Dammeria Group Vernacular Mixed Estate (C) School, which is situated in the Badulla District of the Province of Uva. |

Observations will be received not later than October 6, 1908.

Department of Public Instruction,
Colombo, September 15, 1908.

R. B. STRICKLAND,
Acting Director.

NOTICES CALLING FOR TENDERS.

SEALED Tenders, marked on the envelopes "Tender for the supply of Talipots," will be received by the Surveyor-General in his Office, Colombo, up to noon on October 1, 1908, from persons willing to contract for the above service for a period of one year from January 1, 1909.

2. Forms of tender can be obtained on personal application to the Surveyor-General. No tender will be considered unless it is furnished on the prescribed form.

3. Each original tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50, which will be forfeited should the successful tenderer fail to enter into the necessary bond within ten days of receiving notice in writing that his tender has been accepted. All other deposits will be returned.

4. Each tender must be accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons, whose address must be given, engaging to become security for the due fulfilment of the contract.

5. The person whose tender is accepted will be required to furnish security to the amount of Rs. 100.

6. Talipots must be of good quality, and in every way similar to the samples sent in, and be supplied in such sizes that 25 taken haphazard must cover at least an area proportional to that of the samples sent in. No single talipot must be less than 4 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft. or greater than 6 ft. by 4 ft.

7. A rate per 100 talipots must be quoted, written both in words and figures. Ten samples of talipots must accompany the original tender.

8. Any alterations made in the tender must bear the initials of the tenderer.

9. The Surveyor-General reserves to himself the right, without question, of rejecting any or all tenders.

10. Any further information may be obtained on application to the Surveyor-General.

11. The notice in *Government Gazette* No. 6,252 of July 24, 1908, is cancelled.

W. C. S. INGLES,
for R. S. TEMPLETON,
Acting Surveyor-General.

Surveyor-General's Office,
Colombo, August 28, 1908.

SEALED Tenders, marked on the envelopes "Tender for the supply of Tin Cases," will be received by the Surveyor-General in his Office, Colombo, up to noon on October 1, 1908, from persons willing to contract for the above service for a period of one year from January 1, 1909.

2. Forms of tender can be obtained on personal application to the Surveyor-General. No tender will be considered unless it is furnished on the prescribed form.

3. Each original tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5, which will be forfeited should the successful tenderer fail to enter into the necessary bond within ten days of receiving notice in writing that his tender has been accepted. All other deposits will be returned.

4. Each tender must be accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons, whose address must be given, engaging to become security for the due fulfilment of the contract.

5. The person whose tender is accepted will be required to furnish security to the amount of Rs. 20.

6. A rate per ten tin cases of each of two kinds and of single ones for each of two other kinds must be

quoted, written both in words and figures. Four sample tin cases must accompany the original tender.

7. Any alteration made in the tender must bear the initials of the tenderer.

8. The Surveyor-General reserves to himself the right, without question, of rejecting any or all tenders.

9. Any further information may be obtained on application to the Surveyor-General.

10. Samples of tin cases can be seen at the Survey Headquarter Office, Colombo.

W. C. S. INGLES,
for R. S. TEMPLETON,
Acting Surveyor-General.

Surveyor-General's Office,
Colombo, August 28, 1908.

SEPARATE Tenders are hereby invited for supplying fresh cow milk for the use of each of the hospitals named in the schedule hereunder for the year 1909.

2. All tenders should be in duplicate and sealed under one cover, and should be addressed to the Chairman of the Tender Board, Office of the Controller of Revenue, Colombo.

3. Tenders should either be deposited in the tender box in the Office of the Controller of Revenue or be sent through the post.

4. Tenders should be marked "Tender for supplying fresh cow milk to the _____ Hospital" in the left hand top corner of the envelope, and should reach the office of the Controller of Revenue not later than midday on October 6, 1908. The name of the hospital must be inserted on the envelope.

5. 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 from the respective Medical Officers, and no tender will be considered unless it is on the recognized form.

6. A deposit according to the schedule hereunder will be required to be made either at the Treasury or Kachcheri, and a receipt produced for the same before any form of tender is issued. 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.

7. Each tender must be accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons, whose addresses must be given, engaging to become security if called upon for the due fulfilment of the contract.

8. If required samples must be deposited.

9. The successful tenderers will be required to give cash security as stated in the schedule hereunder, and to sign the bond given in the tender for the due fulfilment of each contract. The amount deposited for tender forms will form part of the cash security. 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 bond at his expense. Any further information can be obtained on application to the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals.

10. No tender will be considered unless in respect of it all the conditions above laid down have been strictly fulfilled. Alteration in the tender form should be initialled, otherwise the tender may be treated as informal and rejected:

11. 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.

SCHEDULE.

Name of Hospital.	Amount required to be deposited for Tender Forms (vide Para. 6). Rs.	Amount of Security in Cash (vide Para 9). Rs.
District Hospital, Avisawella	25	50
Do. Neboda	25	50
Do. Deltota	25	50
Do. Dolosbage	25	50
Do. Kelebokka	25	50
Do. Maskeliya	25	50
Do. Maturara	25	50
Do. Nawalapitiya	25	50
Do. Pussellawa	25	50
Do. Ramboda	25	50
Do. Teldeniya	25	50
Do. Uda Pussellawa	25	50
Do. Deniyaya	25	50
Do. Haputale, including infectious wards	25	50
Do. Lunugala	25	50
Do. Balangoda, including parangi hospital	25	50
Do. Karawanella	25	50
Do. Rakwana	25	50
Civil Hospital, Kurunegala	25	50
Do. Matale	25	50
Do. Ratnapura	25	50
Do. Kegalla	25	50
Pauper Hospital, Ragama	25	50

C. T. GRIFFIN,
for Principal Civil Medical Officer and
Inspector-General of Hospitals.
Colombo, September 11, 1908.

SEPARATE Tenders are hereby invited for supplying calves for vaccination during the year 1909.

2. All tenders should be in duplicate and sealed under one cover, and should be addressed to the Chairman of the Tender Board, Office of the Controller of Revenue, Colombo.

3. Tenders should either be deposited in the tender box in the Office of the Controller of Revenue or be sent through the post.

4. Tenders should be marked "Tender for supplying Calves for Vaccination" in the left hand top corner of the envelope, and should reach the Office of the Controller of Revenue not later than midday on October 15, 1908.

5. 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 on the recognized form.

6. The calves must be delivered at the Calf Vaccination Depot, Kanatta. They should be under one year old, perfectly weaned, stout, and healthy, and without any eruption on the skin. Any calf not answering to the above description will be rejected.

7. A deposit of Rs. 50 will be required to be made either at the Treasury or Kachcheri, and a receipt produced for the same before any form of tender is issued. 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 a contract.

8. Each tender must be accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons, whose addresses

must be given, engaging to become security if called upon for the due fulfilment of the contract.

9. The successful tenderers will be required to give cash security to the extent of Rs. 300, and to sign the bond given in the tender for the due fulfilment of each contract. The amount deposited for tender forms will form part of the cash security. 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 bond at his expense. Any further information can be obtained on application to the Provincial Surgeon, Colombo, or to the Chief Inspector of Vaccination, Colombo.

10. No tender will be considered unless in respect of it all the conditions above laid down have been strictly fulfilled. Alteration in the tender form should be initialled, otherwise the tender may be treated as informal and rejected.

11. 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.

C. T. GRIFFIN,
for Principal Civil Medical Officer and
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Colombo, September 11, 1908.

SEALED Tenders, marked on the envelopes "Tender for Washing Sheets, Quilts, Blankets, Pillowcases, and Towels for the Traffic Department of the Ceylon Government Railway at Colombo," from January 1 to December 31, 1909, will be received up to 12 noon on Tuesday, September 22, 1908, from persons willing to tender for the same.

2. Tenders must be submitted in duplicate, both being forwarded to the General Manager of the Railway at the same time.

3. The tenders are to be made on forms which will be supplied upon application at the Office of the General Manager, and no tender will be considered unless it is furnished on the recognized form.

4. A deposit of Rs. 10 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 should he fail to furnish the required security, such deposit of Rs. 10 will be forfeited to the Crown. All other deposits will be returned upon signature of a contract.

5. The security required will be Rs. 50 by fixed deposit in one of the banks, and any further information required can be obtained on application at the Office of the General Manager.

6. The Government reserves to itself the right, without question, of rejecting any or all tenders, and is further not bound to accept the lowest tender.

7. The person whose tender is accepted by Government will be required to bear the expense of having the security bonds prepared for the due performance of the contract, which bonds will be subject to the approval of the Attorney-General, but may be drawn by the tenderer's own lawyers, the name or stamp of whom should be affixed to the document.

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

9. Before tender forms are supplied to persons wishing to tender, they will have to satisfy the General Manager or person delegated by him that they are in a position to execute the contract in a satisfactory manner, and for this purpose they must be prepared to produce documentary or other evidence if called for.

G. P. GREENE,
General Manager.

General Manager's Office,
Colombo. September 4, 1908.

SEALD Tenders, marked on the envelopes "Tender for the privilege of selling Fruits, &c., on the platforms to Third Class Passengers at Henaratgoda," from October 1 to December 31, 1908, will be received up to 12 noon on Tuesday, September 22, 1908, from persons willing to tender for the same.

2. Tenders must be submitted in duplicate, both being forwarded to the General Manager of the Railway at the same time.

3. The tenders are to be made on forms which will be supplied upon application at the office of the General Manager, and no tender will be considered unless it is furnished on the recognized form.

4. A deposit of Rs. 10 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 should he fail to furnish the required security, such deposit of Rs. 10 will be forfeited to the Crown. All other deposits will be returned upon signature of a contract.

5. The security required will be a month's rent in cash, and any further information required can be obtained on application at the office of the General Manager.

6. The Government reserves to itself the right, without question, of rejecting any or all tenders, and is further not bound to accept the lowest tender.

7. The person whose tender is accepted by Government will be required to bear the expenses of having the security bonds prepared for the due performance of the contract, which bonds will be subject to the approval of the Attorney-General, but may be drawn by the tenderer's own lawyers, the name or stamp of whom should be affixed to the documents.

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

9. Before tender forms are supplied to persons wishing to tender, they will have to satisfy the General Manager or person delegated by him that they are in a position to execute the contract in a satisfactory manner, and for this purpose they must be prepared to produce documentary or other evidence if called for.

G. P. GREENE,
General Manager.

General Manager's Office,
Colombo, September 4, 1908.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of cattle food (bovinia and bran, Indian and Australian) during 1909-1911.

2. All tenders should be in duplicate and sealed under one cover, and should be addressed to the Chairman of the Tender Board, Office of the Controller of Revenue, Colombo.

3. Tenders should either be deposited in the tender box in the Office of the Controller of Revenue or be sent through the post.

4. Tenders should be marked "Tender for Cattle Food" in the left hand top corner of the envelope, and should reach the Office of the Controller of Revenue not later than midday on September 29, 1908.

5. The tenders are to be made upon forms which will be supplied upon application at the Office of the Controller of Government Stores, and no tender will be considered unless it is on the recognized form.

6. A deposit of Rs. 50 will be required to be made either at the Treasury or Kacheheri, and a receipt produced for the same before any form of tender is issued. 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 a contract.

7. Each tender must be accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons, whose addresses must be given, engaging to become security for the due fulfilment of the contract.

8. Samples must be deposited with the Controller of Government Stores.

9. Sufficient sureties will be required to join in a bond for the due fulfilment of each contract. The amount of each bond, and all other necessary information, can be ascertained upon application at the office referred to in section 5.

10. No tender will be considered unless in respect of it all the conditions above laid down have been strictly fulfilled.

11. 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.

W. A. TAYLOR,
Acting Controller.

September 8, 1908.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply during 1909 of arrack—

- (1) 20° below proof as per Sike's hydrometer;
- (2) Total acidity (calculated as acetic acid per 100 cc.) not over 0.1 per cent.;
- (3) "Extract" not more than 0.04 (this means that if 100 cc. of the arrack be evaporated to dryness, the residue will weigh less than 0.04 grams);
- (4) No copper or lead to be present.

2. All tenders should be in duplicate and sealed under one cover, and should be addressed to the Chairman of the Tender Board, Office of the Controller of Revenue, Colombo.

3. Tenders should either be deposited in the tender box in the Office of the Controller of Revenue or be sent through the post.

4. Tenders should be marked "Tender for Arrack" in the left hand top corner of the envelope, and should reach the Office of the Controller of Revenue not later than midday on September 29, 1908.

5. The tenders are to be made upon forms which will be supplied upon application at the Office of the Controller of Government Stores, and no tender will be considered unless it is on the recognized form.

6. A deposit of Rs. 100 will be required to be made either at the Treasury or Kacheheri, and a receipt produced for the same before any form of tender is issued. 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 a contract.

7. Each tender must be accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons, whose addresses must be given, engaging to become security for the due fulfilment of the contract.

8. Quart samples must be deposited with the Controller of Government Stores.

9. Sufficient sureties will be required to join in a bond for the due fulfilment of each contract. The amount of each bond, and all other necessary information, can be ascertained upon application at the office referred to in section 5.

10. No tender will be considered unless in respect of it all the conditions above laid down have been strictly fulfilled.

11. 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.

W. A. TAYLOR,
Acting Controller.

September 8, 1908.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of half-round tiles (local) during 1909.

2. All tenders should be in duplicate and sealed under one cover, and should be addressed to the Chairman of the Tender Board, Office of the Controller of Revenue, Colombo.

3. Tenders should either be deposited in the tender box in the Office of the Controller of Revenue or be sent through the post.

4. Tenders should be marked "Tender for Half-round Tiles (Local)" in the left hand top corner of the envelope, and should reach the Office of the Controller of Revenue not later than midday on September 29, 1908.

5. The tenders are to be made upon forms which will be supplied upon application at the Office of the Controller of Government Stores, and no tender will be considered unless it is on the recognized form.

6. A deposit of Rs. 50 will be required to be made either at the Treasury or Kachcheri, and a receipt produce for the same before any form of tender is issued. 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 a contract.

7. Each tender must be accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons, whose addresses must be given, engaging to become security for the due fulfilment of the contract.

8. Samples must be deposited with the Controller of Government Stores.

9. Sufficient sureties will be required to join in a bond for the due fulfilment of each contract. The amount of each bond, and all other necessary information, can be ascertained upon application at the office referred to in section 5.

10. No tender will be considered unless in respect of it all the conditions above laid down have been strictly fulfilled.

11. 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.

September 8, 1908.

W. A. TAYLOR,
Acting Controller.

SEALED Tenders, marked on the left hand top corner of the envelopes "Depot Satinwood," will be received by the Chairman of the Tender Board, Office of the Controller of Revenue, Colombo, up to midday on Tuesday, September 29, 1908, from persons wishing to purchase all or any of the under-mentioned lots of satinwood lying at Anuradhapura and Vavuniya.

2. The successful tenderer or tenderers will be required to deposit to the credit of the Assistant Conservator in any Kachcheri the whole of his or their accepted offer or offers on his or on their appraisal of acceptance of offer or offers; and no removal permit or permits will be issued until such deposit or deposits in complete settlement shall have been made, and the Kachcheri receipt or receipts delivered to the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Jaffna Division, Jaffna.

3. The Assistant Conservator will not be responsible if any log or logs should after purchase prove to be unsound, and intending purchasers are invited to inspect the lots.

4. The lots at Anuradhapura are in the charge of the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Anuradhapura, and the Forest Ranger, Anuradhapura, and the lots at Vavuniya, are in the charge of the Forest Ranger, Vavuniya, which officers should be informed in good time of any intended inspection, so as to allow them time to return from any tour they might have undertaken.

5. Ten days will be allowed for the removal of each lot, and the purchaser shall, if so directed by any officer in charge of a depot, remove any particular log or lot before another or others.

6. Offers will be received for each or any lot.

7. Any person wishing to tender should deposit either at the Treasury or Kachcheri the sum of Rs. 50, and forward the receipt therefor to the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Jaffna Division, Jaffna, who will issue to the applicant the form on which the tender should be made. No other form will be recognized.

8. All tenders should be in duplicate and sealed under one cover, and should either be deposited in the tender box in the Office of the Controller of Revenue or be sent through the post.

9. Should a successful tenderer fail to deposit the amount of his purchase money the Rs. 50 deposited by him will be forfeited.

10. *Important.*—The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all tenders and to accept any portion of a tender.

FRED. J. S. TURNER,
Assistant Conservator of Forests,
Jaffna Division.

Forest Office,
Jaffna, August 31, 1908.

Lots referred to.

A.—Anuradhapura Depot, 150 logs in 20 lots.

Lot 1, six logs containing about	84½	cubic feet	
Lot 2, six	98½	do.	
Lot 3, three	39½	do.	
Lot 4, ten	145½	do.	
Lot 5, six	91½	do.	
Lot 6, six	65	do.	
Lot 7, six	74½	do.	
Lot 8, six	83½	do.	
Lot 9, nine	113½	do.	
Lot 10, fourteen	169½	do.	
Lot 11, fourteen	174½	do.	
Lot 12, eight	102	do.	
Lot 13, three	48½	do.	
Lot 14, four	76½	do.	
Lot 15, four	67½	do.	
Lot 16, seven	88½	do.	
Lot 17, six	103½	do.	
Lot 18, nineteen	176	do.	
Lot 19, one	39½	do.	
Lot 20, twelve	173½	do.	

B.—Vavuniya Depot, 12 logs in 5 lots.

Lot 1, two logs containing about	37½	cubic feet	
Lot 2, four	97½	do.	
Lot 3, four	80	do.	
Lot 4, one	17½	do.	
Lot 5, one	21½	do.	

SEALED Tenders will be received up to noon on Monday, October 5, 1908, by the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Jaffna Division, Jaffna, from persons willing to carry out the under-mentioned services:—

1. Envelopes must be marked "Kanadara Logs." 500 palu trees are to be felled within six inches of the ground in the forest situated on both sides of the road between the 55th and 58th mileposts, Anuradhapura-Trincomalee road, and are to be removed to and delivered in the new sawmill depot near Nuwarawewa. The distance is 10 miles along a metalled road.

2. Envelopes must be marked "Supukulam Logs." 500 palu trees are to be felled within six inches of the ground in the Supukulam forest between the 60th and

61st mileposts, Anuradhapura-Trincomalee road, and are to be removed to and delivered in the new sawmill depot near Nuwarawewa. The distance is about 13 miles along a metalled road.

3. Envelopes must be marked "Pandiankadawala Logs." 600 palu and milla trees are to be felled within six inches of the ground in the forest situated about 10 miles from Anuradhapura in the direction of the Jaffna road, and are to be removed to and delivered in the new sawmill depot near Nuwarawewa. The distance is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles over a forest tract and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles over a metalled road.

4. Envelopes to be marked "Mihintale Logs." 500 palu and milla trees are to be felled within six inches of the ground in a forest near Mihintale, and are to be removed to and delivered in the new sawmill depot near Nuwarawewa. The distance is 9 miles, of which 7 are along a metalled road and 2 along a minor road.

Only such trees as have been marked for the purpose by the Forest Department are to be felled.

Each service is to be completed within four months from the date of contract.

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

Separate tenders must be made for the different services.

A security of Rs. 80 will be required to be deposited by the successful tenderers for each of the above services at the time of signing the contract.

Any person wishing to tender should deposit in a Kachcheri the sum of Rs. 20 and forward the receipt to the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Jaffna Division, Jaffna, who will thereupon issue to him a form on which the tender must be made. Any other form of tender will not be recognized.

Tenders must be submitted in duplicate, the original being sent to the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Jaffna Division, Jaffna, and the duplicate direct to the Hon. the Controller of Revenue, both being despatched at the same time.

Should a successful tenderer fail to enter into the necessary contract, the deposit of Rs. 20 will be forfeited to the Crown.

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

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

Further information is obtainable on application to the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Anuradhapura.

FRED. J. S. TURNER,
Assistant Conservator of Forests,
Jaffna Division.

Forest Office,
Jaffna, September 1, 1908.

TENDERS for the Central Timber Depôt services for one year commencing from January 1, 1909. Tenders are hereby invited for the Central Timber Depôt services.

To take delivery of ebony at each of the following places, to transport it by cart to the Central Depôt, to weigh it, and to stack it in such places and in such manner as the Deputy Conservator may direct:—

- (a) Main Goods Station, Colombo.
- (b) Landing Jetty, Colombo Harbour.
- (c) Mutwal Ferry.

To take delivery of timber other than ebony at each of the following places, to transport it by cart to the Central Depôt, and to stack it in such places and in such manner as the Deputy Conservator may direct after measurement by him:—

- (a) Main Goods Station, Colombo.
- (b) Landing Jetty, Colombo Harbour.
- (c) Mutwal Ferry.

To shift and re-stack timber in the depôt.

To weigh and re-stack timber in the depôt.

To take delivery of ebony or other timber at the Central Depôt and to transport it by cart and to deliver it at each of the following places:—

- (a) Government Factory.
- (b) Harbour Works.
- (c) Elsewhere within the Colombo Municipality.

Rates should be tendered for ebony at per ton (20 cwt.), and for other timber at per cubic foot.

The Central Timber Depôt shall be understood to be all or any of the yards in Slave Island, Colombo, constituting it.

2. All tenders should be in duplicate and sealed under one cover, and should be addressed to the Chairman of the Tender Board, Office of the Controller of Revenue, Colombo.

3. Tenders should either be deposited in the tender box in the Office of the Controller of Revenue or be sent through the post.

4. Tenders should be marked "Tender for the Central Timber Depôt Services" in the left hand top corner of the envelope, and should reach the Office of the Controller of Revenue not later than midday on Tuesday, September 29, 1908.

5. The tenders are to be made upon forms which will be supplied upon application to the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Colombo Division, at the Kachcheri, Colombo, and no tender will be considered unless it is on the recognized form.

6. A deposit of Rs. 20 will be required to be made at the Treasury or Kachcheri, and a receipt produced for the same before any form of tender is issued. Should any person decline to enter into the contract and bond after he has tendered, or fail to furnish approved security within ten days of receiving notice in writing from the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Colombo Division, such deposit will be forfeited to the Crown. All other deposits will be returned upon signature of a contract.

7. Each tender must be accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons, whose addresses must be given, engaging to become security for the due fulfilment of the contract.

8. Sufficient sureties will be required to join in a bond for the due fulfilment of each contract. The amount of each bond, and all other necessary information, can be ascertained upon application at the office referred to in section 5.

9. No tender will be considered unless in respect of it all the conditions above laid down have been strictly fulfilled.

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.

ED. L. BOYD MOSS,
Deputy Conservator of Forests,
Colombo.

Colombo, September 2, 1908.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the under-mentioned service to be carried out during 1909:—

To fell and deliver at the Nuwara Eliya Depot from the Kandapola Sita Eliya reserve, situated at Kandapola (5th milepost), 6,540 cubic yards firewood, in lengths of 3 feet and not more than 2 feet 6 inches and not less than 9 inches in circumference, at the rate of 545 cubic yards per mensem.

2. All tenders should be in duplicate and sealed under one cover, and should be addressed to the Chairman of the Tender Board, Office of the Controller of Revenue, Colombo.

3. Tenders should either be deposited in the tender box in the Office of the Controller of Revenue or be sent through the post.

4. Tenders should be marked "Tender for Nuwara Eliya Depot Supply" in the left hand top corner of the envelope, and should reach the Office of the Controller of Revenue not later than midday on Tuesday, October 6, 1908.

5. Tenders are to be made upon forms which will be supplied upon application at the Office of the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Nuwara Eliya, and no tender will be considered unless it is on the recognized form.

6. A deposit of Rs. 20 will be required to be made either at the Treasury or Kachcheri, and a receipt produced for the same before any form of tender is issued. Should any person decline to enter into the contract and bond, or fail to furnish approved security within ten days of receiving notice in writing from the Head of the Department or his duly authorized representative, that his tender has been accepted, such deposit will be forfeited to the Crown. All other deposits will be returned upon signature of a contract.

7. Each tender must be accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons, whose addresses must be given, engaging to become security for the due fulfilment of the contract.

8. The rate per cubic yard must be quoted written both in words and figures.

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

10. The sum of Rs. 250 will have to be deposited as security for the due fulfilment of the contract before it is signed.

11. No tender will be considered unless in respect of it all the conditions above laid down have been strictly fulfilled.

12. 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.

13. All other necessary information can be obtained upon application at the office referred to in section 5.

L. V. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Conservator of Forests,
Nuwara Eliya Division.

Forest Office,
Nuwara Eliya, September 12, 1908.

SEALD Tenders for the Village Committee works in the Bentota-Walallawiti korale will be received by the Government Agent of the Southern Province from persons willing to contract for the works enumerated below from September 24 to 30, 1908.

R. O. DE SARAM,
for Government Agent.

The Kachcheri,
Galle, September 9, 1908.

Section 29 of April 16, 1908.

This specification provides for opening the section of the Village Committee road, Induruwa to Gongalalla of the Induruwa-Miriswatta road.

Culvert constructions.—Six culverts 12 ft. by 3 ft. by 3 ft. to 4 ft. and six culverts 12 ft. by 2 ft. by 2 ft. by 3 ft. These are to be built to the following specifications:—

Excavate foundation to indicated depths so as to admit of 12 inches of gravel on covering slabs being laid and culvert surface to be flush with road and foundations to be laid with slabs. Abutments to be of wedged blocks granite with roughly tooled sides, to be built in lime mortar 2 ft. thick and 12 ft. in length, height 2 ft. to 4 ft., covering slabs to be of wedged

stone, these slabs must overlap each abutment 8 in., and to be laid close together.

Road work.—Road to be opened with side drains not less than 18 in. by 18 in. to existing width. Surface throughout to be formed, and all hollow places raised 2 ft., removing rocks and trees.

Embankments to have 18 in. gravelling earth laid on same to width of road.

Side jungle and trees to be lopped.

All work to be handed over at the end of December, 1908.

Section 37 of April 16, 1908.

This specification provides for the construction of four wedged stone masonry culverts, each 10 ft. by 4 ft. by 4 ft., on the Village Committee road Haburugala to Kuda Urugaha.

Foundation to be excavated 5 ft. below road surface and laid with slabs.

Abutments to be each 10 ft. by 2 ft. by 4 ft. wedged stone blocks with roughly tooled sides to be built in lime mortar.

Covering slabs to be 5½ ft. long and laid with close set edges.

All work to be carried out in two months, and payments made in two instalments.

SEALD Tenders for the Village Committee works in the Wellaboda pattu will be received by the Government Agent of the Southern Province from persons willing to contract for the works enumerated below from September 24 to 30, 1908.

R. O. DE SARAM,
for Government Agent.

The Kachcheri,
Galle, September 9, 1908.

Section 7 of March 3, 1908.

This specification provides for the repair of the road Kurunduwatta to Narigama.

To clear all side jungle and root shrubs. Open side drains 12 in. by 15 in., barrel inclines. Fill washouts and fill with gravel, repair sides road, remove surface stone and roots. Build temporary covers to culverts. Gravel 300 yards road 7 ft. by 6 in.

Work to be carried out in one month, and payment will be made in one instalment.

SEALD Tenders, marked on the envelopes "Tender for Removal of Salt," will be received by the Assistant Government Agent, Hambantota, up to noon on September 21, 1908, for the removal, within a period to be specified by the tenderer, into the stores at Hambantota of a quantity estimated at 13,210.44 cwt., more or less, lying on the margin of Maha Lewaya.

The tenderer must deposit a sum of Rs. 20 in the Kachcheri before tendering. No tender will receive any consideration where no such deposit has been made. This deposit will be forfeited to Government if the tenderer is not prepared to enter into contract, or is unable to furnish certified security in Rs. 500 or cash security in Rs. 250 for the due fulfilment of the contract. Any forfeited deposits will be returned to the tenderers.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject or refuse all tenders or any part of any tender.

L. S. WOOLF,
Assistant Government Agent.

Hambantota Kachcheri,
September 4, 1908.

TENDERS are invited for the lease of the new hotel at Anuradhapura for a period of three years from November 15, 1908.

2. All tenders should be in duplicate and sealed under one cover, and should be addressed to the Chairman of the Tender Board, Office of the Controller of Revenue, Colombo.

3. Tenders should either be deposited in the tender box in the Office of the Controller of Revenue or be sent through the post.

4. Tenders should be marked "Tender for the lease of Anuradhapura Hotel" in the left hand top corner of the envelope, and should reach the Office of the Controller of Revenue not later than midday on October 15, 1908.

5. A deposit of Rs. 200 must be made at the Treasury or at any Kachcheri, and the receipt attached to the tender. Should any person decline to enter into the contract after he has tendered or fail to furnish the required security, such deposit will be forfeited to the Crown. All other deposits will be returned upon signature of the contract.

6. Full particulars of the conditions of the lease can be obtained from the Government Agent, North-Central Province, Anuradhapura, at whose office a plan of the premises can be inspected.

7. The hotel is a large two-storied building, containing large dining-room, hall, &c., 11 bedrooms, motor-house, chauffeurs' rooms, coach-house, stables, and outhouses. The grounds are large, and were part of the Experimental Garden.

8. The following are the principal conditions:—

- (a) Lease to be for three years.
- (b) Furniture to be supplied by lessor.
- (c) Linen and cutlery to be supplied by lessee.
- (d) Rent to be paid monthly.
- (e) Lessee to pay taxes and maintain buildings, furniture grounds, &c.
- (f) Lessee to carry on business as a first class licensed hotel.
- (g) Charges not to be in excess of sanctioned tariff.
- (h) Lessee to reserve free accommodation for Governor and suite when required.
- (i) Lessee not to assign or underlet without consent of Government Agent.
- (j) Cash security of Rs. 4,000 to be furnished.

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

B. HORSBURGH,
Government Agent.

Anuradhapura Kachcheri,
August 31, 1908.

SEALED tenders for the contract of daily scavenging the town of Balangoda, within the Police limits, for one year from January 1, 1909, will be received by the Chairman, Board of Health, Province of Sabaragamuwa, at the Ratnapura Kachcheri, up to noon on October 30, 1908.

For particulars of work and conditions of contract apply to the Chairman, Board of Health, Ratnapura.

J. C. W. ROCK,
for Chairman, Board of Health.

Board of Health Office,
Ratnapura, September 10, 1908.

SEALED Tenders for the contract of daily scavenging the town of Rakwana, within the Police limits, for one year from January 1, 1909, will be received by the Chairman, Board of Health, Province of Sabaragamuwa, at the Ratnapura Kachcheri, up to noon on October 30, 1908.

For particulars of work and conditions of contract apply to the Chairman, Board of Health, Ratnapura.

J. C. W. ROCK,
for Chairman, Board of Health.

Board of Health Office,
Ratnapura, September 10, 1908.

SEALED Tenders for the contract of lighting six street lamps of the town of Balangoda, within the Police limits, for one year, commencing from January 1, 1909, will be received by the Chairman, Board of Health, Province of Sabaragamuwa, at the Ratnapura Kachcheri, up to noon on October 30, 1908.

2. The conditions of the contract are as follows:—

- (1) To light the lamps from 6.30 P.M. to midnight when there is no moonlight.
- (2) Good kerosine oil to be used.
- (3) To repair and make good damage to the lamps and chimneys.
- (4) To keep the slaughter-house of the said town of Balangoda cleaned after each slaughter day and bury the blood and offal thereof.
- (5) The contractor must enter into a bond for Rs. 50 personal security to carry out the contract satisfactorily.

No. 4 is an additional condition, not falling, strictly speaking, within the lighting contract.

J. C. W. ROCK,
for Chairman, Board of Health.

Board of Health Office,
Ratnapura, September 10, 1908.

SEALED Tenders for the contract of lighting eight street lamps of the town of Rakwana, within the Police limits, for one year commencing from January 1, 1909, will be received by the Chairman, Board of Health, Province of Sabaragamuwa, at the Ratnapura Kachcheri, up to noon on October 30, 1908.

2. The conditions of the contract are as follows:—

- (1) To light the lamps from 6.30 P.M. to midnight when there is no moonlight.
- (2) Good kerosine oil to be used.
- (3) To repair and make good damage to the lamps and chimneys.
- (4) To keep the slaughter-house of the said town of Rakwana cleaned after each slaughter day and bury the blood and offal thereof.
- (5) The contractor must enter into a bond for Rs. 50 personal security to carry out the contract satisfactorily.

N.B.—No. 4 is an additional condition, not falling, strictly speaking, within the lighting contract.

J. C. W. ROCK,
for Chairman, Board of Health.

Board of Health Office,
Ratnapura, September 10, 1908.

SALES OF UNSERVICEABLE ARTICLES

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned unserviceable articles will be sold by public auction at the Public Works Department Store, Kurunegala, on Tuesday, October 20, 1908, at 2 P.M.:—

- 20 barrels, tar, empty
- 5 cans, tin
- 25 cans, iron and drums

A. LEWIS,
for Director of Public Works.

Public Works Department,
Colombo, September 11, 1908.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned unserviceable articles will be sold by public auction at the Public Works Department Store, Puttalam, on Saturday, October 24, 1908, at 1 P.M.:—

- 8 empty tar barrels
- 2 cans, tin
- 18 cans, iron and drums
- 5 kegs, iron

A. LEWIS,
for Director of Public Works.

Public Works Department,
Colombo, September 14, 1908.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned unserviceable articles will be sold by public auction at the Public Works Department Store, Vavuniya, on Thursday, October 15, 1908, at 2 P.M.:—

- 14 empty tar barrels
- 3 cans, tin
- 6 cans, iron

A. LEWIS,
for Director of Public Works.

Public Works Department,
Colombo, September 11, 1908.

LIST of articles to be sold by auction in the Civil Hospital, Jaffna, on October 3, 1908:—

- 1 lantern, hand, hurricane
- 7 packing cases
- 6 empty tins (kerosine oil)
- 48 wooden beds (high)

S. ARUMUGAM,
Resident Medical Officer.

Civil Hospital,
Jaffna, August 26, 1908.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Weekly Health Report of the City of Colombo for the Week ended September 12, 1908.

Births.—The total births registered were 80. The birth-rate per 1,000 per annum was 23.2,* as against 22.9 in the preceding week and 29.8 in the corresponding week of last year.

Deaths.—The total deaths registered were 110, including 3 deaths of town residents, who died in the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Kanatta. The death-rate per 1,000 per annum was 35.5,† as against 39.4 in the previous week and 34.2 in the corresponding week of last year.

Infantile Deaths.—Of the 110 total deaths, 25 were of infants under 1 year of age, as against 29 in the corresponding week of the previous year.

Causes of Death.—There was only 1 death registered from enteric fever (against 11, 10, and 10 in the three previous weeks), the patient being a Sinhalese in Slave Island. In the week under review 26 cases of illness from enteric fever were reported to the Municipal authorities, against 23 in the previous week.

Ten persons died of phthisis, 3 each from Kotahena and Maradana (exclusive of hospitals), 2 from St. Paul's, and 1 each from Pettah and Kollupitiya; 23 died of bronchitis and pneumonia; 13 of diarrhoea and dysentery; and 15 of infantile convulsions.

Three persons died of smallpox (all in the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kanatta, against 11 in the previous week), of which 2 were from New Bazaar and 1 from St. Paul's. 12 cases of illness from smallpox, as against 9 in the previous week, 18 cases measles, and 6 of chickenpox have been reported this week.

Other details are given in the annexed tables.

* Calculated on the estimated population on July 1, 1908, viz., 180,262.

† These are the corrected rates, i.e., the rates calculated for the population of the town estimated on July 1, 1908, on the basis that its age- and sex-constitution is the same as for the Island.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, September 15, 1908.

P. ARUNACHALAM,
Registrar-General.

Colombo Town.

Ward.	Population at the Census, 1901.	Births.		Birth-rate per Mille per Annum.			Death-rate per Mille per Annum. (See note † in Report.)			Selected Causes of Death for the Week under Report.							Deaths of Infants under 1 Year.				
		Births.	Deaths.	Week under Report.	Preceding Week.	Corresponding Week of previous Year.	Week under Report.	Preceding Week.	Corresponding Week of previous Year.	Cholera.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Enteric Fever.	Other Fevers.	Diarrhea and Dysentery.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis and Pneumonia.	Infantile Convulsions.	Week under Report.	Corresponding Week of previous Year.	Still Births.
Colombo Town	155,869	80	110	23·2	22·9	29·8	35·5	39·4	34·2	—	3	—	1	1	13	10	23	15	25	29	5
Fort and Galle Face	2,285	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pettah	7,561	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
St. Sebastian	9,349	8	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
St. Paul's	20,260	8	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—
Kotahena	33,355	18	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	3	4	—	—	—	—
New Bazaar	17,470	9	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	4	4	2	—	—	—	—
Maradana	30,381	† 2	‡ 14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Slave Island	16,927	§ 9	§ 29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	5	9	—	—	—	—
Kollupitiya	18,281	6	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—

† Maradana hospitals. The number of deaths 14 is exclusive of 16, which have been assigned to the proper wards.
 § 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	80	110				
Europeans	2,657	—	3	Mean temperature of air	81·5°	81·8°	83·7°
Burghers	11,861	11	2	Mean atmospheric pressure	29·922"	29·880"	29·945"
Sinhalese	68,772	41	66				
Tamils	34,640	7	17				
Moors	28,898	17	18				
Malays	4,493	4	4				
Others	4,548	—	—				