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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

ADDRESS OF HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ARTHUR ELIBANK HAVELOCK, K.C.M.G., ON OPENING
THE SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, AUGUST 26, 1891.

HONOURABLE GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

I MEET you again with sincere satisfaction. I have, during the last twelve months, travelled over a large portion of the Island. There now remain but few localities which I have not visited. I have made the acquaintance of most of the officers of Government and of a large number of the leading members of the community. I have also acquired knowledge of the principles and methods which guide the administration of public affairs. I enter with you, therefore, on the duties of the Session with a better understanding and with a more intelligent sympathy than were possible when I addressed you on a like occasion last year.

I am able to congratulate you on the continued and increasing prosperity of the Colony. The public health is good; the finances are flourishing; commerce prospers; and the chief industries are progressing.

The Queen has been pleased by Letters Patent under the Great Seal to declare that the Great and Little Basses Rocks are annexed to and form dependencies of the Island of Ceylon.

During the month of February of the present year the Colony was honoured by a visit from the Cæsarevitch. His Imperial Highness spent twelve days in the Island, and before his departure he was pleased to express to me the great pleasure which his reception and visit had given him.

By the transfer of Mr. O'Brien, Auditor-General, to the Office of Government Secretary of Cyprus, my Government has been deprived of the services of a conspicuously able and distinguished officer. His place has, however, been worthily filled by Mr. Swettenham, an old friend and experienced Public Servant of the Colony. The Council joins with me in regretting the vacancy caused by Mr. North Christie's resignation of his seat; but we unite in welcoming as his successor a gentleman whose counsel will be valued by the Government, and whose experience and ability inspire with confidence the body which he represents.

In view of the facts adduced by your Committee appointed to report on the desirability of proceeding with the registration of titles to land under "The Land Registration Ordinance, 1877," and in pursuance of the conclusion formed by that Committee, that it is undesirable to continue the registration of titles, the work of the Special Commissioner appointed in October, 1887, having been completed to a certain point, has been suspended.

The decennial Census of the Island was carried out in February last. The Census Commissioner has not yet had time to collate and tabulate the vast amount of information collected by him. The aggregate population is, however, known. It is found to number 3,008,239 souls, showing an increase of 8·8 per cent. during the ten years between 1881 and 1891. This result, having regard to the care taken and the expenditure incurred in preserving and bettering the condition of the people, and having regard also to the absence of any serious special causes of mortality, indicates less satisfactory progress than might have been reasonably expected. The decrease of population which is shown to have taken place in the Central Province, in the Province of Uva, and in some districts of the Province of Sabaragamuwa, must, by reason of the absence of any natural and ordinary cause, be attributed to exceptional influences which it is the duty of the Government to discover and to study with the greatest care.

I regret that I am not yet in a position to put before you any definite course of action with respect to the report of the Select Committee of this Council on the Grain Tax Ordinance of 1878. The subject of the policy of the grain tax has been exhaustively considered, and the results of this consideration have been submitted to Her Majesty's Government. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has informed me that in the course of the examination which is being given to the subject in the Colonial Department, it has become apparent that much light will be thrown on certain of the issues by the results of the Census, and that he wishes to postpone his decision on the general question until the materials which the Census will afford are before him. I am in hopes of being able, within a few weeks, to give the Secretary of State the information, based on the Census returns, which he wishes to possess.

The revenue of the year 1890, the largest realised since the year 1878, amounted to Rs. 16,228,768, exceeding that of the previous year by Rs. 928,891. If from the income of each year the receipts from Land Sales and the Pearl Fishery be deducted, the increase in income in the year 1890, as compared with 1889, amounts to no less a sum than Rs. 1,112,480. A comparison of the receipts of 1888 with those of 1890 gives an equally satisfactory result. Deducting from both periods the receipts from Land Sales and Pearl Fishery, the receipts in 1890 exceeded those of 1888 by Rs. 1,511,942.

The sources from which the greater part of this increase is derived are such as to justify the conclusion that the condition of the country is generally prosperous, and that this prosperity is not attributable to exceptional causes, but is likely to be progressive and continuous.

The largest increase is to be found under the head of Railways, the receipts in 1890 having been Rs. 3,842,358 and Rs. 3,546,284 in 1889, showing an increase of Rs. 296,074. The extension of the railway to Alutgama has doubtless contributed to this increase of Railway Receipts. It is necessary to remember also that some portion of the increase is due to credit taken for the carriage of the material for the Haputalé and Galle extensions, and that thus the figures do not fairly represent actual traffic receipts.

Next in importance as an item of revenue are the receipts from Customs, aggregating a sum of Rs. 3,866,927, and showing an increase of Rs. 210,608.

The royalty on plumbago, which in 1889 reached a high figure—more than double of the amount realised in 1888—fell in 1890 to Rs. 97,812 from Rs. 121,535 in 1889, but the increased income from licenses to dig plumbago raised the total revenue derived from this mineral to Rs. 101,510, as compared with Rs. 56,766 in 1888.

The Import Duties show the satisfactory increase of Rs. 223,171, arising principally from large importations of cotton goods, kerosine oil, metals and metalware, and spirits. The value of cotton goods imported, which in 1888 reached Rs. 5,185,039, amounted in 1890 to Rs. 5,858,225, exceeding the value of the previous year (1889) by Rs. 1,017,992. The extent to which oils of native manufacture continue to give way to the superior value, for illuminating purposes, of kerosine oil, is shown by the increase in duty on that oil in the past year, amounting to Rs. 52,773.

There is a considerable increase in the value of food articles imported, mainly due to a larger consumption of the curry stuffs and fish which form a principal part of the food of the native population.

Next in order to the Customs as a contributory to the revenue are the receipts from Licenses, showing an increase of Rs. 163,078, as compared with the receipts of 1889, which exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 86,916. The revenue derived from arrack, which is brought to account under the head of Licenses, rose from Rs. 1,561,454 in 1888 to Rs. 1,652,894 in 1889 and Rs. 1,803,625 in 1890. A satisfactory feature of the returns is the increased revenue derived from the sale of timber and firewood, which has risen from Rs. 134,603 in 1888 and Rs. 213,778 in 1889 to Rs. 350,616 in 1890. This result is attributable to the careful working of the Forest Department.

The head of Land Revenue shows a net decrease amounting to Rs. 87,477. Under the sub-heading Paddy the decrease is Rs. 97,615 as compared with 1889, and Rs. 54,063 as compared with 1888. The decrease is attributable to short harvests in some districts where the renting system is in force, and to reductions and remissions of tax in the commuted districts. Rents exclusive of Lands show a decrease of Rs. 10,320 in the amount realised by the sale of tolls. This loss may not unreasonably be attributed to a diversion of traffic from the road to the more speedy and safe conveyance afforded by the railway.

The returns of the trade of the Colony and of the receipts from Harbour Dues are satisfactory. The value of the trade of the Colony has in two years increased by Rs. 14,044,459: that is, from Rs. 92,607,045 in 1888 to Rs. 106,651,504 in 1890, while the Harbour Dues have, in the same period,

risen from Rs. 530,596 to Rs. 611,037. The shipping returns continue to show progress. The tonnage inwards of vessels in 1890 exceeded that in 1889 by 152,514 tons, and outwards by 133,423 tons. The total tonnage inwards and outwards was 5,117,902 tons, the figures for 1888 and 1889 having been 4,453,418 tons and 4,831,965 tons.

The returns of revenue for the first seven months of the present year are highly satisfactory. Exclusive of the proceeds of the Pearl Fishery, which amounted to about Rs. 860,000, the total revenue has exceeded that of the corresponding period of 1890 by Rs. 813,044. It may therefore be regarded as certain that the revenue of 1891 will largely exceed that of 1890.

The assets of the Government on the 1st January, 1891, exceeded the liabilities by the sum of Rs. 1,904,380.

The expansion of the Tea enterprise continues to be remarkable. It is hoped that in new markets there will be found full demand for the increasing production, particularly as the excellence of Ceylon tea becomes more widely known and admitted. Some apprehension appears to exist in certain quarters as to the sufficiency of the supply of labour for the increased requirements of tea cultivation. I am informed, however, that in each successive year Sinhalese labourers seek employment in considerably larger numbers on the tea estates; and I have confidence that in this, in increased facilities for the journey between India and Ceylon, and in the continuance of the good relations between the employers and their labourers, are to be found the best safeguards against a deficient or defective labour supply.

It is satisfactory to observe the progressive development of the cultivation of the cocoanut tree and of the industries connected with it. There is reason to hope that the cultivation of cacao and tobacco will in like manner extend.

The arrangement by which the two offices of Inspector-General of Police and Inspector-General of Prisons are held by the same officer, and which was a tentative measure introduced in 1885, has not been found to work satisfactorily. The opportunity offered by the retirement from the Public Service of Sir G. W. R. Campbell has been taken to replace these two offices on their former footing. The slight addition to the cost of the Establishments which will be caused by this change will, I am persuaded, be amply repaid by increased efficiency in the administration of these two important Departments. A change in the administration of the Police Force, which has long been in contemplation, will now be introduced. In each Province the Government Agent will be charged with the direction of the Police, and will be held responsible for the suppression of crime and for the maintenance of order. The Inspector-General will, as his designation implies, be the inspecting officer of the force, and will be charged with matters connected with the internal management and discipline of the force.

Of the legislative measures which I shall invite you to consider, the most important, perhaps, is a Bill relating to Cattle Disease. It has long since been proved that the rules made from time to time by the Executive Government under the Contagious Diseases Ordinance, No. 8 of 1866, have failed to prevent the introduction and spread of cattle disease in the Island. Having taken the best advice available to me, I have caused a Bill to be prepared, which I am conscious is open to improvement, but which, I trust, may be duly perfected by the labours of a Sub-Committee of this Council.

A Bill consolidating and amending the Licensing Ordinances of 1873 and 1877 will be laid before you. Due provision is therein made for licensing (1) proprietary clubs; (2) refreshment houses in which food and intoxicating liquor, but not lodging, are provided for payment; and (3) shops in which intoxicating liquor is sold by wholesale not to be consumed on the premises. The terms "wholesale" and "retail" are re-defined in accordance with the English Licensing Laws, the former being made to apply to a sale of a dozen quart bottles or more, and the latter to a sale of less than a dozen. The stamp duties on liquor licenses are generally increased. A new duty of Rs. 250 is imposed on licenses to keep refreshment houses, while for licensing purposes proprietary clubs are placed on the same footing as hotels. Hotel licenses are classified according to the annual value of the hotel premises, and in place of the uniform duty of Rs. 250 which is now levied, the duty is made to depend on the annual value of the licensed premises. The Governor is authorised to alter in any Province or district the closing hours in respect of taverns and liquor shops, the hours fixed in respect of hotels being made to apply to refreshment houses. The power vested in Village Communities of prescribing by rules the time for closing taverns is withdrawn, in order to avoid a possible conflict of jurisdiction. Railway refreshment cars are exempted from the payment of license duties on the same principle that refreshment rooms on railway premises have hitherto been so exempted.

The passing by the Imperial Parliament of the Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890 (53 and 54 Vict., Cap. 27), which came into force in this Colony on the 1st day of July last, has necessitated the preparation of a Bill for the purpose of declaring the Supreme Court of the Island of Ceylon to be a Colonial Court of Admiralty, having the same Admiralty jurisdiction as the High Court in England, and of conferring on such District Courts as the Governor in Executive Council may from time to time select a limited Admiralty jurisdiction such as is exercised by the English County Courts. It is hardly necessary for me to review the details of this measure, which are of a purely technical character. The Bill as drafted has received the approval of the Lords of the Admiralty and of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have been strongly impressed with the necessity of empowering Police Magistrates to inflict whipping for theft of prædial products. This form of punishment is indeed prescribed in the Ceylon Penal Code, but under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code a Magistrate cannot inflict lashes except on offenders under sixteen years of age. I have caused a Bill to be drafted on the lines of the special legislation which you adopted in 1887 for putting down cattle stealing in the North-Western Province. The quickly extending cultivation of cacao and other products, and the daily increasing prevalence of the kind of offence which it is sought to provide against, render it necessary that more adequate protection should be afforded to planters, both native and European, than the law

now gives them. The Ordinance, if passed, will be brought into operation as need arises, in such districts and at such times as may appear expedient to the Governor in Executive Council.

I shall ask you to consider a Bill relating to Markets in the Northern Province. All public markets are vested in the Board of Health, which is empowered to charge rent only for stalls and spaces within buildings. In respect of open-air markets, only such fees shall be charged as may be necessary to keep them in good sanitary condition, subject, however, to the proviso that the poorer classes of vendors shall have the right of using such spaces as may be set apart by the Board for their accommodation free of rent, fee, or other charge, whether in kind or money. The Board is given a discretionary power to license private markets under such conditions as it may think fit, or to refuse to license such markets. The purposes for which by-laws may be made are clearly defined, and the Board is vested with all necessary powers to give due effect to the various provisions of the Ordinance. The constitution of the Board of Health is very vaguely set out in the Ordinance No. 8 of 1866. The Government Agent need not necessarily be a member, and nothing is said as to a Chairman. This defect is cured in the Bill by the Government Agent being declared to be *ex officio* a member of the Board and Chairman thereof.

The Vital Statistics of Ceylon, which are periodically compiled and published by the Registrar-General, have long been known to be incomplete, by reason of the defects in the system of registration in force in the Colony. The most prominent of these defects is the absence of due provision for ascertaining the causes of deaths. I shall therefore ask you to consider a Bill which seeks to supply this omission.

The Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society having invited my attention to the manner in which objects of archæological interest are protected and conserved in India, I resolved, after communicating with Mr. Bell, the Archæological Commissioner, to have the Treasure Trove Ordinance, No. 17 of 1887, amended, and a Bill for that purpose will be submitted to you. The definition of treasure trove has been widened so as to cover sculptures, remains of buildings, and other objects of antiquarian interest, as well as coins and articles of intrinsic value. Provision has also been made for the more liberal treatment of finders of treasure. They are to be paid the full value of the material of the treasure, as distinct from its adventitious value as an object of archæological interest, with 20 per cent. of such value superadded.

I have been struck with the absence of any provision in our Laws for the regulation of passenger boats. Boats conveying goods for hire are governed by the Carriers' Ordinance of 1865, but boats carrying passengers for hire are under no kind of control or supervision. I shall ask you to consider a Bill to supply this serious omission. The necessity for it has been painfully forced upon me by the fatal accidents which have recently occurred, more especially in the Negombo District, by the overloading of boats with more passengers than they could safely carry.

My attention having been drawn to the evil consequences which arise from the indiscriminate committal of first offenders to prison for comparatively trivial offences, and of the absence of any provision in our Laws enabling a Judge or Magistrate to defer passing sentence and to allow a first offender to be at liberty on probation or good behaviour for a certain period, and thus to avoid the stigma of a committal to prison, and the contamination which must necessarily arise from association with habitual criminals, I have caused to be prepared a Draft Bill on the lines of the Probation of First Offenders' Act, 1887, which in due course will be submitted for your consideration. The object of the Ordinance is to provide for cases where the reformation of persons convicted of first offences may, by reason of the trivial nature of the offence or of the offender's youth, be brought about without the degradation of imprisonment. It provides that in any case in which a person is convicted of an offence punishable with not more than three years' imprisonment, and no previous conviction is proved against him, if it appears to the court that, regard being had to the youth, or to the character and antecedents of the offender, or to the trivial nature of the offence, or to any extenuating circumstances under which the offence was committed, it is expedient to release the offender on probation, the court may, instead of sentencing him at once to punishment, order his release on his entering into a recognizance to appear and receive judgment when called upon, and in the meantime to be of good behaviour.

Power is given to any court to whose satisfaction it is established that the offender has failed to observe any of the conditions of his recognizance, to issue a warrant for his apprehension in order that he may be brought before the court before which he was bound to appear for judgment to answer as to his conduct since his release.

Your consideration will further be invited to a Bill which has been prepared to incorporate the Public Service Mutual Provident Association. The society is a voluntary one, and has for its object the promotion of thrift among its members, affording them pecuniary relief by means of loans in times of sickness or distress, and providing for their widows and orphans. The funds of the Association have so rapidly increased that the members of it desire to be incorporated in order to facilitate the proper investment of such funds. The provisions of the Bill follow as closely as possible the rules of the Association which have hitherto so successfully served to promote the laudable objects the society has in view. I feel sure I shall have your hearty co-operation in passing this measure, which undoubtedly will greatly strengthen the position of this useful Association.

During the Sessions of 1889 and 1890 three Bills were brought before you drafted on the lines of the recommendations made by the Select Committee appointed in 1888 to consider the question of the preservation of game.

After having been read a second time they were referred by you to a Sub-Committee. I cannot find that any report was made to this Council by the Sub-Committee, neither am I able to ascertain why such report was not made. I have caused the three Draft Ordinances to be amended to carry out the suggestions which I have been informed it was the intention of the Sub-Committee to recommend

to you, and the three Bills as amended have been published in the *Gazette*, and will shortly be laid before you. The object of the three measures, as you are aware, is to check the reckless and wanton destruction of game, which, if permitted to continue, will very shortly exterminate the interesting fauna of the Island. Though you took reasonable exception to some of the provisions of the Draft Ordinances submitted to you during the Sessions of 1889 and 1890, you agreed that it was desirable to make an effort to preserve the game of the country. In pursuance of your wishes I have caused such of the provisions as you stated to be objectionable to be deleted, and I trust that the Draft Ordinances as amended will meet with your concurrence.

I hope to be able shortly to put before you, for your consideration, a Bill to amend the Law relating to Arrack, Rum, and Toddy. I may also, during the course of the Session, invite your attention to a few other Draft Ordinances, including probably a measure for the amendment of the Forest Ordinance.

The works on the Haputalé section of the Main line of Railway continue to make satisfactory progress. A survey and estimate of the cost of a further extension to Bandarawela, of between six and seven miles in length, have been made. The progress of the Southern line towards Galle has, I regret to say, been slow. When it was found that the railway extension works in the Colony were about to assume increased importance, it was thought that the supervision of them would be a strain on the time and powers of the General Manager and his Engineering Staff, under whose direction the short section between Kalutara and Bentota was carried out, which might operate detrimentally on the discharge of the onerous and increasing duties and responsibilities of their permanent posts. It was deemed expedient, therefore, to arrange for the carrying on of the works on a different system of management. Arrangements are now concluded, and I have every confidence that the construction of the line will be rapidly pushed on. I wish to say, before quitting this subject, that the Government do not, by this change of management, imply distrust of the capacity of the General Manager and his Engineer of Ways and Works. On the contrary, the Government feel satisfied that the section of railway between Kalutara and Bentota has been solidly and skilfully constructed.

In pursuance of the recommendations of a Select Committee of this Council appointed to report on the best means of improving railway communication with the Northern parts of the Island, a survey is now being made of a Branch line, about twelve miles in length, from Polgahawela station, on the Main line, to the town of Kurunégala; and I have asked the permission of the Secretary of State to continue this survey from Kurunégala to Jaffna. The completion of the railway to Galle will take precedence of all other new works of Railway Extension. Plans and estimates for the construction of a Northern Breakwater for the Harbour of Colombo and of a Graving Dock at Mutwal are in course of preparation.

I said in the speech which I addressed to you in opening of the last Session, that while I was in hopes that for the present sufficient means might be provided by making advances from current balances for carrying on the railway to Galle, that there was no doubt that it would be eventually necessary to have recourse to further borrowing. If important and expensive works, such as the Northern Breakwater for the Harbour and a Graving Dock, are to be undertaken, the necessity for a Public Works loan becomes still more obvious. The financial position and credit of the Colony are now so sound that I feel confident that a loan sufficient to cover the cost of the works I have mentioned will be raised on favourable terms.

The Estimates of 1892 are in an advanced stage of preparation, and they will, I hope, be placed before you about the middle of September. They will be presented to you in a new form, which was submitted last year for the consideration of your Estimates Committee, and which met with their approval.

You will find that the liberal policy of recent years has governed the framing of the Estimates of Expenditure on Public Works. You will be asked to provide considerable sums for the extension and improvement of the means of communication. Among the more important and costly works which will be brought under your notice is a bridge over the Kelani river, at Colombo, to replace the Bridge-of-boats. You will be asked to vote a further sum towards the construction of the new General Post and Telegraph Office.

It is not intended to recommend to you any new irrigation works of the first magnitude, but you will be invited to supply means for the vigorous prosecution of those already approved by you. The restoration and maintenance of small irrigation works will continue to be pushed forward with activity by the Central and Provincial Irrigation Boards.

I am now able to inform you of the views of Her Majesty's Government with respect to the Military Contribution to be paid by the Colony.

The annual cost of the garrison of Ceylon at its lowest footing, and including the ordinary and current repairs to barracks and works, is estimated to amount to £151,172, one-half of which, or £75,586, may be taken to represent the charge for the garrisons of Colombo and Kandy, and the balance that for Trincomalee. It has been decided that the contribution for the five years dating from the cessation of the agreement of 1884 to 1889, namely, from 1890 to 1894, inclusive, shall average £75,400, that being the minimum annual cost of the garrisons of Colombo and Kandy. Under this arrangement, £50,000 having already been paid for 1890, the payments for the following years will be: for 1891, £65,000; for 1892, £75,000; for 1893, £87,000; and for 1894, £100,000. In respect of the present year, you will be asked to vote an amount, calculated at the Treasury rate of exchange, sufficient to make up, with the sum of Rs. 750,000 provided in the Estimates, the sum of £65,000. For the year 1892 you will be invited to sanction the appropriation of a sum in rupees, at the Treasury rate of exchange, equal to £75,000. During the current year the Colony will, under this arrangement, pay less than the actual charge of Colombo and Kandy, and in subsequent years it will pay from £75,000 in 1892 to £100,000 in 1894, the average for the five years 1890 to 1894 being £75,400, or practically the minimum cost of the troops at Colombo and Kandy. The Secretary of State for the Colonies expresses the hope that the decision which has now been taken by Her Majesty's

Government on this difficult question will be accepted as just and not ungenerous to the Colony, and that the Council, in sanctioning the appropriation of the sums which have been specified, will readily recognise the fact that the defence of the Island from foreign aggression is not one of those questions of internal administration in the settlement of which the Local Legislature can properly claim that its opinion should prevail. The Secretary of State trusts also that the Council will accept his assurance that the decision has been formed with every possible desire to be fair to the Colony, and to study the interests of her inhabitants, in common with those of all the other dependencies of the British Empire. The despatch in which the Secretary of State has made known to me this decision shall be at once communicated to you.

I have now laid before you an outline of the condition of the finances, trade, and industries of the Island, and I have informed you of the general character of the measures which will be submitted for your consideration. It only remains for me to express my earnest hope that in these and all other matters which may come before us, our consultations may be guided aright, and may serve to promote the advancement and welfare of this part of the Queen's Dominions.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

WHEREAS by the 10th section of the Ordinance No. 8 of 1866, intituled "An Ordinance to provide against the spread of Contagious Diseases in this Island," it is enacted amongst other things that it shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, from time to time to make such regulations or orders as may seem necessary or expedient to provide for the steps to be taken in reference to certain cases, and for the following objects amongst other things :—

In case of any infectious or contagious disease of a malignant nature, whether in man or beast, breaking out or spreading in any town or district of this Colony under circumstances which render it advisable that measures should promptly be taken for securing the public health :

And whereas the disease of cholera has broken out in Tissamaharama, and is spreading throughout the District of Hambantota, whereby it has become necessary that measures should promptly be taken for securing the public health :

It is hereby notified that the following regulations have been made by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority vested in him under and by virtue of the said Ordinance No. 8 of 1866, and as applicable to the said revenue District of Hambantota : and the same are published for general information.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, August 24, 1891.

E. NOEL WALKER,
Colonial Secretary.

REGULATIONS made by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, in pursuance of the provisions of the 10th section of the Ordinance No. 8 of 1866, intituled "An Ordinance to provide against the spread of Contagious Diseases in this Island."

1. The following officers shall be deemed "authorised persons" under and for the purposes of carrying out these regulations in their respective towns or places as hereinafter specified :—

The Government Agent of the Province.
The Assistant Government Agent of the District.
The Colonial Surgeon of the Province.
The Police Magistrate.
Any Government Medical Officer of the District.
The Inspector of Police.

2. It shall be lawful for any authorised person to cause persons infected with cholera in any house or place hereunder described to be removed to some public hospital or other place provided by Government :—

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

Provided that it shall be competent for any such authorised person as aforesaid, in case the removal of any person so infected in any house or place in which goods are exposed for sale is objected to, and the house or place is not otherwise open to objection, to allow the patient to be retained, on condition, however, that the sale of goods shall not be carried on in such house or place during such time as any person shall remain so infected in such house or place.

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

3. Except as provided by these regulations, and except as provided by the said Ordinance No. 8 of 1866, it shall not be lawful for any person to remove or assist in removing any person suffering from cholera from the house or place in which such person shall be to any other house or place, without the sanction in writing of some duly authorised person.

4. It shall be lawful for any authorised person to prohibit the removal for interment of the corpses of persons who have died of any contagious disease along any particular thoroughfare, and to prescribe the thoroughfares leading to the place of interment along which such corpses shall be carried. Information of such prohibition shall be given by notice in writing under the hand of some authorised person, which shall be posted in two or more conspicuous places in the prohibited thoroughfare, and by publication in such other way as may be deemed necessary by such authorised person.

5. These regulations shall come into operation from the date hereof, and shall continue in force until December 31, 1891, or to such other time as the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, shall extend the same.