



# Ceylon Government Gazette

REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON.

Published by Authority.

No. 6,603 — FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1914.

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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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## PROCLAMATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR.

In the Name of His Majesty GEORGE THE FIFTH, 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 ROBERT CHALMERS, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Ceylon, with the Dependencies thereof.

ROBERT CHALMERS.

WHEREAS the Assistant Government Agent of the Mullaittivu District, Northern Province, in exercise of the powers vested in him by sections 11 and 54 of the Irrigation Ordinance, No. 16 of 1906, has drawn up the rules set out in the schedule hereto for the Irrigation District of Mullaittivu, in the Northern Province, and has transmitted the same to Us in terms of section 20 of the said Ordinance for approval or disallowance:

Now know Ye that We, the Governor of Ceylon, in exercise of the powers in Us vested by section 20 of the said Ordinance, and with the advice of the Executive Council, do by this Our Proclamation give notice of Our approval of the said rules set out in the schedule hereto, which rules shall be in force in the Mullaittivu District, in the Northern Province, as from the date of publication hereof.

Given at Colombo, in the said Island of Ceylon, this Seventeenth day of January, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Fourteen.

By His Excellency's command,  
R. E. STUBBS,  
Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

## SCHEDULE.

1. If, owing to the lateness in sowing, water is required for the kalapokam cultivation on any land after the commencement of idaipokam cultivation in other parts of the field, no share in the idaipokam cultivation shall be given in respect of such land.

Similarly, no share in sirupokam cultivation shall be given in respect of lands which require water for idaipokam crops after sirupokam cultivation has begun.

Provided that this rule shall not apply to any land that has been cultivated in accordance with the dates and with the description of paddy decided on at the irrigation meeting.

2. No share in idaipokam or sirupokam cultivation shall be allowed in respect of lands which have not been fully improved and made irrigable.

3. All pits or katties shall be excavated in level and even ground. Any shareholder, or any other person on his behalf, who excavates pits or katties in uneven ground, or who trims old pits, with the intention of deceiving the Irrigation Officer or Headman as to the quantity of earth excavated, shall be guilty of an offence and liable to prosecution.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c., BY THE GOVERNOR.

No. 34 of 1914.

**H**IS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased, with the approval of the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, to make the following promotions in the Civil Service:—

*Class I., Grade I.*

The Hon. Mr. J. G. FRASER, C.M.G., from January 24, 1914.

*Class I., Grade II.*

Mr. P. E. PIERIS, from January 24, 1914.

*Class II.*

Mr. T. W. ROBERTS, from January 24, 1914.

*Class III.*

Mr. D. W. ARNOTT, from November 12, 1913.

Mr. C. H. JONES, from January 24, 1914.

*Class IV.*

Mr. N. E. ERNST (Local Division), from November 12, 1913.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, January 22, 1914.

R. E. STUBBS,  
Colonial Secretary.

No. 35 of 1914.

**H**IS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. H. L. DOWBIGGIN to be Inspector-General of the Police in this Colony, with effect from November 24, 1913, *vice* Mr. I. E. DAVID, deceased.

Mr. T. W. ROBERTS to act, in addition to his own duties, as Assistant at Batticaloa to the Government Agent, Eastern Province; Assistant Superintendent of the Prison at Batticaloa; Assistant Collector of Customs, Batticaloa; and Additional Assistant Superintendent

of Police, Batticaloa, with effect from January 21, 1914, during the absence of Mr. T. GOONETILLEKE from the station or until further orders.

Mr. J. SCOTT to be, in addition to his own duties, Additional District Judge, Chilaw, for January 30, 1914.

Mr. E. T. DYSON to be, in addition to his own duties, Additional Office Assistant at Kurunegala to the Government Agent, North-Western Province, for three weeks from January 22, 1914.

Mr. E. G. AUWARDT to act as District Judge, Commissioner of Requests, and Police Magistrate, Tangalla, and Superintendent of the Tangalla Prison for January 22, 23, and 24, 1914, during the absence of Mr. F. D. PERIES from the station or until further orders.

Mr. F. N. DANIELS to act as Police Magistrate, Kurunegala, for January 25, 1914, during the absence of Mr. E. T. DYSON from the station or until further orders.

Mr. G. F. DE LIVERA to act as Assistant Commissioner of Excise for the North-Western Division, comprising the Central and North-Western Provinces, with effect from January 25, 1914, during the absence of Mr. J. D. BROWN on leave or until further orders.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, January 22, 1914.

R. E. STUBBS,  
Colonial Secretary.

No. 36 of 1914.

**I**T is hereby notified that the following officer will cease to officiate in the class named, with effect from February 1, 1914:—

*Class III.*

Mr. T. R. E. LOFTUS.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, January 21, 1914.

R. E. STUBBS,  
Colonial Secretary.

No. 37 of 1914.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to make the following promotions in the Ceylon Mounted Rifles to fill existing vacancies :—

*To be Captain.*

Lieutenant JOSEPH WILLIAM MAXWELL JOHNSTONE.

*To be Lieutenants.*

Second Lieutenant CUTHBERT SCHOFIELD.  
Second Lieutenant GEORGE ROBERT MASSY.

By His Excellency's command,

R. E. STUBBS;  
Colonial Secretary,  
Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, January 20, 1914.

No. 38 of 1914.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to make the following appointment in the Ceylon Light Infantry to fill an existing vacancy :—

*To be Second Lieutenant.*

Mr. HAMILTON PAYN HARRISON.

By His Excellency's command,

R. E. STUBBS,  
Colonial Secretary,  
Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, January 17, 1914.

No. 39 of 1914.

IT is hereby notified for information that Captain ARTHUR GEORGE FORBES' resignation of his Commission in the Ceylon Planters' Rifle Corps Reserve has been accepted by HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

By His Excellency's command,

R. E. STUBBS,  
Colonial Secretary,  
Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, January 19, 1914.

No. 40 of 1914.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased, under the provisions of section 5 (1) of Ordinance No. 13 of 1898, to appoint Mr. A. L. MILLS to be an Official Member of the Local Board, Minuwangoda, *vice* Mr. C. H. OORLOFF, transferred.

By His Excellency's command,

R. E. STUBBS,  
Colonial Secretary,  
Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, January 19, 1914.

No. 41 of 1914.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased, under section 5 (1) of Ordinance No. 13 of 1898, to appoint Mr. W. R. W. MORGAN to be an Official Member of the Local Board of Kegalla, *vice* Mr. A. C. B. JONKLAAS, transferred.

By His Excellency's command,

R. E. STUBBS,  
Colonial Secretary,  
Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, January 20, 1914.

No. 42 of 1914.

IT is hereby notified that the following persons have been elected Unofficial Members of the Local Board of Kurunegala for the years 1914 and 1915 :—

Mr. E. G. GOONEWARDENE.  
Mr. E. P. JAYEWARDENE.

By His Excellency's command,

R. E. STUBBS,  
Colonial Secretary,  
Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, January 22, 1914.

No. 43 of 1914.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased, under section 6 (d) of Ordinance No. 8 of 1907, to nominate the under-mentioned gentlemen to be Members of the District School Committee, Batticaloa, for three years from January 1, 1914 :—

Rev. Father F. BONNEL, S.J.  
Rev. A. LOCKWOOD.  
Rev. J. R. TAMBIMUTTU.  
Mr. C. MUTTIAH.  
Mr. A. M. SHERIFF.

By His Excellency's command,

R. E. STUBBS,  
Colonial Secretary,  
Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, January 20, 1914.

No. 44 of 1914.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased, under section 6 (d) of Ordinance No. 8 of 1907, to nominate the under-mentioned gentlemen to be Members of the District Schools Committees of Ratnapura and Kegalla from January 1, 1914 :—

*Ratnapura.*

Mr. D. E. JAYATHILLEKE.  
Rev. Father P. WALLYN, S.J.

*Kegalla.*

Rev. Father A. M. VERSTRAETEN.  
Rev. R. H. PHAIR.  
Mr. J. R. MOLLIGODA.  
Mr. LAWRENCE KRASSE.

By His Excellency's command,

R. E. STUBBS,  
Colonial Secretary,  
Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, January 17, 1914.

No. 45 of 1914.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased, under the provisions of section 120 of "The Criminal Procedure Code, 1898," as amended by Ordinance No. 37 of 1908, to appoint Mr. VICTOR EMMANUEL ABEYKON to be an Inquirer for Alutkuru Korale North, Negombo District, *vice* Mr. M. MIRANDO, resigned.

By His Excellency's command,

R. E. STUBBS,  
Colonial Secretary,  
Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, January 20, 1914.

No. 46 of 1914.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint Mr. DANIEL SUBRAMANIAM ARUMUKHAM, of Thunnalay South, Jaffna District, to be a Notary Public throughout the District of Anuradhapura, with residence and office at Anuradhapura, and to practise as such in the English and Tamil languages.

By His Excellency's command,

R. E. STUBBS,  
Colonial Secretary,  
Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, January 19, 1914.

## APPOINTMENTS, &c., OF REGISTRARS.

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

Mr. E. A. JAYASEKERA to act as Registrar of Lands, Kegalla, for six days from January 12, 1914, during the absence of Mr. K. M. WIJESUNDERA on leave or until further orders.

SARNORIS SILVA AMARASEKERA provisionally to be Registrar of Births and Deaths of Waskadubadda division, and of Marriages (General) of Panadure totamune division, in the Kalutara District of the Western Province, with effect from January 30, 1914, *vice* Registrar, D. C. SENARATNA, resigned. His office will be at Makulugahawatta in Pohaddaramulla.

HEWAGE ARACHCHILLAGE BANDULAHAMY, Gan-Arachchi of Panawenna, to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Pelmadulla division, and of Marriages (Kandyan and General) of Nawadun korale division, in the Ratnapura District of the Province of Sabaragamuwa, for four months, with effect from February 1, 1914, during the absence of Registrar, H. A. KALINGHAMY, on leave on other duties. His office will be at Galwatta in Pelmadulla.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, January 20, 1914.

R. E. STUBBS,  
Colonial Secretary.

**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 Additional Assistant Provincial Registrar, Colombo District, has appointed Dr. D. DADABHOY to act as Deputy Registrar of Births and Deaths of Division No. 4 of the Colombo Municipality, in the Colombo District of the Western Province, for seven days from January 15, 1914, during the absence of the Registrar, Dr. (Miss) C. RUDD, on leave. His office will be at No. 38, New Moor street, Colombo.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Kalutara, has appointed DON GEORGE JAYASEKERA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Bandaragama division, and of Marriages (General) of Adikari pattu division, in the Kalutara District of the Western Province, for thirty days from January 15, 1914, *vice* the Registrar, D. H. JAYASEKERA, resigned. His office will be at Galpottewatta in Bolabotuwa.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Kalutara, has appointed CHARLES PERERA SAMARASEKERA to act as Registrar of Marriages (General) of Panadure totamune division, in the Kalutara District of the Western Province, for sixteen days from January 16, 1914, during the absence of the Registrar, H. S. P. SAMARASEKERA, on leave. His office will be at Kiripellagahawatta in Talpitiya.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Kalutara, has appointed DON HENDRICUS MUNASINHA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Horawala division, and of Marriages (General) of Iddagoda pattu division, in the Kalutara District of the Western Province, for seven days from January 22, 1914, during the absence of the Registrar, J. W. JAYANETTI, on leave. His office will be at Katugahahenewatta *alias* Mahawatta in Kotagedera.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Galle, has appointed ABRAHAM MENDIS WIJESEKERA RAJAKARUNA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Bussa division, and of Marriages (General) of Wellaboda pattu, in the Galle District of the Southern Province, for two days from January 12, 1914, during the absence of the Registrar, S. M. WIJESEKERA, on leave. His office will be at Mulgedarawatta at Ratgama.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Galle, has appointed RICHARD PHILIP LANEROLLE to act as Registrar of Marriages (General) of Talpe pattu division, in the Galle District of the Southern Province, for two weeks from January 18, 1914, during the absence of the Registrar, C. D. S. WIRASOORIYA, on sick leave. His office will be at Thombuwewalawwewatta at Kataluwa.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Matara, has appointed DON DIAS KURUPPU NANAYAKKARA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Pategama division, and of Marriages (General) of Wellaboda pattu division, in the Matara District of the Southern Province, for thirty days from January 12, 1914, during the absence of the Registrar, D. C. K. NANAYAKKARA, on sick leave. His offices will be at Dangahawatta *alias* Godakadurugahawatta in Pategama and Nanangewatta at Kottagoda.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Matara, has appointed J. A. M. JAYAWIRA to act as Registrar of Marriages (General) of Matara town and gravets division, in the Matara District of the Southern Province, for fourteen days from January 12, 1914, during the absence of the Registrar, J. M. D. CAROLIS, on sick leave. His office will be at Jambughawatta in Kadweediya.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Hambantota, has appointed DON ANDREAS PERERA WIRAKON to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Kahawatta Ihawalakada division, and of Marriages (General) of West Giruwa pattu division, in the Hambantota District of the Southern Province, for January 14, 1914, during the absence of the Registrar, J. A. SINGAPPULI, on leave. His office will be at Sududigalandewatta at Kambussawala.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Mannar, has appointed JAMES STEPHEN CLEMENT to act as Registrar of Marriages of Mantai division, in the Mannar District of the Northern Province, for twelve days from January 17, 1914, during the absence of the Registrar, V. CATHIRAVELUPPILLAI, on leave. His office will be at the Udayar's Valavu at Periyavetkulam.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Puttalam, has appointed Mr. RANGE BANDARALAGE KIRI BANDA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths and of Marriages (General) of Rajawanni pattu division, in the Puttalam District of the North-Western Province, for thirty days from December 10, 1913, during the absence of the Registrar, R. B. PUNCHIRALA, on leave. His office will be at the Registrar's house at Murukwatawana.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Puttalam-Chilaw, has appointed Mr. HENRY WILLIAM AMARASEKERA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Yakam Pattu South division, and of Marriages (General) of Pitigal Korale Central division, in the Chilaw District of the North-Western Province, for thirty days from January 15, 1914, during the absence of the Registrar, H. S. AMARASEKERA, on sick leave. His office will be at Alutwalawwa, Madampe, Registrar-General's Office,  
Colombo, January 21, 1914.

BERTRAM HILL,  
Registrar-General.

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

### “THE MUNICIPAL COUNCILS ORDINANCE, 1910.”

IT is hereby notified that His Excellency the Governor, in exercise of the powers in him vested by sub-section (1) of section 62 of “The Municipal Councils Ordinance, 1910,” and with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to make the following additions to the rules for the grant of pensions and gratuities to officers and servants of the Colombo Municipality published by Notification dated October 26, 1910.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, January 20, 1914.

R. E. STUBBS,  
Colonial Secretary.

#### *Additions referred to.*

To be inserted after rule 2 (iii.) :—

“These rates include in each case a climate bonus of 5-60ths representing five years' service granted for service in the tropics.”

To be inserted after rule 14 and be numbered “14 A” :—

“14 A. No Municipal officer or servant who is already in receipt of a pension, in the computation of which a climate bonus or an addition in respect of abolition of office shall have been taken into account, shall, in the computation of a pension which may be awarded to him, be entitled to the climate bonus referred to in rule 2, or the addition in respect of abolition of office referred to in rule 5 hereof.”

### “THE CEYLON RAILWAYS ORDINANCE, 1902.”

IT is hereby notified that His Excellency the Governor, in exercise of the power vested in him by section 5 of the above-mentioned Ordinance, and with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to revoke clause 42 of the rules relating to the conveyance of goods traffic published by Notification dated October 11, 1907, as amended by Notification dated October 4, 1910, and to substitute therefor the following clause, with effect from February 1, 1914.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, January 19, 1914.

R. E. STUBBS,  
Colonial Secretary.

42. (a) *Plants, straw, cadjans, empties, and packages of a light or frail nature* (baskets mentioned in clauses (b) and (c) excepted) requiring special accommodation, *i.e.*, goods of which less than 2 tons (1½ ton on the Uda Pussellawa Section) occupy a whole wagon, will be liable to a minimum charge of 25 cents per wagon per mile over the Main, Coast, and branch lines below Nawalapitiya, and 50 cents per wagon per mile over the Main line and branches above Nawalapitiya, and if delivery is not taken within the time allowed free after arrival, demurrage will be charged.

(b) Tea plucking, tea leaf transport, rubber plant protector, and tea, cacao, and rubber supply baskets, in consignments of 3 cwt. and over and not exceeding the carrying capacity of a covered goods wagon, will be subject to a charge of 12½ cents per consignment per mile below Nawalapitiya and 25 cents above Nawalapitiya. Consignments of less than 3 cwt. will be charged for at half these rates.

(c) Earth, manure, and cacao washing baskets of conical shape which pack closely into one another will be charged for on actual weight at 3rd class rates.

### “THE PETROLEUM ORDINANCE, 1887.”

IT is hereby notified that His Excellency the Governor in Executive Council has been pleased, under the provisions of section 32 of the above-named Ordinance, to make the following amended rule in substitution for rule 9 (c) made under section 10 of the said Ordinance, and dated April 10, 1912, which is hereby repealed.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, January 21, 1914.

R. E. STUBBS,  
Colonial Secretary.

#### *Amended Rule referred to.*

No boat shall be engaged in the discharging, landing, shipping, or transhipping of dangerous petroleum, or of petroleum or any of its products in cases, from any vessel within the harbour until three hours' notice shall have been given to the Inspector of Harbour Police, and an officer of the Police Force shall have been appointed by him to occupy the boat and see the regulations under the Petroleum Ordinance carried out.

IT is hereby notified that a license to import Chinese fire crackers into Ceylon during the current year has been issued to Mr. J. Rustomjee, of No. 113, Bankshall street, Colombo.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, January 16, 1914.

By His Excellency's command,  
R. E. STUBBS,  
Colonial Secretary.

“ THE CEYLON POST OFFICE ORDINANCE, 1908.”

IT is hereby notified for general information that His Excellency the Governor in Executive Council, by virtue of the powers vested in him by sections 9 and 10 of “ The Ceylon Post Office Ordinance, 1908,” has been pleased to make the following rules in substitution for rules Nos. 37, 48, 49, and 50 of the rules dated February 26, 1909, and published in the supplement to the *Government Gazette* No. 6,297 of February 26, 1909.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, January 17, 1914.

By His Excellency's command,  
R. E. STUBBS,  
Colonial Secretary.

RULES REFERRED TO.

37. *Definition of “ Postal Articles.”*—The term “ Postal Articles ” shall include, for the purposes of the inland post, the following six classes, for each of which a distinctive rate of postage is prescribed :—

<p>Letters. Post cards. 2-cent packets. Parcels. Periodicals registered as newspapers in Ceylon.</p>	<p>Periodicals registered as newspapers in the United Kingdom or a British Colony, when re-posted at one place in Ceylon for transmission to another place in Ceylon.</p>
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*Periodicals registered as Newspapers in Ceylon.*

48. *Postage.*—The postage on each registered newspaper posted separately shall be 2 cents without limit of weight. A packet of two or more newspapers shall in no case be chargeable with a higher rate of postage than that chargeable on an ordinary packet of the same weight.

49. Newspapers shall be transmitted by post as registered newspapers, provided that they are posted in accordance with the following conditions :—

- (1) The newspapers shall be registered in the office of the Postmaster-General. Such registration shall cease to have effect at the close of the calendar year in which it was effected, and must be renewed if a continuance of the privilege conferred by the system beyond that time is desired.
- (2) The postage shall be prepaid by postage stamps.
- (3) The newspaper shall bear in print in a conspicuous position on the front page the words “ Registered as a Newspaper in Ceylon.”
- (4) The newspaper shall be posted without a cover, or in a short cover open at the ends.
- (5) Neither a newspaper nor the cover of a newspaper shall bear anything except—
  - (a) The names, addresses, and descriptions of the sender and the addressee, with index or reference numbers and letters.
  - (b) The words “ with compliments.”
  - (c) The title of the newspaper and a reference to its registration for transmission by post.
  - (d) A reference to any place in the newspaper to which the attention of the addressee is directed.
  - (e) A request for return in case of non-delivery.
- (6) There shall be no paper or thing enclosed in or with any such newspaper other than an extra or supplement consisting wholly or in great part of matter like that of the newspaper, and bearing the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of each page.
- (7) If any one of the foregoing rules is infringed, the newspaper packet (unless admissible as a 2-cent packet) shall either be charged as an insufficiently paid letter (in which case double the deficiency shall be charged) or transferred to the parcel post and charged with a fine of 5 cents, in addition to any deficient parcel postage, whichever charge is the lower.
- (8) Newspapers not registered in Ceylon shall be treated in the post like any other packets, save as provided by section 50 A.

50. *Procedure.*—The Postmaster-General is authorized to prescribe the procedure for registering newspapers, and in each case to satisfy himself that a publication presented for registration is entitled to be registered as a newspaper, and for that purpose he may require a copy of the publication to be furnished to him.

*Newspapers registered in United Kingdom or a British Colony.*

50 A. *Postage.*—The rates of postage prescribed by rule 48 for newspapers registered in Ceylon shall extend to periodicals registered as newspapers in the United Kingdom or a British Colony when posted in Ceylon and re-transmitted by inland post, subject to the conditions prescribed by rule 49 (2), (4), (5), (6), and (7).

THE following rules made by the inhabitants of the North-Central Province under the provisions of section 6 of the Village Communities Ordinance, No. 24 of 1889, have been approved by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, and are published for general information, under section 7 of the said Ordinance.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, December 9, 1913.

R. E. STUBBS,  
Colonial Secretary.

### VILLAGE TRIBUNAL RULES.

#### SUB-SECTION 1.—COMMUNAL WORKS.

1. 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 made empowered to make provision, shall be effected by all persons subject to perform labour under the Thoroughfares Ordinance who reside in villages which the Committee may decide under rule 3 to be included in such work, provided that only those persons who live within a distance of 6 miles from the place where the work is to be done shall be liable to perform labour under this rule, and that where a work (*i.e.*, edanda) falls between two villages, the entire work thereon may be appointed by the Committee to one of such villages.

2. The Chairman and Committee of each subdivision shall make a list of all works in which the whole subdivision is interested and a list of all works in which a part or parts of the subdivision is or are interested, and these lists they shall alter at their discretion, and the decisions of the Committee as set forth in such lists shall be final on the question, whether the whole subdivision or what part or parts of the subdivision is or are interested in such work. Provided that on any appeal to the Government Agent any such decision may be set aside. It shall be the duty of any member of the Committee, when applied to by a person liable to contribute labour, to furnish such person with information as to the work and the number of days for which he is liable.

3. If the work only concerns one tulana the Arachchi or Vidane, if more than one tulana the Korala or Udaiyar, if more than one korale the Chief Headman shall have charge of the work.

4. All village paths (pinparas and ganparas), bridges, edandas, ambalams or madams, spouts, wells, watering and bathing-places, fords and ferries, and other communal property shall be in charge of the Arachchi or Police Vidane of the village in which they are situated. Every such Headman shall report to the President or Chairman any repairs which may from time to time appear necessary and any damage done to such communal property.

5. No person shall obstruct the use of, or carelessly or maliciously injure, any communal property.

6. No person shall wilfully damage, obstruct, or encroach upon, or deface any village path (pinpara or ganpara).

7. When any chena is cultivated through which any footpath (ganpara) passes, it shall not be lawful to divert or in any way change such ganpara, but proper stiles or gates with bars shall be placed across the path or road where necessary, and the path through the chena kept clear of cultivation.

8. No person affected with a contagious disease shall bathe or wash clothes at a public ferry, ford, well, spout, or tank.

9. No person shall foul any ela, spring, or water-course, or any public ferry, ford, well, spout, or tank.

10. No person shall fell or destroy any timber or underwood on grounds reserved for the conservancy of springs and water-courses.

11. Boutiques, markets, places for the slaughter of cattle, sheep, or swine, as well as the grounds round them to a distance of 30 fathoms where necessary, shall at all times be kept clear by the occupant of such boutiques, markets, and places for slaughter respectively.

12. It shall be the duty of the Arachchi, Widiya Arachehi, or Police Vidane to keep order and see that rule 11 is duly observed as regards such places.

13. Every communal well shall be surrounded with a wall or fence at least three feet in height, to be erected by the communal labour of such persons as the Committee may decide, and shall be cleaned out twice a year at least. All abandoned wells shall be filled up, and the filling up of such wells shall be considered a communal work under rule 1.

14. The Committee shall select burial grounds for the burial or the burning of the dead to be set apart for the use of one or more villages, and report the same to the Government Agent.

15. The fencing and weeding of village burial grounds shall be done as a communal labour under rule 1, and the fencing and weeding of private burial grounds belonging to private families, religious sects, or attached to a pansala shall be done by the heads of families to whom they belong, the trustee or wardens of such religious sect, or by the trustee or incumbent of such pansala. The Chairman of the Village Committee shall, if necessary, allot portions in such burial or cremation ground for the different communities in each village or group of villages, and it will be incumbent on each community to confine its burials and cremations to each such portion.

## SUB-SECTION 2.—SCHOOLS.

16. It shall be lawful for the Committee of any division to determine that a schoolroom shall be constructed or repaired at any place within the division, and the construction, upkeep, and repairs of such schoolroom may, if the Committee so decide, be considered a communal work under rule 1.

## SUB-SECTION 3.—FISHERIES.

17. No person shall, in any waters in which the inhabitants of any subdivision have the right of fishing, kill fish by means of poison, dynamite, or by exploding any substance, or by any other means not in accordance with local customs.

## SUB-SECTION 4 (a).—COMMUNAL LANDS.

18. When an area of Crown land is set apart by Government as a chena reserve for the benefit of the inhabitants of a village, such inhabitants shall be bound to keep the boundaries of such area, and of any subdivisions into which it may be divided, open and defined at all times by permanent landmarks, in accordance with the orders of the Ratamahatmaya.

19. Whenever a chena reserve has been so set apart by Government it shall be the duty of the Ratamahatmaya to divide it into 12 blocks defined as required by rule 18. These blocks shall be cultivated in rotation, one block in each year, and it shall not be lawful for any person to cultivate in a block other than that allotted for the cultivation during the year. The Ratamahatmaya shall make a rough plan showing the blocks, numbered consecutively, and shall file it for reference in his office and supply the Arachchi of the village with a copy thereof.

20. In sufficient time before the commencement of the chena season, the Arachchi of the village shall convene a meeting of the villagers and shall decide what extent of the block allotted for cultivation in one year shall be assigned to the head of each family; the extent so allotted shall be in proportion to the number of adults and children supported by the head of each family. It shall not be lawful for the head of a family to clear any portion other than the portion so assigned to him. When the subdivision of the area to be cultivated during the year has been arranged as above, the Arachchi shall forward the proceedings of the meeting to the Village Committee, together with a general application to the Government Agent for a permit to clear the block allotted to the year. The Village Committee shall forward such application, at least one month before the clearing is to commence, to the Government Agent, who will issue the permit in favour of the Arachchi on behalf of the villagers, unless good reasons (to be stated by him) exist to the contrary. Notification of the issue of such permit shall be given to the villagers by beat of tom-tom. It shall not be lawful for any person to clear any portion of any such chena reserve until the general permit above referred to has been issued by the Government Agent.

21. Cultivation by any one other than a *bona fide* villager is prohibited.

22. Should any dispute arise, the decision of the Chairman of the Village Committee shall be final.

## SUB-SECTION 4 (b).—PASTURE LANDS.

23. The Village Committee shall apply through the Government Agent to Government for such lands as it may consider requisite, and shall cause to be proclaimed by beat of tom-tom such lands as have been allowed by Government for grazing purpose and the village or villages for the benefit of which each is intended.

24. If the Government Agent decides that any such grazing ground shall be cleared and fenced and ponds constructed, such work shall be carried out by the joint labours of all the owners of cattle ordinarily grazing on such ground, liability being in proportion to the number of animals over one year old belonging to each owner as determined by the Village Committee.

25. All details as to gateways, time of repairing fences, herding and enclosing cattle, &c., shall be arranged by the Village Committee, and published in the village or villages by beat of tom-tom.

26. No person shall carelessly or maliciously injure any fences, obstruct any gateway, or befoul or poison any pond referred to in rules 24 and 25.

27. The Village Committee should apply to Government through the Government Agent for Crown land required for any other communal purpose. If such land be granted, any necessary fencing, weeding, &c., shall be done by the joint labour of those who use it as determined by the Village Committee.

28. No person shall set fire to any patana or other land set apart for the pasturage of cattle, or for any other communal purpose, without a permit in writing from the Government Agent or Chairman of the Village Committee.

29. (1) No person shall be allowed to keep cattle in the tanks Minneriya, Giritala, Topawewa, Dumbutuluwewa, Kanduluwewa, except on a license from the Government Agent, for which a fee of five cents a month per head shall be paid. Provided (i.) that this rule shall not apply to owners of land irrigated by the water of the above-named tanks; (ii.) also that it shall not apply to tavalams halting in the tanks for any period less than three days.

(2) All permits shall be in duplicate, and the Headman granting the same shall, unless he grants a renewal on payment of additional fees at the same rate, forward at the expiry of the month the counterfoils with the fees to Kachcheri.

30. No person shall be entitled to a permit unless he has at the time of his application a correct list of the cattle.

31. Any person, except as provided above, who keeps cattle in such tank without applying for a permit, or who fails to comply with the preceding rule, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five rupees for every day more than three, so long as he keeps his cattle in such tank.



## SUB-SECTION 5.—INDUSTRIAL PRODUCT.

32. It shall be lawful for the Village Committee, with the sanction of the Government Agent, to devote any portion of any land set apart for village purposes to the cultivation of vegetables or of any other industrial product, and the preparation, upkeep, and cultivation of such land shall be considered a communal work under rule 1.

## SUB-SECTION 6 (a).—BREEDING OF CATTLE.

33. Bulls and he-buffaloes intended for breeding purposes shall be submitted for the approval of the Chairman, Village Committee, and if approved, a certificate of approval shall be issued by him in Form marked A annexed. Only the best and the finest animals shall be approved.

34. All male neat cattle not being certified bulls under rule 33 shall be properly castrated or squeezed within a year of birth, and all he-buffaloes not being certified he-buffaloes shall be properly castrated or squeezed within five years of birth.

35. All male cattle, except those certified under rule 33, now being between the ages of one and six years shall be immediately castrated or squeezed.

36. The operation of rules 33, 34, and 35 shall be enforced only in such part or parts of the division as the Committee shall by a resolution so decide, and such division shall be first proclaimed by beat of tom-tom.

37. It shall be lawful for the Committee, with the approval of the Government Agent, to purchase one or more male cattle for breeding purposes from the funds of the Village Committee, and fix the amount to be paid by any person desiring to obtain the services of such animal.

## SUB-SECTION 6 (b).—SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS.

38. No animal shall be slaughtered except after being exposed for 24 hours in the public place within the village set apart for the purpose, and with the written permission of the Korala or Udaiyar in Form B annexed.

39. The Korala or Udaiyar shall keep a register of all animals slaughtered in his korale in Form C annexed. All such cattle with the previous vouchers, if any, shall be forwarded monthly to the Government Agent, who shall inform the officer who keeps the register in terms of rules passed under Ordinance No. 10 of 1898, section 5.

40. No Korala or Udaiyar shall issue a permit to slaughter any cattle not appearing in the register of cattle prepared as above under Ordinance No. 10 of 1898, for which a cattle sale voucher or removal permit has not been produced.

41. No permit shall be issued for the slaughter of any diseased animal or cattle, and no person shall sell or use for food the meat of any such cattle. Provided that any animal or cattle which has been accidentally injured may be slaughtered without any permit, and any person slaughtering any animal or cattle so injured shall forthwith report the fact to the Korala or Udaiyar.

## SUB-SECTION 6 (c).—CATTLE TRESPASS.

42. To prevent cattle trespass every landowner shall fence and watch his field or hena and put up a fence or ditch round his garden or threshing-floor, while under cultivation or crop.

43. Every owner or person in charge of cattle shall tie up or pen his cattle at night, and in the day suspend a stick across the neck, or a wooden bell to the neck, or tie them together in pairs. Provided that cattle driven to a grazing ground and having a watcher placed to prevent them straying and trespassing on cultivated land shall not be subject to this rule.

44. Every owner or person in charge of buffaloes shall tie wooden bells to the necks of buffaloes during the night, except when the buffaloes are being driven to a fenced or enclosed grazing ground.

45. Buffaloes brought for ploughing, for sale, or for any other purpose shall always be in charge of watchers to prevent trespass on any road or cultivated land.

46. The owner or person in charge of a tavalam shall keep watchers to prevent the tavalam bulls straying or trespassing on any road or cultivated land.

47. No animal or cattle shall be allowed to stray on any road, and no animal or cattle shall be so tethered as to be able when tethered to stray upon any cart road or bridle road.

48. All fences and watch huts prescribed by custom shall be constructed and maintained by the joint labour of all proprietors or cultivators of the tract of paddy fields or hena for which they are required.

49. Proprietors or cultivators shall keep due watch in all fields or hena according to custom.

50. Any Arachchi or Police Vidane or other Headman called upon to take charge of any animal seized for trespass or to assess any damage shall do so within a reasonable time, and shall furnish a report in Form G.A.—K 10 annexed.

51. During cultivation season buffaloes shall be driven to some distance from the fields. They shall have sokadas tied to their necks to warn cultivators of their approach, and in the case of buffaloes known as fence-breakers they shall be linked together.

52. During cultivation season neat cattle shall be looked after by the owners during the day and folded in the nights in such places as may be agreed upon by the majority of owners, and all owners shall watch the cattle by turns in such manner as may be decided upon by the majority of the owners.

## SUB-SECTION 7.—BOUNDARIES.

53. The boundaries of all private lands within the division shall be marked by fences of live or dead trees or of stone, by ditches, or by stones firmly imbedded in the ground, according to the custom of the division. Such boundaries shall be put up at the joint expense of the owners of the land on both sides thereof.

54. Where any such private land adjoins Crown land, the boundaries shall, in addition to any fence or wall, be marked by a ditch 2 feet wide by 2 feet deep, and such ditch shall be made by the owner or occupier of the private land, unless the Crown land is in the occupation of a tenant, in which case it shall be constructed as provided for in rule 53.

#### SUB-SECTION 8.—NUISANCES.

55. No person shall expose for sale any unwholesome food or any food unfit for human consumption.

56. No person shall commit a nuisance upon any village road, path, or in any public place.

57. In the case of any animal dying a natural death, the owner shall be bound to bury the carcase without loss of time, and shall not allow it to be otherwise disposed of. If he neglects or fails to do so, the Headman shall bury the carcase as provided in the regulations relating to cattle disease passed under Ordinance No. 25 of 1909 for the time being in force, and the owner or person in charge of such animal shall be liable for the cost of burial.

58. No person shall disturb the public peace at night by making any noise, singing indecent songs, or by otherwise causing a disturbance.

59. Persons residing near a public road are prohibited from placing timber, mats, clothes, dirt, rubbish, paddy, carcasses, nuts, cardamoms, coffee, or any other like thing on the roadside, nor shall any cart be left or kept on the roadside, except for the purpose of loading or unloading.

60. If any tree, branch, or fruit be deemed by the President of the Village Tribunal to be likely to fall upon any road and so affect the safety of passengers going along or using such road, the President shall notice in writing the owner or occupier of the ground upon which the trees stand to remove the said fruit, branch, or tree, and it shall be the duty of such owner or occupier to take down the same within twenty-four hours after such notice. In default the President may order the removal of such tree, branch, or fruit, and recover the cost by way of fine from the owner or occupier.

#### SUB-SECTION 9.—ABUSIVE LANGUAGE.

61. No person shall use abusive language with the intention to, or knowing that it is likely to, annoy any person or provoke a breach of the peace.

#### SUB-SECTION 10.—TODDY DRAWING.

62. The tapper of a kital or coconut flower shall renew at intervals of six months the scaling bamboo and the ropes or creepers by which it is tied to a kital or coconut tree. No person shall use a bamboo which has been tied to a kital tree for more than six months.

63. The Arachchi or Police Vidane of the tulana shall once in six months inspect all scaling bamboo tied to kital or coconut trees, and the ropes or creepers by which they are tied, and order the replacing of old ones by new ones if necessary.

#### SUB-SECTION 11.—SPRING GUNS.

64. The setting of spring guns, bows, and pitfalls is hereby prohibited, except with the special permission of the President or Chairman of the Village Committee, who shall give public notice in the village that such license has been granted. Provided that spring guns, &c., may be set for the destruction of leopards on a license in writing from the Arachchi or Police Vidane, who shall give notice in the village that such license has been granted.

#### SUB-SECTION 12.—GAMBLING, COCK-FIGHTING.

65. Unlawful gaming as defined by section 3 of Ordinance No. 17 of 1889 is prohibited.

66. No person shall allow cock-fighting, whether for a stake or not, or playing a game for a stake, or betting, to be practised in his house or premises.

67. No cart or hackery racing shall be permitted in any public thoroughfare.

#### SUB-SECTION 13.—VILLAGE TRIBUNAL COURT-HOUSES.

68. The construction, repair, and maintenance of court-houses of Village Tribunals or Village Committees shall be effected as a communal work under rule 1.

69. No person shall allow cattle, goats, or sheep to trespass on any Gansabhawa building.

#### SUB-SECTION 14.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS APPOINTED BY INHABITANTS.

70. If any officer appointed under sections 10 and 11 of the principal Ordinance, or any Headman neglects to perform any of the duties imposed on him by these rules, he shall be liable to a fine.

71. Every officer found guilty of wilfully abusing or exceeding the powers vested in him by these rules, or refusing or neglecting to obey these rules, shall be liable to a fine.

72. Any such officer who resigns, is dismissed, removed from office, or suspended shall, within three days of his removal from office, return to the Chairman of the Village Committee his register, copies of all the Ordinances and rules, and all other official papers, and obtain a receipt.

## SUB-SECTION 16.—ROADS.

73. It shall be lawful for the Committee of any division or for the Committees of two or more divisions from time to time to determine that a natural road not more than 12 feet wide shall be made from any place to any other place in such division or divisions, and to decide on the width of the road and its course. The work shall be carried on as a communal work under rule 1.

74. The Committee shall determine the number of days' labour, which shall not exceed ten days in all in one year (*vide* section 6 of Ordinance No. 24 of 1889), to be contributed by each person for such a road, and every such person shall be bound to contribute his labour as so determined.

## SUB-SECTION 17 (a), (b), AND (c).—ANNUAL TAX.

75. Every person liable to perform labour under Ordinance No. 10 of 1861 (or any amending Ordinance) shall be liable to contribute annually ten days' labour on account of the communal works specified hereunder, unless the Committee do by special resolution fix a less number of days than ten:—

(a) *Bridges and Edandas.*

Roads and pinparas	}	Five days.
Schools		
Gansabhawa court-houses		
Ambalams, madams		

(b) *Ganparas.*

Village wells, fencing and clearing	}	Five days.
Clearing thishambas		
Clearing and fencing burial grounds		

76. The labour due on those works marked in rule 75 may be commuted by a money payment of 50 cents if made before March 31, or of Re. 1 if made before June 30 in each year. The labour due on these works marked (b) in rule 75 shall be performed either in person or by hired labour.

77. Every person liable to perform labour shall attend to perform labour at such times and at such places as the Committee shall determine subject to rule 75.

78. The Arachchi of each tulana shall before December 31 in each year prepare for the following year a list of all males residing in his tulana between the ages of 18 and 56, and shall forward a copy thereof to the Chairman of the Village Committee.

79. All persons employed as telegraph linemen shall be exempted from the operation of the Gansabhawa rules passed under clause 6 of Ordinance No. 26 of 1871.

80. The Arachchi, the Korala, or Ratamahatmaya, as the case may be, shall fix the day for the commencement of communal works, and shall serve a notice in Form E annexed upon each person liable to labour (or if he be absent from the village, upon some member of his household) calling upon him to render the labour due by him at a certain place and time.

81. No person liable to perform labour under the rules shall fail to attend at the place named, or having attended fail to perform a reasonable day's work.

82. The person in charge of any communal work shall report to the Chairman of the Village Committee the completion of the work, and shall forward a return in Form F annexed, with a list of defaulters in the Form G annexed.

83. The person in charge shall furnish a receipt for labour contributed in Form H annexed, and for money paid and commutation in Form I.

84. Any person liable to pay local sanitary rates under Ordinance No. 18 of 1892 shall only be liable to contribute half the labour imposed or to pay half the commuted sum under the rules.

## SUB-SECTION 18.—LOITERING IN THOROUGHFARES.

85. No person shall loiter in a thoroughfare or public place or be abroad in the same after 9 P.M. without a light, unless he shall be able to give a satisfactory reason thereto.

## SUB-SECTION 20.—SALE OF SPIRITS.

86. The sale to females of any description of spirits, including intoxicating liquor, as well as the products of the coconut or other description of palm or of the sugar cane, is hereby forbidden.

## SUB-SECTION 21.—FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF ANCIENT CUSTOMS AS REGARDS CULTIVATION.

87. A Vel-Vidane shall be appointed for each village. He shall be a resident of the village, and if possible the Gamarala of the village. He shall be selected by the consent of the majority of the pangukarayo.

88. The Vel-Vidane shall receive from each pangukaraya  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the produce of all land cultivated by him. This paddy shall be paid at the threshing-floor before any of the produce is removed therefrom.

89. The Vel-Vidane shall superintend the execution of all work connected with cultivation and irrigation. The repair of the bund and cleaning of wan elawal and similar work shall be executed subject to the direction of the Irrigation Inspector.

90. The Vel-Vidane shall convene a meeting of the pangukarayo to determine on what day cultivation shall be commenced for each harvest. The meeting shall be held as follows :—

For the maha cultivation in September.

For the meda cultivation in December.

For the yala cultivation in April.

91. Should the pangukarayo be unable to agree as to the day to be fixed, the Vel-Vidane shall decide, and his decision shall be binding on the pangukarayo.

92. Should any pangukaraya fail to commence work on the day appointed or within a reasonable time thereafter, or neglect to attend for the performance of any of the work required of him under any of the village rules, the Vel-Vidane shall hire a substitute to execute such work.

93. Should the Vel-Vidane propose any work for the general benefit of the gankaraya, such work shall be done by the pangukarayo or their substitute or guardians in proportion to their respective pangu.

94. The Vel-Vidane shall appoint the order in which the several fields shall be watered. If any pangukaraya, guardian, or cultivator infringe such appointment and divert water before his turn, he shall be liable to a fine of Rs. 2.50 for each offence.

95. Any Vel-Vidane wilfully neglecting any duty imposed on him by these rules shall be punished as for a breach of rules.

96. The Vel-Vidanes shall not absent themselves during the cultivation season, or at any other times when their services are required, without reasonable cause and without providing a substitute.

97. The majority of the proprietors shall decide in each year whether the field or the bed of the tank should be cultivated.

98. When there is not sufficient water to cultivate the whole field, a portion of the field shall be cultivated as provided by local custom by all the proprietors according to the number of their shares termed "panguwas."

99. The cultivation of the field or the bed of the tank shall commence at the time fixed by the majority of proprietors.

100. No proprietor shall without reasonable cause omit to attend at the proper time to secure water in the tank, or to plough the land, or to make the dams, or to sow the field, or to attend to any work whatever in the field or tank during cultivation season.

101. Should any proprietor be prevented by illness or other reasonable cause from attending to any of the works referred to in the preceding article, he shall be bound to give as early and as full information as possible to the other proprietors and to the nearest Headman of his inability to attend to the work required of him.

102. Non-resident proprietors shall make the customary arrangements for the prevention of injuries to the tank by sudden floods, and for the performance of works of urgent character which cannot be attended to by non-resident proprietors in person.

103. The majority of the proprietors shall decide as to the description of paddy to be sown. However, if owing to the want of the particular seed paddy the minor part of the proprietors sow paddy of a description different from that sown by the majority, the former shall be subject to the inconvenience arising therefrom as provided by rules 104 and 105.

104. If the minor part of the proprietors sow three months paddy and the major part five months paddy, the former shall after their crop be reaped continue to watch the field and preserve the fence until the crop of the latter shall come to maturity and be reaped.

105. If the minor part of the proprietors sow five months paddy and the majority sow three months paddy, the latter shall not be bound to watch field or to preserve the fence for beyond the period of two weeks after their own crops shall have been reaped.

106. The fence on either side (called respectively the ihala and pahala fences) of the field shall be put up by the respective proprietors.

107. If the whole field or distinct tract called "bage" be cultivated, the fence at either end (called respectively the ihala and pahala elapat fences) of the field shall be put up by the proprietor at the end, as such proprietor is allowed an additional strip of land expressly in consideration of this obligation as to the fence.

108. If in any particular tract the proprietors at the end of the field do not hold an additional strip, as referred to in the preceding article, the fences at either end shall be put up by all the proprietors according to the number of panguwas held by each.

109. If the whole field be not cultivated, a fence will be required instead of at one end of the field at some place inside the field. This fence shall be put up by all the proprietors according to the number of panguwas held by each.

110. If a proprietor neglects to conform to the width of the field as fixed by the majority of proprietors, he shall nevertheless be bound to put up his portion of the fence in a line with the rest of the fence.

111. Any fence, besides those set forth above, that may be required for the protection of the cultivation of the proprietors generally shall be put up by all the proprietors according to the number of panguwas held by each.

112. All the fences shall be put up at the time and with the material determined on by the majority of the proprietors.

113. The necessary watch huts shall be erected by all the proprietors, the required labour being contributed by them according to the number of panguwas held by each. All details as to the making of the watch huts shall be arranged by the majority of the proprietors, and they and the rest of the proprietors shall be bound to conform to the arrangements thus made, if in accordance with local custom.

114. The cultivation shall be watched by turns by all the proprietors as provided by local custom, according to the number of panguwas held by each, and in the order as to the several proprietors that may be decided on by the majority of the proprietors.

115. Arrangements made as to the fence and watching by proprietors who commenced cultivation at the same time, and who sowed the same description of paddy, shall be observed until all have reaped and secured their crop, and every proprietor shall act in a fair spirit, having in view not only his own interest, but the interest of the proprietors generally.

116. If a proprietor commences cultivation earlier than the majority of proprietors, or if he sows a description of paddy that comes to maturity sooner than that sown by the majority of the proprietors, he shall be bound to preserve the fence and to watch the cultivation until the crop of the proprietors who acted in conformity with custom shall have been reaped.

117. A strong fence of stakes shall be made round each threshing-floor, the fence shall be so strong as to make it impossible for cattle to break through it. The fence of each threshing-floor shall be made by all the proprietors who stack paddy in that threshing-floor according to the number of panguwas.

118. The stack shall be watched in each threshing-floor by all the proprietors who stock paddy in that threshing-floor according to the number of panguwas.

119. The proprietors shall be entitled to water according to the number of panguwas in the following manner. The share furthest from the tank shall get water first, and then the one immediately adjoining it, and so on, up to the share nearest to the tank.

120. The quantity of water to be let out and the intervals at which it shall be let out shall be decided by the majority of the proprietors in reference to the quantity of water in the tank and to the state of the cultivation.

121. When there is deficiency of water in the tank, proprietors who neglected to commence cultivation at the proper time, or who sowed paddy that will not come to maturity as early as that sown by the majority, shall not take any water for their cultivation.

122. In case there be not sufficient water for the fields of some proprietors who commenced cultivation at the proper time, and who sowed the right description of paddy, water shall not be let out of the tank by those proprietors for their cultivation, if the majority of the proprietors decide on allowing those proprietors a share in their crop.

123. In case the water in the tank becomes so exhausted as to make it necessary to bale into some of the shares, all the proprietors shall assist the proprietors who are obliged to get water in this way.

124. If the cultivation of any proprietors shall fail, notwithstanding such exertions, they shall be entitled, according to the panguwas, to a share in the crop of the rest of the field, provided they had commenced cultivation at the proper time, and provided they had in all respects complied with the customs herein set forth, and it be evident that their cultivation failed because the water in the tank had been made available for the rest of the cultivation.

125. Any person cultivating the land of a proprietor shall be liable to fulfil all the obligations which according to custom that proprietor has to perform.

126. All matters connected with the irrigation and cultivation of fields not affecting the title to land shall be decided by the Village Council.

127. It is the duty of the villagers to keep open the paths to their villages, which was done in the time of the Kandyan Kings once a year, and the Vel-Vidane shall allot portions to shareholders in proportion to their shares. The pitaparas or paths made temporarily to evade the fields during cultivation should be made in like manner.

128. There shall be a pitapara or outpath always kept open between the field and the embankment of the tank, particularly for the purpose of taking earth, if necessary, for the repair of embankment of the tank during the rainy season, and for rendering it practicable for taking tavalams, &c., and the cattle.

129. If it happens that some shareholders wish to cultivate and some do not, and that those who desire to cultivate are prevented by the default of the other with reference to question of fencing, watching, &c., in all such cases the shareholders desirous of cultivating are entitled to select a compact block of land in any part of the field in proportion to the extent and size of the panguwas and cultivate.

130. Existing channels or water-courses within the fields shall be kept open by the respective proprietors through whose shares they pass.

131. Channels or water-courses outside the field shall be kept open by all the proprietors according to the number of their panguwas.

132. Any new channel that may be required by all the proprietors shall be made whenever the majority of the proprietors shall decide on making it, the work being performed in the manner indicated in either of the two preceding articles, according as the channel required be inside the field or outside the field.

133. All details in respect to the making of such new channels shall be decided by the majority of the proprietors, and they and the rest of the proprietors shall conform to the arrangements thus made.

134. Should any new channel be required inside the field by some of the proprietors, and should the majority of the proprietors admit that such channel is necessary, or should a Village Council decide that it is necessary, it shall be made by all the proprietors through whose shares the channel has to pass, each proprietor making the portion that must pass through his share.

135. Should any new channel be required outside the field by some of the proprietors, and should the majority of the proprietors admit that such channel is necessary, or should a Village Council decide that it is necessary, it shall be made by all the proprietors in the manner prescribed by local custom.

136. In cases where a field is asweddumized, it being divided according to the number of panguwas with the consent of the major part of the proprietors, all the shares should be equally divided and asweddumized to one uniform length and breadth; but in some instances some shareholders happen to get their shares in portions of land that can be asweddumized longer, and some shareholders happen to get portions of land which are narrow, or contain high ground, large streams, elas, or pits, and where only shorter panguwas can be asweddumized, in all such cases divisions should be made, giving broader portions of land to the panguwas which cannot be asweddumized to the general length of the field, and which contains high ground, elas, &c., so as to have an equal sowing extent with those that can be asweddumized longer.

137. In any field where a panguwa or share is possessed by two of the proprietors in equal divisions, and all requisite works due for the same are also performed by them in like manner, if there be more land adjoining to one proprietor's portion than the others which can be asweddumized, such additional land should equally be divided amongst them, but the proprietor to whose portion it lies adjoining is not entitled to asweddumize for himself, taking advantages of its being immediately adjacent to his portion, but the share should be divided across or along the strip, so that each portion should be of equal extent.

138. In a village where one or two of the panguwas belonging to a proprietor have not been asweddumized through inability and in consequence covered with jungle, if the proprietor continues to perform all the works and duties due to them by turns equally with the proprietors of the panguwas that have already been asweddumized, and continue to possess his share in the tank, tawalla, and betma, which may be cultivated when there is insufficiency of water in the tank, his right to asweddumize such unasweddumized panguwas will not be affected, even though they have been left unasweddumized for any length of time.

139. In a village where the tank is repaired or caused to be repaired, and all other works and duties attached thereto are also performed by all the shareholders by turns, being divided according to the number of their respective shares, the division of herenapota fields, tank, tawalla, and all other necessary divisions should also be equally made according to the number of panguwas.

140. No holders of ihala and pahala elapotas of principal field or upayapota are entitled to get elapotas in the herenapota field, taking advantage of their having elapotas in the upayapota field, because the elapotas are the lands free from the performance of all works and duties, consequently it would be a loss to the other proprietors who are holding the panguwas subject to the performance of all works and duties to have other free lands in the herenapota, in addition to those given in the upayapota field, so it is desirable that elapotas in the herenapota field should be given to any of the shareholders who have not got elapotas in the principal field according to the agreement of the majority of the proprietors.

141. Should there be more than two bages in the mulpota field without elapotas, it will be desirable to give the elapotas of the herenapota field to the holders of the middle panguwas and ganwasams as referred to in the preceding articles.

142. Herenapota field should be asweddumized according to the following five various ways on the consent of the majority of the shareholders which are here below set forth:—

*First.*—The principal field or mulpotawela is asweddumized having ihala and pahala elapotas, so is the herenapota field.

*Second.*—Upayapota and herenapota fields are asweddumized by giving ihala elapota in the upayapota and the pahala elapota in the herenapota field, and also at the junction of these two fields by giving two aniyam elapotas, each consisting of two small panguwas, at the end of upayapota and at the beginning of herenapota fields, the fence between two fields being put up by all the shareholders by divisions.

*Third.*—The upayapota and herenapota fields are asweddumized into one range of fields by giving only ihala elapota in the principal field and pahala elapota in the herenapota field, so when one range of field is cultivated leaving the other, one panguwa is added to it as an aniyam elapota from the range that has been left uncultivated. The reason why the two ranges of fields are thus asweddumized, according to the consent of the majority of the proprietors without giving aniyam elapotas at the junction of the two ranges of fields, is that when there are many elapotas there will not be sufficient lands for the shareholders.

*Fourth.*—The herenapota field is asweddumized by giving the pahala bage on the consent of the majority of the proprietors to the holder of ihala bage in principal field, and also by giving its ihala bage to the holder of the pahala bage in the principal field.

*Fifth.*—Herenapota field is also asweddumized according to the same order as the mulpota field on the consent of the majority of the proprietors.

#### SUB-SECTION 21.—REPAIRS, PROTECTION, AND MAINTENANCE OF VILLAGE TANKS.

143. Every panguwa dependent on a village tank for its water supply shall give annually thirty days' labour towards the repair, protection, and maintenance of such tank. Such labour shall include the earthwork necessary to raise or strengthen the bund, the clearing of jungle on the bund or on the restoration thereof, the weeding of the bund or removal of anthills therefrom, the stopping of leaks, uncovering of sluices for the purpose of examining leaks or effecting repairs, the filling up again of sluices so uncovered, the insertion of pipe sluices with transport of pipes from the nearest depôt, the cutting of wanas (spills), and any other work necessary for the complete repair, protection, or maintenance of such tank as may be directed by the officer in charge by order delivered to the Vel-Vidane.

144. Further labour may be required in special cases upon the order of the Committee or of the Government Agent.

145. When a village tank has been fully repaired to the satisfaction of the officer in charge, the Government Agent may give the pangukarayo a certificate of completion exempting them from further earthwork, subject to such conditions as may be necessary for the repair of the tank in special cases or its maintenance in a proper state. It shall be the duty of the pangukarayo to supply the required labour for the assistance of the officer engaged in surveying and tracing levels of the bund for issue of exemption certificate.

146. The labour shall be called out at such times and in such proportions as the Government Agent or any person deputed by him in that behalf may determine, and notice served on the Vel-Vidane shall be held to be notice to every pangukaraya. No labour shall be performed after the time so determined, except with the written authority of the Government Agent.

147. Any pangukaraya may commute the labour due under rules 1 and 2 by a money payment of 50 cents a day on or before March 31 in each year. In default of payment or performance of labour, the owner or owners of any panguwa shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Re. 1 a day.

148. The Vel-Vidane shall prepare annually before December 31 for the ensuing year a list of pangu under each tank in his charge with the names and shares of the owners.

149. When a sluice or spill requires repair, the pangukaraya shall provide free of charge suitable quarters for Government workmen, not exceeding four in number, provided the repair is undertaken at the cost of the Government.

150. Any person cutting or injuring the bund of a tank which has been provided with a sluice or causing damage to any sluice shall be liable on conviction to be punished under section 31 of Ordinance No. 24 of 1889.

151. In tanks not provided with sluices a place (to be approved by the Government Agent) shall be fixed for cutting the bund for the purpose of taking water to the fields, and the bund shall be cut only at the appointed place. Any person cutting the bund at any other place shall be liable on conviction to be punished under section 31 of Ordinance No. 24 of 1889.

152. It shall be the duty of the Vel-Vidane to open the door of the "horowwa" (sluice) in the dry season at least twice a month, and during the rainy season at least once a month.

153. It shall be the duty of the Vel-Vidane to keep the iron works of the sluice well oiled, and see that no damage is done to the pipe sluices.

154. It shall be the duty of the pangukarayo to keep the ground in front of the sluice clear of timber, dirt, rubbish, stones, or other obstruction, and the inlet and outlet channels free from silt as to the proper level, so as to allow the free flow of water.

155. Whenever the bund, spill, sluice, or any other work connected with a village tank is damaged, or whenever there is a leak at the sluice, such a fact shall be immediately reported to the Irrigation Officer in charge by the Vel-Vidane.

156. It shall be the duty of the Vel-Vidane to report to the Irrigation Officer in charge any pangukaraya who commits a breach of the above rules.

157. It shall be the duty of the Vel-Vidane to prepare annually and submit to the officer in charge a list of the pangukarayo who have failed to complete in time the work due by them.

158. Any person who shall raise or shut any spill water planks or sluice on the Kalawewa Yoda-ela, unless under the authority of or by permission of the Irrigation Officer in charge, shall be guilty of an offence, and on conviction be punishable under section 31 of Ordinance No. 24 of 1889.

159. No person shall raise, obstruct, or encroach on the wana or spill of a village tank without permission in writing of the Irrigation Officer in charge.

160. No person shall wilfully cause waste of water conserved by any village tank.

#### SUB-SECTION 22.—VILLAGE AFFAIRS.

161. When a range of hen is cleared in common, no person shall set fire to it until the time of firing has been settled by a majority of the cultivators.

162. When any one of a party of hunters kills any domestic animal by accident, half the value of such animal shall be paid by the person who killed the animal, and the other half, in equal shares, by the rest of the party.

163. Public tavalam mandiyas and private tavalam mandiyas shall be kept clean by the person or persons using them.

164. The inhabitants of every village shall keep the ground round the gama or gangoda to a distance of 30 fathoms from the fence clear of all weeds and undergrowth by communal labour. No trees over 2 feet in circumference shall be cut by any person for any purpose whatever. When practicable there shall also be kept clear a broad road from the tank through the gama or gangoda.

165. It shall be the duty of every householder to keep the premises clear of filth, rubbish, and jungle, and properly drained for a distance of 10 fathoms from his house, and to put up a fence round the premises.

166. Every owner or occupier of land in which a private well or pit is situated shall protect such well or pit with a wall or fence at least 2½ feet high, and shall cause such well to be cleaned at least once in every year. If any person convicted under the rule fails to so protect or clean such well or pit, the President or Chairman of the Village Committee shall cause the Village Headman to carry out the same and to prosecute the offender, the expense incurred shall be paid out of the fine imposed on such offender.

167. It shall be lawful for the President or Chairman of the Village Committee at any time to call for and examine all works, registers, and other Government papers in the possession of any Headman.

168. The following fees shall, in terms of section 12 of Ordinance No. 24 of 1889, be recoverable by person appointed by the Government Agent to offices created under section 10 of the said Ordinance :—

Keeping a head of cattle, 12 cents per day.

For permits to slaughter, 25 cents.

For cattle trespass report, 25 cents, with 10 cents for each mile beyond three from the officer's house to the land trespassed on.

For taking care of a head of sick cattle, 25 cents per day.

169. Beds of village tanks will be granted for cultivation only to the owners of fields irrigated under such tanks, and such grants shall be on a free permit.

170. No person shall cultivate the bed of a village tank unless a permit has been obtained from the Government Agent in the prescribed form authorizing such cultivation. Such permits shall be issued free of any charge to shareholders under the tank.

A.—Certificate for breeding of Cattle under Rule \_\_\_\_\_, Sub-Section \_\_\_\_\_, of Ordinance No. \_\_\_\_\_.

Sub-Section 6 (a).

I, \_\_\_\_\_, Chairman of the Village Committee of \_\_\_\_\_, do hereby certify that the under-mentioned \_\_\_\_\_ as per particulars noted below was produced before me by the owner thereof on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 191\_\_\_\_, and that in my opinion the animal is suitable for the use of breeding purpose under rule 37, sub-section \_\_\_\_\_, of Ordinance No. \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ :

Description of Animal.	Colour.	Age.	Brand-marks.	Name of Village and Korale where the Animal is kept.	Name of Owner.	Remarks.

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

Chairman of the Village Committee.

B.—Special License to slaughter Animals. °

Sub-Section 6 (b).

The bearer, \_\_\_\_\_, has permission to slaughter the under-mentioned animal at \_\_\_\_\_ on conforming himself to the Ordinance No. \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ and the Gansabhawa rules :—

Description.	Colour.	Age.	Brandmarks.	Remarks or Condition.

Korala or Udaiyar.

C.—Return of Animals slaughtered to be kept by the Korala or Udaiyar.

Sub-Section 6 (b).

Date of Admission.	Date of Purchase.	Description.	Colour.	Age.	Brandmark.	No. of License.	Name of Person slaughtering.	From whom purchased.	Seller's Place or Residence.	Date of Slaughter.

Korala or Udaiyar.





G.—Village Committee's Defaulters Return.  
Sub-Section 17 (a), (b), and (c).

G. A.—F 31

\_\_\_\_\_ Village, \_\_\_\_\_ Pattu, \_\_\_\_\_ Korale, \_\_\_\_\_ District, for  
\_\_\_\_\_ 191—.

Number in Roll.	Name of Defaulter.	Village.	Date of Issue of Notice.	Date of Service.	On what Dates and at what Places ordered to Work.	To be filled up by Chief Headman.	
						Number of Case.	Result of Case.

## H.

## Sub-Section 17 (a), (b), and (c).

*Certificate of Labour.*

No. : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Village : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Time worked : \_\_\_\_\_  
 With what working party : \_\_\_\_\_

*Certificate of Labour.*

This is to certify that the under-mentioned person has duly performed \_\_\_\_\_ days' labour due by him for the year 191 — :—  
 No. : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Village : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Time worked : \_\_\_\_\_  
 With what working party : \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Signature of Officer in Charge.*

## I.

## Sub-Section 17 (a), (b), and (c).

G. A.—F 26

*Village Labour Receipt.*

## Commutation.

No. : \_\_\_\_\_  
 District : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Pattu : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Village : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date of Payment : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rs. \_\_\_\_\_

*Village Labour Receipt.*

Received from the under-mentioned person the sum of Rs. \_\_\_\_\_, being money paid under the Village Council rules in commutation of labour due :—  
 No. : \_\_\_\_\_  
 District : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Pattu : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Village : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date of payment : \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Signature of Collector.**Permit referred to.*

## Sub-Section 4 (a).

Permission is hereby granted to the Arachchi of \_\_\_\_\_, in the \_\_\_\_\_ korale of the North-Central Province, on behalf of the villagers of \_\_\_\_\_, to cultivate for the \_\_\_\_\_, the chena season of the year 191 —, Block No. \_\_\_\_\_ of the Crown chena reserve shown as lot \_\_\_\_\_ on block survey preliminary plan \_\_\_\_\_, subject to the rules and regulations made by the Village Committee in respect of chena reserves.

Date : \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Government Agent.

## "THE REGISTRARS' PROCEEDINGS VALIDATION ORDINANCE, NO. 3 OF 1912."

*An Order for the purpose of giving validity to certain Births and Deaths registered in the Southern Province under Ordinance No. 1 of 1895.*

WHEREAS by section 3 of the above-named Ordinance it is enacted that "where, whether before or after the passing of this Ordinance—

- (a) Any registration of a birth, death, marriage, or document, or any other matter which is by law required or authorized to be registered; or  
 (b) Any proceeding taken or purporting to be taken by or before a Registrar by virtue of his office—

is invalidated by reason of any informality, mistake, or accidental omission, whether relating to the appointment of the Registrar, or the limits of his jurisdiction, or the manner in which the registration or proceeding was made or taken, or any other incidental circumstance, and no other means are by law provided by which the registration

or proceeding may be validated, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Executive Council, by order in Council notified in the *Government Gazette*, to give directions for the correction of the mistake, informality, or omission, and to make any other order that may be necessary for the purpose of giving validity to the registration or proceeding” :

And whereas there is reason to believe that the registration entries of certain births and deaths made by David Henry Dias Wijetilleke Suria-arachchi Amarasekara, late Registrar of Births and Deaths of Kahawe division, in the District of Galle, Southern Province, between July 1, 1897, and August 23, 1913, were not signed by the respective informants as required by sections 12 and 24 (1) (a) (b) of the Ordinance No. 1 of 1895 :

And whereas the registrations of the births and deaths aforesaid are invalidated by reason of such informality, and no other means are by law provided for the validation of the said acts :

Now know Ye that We, the Governor, in exercise of the power vested in Us as aforesaid, and with the advice of the Executive Council, do hereby order and direct as follows :—

That all such registrations as have been made by the said Registrar during the period aforesaid, and are by law invalidated by reason of the above-mentioned informality, are to be as valid and effectual for all purposes as if the entries have actually been signed by the informants.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, January 20, 1914.

By His Excellency's command,  
R. E. STUBBS,  
Colonial Secretary.

WITH reference to the Notification dated August 7, 1913, published in the *Gazette* of the 15th idem, relative to the Seal Fisheries (North Pacific) Act, 1912, the following circular despatch, with its enclosures, received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, is published for general information.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, January 16, 1914.

By His Excellency's command,  
R. E. STUBBS,  
Colonial Secretary.

The Right Hon. the SECRETARY OF STATE to the OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON.

*Circular.*

Downing street, December 16, 1913.

SIR,—WITH reference to my circular despatch of May 29 last, I have the honour to transmit to you, for your information, copies of two Orders of His Majesty in Council applying the provisions of sections 3 and 4 of the Seal Fisheries (North Pacific) Act, 1912, to the Dominion of New Zealand and the Territory of Papua respectively.

An Act bringing the substance of these provisions into operation in the Dominion of Canada has been passed by the Dominion Parliament, and a copy of this Act is also enclosed for information.

I have, &c.,  
L. HARCOURT.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 13th day of June, 1913.

*Present :*

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Lord President.	Lord Islington.
Lord Chamberlain.	Sir Samuel W. Griffith.
Lord Welby.	Mr. J. Herbert Lewis.
Lord Ashby St. Ledgers.	Sir Alfred M. Mond, Bart.

Lord Justice Swinfen Eady.

WHEREAS by section 3 of the Seal Fisheries (North Pacific) Act, 1912, all persons were prohibited from using any port within the United Kingdom for purposes of pelagic sealing contrary to any Order in Council made under the Seal Fisheries (North Pacific) Acts, 1895 and 1912 :

And whereas by section 4 of the Seal Fisheries (North Pacific) Act, 1912, the importation of the skins of seals captured in contravention of any such Order as last aforesaid was prohibited :

And whereas by section 5 (1) of the said Act it was enacted that His Majesty might by Order in Council extend the provisions of the two hereinbefore recited sections to any part of His Majesty's Dominions outside the United Kingdom, subject to such modifications and adaptations as might appear to Him to be necessary, provided that those provisions should not be so extended to a self-governing Dominion, except with the consent of the Governor-General in Council or Governor in Council of the Dominion :

And whereas the Dominion of New Zealand is a self-governing Dominion for the purposes of section 5 of the said Act :

And whereas the Governor in Council of New Zealand has consented that the provisions of sections 3 and 4 of the said Act shall be extended to New Zealand, subject to the modifications and adaptations hereinafter contained :

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf by the Seal Fisheries (North Pacific) Act, 1912, in His Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

1. This Order may be cited as the Seal Fisheries (New Zealand) Order in Council, 1913.
2. From and after the commencement of this Order sections 3 and 4 of the Seal Fisheries (North Pacific) Act, 1912, shall apply to New Zealand, subject to the following modifications and adaptations, that is to say :—
  - (i.) For the words “ within the United Kingdom ” in section 3 (1) of the said Act there shall be deemed to be substituted the words “ in the Dominion of New Zealand.”
  - (ii.) In section 3 (2) of the said Act for the words “ Secretary of State,” wherever such words occur, there shall be deemed to be substituted the words “ Minister of Marine,” and for the words “ the Board of Trade or any Officer of the Board ” the words “ any Officer of the Marine Department or of Customs.”
  - (iii.) In section 4 of the said Act there shall be deemed to be substituted for the words “ section 42 of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876,” the words “ section 91 of the Customs Law Act, 1908.”
3. This Order shall come into operation on such date as may be fixed by the Governor in Council.

ALMERIO FITZROY.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 12th day of August, 1913.

Present :

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Lord President.

Sir William Carington.

Mr. Secretary Harcourt.

Mr. Fischer.

Sir Louis Mallet.

WHEREAS by section 3 of the Seal Fisheries (North Pacific) Act, 1912, all persons were prohibited from using any port within the United Kingdom for purposes of pelagic sealing contrary to any Order in Council made under the Seal Fisheries (North Pacific) Acts, 1895 and 1912:

And whereas by section 4 of the Seal Fisheries (North Pacific) Act, 1912, the importation of the skins of seals captured in contravention of any such Order as last aforesaid was prohibited :

And whereas by section 5 (1) of the said Act it was enacted that His Majesty might by Order in Council extend the provisions of the two hereinbefore recited sections to any part of His Majesty's Dominions outside the United Kingdom, subject to such modifications and adaptations as might appear to Him to be necessary :

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf by the Seal Fisheries (North Pacific) Act, 1912, in His Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

1. This Order may be cited as the Seal Fisheries (Papua) Order in Council, 1913.
2. From and after the commencement of this Order sections 3 and 4 of the Seal Fisheries (North Pacific) Act, 1912, shall apply to Papua, subject to the following modifications and adaptations, that is to say :—
  - (i.) For the words " the United Kingdom " in section 3 (1) of the said Act there shall be deemed to be substituted the words " the Territory of Papua."
  - (ii.) In section 3 (2) of the said Act for the words " the Secretary of State," wherever those words occur, there shall be deemed to be substituted the words " the Treasurer of the Territory," and for the words " the Board of Trade or any Officer of the Board " the words " any Officer of Customs."
  - (iii.) At the end of section 3 (2) there shall be deemed to be added the words " or any law or Ordinance in force in the Territory relating to navigation or shipping."
  - (iv.) In section 4 of the said Act there shall be deemed to be substituted for the words " be deemed to be included in the table of prohibitions and restrictions contained in section 42 of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, and that section shall apply accordingly," the words " be prohibited to be imported, and shall be deemed to be included in the table of prohibited imports contained in section 49 of the Customs Ordinance of 1909, and that Ordinance shall apply accordingly."
3. This Order shall come into operation on such date as may be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of Papua.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

## CANADA.

### 3-4 GEORGE V.

#### CHAP. 48. An Act respecting Pelagic Sealing.

[Assented to June 6, 1913.]

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :—

1. If any person uses any port within Canada for the purpose of equipping any ship intended to be used or employed in killing, taking, or hunting seals in contravention of any Order made by His Majesty the King in Council under the provisions of the Acts passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, known and cited as the " Seal Fisheries (North Pacific) Acts," 1895 and 1912, he shall be guilty of an offence, and liable on indictment to a fine or to two years' imprisonment, or on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months with or without hard labour, or to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and the ship and her equipment and everything on board thereof shall be liable to forfeiture to His Majesty.

2. If the Minister of Customs is satisfied that there is reasonable cause for believing that a ship has been or is being equipped contrary to this section, the Minister of Customs may authorize the seizure and detention of the ship. Where such an authority is given, any commissioned officer of His Majesty's Navy, or any officer of the Customs or of the Fisheries Protection Service or person employed as such, or any Stipendiary Magistrate on board of any cruiser or vessel belonging to or in the service of the Government of Canada and employed in the services of protecting the Customs or Fisheries, may seize and detain the ship and bring her for adjudication before the Exchequer Court of Canada on its Admiralty side or before any superior court in the province in or near which the ship was seized, and the court may thereupon adjudge the ship with her tackle, apparel, and furniture to be forfeited to His Majesty and make such order in the case as to the court seems just, and may award to the officer bringing in the ship for adjudication such portion of the proceeds of the sale of the ship or any share therein as the court may see fit. Any such officer as in this sub-section mentioned shall not be responsible either civilly or criminally to any person whomsoever in respect of any such seizure or detention as aforesaid, notwithstanding that the ship has not been brought in for adjudication, or if so brought in is declared not liable to forfeiture if it is shown to the satisfaction of the court before which any trial relating to such ship or such seizure or detention is held that there were reasonable grounds for such seizure and detention, but if no such grounds are shown, the court may award costs and damages to any party aggrieved and make such other order in the premises as the court thinks just.

3. For the purpose of this Act " equipping " in relation to a ship shall include the furnishing of a ship with any tackle, apparel, furniture, provisions, munitions, fuel, or stores, or any other thing which is used in or about a ship for the purpose of fitting or adapting her for the sea, or for killing, taking, or hunting seals.

2. The importation into Canada is prohibited of skins of seals taken in contravention of any such order as aforesaid, and skins of seals identified as being of the species known as *Callorhinus alascanus*, *Callorhinus ursinus*, and *Callorhinus kurilensis*, and belonging to the American, Russian, and Japanese herds, except such as are taken under the authority of the respective Powers to which the breeding grounds of such herds belong and have been officially marked and certified as having been so taken, and any such skins if imported into Canada shall thereby become forfeited to His Majesty, and may be seized by any Customs or Fishery Officer, and shall be destroyed or otherwise dealt with as the Minister of Customs directs.

**M**ONTHLY STATEMENT issued by the Commissioners of Currency, under section 20 of Ordinance No. 32 of 1884, for the month of December, 1913:—

## 1.—Note Account.

	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.
Total stock on November 30, 1913	54,297,042	50	In vault on December 31, 1913	24,716,542	50
Add Notes received in December, 1913	650,000	0	In circulation on December 31, 1913	29,675,500	0
	54,947,042	50			
Deduct Notes destroyed in December, 1913	555,000	0			
	54,392,042	50		54,392,042	50

## 2.—Coin Account.

	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.
Coin received for Notes in circulation	29,675,500	0	Investments	15,161,300	9
	29,675,500	0	Coin in vault	14,514,199	91
				29,675,500	0

3.—Average amount of Notes in circulation during the month	29,935,983	0
Average amount of Coin in vault during the month..	14,774,838	0

## 4.—Investment Account.

	Face Value.			Face Value.		Face Value.		Cost Price.		Market Value.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Consols	11,000	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colonial Securities	539,388	3	10	—	—	—	—	—	8,130,650	0	7,427,044	0
Local Loans	18,000	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indian 3½ per cent. Stock	—	—	—	96,000	14	7	—	—	1,230,186	0	1,246,669	95
Indian Securities	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,833,000	0	5,740,464	9	5,559,578	12
Total	568,388	3	10	96,000	14	7	5,833,000	0	15,161,300	9	14,233,292	7

## 5.—Depreciation Fund.

	Face Value.			Face Value.		Face Value.		Cost Price.		Market Value.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Colonial Securities	58,856	10	7	—	—	—	—	—	859,951	30	773,714	92
Indian Securities	—	—	—	—	—	—	719,100	0	716,293	22	685,392	18
Total	58,856	10	7	—	—	—	719,100	0	1,576,244	52	1,459,107	10
Total of Nos. 4 and 5	627,244	14	5	96,000	14	7	6,552,100	0	16,737,544	61	15,692,399	17

Currency Office,  
Colombo, January 9, 1914

R. E. STUBBS, Colonial Secretary,  
J. G. FRASER, Acting Controller of Revenue,  
A. G. CLAYTON, Acting Colonial Treasurer, } Commissioners  
of Currency.

## MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTAL NOTICES.

## Committee on Oriental Studies, Colombo.

CANDIDATES for the examinations of this Committee for 1914 are hereby informed that, in addition to the prizes already notified in the calendar, three other prizes will be offered for competition. Two of these prizes will be out of a donation made by His Excellency the Governor, and will be as follows:—

For the best candidate in Pali at the Final Examination	Rs. c.	70	0
For the best candidate in Pali at the Intermediate Examination	Rs. c.	30	0

The third prize is one of Rs. 30 offered by Mr. M. D. A. S. Gunasekara of Andiambalama, and will be awarded to a deserving candidate taking the highest place in an individual subject at the Intermediate Examination.

All the above prizes will be awarded in books.

Education Department, J. HARWARD,  
Colombo, January 8, 1914. Chairman.

## Contracts for the Manufacture and Supply of Country Spirit.

TENDERS are now being invited by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari, Bombay, for seven separate contracts for the manufacture and supply of country spirit from the distilleries in the Bombay Presidency proper to the districts in that Presidency. The contracts, tenders for which must be received by February 16, 1914, will be for a period of three years (and in one case five years), commencing from April 1, 1915. Full particulars regarding these contracts may be obtained at or on application to the Office of the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari, Bombay.

H. O. QUIN,  
Commissioner of Customs,  
Salt, Opium, and Abkari.  
Bombay, November 15, 1913.

### The Ceylon Medical College.

**EXAMINERS** are required for the Medical Preliminary and Apothecaries' Entrance Examinations to be held in March, 1914. They are required for the following subjects:—

#### Medical Preliminary.

English Language	German
Latin	Greek
Mathematics	Sinhalese
French	Tamil

#### Apothecaries' Entrance.

English Language	Sinhalese
Latin (Elementary)	Tamil

#### Arithmetic

The remuneration is at the following rates:—	Rs.
English Language (both examinations) ..	100
Latin with Greek (Latin, both Examinations, and Greek for Medical Preliminary)	100
French (Medical Preliminary) ..	45
German ( do. ) ..	10
Mathematics (both examinations) ..	120
Sinhalese ( do. ) ..	45
Tamil ( do. ) ..	30

Applications to be sent to the Registrar, from whom further information can be obtained, on or before January 31, 1914.

Examiners in German, Sinhalese, and Tamil will be required only if there are candidates taking these subjects.

P. JAMES KELLY,  
Registrar.

Colombo, January 7, 1914

### The Ceylon Medical College.

#### PRELIMINARY AND ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

**THE** Medical Preliminary and Apothecaries' Entrance Examinations of the Ceylon Medical College will be held in the College on Monday, March 16, 1914.

All candidates are required to present their written applications, certificates, receipts for fees, &c., to the Registrar on or before February 28, 1914.

P. JAMES KELLY,  
Registrar.

Ceylon Medical College,  
Colombo, January 7, 1914.

### The Ceylon Medical College.

#### MEDICAL AND APOTHECARY EXAMINATIONS.

**THE** Medical and Apothecary Examinations of the Ceylon Medical College will commence on Monday, March 16, 1914.

All candidates are required to present their applications, certificates, receipts for fees, &c., to the Registrar on or before March 12, 1914.

P. JAMES KELLY,  
Registrar.

Ceylon Medical College,  
Colombo January 7, 1914.

### Examination of Forest Rangers in the Vernaculars.

**IN** terms of the Minute of August 20, 1909, appearing in the *Government Gazette* No. 6,324 of August 20, 1909, an examination in the vernacular languages for Forest Rangers in Grade II. will be held at the old Royal College building (St. Sebastian) on Friday, April 3, 1914, commencing at 10 A.M.

Candidates for admission should apply by letter to reach the Director of Education, through the Conservator of Forests, not later than March 14, 1914, specifying the languages they are desirous of taking up.

J. HARWARD,  
Director of Education.

Education Office,  
Colombo, January 21, 1914.

### Examination of Government Clerks.

**IN** terms of Minute of June 16, 1908, an examination in the vernacular languages, in the system of accounts employed in Government offices, and in higher book-keeping, for clerks of Class II., Grade III., of the Clerical Service, will commence at the old Royal College building (St. Sebastian) on Friday, April 3, 1914, at 10 A.M.

Candidates for admission should apply by letter to the Director of Education not later than March 14, 1914, specifying the subjects they are desirous of taking up.

J. HARWARD,  
Director of Education.

Education Office,  
Colombo, January 21, 1914.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that under clause 16 of the Rural Schools Ordinance, No. 8 of 1907, an application has been received from the Chairman, District School Committee, Anuradhapura, for opening Government schools at Sinharagama, Amunukole, and Muwategama, in Nuwara-gam palata of the North-Central Province.

Observations will be received not later than February 23, 1914.

J. HARWARD,  
Director of Education.

Education Office,  
Colombo, January 21, 1914.

**IT** is hereby notified by the Directors of the Ceylon Savings Bank that the rate of interest to be paid to depositors under rule 3 for the year 1914 be 4 per cent. on accounts under Rs. 1,000, and 3 per cent. on accounts of Rs. 1,000 and upwards.

E. DE KRETZER,  
Secretary.

Ceylon Savings Bank,  
Colombo, January 19, 1914.

## NOTICES CALLING FOR TENDERS.

**TENDERS** are hereby invited for the conveyance of stores by cart between Bandarawela and Badulla from July 1, 1914, to September 30, 1917.

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 Conveyance of Stores" in the left hand top corner of the envelope, and should reach the Office of the Controller of Revenue not later than midday on February 3, 1914.

5. The tenders are to be made upon forms which will be supplied upon application at the Office of the Colonial Storekeeper or at the Badulla Kachcheri, and no tender will be considered unless it is on the recognized form.

6. A deposit of Rs. 25 will be required to be made either at the Treasury, Colombo Kachcheri, or Badulla 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. Sufficient sureties will be required to join in a bond for the due fulfilment of each contract. The amount of security required will be Rs. 300. 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.

January 9, 1914. W. A. TAYLOR,  
Colonial Storekeeper.

**TENDERS** are hereby invited for conveyance of stores by cart within the Colombo Municipality from July 1, 1914, to September 30, 1917.

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 Conveyance of Stores" in the left hand top corner of the envelope, and should reach the Office of the Controller of Revenue not later than midday on February 3, 1914.

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

6. A deposit of Rs. 30 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. Sufficient sureties will be required to join in a bond for the due fulfilment of each contract. The amount of security required will be Rs. 500. 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.

January 9, 1914. W. A. TAYLOR,  
Colonial Storekeeper.

**TENDERS** are hereby invited for the erection of Clerks' Quarters, Anuradhapura, North-Central Province.

2. All tenders must be in duplicate, both copies being sealed in the same envelope, and addressed to the Chairman of the Tender Board, Office of the Controller of Revenue, Colombo.

3. Tenders must be marked "Tender for Clerks' Quarters, Anuradhapura," 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, February 17, 1914.

4. Tenders should either be deposited in the tender box in the Office of the Controller of Revenue, or be sent to him through the post.

5. Tenders must be on forms which may be obtained at the Office of the Provincial Engineer, Western Province, Colombo, and no tender will be considered unless it is furnished on the recognized form thus obtained. Any alterations made in tenders should bear the initials of the tenderer, and all tenders containing alterations not so initialled will be treated as informal and rejected.

6. Parties applying for form of tender will be required to deposit the sum of Rs. 50 either at the Treasury or the Kachcheri, and produce a receipt for the same. Should the party fail to submit in accordance with the terms of the specification a *bona fide* tender, or to enter into the necessary contract, the sum of Rs. 50 deposited will be forfeited by way of ascertained and liquidated damages, and the defaulter will render himself liable to be included in the list of defaulting contractors precluded from having any concern in a Government contract. Upon a contract being entered into, the deposits of unsuccessful *bona fide* tenderers will be returned.

7. Plans and specifications may be seen, and further information obtained, on application at the Office of the Provincial Engineer, Western Province, Colombo.

8. Before any tender is accepted the contractor will be required to sign a contract to execute and perform the works in accordance with the specification and the general conditions therein set forth, and to deposit a sum of Rs. 1,000 for the due and faithful performance of the contract, within ten days of receiving notice in writing signed by the Provincial Engineer, North-Central Province, Anuradhapura, that the Government is prepared to accept his tender.

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

Public Works Office, HENRY B. LEES,  
for Director of Public Works.  
Colombo, January 21, 1914.

## SALES OF UNSERVICEABLE ARTICLES.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that the following private properties of long-sentenced prisoners of this Jail for the quarter ended December 31, 1913, will be sold by public auction in the Bogambra Jail premises at 11 A.M. on Saturday, February 14, 1914:—

Registered No.	Description of Property.
T 5,874 ..	One old chintz cloth, one old white banian.
T 5,882 ..	Two old Cannanore cloths.
T 5,884 ..	One old coloured sarong, two old coloured handkerchiefs.
T 5,885 ..	One old coloured vaity, one old white coat (torn), two pieces rags.

Registered No.	Description of Property.
T 5,903	.. One old coloured sarong, one old gauze banian, one coloured handkerchief, one old leather belt.
T 10,007	.. Two old woollen shawls, one old linen shirt.
T 5,984	.. Two old vaity cloths.
T 5,990	.. Two old white cloths, one old white banian, one old Cannanore belt.
T 5,991	.. Two old vaity cloths, one old banian.
T 5,992	.. One old pair flannel-trousers, one old flannel coat, one old white shirt, one old merino banian, one old pigsticker hat, one old pair of brown shoes.
T 6,000	.. One old coloured sarong, one old white banian, one old leather belt, one old coloured handkerchief.
T 6,087	.. One old sarong cloth, one old leather belt, one old white banian.
T 6,088	.. One old coloured sarong, one old white coat, one old gauze banian, one old coloured handkerchief, one old Cannanore cloth.
T 6,091	.. One old sarong cloth, one old shawl, one old handkerchief.
T 6,092	.. One old sarong cloth, one old white cloth, one old banian, one old white shirt, one old white coat, one old pocket handkerchief.
T 6,093	.. One old Cannanore cloth, one old sarong cloth, one old banian, one old cloth belt.
T 6,120	.. One old white cloth, one old handkerchief.
T 6,127	.. One old sarong, one old handkerchief.
T 6,128	.. One old Cannanore cloth, one old white cloth, one old canvas belt, one old sarong.
T 6,549	.. Two old coloured cambayas.
T 6,466	.. One old coloured sela cloth, one old coloured camboy, one old pavade.
T 6,448	.. One old white towel, one old coloured handkerchief, two old cambayas (torn), one old white jacket.
T 6,447	.. Two old white jackets, one old small towel, one old chintz cloth, one old cambaya cloth, one old white cloth.
R 6,020	.. One piece of rag, one old canvas belt, one old coloured sarong.
R 6,012	.. One old pair of trousers, one old coat, one old shirt, one old handkerchief, one leather belt, one old terai hat.
T 6,081	.. One old coloured sarong, two old coloured handkerchiefs, one old chintz-banian, one old white handkerchief, one old white coat.
T 5,784	.. Two old coloured sarongs, one old chintz banian, one old coloured handkerchief.
S 5,275	.. Two old vaity cloths, one old khaki coat, one old chintz shirt, one old coloured handkerchief.
S 5,276	.. Two old vaity cloths, one old khaki coat, one old white banian, one old sarong cloth, two pieces rags.
172/987	.. One old white cloth, two old banians, one old leather belt.
T 6,143	.. One old white cloth, two pieces rags.
<i>Other than Clothing.</i>	
T 5,882	.. One German silver waist-chain.
T 10,007	.. One old razor.
T 6,088	.. One white metal chain (small), three coat buttons (25-cent pieces).
T 6,092	.. One metal amulet, three coat buttons, three metal studs, one pair sleeve holders.
T 6,549	.. Sixteen metal rings, one string shop beads.
T 6,448	.. One old white metal ring, two white metal bangles, one string metal beads, one false hair.
T 6,466	.. One white metal ring.
R 6,012	.. Four shop buttons, two shop studs.
T 5,784	.. Three white metal studs.
T 5,992	.. One leather case.

Bogambra Prison,  
Kandy, January 6, 1914.

A. WALKER,  
Superintendent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned old bridge materials lying at the Galmul-oya bridge, on the 20th mile, Madawela to Teldeniya and Nugatenna Gap road, will be sold by public auction at 2 P.M. on Wednesday, February 4, 1914:—

5 iron girders, 27 ft. by 16 in. by 5 in.  
24 buckled plates, iron, 4 ft.  
23 coconut logs, 10 to 30 ft. long  
9 jak logs, 12 to 30 ft. long  
6 jungle logs, 15 to 24 ft. long  
2 mee logs, 20 ft. long  
1 mango log, 30 ft. long  
1 mango log, 10 ft. long

Public Works Office, G. N. LOGGIN,  
Colombo, January 14, 1914. for Director of Public Works.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned unserviceable articles will be sold by public auction at the Public Works Department Yard, Fort, Colombo, on Wednesday, February 18, 1914, at 1 P.M. :—

30 tar barrels, empty	40 kegs, iron
59 cans and drums, iron	1 cooking stove
125 cans, tin	5 E. C. seats
2 trestles	2 tables

Public Works Office, G. N. LOGGIN,  
Colombo, January 17, 1914. for Director of Public Works.

THE under-mentioned unserviceable articles will be sold by public auction at the Master Attendant's Boathouse at 11 A.M. on Friday, January 30, 1914:—

Mooring boat | Capstan, steam

Colombo, January 16, 1914. JOHN A. LEGGE,  
Master Attendant.

A BULL belonging to the Experiment Station, Peradeniya, will be sold by public auction by the Assistant Veterinary Surgeon, Kandy, on Thursday, January 29, 1914, at 9 A.M. on the spot.

January 20, 1914. D. S. CORLETT,  
Manager, Experiment Station,  
Peradeniya.

THE under-mentioned unserviceable articles will be sold by public auction at the District Court, Kandy, at 2.30 P.M., on January 31, 1914:—

9 almiraHS | 1 clock

District Court, P. E. PIERIS,  
Kandy, January 19, 1914. District Judge.



## VITAL STATISTICS.

**Registrar-General's Weekly Health Report of the City of Colombo for the Week ended January 17, 1914.**

**Births.**—The total births registered in the city of Colombo in the week were 128 (1 European, 7 Burghers, 68 Sinhalese, 19 Tamils, 23 Moors, 7 Malays, and 3 Others). The birth-rate per 1,000 per annum (calculated on the estimated population on January 1, 1914, viz., 239,528) was 27·9, as against 29·2 in the preceding week, 27·9 in the corresponding week of last year, and 24·4 the weekly average for last year.

**Deaths.**—The total deaths registered were 150 (1 European, 8 Burghers, 68 Sinhalese, 29 Tamils, 33 Moors, 3 Malays, and 8 Others). The death-rate per 1,000 per annum was 32·6, as against 29·2 in the previous week, 25·2 in the corresponding week of last year, and 28·0 the weekly average of last year.

**Infantile Deaths.**—Of the 150 total deaths, 37 were of infants under one year of age, as against 23 in the preceding week, 28 in the corresponding week of the previous year, and 31 the average of last year.

**Stillbirths.**—The number of stillbirths registered during the week was 7.

**Principal Causes of Death.**—Twenty deaths were registered from *Pneumonia* (as against 16 in the previous week and 15 the weekly average for last year). Of these, 7 were in St. Paul's, 5 in Kotahena, 3 in Maradana (exclusive of hospitals), 1 in Fort and Galle Face, 1 in San Sebastian, 1 in New Bazaar, 1 in Maradana hospitals, and 1 in Wellawatta. Seven deaths were registered from *Bronchitis*.

2. Fifteen deaths were registered from *Phthisis* (as against 14 in the previous week and 13 the weekly average for last year). Of these, 5 were in Maradana (exclusive of hospitals), 3 in Kotahena, 2 in Maradana hospitals, 2 in Kollupitiya, 1 in Pettah, 1 in St. Paul's, and 1 in Slave Island.

3. Three deaths were registered from *Enteric Fever* (as against 1 in the previous week and 3 the weekly average for last year). Of these, 1 was in New Bazaar, 1 in Maradana hospitals, and 1 in Maradana (exclusive of hospitals).

4. Seventeen deaths were registered from *Infantile Convulsions*, 8 from *Senility*, 7 from *Prematurity*, 7 from *Enteritis*, 6 from *Debility*, 5 from *Accidents*, of which 3 were caused by burns, 1 by fall from a tree, and 1 by motor lorry, 4 from *Worms*, 3 from *Diarrhoea*, 3 from *Dysentery*, and 43 from *Other Causes*.

5. Two deaths were registered from *Cholera* (as against 4 in the previous week). Of these, 1 was in Kotahena and the other in Wellawatta. One case of *Cholera* was reported, as in the previous week.

6. One case of *Measles* was reported during the week. There were none in the previous week; and 10 cases of *Chickenpox* were reported, against 3 in the previous week.

**State of the Weather.**—The mean temperature of air was 80·2°, against 79·8° in the preceding week and 77·8° in the corresponding week of the previous year. The mean atmospheric pressure was 29·922 in., against 29·976 in. in the preceding week and 29·866 in. in the corresponding week of the previous year. The total rainfall in the week was nil, against nil in the preceding week and 2·03 in. in the corresponding week of the previous year.

Registrar-General's Office,  
Colombo, January 20, 1914.

A. DE S. WICKRAMATILAKA,  
for Registrar-General.