



Ceylon Government Gazette

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 PART II.—Legal and Judicial.
 PART III.—Provincial Administration.
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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 JOHN ANDERSON, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, 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.

JOHN ANDERSON.

WHEREAS by section 28 of "The Courts Ordinance, 1889," it is amongst other things enacted that Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court shall be holden by one of the Judges thereof, or by a Commissioner of Assize duly appointed under the provisions of the said Ordinance, for each of the Circuits into which the Island is divided, for the hearing, trying, and determining all prosecutions which shall be commenced against any person for or in respect of any crime or offence or alleged crime or offence—

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

And whereas it appears to Us expedient that a Criminal Sessions shall be holden on the day hereinafter mentioned, at Matara, a place included within the said Southern Circuit:

Now, therefore, know Ye that We, the Governor, for sufficient reasons to Us appearing, and after previous consultation with the Judges of the Supreme Court, do order and appoint that a Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court shall be holden at Matara, in the said Southern Circuit, on or about Monday, September 24, 1917.

Given at Colombo, in the said Island of Ceylon; this Thirteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Seventeen.

By His Excellency's command,

R. E. STUBBS,
Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

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 JOHN ANDERSON, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, 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.

JOHN ANDERSON.

KNOW YE that We, the Governor, in exercise of the powers in Us vested by section 18 of "The Vehicles Ordinance, No. 4 of 1916," and with the advice of the Executive Council, have made for the Western, Southern, Central, North-Central, North-Western, Northern, Eastern, Sabaragamuwa, and Uva Provinces the following by-laws relating to vehicles other than mechanically propelled vehicles for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Ordinance, and all existing by-laws relating to the said kind of vehicles in the said Provinces inconsistent with any of the following by-laws are hereby repealed.

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

By His Excellency's command,

R. E. STUBBS,
Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

By-laws for all Vehicles in Ceylon (other than those mechanically propelled) whether plying for Hire or not.

1. *Limitation of Loads.*—No double bullock cart or other wheeled vehicle shall be laden with a greater load than $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons, and the combined weight of any such vehicle and its load shall in no case exceed 2 tons 5 cwt.

Provided that single bullock carts shall not be laden with a greater load than $\frac{1}{2}$ ton.

For the purpose of this by-law a load of $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons shall be taken to be the equivalent of the following:—

Rice: 25 bags, each bag containing $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.

Tea: 30 chests, each chest weighing 100 lb.

Rubber: 22 chests, each chest weighing 150 lb.; or 16 chests, each chest weighing 200 lb.

Plumbago: 4 barrels.

Sand

Gravel

Metal

Salt

Plumbago (not in barrels)

A quantity piled $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the platform of the cart.

2. *Limiting Gross Weight of Vehicles permitted on Roads.*—No vehicle the gross load of which exceeds 3 tons, or the greatest axle load of which exceeds 2 tons 5 cwt., shall be permitted to travel on any roads of the Colony other than those roads which have been declared by notification in the *Government Gazette* to be open for motor lorries, on which roads vehicles of greater gross weight than 3 tons may travel, but not vehicles of greater gross weight than the weights to which motor lorries are restricted.

(a) Provided that it shall be competent for the Provincial Engineer in the case of main roads, and the Chairman of the District Road Committee in the case of minor roads, to restrict further the weight permissible over any road, section of road, or bridge, and to restrict the speed of vehicles over the same, such special restrictions being shown on a notice board at the roadside, and failure to conform with such special restrictions shall constitute an offence under these by-laws.

(b) Provided further that on application being made in writing to the Provincial Engineer in the case of main roads, and to the Chairman of the District Road Committee in the case of minor roads, stating the description and weight of the vehicle and the date on which it is proposed to undertake the journey, it shall be competent for the above-mentioned officers to grant special permission in writing for the use of vehicles of a weight greater than that specified above, and whenever in such cases the granting of such permission involves the temporary strengthening of bridges or the special preparation of any portion of the road, it shall be competent for the Provincial Engineer or the Chairman of the District Road Committee to demand a deposit to cover the probable cost of such temporary works, and to withhold the issue of the permit until such deposit has been received.

3. *Width of Tyres.*—(a) The tyres of the wheels of a single bullock cart shall be not less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width.

(b) The tyres of the wheels of a double bullock cart shall be not less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width.

Similarly, the tyres of the wheels of any other two wheeled vehicle having a gross weight of more than 1 ton 5 cwt., but not more than 2 tons 5 cwt., shall be at least $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width.

(c) The tyres of the wheels of any vehicle having four or more wheels and the gross weight of which exceeds 2 tons 5 cwt., but does not exceed 3 tons, shall be at least $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width.

(d) The tyres of the wheels of any vehicle having four or more wheels and the gross weight of which exceeds 3 tons, but does not exceed 4 tons, shall be at least 4 inches in width.

(e) The tyres of the wheels of any vehicle having four or more wheels and the gross weight of which exceeds 4 tons, but does not exceed 5 tons, shall be at least 5 inches in width.

(f) The tyres of the wheels of any vehicle having four or more wheels and the gross weight of which exceeds 5 tons, but does not exceed 6 tons, shall be at least 6 inches in width.

Provided that this by-law shall not come into force until two years after a date which shall be proclaimed hereafter.

4. *Width of Vehicles limited to 6 ft. 6 in.*—The over-all width of any carriage, cart, or other vehicle driven along any road or street shall not exceed 6 feet 6 inches. The yoke or cross pole of a double bullock cart shall not exceed 6 feet in width.

5. *Brakes.*—(a) Every carriage drawn by one or more horses and every double bullock cart shall be provided with a brake.

(b) The brake pole on a cart shall not be tied, fixed, or suspended in such a way as to protrude at any time more than 3 inches each side beyond the extreme width of the wheels.

(c) The driver of a vehicle must use the brake when required. He shall not drive on the side of the road so as to sink the outer wheel in the soft part of the road surface.

6. *Objects not to be hung on the Tent of Cart.*—No objects shall be hung on the tent of a cart in such a way as to cause danger to passing traffic, or to obstruct the light of the side lamps.

7. *Board showing Name of Owner to be fixed to the Cart.*—(a) It shall be the duty of the owner of every cart and of the driver thereof to see that a board bearing the name of the owner (or, in the case of joint-ownership, of one of the owners) legibly painted in white letters on a black ground is affixed to the right-hand side of the tent or the frame.

(b) It is the duty of the owner to ensure that his name, whether painted in English, Sinhalese, or Tamil characters, shall be re-painted when necessary. He shall not allow it to become illegible at any time.

(c) When a cart is sold, the name of the purchaser shall be painted on the board within fourteen days of the date of purchase.

8. *Horns not to be used, except on mechanically propelled Vehicles.*—Horns shall not be used to warn the public of the approach of a vehicle which is not a mechanically propelled vehicle.

9. *Prohibitions.*—It shall not be lawful for any person to do any of the following acts:—

(a) To load a cart with timber or other substance of more than 20 feet in length, without having one end thereof secured to another or sling cart.

(b) To remove iron bars in any cart without duly fastening each end of the said bars so as to prevent noise.

(c) To load firewood, casks, or any other articles in any cart to any height exceeding 6 feet above the platform of such cart.

(d) To load on any cart or carriage any timber, firewood, straw, or other goods of any description, whatsoever so as to project laterally beyond the wheels of the said cart or carriage, or without properly securing the same therein, so as to prevent any part of the load from falling into the street or road.

(e) To leave on the public road any stone or other substance which has been used as a brake.

10. *Carts improperly loaded may be detained.*—It shall be lawful for any police officer not below the rank of koralā or sergeant to detain any cart in which any timber or other article above said has been loaded or is being conveyed contrary to the provisions of the preceding by-law, until such timber or other article has been so loaded or arranged that it can be conveyed in a manner not prohibited by the said by-law.

11. *Vehicle to keep to the left of the Road.*—Any person driving, drawing, pushing, riding, or having the charge of any vehicle, or driving or riding any horse or other animal in a public road shall keep to the left or near side of the road, except when such person is overtaking another vehicle or animal, in which case such person shall pass on the right or off side of the said vehicle or animal, and shall at once return to the left or near side of the road.

Provided that led horses and other led animals shall be taken on the right-hand side of the road and at the edge thereof.

12. When a driver desires to stop his vehicle, he shall draw it up on the extreme left-hand side of the road along which he is proceeding; and shall not allow his vehicle to halt on the middle of the road for any purpose, when it is possible to halt on the side.

13. *Carts not to be halted at right angles to the Road.*—No person shall halt a cart at right angles to the road, or in such a manner as to obstruct the passage of other vehicles along the road.

14. *Not to hinder Traffic.*—The person in charge of a vehicle shall not negligently or wilfully prevent, hinder, or interrupt the free passage of any person, cart, carriage, horse, or cattle on any public thoroughfare, street, or road, and shall keep the vehicle on the left or near side of the road for the purpose of allowing such passage. The driver of a vehicle shall not attempt to pass a vehicle proceeding in the same direction, if by so doing he will in any way obstruct the free passage of a third vehicle approaching from the opposite direction.

15. *Vehicles not to use Pavements.*—No person shall push, draw, or drive any vehicle on any footpath or pavement intended for the use of foot passengers by the side or sides of any street.

16. *Cattle not to be driven on Footpath.*—It shall not be lawful for any person to ride any animal, or to drive any cattle, or to ride any bicycle, tricycle, or any other similar vehicle on any footpath or pavement or path set apart for the exclusive use of foot passengers.

17. *Rickshaws.*—A rickshaw shall not be pulled abreast of another rickshaw at a time when a third vehicle is approaching.

N.B.—This by-law shall not be enforced except within the limits of Municipal towns.

18. *Carts not to be driven in single file in groups of more than three.*—Not more than three carts at a time shall be driven along a road closely following one another. After each group of three carts a sufficient space shall be left in which another vehicle can turn or pass. If a string of more than three carts proceeds along a road without the interval of space referred to above between the third and the fourth cart, the driver of the fourth cart shall be guilty of an offence.

19. *Vehicle entering main thoroughfare from side road to proceed slowly.*—When a vehicle is coming out of a side road or from any private road or place on to a main thoroughfare, the driver of such vehicle shall approach the main thoroughfare slowly, and shall give way to vehicles travelling on the main thoroughfare, if necessary pulling up to enable a vehicle on the main thoroughfare to pass.

20. *Signals to prevent Accidents.*—The person in charge of a horse or vehicle on a road shall give notice by signal to approaching vehicles of his intention to stop, slow down, or turn.

The signal to be given shall be as follows:—

(a) *To stop.*—Hand or whip raised above the head.

(b) *To turn to the left.*—Arm or whip extended to left.

(c) *To turn to the right.*—Arm or whip extended to right.

N.B.—This by-law shall not be in force except within the limits of all Municipalities and Local Board and Sanitary Board towns.

21. *Driver must not be asleep.*—No person shall go to sleep while driving any vehicle along a public road.

22. *Property found in a Vehicle.*—In the case of any property being left in any vehicle by any person who may have hired or used the same, the owner or driver of such vehicle shall (unless he has a reasonable excuse for not so doing) within 6 hours after such property shall have been found in such vehicle take the same, or cause it to be taken, in the state in which it was found, to the headman or the nearest police station, and there deliver the same to the headman or the person in charge of such police station; and the

owner or driver delivering such property shall be entitled to a reward of one-fifth of its monetary value, which shall, if necessary, be assessed by the proper authority and recovered from the owner of such property, before the same shall be allowed to be removed. If the property so found in any such vehicle shall not be claimed and removed by the true owner thereof within one month, the property shall be sold by public auction, after due notice of such sale, and the proceeds realized thereby, after deducting the expenses incurred in and about the publication of such sale and the remuneration awarded to the finder, shall be credited to general revenue.

Additional By-laws for such Vehicles in Ceylon (other than those mechanically propelled) as ply for Hire.

23. *Proper Authority may require production of a Vehicle before License issues.*—On receipt of an application for a license to use a vehicle for the purpose of conveying or transporting goods or passengers for hire, the proper authority may require the owner of the said vehicle to produce it for inspection at a stated time and place; and may refuse to consider any such application until or unless the vehicle in respect of which the application was made is produced when required.

24. *Maximum Number of Passengers to be fixed by Proper Authority.*—(a) The maximum number of passengers which may be carried in a vehicle licensed to carry passengers shall be determined by the proper authority, whose decision shall be final. Such number shall be endorsed upon the license, and both the owner and the driver shall be guilty of an offence, if more than the licensed number of passengers are carried. For the purpose of this rule an infant in arms shall not be counted as a passenger, and two children under 12 years old shall be reckoned as one passenger.

(b) On every vehicle licensed to carry passengers the number of passengers which the said vehicle is licensed to carry shall be painted on the frame of the vehicle or shown on a plate or board fixed in a conspicuous position in such a way as to be at all times clearly visible and legible.

25. *Duty of Owner to keep Vehicle in good order and condition so long as it plies for Hire.*—(a) It shall be the duty of the owner of every vehicle which plies for hire, so long as it plies for hire, to keep the same in good order and condition, both as regards the vehicle itself and the animals and the harness, if any, required for drawing it.

(b) Any person who drives or pulls a vehicle licensed to ply for hire when it is not in good order and condition as aforesaid shall be guilty of an offence under these by-laws.

26. *Where the Number Plate is to be fixed.*—It shall be the duty of every owner and of every driver of a cart or carriage (other than a jinrickshaw) which plies for hire to see that the plate issued by the proper authority to denote the number of the license issued for the cart or carriage is at all times

clearly visible, and that it is affixed as hereinafter provided.

(a) In the case of carts, the plate shall be screwed as far forward as possible on the right-hand side of the frame. If the frame is too narrow for the plate to be screwed on to it, the plate shall be screwed to a board, which shall be fixed in the same position on the frame.

(b) In the case of hackeries, the plate shall be screwed on to the right-hand side of the seat above the axle.

(c) In the case of carriages or coaches, the plate shall be screwed on to the

right-hand side of the body of the coach or carriage.

27. *Number not to be defaced or concealed.*—The number plate on any cart or carriage shall not be defaced or covered or concealed from view in any way whatever, and the driver or person in charge of any such cart or carriage the number of which is covered or concealed from view shall be guilty of an offence.

28. No vehicle shall ply for hire after December 31 of the year for which it is licensed, unless the owner obtains a fresh license or certificate in the form annexed in terms of section 15 (2).

Form A.

Form of Certificate under Section 15 (2) of Ordinance No. 4 of 1916.

No. _____
I, _____, Proper Authority under Ordinance No. 4 of 1916, do hereby certify that (a) _____, of _____, in _____ of _____ District, has this day been authorized to ply for hire up to the 31st day of March, 19—, his (b) _____ bearing license and plate No. _____ issued for the year 19—.

Issued this _____ day of _____, 19—.

Proper Authority.

(a) "Sole owner" or "joint owner with."
(b) "Cart," "carriage," or "coach."

APPOINTMENTS, &c., BY THE GOVERNOR.

No. 255 of 1917.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to make the following appointment on his Personal Staff, with effect from August 10, 1917 :—

Second Lieutenant W. R. WESTLAND, Ceylon Mounted Rifles, to be Extra Aide-de-Camp.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, August 11, 1917.

R. E. STUBBS,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 256 of 1917.

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

Mr. C. F. S. BAKER, Assistant Director of Irrigation, to act as Director of Irrigation, and Mr. R. F. MORRIS, Divisional Irrigation Engineer, to act as Assistant Director of Irrigation, with effect from August 18, 1917, during the absence of Mr. J. A. BALFOUR on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. L. J. B. TURNER to be, in addition to his own duties, Office Assistant to the Government Agent, Central Province, from August 18 to 31, 1917, during the absence of Mr. W. J. L. ROGERSON on military duty.

Mr. N. J. LUDDINGTON to be, in addition to his own duties, Assistant Collector of Customs for the Southern Province; Landing Surveyor, Galle; and Inspector of Petroleum, under section 10 of Ordinance No. 6 of 1887, from August 18, 1917, until further orders.

Mr. C. V. BRAYNE to be, in addition to his own duties, Additional District Judge, Kalutara, for August 25, 1917.

Mr. C. L. WICKREMESINGHE to be, in addition to his own duties, Additional District Judge, Kalutara, for August 25, 1917.

Mr. C. E. DE VOS to act as District Judge, Galle, and Additional Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Galle, from August 18 to September 1, 1917, during the absence of Mr. L. W. C. SCHRADER, on military duty.

Mr. R. A. G. FESTING to be, in addition to his own duties, District Judge, Trincomalee, from August 16 to 31, 1917, inclusive.

Mr. N. M. BHARUCHA to be, in addition to his own duties, Additional District Judge, Batticaloa, for August 25, 1917.

Mr. J. H. VANNIASINKAM to act as District Judge, Jaffna, and Additional Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Jaffna, from August 17 to 20, 1917, during the absence of Mr. P. E. PIERIS from the station.

Mr. E. G. AUWARDT to act as District Judge, Commissioner of Requests, and Police Magistrate, Tangalla, from August 15 to 19, 1917, during the absence of Mr. H. J. V. EKANAYAKE on leave.

Mr. J. R. MOLLIGODA to act as District Judge, Commissioner of Requests, and Police Magistrate, Kegalla, for August 17, 18, and 19, 1917, during the absence of Mr. H. E. BEVEN from the station.

Mr. D. G. GUNAWARDENE to act as Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Galle; Additional District Judge, Galle; and Municipal Magistrate, Galle, for August 11, 1917, during the absence of Mr. N. J. LUDDINGTON from the station.

Mr. A. DE ABREW to act as Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Kalutara, on August 18, 1917, during the absence of Mr. C. L. WICKREMESINGHE on leave.

Mr. A. V. VAN LANGENBERG to act as Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Gampola, and Additional Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Nuwara Eliya-Hatton, from August 18 to 31, 1917, during the absence of Mr. N. IZAT on military duty.

Mr. P. E. PARSONS, Assistant Superintendent of Excise, Galle Circle, to act, in addition to his own duties, as Assistant Superintendent of Excise, Matara Circle, for two weeks from August 15, 1917, or until further orders.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, August 16, 1917.

R. E. STUBBS,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 257 of 1917.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Mr. E. T. DYSON on military duty :—

Mr. A. C. G. WIJYEKOON to act as Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Kandy, and Municipal Magistrate, Kandy, from August 18 to 25, 1917.

Mr. F. A. OBEYSEKERE to act as Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Kandy, and Municipal Magistrate, Kandy, from August 26 to September 2, 1917.

By His Excellency's command,
Colonial Secretary's Office, R. E. STUBBS,
Colombo, August 14, 1917. Colonial Secretary.

No. 258 of 1917.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Mr. J. R. WALTERS on military duty :—

Mr. R. E. BLAZÉ to act as District Judge, Commissioner of Requests, and Police Magistrate for the judicial division of Badulla-Haldummulla for August 18 and 19, 1917.

Mr. T. W. ROBERTS to be, in addition to his own duties, District Judge, Commissioner of Requests, and Police Magistrate for the judicial division of Badulla-Haldummulla from August 20 to 31, 1917, or until further orders.

By His Excellency's command,
Colonial Secretary's Office, R. E. STUBBS,
Colombo, August 4, 1917. Colonial Secretary.

No. 259 of 1917.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to grant Second Lieutenant GILBERT WAUCHOPE HUNTER-BLAIR, Ceylon Planters' Rifle Corps, the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

By His Excellency's command,
Colonial Secretary's Office, R. E. STUBBS,
Colombo, August 15, 1917. Colonial Secretary.

No. 260 of 1917.

IT is notified for information that **HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR** has permitted Captain ROBERT COTESWORTH to resign his Commission in the Ceylon Mounted Rifles Reserve.

By His Excellency's command,
Colonial Secretary's Office, R. E. STUBBS,
Colombo, August 15, 1917. Colonial Secretary.

No. 261 of 1917.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to make the following appointment in the 1st Battalion, Colombo Town Guard :—

To be Second Lieutenant.

Quartermaster-Sergeant WILLIAM EDWARD VAN DEE SMAGT DE ROOY.

By His Excellency's command,
Colonial Secretary's Office, R. E. STUBBS,
Colombo, August 16, 1917. Colonial Secretary.

No. 262 of 1917.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to make the following appointment in the Cadet Companies, Ceylon Light Infantry :—

To be Honorary Lieutenant.

Mr. MENDIS SHELTON SAMARASINGHE.

By His Excellency's command,
Colonial Secretary's Office, R. E. STUBBS,
Colombo, August 16, 1917. Colonial Secretary.

No. 263 of 1917.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to nominate the Rev. W. G. SHORTEN to be an Unofficial Member of the Excise Advisory Committee for the Kandy Revenue District Area, *vice* the Rev. A. M. WALMSLEY, resigned.

By His Excellency's command,
Colonial Secretary's Office, R. E. STUBBS,
Colombo, August 15, 1917. Colonial Secretary.

No. 264 of 1917.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased, under section 120 of "The Criminal Procedure Code, 1898," as amended by Ordinance No. 37 of 1908, to appoint Mr. R. M. MUDIYANSE to be an Inquirer for Nikawagampaha korale and Divigandahe korale, *vice* Mr. R. M. MUDALIHAM, resigned.

By His Excellency's command,
Colonial Secretary's Office, R. E. STUBBS,
Colombo, August 16, 1917. Colonial Secretary.

No. 265 of 1917.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned persons to be Assessors for the following towns for the year 1918, under the provisions of section 5 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1866 :—

Chilaw.

Mr. M. G. E. FERNANDO.
Mr. T. M. CARRIM.
Mr. E. N. ABEYAKOON.

Awissawella.

Mr. D. B. G. JAYATILLEKE.
Mr. D. A. RUPESINGHE.
Mr. D. S. WIJYESUNDERA.

By His Excellency's command,
Colonial Secretary's Office, R. E. STUBBS,
Colombo, August 14, 1917. Colonial Secretary.

No. 266 of 1917.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned persons to be Assessors for the following towns for the year 1918, under the provisions of section 8 of Ordinance No. 18 of 1892 :—

Hambantota.

I. L. M. USUPH.
D. D. KULATUNGA.
W. K. J. HENRY.

Tangalla.

D. A. SĀHABANDU.
DON PEDRICK DISSANAIKE.
WICKRAMAKALUTOTAGE UPARIS SINGHO.

Beliatia.

TUDUWEWATTEGE ADRIS DE SILVA.
TIKIRAHENNEDIGE SAMEL DE SILVA.
UPARIS DE SILVA WICKRAMASURIYA.

By His Excellency's command,
Colonial Secretary's Office, R. E. STUBBS,
Colombo, August 14, 1917. Colonial Secretary.

APPOINTMENTS, &c., OF REGISTRARS.

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

Mr. JOHN WILLIAM ARTHUR PERERA to be Additional Registrar of Lands, Kandy, with effect from August 13, 1917, *vice* Mr. H. D. S. DISSANAYAKA.

Dr. MANUEL DON CAROLIS, of Weligama, to be Registrar of Births and Deaths of Weligama town division, in the Matara District of the Southern Province, with effect from September 1, 1917, *vice* Dr. HENRY COORAY, transferred. His office will be at the Government Dispensary, Weligama.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, August 15, 1917.

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, has appointed HENRY RICHARD DE SILVA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Otara West division, and of Marriages (General) of Dunagaha pattuwa, in Alutkuru korale north division, in the Colombo District of the Western Province, for nine days from August 7, 1917, during the absence of the Registrar, SEMBUKUTTI ARATCHIGE MANUEL SILVA, on leave. His office will be at Kurunduwatta in Daluwakotuwa.

The Additional Assistant Provincial Registrar, Colombo, has appointed BOPANNE RAJAKARUNA MOHOTTI APPEHAMILLAGE DON EDMUND to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Megodapota division, and of Marriages (General) of Udugaha pattu of Siyane korale east division, in the Colombo District of the Western Province, for three days from August 21, 1917, during the absence of the Registrar, KASTURIACHOHI JAYAWARDANA DON HENDRICK JAYAWARDENE, on leave. His office will be at Godaporagahawatta in Deenapamunuwa.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Galle, has appointed VICTOR GODWIN DE LIVERA KARUNARATNA to act as Registrar of Marriages (General) of Four Gravets of Galle and Akmimana division, in the Galle District of the Southern Province, for one week from August 13, 1917, during the absence of the Registrar, GEORGE ALBERT JAYAWARDANA, on leave. His office will be at Galle Kachcheri.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Galle, has appointed GILMAN MENDIS WIJEYSEKARA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Bussa division, and of Marriages.

(General) of Wellaboda pattu division, in the Galle District of the Southern Province, for two days from August 9, 1917, during the absence of the Registrar, S. M. WIJEYSEKARA, on leave. His office will be at Mulgedarawatta in Ratgama.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Jaffna District, has appointed KANAGARAYAR NAGANATAR to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Point Pedro division, and of Marriages (General) of Vadamaradchi West division, in the Jaffna District of the Northern Province, for nine days from August 13, 1917, during the absence of the Registrar, S. KANAGARAYAR, on leave. His office will be at Tevaran in Puloli South; station: Pillaiyantoddam in Puloli East.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Mullaittivu, has appointed VELUPPILLAI KANDAIYA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Kilakkumulai South division, in the Mullaittivu District of the Northern Province, for one week from August 4, 1917, during the absence of the Registrar, V. VELUPPILLAI, on leave. His office will be at Udaiyavalavu at Putukkulam.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Kurunegala, has appointed CHANDRASEKARA MUDIYANSELAGE KIRI BANDA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Walgam pattu korale division, and of Marriages (General) of Dewamedi hatpattu division, in the Kurunegala District of the North-Western Province, for thirty days from July 25, 1917, during the absence of the Registrar, H. B. ITANAWATTE, on sick leave. His office will be at Walawwewatta in Panadare.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Badulla, has appointed OLIVER ARTHUR WEERAKOON to act as Registrar of Marriages (General) of Yatikinda division, in the Badulla District of the Province of Uva, for seven days from August 8, 1917, during the absence of the Registrar, K. G. F. DE SILVA, on sick leave. His office will be at Badulla Kachcheri.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, August 14, 1917.

W. L. KINDERSLEY,
Registrar-General.

IT is hereby notified that PALLEWELA LOKUGAMAGE DON JAMES WIJESINGHE, Registrar of Births and Deaths of Matara Four Gravets No. 3 division, and of Marriages (General) of Matara town and Gravets division, in the Matara District of the Southern Province, will, with effect from October 1, 1917, hold his Birth and Death Registration Office at Sattambigewatta in Weraduwa, instead of at Irikonda in Meddewatta, as notified in the *Government Gazette* No. 6,559 of April 25, 1913.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, August 14, 1917.

W. L. KINDERSLEY,
Registrar-General.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

“THE STAMP ORDINANCE, 1909.”

IT is hereby notified that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has, by virtue of the powers by section 5, sub-section (1) (c), of “The Stamp Ordinance, 1909,” on him conferred, authorized the following Joint Stock Company, incorporated under “The Joint Stock Companies Ordinance, 1861 to 1907,” to compound for the payment of stamp duty on share certificates specified in Schedule B to the Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 16 of 1917, on the conditions set out in section 5 aforesaid, sub-sections (1) (c) (i.), (ii.), (iii.), and (iv.).

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, August 16, 1917.

By His Excellency's command,

R. E. STUBBS,
Colonial Secretary.

COMPANY REFERRED TO.

The Ceylon and Eastern Investments, Limited.

THE following despatch received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with regard to arrangements to be made in connection with goods brought to the United Kingdom for transhipment to destinations overseas, is published for general information.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, August 13, 1917.

By His Excellency's command,

R. E. STUBBS,
Colonial Secretary.

The Right Hon. WALTER H. LONG, M.P., to GOVERNOR SIR JOHN ANDERSON, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Circular.

Downing street, May 21, 1917.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to inform you that His Majesty's Government have decided that goods brought to the United Kingdom for transhipment to destinations overseas should be subject to the usual prohibitions of importation into and exportation from this country.

2. A general license has, however, been issued under which no import license will be required in the case of goods brought to the United Kingdom in neutral vessels for transhipment.

3. The Director of the War Trade Department has given notice that, in view of the existing shipping situation, it is not considered desirable that vessels coming into the United Kingdom should bring cargo for transhipment to foreign countries, and that it may be necessary to restrict considerably the issue of export licenses.

4. The Director of the War Trade Department has also given notice that applications for permission to tranship goods should be made on a special form, copies of which may be obtained on personal application at any Custom House. This form, duly filled up, is to be presented to the Collector of Customs at the port of arrival, together with the usual transhipment entries, and when an application is to tranship goods to neutral countries in Europe, the usual guarantees, certificates, or undertakings required for the exportation of similar goods from the United Kingdom should, as a rule, be attached to the form.

5. It is recognized that this last procedure may not be practicable where guarantees, &c., appropriate to direct shipments from overseas have already been obtained by the ultimate consignees, and in such cases it will be sufficient for the present if the reference number of such documents is quoted.

6. I shall be glad if you will take the usual steps for bringing these arrangements to the notice of the public.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

IT is hereby notified that an examination under the regulations of October 2, 1916, for gentlemen in the Civil Service will be held in the Council Chamber on Monday, October 15, 1917, at 10.30 A.M., and following days, namely:—

Monday, October 15	.. Sinhalese	Thursday, October 18	.. Law
Tuesday, October 16	.. Law	Friday, October 19	.. Accounts
Wednesday, October 17	.. Law	Saturday, October 20	.. Tamil

If necessary, the examination in Tamil will be extended to Monday, October 22, 1917.

The examination for officers in the Police Department and the Forest Department, and the *viva voce* examination in the native languages for officers in the Public Works Department, the Irrigation Department, the Railway Department, and the Harbour Engineer's Department, will be held at the same time and place.

Candidates are required to send in their names so as to reach this office not later than September 25, 1917.

Gentlemen in the Civil Service should state in their applications whether they are presenting themselves for the first or second examination, and whether they intend taking up Sinhalese or Tamil.

The hours of examination will be from 10.30 A.M. to 1.30 P.M. and from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M., exclusive of the *viva voce* examinations, which will be specially arranged for.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, August 7, 1917.

By His Excellency's command,

R. E. STUBBS,
Colonial Secretary.

IT is hereby notified for general information that the under-mentioned Clerks in Class II., Grade III., of the Clerical Service have passed the examination qualifying them for promotion to Class II., Grade II.:—

Fernando, G. A.	Somasundram, K.	De Zoysa, G. R.
Pieris, H. S.	Gasperson, D. S.	Gurugulasingham, V. O.
De Silva, D. R.	Rajanayagam, T.	Herat, C. B.
Pieris, M. N.	Selvadurai, M.	

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, August 10, 1917.

By His Excellency's command,

R. E. STUBBS,
Colonial Secretary.

It is hereby notified that the under-mentioned officers have passed the departmental examinations noted against their names held in July, 1917:—

Police Department.
Mr. H. A. Collette: Tamil.

Forest Department.
Mr. A. B. Fontyn: Sinhalese.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, August 7, 1917.

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

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

It is hereby notified that His Excellency the Governor, in exercise of the powers vested in him by sections 7 and 8 of the above-named Ordinance, and with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the rules set forth in the schedule hereto, which have been made, under the provisions of section 16 of the said Ordinance, by the Village Committees elected by the inhabitants of the subdivisions Nos. 1 to 3, inclusive, of the Chief Headman's division of Kaddukulam pattu east, in the District of Trincomalee, Eastern Province, in substitution for rules Nos. 7, 8, and 9 of the rules dated July 28, 1908, and the same are published for general information.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, August 13, 1917.

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

SCHEDULE.

7. *Commutation of Labour.*—Any person liable to work under rule 2 can commute his year's labour for a money payment of 50 cents, which shall be paid by him on or before March 31 in every year. If he fails to contribute such labour or to pay such commutation, he shall on conviction be liable to a fine. For extraordinary works which were not in contemplation when the labour necessary for the year was calculated, any person may be called on to work for an additional period, or

to commute the same by a money payment at 25 cents per day. Provided that the total period for which any one person shall be called upon to work shall not exceed ten days in the aggregate in any one year.

8. *Completion Report.*—The Police Headmen shall report to the Committee the completion of the work, and shall furnish to the Committee, within one week of such completion, a list of persons who fail to attend and work, or to make payment in money.

9. *Prosecution.*—Any person liable to perform labour who has failed to commute the labour due by him on or before March 31 may be permitted by the Committee to do so before June 30 by payment of double the amount prescribed in rule 7. The Committee shall direct the prosecution of any defaulter who has failed to perform labour, or to commute the same by a money payment before June 30.

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

It is hereby notified that His Excellency the Governor, in exercise of the powers vested in him by sections 7 and 8 of the above-named Ordinance, and with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the rules set forth in the schedule hereto, which have been made, under the provisions of section 16 of the said Ordinance, by the Village Committees elected by the inhabitants of the subdivisions Nos. 1 to 3, inclusive, of the Chief Headman's division of Kaddukulam pattu west, in the District of Trincomalee, Eastern Province, in substitution for rules Nos. 7, 8, and 9 of the rules dated July 28, 1908, and the same are published for general information.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, August 13, 1917.

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

SCHEDULE.

7. *Commutation of Labour.*—Any person liable to work under rule 2 can commute his year's labour for a money payment of 50 cents, which shall be paid by him on or before March 31 in every year. If he fails to contribute such labour or to pay such commutation, he shall on conviction be liable to a fine. For extraordinary works which were not in contemplation when the labour necessary for the year was calculated, any person may be called on to work for an additional period, or

to commute the same by a money payment at 25 cents per day. Provided that the total period for which any one person shall be called upon to work shall not exceed ten days in the aggregate in any one year.

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"THE VEHICLES ORDINANCE, No. 4 OF 1916."

It is hereby notified that His Excellency the Governor in Executive Council has been pleased to prescribe, under the proviso to by-law 32 of the special by-laws made under section 22 of "The Vehicles Ordinance, No. 4 of 1916," dated December 14, 1916, and published in *Government Gazette* No. 6,840 of December 15, 1916, 12 miles an hour as the speed limit for the area in the town of Colombo included within the following boundaries:—

The south side of Ward place from Union place to Kynsey place, the east side of Kynsey place, the south and south-east side of Norris Canal road, the north-east side of Kynsey road, and the north-west side of Regent street.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, August 14, 1917.

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

"THE SMALL TOWNS SANITARY ORDINANCE, 1892."

THE following by-laws and table of fees made by the Sanitary Board of the Colombo District, under section 9 E (2) of Ordinance No. 18 of 1892, and approved by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published for general information.

The by-laws framed by the Sanitary Board of the Colombo District, and published in *Gazettes* Nos. 6,524 of September 27, 1912; 6,628 of June 5, 1914; 6,733 of August 13, 1915; and 6,745 of October 8, 1915, are hereby cancelled.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, July 21, 1917.

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

BY-LAWS REFERRED TO.

CHAPTER I. [Section 9 E (2) (a).]

Time and Place of Meeting and Order to be observed thereat.

1. Ordinary meetings of the Board shall be held whenever there is business to be transacted at the Colombo Kachcheri at 1 P.M., provided that it shall be lawful for the Board to adjourn any meeting to any other day or hour.

2. For all purposes connected with the Board the precedence and seniority of the members shall be as follows:—

- (a) The *ex-officio* Chairman.
- (b) The members nominated by the Governor in the order in which they have been gazetted.

3. The Chairman shall preserve order and decide on all disputed points of order.

4. As soon after the hour appointed for any meeting (whether ordinary or special) as a quorum shall assemble, the member entitled to preside shall take the chair, and the Board shall proceed to business. Should a quorum not be present at the expiration of half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting, the meeting shall stand adjourned, if an ordinary meeting, to the day appointed for the next ordinary meeting, or if a special meeting *sine die*.

5. Any member desiring to ask a question or to make a motion, unless in the course of discussion or in case of emergency by special leave of the Board, shall give notice of such question or motion either at some previous meeting of the Board, or by notice in writing at least four days before the day on which he intends to ask such question or make such motion.

6. Every member in giving such notice shall deliver to the Chairman a copy of such question or motion.

7. All questions asked and motions made at a meeting shall be made in the order of the notices thereof, unless the Board shall decide otherwise.

8. A motion negatived at a meeting shall not again be brought forward until after the expiration of at least three months, and no motion in any way contrary to one passed by the Board at a meeting shall be entertained until after the expiration of the same period.

9. Any member presenting a petition or other communication will be held responsible for its contents being throughout respectful, and no document shall be laid before the Board unless the name and address of the drawer be legibly recorded on it.

10. When a petition or other communication is presented, the purport thereof shall be concisely stated, and on the motion of any member, duly seconded, the question shall be put whether or not the document shall be read.

11. The business of the ordinary meetings of the Board shall be conducted in the following order:—

- (a) The minutes of the preceding meeting shall be read and confirmed after being, if necessary, corrected.

- (b) Memorials, petitions, or other communications addressed to the Board shall be laid before the meeting and orders made thereon.
- (c) The other business shall be considered in the order set down in the order book hereinafter mentioned.

12. An order book shall be kept, in which shall be entered and numbered in succession the subjects to be brought under discussion at each meeting. Another book to be called the minute book shall be kept, in which shall be minuted during each sitting in the order in which they occur the proceedings of the Board.

13. Each Inspector or Supervisor appointed by the Board shall also keep and submit to the Board at every meeting a complaint book, and he shall provide that this book shall be accessible to the public at his office within the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. on every week day, excepting Saturdays, holidays, and on any day on which the Board may sit and on the day before such sitting. Every inhabitant of the town shall have access to this book on his furnishing the Inspector or Supervisor with his name and address.

CHAPTER II. [Section 9 E (2) (b).]

Execution of Works, Streets, Roads, and Bridges.

1. All votes of money for public works shall be made on estimates previously prepared and approved by the Board.

2. It shall be lawful for any person or persons thereunto authorized in writing by the Chairman, between the hours of 7 A.M. and 5 P.M., with all necessary and proper servants, labourers, workmen, carriages, and animals, and other means, to enter upon any land adjacent or near to any existing or intended street within the limits of the Board, and there severally to do and perform all acts, matters, and things necessary for the purpose of tracing, measuring, making, working, opening, altering, turning, repairing, clearing, improving, or fencing any street, or for building, excavating, repairing, clearing, or improving any bridge, fence, drain, dam, or ditch thereupon, or in any way connected therewith, or for performing any act, matter, or thing under the provisions of this Ordinance.

3. In the tracing, measuring, making, working, opening, altering, turning, repairing, clearing, or improving any existing or intended street, or building, excavating, repairing, or improving any bridge, fence, drain, dam, or ditch thereupon, or in any way connected therewith, it shall and may be lawful for the person or persons authorized as aforesaid to throw upon any land adjacent or near thereto such earth, rubbish, or materials as it shall or may be necessary to remove from the place of any such work; provided that such earth, rubbish, and material shall be removed within a reasonable time.

4. It shall be lawful for any person thereunto authorized in writing by the Chairman to make any temporary road

through the ground near to any existing or intended thoroughfare during the execution of any work in any way connected therewith; provided such road shall not run over any ground whereon any building stands, nor over an enclosed garden or yard.

5. It shall be lawful for any person thereunto specially authorized in writing by the Chairman to cut and remove and place upon any ground near thereto all trees, bushes, or shrubs, and all leaves or branches or roots of trees that shall grow in or overhang any thoroughfare or cause any obstruction or harm thereto, and for that purpose to enter upon any land or premises with such persons, animals, and instruments as may be necessary for the removing of such trees, bushes, shrubs, leaves, branches, or roots.

6. It shall be lawful for any person thereunto authorized in writing by the Chairman to put up or make fences, hedges, ditches, drains, or banks by the side of any thoroughfare whenever to him it shall appear necessary.

7. Any person thereunto specially authorized in writing by the Chairman shall have power to make and cleanse all drains or water-courses, and also to make such bridges as he shall deem necessary for the preservation, improvement, repair, or construction of any road or canal in and through any lands or grounds lying near to such road or canal or intended road or canal.

8. Any officer of the Board thereunto specially authorized in writing by the Chairman shall have power to lay any matter or thing whatsoever upon any road, and to allow the same to remain there during the time such road is under repair, and for such time before the repairs are commenced and after the repairs are completed as may be necessary for facilitating the making of such repairs, or for preventing damage to such recently repaired road; but he shall take due and reasonable precaution for preventing danger or injury to persons passing along such road.

9. It shall be lawful for any such person or persons authorized as aforesaid, with the servants, workmen, and labourers employed by or under him, between the hours of 7 A.M. and 5 P.M., and with all necessary and proper carriages, animals, and other means, to search for, dig, cut, take, and carry away any water, timber, brushwood, stone, gravel, clay, or any other material whatsoever for the purpose of tracing, measuring, making, working, opening, altering, turning, repairing, clearing, improving, or fencing, or in any way assisting in the tracing, measuring, making, working, opening, altering, turning, repairing, clearing, improving, or fencing any existing or intended street, or of building, excavating, repairing, clearing, or improving any bridge, fence, drain, dam, or ditch thereupon, or repairing any lines or any buildings whatsoever required on or near any such thoroughfare for the use of any officer of the Board employed on any work connected with such street, or any workmen, carriages, persons, or things employed in his service in and from any land adjacent or near to any such

street, and to carry away the same through the ground of any person without being deemed a trespasser; provided that no such material shall be dug for, cut, or taken away, upon or from any yard, avenue to a house or lawn, or any enclosed garden, plantation, field, or wood without the consent of the owner thereof, unless sufficient materials cannot conveniently be obtained from the neighbouring waste lands or common or abandoned grounds, in which case the person or persons authorized as aforesaid may take any of such materials where these can be conveniently procured; provided also that reasonable compensation for all materials so taken, and for the damages done by the getting and carrying away the same, shall be made to the owner thereof; and provided further, that such person or persons shall rail or fence off any quarries or pits from which any such materials shall be taken, so that the same shall not be dangerous to any person or animal.

10. Any officer of the Board authorized in writing by the Chairman shall have power to make, scour, cleanse, and keep open all ditches, gutters, and drains, or water-courses, and also to make and lay such trunks, tunnels, plats, or bridges as he shall deem necessary for the protection, preservation, improvement, repair, or construction of any street or road in and through any lands or grounds adjoining or lying near to such street or road or intended street or road.

11. It shall be lawful for the Chairman, should he deem it necessary, to require, by notice in writing, the owner of any yard or ground adjoining a dwelling-house, or the owner of any alley, to have such yard, ground, or alley paved or levelled in such manner as the Chairman shall direct, and to lay sufficient drains or pipes to the nearest town sewer or drain for the purpose of draining such yard, ground, or alley. Such drains or pipes shall be of such material, of such size, of such level, and with such fall, and shall be carried to such point of junction with the said sewer or drain as the Chairman shall appoint; provided that the Board shall supply to such owner on application, at cost price, the materials necessary for the drains or pipes which he is required to lay. If such owner shall fail to comply with the requirements of such notice within the time appointed, the Chairman and any officer or workmen authorized by him may enter upon the premises and cause the required work to be done, and the cost thereof shall be paid by the owner.

CHAPTER III. [Section 9 E (2) (c).]

1. The flour, water, and other materials used in the manufacture of bread shall be good and wholesome, and it shall be lawful for any person thereto authorized in writing by the Chairman from time to time to demand and obtain samples thereof.

2. Each loaf of bread shall bear on its upper surface a mark distinctly indicating its weight, and any person selling bread that falls short of the full weight so indicated shall be guilty of an offence.

CHAPTER IV. A.—MARKETS.

Establishment and Regulation of Public Markets and Regulations dealing with Unwholesome Food.

1. Whenever it shall be determined by the Board to establish a public market, the Chairman shall give not less than ten days' notice of the time when the same will be opened, and such notice shall be published by beat of tom-tom.

2. All public markets shall be open daily from 6 A.M. to 9 P.M.; and it shall be the duty of the Board or its lessee to make provision for the proper lighting of the market.

3. A table of rents and fees leviable at each market by the servants of the Board, or by its lessee shall be printed in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil and placed in a conspicuous place at each market, and it shall be unlawful for any person to demand or receive higher sums than those authorized by such notice.

The rents and fees leviable at the markets established by the Board shall be as follows:—

Meat Market.

For every carcase other than a goat or sheep exposed for sale, 50 cents a day.

For every carcase of a goat or sheep exposed for sale, 25 cents a day.

Fish Market.

For each square yard of floor space occupied, 10 cents a day.

Fruit and Vegetable Market.

For each square yard of floor space occupied, 3 cents a day.

4. The several rents and fees payable in respect of a public market shall be paid in advance from time to time on demand to the Chairman of the Board or the lessee, or other persons authorized by the Board or their lessees to receive the same.

5. If any person liable to the payment of any rent or fee authorized as aforesaid does not pay the same when demanded, the Board or any person authorized by the Chairman of the Board to collect the same may levy the same by seizure and sale of all or any of the articles in the market belonging to, or in the possession or custody of the person liable to pay such rent or fee.

6. No person shall hold, use, or occupy any portion of a public market without a license, which license shall be in the form in Schedule A annexed, nor shall he contravene any of the conditions of such license, and no person shall keep or expose for sale in any stall any article the keeping or sale of which therein shall have been prohibited by the Board by notice posted in the market.

7. No person shall sell or expose for sale in any fish market or stall any provisions or things other than fresh or salt fish.

8. No person shall sell or expose for sale in any vegetable or fruit market or stall any meat or fish, whether fresh or salted, or any cooked food, or any articles of food other than fresh fruit and vegetables.

9. No occupant of a stall shall enclose in any way any portion of a market, or erect any awning, or screen or fixture of any kind, nor shall he leave any goods in any market between the hours of 9 P.M. and 6 A.M. without having first obtained the sanction of the Chairman.

10. Every occupant of a stall, space, or seat in any market shall keep such stall, space, or seat clean and free from filth or rubbish. No person, suffering, or who to the knowledge of any person in charge of a public market has recently suffered, from any contagious or infectious disease, or has been recently in attendance on any person suffering from such disease, shall occupy any stall, seat, or place in such public market or expose for sale thereat any provisions whatsoever.

11. No person using or occupying any portion of a public market shall—

(a) Behave in a disorderly manner or commit any nuisance in or about such market.

(b) Carry on any cooking in any such market.

(c) Remain in or loiter about such market after the place is closed for business at 9 P.M. without being able to give a satisfactory account of himself.

(d) Damage or in anywise deface any portion of the buildings, stalls, lamps, or any property of the Board in or about such market, or defile or pollute in any way the water provided for use in such market.

12. It shall be lawful for the Inspector or Supervisor of the Board, upon the seizure by him as unwholesome or unfit for human food or any meat, poultry, fish, game, flesh, vegetable, fruit, or other article of food introduced into or exposed for sale within the limits of the Sanitary Board, to convey the same to the Medical Officer of the station, or in his absence, or if there is no such officer, to the Magistrate, or in case where there is no Police Court, to the President of a Village Tribunal; and if it appear to such Medical Officer, Magistrate, or President that such meat, poultry, fish, vegetable, fruit, or other provisions are unfit for human food, he shall order the same to be destroyed or to be disposed of so as to prevent their being exposed for sale or used as food.

13. It shall be the duty of the market-keeper or of the lessee of a market to maintain order within the limits of the market, and every person who shall obstruct or resist any person appointed by the Board to superintend any public market, or to collect the rents or fees, or to enforce order or cleanliness therein whilst in the execution of his duty, shall be guilty of an offence.

14. Whenever it shall appear to the Board that the use or consumption by the public of any particular kind of fish is injurious, or that during the prevalence of any epidemic the use or consumption of any particular kind of fruit or vegetable is hurtful, it shall be lawful for the Board, on the recommendation of the Medical officer, by beat of tom-tom or other sufficient notice, to prohibit for such time as to the Board shall appear necessary the sale of any such fish, fruit, or vegetable in any market or other place within the limits of the Board, and after such notice to cause the same, whether exposed for sale or not, to be seized and destroyed in such manner as the Board or Chairman may direct.

15. No cart or vehicle shall remain within any market premises for a longer period than is necessary for loading or unloading.

16. No rubbish, refuse, bones, skins of animals, or other articles likely to be offensive or injurious to the public health shall be deposited in, or upon any public market or its premises otherwise than within a covered receptacle provided for such purpose by the Board.

17. When a slaughter-house has been provided by the Board, no carcase of any animal (or any portion thereof) which has not been slaughtered at the public slaughter-house provided by the Board shall be brought into a public or private market or sold or exposed for sale in any public or private market. The provisions of this by-law shall not apply to frozen meat, game, or fish imported into the Island.

18. If any person having a license to hold or occupy a stall in any public market shall wilfully neglect or refuse to serve the public without being able to assign a satisfactory reason during two consecutive days, it shall be lawful for the Chairman to suspend or revoke any such license.

B.—GENERAL.

(a) No person shall within the limits of any Sanitary Board town keep any bakery, eating-house, tea or coffee boutique, butcher's stall, fish stall, cattle gala, dairy, laundry, or common lodging house without an annual license from the Chairman of the Sanitary Board, which license the Chairman is hereby empowered to refuse to any person failing to comply

with any of the following rules or any existing Sanitary Board rule providing for the regulation and control of the places aforesaid. Every such license shall remain in force until December 31 of the year in respect of which such license is issued or until such license is cancelled.

Such license shall further be subject to such fees as the Sanitary Board shall from time to time determine with the sanction of the Governor in Council.

(b) If any person shall have been convicted twice or oftener by any court of the breach of any of the following rules or any existing Sanitary Board rule providing for the control of the places aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the court recording such second or subsequent conviction to cancel the license issued to such person under this chapter by the Chairman of the Sanitary Board. Upon such cancellation of a license by a court the Chairman of the Sanitary Board is empowered in his discretion to refuse to issue any fresh license to such person.

Provided that these rules shall not apply to stalls in markets established by or vested in any public body.

C.—BAKERIES.

1. Bakery shall mean any premises on which bread, biscuits, or confectionery are baked for sale as food for man, and also includes any premises on which such food is prepared for baking or on which the materials for the preparation of such food are stored.

2. The room in which kneading takes place shall have a minimum superficial area of 12 feet by 15 feet. There shall be a free external air space on at least two sides not less than 7 feet wide to permit of through ventilation. The door of the oven shall not open directly into the kneading room. Every kneading room shall be provided with a ceiling.

3. Every bakery shall be well ventilated and well lighted, and the walls in every part shall not be less than 7 feet in height and be built of brick, stone, or cabook, the inside thereof to be lime-plastered and whitewashed every six months. The roof shall be of some permanent material. The ceiling shall be plastered and limewashed four times yearly, or may be made of closely fitting boards varnished or painted. The floor shall be cemented throughout and adequate drainage provided. Every room shall be provided with windows capable of being opened and having a superficial area of not less than one-sixteenth of the superficial floor space.

4. The troughs and all the utensils used in the making of bread and pastry shall be kept scrupulously clean, and must be capable of being moved about for the purpose of cleaning the floor.

5. The floor shall be carefully scraped and swept at least once every twenty-four hours, and the sweepings shall be immediately placed in an impervious, covered receptacle and removed from the bakery daily.

6. Every bakery shall be kept in a cleanly state and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy, cesspit, or other nuisance.

7. No bakery shall be within 50 feet of any cesspit, manure heap, open sewer, or privy.

8. No furniture or other articles are to be stored in the bakery other than those used in the manufacture of bread and pastry.

9. The tops of the tables are to be made of well seasoned closely fitting planks, or some non-harmful impervious material, and are to be scraped and cleaned daily.

10. No animal shall be kept in the bakery on any pretence whatever.

11. No person suffering, or who to the knowledge of any person in charge of the

bakery has recently suffered, from any contagious or infectious disease, or has been recently in attendance on any person suffering from such disease, shall be permitted by any such person in charge of the bakery to enter the bakery or take part in the manufacture or sale, on the premises, of bread, biscuits, or confectionery.

12. All persons employed in the preparation and baking of bread shall wash their hands before engaging in the process of breadmaking, and shall wear clean white aprons covering the chest and body, and also a white cap or turban.

13. Clean water and soap shall be provided for the use of those engaged in the manufacture of bread, biscuits, and confectionery.

14. All bread, biscuits, confectionery, and sweetmeats exposed for sale shall be kept in properly constructed glass cases free from flies. The cases shall be kept scrupulously clean.

15. The flour, water, and other materials used in the manufacture of bread shall be good and wholesome, and the flour shall be kept on a platform raised 3 feet above the ground.

16. All refuse around the premises of a bakery shall be removed daily and drains well flushed.

17. No place on the same level with the bakery and forming part of the same building shall be used as a sleeping place, unless it is effectually separated from the bakery by a partition extending from the floor to the ceiling; no water-closet, earth-closet, privy, or ashpit shall be within, or communicate directly with, the bakery.

18. It shall be lawful for a Sanitary Board Inspector or other person authorized in writing by the Chairman at all reasonable times and at any time when the process of baking is being carried on to enter and inspect any bakery or place used for the sale of bread.

19. A copy of these by-laws shall be framed and hung up in a prominent place in every bakery.

D.—EATING-HOUSES AND TEA AND COFFEE BOUTIQUES.

1. All eating-houses and tea and coffee boutiques shall be kept clear and sanitary to the satisfaction of the Chairman.

2. All utensils, furniture, and other requisites used in or belonging to any eating-house or tea or coffee boutique shall always be kept clean.

3. The walls of all eating-houses and tea or coffee boutiques shall be plastered and limewashed, and the rooms shall be well ventilated and lighted.

4. All refuse and dirt in or about the premises of any eating-house or tea or coffee boutique shall be removed twice daily.

5. No person suffering, or who to the knowledge of any person in charge of an eating-house or tea or coffee boutique has recently suffered, from any contagious or infectious disease, or has been recently in attendance on any person suffering from such disease, shall be permitted by any such person in charge of the eating-house or tea or coffee boutique to be employed in or about any such eating-house or tea or coffee boutique.

6. The sugar used in such place shall be kept in glass-stoppered wide-mouthed bottles.

7. All cakes, sweetmeats, &c., exposed for sale shall be kept in properly constructed glass cases free from flies. No food stuffs shall be exposed to the contamination of flies. The glass cases used shall be kept scrupulously clean.

8. No waste tea, coffee, or milk, or remnants of food or cooking waste, shall be thrown on the ground, but shall be collected in a proper receptacle and removed daily.

9. No adulterated milk shall be sold or offered or exposed for sale or kept on the premises of any eating-house or tea or coffee boutique.

For the purposes of this rule adulterated milk shall mean milk to which water or any other foreign liquid or substance has been added for the purpose of augmenting its quantity or enhancing its apparent quality and not for the purpose of preparing tea or coffee or any other beverage for the immediate consumption of customers.

10. These by-laws shall be framed and hung up in a prominent place in every such eating-house or tea or coffee boutique.

E.—BUTCHERS' STALLS.

1. Every butcher's stall shall be well ventilated and well lighted, the walls thereof shall be plastered and white-washed at least four times a year, and the floor cemented and sufficient drainage provided.

2. Every room in which meat is kept shall be scrupulously clean.

3. Every table used in a butcher's stall shall be covered with zinc or other impermeable substance approved by the Chairman. Such tables and the chopping block and all implements shall be kept scrupulously clean. They shall be washed with water and scrubbed with a hard clean brush immediately after use. All hooks for hanging meat shall be polished and free from rust.

4. Refuse and unsaleable material, offal, &c., if not immediately removed, shall be kept in a zinc lined box, with a perforated zinc cover, the perforation to be of such size as to prevent flies entering.

5. All refuse and dirt in and about the premises of a butcher's stall shall be removed at least once a day and the drains well flushed.

6. No person suffering, or who to the knowledge of any person in charge of a butcher's stall has recently suffered, from any contagious or infectious disease, or has been recently in attendance on any person suffering from such disease, shall be permitted by any such person in charge of the butcher's stall to be employed in such butcher's stall.

7. Every butcher shall provide himself with a movable bin or receptacle of metal for waste material.

8. Every butcher's stall and the management and conduct of the business shall be at all times open and subject to inspection by the Chairman of the Sanitary Board or by any person duly authorized by the Chairman.

9. These by-laws shall be framed and hung up in a prominent place in every butcher's stall.

F.—FISH STALLS.

1. Every fish stall shall be well ventilated and well lighted, and the walls thereof shall be plastered and whitewashed. The floor shall be of smooth cement, having a proper fall leading to a masonry drain built in cement and cement rendered, emptying into a bucket. The drain and bucket shall be washed with disinfectant at least twice a day, and the bucket shall not be allowed to overflow. The stall shall always be kept clean and free from stains of blood and dust, and the walls and floor kept in a state of repair.

2. Instead of the drain referred to in the last preceding rule, a fishmonger may use a large zinc sheet or concrete counter having a fall towards its centre and so arranged that the washing shall fall into the bucket.

3. Every table used in a fish stall shall be covered with zinc or other impermeable substance approved by the Chairman. Such tables and the chopping block and

all implements shall be kept scrupulously clean. They shall be washed with water and scrubbed with a hard clean brush immediately after use. All hooks for hanging fish shall be polished and free from rust.

4. Fish baskets shall be washed daily and kept exposed to sun and air on a shelf and not to be kept inside the fish shop.

5. Every fish stall holder shall provide himself with a movable receptacle of metal for waste material.

6. All refuse and dirt in or about the premises of a fish stall shall be removed at least once a day and the drains well flushed.

7. No person suffering, or who to the knowledge of any person in charge of a fish stall has recently suffered, from any contagious or infectious disease, or has been recently in attendance on any person suffering from such disease, shall be permitted by any such person in charge of the fish stall to be employed in such fish stall.

8. Every fish stall and the management and conduct of the business shall at all times be open and subject to inspection by the Chairman or by any person duly authorized by the Chairman.

9. These by-laws shall be framed and hung up in a prominent place in every fish stall.

G.—GALAS.

1. Every licensed gala shall be registered by the Chairman, and a notice board shall be hung up by the licensee at the entrance to every such gala with the words "Registered Gala No.—" and the name of the owner painted thereon.

2. Every gala or halting place for carts or cattle shall be properly levelled and drained to the satisfaction of the Chairman, and the ground shall either be paved or properly consolidated with broken metal, so that it keeps a hard and level surface. All buildings in such gala or halting place used for keeping the bulls or other animals must be so constructed and kept as to comply with rule 3. Such gala or halting place shall be kept in a clean and sanitary state, being thoroughly cleansed daily, and all dung and refuse removed daily to such place at a distance from any dwelling houses as the Chairman shall approve. No goods, materials, or substance of any kind shall be deposited upon such gala or halting place in such a manner as to obstruct such daily cleansing.

3. The owner, tenant, or occupier of every building or shed used as a stable, cattle stall, or cattle halting place shall provide the same to the satisfaction of the Chairman with suitable cemented drains to carry off washings, urine, or rain water. Provided that the Chairman, if he considers it necessary, may require such drains to be so constructed as to convey the urine or washings into one or more covered receptacles constructed in such a manner as the Chairman shall direct, the contents of which shall be daily removed at the expense of such owner, tenant, or occupier and disposed of so that no nuisance is caused thereby. The floor of such building or shed shall be paved with brick rendered in cement, stone, cement concrete, asphalt, or other hard material which can readily be kept clean, and shall be kept even and in good repair. If such building or shed is so constructed that it can be whitewashed, this shall be done at least once in six months or oftener if the Chairman shall so direct. (Provided that the Chairman may relax any of the above regulations if, owing to the distance of the building or shed from human dwellings or for any other reason, he shall consider the same unnecessary.) Provided also that the Chairman may, if he considers it necessary, require any building to be used as a stable, cattle stall, or cattle

halting place to be constructed of stone, brick, or other permanent materials, and to have a tiled or iron roof.

4. Every stable, cattle stall, or cattle halting place shall be kept in a clean and sanitary state, being thoroughly cleansed daily, and dung and refuse removed daily to such a place at a distance from any dwelling houses as the Chairman shall approve.

5. Every gala shall be open for inspection at any time by the officers of the Board or by any other person thereto authorized in writing by the Chairman. All orders which the Chairman is empowered to make under these by-laws shall be in writing.

H.—DAIRIES.

1. For the purpose of rules under section 9 E (2) (d) a dairy shall mean and include any farm, farmhouse, cow shed, milk store, milk shop, or other place from which milk is supplied or in which milk is stored or kept for the purposes of sale.

"Dairyman" shall include any cow keeper, purveyor of milk, or occupier of a dairy, and in cases where a dairy is owned by more than one person, the manager or other person actually managing such dairy.

2. No dairy shall be located in any compound within 100 feet of an open cesspit or surface latrine or in a position where bad odours will reach it, and no open cesspit or surface latrine shall be erected within 100 feet of any dairy.

3. Every dairy compound shall be sufficiently provided with proper drainage to the satisfaction of the Chairman, and the drains shall be kept flushed. No foul water shall be allowed to stagnate in any dairy compound.

4. All refuse and dirt in and around the dairy premises shall be removed without delay. Cowdung shall be removed daily.

5. A pure and protected supply of water must be provided at convenient distance for the use of every dairy. No bathing or washing of clothes shall take place at or near this water supply.

6. The milch cows and buffaloes shall be free from disease, and no dairyman suffering from, or who to the knowledge of any person in charge of a dairy has recently suffered from, any contagious or infectious disease, or has been recently in attendance on any person suffering from such disease, shall be permitted by any such person in charge of the dairy to be employed in such dairy.

7. All dairymen shall see that their cattle are washed as to udders and teats before milking, and the milker is to wash his hands thoroughly with soap and water before milking. Every precaution shall be taken to prevent contamination of milk by dung or urine.

8. No dairyman or owner of a dairy shall adulterate milk by the addition of any water or any other foreign liquid or substance thereto, nor shall he sell or offer or expose for sale milk so adulterated.

9. All utensils, furniture, and other requisites used in or belonging to a dairy shall be kept clean.

10. All vessels sent out containing milk shall be scrupulously clean, and shall be properly covered, stoppered, or corked with clean materials, and shall not be carried under the armpit, nor shall the mouths of the bottles be fingered.

11. The sheds and yards where cattle are kept shall be subject to and satisfy the requirements of the rule 3 of the Sanitary Board regulations regarding galas.

12. Every licensee of a dairy shall have a milk room, erected in such a position and at such a distance from the cow sheds as the Chairman of the Sanitary Board shall approve, for the storing and preparation

of milk, and in which all vessels used in his trade are to be stored after cleansing. The floor shall be cemented with rounded corners at its junction with the walls, the walls shall be of plastered masonry, smooth boards, or ironwork, to be limewashed or painted periodically as directed by the Chairman or the Senior Sanitary Officer. At least two opposite walls of the milk room shall abut on the open air. The roofs shall be ceiled with grooved boards to prevent the ingress of dust. There shall be at least one window and one door. The window shall be 3 feet by 2 feet without glass or shutters and be fitted with fly-proof netting. The door shall be opposite the window, be close fitting and fitted with flyproof netting, and shall be kept closed. A table with a covering of marble, slate, or zinc or other approved impermeable substance shall be placed in the milk room. This room shall be used for no other purpose than that of storing and preparing milk.

13. Every licensee of a dairy shall keep a list of his customers, which shall be open at all times for inspection by the Chairman of the Sanitary Board, the Senior Sanitary Officer, or his assistants.

14. The number of cows for which each dairy is licensed shall be stated in such license.

15. No licensee of a dairy shall change the location of his dairy without having first obtained the permission of the Chairman, nor shall milking take place at any place other than at the licensed premises.

16. Every licensee of a dairy shall keep a report book in his milk room, in which Inspecting Officers may make their report each time they visit the dairy.

17. Every dairy situated within the limits of a Sanitary Board town, as well as those situated outside such limits, provided these latter supply milk to residents within Board limits, shall be registered by the Chairman, who shall issue to each applicant a card of registration bearing his name and number. These cards are to be shown to authorized officers of the Board or to Sanitary Inspectors when required by them to do so.

18. The Chairman of the Sanitary Board, the Senior Sanitary Officer or his assistants, the Chief Headman of the district, or any Sanitary Inspector appointed by the Chairman of the Sanitary Board, or the Senior Sanitary Officer to do sanitary inspection in any Sanitary Board town, shall be at all times empowered to take a sample of milk for analysis from any licensed dairy or from any person selling milk or exposing milk for sale within Sanitary Board limits.

19. A copy of these by-laws shall be hung in the milk room of every dairy.

I.—LAUNDRIES.

1. For the purpose of rules under section 9 E (2) (d) "laundry" means the premises occupied by any person carrying on the trade of washing other peoples' clothes for hire, and "laundryman" signifies any such person or an employé or assistant of such person in such work.

2. Every laundryman shall, when so required by the Chairman, provide a separate room for soiled linen, which must be well ventilated and clean at all times and whitewashed twice annually.

3. A laundryman shall not store soiled linen in any room used as a living apartment.

4. The Chairman shall when he considers it necessary in the interests and for the good of the public health allocate special sites for the washing of clothes; such sites will be indicated by a notice board.

5. When any laundryman or any member of his family or household shall contract any infectious or contagious

disease, he shall within 24 hours report the same to the Chairman of the Sanitary Board either through the Sanitary Inspector or the Police Headman.

6. When any laundryman or any member of his family or household shall contract any infectious or contagious disease, all work in the laundry shall immediately cease, nor shall any clothes be taken into the laundry or sent out of it after the outbreak and during the prevalence of such disease, save by special permission of the Chairman.

7. No laundryman shall, without the permission of the Chairman of the Sanitary Board or the Senior Sanitary Officer, receive soiled linen from any house in which there is reason to believe that a member thereof is suffering from any infectious disease.

8. Every laundryman shall when called upon by the Chairman of the Sanitary Board or the Senior Sanitary Officer or his assistant give a list of the persons for whom he washes.

J.—COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

1. For the purpose of rules under section 9 E (2) (d) common lodging houses shall mean any house or any part of a house in which four or more persons not being members of the same family are housed for hire.

2. A common lodging house shall be substantially built and kept in a good state of repair, and the sleeping rooms shall be well ventilated and lighted to the satisfaction of the Chairman and the walls thereof whitewashed thrice annually.

3. The keeper of a common lodging house shall at all times keep the place clean and in a sanitary condition. He shall cause all filth and offensive matter to be removed from the premises.

4. When any person in a common lodging house becomes ill with any infectious or contagious disease, the keeper or such person shall immediately inform the proper authority either through the Sanitary Inspector or the Police Headman, and shall obey the directions of the proper authority with regard to the vacation of the lodging house, disinfection or destruction of bedding, clothing, and other articles, and fumigation, disinfection, and limewashing of the house.

5. The keeper of a common lodging house shall be responsible for the provision of sufficient latrine accommodation for the inmates and for the keeping of the same in a sanitary condition.

6. The Chairman of the Sanitary Board is hereby empowered to decide the maximum number of persons that may be accommodated in any common lodging house and such number shall be endorsed upon the license. Any common lodging house-keeper allowing the number to be exceeded shall be guilty of an offence. For the purposes of this rule two children under twelve years of age shall count as one person.

7. The premises of any common lodging house shall at all times be open to inspection by the Chairman of the Sanitary Board, the Senior Sanitary Officer or his assistant, the Chief Headman of the District, and any Sanitary Inspector appointed by the Chairman of the Sanitary Board or the Senior Sanitary Officer to do sanitary inspection in the Sanitary Board Town in which such common lodging house is situated.

K.—WASHING PLACES.

1. It shall be lawful for the Board by resolution from time to time to set apart for washing of horses and cattle such places as it may deem proper, and the hours during which they may be used.

2. A list of the places so set apart shall be published in the *Government Gazette* in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil, and proclaimed within the limits of the Board by beat of tom-tom, and copies of the list in the said three languages shall be kept affixed at the office.

3. No person shall wash horses, cattle, clothes, or mats at any public place within the town, except at such places so set apart by the Board.

4. No person suffering, or who to the knowledge of any person in charge of a washing place set apart as hereinbefore provided has recently suffered, from any contagious or infectious disease, or has been recently in attendance on any person suffering from such disease, shall be permitted by any such person in charge of the washing place to wash clothes or any other article in such washing place.

CHAPTER V. [Section 9 E (2) (i).]

Care of Waste or Public Lands.

1. No person shall remove any sand, earth, stone, or growing plants or trees from, or in any way alter or deface the surface of, any waste or public land without the authority of the Chairman.

2. No horse, cattle, sheep, goats, or swine shall be tethered or grazed upon any public ground vested in the Board without a license from the Chairman. Such license may be granted for a year or any shorter period at the discretion of the Chairman, and shall be subject to such fee as the Board shall from time to time by resolution determine.

3. Any person thereto authorized in writing by the Chairman may seize any horse, sheep, goat, or other animal which he may find tethered or grazing without such license as aforesaid on any public ground within the town.

4. The Board may farm or let out the public grazing grounds or any part thereof for any period not exceeding twelve months on such conditions as to the Board may seem fit.

CHAPTER VI. [Section 9 E (2) (j).]

For the putting up and preservation of Boundaries.

1. Every owner or occupier of any house, garden, building, or land within the town shall keep such house, garden, building, or land surrounded with a wall or good fence of not less than 4 feet in height from the level of the ground.

2. No live fence shall in future be erected within 3 feet from any public masonry drain.

CHAPTER VII. [Section 9 E (2) (k).]

Public Bathing Places.

1. For the purpose of rules under section 9 E (2) (k) a public bathing place shall mean any place where the public or any particular class of persons bathe, whether on payment of money or not, or any place thereto specially set apart by order of the Sanitary Board under rule 2.

2. The Sanitary Board may by resolution set apart any public place over which it has control or any portion thereof for the purpose of being used as a public bathing place, and may define the meets and bounds of such public bathing place.

3. In every case in which a charge is made by the owner or occupier of any public bathing place for the use thereof, such owner or occupier shall not keep such bathing place without a license from the Chairman of the Sanitary Board, which license the Chairman is hereby empowered to refuse to any persons failing to comply with any of these rules or any existing Sanitary Board rule.

Such license shall further be subject to such fees as the Sanitary Board shall from time to time determine with the sanction of the Governor in Council.

4. If any person shall have been convicted twice or oftener by any court of the breach of any of these rules, it shall be lawful for the court recording such second or subsequent conviction to cancel the license issued to such person under this chapter by the Chairman of the Sanitary Board. Upon such cancellation of a license by a court the Chairman of the Sanitary Board is empowered in his discretion to refuse to issue any fresh license to such person.

5. The owner or occupier of any public bathing place shall be bound to see that the requirements of these rules are carried out.

6. Wherever a public bathing place is served by a well, such well shall have a protecting wall at least 2 feet high all round or, if there is no wall, must be constructed on a plan approved by the Chairman of the Sanitary Board, and in such a way that none of the water drawn for washing can find its way back into the well, and the ground immediately surrounding such well shall be sloped, paved, or concreted so as to allow the water to run into a leadway drain of sufficient length to prevent, to the satisfaction of the Chairman, any percolation of dirty water into the well.

7. If tubs are used they shall be cleaned daily and parted twice annually. If a large tank or bath is used the water thereof shall be frequently changed, so that it does not become stagnant or offensive or unfit for use for human bathing.

8. No person suffering, or who to the knowledge of any person in charge of a public bathing place has recently suffered, from any contagious or infectious disease, or has been recently in attendance on any person suffering from such disease, shall bathe, wash in, or in any way use the water of any such public bathing place unless such water shall be drawn for such person by some healthy person and carried for use to a safe distance from such bathing place.

9. Whenever a public bathing place is served by a well, no person shall use such well for washing cattle or any other animals, or rats, or any other things, or any clothes except those he is wearing, and if such clothes be slapped upon a store or otherwise beaten this shall be done at such distance from the well that the splash therefrom cannot fall into the well.

The provision of rule 9 shall also *mutatis mutandis* apply to tanks or baths, the water of which is artificially charged at intervals, and to public bathing places specially set apart by order of the Sanitary Board or the Chairman.

10. No person shall commit a nuisance by obeying a call of nature at or near any public bathing place.

CHAPTER VIII. [Section 9 E (2) (m) and (n).]

Charges for occupation of Pounds, &c.

1. All cattle, sheep, and goats straying on the public roads or paths within the town shall when seized be placed in the pound established by the Board for the purpose where such have been provided, and the following charges shall be paid before the removal of any animal so impounded:—

For occupation, 25 cents per head for a day or part of a day.
For food if supplied, 15 cents per head for a day or part of a day.

Dogs.

2. All stray dogs shall be seized, and, if diseased, or suspected of disease, destroyed; otherwise they shall be impounded in a pound provided by the Board, and a sum of 40 cents for the first

day of detention and 15 cents for each succeeding day to meet the expenses incurred by the Sanitary Board shall be levied from the owner of the dog if he claims it and desires to remove it. Impounded dogs if not claimed within three days shall be destroyed.

CHAPTER IX. [Section 9 E (2) (o).]

1. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to erect, re-erect, repair, add to, or enlarge any building, whether permanent or temporary, or to renew or repair or alter or add to the frontage of any such building in any way, or to build any drain or bridge, platform, or structure over a drain, or any privy or cesspool, without twenty-one days' previous notice in writing to the Chairman accompanied by details and plans of the work sufficient to show the arrangements proposed in respect of ventilation, drainage, and sanitation. No such building operations shall be commenced without the written permission of the Chairman, or until after the expiry of the twenty-one days' notice.

2. It shall not be lawful for any person to erect a house or hut for the purposes of a dwelling-place, or permit the same to be occupied as a dwelling-place, within the limits of the Board, except after twenty-one days' previous notice in writing to the Chairman, and under the following conditions:—

(a) The walls shall in no case be built of adjan, but of stone, brick, cobook, mud and wattle, or other suitable material which allows of its being properly plastered and whitewashed.

(b) Every such house or hut or any room therein to be used for human habitation shall not be less than 120 superficial feet in area, and not less than 10 feet in height, and with eaves at least 6 feet from the ground. All houses or huts are to have tiled roofs, except where the Chairman may see fit to relax the operation of this rule by written permit setting out the period for which such exemption is to hold good.

(c) Every room to be used for human habitation shall have at least one door not less than 6 feet by 3 feet, and at least one window not less than 3 feet by 2 feet.

(d) The floor shall always be higher than 1 foot from the ground, provided the Chairman shall be at liberty to require a higher level according to situation.

(e) It shall be lawful for the Chairman to cause any house or hut erected contrary to the provisions of this by-law to be taken down at the expense of the owner, if within one month after written notice to him to alter or take down the same he shall fail or neglect to do so.

3. It shall not be lawful for any person to erect, re-erect, or add to any hut or house within the limits of any Sanitary Board town, except under the following conditions:—

The following clear air space shall be left around any hut or house which is erected or re-erected, or around any hut or house which is added to with respect to such addition, and no portion of the walls of such building, and not more than 2 feet 6 inches of the projecting eaves of such building, shall come within such space:—

(1) On the side of any road or street 25 feet to the centre of such road or street.

(2) Behind such space up to 50 feet to any other hut or house, except a kitchen, bathing place, or latrine as the Chairman may require, of which prescribed space at least half shall be land belonging to the same owner as the land upon which the house stands, which is erected, re-erected, or added to.

(3) To the side such space up to 15 feet to the nearest building as the Chairman may require, of which prescribed space at least half shall be land belonging to the same owner as the land upon which the house stands, which is erected, re-erected, or added to.

Provided that the Chairman may in his discretion relax the operation of this rule in any special case, but he shall not do so unless he is satisfied that (1) no detriment is caused thereby to the sanitary condition or amenities of the house or hut to be erected, re-erected, or added to, or of any other neighbouring house or hut used or intended to be used as a human dwelling place; and (2) that the future alignment, widening, or development of any road or street, or the convenience of the public using such road or street, will not be interfered with by such relaxation of the rule.

Provided further, that the Chairman may allow the erection of a kitchen, bathing place, or latrine upon the portion thus reserved for air space on the side of any house furthest from the road or street in such place as the Chairman shall approve.

Provided further, that where a conservancy lane shall have been provided, or laid out, or projected by the Board, such latrine shall adjoin such lane or projected lane.

CHAPTER X. [Section 9 E (2) (s).]

Kraals in Lakes and Rivers for soaking of Husks.

1. No person shall within the limits of any Sanitary Board erect or use any kraal in any lake or river for the purposes of soaking coir husks without a license from the Chairman of the Sanitary Board, which license the Chairman is hereby empowered to refuse to any person failing to comply with these rules.

Such license shall further be subject to such fees as the Sanitary Board shall from time to time determine with the sanction of the Governor or Council.

2. If any person shall have been convicted twice or oftener by any court of a breach of these rules, it shall be lawful for the court recording such second or subsequent conviction to cancel the license issued to such person under this chapter by the Chairman of the Sanitary Board. Upon such cancellation of a license by a court, the Chairman of the Sanitary Board is empowered in his discretion to refuse to issue any fresh license to such person.

3. The Chairman of the Sanitary Board is hereby empowered to regulate the dimensions and position of such kraals and to indicate the same upon the license issued. Any person erecting or using any kraal of different dimensions or in a different position to that indicated in his license shall be guilty of an offence.

CHAPTER XI. [Section 9 E (2) (t).]

Prevention of Malaria.

1. Hollow places in compounds or close to dwelling-houses shall be filled up or drained so that water may not stagnate in them, and all unnecessary vessels or receptacles of any description lying about the said premises and which are liable to hold or contain water likely to become stagnant shall be removed.

2. The owner or occupant of any garden or compound in which it is desired to cut down a bamboo clump or any portion thereof shall dig and remove the roots thereof, or cause the roots thereof to be dug and removed, or shall cut down or cause the same to be cut down to a point below the level of the surrounding ground in such a manner, and so cover or cause to be covered the roots as to prevent any water collecting in the hollow of the severed portions of bamboos still left in the earth.

CHAPTER XII. [Section 9 E (2) (t).]

General Conservancy.

1. All owners, tenants, or occupiers of lands within the limits of the Sanitary Board shall keep the same clean and free from all weeds or rank and noisome vegetation, as well as from all refuse and rubbish.

2. All or any part of any house, dwelling, church, place of business, or other building shall be provided with sufficient light or ventilation, and shall, whenever so ordered by the Chairman or any officer acting under his authority, be forthwith externally or internally lime-washed, disinfected, or otherwise cleaned.

3. Privies shall be constructed where in the opinion of the Chairman it is desirable that they should exist.

4. Every owner or occupier of any place within the limits of the Sanitary Board used for a tannery, brick factory, lime kiln, and every owner or occupier of a cart stand, cattle yard, bakery, coach building yard, or manufactory, shall remove or cause to be removed daily from such premises all filth, dirt, and rubbish, and deposit it in such places as the Chairman may approve.

5. Every cart stand, cattle yard, and sheep pen shall be paved and drained to the satisfaction of the Chairman.

6. All householders or other persons who are desirous that the dust, ashes, sweepings, rubbish, and other refuse from their premises should be removed by the scavengers of the Board shall deposit the same in proper boxes or other receptacles with covers on the edge of the road outside their respective dwellings or shops daily, between the hours of 6 A.M. and 8 A.M., and it shall not be lawful for any person to place or cause to be placed such dust, ashes, sweepings, rubbish, or refuse in any street unless the same shall be contained in boxes or other receptacles as aforesaid, nor after the hours specified; and every such person shall remove such boxes or other like receptacles within the space of half an hour after the same shall have been emptied by the scavengers.

7. It shall be lawful for the Chairman at any time to require the owner or occupier of any house, building, enclosure, or premises within the limits of the Sanitary Board, by notice in writing, to remove or cause to be removed the contents of any privy, pit, or water-closet in or belonging to such house, building, enclosure, or premises to such place or places, and within such time as shall be set forth in the said notice. Should such owner or occupier fail to comply with the requirements of such notice within seven days from the time when such notice shall have been served on him, the Chairman may cause the necessary work to be done, and for that purpose shall have power to enter into and upon any such house, out-house, building, enclosure, or premises with such labourers, implements, and things as may be required, and the expenses incurred shall be recoverable as a debt due by the owner to the Board.

8. Any person who shall bury or cause to be buried, or deposit or cause to be deposited, the contents of any latrine, privy, pit, or water-closet within any

house, building, or premises, or in or any land within 100 feet of any dwelling-house, well, stream, or water-course, shall be guilty of an offence. Upon receiving notice he shall at once remove the same to such place and within such time as the Chairman shall direct. In default of compliance with such notice within the time appointed, the Chairman and any officers or workmen authorized by him may enter upon such house, building, or premises and cause the necessary work to be done, and the expenses incurred thereby shall be paid by the person in default, and shall be ascertained and determined and recoverable as a debt due by the owner to the Board.

9. The occupier of any house or premises within or upon which any cattle, horse, sheep, goat, or pig may die shall within four hours after its death, or if death occurs at night within four hours after daylight, either remove the carcase at his own expense to such place as may be appointed by the Chairman for that purpose, or report its death to the Supervisor or Inspector of the Board, and in such latter case shall pay to the Board the expense of removing or burying the carcase at such rate as the Chairman shall determine.

10. Whenever any tree or branch or fruit of a tree within the limits of the Sanitary Board shall be deemed by the Chairman, after inspection by himself or some person authorized by him, to be likely to fall upon any house or building and injure the occupier thereof, or whenever the same shall overhang any street, it shall be lawful for the Chairman to cause notice in writing to be given to the owner or to the occupier of the ground upon which such tree stands to cut down or remove the said tree or branch or fruit; and if such owner or occupier shall not cut down or remove the same within twenty-four hours after such notice, the Chairman and any officers or workmen authorized by him in writing may enter upon such ground and cause the work to be done, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by such owner or occupier, and shall be ascertained and determined and recoverable as a debt due by the owner to the Board.

11. It shall be lawful for any Inspector or any officer authorized in writing by the Chairman, between the hours of 7 A.M. and 5 P.M., to enter upon any building or premises within the limits of the Board and do all things necessary for the purpose of ascertaining whether such building or premises are kept in a sanitary condition.

12. No person shall deposit any dirt, manure, filth, sweepings, or rubbish of any kind, nor any old bottles, tins, chatties, coconut shells, or other receptacles of any kind capable of holding rain water, on any street, road, or public place, or in any drain of such street, road, or public place, or on any land or premises in proximity to any dwelling-house. Such dirt, manure, filth, sweepings, rubbish of any kind, and any old bottles, tins, chatties, coconut shells, or receptacles of any kind capable of holding rain water shall be burnt or buried or carried away to a suitable place approved of by the Chairman.

13. Whenever it shall appear to the Chairman that any ground or premises in the vicinity of dwelling-houses is in an insanitary condition by reason of the growth of weeds or rank or noisome vegetation upon it, or by reason of accumulations of manure, filth, or rubbish, or of stagnant water, or of receptacles likely to contain rain water and stagnate lying about, the Chairman may require the owner or occupier of such ground, by a notice in writing, to do, within a reasonable time to be specified in such notice, such work as is necessary to put the said

ground into a sanitary condition. If the owner or occupier shall fail to carry out the said work within the time specified, or if at any subsequent time he shall again allow the said land to get into such insanitary condition as aforesaid, the Chairman may cause the necessary work to be done, and for that purpose shall have power to enter into and upon such land with such labourers, implements, and things as may be required, and the expenses incurred shall be recoverable as a debt due by the owner to the Board. Provided that nothing in this rule contained shall prevent the Chairman from at any time entering any prosecution under these rules should he consider such prosecution advisable.

14. It shall be the duty of the owner of every house or hut used for human habitation to keep the same in a state of good repair, unless he proves to the satisfaction of the Chairman that a tenant or occupier has agreed to undertake this duty, in which case the said duty shall fall on such tenant or occupier, as the case may be.

15. Whenever it shall appear to the Chairman that any such house or hut is in such a state of repair that it is in an insanitary condition and prejudicial to the health of the inmates or the neighbours, he may cause a notice in writing to be served upon the owner, tenant, or occupier, as the case may be, whose duty it is to keep such house in good repair, requiring him, within a reasonable time to be fixed in such notice, to do such work as may be necessary to put the said house or hut into a sanitary state. If such owner, tenant, or occupier shall neglect to do the necessary work within the time fixed, the Chairman may cause the work to be done, and the expenses incurred shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Board by such owner, tenant, or occupier. Provided that no action taken by the Chairman under this rule shall prevent such owner, tenant, or occupier being at any time punished for a breach of rule 14 of this chapter.

CHAPTER XIII. [Section 9 E (2) (f).]

Dangerous and Offensive Trades.

1. Dangerous and offensive trades shall for the purpose of these rules mean and include any of the following:—

Storage or manufacture of artificial manure, boiling of blood or offal, drying blood or offal, tanning, fat melting, fat extracting, soap making, soaking of coconut husks, fibre dyeing, coconut oil manufacture (where machinery is employed), manufacture or storing of fibre, storing of hides, bones, artificial manures, or any materials for the manufacture of artificial manure, storing of Maldivian fish in quantity over 5 cwt. in weight, quarrying for metal, cabook, or gravel, the manufacture of bricks and tiles, the burning of lime, the manufacture of aerated waters, storing or curing of plumbago.

2. No owner or occupier of any land or premises within the limits of any Sanitary Board or other person shall carry on or suffer to be carried on upon such land or premises any offensive or dangerous trade or manufacture without a license from the Chairman of the Sanitary Board, who is further empowered to refuse such license to any person failing to comply with any of these or other already existing Sanitary Board rules.

Such license shall be subject to such fees as the Sanitary Board from time to time may determine with the sanction of the Governor in Council.

3. If any person shall have been convicted twice or oftener by any court of the breach of any of these rules, it shall be

lawful for the court recording such second or subsequent conviction to cancel the license issued to such person under this chapter by the Chairman of the Sanitary Board. Upon such cancellation of a license by a court, the Chairman of the Sanitary Board is empowered in his discretion to refuse to issue any fresh license to such person.

4. All materials required for the purpose of carrying on any of the aforesaid trades, businesses, or manufactures shall be stored so as to prevent effluvia or nuisance, and all such materials which have to be brought along any public thoroughfare, and which are likely to be offensive and give off effluvia shall be transported in non-absorbent covered receptacles or in such other manner as the Chairman shall direct, so as to obviate the creation of any nuisance.

5. Effective means shall be adopted for rendering innocuous any offensive vapours or gases emitted during any process or manufacture. Such vapours and gases shall either be discharged into the external air in such manner and at such a height as to admit of their diffusion without injurious or offensive effects or they shall be passed directly through a fire or into a condensing apparatus. All premises shall be adequately drained, and the drains kept in efficient order and washed daily.

6. Floors shall be maintained in a proper state of repair and cleansed daily, and when so ordered by the Chairman shall be constructed of such impermeable material as he may direct.

7. Walls shall be kept in good order so as to prevent the absorption of filth, and whitewashed twice annually or oftener if so ordered by the Chairman of the Sanitary Board or the Senior Sanitary Officer.

8. All apparatus, including implements and vessels, shall be kept clean and where possible they shall be cleaned daily. All refuse, sweepings, scrapings, together with waste and dye products, shall be removed daily from the premises in covered receptacles, unless intended to be forthwith subjected to further trade purposes on the premises.

9. Tanks used for washing or soaking skins or any other materials must be emptied and cleansed as often as may be necessary to prevent effluvia.

10. No person carrying on any offensive trade or manufacture, nor any owner or occupier of any land or premises upon which such offensive trade or manufacture is carried on, shall pollute any river, stream, canal, channel, well, tank, or open piece of water by discharging thereinto or suffering to flow thereinto any foul, ill smelling, or offensive water or other fluid, or by throwing thereinto or suffering to be washed thereinto any offensive substance, nor shall he in any other way pollute or contaminate such river, stream, canal, channel, well, tank, or open piece of water.

11. The premises of all the aforementioned trades shall be open for inspection at all reasonable hours by the Chairman of the Sanitary Board or by any person duly authorized by the Chairman.

12. The owner or occupier of any land from which clay, earth, stone, gravel, cabook, or other material is cut for the manufacture of bricks or tiles, or for building, or for any other purpose shall be responsible for seeing that proper drainage is provided, and that the pits or trenches cut are afterwards filled, so that water cannot stagnate therein.

CHAPTER XIV. [Section 9 E (f).]

Manufacture of Aerated Waters.

1. No person shall commence the manufacture of aerated waters within the limits of the Sanitary Board for the

purposes of sale without giving one month's previous notice in writing to the Chairman of the Board.

2. No aerated water factory shall be situated within less than 150 feet from any gala, stable, or other building used for keeping animals by day and night, or of any latrine or cesspit. No part of the factory shall be used as a dwelling house.

3. All premises used for manufacture of aerated waters must be well lighted and ventilated, must have cemented floors, must be provided with suitably built drains to carry off waste material, and must be kept clean and free from dirt and dust. The preparation of the syrups must be carried out in a separate fly-proof room. All chemicals and other materials used in the manufacture of the waters must be of good quality. All utensils and machinery employed in the manufacture must be kept scrupulously clean.

4. The water used in the manufacture shall be obtained from a source adequately protected from contamination and approved of by the Chairman of the Board. It shall be transported to the factory by means which shall ensure that no pollution occurs in transit. It shall be stored at the factory in properly constructed tanks or reservoirs connecting with the aerating apparatus.

5. All water used in the manufacture of aerated waters shall be passed through a Jewell or other filter approved by the Chairman and connected with the plant, provided that the Chairman shall have power to exempt from the operation of this rule water derived from an approved public supply.

6. Whenever the Supervisor or Inspector of the Board is satisfied that any aerated water, either manufactured within the limits of the Board or introduced into such limits from outside, is of such bad quality as to be unfit for human consumption, he may seize such waters and produce them before the Health Officer or Police Magistrate, and if it appears to such Health Officer or Police Magistrate that such waters are unfit for human consumption he may order the same to be destroyed. Any person manufacturing any aerated water which shall be proved to the satisfaction of the court to be unfit for human consumption shall be guilty of an offence.

7. All bottles used in the manufacture of aerated waters shall be washed with filtered water and shall be kept scrupulously clean.

8. Every bottle containing aerated water shall bear a label setting out the description of the water and the place of manufacture, the name of the person or firm owning the factory, and the number assigned to the factory by the Chairman of the Board.

9. No person under twelve years of age shall be employed in any aerated water factory, nor any person suffering from any cutaneous or contagious disease.

10. All employers engaged in the filling of bottles with gas shall wear fine-meshed wire face- and neck-shields and leather gloves.

11. It shall be lawful for the Chairman of the Sanitary Board or any Inspector or Supervisor or any person thereto authorized by the Chairman in writing to enter any place used for the manufacture or sale of aerated waters at any time when such place is open and to take a sample bottle of any kind of aerated water which is there manufactured or kept for sale, and any proprietor or person in charge of such place who shall refuse to permit such sample to be taken shall be guilty of an offence. Such sample shall be forthwith forwarded to a competent analyst, and the certificate of such analyst if it states that such sample is unfit for human consumption shall be evidence that it is so

unfit until the contrary is proved, and the proprietor or manager of any place used for the manufacture or sale of aerated waters from which place any such sample was taken which proved to be unfit for human consumption shall be guilty of an offence.

12. Wells from which water for the manufacture of aerated waters is drawn shall be set apart solely for this purpose, and shall not be used for bathing.

CHAPTER XV. [Section 9 E. 2 (d).]

Wells.

1. No person shall sink a well or cause a well to be sunk within the limits of any Sanitary Board town, unless he shall have given to the Chairman one month's notice of such his intention, or shall have obtained a permit from the Chairman to sink such well or cause it to be sunk.

2. No well shall be sunk less than 50 feet from any cesspit, cesspool, pigsty, gala, cattle shed, manure heap, leaking drain, neglected privy, heap of decaying vegetable or animal matter or any manured land.

3. No cesspit, cesspool, privy, pigsty, gala, or cattle shed shall be constructed within a distance of 50 feet from any well used for drinking or domestic purposes, nor shall any manure or decaying animal or vegetable matter be deposited, nor any land be cultivated with manure, nor any drain suffered to remain in a leaking condition within such distance.

4. All wells shall be lined as far as water level either with bricks set in cement with a backing of puddled clay or with cylinders of iron cement or clay, or shall be otherwise so constructed as to prevent the entrance of water except from the bottom.

5. A platform upon which to stand and draw water may be constructed over the top of a portion of the mouth of the well. This platform shall be so constructed as to be absolutely water-tight, so that no water therefrom can trickle back into the well, but all flow on to the apron or pavement referred to in rule 6. The said platform shall have a slope downwards from the centre of the mouth of the well outwards so as to throw off water and a water-tight ledge at least 6 inches high along its inner edge connected at both ends with the parapet wall. The remainder of the well mouth shall be surrounded by a parapet wall at least 2 feet 6 inches high.

6. The well shall be surrounded for a distance of 5 feet by a cement apron or pavement of stone or brick set in cement sloping away from the well.

7. The outer edge of such apron or pavement shall be surrounded by a cement gutter emptying into a leadaway drain not less than 10 feet long, so as to prevent the stagnation of water in the vicinity of the well.

8. No planks shall be placed across the mouth of the well to stand on when drawing water or for any other purpose.

9. Water from wells shall be drawn in clean receptacles.

10. No one shall wash clothes within 20 feet of the mouth of a well used for drinking or domestic purposes.

11. Every owner or lessee of a well used as a public bathing place shall supply bathing tubs, and shall not allow persons who bathe to draw water, and no person shall draw water from such well while bathing.

12. Whenever any tree or branch of any tree overhangs a well, and is deemed after inspection by the Chairman or any Sanitary Officer of the Board to be injurious to the water, owing to the dropping of the leaves or fruit into the water or by otherwise rendering the water unfit for use, it shall be lawful for the Chairman of the Sanitary Board to cause notice in

writing to be given to the owner, lessee, or occupier of the ground on which such tree stands to cut down or remove such tree or branch, and if such notice is not complied with within 14 days such person shall be guilty of an offence.

13. The Chairman may, whenever he deems such a course to be necessary, cause notice to be given in writing to the owner or lessee or occupant of any compound in which there is a well used for drinking or domestic purposes to bale out the water and clean the well and execute such repairs as the Chairman may consider to be necessary, and if such notice is not complied with within fourteen days such person shall be guilty of an offence.

14. Whenever it shall be decided by a resolution of the Sanitary Board that such a course is expedient in the interests of health, it may give notice to the owner, lessee, or occupant of any land to fill up or disinfect any well on such land, and the owner, lessee, or occupier shall thereupon be bound to comply with such order within eight days' time. Should such owner, lessee, or occupier fail within such time to comply with such order such person shall be guilty of an offence.

15. It shall be lawful for the Supervisor or Inspector of the Board or other person empowered in writing by the Chairman of the Board to inspect wells, or enter upon any land or premises for the purpose of inspecting proposed sites or wells or existing wells and their surroundings.

SCHEDULE A.

Market Licenses.

Fees Rs. _____
The bearer _____, of _____, has permission to hold the stall _____ No. _____, in the _____ market, for _____ subject to the by-laws.

Chairman, Sanitary Board.

Subject to the sanction of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the Sanitary Board of the Colombo District, as empowered by section 5 (a) of Ordinance No. 30 of 1914, hereby resolves to charge the following fees for licenses:—

	Annual Fee.	
	Rs.	c.
Bakeries ..	6	0
Eating houses ..	6	0
Tea and coffee boutiques ..	3	0
Fish stalls ..	6	0
Cattle galas 5 stalls or under ..	10	0
Each additional 5 stalls ..	10	0
up to ..	100	0
Dairies up to 3 cows or under ..	3	0
Dairies over 3 cows ..	6	0
Laundries ..	3	0
Common lodging houses ..	6	0
Manure manufactory ..	100	0
Boiling or drying blood or offal ..	100	0
Tannery ..	100	0
Fat melting or extracting ..	50	0
Soap making ..	50	0
Kraals for soaking coconut husks ..	3	0
Fibre dyeing ..	2	50
Coconut oil manufactory where machinery is employed ..	100	0
Manufacture and storing of fibre ..	25	0
Storing of Maldivian fish over 5 cwt. ..	5	0
Storing of hides, bones, artificial manures or materials for manufacture of artificial manure in quantity over one gunny bag ..	10	0
Metal or cabook quarry ..	50	0
Gravel quarry ..	25	0
Brick or tile manufactory ..	15	0
Lime kilns ..	12	0
Aerated water manufactory ..	100	0
Public bathing places ..	6	0
Plumbago store or curing yard ..	50	0

NOTE.—The fees in respect of eating houses, tea and coffee boutiques, common lodging houses, and public bathing places may be paid half yearly in advance.

"THE SMALL TOWNS SANITARY ORDINANCE, 1892."

IT is notified that the Legislative Council, acting under the provisions of section 3 of "The Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance, 1892," has passed the following resolution at a public session thereof held on August 8, 1917:—

That from and after January 1, 1918, the portions of the villages Kuliypitiya, Aswedduma, Pallepitiya, and Kadurugashena, in Yatikaha korale south of Katugampola hatpattu of the Kurunegala District, North-Western Province, situated within the limits described below, be brought under the operation of "The Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance, 1892":—

North: Lots 5B and 2L in Kadurugashena village (B. S. P. P. 979) belonging to Banda, Registrar; Bogahamulawatta (lots 1B and 3G in B. S. P. P. 978 of Kuliypitiya village) belonging to Kiri Banda, Vel-Vidane; Ambagahamulawatta (lots 3L and 2B) belonging to Kiri Banda and Kapuruhami, respectively; lots 2, 2C, 2G, 2H, and 2I in same plan belonging to Nugawela Ratemahatmaya and four others; thence the Gansabhawa road from Kuliypitiya bazaar to Galagawawala until it meets Pallepitiya-oya; thence along the Pallepitiya-oya until it meets the south-western corner of paddy fields Pahalakumbukgahakumbura (lot P 9) belonging to Punchirala Arachchi and another, and thence along the southern edge of these fields, the southern edge of Ihalakumbukgahamulakumbura (lot 3E) belonging to Mr. C. A. Vanderstraaten, and Wewakumbura (lot 3F) belonging to John Perera, until it meets the Kuliypitiya-Hettipola public road; and thence along the Gansabhawa road leading from the above public road to Thummodara village until it meets the village limit of Piduma village.

East: The village boundary of Piduma village until it meets the north-western corner of lot 3A, Paragahapitiyahena, in Aswedduma village; thence along the western boundary of that lot; Etambagahamulapillewa *alias* Paragahapitiyehena (lot 3D), and thence along the western edge of fields Dehiwala and Tawalla (lot P 8) belonging to Pinhami and others; thence along the western boundary of Mahawewa (lot 17) until it meets the Kuliypitiya-Narammala public road; thence along the north-western boundary of Mahawela and Pidumarallagewela (lot P 23) until it meets the Dandagamuwa-oya.

South: Dandagamuwa-oya *alias* Urapitiya-oya.

West: Dandagamuwa-oya, Wehene-ela, and thence along the eastern boundary of lots 5A and 5B in Kadurugashena village (B. S. P. P. 978).

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, August 14, 1917.

R. E. STUBBS,
Colonial Secretary.

WHEREAS by a notice dated March 24, 1914, and published as required by section 1 of Ordinance No. 4 of 1887, entitled "An Ordinance relating to Lands alienated by the Crown which are abandoned by the Owners thereof," it was declared by the Government Agent of the Southern Province, with the sanction of the Governor, that if no claim to the land described in the schedule hereto was made to him by or on behalf of any person able to establish a title thereto before May 30, 1915, as specified in the said notice, such land shall be resumed by the Crown:

And whereas a claim to the said land was made to the said Government Agent within the period specified in such notice by one Ibrahim Lebbe Markar Abdul Majeed, of Negombo, through his Proctor, Mr. R. A. H. de Vos, of Galle, and the said Government Agent, having duly inquired into the claim and recorded all evidence adduced before him in support thereof, did make a report to the Governor in the manner in the 3rd section of the said Ordinance prescribed:

And whereas the Governor in Executive Council, upon such report as aforesaid, having entertained doubt that a *prima facie* right to the said land had been established by the said claimant, did refer the said claim to the District Court of Galle, as in section 4 of the said Ordinance prescribed, and the Judge of the said court, having duly investigated the claim, did decide that, in his opinion, the right of the said claimant to the said land had not been made out or established:

And whereas an appeal has not been taken against such decision:

It is hereby notified to all whom it may concern that the Governor in Executive Council did on April 3, 1917, order that the said land shall be resumed by the Crown.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, August 15, 1917.

R. E. STUBBS,
Colonial Secretary.

SCHEDULE.

Lot 8800 in preliminary plan No. 1,127, described in title plan No. 112,594; called Asolukanda-addaradeniya, situated in the village of Karadeniya, in Wellaboda pattu of

the Galle District, Southern Province; bounded on the north by Crown land Asolukanda-addaradeniya, east by the road from Ambalangoda to Elpitiya and part of lot 8799, south by the road

from Ambalangoda to Elpitiya and part of lot 8801, and west by Crown land Asolukanda-addaradeniya; containing in extent 2 roods and 26 perches.

"THE LOCAL BOARDS ORDINANCE, 1898."

THE following by-laws made by the Local Board of Ratnapura, under section 56 (20 A) of Ordinance No. 13 of 1898, as amended by section 4 of Ordinance No. 29 of 1914, and confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are hereby published for general information.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, August 15, 1917.

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

BY-LAWS *re* LATRINES.

1. No occupier or owner shall build or cause to be built on his land or premises any privy, cesspit, or latrine without having first obtained the permission of the Chairman in writing.

2. (a) Upon any application for such permission under by-law 1 it shall be competent to the Chairman or the Board to require that any particular type of privy, cesspit, or latrine approved by the Board and no other shall be constructed.

(b) The Chairman or the Board may further prescribe the position in which such privy, cesspit, or latrine shall be constructed, and refuse permission to construct any privy, cesspit, or latrine in any other position.

(c) It shall further be competent to the Chairman or the Board to refuse permission to construct any privy, cesspit, or latrine at all upon any premises should the Chairman or the Board be of opinion that such construction should not be permitted on sanitary grounds.

3. (a) It shall be competent to the Board to order in writing the owner or occupier of any premises in which a privy, cesspit, or latrine has been constructed without permission or in any way contrary to the terms of any permission issued by the Chairman or the Board to demolish and fill up the said privy, cesspit, or latrine within such reasonable time as may be prescribed by the Chairman or the Board.

(b) Any person failing to comply with an order made under sub-section (a) shall be guilty of an offence.

4. (a) The Board may order in writing the owner or occupier of any premises to construct within the time prescribed by such order a privy or latrine of such a type and size and in such a position and with such connecting drains as the Board may prescribe.

(b) Any person failing to comply with an order made under sub-section (a) shall be guilty of an offence.

5. (a) The Board may order in writing the owner or occupier of the premises upon which any privy, cesspit, or latrine exists either to repair, alter, or reconstruct the same in such manner and within such time as the Board may prescribe, or to demolish and fill up the same within such prescribed time, if in the opinion of the Board such privy, cesspit, or latrine is structurally defective or is unsuitable for the purpose to which it is put, or is liable to give rise to a nuisance, or if it does not abut upon and cannot be conveniently conserved from a sanitary lane established by the Board under by-law 10, or otherwise the Board may require the owner or occupier of the premises upon which the privy, cesspit, or latrine exists either to repair, alter, or reconstruct the same in such manner and within such reasonable time as the Board may prescribe or within such prescribed time to demolish and fill up the same.

(b) Any person failing to comply with an order made under sub-section (a) shall be guilty of an offence.

6. *Definition.*—For the purposes of the following by-laws—

"Cesspit" shall mean and include all forms of closets or latrines other than those on the dry-earth system.

"Specified area" shall mean and include such area or areas within the limits of the Board as the Board may from time to time specify; such area may comprise the whole of such limits or a portion or portions thereof.

7. The Board may by resolution prohibit within any specified area or portion of a specified area the use of any particular kind of cesspit of whatever kind, and direct that all latrines and closets be conducted on the dry-earth system.

8. Whenever such a resolution shall have been passed, and notice in writing shall have been given to the owner or occupier of any house or building or land in or on which such cesspit or cesspits are situated to close such cesspit or cesspits and substitute a dry-earth closet or closets therefor, it shall be incumbent on such person or persons to comply with such notice within such time as the Board may determine from the service of such notice. Any owner or occupier failing within a reasonable time to comply with such notice shall be guilty of an offence. Provided that for the erection of any closet or latrine under this by-law the permission of the Chairman under by-law 1 shall be necessary, so that the Chairman may give necessary instructions as to type, situation, &c.

9. It shall be the duty of the owner or occupier of any premises upon which any privy or latrine stands to keep the said privy or latrine in good repair and in a clean and sanitary state, and to see that no nuisance is caused thereby. Any owner or occupier failing so to do shall be guilty of an offence.

10. In order to secure the efficient removal of night soil it shall be lawful for the Board by resolution to require the owner or occupier of any houses, buildings, or lands in any specified area to provide and maintain at their own expenses a conservancy lane not exceeding 8 feet wide at the back of or running through their premises in such position as may be determined by the Chairman.

11. Within any specified area all conservancy shall be carried out by the Board, and it shall not be lawful for any person either to carry out such work himself or by means of an agent or servant or to employ any person to do such work for him without the written permission of the Chairman, which permission the Chairman is empowered at his discretion to refuse, if he is of opinion that all such services within the area can be adequately carried out by the Board,

12. All owners or occupiers of premises furnished with closets or latrines within any specified area shall pay monthly to the Board such conservancy fees as shall be fixed by the Board for the removal of night soil. All such fees should be paid before the 10th day of the month for which the service is being rendered.

13. Any persons requiring the services of day coolies may apply to the Board therefor in writing, and such coolies will be supplied upon such terms as the Board shall decide. Fees for the services of such coolies shall be paid before the 10th day of the month for which the service is being rendered.

14. Any person outside a specified area who desires that the conservancy of his closet or latrine be undertaken by the Board or that he be given the services of a day cooly shall notify the Chairman in writing to that effect, and the Board may thereupon undertake such conservancy. The fees due from such person shall be paid before the 10th day of the month for which the service is being rendered.

15. Whenever the Board shall consider the construction of a new catchpit or the alteration, repair, or reconstruction or filling up of an existing catchpit to be necessary, it may require any owner or occupier of any land or premises by notice in writing signed by the Chairman either to construct a new catchpit or to alter, repair, or reconstruct or fill up any existing catchpit, and may further give directions as to the position, level, and size of such catchpit, the materials to be used, the manner in which the work is to be carried out, and any other details in connection with such works. Any such owner or occupier who shall after receipt of such notice fail within such time as the Board shall determine to carry out such requirements of the Board shall be guilty of an offence.

16. It shall be lawful for the Chairman to notify the owner or occupier of any land or premises upon which there is any catchpit into which filthy water flows and collects that the Board will henceforth undertake the daily removal of such water, and thereafter such owner or occupier shall be bound to pay such reasonable fees for the removal of such dirty water as the Board shall determine. Such fees shall be payable and recoverable in the same manner as conservancy fees under by-law 12.

17. The owner or occupier of any land or premises upon which there is any catchpit into which dirty water flows and collects, and who shall not have been notified by the Chairman under by-law 16, shall be responsible for the daily removal of such water to such place as the Chairman shall approve so that no nuisance is caused thereby. Any such owner or occupier failing to carry out such removal as above required shall be guilty of an offence.

**Order of His Excellency the Governor in Council under "The Enemy Property Ordinance, No. 23 of 1916,"
as amended by Ordinance No. 5 of 1917.**

WHEREAS it is provided by section 8 A (1) of "The Enemy Property Ordinance, No. 23 of 1916," as amended by Ordinance No. 5 of 1917, that the Governor in Executive Council may, by Order in Council, vest in the Custodian of Enemy Property any property belonging to an enemy or "enemy subject" within the meaning of the said Ordinance:

And whereas the trade marks enumerated in the schedule hereto, together with the goodwill of the several businesses of the present proprietors thereof, in so far as the same is connected with the said trade marks, are property belonging to the persons and firms being enemies or enemy subjects, as the case may be, whose names appear against each of the said trade marks, and it appears expedient to vest the said property in the said Custodian:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor is pleased, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the aforesaid trade marks, together with the goodwill of the several businesses of the present proprietors thereof, in so far as the same is connected with the said trade marks, are vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, August 4, 1917.

By order,
JOHN SCOTT,
Clerk, Executive Council.

SCHEDULE.

Description of Mark.	Class.	Name of Proprietor.	Agents.	Date of Application.	No. of Certificate.
1 "Friedrichshall" label	44	C. Oppel & Co. of Saxemeiningen, Germany	Messrs. Julius & Creasy	Sept. 29, 1902	376
2 "Pertussin"	3 & 11	Anna Taeschner, proprietor of Kommandanten Apotheke E. Taeschner of Seydelstrasse, 16, Berlin, Germany.	do.	Mar. 25, 1904	426
3 "Calorit"	42 & 8	The company "Calorit Konservenerwärmungeohn Feuer, G. M. B. H." of No. 3, Chausseestrasse, Berlin	do.	Oct. 17, 1904	511
4 "Girl" brand	43	The St. Pauli Breweries Company, Ltd., of 9 New Zealand Avenue, London, E.C., England, and Bremen, Germany	do.	Oct. 1, 1904	518
5 "Circles" device	5, 6, & 13	The firm trading as Fried Krupp Aktien-Gesellschaft of No. 84, Altendorfer Strasse, Essen, Ruhe, in the Empire of Germany	do.	Feb. 3, 1905	545
6 "Westrumite"	2 & 6	Leonard Schade van Westrum of 90; Wilhelmstrasse, Berlin, Germany	do.	Feb. 5, 1904	561
7 "Anchor" device	3	Friedrich Adolf Richter, trading as F. Ad. Richter & Co. of Rudolstadt, Germany	Messrs. Capper & Sons	Dec. 19, 1905	629
8 Do.	8, 48, & 49	do.	do.	Aug. 13, 1906	713
9 "Homax" label	3 & 42	Hans L. Hoff, proprietor of the firm of M. Hoff, Hamburg	Messrs. Cargills, Ltd.	April 17, 1907	819
10 "Mangesite"	50	Max Heinrich Wilhelm Hoding of 30 Gr. Bleichen, Hamburg, Germany	—	Oct. 17, 1907	864
11 "Finsen's Haematin Albumin" label	3	Friedrich Feustell Nfl., a firm domiciled and carrying on business at No. 52 Brahmstrasse, in the City of Altona, German Empire	Messrs. van Cuylenberg & de Fry	Dec. 14, 1907	955
12 "Club" device	15	Herman Heye, a firm domiciled and carrying on business at No. 29 Admiralitatstrasse, in the City of Hamburg, German Empire	do.	Dec. 18, 1908	1,043
13 "Carbolineum"	2	R. Avenarius & Co., Stuttgart, Hamburg, Berlin	Mr. E. J. Hayward of Colombo	Mar. 23, 1909	1,055
14 "Elephant" device	39	The firm of J. S. Staedtler of Nuremberg, Germany	Messrs. Darley, Butler & Co., Colombo	May 15, 1909	1,086
15 "Sanatogen"	3	Johann Abraham Von Wulfing of 12 Chenies street, London, W.C., England	Messrs. Julius & Creasy	Oct. 19, 1909	1,127
16 "Latextor"	7 & 12	Ferd Esser & Co., a firm domiciled and carrying on business at 16, Bargstrasse, in the City of Hamburg, German Empire	Messrs. van Cuylenberg & de Fry of Colombo	Oct. 15, 1909	1,126
17 "Horse & Lion" device	1	Badische Anilin & Soda-Fabrik, Ludwigshafen on Rhine, Germany	Messrs. F. J. & G. de Saram of Colombo	May 9, 1910	1,172
18 "The Shepherd" brand	42	Paul Gustav Leander Pfund of 79/81 Bautznerstrasse, Dresden, Germany	—	Sept. 30, 1910	1,195
19 "Formamint"	3	Johann Abraham Von Wulfing, trading as A. Wulfing & Co. of 12, Chenies street, London, W.C., England	Messrs. Julius & Creasy of Colombo	Nov. 9, 1910	1,205
20 "Sanatogen"	42	do.	do.	Nov. 9, 1910	1,206
21 "Lion" device	43	Dr. Georg Dralle of Altona, Hamburg	Mr. A. Vaitilgam of Colombo	Jan. 19, 1911	1,228
22 "Bottle" device	43	Kaiser Brauerii Beck & Co., Komman Ditgesellschaft Aktien of Bremen	Mr. A. J. Martin of Colombo	Feb. 13, 1911	1,236
23 "Palmin"	42	Aktien Gesellschaft H. Schlinck & Cie, Bieberhaus, Ernst Merkstrasse, Hamburg, Germany	Messrs. Julius & Creasy of Colombo	Mar. 20, 1911	1,241
24 "Cucasa"	1	Alfred Koelliker, Doctor of Medicine, trading as Dr. L. C. Marquart of 5/7, Seigburgerstrasse Beuel, a/Rhine, Germany	Messrs. van Cuylenberg & de Fry of Colombo	Aug. 18, 1911	1,271
25 "Farm" brand	42	Paul Gustav Leander Pfund of 79/81, Butznerstrasse, Dresden, Germany	—	Jan. 4, 1912	1,286
26 "Albulactin" label	42	Johann Abraham Von Wulfing, Manufacturer and Chemist, trading as Johann A. Wulfing & Co., 231, Friedrichstrasse, Berlin, Germany, and also as A. Wulfing & Co., 12 Chenies street, London, England	—	April 25, 1912	1,317
27 "Olex"	6	The Transatlantic Ex- & Import Company M. B. H. Hamburg, Pferdemarkt 56	—	May 29, 1911	1,327
28 "Safety Fuse" label	20	Aktiengesellschaft Kabelwerk Duisburgh of Duisburg, Germany	—	June 5, 1912	1,335

Description of Mark.	Class.	Name of Proprietor.	Agents.	Date of Application.	No. of Certificate.
29. "Three Stars" brand	42	Elof Hansson, Monkedamm 5/6, Hamburg, Germany	—	July 9, 1912	1,347
30. "Original Victoria"	6	H. Mundlos & Co. of Magdeburg, Germany	Mr. D. L. de Saram of Colombo	July 3, 1912	1,350
31. "No. 4" label	48	Johann Maria Farina of Julicks Platz No. 4, Cologne, Germany	Messrs. T. B. Browne, Ltd., 163, Queen Victoria street, London, England	July 23, 1912	1,357
32. "Porphyroglutin"	16	Wolf Laufer Esqr. of Gertruda 4, Cracow (Galicia), Austria, Engineer	H. Creasy, Esq., of Colombo	Sept. 5, 1912	1,368
33. "No. 4711" device	3 & 48	Peter Mulhens of Koln in Germany, carrying on business under the style or firm of "Eau de Cologne & Parfumerie-Fabrik, Glockengasse No. 4711 Gegenuber der Pferdepost, Von Ferd Mulhens, Koln a/Rhine"	Heinrich Gauger of Colombo	Dec. 14, 1912	1,393
34. "Kalaitin"	1	Badische Anilin & Soda-Fabrik, Ludwigshafen on Rhine, Germany	F. J. de Saram of Colombo	Dec. 30, 1911	1,406
35. "Horse & Lion" device	1	do.	do.	Dec. 30, 1911	1,407
36. "Continental"	6, 39, 41, & 50	Wanderer-Werke vormals Winkhofer & Jaenicke Aktien Gesellschaft of Schonau, near Chemnitz, Germany	—	Feb. 13, 1913	1,410
37. "Shamrock" device	20	Dynamit-Actien Gesellschaft vormals Alfred Nobel & Co. at Hamburg (Germany) 39, Alsterdamm, "Europa-House"	—	Feb. 19, 1913	1,411
38. "Race" label	48	Gottlieb Taussig of 215 Schonbunnerstrasse, Vienna XII., in the Empire of Austria	—	Mar. 3, 1913	1,424
39. "Arkas" device	42, 43, & 47	The Transatlantic Ex- & Import Company M. B. H. Hamburg Pferdemarkt, 56	—	May 29, 1911	1,428
40. "Continental" label	40	Continental-Caoutchouc and Gutta-Percha Compagnie of Hanover, Germany	—	Mar. 27, 1913	1,430
41. "Bosch"	6, 8, 13, & 18	Robert Bosch, Stuttgart, 11/13 Hoppenlaustrasse, Germany	—	Dec. 11, 1912	1,433
42. "Cystopurin"	3	Johann Abraham von Wulffing, trading as Johann A. Wulffing & Bauer & Cie at 231, Friedrichstrasse Berlin, Germany, also as A. Wulffing & Co. and Sanatogen Co. at 12 Chenies street, London, England	—	Mar. 14, 1913	1,447
43. "No. 4711" label	3 & 48	Peter Mullhens of Koln in Germany, carrying on business under the style or firm of "Eau de Cologne & Parfumerie Fabrik, Glockengasse No. 4711 Gegenuber der Pferdepost von ferd Mulhens Koln a/Rhine"	Heinrich Gauger of Colombo	May 15, 1913	1,452
44. "Globe" device	20	Dynamit-Actien Gesellschaft vormals Alfred Noble & Co. of Hamburg (Germany), 39, Alsterdamm "Europa Haus"	—	Feb. 19, 1913	1,459
45. "Cow Boy" brand	42	Paul Gustav Leander Pfund of 79/81 Bautznerstrasse Dresden, Germany	—	Jan 4, 1912	1,474
46. "Bullock Cart" device	42	F. A. Follen of Bremen, Germany	Mr. F. E. Mackwood of Colombo	July 11, 1913	1,482
47. "Odol"	48	Lingner-Werke Aktien Gesellschaft of Dresden, Germany	Ch. & A. Bohringer of Colombo	Feb. 27, 1914	1,531
48. "Roborin"	2	do.	do.	Feb. 27, 1914	1,532
49. "Albaloid"	14	Gebruder Noelle of Luddnscheid, Westphalia, Germany	—	Mar. 31, 1914	1,537
50. "Ribana"	38	Wilhelm Benger Sohne of Boblingerstrasse, 72, Stuttgart, Germany	—	April 4, 1914	1,538
51. "Wanderer"	6, 8, 13, 22, & 39	Wanderer-Werke Vormals Winkhofer & Jaenicke Aktien Gesellschaft of Schonau, near Chemnitz, Germany	—	Feb. 13, 1913	1,546

MONTHLY STATEMENT issued by the Commissioners of Currency, under section 20 of Ordinance No. 32 of 1884, for the month of July, 1917:—

		1.—Note Account.			
		Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Total stock on June 30, 1917		61,543,800	0	In vault on July 31, 1917	18,419,800 0
Add Notes received in July, 1917		—	—	In circulation on July 31, 1917	41,199,000 0
		61,543,800	0		
Deduct Notes destroyed in July, 1917		1,925,000	0		
		59,618,800	0		59,618,800 0
		2.—Coin Account.			
		Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Coin received for Notes in circulation		41,199,000	0	Investments	19,310,963 42
				Coin in England	7,850,336 67
				Coin in vault	14,037,699 91
		41,199,000	0		41,199,000 0
3.—Average amount of Notes in circulation during the month					41,153,000 0
Average amount of Coin in vault during the month					21,842,037 0

4.—Investment Account.

	Face Value.			Face Value.			Face Value.			Cost Price.		Market Value.	
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	
War Loan 4½ per cent. ...	7,286	3	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Colonial Securities ...	539,481	17	7	—	—	—	—	—	8,130,650	0	—	5,778,227 94	
Local Loans ...	18,000	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
India 3½ per cent. Stock ...	—	—	—	96,000	14	7	—	—	1,290,186	0	—	926,893 46	
Indian War Loan 5 per cent. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,368,066	67	4,149,663	33	—	4,138,743 17	
Indian Securities ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,833,000	0	5,740,464	9	—	3,806,032 50	
Total ..	564,768	0	7	96,000	14	7	10,201,066	67	19,310,963	42	—	14,649,897 7	

5.—Depreciation Fund.

	Face Value.			Face Value.			Face Value.			Cost Price.		Market Value.	
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	
War Loan 5 per cent. ..	29,244	19	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Colonial Securities ..	96,591	4	0	—	—	—	—	—	1,786,911	12	—	1,442,353 50	
Exchequer Bonds 5 per cent. ...	3,700	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Indian Securities ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	719,100	0	716,293	22	—	469,212 75	
Total ..	129,536	3	9	—	—	—	719,100	0	2,503,204	34	—	1,911,566 25	
Total of Nos. 4 and 5 ..	694,304	4	4	96,000	14	7	10,920,166	67	21,814,167	76	—	16,561,463 32	

Currency Office,
Colombo, August 8, 1917.

R. E. STUBBS, Colonial Secretary,
A. S. PAGDEN, Controller of Revenue,
BERNARD SENIOR, Colonial Treasurer, } Commissioners
of Currency.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTAL NOTICES.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the District School Committee for the North-Central Province for the Year 1916.

REVENUE.			EXPENDITURE.		
	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1916 ..	6,082	46	Salaries ..	210	0
Government Grant ..	3,502	75	Repairs to buildings ..	1,227	2
School fines ..	785	35	Making and repairing fences, &c. ..	59	24
Miscellaneous receipts ..	185	43	Erection of new buildings, &c. ..	1,639	48
			Miscellaneous ..	379	18
			Balance on December 31, 1916 ..	7,041	7
Total ..	10,555	99	Total ..	10,555	99

Anuradhapura Kachcheri,
August 7, 1917.

E. C. DIAS,
for Chairman.

NOTICE is hereby given that, under section 16 of the Rural Schools Ordinance, No. 8 of 1907, an application has been received from the Chairman, District School Committee, Kandy, for opening a Government school, which is situated in Pata Dumbara of the Kandy District of the Central Province.

Observations will be received not later than September 11, 1917.

Education Office,
Colombo, August 8, 1917.

E. B. DENHAM,
Director of Education.

Surveying and Levelling Examination.

THE examination for the Surveyor-General's license in surveying and levelling (Ordinance No. 26 of 1909) will be held in two parts, written and practical. The written examination will begin on October 8 and the practical examination on November 12, 1917.

2. The centres for the written examination will be Colombo, Galle, Kurunegala, Kandy, Badulla, Diyatalawa, Ratnapura, Batticaloa, Anuradhapura, and Jaffna; and for the practical examination Colombo only.

3. To enter for the above examination application must be made on the form prescribed by the regulations. These forms can be obtained from the Surveyor-General.

4. Candidates must pay the following fees to the Surveyor-General before the date of closing of entries:—

	Rs.
For an examination in surveying only ..	20
For an examination in levelling only ..	15
For an examination in surveying and levelling ..	35

5. The subjects of the written examination are:—

- English Composition;
- Algebra (including quadratic equations, the theory of indices and logarithms);
- Geometry (theorems and problems on the following: angles at a point; parallel straight lines; side and angle properties of triangles and parallelograms; areas of triangles and quadrilaterals; the chord, angle, and tangent properties of the circle; the properties of the right angled triangle; proportion; similar triangles);
- Plane Trigonometry (including the solution of triangles and the use of logarithmic and trigonometrical tables);
- Mensuration (of areas and solids);
- Surveying; and
- Levelling.

In order to pass candidates must score not less than 40 marks per cent. in each of subjects (a) to (e), and not less than 50 marks per cent. in aggregate; and in subjects (f) and (g) not less than 60 marks per cent.

6. Candidates in surveying only will be required to take only subjects (a) to (f), inclusive; and candidates in levelling only, subject (g) only.

7. Candidates who fail in the written examination will not be required to present themselves for the practical examination.

8. Candidates who pass in the written examination will be duly notified of the time and place of the practical examination, which will comprise the following:—

Surveying.

(a) *Field Work.*—The adjustments of the theodolite, theodolite surveying, and curve ranging.

(b) *Office Work.*—Plotting, plan drawing, and the computation of areas.

Levelling.

(a) *Field Work.*—The adjustments of the level, flying levels, longitudinal and cross sections.

(b) *Office Work.*—Plotting of sections and computation of earthwork.

9. All candidates must provide their own instruments, poles, pickets, coolies, drawing boards and materials, stationery, &c., and no assistance in providing any requirements will be given in any way.

10. No application will be accepted after September 22, 1917.

Surveyor-General's Office, W. C. S. INGLES,
Colombo, August 10, 1917. Surveyor-General.

**Prices of Food Stuffs, &c., in Colombo
on August 15, 1917.**

	Rs. c.
Muttusamba, No. 1 quality .. Per bushel	.. 5 88
Kara Rice .. do.	.. —
Kallunda, No. 1 quality .. Per bag (2½ bushels)	13 0
Sulai, No. 1 do. .. do.	.. —
Kora (Mill) No. 1 do. .. do.	.. 13 50
Raw Rice, Rangoon .. Per bushel	.. 5 75
Do. Singapore .. do.	.. 5 50
Mysore Dhall .. do.	.. 5 50
Green Peas (Gram) .. do.	.. 4 75

	Rs. c.
Thovarem Dhall .. Per bushel	.. 5 0
Chillies, No. 1 quality .. Per thulan (26½ lb.)	5 75
Do. Rangoon do. .. do.	.. 5 50
Red Onions .. do.	.. 1 37
Bombay Onions .. Per cwt.	.. 10 0
Potatoes, Indian .. do.	.. 9 75
Do. Bangalore .. do.	.. —
Maldive Fish, No. 1 quality .. do.	.. 56 0
Sugar, Crystal .. Per bag (2 cwt.)	.. 40 50
Soft Sugar .. Per cwt.	.. 23 75
Matches, "Three Stars" .. Per case of 50 gross boxes	.. 160 0
Kerosine Oil "Monkey Brand" Per tin	.. 4 55
Do. "Daylight" .. do.	.. 4 75
Kerosine Oil (Bulk), "Rising Sun" .. Per tin	.. 4 40
Do. "Silverlight" .. Per case of 2 4-gallon tins	.. —
Coriander .. Per lb.	.. 0 15
Beef .. do.	.. 0 30*
Mutton .. do.	.. 0 60*
Chicken .. Each	.. 0 50*
Fish, Fresh (Seer) .. Per lb.	.. 1 12*
Do. (Common) .. do.	.. 0 48*
Dry Fish (Kumbalawas), No. 2 quality .. Per 1,000	.. 10 0
Do. (Halmessan), No. 1 quality .. Per cwt.	.. 28 0
Eggs .. Each	.. 0 5*
Milk, Fresh, Cow .. Per pint	.. 0 24*
Bread .. Per lb.	.. 0 16*
Plantains .. Each	.. 0 1*
Limes .. Per 100	.. 0 36
Salt .. Per bushel	.. 2 75
Coconuts, .. Per 100	.. 3 50
Firewood .. Per cwt.	.. 1 0

* Retail prices.

C. M. YOUNG,
Financial Assistant to the
Chairman, Municipal Council.

August 15, 1917.

NOTICES CALLING FOR TENDERS.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the under-mentioned supplies of firewood to the Railway Department from the Anuradhapura Division. The work is to commence on September 15, 1917, and to be completed by September 20, 1918. Details of the work and areas to be exploited are given in the schedule below.

2. A separate tender should be submitted for each service in the schedule.

3. 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.

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

5. Tenders should be marked "Tender for Railway Firewood, Anuradhapura Division, 1917-18," for service A, B, and C, as the case may be, 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, August 28, 1917.

6. The tenders are to be made upon forms which will be supplied upon application at the Forest Office, Anuradhapura. No tender will be considered unless it is on the recognized form. Alterations must be initialled, otherwise the tenders may be treated as informal and rejected.

7. A deposit of Rs. 20 for each service will be required to be made either at the Treasury or Kacheheri, and a receipt produced for the same before any form of tender is issued. Should any person decline or fail to enter into the contract and bond after he has tendered, or 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, 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. All other deposits will be returned upon signature of a contract.

8. Contract may not be assigned or sub-let without the authority of the Tender Board previously obtained.

9. The contractor must not issue a power of attorney to a person whose name is on the list of defaulting contractors authorizing him to carry on the contract.

10. Further, the contractor shall not employ any person whose name is on the list of defaulting contractors nor any person whom the Assistant Conservator of Forests for reasons which appear to him sufficient objects to after giving due notice in writing.

11. 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.

12. Sufficient sureties will be required to join in a bond for the due fulfilment of the contract. The amount of the bond, and all other necessary information, can be obtained upon application at the office referred to in section 6. A further security in cash of 5 per cent. of the value of contract will be required of the contractor when entering into the bond.

13. Tenderers should read and note a draft contract which is available in the Forest Office, Anuradhapura, before they obtain tender forms.

14. A penalty of 25 cents for every cubic yard of firewood not felled or stacked or delivered at the monthly rates specified in the schedule below will be exacted from the contractor.

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

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

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

18. For any further information application should be made to the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Anuradhapura Division, Anuradhapura.

SCHEDULE.

Service A.—Mihintale Proposed Reserve.

(a) To fell every tree (excepting enumerated trees) standing in a block of forest 30 acres more or less in extent, cut out from the forest called Mihintale Proposed Reserve in Nuwaragam korale, between the 50th and 51st mileposts on the Anuradhapura-Trincomalee road. The area selected is situated near the junction of Jaffna, Trincomalee, and Kandy roads, below Nuwarawewa tank and adjacent to the railway crossing, the distance from the railway line being about 2 miles.

(b) To cut and split into firewood every tree so felled and every other fallen tree whatsoever in this area so as to yield 3,600 cubic yards more or less. Each piece of wood to be 3 feet in length and of 2 inches minimum diameter. Billets over 9 inches in diameter should be split. All wood over 12 inches in girth to be billeted in 3 feet lengths by hand saw or cross cut saw only. All felling and all splitting of logs to be completed by July 15, 1918. All firewood immediately after conversion to be delivered stacked at Anuradhapura alongside the Northern Railway Line at the minimum rate of 300 cubic yards per month. Final delivery to be made on or before September 20, 1918.

Service B.—Nuwaragam Proposed Reserve.

(a) To fell every tree (excepting enumerated trees) standing in a block of forest 30 acres more or less in extent, cut out from the Crown forest called Nuwaragam Proposed Reserve in Nuwaragam korale, within the following boundaries:—

North and East.—Road from Palugama village to the 45th milepost, Anuradhapura-Puttalam road.

South.—Anuradhapura-Puttalam road (43rd and 45th milepost).

West.—Path leading from 44½ milepost through Halmillakulama to Palugama.

(b) To cut and split into firewood every tree so felled and every other fallen tree whatsoever in this area so as to yield 3,600 cubic yards more or less. Each piece of wood to be 3 feet in length and of 2 inches minimum diameter. Billets over 9 inches in diameter should be split. All wood over 12 inches in girth to be billeted in 3 feet lengths by hand saw or cross cut saw only. All felling and all splitting of logs to be completed by July 15, 1918. All firewood immediately after conversion to be delivered stacked at the Anuradhapura Railway Station Yard at the minimum rate of 300 cubic yards per month. Final delivery to be made on or before September 20, 1918.

Service C.—Madawachchi Proposed Reserve.

(a) To fell every tree (excepting enumerated trees) standing in a block of forest 30 acres more or less in extent, cut out from the forest called Madawachchi Proposed Reserve in Kadawat korale, within the following boundaries:—

North.—Madawachchi-Mannar road (50th and 51st mileposts).

East.—Cut line.

South.—Footpath leading from Lindihitidamana to Walpola.

West.—Northern Railway Line.

(b) To cut and split into firewood every tree so felled and every other fallen tree whatsoever in this area so as to yield 3,600 cubic yards more or less. Each piece of wood

to be 3 feet in length and of 2 inches minimum diameter. Billets over 9 inches in diameter should be split. All wood over 12 inches in girth to be billeted in 3 feet lengths by hand saw or cross cut saw only. All felling and all splitting of logs to be completed by July 15, 1918. All firewood immediately after conversion to be delivered stacked at the Madawachchi Railway Station Yard at the minimum rate of 300 cubic yards per month. Final delivery to be made on or before September 20, 1918.

Services A, B, and C.

(1) To cut all thorns and undergrowth in the area, to heap same together with all wood refuse in continuous lines 1 chain in breadth and separated from each other and the adjoining reservation by properly cleared lines half a chain in breadth. This work to be completed by August 31, 1918.

(2) To burn off the refuse thus heaped by September 7, 1918. To root out and completely clear of green growth all patches not burnt over and to leave the whole area in a state of complete fitness throughout for planting by September 20, 1918.

(3) The blocks will be pointed out by the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Anuradhapura Division, or the Forest Ranger, Anuradhapura. Any further information can be obtained on application.

Office of the Conservator of Forests, H. F. TOMALIN,
Kandy, August 10, 1917. Conservator of Forests.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of the following materials, viz., nar baskets, ola mats, ola bags, coconut oil, castor oil, kerosine oil, palmyra olas, coir and ekel brooms, coir strings, and gunny bags, to be delivered when required at the General Stores, Jaffna; Salt Pans, Chiviyateru; and Tondaimannar Store, during the period October 1, 1917, to September 30, 1918.

2. All tenders should be in duplicate and sealed, the original to be addressed to the Government Agent, Northern Province, Jaffna, and the duplicate to the Hon. the Controller of Revenue, Colombo.

3. Tenders should either be handed in personally or be sent through the post. Both copies should be despatched at the same time.

4. Tenders should be marked "Tender for supplying Materials, 1917-18," in the left hand top corner of the envelope, and should reach the Jaffna Kachcheri not later than 2 P.M. on September 10, 1917.

5. The tenders are to be made upon forms which will be supplied upon application at the Jaffna Kachcheri, and no tender will be considered unless it is on the recognized form. Alterations must be initialled, otherwise the tenders may be treated as informal and rejected.

6. A deposit of Rs. 20 will be required to be made at the 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 Government Agent, Northern Province, that his tender has been accepted, such deposit will be forfeited to the Crown, 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. All other deposits will be returned upon signature of a contract.

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

8. Samples must be deposited on date of tender.

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

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

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

Jaffna Kachcheri,
August 14, 1917.

S. H. WADIA,
for Government Agent.

SEALED Tenders, marked on the envelopes "Tender for removing Salt during the Fish-curing Season, from October 12, 1917, to April 30, 1918, from the Stores at Puttalam, and weighing and storing it in the Store at Udappu," will be received by the Assistant Government Agent of Puttalam up to 1 P.M. on August 30, 1917.

Tenderers are requested to observe the following conditions:—

- (a) Money deposit of Rs. 20 to be made in the Puttalam Kachcheri before August 30, 1917, to be forfeited if the tenderer fails, on his tender being accepted, to enter into a contract within a reasonable time.

(b) Duplicate of tender to be forwarded by post to the Hon. the Controller of Revenue at the time at which the tenderer forwards the original to the Assistant Government Agent, Puttalam.

(c) Tenderer to name an address in Puttalam for delivery of any notices.

(d) Tenderers are requested to state the rate of hire for every boat load of 280 cwt. of salt to be taken from Puttalam to Udappu.

For further particulars apply to the Salt Inspector, Puttalam.

Puttalam Kachcheri,
August 9, 1917.

S. M. P. VANDERKOEN,
for Assistant Government Agent.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Registrar-General's Weekly Health Report of the City of Colombo for the Week ended August 11, 1917.

Births.—The total births registered in the city of Colombo in the week were 122 (4 Europeans, 15 Burghers, 66 Sinhalese, 13 Tamils, 16 Moors, 5 Malays, and 3 Others). The birth-rate per 1,000 per annum (calculated on the estimated population on July 1, 1917, viz., 267,888) was 23·7, as against 16·9 in the preceding week, 18·5 in the corresponding week of last year, and 21·6 the weekly average for last year.

Deaths.—The total deaths registered were 143 (3 Europeans, 6 Burghers, 79 Sinhalese, 32 Tamils, 13 Moors, 3 Malays, and 7 Others). The death-rate per 1,000 per annum was 27·8, as against 19·1 in the previous week, 29·6 in the corresponding week of last year, and 27·1 the weekly average for last year.

Infantile Deaths.—Of the 143 total deaths, 22 were of infants under one year of age, as against 26 in the preceding week, 24 in the corresponding week of the previous year, and 25 the average for last year.

Stillbirths.—The number of stillbirths registered during the week was 20.

Principal Causes of Death.—Nineteen deaths from *Pneumonia* were registered, as against 11 in the previous week, and 15 the weekly average for last year. Of these, 5 were in Kōtahena, 5 in Maradana, 3 in Kollupitiya, 2 in St. Paul's, 2 in Wellawatta, 1 in Fort and Galle Face, and 1 in New Bazaar.

2. Eleven deaths from *Phthisis* were registered, as against 10 in the previous week and 16 the weekly average for last year. Of these, 4 were in Maradana (including 3 deaths of non-residents in hospitals), 4 in Kollupitiya, 1 in Pettah, 1 in New Bazaar, and 1 in Slave Island.

3. Three deaths from *Enteric Fever* were registered, same as in the previous week, and the weekly average for last year. Of these, 2 were in Maradana (both non-residents in hospitals), and 1 in Kollupitiya.

4. Three deaths registered were supposed to be due to *Plague*. There were two deaths from *Plague* in the previous week, and the weekly average for last year was 4. Of these, 1 was in Fort and Galle Face, 1 in Maradana, and 1 in Wellawatta. No cases were reported. Two cases were reported in the previous week.

5. Eleven deaths from *Dysentery* were registered; 10 from *Infantile Convulsions*, 6 from *Debility*, 4 from *Enteritis*, 4 from *Worms*, 3 from *Diarrhoea*, and 69 from *Other Causes*.

6. There were reported 21 cases of *Measles*, as against 38 in the previous week, and 7 cases of *Chickenpox*, as against 5 in the previous week.

State of the Weather.—The mean temperature of air was 81·6°, against 81·2° in the preceding week and 80·7° in the corresponding week of the previous year. The mean atmospheric pressure was 29·816 in., against 29·867 in. in the preceding week and 29·891 in. in the corresponding week of the previous year. The total rainfall in the week was 1·07 in., against 0·21 in. in the preceding week and 0·19 in. in the corresponding week of the previous year.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, August 14, 1917.

FRED. L. ANTHONISZ,
for Registrar-General.