



# Ceylon Government Gazette

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

PART II.—Legal and Judicial.

PART III.—Provincial Administration.

PART IV.—Marine and Mercantile.

PART V.—Municipal and Local.

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

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

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## PROCLAMATIONS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

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

### PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency EVERARD FERDINAND IM THURN, Esquire, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Ceylon, with the Dependencies thereof.

EVERARD IM THURN.

WHEREAS by section 1 of "The Explosives Ordinance, 1902," it is enacted that the said Ordinance shall come into operation at such time as the Governor shall, by Proclamation in the *Government Gazette*, appoint:

And whereas it is expedient that the said Ordinance should come into operation as from and after the date hereinafter mentioned:

Now know Ye that We, the Lieutenant-Governor, do by this Our Proclamation appoint that the said Ordinance No. 8 of 1902, intituled "An Ordinance for the Prevention of Accidents by Explosives," shall come into operation as from and after the First day of July, One thousand Nine hundred and Two.

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

By His Excellency's command,

R. W. LEVERS,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

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

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency EVERARD FERDINAND IM THURN, Esquire, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Ceylon, with the Dependencies thereof.

EVERARD IM THURN.

WHEREAS by section 5 of "The Municipal Councils' Ordinance, 1887," it is amongst other things enacted, that it shall be lawful to the Governor in Executive Council, by Proclamation to be published in the *Government Gazette*, to define for the purposes of the said Ordinance the limits of the town of Kandy, and to divide such town into divisions, and such limits or divisions from time to time, by like Proclamation, to alter or vary:

And whereas by a Proclamation dated the Thirtieth day of December, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-eight, the limits and divisions of the said town of Kandy were defined for the purposes of the said Ordinance:

And whereas by a Proclamation dated the Nineteenth day of February, One thousand Nine hundred and Two, the limits of the said town of Kandy were altered:

And whereas it is expedient to alter for the purposes of the said Ordinance the divisions of the said town of Kandy:

Now know Ye that We, the said Lieutenant-Governor in Executive Council, do hereby alter, for the purposes of the said Ordinance, the divisions of the said town of Kandy, and declare that from and after the First day of July, 1902, the divisions of the said town of Kandy shall be those set out in the schedule hereto.

Given at Colombo, in the said Island of Ceylon, this Thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine hundred and Two.

By His Excellency's command,

R. W. IEVERS,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

SCHEDULE.

*Description of Divisions.*

*Division No. I.*—Bounded on the north by the Municipal limits; on the east by the Municipal limits; on the south-west and south by the Ampitiya-Talatuoya road from the eastern limit of the Municipality up to the Kandy lake, thence along the northern shore of the lake as far as the United Service Library; on the west from the Library to the Old Palace, thence by the road past the Maha Dewale and The Lodge to Hill street, along Hill street and by the centre of Trincomalee street and the Katugastota road from the junction of Hill street with Trincomalee street as far as the Katugastota bridge. This division also includes the suburb of Katugastota.

*Division No. II.*—Bounded on the north and east by the limits of Division No. I.; on the south by the northern bund of the lake from the United Service Library to the southern end of Trincomalee street; on the west by Trincomalee street to its junction with Hill street.

*Division No. III.*—Bounded on the north-east and east by the limits of Division No. I. and of No. II. as far as the junction of Trincomalee street with King street; on the south from the junction of Trincomalee street with King street, along King street through the Military parade ground to the western redoubt, thence by the pathway to the Mahaweli-ganga; and on the west by the Mahaweli-ganga.

*Division No. IV.*—Bounded on the north by the limits of Division No. III.; on the east by Trincomalee street from its junction with King street up to the northern bund of the lake; on the south by Ward street and the Peradeniya road to its junction with the Haloluwa road, thence by the Haloluwa road to the ferry; and on the west by the Mahaweli-ganga.

*Division No. V.*—Bounded on the north by the southern limits of Divisions Nos. I., II., and IV.; on the east, south, and west by the Municipal limits.

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

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency EVERARD FERDINAND IM THURN, Esquire, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Ceylon, with the Dependencies thereof.

EVERARD IM THURN.

WHEREAS by section 6 of "The Masters Attendant's Ordinance, 1865," it is enacted that the Governor may from time to time, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, frame and establish such port rules not inconsistent with the said Ordinance as he may think necessary for any of the purposes in the several sub-sections of the said section specified:

And whereas certain rules were duly framed, established, and promulgated for the Port of Colombo for the purposes of the said Ordinance by a Proclamation dated the 27th day of April, 1901:

And whereas by section 11 (1) of the Ordinance No. 21 of 1901 the Governor, with the like advice and consent, is empowered to revoke any port rule established under the provisions of the aforesaid Ordinance No. 6 of 1865 :

And whereas it is expedient that the rule set forth in the schedule hereto should be established as a port rule for the Port of Colombo, and that port rule No. 16 promulgated in the Proclamation of the 27th day of April, 1901, should be revoked :

Now know Ye that We, the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, do hereby establish the port rule set forth in the schedule hereto to be a port rule for the Port of Colombo, and We do hereby promulgate the said port rule to take effect as from and after the First day of July, One thousand Nine hundred and Two; and We do, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council aforesaid, hereby revoke the port rule No. 16 promulgated by the Proclamation of the Twenty-seventh day of April, One thousand Nine hundred and One, as from and after the First day of July aforesaid.

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

By His Excellency's command,

R. W. IEVERS,  
Acting Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

SCHEDULE.

No cargo boat or coal boat, whether laden or empty, shall come alongside any vessel within the port until the expiry of at least one hour after the vessel has been moored, or if she has been placed in quarantine after she has been released, and in the latter case only with the permission of the chief officer of such vessel.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

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

Mr. C. R. CUMBERLAND to the office of Second Assistant Colonial Secretary with effect from 1st July, 1902.

Mr. WALTER D. DRIEBERG to act as Crown Counsel for the Island, with effect from 5th July, 1902, during the employment of Mr. N. E. COOKE on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. H. R. FREEMAN to the office of Assistant at Chilaw to the Government Agent, North-Western Province, District Judge, and Additional Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Chilaw, Superintendent of the Prison at Kegalla, Local Authority under the Petroleum Ordinance for the District of Chilaw, and a Visitor of the Post Offices in the District of Chilaw, with effect from 15th June, 1902.

Mr. J. R. MOLLIGODA to act as District Judge, Commissioner of Requests, and Police Magistrate, Kegalla, and a Visitor of the Prison at Kegalla, with effect from 16th June, 1902, during the absence on leave of Mr. ALLAN BEVEN, or until further orders.

Mr. JOHN CHARLES DE ZYLVA to act as District Judge, Commissioner of Requests, and Police Magistrate, Negombo, and Superintendent of the Prison at Negombo, on June 26th, 27th, and 28th, 1902, during the absence of Mr. E. F. HOPKINS from the station, or until further orders.

Mr. C. A. LABROOY to act as Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Kandy, and

Municipal Magistrate, Kandy, on June 26th and 27th, 1902, during the absence of Mr. F. BARTLETT from the station.

Mr. A. R. SLATER to be Additional Police Magistrate, Badulla-Haldummulla and Nuwara Eliya-Hatton, with effect from 1st July, 1902.

By His Excellency's command,

R. W. IEVERS,  
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, June 20, 1902.

IT is hereby notified that consequent on the return to the Island from leave of absence of Mr. H. R. FREEMAN, the following officers will cease to officiate in the classes named, with effect from 15th June, 1902 :—

*Class III. of the Civil Service.*

Mr. P. E. PIERIS.

*Class IV. of the Civil Service.*

Mr. A. R. SLATER.

By His Excellency's command,

R. W. IEVERS,  
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, June 18, 1902.

WITH reference to the notification dated 11th June, 1902, appearing in the *Gazette* of 13th June, it is hereby notified that the appointment of Mr. G. F. PLANT to be attached to the

office of the Government Agent, North-Central Province, will take effect from 7th July, 1902, instead of from the 1st idem.

By His Excellency's command,

R. W. IEVERS,  
Acting Colonial Secretary.  
Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, June 16, 1902.

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR** has been pleased, under section 5 of the Ordinance No. 13 of 1898, to appoint Dr. S. HALLOCK, Assistant Colonial Surgeon, to be an Official Member of the Local Board. Anuradhapura, *vice* Dr. F. G. SPITTEL.

By His Excellency's command,

R. W. IEVERS,  
Acting Colonial Secretary.  
Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, June 18, 1902.

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR** has been pleased to appoint Mr. WILLIAM CHARLES WHITHAM to be a Justice of the Peace for the Island.

By His Excellency's command,

R. W. IEVERS,  
Acting Colonial Secretary.  
Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, June 13, 1902.

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR** has been pleased, under section 120 of "The Criminal Procedure Code, 1898," to appoint Mr. E. J. GUNASEKARA, Muhandiram, of Rayigam

korale, to be an Inquirer for the Districts of Panadure and Kalutara in the Western Province.

By His Excellency's command,

R. W. IEVERS,  
Acting Colonial Secretary.  
Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, June 19, 1902.

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR** in pursuance of the powers in him vested by section 372 of "The Civil Procedure Code, 1889," hereby specially appoints Mr. C. J. GUNAWARDANE to be a person to administer the Oath or Affirmation which is requisite to the making of the affidavit mentioned in section 371 of the said Code, for the District of Hambantota.

By His Excellency's command,

R. W. IEVERS,  
Acting Colonial Secretary.  
Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, June 13, 1902.

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR** has been pleased to appoint Mr. MIGEL PERERA MAHA VIDANAGEY CHRISTIAN PERERA, of Weligama, to be a Notary Public throughout Giruwa pattu, in the District of Hambantota, with residence and office at Beliatta, and to practise as such in the Sinhalese language.

By His Excellency's command,

R. W. IEVERS,  
Acting Colonial Secretary.  
Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, June 17, 1902.

## APPOINTMENTS, &c., OF REGISTRARS.

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

YAPAMUDIYANSELAGE APPUHAMI to be Registrar of Births and Deaths and of Marriages (Kandyan and General) of Uda Dumbara division No. 1, in the Kandy District of the Central Province, with effect from 1st July, 1902, *vice* WEERAKON MUDIYANSELAGE MEDAGEDARA PUNCHIRALA, retired. His office to be at Ilangamegedara in Pitawala.

GANEGALA EKANAYAKA MUDIYANSELAGE APPUHAMI to be Registrar of Births and Deaths and of Marriages (Kandyan and General) of Uda Dumbara division No. 6, in the Kandy District of the Central Province, with effect from 1st July, 1902, *vice* HERAT EKANAYAKA MUDIYANSELAGE APPUHAMI, retired. His office to be at Talagune in Gandeke korale.

Mr. E. A. WIRASINHA to be temporarily Registrar of Marriages of Four Gravets of Galle and Akmimana division, in Galle District of the Southern Province, with effect from 27th June, 1902, *vice* P. MENDIAS DE SILVA, deceased. His office to be at the Galle Kachcheri.

Mr. JAMES PERERA to be Deputy Registrar of Births and Deaths of Matara town division, in the Matara District of the Southern Province, with effect from 9th June, 1902, *vice* Mr. P. A. DE ALWIS, transferred. His office to be at the Government Civil Hospital, Matara.

Mr. JOS. N. SANDRASEGARA to be temporarily Registrar of Marriages of Punakari division, in the Jaffna District of the Northern Province, with effect from 15th June, 1902, *vice* F. R. SANDRASEGARA, transferred. His office will be at "Sandra Cottage" in Madduvil Nadu.

KANNAPPER NAKAMANIPPILLAI to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Akkarai pattu east division, in the Batticaloa District of the Eastern Province, on probation for three months, from 1st July, 1902, *vice* K. AVUVAKKERLEVVAI, retired. His office to be at Karunkodditivu with a station at Tampiluvil.

AIYAMPERUMAL KANAPATHIPPILLAI to act as Registrar of Marriages of Akkarai pattu division, in the Batticaloa District of the Eastern Province, on probation for three months, from 1st July, 1902, *vice* K. AIYAMPERUMAL, retired. His office to be at Panankadu with a station at Tampiluvil.

Mr. D. P. VYRAMUTTU to be Deputy Registrar of Births and Deaths of Batticaloa town, in the Batticaloa District of the Eastern Province, with effect from 15th June, 1902, *vice* Mr. E. S. CHELLATURAI, transferred. His office to be at the Batticaloa Hospital.

KAPALLEWELA YAPAMUDIYANSELAGE MUTTETTUWEGEDARA APPUHAMI to act as Registrar of Kandyan Marriages of Wiyaluwa division, in the Province of Uva, during the absence of the Registrar, M. S. J. M. SUDU BANDA, on other duty. His office will be at Muttettuwegedara in Muttettuwegama.

Mr. B. L. POTGER, Crown Proctor, Badulla, to act as Registrar of Lands, Badulla, for ten days from 16th June, 1902, during the absence of the Registrar, Mudaliyar C. GUNATILAKA, on leave.

By His Excellency's command,

R. W. LEVERS,  
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, June 19, 1902.

IT is hereby notified that K. M. HEEN BANDA, Registrar of Births and Deaths of Buttala-Wedirata division, and Registrar of Marriages (Kandyan and General) of Buttala division, in the Badulla District of the Province of Uva, will, with effect from 1st July, 1902, hold an additional office at Etimole, instead of at Nilawabedda, discontinued.

P. ARUNACHALAM,  
Registrar-General.

Registrar-General's Office,  
Colombo, June 17, 1902.

IT is hereby notified that T. R. M. HUDU BANDA, Registrar of Births and Deaths of Dambagalla division, and Registrar of Marriages (Kandyan and General) of Wellassa division, in the Badulla District of the Province of Uva, will, with effect from 1st July, 1902, hold an additional office at Ihawa.

P. ARUNACHALAM,  
Registrar-General.

Registrar-General's Office,  
Colombo, June 17, 1902.

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

The Provincial Registrar, Anuradhapura, has appointed Dr. S. HALLOCK to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of the Anuradhapura town division, in the North-Central Province, for two weeks and six days from 11th June, 1902, *vice* Dr. F. G. SPITTEL, transferred. His office will be at the Civil Hospital, Anuradhapura.

The Provincial Registrar, Kurunegala, has appointed LANKATILAKA ADIKARI MUDIYANSELAGE DINGIRI BANDA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Mayirawati korale division, and as Registrar of General Marriages of Dambadeni hatpattu division, in the Kurunegala District of the North-Western Province, for thirteen days from 16th June, 1902, during the absence of the Registrar, L. A. M. PUNCHIRALA, on leave. His office will be at Panawitiya.

The Provincial Registrar, Badulla, has appointed KADURUGAMUWE SUDU BANDA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Kumbalwela division, and as Registrar of General Marriages of Yatikinda division, in the Badulla District of the Province of Uva, for seven days from 18th June, 1902, during the absence of the Registrar, K. MUTU BANDA, on leave. His office will be at Pattiyekumbura.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Kalutara, has appointed MUNAGAMAGE DON CORNELIS to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Kulupana division, and as Registrar of Marriages of Kumbuke pattu division, in the Kalutara District of the Western Province, for twelve days from 16th June, 1902, during the absence of the Registrar, DON JOHN KANNANGARA, on leave. His office will be at Karaudamandiya-hena in Kahatapitiya.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Galle, has appointed FRANCIS DIAS SAMARASINHA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Angulugaha division, in the Galle District of the Southern Province, for ten days from 16th June, 1902, during the absence of the Registrar, D. C. D. SAMARASINHA, on leave. His office will be at Welituduwewatta in Kabanda.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Hambantota, has appointed BABORIS WIJESIRIWARDANA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Upper Kahawatta division, and as Registrar of Marriages of West Giruwa pattu division, in the Hambantota District of the Southern Province, for two weeks from 10th June, 1902, during the absence of the Registrar, ALLIS DE SILVA WIJESIRIWARDANA, on leave. His office will be at Pansalawatta in Nihiluwa.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Hambantota, has appointed KULASIN PATIRANEGE DON DEONIS to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Paranagampalata division, and as Registrar of Marriages of East Giruwa pattu division, in the Hambantota District of the Southern Province, for two weeks from 10th June, 1902, during the absence of the Registrar, DON ANDRIS SAMARANAYAKA, on leave. His office will be at Bogahawatta in Talawa.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Hambantota, has appointed MARTHENUS SILVA BANAWIRA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Tangalla division, and as Registrar of Marriages of West Giruwa pattu division, in the Hambantota District of the Southern Province, for six days from 5th June, 1902, during the absence of the Registrar, NICHOLAS DE ALWIS EDRISINHA, on leave. His office will be at Dhirasekara Notarisgewatta in Medaketiya.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Matale, has appointed RATNINDEWALAWWE PUNCHI BANDA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Asgiri Udasiya pattu division, and as Registrar of General Marriages of Matale south division, in the Matale District of the Central Province, for fifteen days from 11th June, 1902, during the absence of the Registrar, KARUNAJAYATILAKA WASALAMUDIYANSELAGE LOKU BANDA, on leave. His office will be at Meda Walawwe in Etipola.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Matale, has appointed BANDARANAYAKA MUDIYANSELAGE MANAWATTE WALAWWE TIKIRI BANDA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Kohonsiya pattu division, and as Registrar of General Marriages of Matale south division, in the Matale District of the Central Province, for eleven days from 15th June, 1902, during the absence of the Registrar, NIYARAPOLA WALAWWE MEDDUMA BANDA, on leave. His office will be at Walawwewatta in Tenna.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Chilaw, has appointed NANA NALLA VYREN to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Anavilundan pattu north of Sengaloya division, and as Registrar of General Marriages of Pitigal korale north division, in the Chilaw District of the North-Western Province, for seven days from 12th June, 1902, during the absence of the Registrar, SEDURAMO KADIRAVEL, on leave. His office will be at Udappu.

P. ARUNACHALAM,  
Registrar-General.

Registrar-General's Office,  
Colombo, June 19, 1902.

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

✓ **A** MEETING of the Legislative Council will be held at the Council Chamber on Thursday, the 26th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

Council Chamber,  
June 20, 1902.

By His Excellency's command,

A. G. CLAYTON,  
Clerk to the Legislative Council.

**N**OTICE is hereby given that a Board appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor will sit on the following days at the Council Chamber for the purpose of opening and considering tenders for the purchase of the following Arrack Rents for the periods as stated :—

*July 1, 1902.*

*Western Province.*—The District of Kalutara, the District of Panadure, Siyane and Hewagam Korales. For a period of one or two years from the 1st January, 1903.

*Central Province.*—Kandy Town and Gravets, Dumbara and Pata Hewaheta, Tumpane and Harispattu, Yatinuwara and Udunuwara, Udapalata and Uda Bulatgama, the Revenue District of Nuwara Eliya, and the Revenue District of Matale. For a period of one or two years from the 1st January, 1903.

*July 2, 1902.*

*Province of Uva.*—For a period of one or two years from the 1st January, 1903.

*North-Western Province.*—The District of Pattalam, the District of Chilaw. For a period of one or two years from the 1st January, 1903.

*Province of Sabaragamuwa.*—Three Korales and Lower Bulatgama, in the District of Kegalla. For a period of one or two years from the 1st January, 1903.

*July 3, 1902.*

*North-Central Province.*—For a period of one or two years from the 1st January, 1903.

*Northern Province.*—District of Jaffna. For a period of one or two years from the 1st January, 1903.

*Northern Province.*—District of Vavuniya. For a period of one or two years from the 1st January, 1903.

*Eastern Province.*—District of Batticaloa. For a period of one or two years from the 1st January, 1903.

*Eastern Province.*—District of Trincomalee. For a period of one or two years from the 1st January, 1903.

No tender will be received after 12.30 P.M. on the appointed day.

Each tenderer should state in his tender the period or periods in respect of which he tenders, and the price or prices that he is prepared to pay.

Separate tenders should be made for the several rents as shown above.

Tenders, properly sealed, may either be posted, addressed to the Hon. Mr. R. W. Ievers, Acting Colonial Secretary, marked "Arrack Rent Tender," or delivered personally by the tenderer to the Board.

Forms of conditions of sale with lists of taverns can be obtained at any Kachcheri in the Island. Any further information required will be supplied by the Hon. the Government Agent, Western Province, on application made to him either personally or by letter.

Tenderers who cannot speak English and wish to communicate with the Board must bring their own interpreters.

No tender will be considered unless the tenderer is present in person or by his authorized agent at the Council Chamber, and is prepared to deposit forthwith the amount of one month's rent as tendered by him.

In the event of two or more tenders being for an equal amount the Board shall have the option of forthwith offering the rent for sale by public auction—the bidding to be restricted to the tenderers in question—or of calling for fresh tenders.

Purchasers of these rents will be allowed to sell arrack at any price not below Rs. 4.50 per gallon.

And notice is hereby further given that the purchasers of the Arrack Rent of the Kandy Town and Gravets will be required to pay, in terms of the provisions of the Ordinance No. 9 of 1892, a stamp duty of Rs. 500 for each and every license issued under the Ordinance No. 13 of 1891 to sell arrack by retail at each and every tavern situated within the limits of the Municipality of Kandy.

Forms of tender can be obtained free of charge on application personally or by letter to the Government Agent, Colombo.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, June 5, 1902.

R. W. IEVERS,  
Acting Colonial Secretary.

IT is hereby notified that an examination under the regulations of 26th August, 1891, for gentlemen in the Civil Service, will be held in the Council Chamber, on Monday, July 21, 1902, at 11 o'clock A.M., and following days, namely:—

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

It is also hereby notified that the examination under the Minute of 12th December, 1898, and the *vivá voce* examination in the native languages for officers in the Public Works Department will be held at the same time and place.

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

The examination in the Criminal Procedure Code prescribed under the Minute of 26th March, 1900, for officers in the Fourth and Fifth Classes of the Civil Service will also be held on the 21st July, 1902, as well as at the Kandy Kacheheri.

Candidates are required to send in their names not later than 3rd July, 1902.

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.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, May 23, 1902.

R. W. IEVERS,  
Acting Colonial Secretary.

IT is hereby notified for general information that 14,491A. 3B. 13P. of surveyed lands are available for sale or settlement in the Province of Sabaragamuwa.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, April 21, 1902.

EVERARD IM THURN,  
Colonial Secretary.

IT is hereby notified for general information that 161,647 acres of surveyed lands are available for sale in the under-mentioned Provinces:—

*In the Western Province*, 18,909 acres, situated in Siyane, Hewagam, Salpiti, and Alutkuru korales of the Colombo District, consisting of forest, chena, and jungle lands.

*In the Central Province*, 2,841 acres, situated in the Kandy, Matale, and Nuwara Eliya Districts, composed chiefly of jungle, chena, and patana lands.

*In the Southern Province*, 28,278 acres, situated in the Hambantota District, consisting of paddy fields, chena, jungle, and garden land.

*In the Eastern Province*, 38,260 acres, situated in the Batticaloa and Trincomalee Districts, consisting of garden lands, paddy lands, and jungle.

*In the North-Central Province*, 10,270 acres, distributed throughout the Province.

*In the Province of Uva*, 13,936 acres, situated in the Yatikinda division, consisting of patana, chena, and paddy fields.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, August 5, 1901.

W. T. TAYLOR,  
Acting Colonial Secretary.

THE following regulations made by the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, in pursuance of the powers vested in them by section 7 of "The Explosives Ordinance, 1902," relating to the storage of explosives, are hereby published for general information.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, June 13, 1902.

By His Excellency's command,

R. W. LEVERS,  
Acting Colonial Secretary.

REGULATIONS AS TO STORAGE OF EXPLOSIVES UNDER SECTION 7  
OF THE ORDINANCE.

1. No store shall be used for the keeping of explosives except when and for so long as it is qualified to belong to that one of the divisions "A," "B," "C," or "D," as hereinafter defined, under which it is licensed. Stores shall be classified as follows:—

*Division "A."*—A store licensed to contain not more than 300 lb. of gunpowder, or in lieu of each pound of gunpowder less than 300 lb. half a pound of any other explosive except fulminate, or 2 lb. of manufactured fireworks of Division II, Class VII., and in addition there may be 1,500 lb. of explosive of Class VI., Division I.

*Division "B."*—A store licensed to contain not more than 1,000 lb. of gunpowder, or in lieu of each pound of gunpowder less than 1,000 lb. half a pound of any other explosive except fulminate, or 2 lb. of manufactured fireworks of Division II., Class VII., and in addition there may be 5,000 lb. of explosive of Class VI., Division I.

*Division "C."*—A store licensed to contain not more than 2,000 lb. of gunpowder, or in lieu of each pound of gunpowder less than 2,000 lb. half a pound of any other explosive except fulminate, or 2 lb. of manufactured fireworks of Division II., Class VII., and in addition there may be 10,000 lb. of explosive of Class VI., Division I.

*Division "D."*—A store licensed to contain not more than 4,000 lb. of gunpowder, or in lieu of each pound of gunpowder less than 4,000 lb. half a pound of any other explosive except fulminate, or 2 lb. of manufactured fireworks of Division II., Class VII., and in addition there may be 20,000 lb. of explosive of Class VI., Division I.

A store shall be qualified to belong to—

*Division "A.:"* if at a greater distance than 25 yards from one another and from every other protected work of Class I.  
Fifty yards from every other protected work of Class II.  
Half a mile from every other protected work of Class III.

A store shall be qualified to belong to—

*Division "B.:"* if at a greater distance than 50 yards from one another and from every other protected work of Class I.  
One hundred yards from one another and from every other protected work of Class II.  
Half a mile from one another and from every other protected work of Class III.

A store shall be qualified to belong to—

*Division "C.:"* if at a greater distance than 75 yards from one another and from every other protected work of Class I.  
One hundred and fifty yards from one another and from every other protected work of Class II.  
Three-quarter mile from one another and from every other protected work of Class III.

A store shall be qualified to belong to—

*Division "D.:"* if at a greater distance than—  
One hundred yards from one another and from every other protected work of Class I.  
Two hundred yards from one another and from every other protected work of Class II.  
One mile from one another and from every other protected work of Class III.

If the stores are properly protected on all sides by earthen mounds raised to the height of the store and passed as sufficient by the Government Inspector of Explosives, all the above-mentioned distances, except as regards public roads, paths, rivers, canals, and public places, may be reduced by one-half.



Regulations for the construction, materials, and fitting of stores for explosives :—

- (a) The walls, floors, and roofs of the stores shall be solidly constructed of brick, concrete, or excavated in solid rock or earth. Above the brick roof, which must be arched, a roof of tiles, slates, or zinc shall be constructed. In the case of any store made by excavation, there shall be a thickness of at least 2 ft. of earth above the arched roof.
- (b) If two or more stores or compartments be constructed under the same roof, they shall be deemed to be one store, and shall be included in one license.

There shall be no windows. There shall be one or more stoutly constructed wooden doors, which must fit tightly and be secured by a patent lock. The lock and key must be of gun-metal or copper.

Sufficient provision shall be made for ventilation. The ventilating passages, holes, or shafts shall not be carried directly to the open air, but shall be bent at an angle. All ventilators, keyholes, or other openings shall be protected or closed by gratings or perforated plates of zinc or copper.

The interior of the store and the benches, shelves, and fittings therein shall be so constructed or so lined or covered as to prevent the exposure of any iron, steel, or similar substance in such manner as to come into contact with the explosive, and such interior, benches, shelves, and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean. Provided that this regulation, so far as relates to the exposure of iron or steel or similar substance, shall not be obligatory in a store in which no explosive other than explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (Ammunition) class is kept.

All stores, unless made entirely by excavation or licensed under Division A, or unless it contains exclusively explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (Ammunition) class, shall be adequately protected by lightning conductors, which must be approved and certified to be in good order at least every twelve months by a Government Inspector, or by a person appointed by the Government Agent of the Province wherein the stores are situated.

When any explosive which is liable to be dangerously affected by water (e. g., dynamite, dualine, lithofracteur, &c.) is stored, due precautions must be taken to exclude water from the store.

*For Explosives in Classes VI. and VII.*

Explosives contained in Classes VI. and VII. need not necessarily be stored in stores as described above, but must be stored in substantially constructed brick or stone buildings, with slate or tiled roofs isolated as for stores, and properly secured.

(1) For purposes of storage 1 lb. of gunpowder = 1 lb. Schultz powder = 1 lb. E. C. powder = 1 lb. small-arm nitro-compound = 5 lb. explosive, Class VI., Division I. = 2 lb. explosive, Class VII., Division II. =  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of any other explosive.

(2) Penalty for breach of by-laws, as laid down in section 9 of the Ordinance, is fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and liability of explosive concerned to forfeiture.

**GENERAL RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN EXPLOSIVE STORES UNDER SECTION 5 (a) OF THE ORDINANCE.**

In every explosive store the following general rules shall be observed; that is to say :—

1. There shall not be at the same time in the store an amount of explosive exceeding the amount specified in the license.

2. The store shall be used only for the keeping of explosive and receptacles for, or tools or implements for work connected with, the keeping of such explosive.

3. Before repairs are done to or in any part of a store, the store shall, as far as practicable, be cleaned by the removal of all explosive and the thorough washing out of the store; and after such cleaning these rules shall cease to apply to the store until explosive is again taken thereinto. Provided that this rule shall not be obligatory in a store in which no explosive other than explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (Ammunition) class is kept.

4. Except after such cleaning all tools and implements used in or in any repairs to the store shall be made only of wood, copper, or brass, or some soft metal or material, or shall be covered with some safe and suitable material. Provided that this rule shall not be obligatory in a store in which no explosive other than explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (Ammunition) class is kept.

5. Due provision shall be made by the use of suitable working clothes without pockets, suitable shoes, and by searching, or other means, for preventing the introduction into the store of fire, lucifer matches, or any substance or article likely to cause explosion or fire, or any iron, steel, or grit; but this regulation shall not prevent the introduction of an artificial light of such construction, position, or character as not to cause any danger of fire or explosion, and approved of by a Government Inspector. Provided that so much of this rule as applies to the exclusion of iron, steel, or grit shall not be obligatory in a store in which no explosive other than explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (Ammunition) class is kept.

6. No person shall smoke in any part of the store.

7. No person under the age of sixteen years shall be employed in or enter the store except in the presence and under the supervision of some grown-up person.

8. No loose explosive shall be allowed in the store. The use of iron or steel in any form, unless the same is effectually covered with tin, zinc, or other material, is strictly prohibited in the construction of packages intended for explosives.

9. No barrel or case shall be opened in the store. If opened within 25 yards of the store, the doors of the magazine or store must be closed.

10. Lighting fires or smoking is forbidden in or near any explosive store. No person shall be allowed to enter any store with a tobacco pipe, matches, or any combustible or steel article or articles in his possession, or having the slightest appearance of intoxication. There shall be kept affixed in the store either outside or inside in such manner as to be easily read:—

- (a) A copy of the general rules applicable to the store.
- (b) A copy of the special rules, if any, made for the store.
- (c) A copy of so much of the license as indicates under which division the store is licensed.
- (d) A copy of such parts of the Ordinance as may be ordered by the Governor to be affixed.

11. A warning notice to trespassers shall be kept conspicuously posted up.

12. All due precautions shall be taken by the occupier of the store and by every person employed in and about the same—

- (1) To prevent accidents by fire or explosion in the store.
- (2) To prevent unauthorized persons having access to the store or to explosive therein.
- (3) To prevent any act from being committed which tends to cause fire or explosion, and which is not reasonably necessary for the purpose of the work in the store.

13. If any accident by explosion or fire (whether or not causing loss of life or personal injury) should occur in or about or in connection with the store:—

- (1) Such accident shall be forthwith reported to the Government Agent by the occupier of the store.
- (2) If the accident wholly or partially destroy the store, the permission of the Governor shall be obtained for the reconstruction and further use of the store.

14. Every explosive store shall be closed during thunderstorms.

15. Explosive stores shall be closed at sun-down, except under very exceptional circumstances, when special leave in writing must be obtained from the Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent.

16. Barrels or cases containing explosives should be stacked a few inches above the floor and away from the walls, to allow of the free circulation of air, in stacks not more than 4 ft. high, with passages as wide as possible between the stacks to allow of ready handling.

17. Any explosives, each of which may lawfully be kept alone in a store licensed for mixed explosives, may be kept in the same store, provided they are separated from each other by an intervening partition of such substance and character as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other, subject nevertheless to the following qualifications:—

- (a) The various explosives of classes 1, 2, 3, 4, safety fuze belonging to the 1st division of class 6, and such of the various explosives of the 2nd division of class 6 as do not contain any exposed iron or steel, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition.
- (b) The various explosives of the 1st division of class 6 may be kept with each other without any intervening partition.

- (c) Such of the various explosives of the 2nd division of class 6 as contain any exposed iron or steel may be kept with each other without any intervening partition.
- (d) The various explosives of the 3rd division of class 6 may be kept with each other without any intervening partition.
- (e) The various explosives of class 7 may be kept with each other without any intervening partition.

18. Blasting gelatine should be stored under water in suitable tanks in perforated boxes containing 45 lb. as received from the makers. The water must be kept clean, and changed every three months.

19. No fulminate other than in the form of caps or detonators shall be stored in any store.

20. Cases, cylinders, &c., of gun-cotton should not be taken out of the boxes, &c., in which they are packed, the latter being placed as far as possible on their sides so as to allow the removal of the closing plugs without unstacking them.

21. No explosives other than those mentioned in the license shall be stored in stores.

22. When explosives of different kinds are stored in the same store, the total quantity stored thus calculated must not exceed the maximum allowed for gunpowder.

#### SECTION 13 OF ORDINANCE NO. 18 OF 1894.

NOTE.—The following is the penalty for any breach of the general rules in any store:—

- (a) All or any part of the explosive in respect to which the offence was committed may be forfeited; and
- (b) The occupier shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees, and in addition (in the case of a second offence) one hundred rupees for every day during which such breach continues.

REGULATIONS to be observed if a room is used in connection with a store belonging to Division A, Division B, Division C, or Division D, for the filling of small arm cartridges—

If a room is used in connection with a store for the filling of small-arm cartridges—

- (a) The Government Agent must be duly notified thereof.
- (b) The room must be situated in the immediate vicinity of the store, but detached therefrom by the following distances:—

From a store Division "A."	The room must be distant 25 yards.		
Do.	"B."	do.	50 "
Do.	"C."	do.	75 "
Do.	"D."	do.	100 "

- (c) There shall not be present in such room at one time more than 5 lb. of gunpowder not made up into safety cartridges.
- (d) No work unconnected with the manufacture of small arm cartridges shall be carried on at the same time as the filling of cartridges.
- (e) No fire or artificial light shall be in the room while any filling of cartridges is being carried on, except under exceptional circumstances, when special authority in writing must be obtained from the Government Agent. The pattern, position, character, and construction of the light must be first submitted for the approval of the Government Inspector in each case.

NOTE.—In the event of any breach (by act or default) of the above regulations the explosive concerned is liable to forfeiture, and the person who commits the breach is further liable to a fine of two hundred rupees. (*Vide* section 9 of the Ordinance.)

#### Table of Reference.

Table of the maximum quantities of explosive that may be stored in the respective divisions of stores:—

	Maximum to be stored in Stores.			
	Division A.	Division B.	Division C.	Division D.
<b>CLASS I.—GUNPOWDER.</b>	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Gunpowder ...	300	1,000	2,000	4,000
Cannon cartridges ...	300	1,000	2,000	4,000
<b>CLASS II.—NITRATE MIXTURE.</b>				
Pyrolithic ...	150	500	1,000	2,000
Rudrolithic ...	150	500	1,000	2,000
Poudre saxofragine, &c. ...	150	500	1,000	2,000

## Maximum to be stored in Stores.

CLASS III.—NITRO COMPOUND.		Maximum to be stored in Stores.			
Division I. :		Division B.	Division C.	Division D.	
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
(a) Nitro-glycerine	150	500	1,000	2,000	2,000
Dynamite	150	500	1,000	2,000	2,000
Lithofracteur	150	500	1,000	2,000	2,000
Cordite	150	500	1,000	2,000	2,000
Dualine	150	500	1,000	2,000	2,000
Glyoxyline	150	500	1,000	2,000	2,000
Methylic nitrate	150	500	1,000	2,000	2,000
Blasting gelatine	150	500	1,000	2,000	2,000
Division II. :					
(b) Gun-cotton (wet)	150	500	1,000	2,000	2,000
Do. (dry)	150	500	1,000	2,000	2,000
Xyloidine	150	500	1,000	2,000	2,000
Tonite	150	500	1,000	2,000	2,000
Ballistite	150	500	1,000	2,000	2,000
Schultz powder	150	1,000	2,000	4,000	4,000
Nitro-mannite	150	500	1,000	2,000	2,000
E. C. powder	150	1,000	2,000	4,000	4,000
Picrates	150	500	1,000	2,000	2,000
Picric powder	150	500	1,000	2,000	2,000
Cotton powder	150	500	1,000	2,000	2,000
CLASS IV.—CHLORATE MIXTURE.					
Division I. :					
Horsley's blasting powder	150	500	1,000	2,000	2,000
Brain's blasting powder	150	500	1,000	2,000	2,000
Division II. :					
Horsley's original blasting powder	150	500	1,000	2,000	2,000
Erhardt's powder	150	500	1,000	2,000	2,000
Revely's powder	150	500	1,000	2,000	2,000
Hochstadter's blasting charges	150	500	1,000	2,000	2,000
Reichen's blasting charges	150	500	1,000	2,000	2,000
Teutonite	150	500	1,000	2,000	2,000
Chlorated gun-cotton	150	500	1,000	2,000	2,000
CLASS V.—FULMINATE CLASS.					
Fulminates of gold	...	Not to be stored.			
Do. silver	...				
Do. mercury	...				
Chloride of nitrogen	...				
Chlorates of potash and antimony (mixed)	...				
CLASS VI.—AMMUNITION CLASS.					
Division I. :					
Safety cartridges	1,500	5,000	10,000	20,000	20,000
Fuzes for blasting	1,500	5,000	10,000	20,000	20,000
Railway fog signals	1,500	5,000	10,000	20,000	20,000
Percussion caps	1,500	5,000	10,000	20,000	20,000
Division II. :					
Filled shells and torpedoes	150	500	1,000	2,000	2,000
Small arm cartridges (non-safety)	150	500	1,000	2,000	2,000
Fuzes for shells	150	500	1,000	2,000	2,000
Fuzes for blasting (non-safety)	150	500	1,000	2,000	2,000
Tubes for firing explosives, provided these do not contain their own means of ignition	150	500	1,000	2,000	2,000
Division III. :					
Cartridges for small arms	150	500	1,000	2,000	2,000
Fuzes for blasting (non-safety)	150	500	1,000	2,000	2,000
Fuzes for shells	150	500	1,000	2,000	2,000
Tubes for firing explosives	150	500	1,000	2,000	2,000
Detonators, provided these contain their own means of ignition	150	500	1,000	2,000	2,000
CLASS VII.—FIREWORK CLASS.					
Division I. :					
Firework composition	150	500	1,000	2,000	2,000
Division II. :					
Manufactured fireworks	600	2,000	4,000	8,000	8,000

## SECTION 27 (b) OF THE ORDINANCE.

*Importation of Explosives.*

The following conditions shall be attached to licenses for importation of explosives:—

- (a) No explosives shall be imported except those specified in the licenses.
- (b) Explosives when imported must be packed in barrels properly joined and hooped, or in cases properly joined and secured with no iron about them.
- (c) Fulminate of mercury or other metals are not to be imported except in the form of caps or detonators.
- (d) No vessel having more than one hundredweight of explosive to discharge or receive shall commence to discharge or receive until all boats, excepting the boat intended to receive or convey such explosive shall have been removed from alongside to a distance of at least 50 ft. from the discharging or receiving vessel; and no boat, excepting the boat aforesaid, shall come within 50 ft. of any vessel while discharging or receiving any explosive as aforesaid.
- (e) Any boat engaged in the landing, shipping, or transshipping of any explosive as aforesaid of more than 100 lb. shall, as long as the explosive remain in the boat, keep it covered with double tarpaulins, and shall display at the bow and at the stern a red flag 2 ft. square on a staff not less than 6 ft. above the boat, and no light or fire shall on any account be permitted within the boat.
- (f) Any boat engaged in landing, shipping, or transshipping of any explosive as aforesaid of more than one hundredweight shall, if she have taken on board any explosive which cannot be landed, shipped, or transshipped at once, be removed to a place of safety appointed by the Master Attendant, and remain there till the time for landing, shipping, or transshipping arrives.
- (g) Permission to land any explosive shall not be granted until a proper police escort is ready for its conveyance to a magazine, and it shall be conveyed only in such carts as the Superintendent of Police may approve. Each cart conveying explosives shall carry a red flag, and shall only be driven at a walking rate.
- (h) Quantities of any explosive as aforesaid in excess of 100 lb. shall at the Port of Colombo be landed and shipped only at the Prince of Wales's jetty (or at such other jetty as may be appointed by the Principal Collector of Customs) between the hours of 6 and 8 A.M. and 4 and 5 P.M., when all other boats shall have been removed from the jetty; and no carts or persons shall be allowed on the jetty during the landing or loading of the explosive, except those actually engaged in the work.
- (i) No boats shall be engaged in the landing, shipping, or transshipping of any explosive as aforesaid of more than one hundredweight until three hours' notice shall have been given to the Inspector of Harbour Police, and an officer of the Police Force shall have been appointed by him to occupy the boat and see the regulations carried out.
- (k) The police officer superintending the landing shall refuse to receive gunpowder or other explosive so packed that it would not be received at the Government powder magazine.
- (l) No cargo of any description shall be conveyed in the same boat with powder or other explosive of over 100 lb.
- (m) Any explosive of the 5th (Fulminate) class, or any such explosive of the 6th (Ammunition) class as contains its own means of ignition, or any explosive of the 7th (Firework) class, shall not be conveyed in the same carriage or boat with any explosive not of the class and division to which it belongs, unless it be sufficiently separated therefrom to prevent any fire or explosion which may take place in one such explosive being communicated to another.

NOTE.—For penalty of breach of above regulations see section 27 (d) of the Ordinance by which parties concerned are liable to fine of rupees one thousand, and a further penalty of rupees one for every pound of explosive concerned, and forfeiture of explosive concerned.

REGULATIONS AS TO PACKING OF EXPLOSIVES FOR CONVEYANCE  
BY ROAD, RIVER OR CANAL UNDER SECTION 7.

A.—With respect to the packing of gunpowder for conveyance:—

- (1) The gunpowder, if not exceeding five pounds in amount, shall be contained in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the gunpowder from escaping; and

- (2) The gunpowder, if exceeding five pounds in amount, shall be contained either in a single package or a double package. A single package shall be a box, barrel, or case of such strength, construction, and character as may be for the time being approved by the Inspector of Explosives as being of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow the gunpowder to escape. If the gunpowder is packed in a double package, the inner package shall be a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the gunpowder from escaping, and the outer package shall be a box, barrel, or case of wood or metal or other solid material, and shall be of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow the gunpowder to escape; and
- (3) The interior of every package, whether single or double, shall be kept free from grit and otherwise clean; and
- (4) Every package, whether single or double, when actually used for the package of gunpowder, shall not be used for any other purpose; and
- (5) There shall not be any iron or steel in the construction of any such single package or inner or outer package, unless the same is effectually covered with tin, zinc, or other material; and
- (6) The amount of gunpowder in any single package, or if there is a double package in any one outer package, shall not exceed one hundred pounds, except with the consent of and under conditions approved by an Inspector of Explosives; and
- (7) On the outermost package there shall be affixed the word "gunpowder" in conspicuous characters, by means of a band or securely attached label or other mark.

B.—With respect to the packing of explosives of the 2nd (Nitrate Mixture) class the following general rules shall be observed:—

- (1) The explosive, if not exceeding five pounds in amount, shall be contained in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent any explosive from escaping; and
- (2) The explosive if exceeding five pounds in amount shall be contained in a double package. The inner package shall be a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent any explosive from escaping; and the outer package shall be a box, barrel, or case of wood or metal or other solid material, and shall be of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape; and the amount of explosive in any one outer package shall not exceed 100 pounds, except with the consent of and under conditions approved by a Government Inspector; and
- (3) Whatever be the amount of explosive:—
  - (a) The interior of every package shall be kept free from grit and otherwise clean; and
  - (b) Every package when actually used for the packing of one nitrate mixture shall not be used for the packing of any other nitrate mixture or for any other purpose; and
  - (c) There shall not be any iron or steel in the construction of any package, unless the same is effectually covered with tin, zinc, or other material; and
  - (d) On the outermost package there shall be affixed in conspicuous characters, by means of a band or securely attached label or other mark, the word "explosive," with the name of the explosive, followed by the word "nitrate mixture," and the name and address of the owner or sender.

C.—With respect to the packing of explosive of the 3rd (Nitro Compound) class the following general rules shall be observed:—

- (1) The explosive, if not exceeding five pounds in amount, shall be contained in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent any explosive from escaping; and

- (2) An explosive of the 1st division, if exceeding five pounds in amount, shall be contained in a double package. The inner package shall be a substantial case, bag, or covering without any metal in the construction thereof, and so made and closed as to prevent any explosive from escaping, and any one of such packages shall not contain more than ten pounds; and the outer package shall be a box, barrel, or case of wood or other solid material (other than metal), and shall be of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape. The inner or outer package as above described, or both, shall be thoroughly waterproof; and the amount of explosive in any one outer package shall not exceed fifty pounds, except with the consent of and under conditions approved by a Government Inspector; and
- (3) An explosive of the 2nd division, if exceeding five pounds in amount, shall be contained in a double package. The inner package shall be a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent any explosive from escaping; and the outer package shall be a box, barrel, or case of wood or metal or other solid material, and shall be of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape; and the amount of explosive in any one outer package shall not exceed fifty pounds, except with the consent of and under conditions approved by a Government Inspector; and
- (4) Whatever be the amount of the explosive, and to whatever division it belong—
- (a) The interior of every package shall be kept free from grit and otherwise clean; and
  - (b) Every package when actually used for the packing of one nitro-compound shall not be used for the packing of any other nitro-compound or for any other purpose; and
  - (c) There shall be no iron or steel in the construction of any inner or outer package, unless the same is effectually covered with tin, zinc, or other material; and
  - (d) On the outermost package there shall be affixed in conspicuous characters, by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark, the word "explosive," with the name of the explosive, followed by the words "nitro compound, Division I." (or II., as the case may be), and the name and address of the owner or sender.

D.—With respect to the packing of explosive of the 4th (Chlorate-mixture) class the following general rules shall be observed:—

- (1) The explosive, if not exceeding five pounds in amount, shall be contained in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent any explosive from escaping; and
- (2) The explosive, if exceeding 5 lb. in amount, shall be contained in a double package. The inner package shall be a substantial case, bag, or covering without any metal in the construction thereof, and so made and closed as to prevent any explosive from escaping, and any one of such packages shall not contain more than 10 lb.; and the outer package shall be a box, barrel, or case of wood or other solid material (other than metal), and shall be of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape; and the amount of explosive in any one outer package shall not exceed 50 lb., except with the consent of and under conditions approved by a Government Inspector. In addition, in the case of an explosive of the 1st division, the inner or outer package as above described, or both, shall be thoroughly waterproof and;
- (3) Whatever be the amount of explosive, and to whatever division it belong—
  - (a) The interior of every package shall be kept free from grit and otherwise clean; and

- (b) Every package when actually used for the packing of one chlorate-mixture shall not be used for the packing of any other chlorate-mixture or for any other purpose ; and
- (c) There shall not be any iron or steel in the construction of any outer package, unless the same is effectually covered with tin, zinc, or other material ; and
- (d) On the outermost package there shall be affixed in conspicuous characters, by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark, the word "explosive," with the name of the explosive, followed by the words "chlorate mixture, Division I." (or II., as the case may be), and the name and address of the owner or sender.

E.—With respect to the packing of explosive of the 6th (Ammunition) class the following general rules shall be observed :—

- (1) Any explosive of the 1st division shall be contained in a box, barrel, or case of wood, metal, or other solid material, and of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape ; and
- (2) As to explosive of the 2nd division—
  - (a) A shell or torpedo containing any explosive material, whether such shell or torpedo be separate or form part of a rocket or other appliance, shall be packed in such manner as may be specially directed by the Secretary of State with reference to such explosive.
  - (b) Any explosive material when made up into a cartridge or charge for cannon, shells, mines, blasting, or other like purposes, shall be packed in the manner required for the same explosive material when not so made up ; provided that where a double package is required, the enclosing case of such cartridge or charge, if it satisfies the conditions required for the inner package, may be held to be such inner package.
  - (c) Any other explosive of the 2nd division shall be packed in a box, barrel, or case of wood, metal, or other solid material, and of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape ; and any one such package shall not contain more than 100 lb. of ammunition, except with the consent of, and under conditions approved by, a Government Inspector ; and
- (3) Any explosive of the 3rd division shall be packed in a double package. The inner package shall be a substantial case, bag, canister, or other covering, made and closed so as to prevent any explosive from escaping and shall not contain more than 2 lb. of such explosive. The outer package shall be a box, barrel, or case of wood, metal, or other solid material, and shall be of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape ; and any one such outer package shall not contain more than 50 lb., except with the consent of, and conditions approved by, a Government Inspector.

Provided that in the case of detonators, the following regulations shall be observed in addition to all others relating to the packing for conveyance of explosive of the 3rd division of the 6th (Ammunition) class :—

- (a) The detonators and the spaces between the same, and between the sides of the inner package and the said detonators, shall all be filled, as far as practicable, with fine sawdust or other similar material ; a layer of cotton, wool, or other soft elastic material shall be placed between both ends of all the detonators and the interior of the inner package in which the same are placed, in such manner and so secured that both ends of the detonators will rest upon the said cotton wool, or other material ; every inner package, if of metal, to be lined throughout with paper or other soft material ; and



- (b) When the number of such detonators packed for conveyance exceeds in all one thousand (1,000), or such greater number as may from time to time be assigned with the consent of and under conditions approved by a Government Inspector, all the inner packages as aforesaid shall be placed inside a substantial case of wood or metal, made and closed so as to prevent any of the inner packages escaping therefrom, and such case shall be placed inside such outer package as is required by the above general rules relating to the packing for conveyance of explosives of the 3rd division of the 6th (Ammunition) class, in such manner and so secured as to leave a clear space of not less than three inches between every part of the interior of the said outer package, notwithstanding that such clear space may, if preferred, be filled with sawdust, straw, or other similar material, or may contain a light framework or battens of wood to keep the case aforesaid in position in the outer package.
- (4) Whatever be the amount of the explosive, and to whatever division it belong—
- (a) The interior of every package, whether single or double, shall be kept free from grit and otherwise clean ; and
- (b) Every package, whether single or double, when actually used for the packing of one description of ammunition, shall not, except with the consent of and under conditions approved by a Government Inspector, be used for the packing of any other description of ammunition or for any other purpose ; provided that, with explosive of the 1st division, there may be packed any article which is not of an inflammable or explosive character, or liable to cause fire or explosion ; and
- (c) On the outermost package there shall be affixed in conspicuous characters, by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark, in the case of percussion caps and of safety fuze for blasting the words "percussion caps" or "safety fuze for Blasting," as the case may be, with the name and address of the owner or sender, and in the case of any other ammunition the word "explosive," with the name of the explosive, followed by the words "ammunition, Division I." (or II. or III., as the case may be), and the name and address of the owner or sender ; also, in the case of cartridges and charges for cannon, shells, mine, blasting, or other like purposes, the name of the explosive material contained in such cartridges or charges shall be given, thus :—

<p>EXPLOSIVE.</p> <p>Blasting Cartridges Containing Dynamite.</p> <p>Ammunition, Division II.</p>
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F.—With respect to the packing of explosive of the 7th (Firework) class the following general rules shall be observed :—

- (1) An explosive of the 1st division shall be contained in a double package. The inner package shall be a substantial canister, case, or other receptacle hermetically closed and containing no more than 1 lb. of explosive, and the outer package shall be a box, barrel, or case of wood, metal, or other solid material, and shall be of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape ; and any one outer package shall not contain more than 20 lb., except with the consent of and under conditions approved by a Government Inspector ; and there shall not be any iron or steel in the construction of any such inner or outer package, unless the same is effectually covered with tin, zinc, or other material ; and

- (2) An explosive of the 2nd division exceeding 5 lb. in weight shall be contained in a box, barrel, or case of wood, metal, or other solid material, and of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst been conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape; and the amount of explosive in any one package shall not exceed 100 lb. except with the consent of and under conditions approved by a Government Inspector; and
- (3) Whatever be the amount of the explosive, and to whatever division it belong—
- (a) The interior of every package, whether single or double, shall be kept free from grit and otherwise clean; and
- (b) Every package, whether single or double, when actually used for the packing of fireworks, shall not be used for any other purpose; and
- (c) On the outermost package there shall be affixed in conspicuous characters, by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark, the word "explosive," and the name of the explosive, followed by the words "Fireworks, Division I." (or 2, as the case may be), and the name and address of the owner or sender.

NOTE.—The penalty for breach of any of the above is liability to confiscation of the explosive concerned and to fine of two hundred rupees. (*Vide* section 9 of the Ordinance.)

REGULATIONS AS TO CONVEYANCE OF EXPLOSIVES BY ROAD, RIVER OR CANAL UNDER SECTION 7.

1. Any explosive of the 5th (Fulminate) class, or any such explosive of the 6th (Ammunition) class as contains its own means of ignition, or any explosive of the 7th (Firework) class, shall not be conveyed in the same carriage or boat with any explosive not of the class and division to which it belongs, unless it be sufficiently separated therefrom to prevent any fire or explosion which may take place in one such explosive being communicated to another.

2. Explosives shall not be carried or conveyed in any carriage or boat whilst plying for or carrying public passengers, unless the quantity be less than 5 lb. and all due precautions be taken for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion, provided there shall not be conveyed in any such boat or carriage any explosive of Class VI., Division III. (Ammunition), or any explosive of Class VII., Division I., or any fulminate, except in the form of percussion caps.

3. With reference to the conveyance of any quantity of explosive (however small) of Class VI., Division III. (Ammunition), any quantity of explosive (however small) of Class VII., Division I. (Fireworks), or any quantity exceeding 5 lb. of any other explosive, the following regulations shall be observed:—

(a) If the explosive be not effectually protected from accident from fire from without by being conveyed in the interior of a carriage enclosed on all sides with wood or metal, or in the hold of a boat having a closed deck securely closed, then the explosive shall be completely covered by painted cloth, tarpaulins, roadmil tilts, or other suitable material.

(b) There shall not be any iron or steel in the interior portion of a cart or boat carrying explosive unless the aforesaid exposed iron or steel has been effectually covered either permanently or temporarily with leather, wood, cloth, or other suitable material.

(c) No fire or smoking shall be allowed in any cart or boat conveying such explosive, and no person whilst attending any carriage or boat containing such explosive shall smoke when within any town or village.

(d) No person whilst employed in loading or unloading, or in the conveyance of any explosive by cart or boat, shall have in his possession or on such cart or boat any lucifer matches other than safety matches, and such matches shall be kept in a safe place apart from the explosives.

(e) In storing explosives care must be taken to secure by means of a partition or otherwise, and by careful stowing, that such explosives do not come in contact with and are not endangered by any other article or substance conveyed in such carriage or boat, and which substances would be liable to cause fire or explosion.

(f) Carts or boats conveying explosives shall not be driven or conducted in a dangerous or reckless manner. Carts shall only be driven at a walking pace. No person who is intoxicated, or in the least affected by drink, shall be permitted to be in, on, or attending, or in charge of, any boat or cart containing such explosives.

(g) The loading, unloading, and conveyance of explosives shall be carried on with all reasonable care, and due precautions must be taken to prevent accidents by fire or explosion, and to prevent unauthorized persons having access to the explosive.

(h) No article of an inflammable nature, such as lucifer matches (not safety), charcoal, or petroleum, or oiled rags, &c., shall be conveyed in any cart or boat containing more than 50 lb. of gunpowder, or its equivalent of other explosive as determined by the table in section 4 of the Explosives Ordinance.

(i) Each carriage or boat conveying more than 50 lb. of gunpowder, or its equivalent in other explosive as determined by the table in section 4 of the Explosives Ordinance, shall be constantly attended by some competent person, and such person shall not be in charge of more than one cart or boat.

(j) The quantity of explosives conveyed in any one unclosed cart shall not exceed 500 lb. of gunpowder, or its equivalent in other explosive as determined by the table in section 4 of the Explosives Ordinance, or if closed 2,000 lb. of gunpowder, or its equivalent in other explosive as determined by the table in section 4 of the Explosives Ordinance; in any one open boat shall not exceed 2,000 lb. of gunpowder, or if in a boat with a closed deck, 50,000 lb. of gunpowder, or in each case its equivalent in other explosive as determined by the table in section 4 of the Explosives Ordinance.

(k) No cart or boat containing powder or explosives exceeding 50 lb. of gunpowder, or its equivalent of other explosive as determined by the table in section 4 of the Explosives Ordinance, shall halt during removal within 100 yards of any occupied building.

(l) For the conveyance of gunpowder exceeding 50 lb. weight, or its equivalent in other explosive as determined by the table in section 4 of the Explosives Ordinance, a license must be obtained from the Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of Police for the district, or where there is no such officer from the Government Agent in charge of Police. The license substantially in form as below shall be issued subject to the conditions therein contained only after it has been ascertained that the powder or explosive is properly packed and secured according to the requirements of the Ordinance. The license shall specify the kind and quantity of explosive to be removed and the places from and to which it is to be removed; and in case it is to be removed to another district, a copy of the license shall be forwarded to the chief officer of police for that district.

(m) The license shall also specify the number of carts or boats in which the gunpowder or other explosive is to be conveyed or moved. It shall not be lawful to unload or alter the weights of explosives carried in any cart or boat from the time of starting till it reach its final destination, except under exceptional circumstances, when the nearest officer of police shall be informed and his authority obtained.

(n) In addition, if the explosive is to be conveyed through, from, to, or within the limit of any town in which a police force is established, a police escort, which must be paid for at the usual rate, must be obtained from the Superintendent of Police for the district, and such escort shall continuously guard such explosive from the moment of its arrival in such town, or from the time of its removal from the magazine or store, until it has passed beyond the limits of the town or until it has been delivered to the Government Railway authorities.

(o) When two or more carriages or boats conveying explosive, exceeding in the aggregate the amount allowed by the preceding regulations to be conveyed in one such carriage or boat, are travelling together, a space of at least 50 yards shall be kept when practicable between each carriage or boat.

#### Form of License to convey Explosives exceeding 50 Pounds in Weight.

I A. B., Superintendent of Police for the District of \_\_\_\_\_ [or Assistant Superintendent of Police for the District of \_\_\_\_\_, or Government Agent in charge of Police of the \_\_\_\_\_ Province], do hereby license C. D., of \_\_\_\_\_, to convey and remove in accordance with provisions of "The Explosives Ordinance, 1902," and of the rules and regulations made thereunder, within \_\_\_\_\_ days from the date hereof, \_\_\_\_\_ pounds of \_\_\_\_\_ loaded in \_\_\_\_\_ boats [or carts] from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.

Signed this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_.

A. B.,

Superintendent of Police for the District of \_\_\_\_\_  
[or Assistant Superintendent of Police for the District of \_\_\_\_\_,  
or Government Agent in charge of Police of the \_\_\_\_\_ Province].

N.B.—The penalty for breach of above rules is liability to a fine of two hundred rupees and to confiscation of the explosive concerned.

## RULES FOR SMALL FIREWORK FACTORIES UNDER SECTION 16.

1. The land forming the site, bounded as described in the license, shall, with every building and work thereon, be deemed to be the factory.

2. The factory shall include—

(a) One or more magazines for the storing of fireworks and the explosive used for the manufacture thereof; and each such magazine shall be well and substantially built of brick, stone, or concrete, or shall be excavated in solid rock, earth, or mine refuse not liable to ignition, and shall be so made and closed as to prevent unauthorized persons having access thereto and to secure it from danger of fire from without.

(b) Two or more detached workshops for the carrying on of the processes of manufacture, and each such workshop shall consist of not more than one storey. Provided that in places specially licensed for the manufacture of fireworks on a very small scale the number of separate buildings may be reduced to two, one of which shall be used exclusively as a magazine.

3. Each of the following shall be deemed a danger building :—

(1) Every magazine.

(2) Every building in which any one of the following operations is carried on, viz :—

(a) The mixing or preparing or packing of any explosive other than manufactured firework protected by a case;

(b) The filling or charging of cases with explosives;

(c) The breaking up or unmaking of any explosive.

(3) Every building in which gunpowder or loose explosive composition, or firework unprotected by a case, is present or is liable so to be.

4. Every danger building shall be not less than 25 yards from every other building forming part of the factory (whether a danger building or not).

Provided, that if between any danger building other than a magazine and any non-danger building forming part of the factory, or between any two danger buildings, neither of which is a magazine, there intervenes a substantial screen of stone, brick, wood, iron, earth, sods, or similar material, of such character and dimensions as to protect each of such buildings and the persons therein from the effects of an explosion or fire in the other of such buildings, the distance between the two buildings so screened and protected may be reduced so as to be not less than 12 yards.

5. The factory shall not be situated below ground.

6. A factory shall not be used for the manufacture of fireworks except when and so long as it is qualified to belong to one of the Divisions A or B under which it is licensed.

7. A factory shall be qualified to belong to Division A if every part of the site thereof be at a greater distance than—

Twenty five yards from every protected work of	Class I.
Fifty yards do. do.	Class II.
Quarter mile do. do.	Class III.

A factory shall be qualified to belong to Division B if every part of the site thereof be at a greater distance than—

Fifty yards from every protected work of	Class I.
One hundred yards do. do.	Class II.
Quarter mile do. do.	Class III.

8. The quantity of explosives present at any one time in the whole factory shall not exceed :—

Explosive.	If the Factory is licensed under Division A.	If the Factory is licensed under Division B.
Of any explosive other than manufactured fireworks and coloured fires and stars ... ..	50 lb.	100 lb.
Of coloured fires or stars not made up into manufactured fireworks ... ..	25 lb.	25 lb.
Of manufactured fireworks either finished or partly finished ... ..	150 lb.	500 lb.

9. All the work of the factory shall be carried on in different rooms of the building or buildings not used as a magazine, but buildings must be substantially built, with tiled or slated roofs, and the different workrooms

must have no direct intercommunication, and must be exclusively used for purposes of manufacture.

10. Every person owning or hiring any building in which the manufacturing or storing of any explosives of Class VII. (Fireworks) is carried on shall obtain a license for the purpose from the Government Agent of the Province in which such building is.

11. Such license shall be in force for a year from the date of its issue and shall not be transferable.

12. The factory or store shall be occupied by the person named in the license.

13. No other building separately licensed and occupied by the said licensee shall adjoin the factory.

14. The workshop doors shall not be locked during the hours of work, and should, if possible, be kept open or very lightly secured, so that in case of accident there may be ready means of egress. The doors should open outwards.

15. No fire shall be permitted at a less distance than 25 yards, from any building or buildings included within the factory.

16. No artificial light of any sort shall be employed in the factory.

17. Precautions by search or otherwise shall be taken to prevent the introduction of lucifer matches or other articles liable to cause fire or explosion.

18. The interior of all buildings used for the making or storing of manufactured fireworks or firework compositions shall be so lined or constructed as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel, or the detaching of any grit, iron or steel filings, or other substances liable to cause explosion.

19. All benches, shelves, floors, and walls shall be kept clean and free from grit.

20. Mats must be provided at the entrance doors of all the buildings, on which all persons entering the factory buildings shall before entry wipe their feet and remove their shoes or boots.

21. All clothing worn by persons employed should be woollen or made of some non-inflammable material.

22. No smoking shall be allowed within the factory precincts or buildings.

23. No person under the age of sixteen shall be employed in the making up or handling of the explosives.

24. No person who does not appear to be perfectly sober shall be permitted within the factory.

25. No tools, except they be made of copper, shall be allowed into any building containing explosives, and no repairs shall be executed unless the explosives have been previously removed and the building thoroughly cleaned.

26. No oil rags, charcoal, oiled waste, or other article liable to catch fire spontaneously shall be permitted to enter any factory precincts or premises.

27. There shall not be carried out together in the same building, if it consist only of one room, the following operations :—

- (a) Filling or charging cases with firework composition or with any other explosive other than firework composition protected by a case.
- (b) Mixing, preparing, and packing of firework composition or any explosive other than manufactured fireworks protected by a case.
- (c) Grinding and pounding gunpowder, sulphur, or other substances used in the manufacture of firework composition.

If the building shall consist of more than one room, these operations shall not be carried on together in the same room or even in different rooms, unless these rooms be separated by a substantial brick or stone wall sufficient to protect people in one room from the effect of explosion in the other.

28. The packing or mixing of coloured fires and stars shall be carried out in a separate building or room.

29. Before any of the operations mentioned in either of the foregoing rules Nos. 27 and 28 are carried out in any room or building, the following precautions shall be observed :—

- (1) All benches, shelves, floors, tables, &c., shall be thoroughly brushed and cleaned.
- (2) No explosive except that for immediate use shall be retained in the room or building.
- (3) Any explosive which is not being actually manufactured at the time shall be kept in a covered tin receptacle.

30. Special care shall be taken in the case of all explosives or components of explosives to prevent the introduction of grit, acid, or foreign matters. The explosives or components shall be kept carefully examined, shifted, or searched, and in the case of sulphur tested for free acid, especially before being pressed into a case.

31. Any explosives, each of which may be lawfully kept in the magazine of a small firework factory, may be kept in the same magazine of such factory, provided they are separated from each other by an intervening partition of such substance and character as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other, subject nevertheless to the following qualifications :—

- (a) The various explosives of Class I. (Gunpowder), Class II. (Nitrate Mixture), Class III. (Nitro Compound), Class IV. (Chlorate Mixture), safety fuze belonging to the 1st division of Class VI. (Ammunition), and such of the various explosives of the 2nd division of Class VI. (Ammunition), as do not contain any exposed iron or steel, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition.
- (b) The various explosives of the 1st division of Class VI. (Ammunition) may be kept with each other without any intervening partition.
- (c) Such of the various explosives of the second division of Class VI. (Ammunition) as contain any exposed iron or steel may be kept with each other without any intervening partition.
- (d) The various explosives of the 3rd division of Class VI. (Ammunition) may be kept with each other without any intervening partition.
- (e) The various explosives of Class VII. (Firework) may be kept with each other without any intervening partition.

32. It shall not be lawful for a person having a small firework factory license to manufacture any liquid explosive of the 1st division of the 3rd (Nitro Compound) class, or any explosive of the 5th (Fulminate) class.

33. No business shall be carried on in any firework factory which is not connected with the manufacture of fireworks.

34. The factory shall be liable to be visited at any time by day or night by any authorized Government Inspector. Such Inspector shall be provided on demand with samples of all explosives manufactured therein, or with samples of any of the constituents of such explosives.

35. There shall be kept conspicuously posted a warning notice to trespassers : "Any person trespassing shall be liable to be prosecuted for trespass."

36. There shall be posted up in a conspicuous position (a) a copy of these rules, and of such special rules for the regulation of the factory as may be made ; and (b) a copy of the license.

37. The proprietor shall be held responsible—

- (1) That no unauthorized person be admitted to the factory or magazine, or shall be allowed access to the explosives therein ;
- (2) That all due precautions shall be taken to prevent accidents by fire and explosion, and that no act be committed not necessary in the process of manufacture which may tend to bring about accident by fire or explosion.

38. It shall be the duty of the licensee to explain to the workmen employed by him the purport of these rules and the precautions to be observed, and to duly caution them as to the danger involved and the penalties to which they are liable by any breach thereof.

39. In the case of any explosion of any kind occurring within the factory or accident by fire, it shall be immediately reported by the licensee to the Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent, who may direct the license to be withdrawn or modified as may appear to him advisable.

No building which has been wholly or partially destroyed by any fire or explosion in connection with any firework factory shall be rebuilt till the sanction of the Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent be obtained.

40. Any person may apply for a small firework factory license to the Government Agent at the time and place appointed by such Government Agent, stating his name, address, and calling, and the proposed site and construction of the factory, and the amount and description of explosive he proposes to have therein, and in any building therein ; and the Government Agent shall, as soon as practicable, if the proposed site, construction of the factory, and amount of explosive is in accordance with the rules and regulations regulating small firework factories, grant to the applicant, or payment of such fee, not exceeding Rs. 2-50, as may be fixed by that authority the license applied for.

NOTE.—The penalty for any breach of above rules is liability to forfeiture of the explosive concerned, and a fine of one thousand rupees a day for every day during which manufacture is carried on in breach of any of these rules.

POWERS OF SEARCH UNDER SECTION 7.

1. Any police officer or headman may at any time search any shop or place within his jurisdiction in which the manufacture or sale of gunpowder or other explosive, without license, is suspected to be carried on. Any explosive found in excess of the quantity authorized to be kept for private use should be seized and detained in a safe place.

2. Any police officer may at any time search any store, registered premises, or any shop or place within his jurisdiction in which he may have reason to suspect that any gunpowder or other explosive is kept in excess of the quantity licensed to be kept or authorized to be kept for private use. Any explosive found in excess of the quantity licensed to be kept or authorized to be kept for private use should be seized and detained in a safe place. Stores licensed under Division C should not be searched without previous reference to the Government Agent or Superintendent of Police.

GENERAL RULES FOR REGISTERED PREMISES UNDER SECTION 5 (b).

*Storage of Explosives in Registered Premises.*

1. The explosive shall be kept in a house or building or in a fire-proof safe, such safe, if not within a house or building, to be a safe distance from any highway, street, public thoroughfare, or public place; and

2. The amount of the explosive, if it is kept in—

(a) Mode A, that is to say, in a substantially constructed building exclusively appropriated for the purpose, and detached from a dwelling-house, or in a fire-proof safe outside a dwelling-house and detached therefrom, and at a safe distance from any highway, street, public thoroughfare, or public place, shall not exceed, in the case of gunpowder, 200 lb., and in the case of explosives other than gunpowder, the equivalent of 200 lb. of gunpowder as computed in the table contained in rule 6; if in—

(b) Mode B, that is to say, inside a dwelling-house, or in any building other than as last aforesaid, in a fire-proof safe within such house or building, or in a substantially constructed brick or concrete bin capable of being safely closed by means of a soft metal or wooden lid or door and secured by a patent lock, the amount shall not exceed, in the case of gunpowder, 50 lb., and in the case of explosives other than gunpowder, the equivalent of 50 lb. of gunpowder as computed in the table contained in rule 6.

3. Every such building or fire-proof safe as is mentioned in Mode A, and every such fire-proof safe or bin as is mentioned in Mode B, shall be free from exposed iron or steel, and shall be so lined with wood or other material as to prevent grit reaching the explosive stored therein. This provision, so far as it relates to the exposure of iron or steel or similar substance, shall not be obligatory in the case where no explosive is kept other than ammunition of the 1st division of Class VI.

4. Every such building or fire-proof safe as is mentioned in Mode A shall be at least 20 yards from any dwelling-house, workshop, highway, street, public thoroughfare, or public place.

5. There shall not be kept in any premises registered for the keeping of explosives any explosive other than gunpowder, small-arm nitro-compound, safety cartridges made with gunpowder or with small-arm nitro-compound, cartridges or charges for cannon or blasting made with gunpowder and not containing within themselves their own means of ignition, percussion caps, safety fuze, or manufactured fireworks.

6. For purposes of computing the amount of explosives that may be stored in registered premises, 1 lb. gunpowder = 1 lb. Schultz powder = 1 lb. E. C. powder = 1 lb. any other small-arm nitro-compound = 5 lb. safety cartridges filled with gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound = 2 lb. manufactured fireworks = 1 lb. cartridges for cannon or blasting which do not contain their own means of ignition.

7. Maximum to be stored in registered premises:—

	Mode A.	Mode B.
	lb.	lb.
Gunpowder ...	200	50
Small-arm nitro-compound ...	200	50
Safety cartridges filled with gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound ...	1,000	250
Manufactured fireworks ...	400	100

8. It shall not be necessary to register premises for the keeping only of percussion caps or safety fuze for blasting.

9. Any article or substance of a highly inflammable nature, or any article liable to cause fire or explosion, shall be kept at a safe distance from any explosive, and from any building or receptacle containing the same.

10. All explosive, other than explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (Ammunition) class or of the 2nd division of the 7th (Firework) class, exceeding 1 lb. in amount shall be kept in a substantial bag, canister, or other case, made and closed so as to prevent any explosive from escaping, and no package containing more than 1 lb. of explosive other than explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (Ammunition) class or of the 2nd division of the 7th (Firework) class shall be opened on any registered premises, unless all explosive therein is contained in inner packages which themselves fulfil all the foregoing conditions; provided that this rule shall not be deemed to prohibit the opening in a room attached to the premises for the purpose of filling small arm cartridges of a package containing not more than 5 lb. of gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound for immediate use only in connection with the filling of small-arm cartridges in such room.

11. Any explosives, each of which may lawfully be kept alone in registered premises licensed for mixed explosives, may be kept in the same premises, provided they are separated from each other by an intervening partition of such substance and character or by such intervening space as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other, subject nevertheless to the following qualifications :—

- (a) The various explosives of Class I. (Gunpowder), Class II. (Nitrate Mixture), Class III. (Nitro Compound), Class IV. (Chlorate Mixture), safety fuze belonging to the 1st Division of Class VI. (Ammunition), and such of the various explosives of the 2nd Division of Class VI. (Ammunition) as do not contain any exposed iron or steel may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.
- (b) The various explosives of the 1st Division of Class VI. (Ammunition) may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.
- (c) Such of the various explosives of the 2nd Division of Class VI. (Ammunition) as contain any exposed iron or steel may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.
- (d) The various explosives of the 3rd Division of Class VI. (Ammunition) may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.
- (e) The various explosives of Class VII. (Firework) may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

12. No explosives other than those mentioned in the license shall be stored in registered premises.

13. If a room is used in connection with the premises for the filling of small-arm cartridges—

- (a) The use of such room shall be duly notified to the Government Agent;
- (b) There shall not be present in such room at any one time more than 5 lb. of gunpowder not made up into safety cartridges;
- (c) No work unconnected with the filling of small-arm cartridges shall be carried on at the same time as the filling of the cartridges;
- (d) No fire or artificial light shall be in the room while any filling of cartridges is going on, except under exceptional circumstances, when special leave in writing must be obtained from the Government Agent. The description, character, and position of the light to be used shall in all such cases be submitted for the approval of the Government Inspector.

14. All due precautions shall be taken by the occupier of the premises and by every person employed in or about the same to—

- (a) Prevent accidents by fire or explosion;
- (b) Prevent unauthorized persons having access to the explosives on the premises; and
- (c) Prevent any act from being committed which tends to cause fire or explosion, and which is not reasonably necessary for the purpose of the work on the premises.



15. If any accident by fire or explosion causing loss of life or personal injury should occur in or near, or in connection with, the premises, it shall be reported forthwith to the Colonial Secretary and to the Government Agent by the occupier of the premises.

RULES AS TO EXPLOSIVES EXPOSED FOR SALE IN REGISTERED PREMISES UNDER SECTION 5 (b).

1. No explosives other than the under-mentioned shall be exposed for sale:—

Gunpowder.  
Small-arm nitro-compound.  
Safety cartridges (made with gunpowder or with small-arm nitro-compound).  
Charges for cannon or blasting made with gunpowder and not containing within themselves their own means of ignition.  
Percussion caps.  
Safety fuze.  
Fireworks.

2. The amount of explosive exposed for sale or sold otherwise than in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent any explosive from escaping, shall not exceed 1 lb., provided (a) that in the case of explosives of Class VI. (Ammunition), Division I., the amount may be a quantity containing of gunpowder or of any other explosive not more than 5 lb.; and (b) in the case of explosives of Class VII. (Fireworks) Division II., the amount shall not exceed 5 lb.

3. There shall be on the outermost package containing the explosive the name of the explosive with the addition of the word "explosive."

4. Percussion caps and safety fuze shall be exempted from rule 2.

5. No explosives other than those mentioned in the license shall be exposed for sale or sold by retail.

NOTE.—The penalty for breach of any of the above rules is liability to confiscation of the explosive concerned, and to a fine of one hundred rupees for the first offence, and in the case of a second offence of one hundred rupees a day during continuance of such offence.

*Notes for Guidance with regard to above Rules.*

With regard to the "Rules as to Explosives exposed for Sale," it may be well to notice that it is not to be construed as conveying authority to expose explosive for sale in shop windows, on open shelves, or other similar places, as is not unfrequently done by firework sellers, &c. The rules for premises registered for mixed explosives directs that when the explosive is kept in Mode B (obviously in the case of explosive kept in Mode A, and in the case of explosive kept in a store or factory no such question could arise. It could only arise in connection with explosive kept in a dwelling-house or shop), it shall be in a receptacle (whether or not a fire-proof safe) exclusively appropriated to keeping explosive, a provision which would certainly render unlawful the keeping of the explosive in a shop window or on an open shelf with other goods, or even without other goods unless the window or shelf were specially fitted to serve as a "receptacle" of the required construction. Also the rule 14, which requires a dealer to take all due precautions for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion and for preventing unauthorized persons having access to the explosives on the premises, would render unlawful the keeping of explosive in a shop window or on an open shelf.

Accordingly the rule 2 (for sale), as to explosive being kept in a substantial case, bag, &c., when publicly exposed for sale or sold, must be taken to relate to the exposure of the explosive when removed from the "receptacle," where it is to be kept, for the purpose of being exposed or offered for sale to a customer, or handing it to that customer when sold.

The officer or local authority should point this out to the registered dealers within his jurisdiction, and explain that the case may be met by the use of "dummy" fireworks or cartridges, or empty canisters, &c., or labels or notices that explosive is on sale within.

*Breaking on Registered Premises.*

It is desirable to point out that it is not permitted to a retailer to open on any registered premises a package containing more than 1 lb. of explosive (other than explosive of the 1st Division of the Ammunition Class or of the 2nd Division of the Firework Class) so as to expose such explosive. For by rule 10 (Storage in Registered Premises) explosive exceeding these amounts

is required to be kept in a substantial bag, canister, or other case made and closed so as to prevent any explosive escaping; and no such package is to be opened on any registered premises unless all explosive therein is contained in inner packages which themselves fulfil this condition. Consequently it would be illegal (and properly so) to open a barrel of gunpowder and to weigh it out into packages and retail it. It would not, however, be illegal to open a barrel containing a number of 1 lb. (or larger) packages of gunpowder which themselves fulfil the conditions laid down and retail them intact.

The opening of a package so as to effect the exposure of explosive exceeding 1 lb. is distinctly illegal.

This point is a very important one, and its observance should be strictly enforced by the officers and local authorities.

#### REGULATIONS FOR KEEPING EXPLOSIVES FOR PRIVATE USE UNDER SECTION 7.

1. There shall not be kept for private use any explosive which is not an authorized explosive.

2. The following are explosives authorized to be kept for private use:—

- (a) Gunpowder.
- (b) Small-arm nitro-compound.
- (c) Safety cartridges (made with gunpowder or with small-arm nitro-compound).
- (d) Cartridges for cannon or blasting made with gunpowder and not containing their own means of ignition.
- (e) Percussion caps.
- (f) Safety fuzes.
- (g) Fireworks.
- (h) Cartridges for small arms which are not safety cartridges.

3. The following are the amounts of authorized explosives that may be kept for private use:—

- (a) Gunpowder to an amount not exceeding on the same premises 30 lb.
- (b) Small-arm nitro-compound not exceeding 30 lb.
- (c) Safety cartridges (made with gunpowder or with small-arm nitro-compound) not exceeding 150 lb.
- (d) Cartridges for cannon or blasting made with gunpowder and not containing their own means of ignition, if containing no larger amount of gunpowder than 30 lb.
- (e) Percussion caps 150 lb.
- (f) Safety fuze for blasting 150 lb.
- (g) Fireworks, if not more than 5 lb. in weight, or to an unlimited amount on special license from the Government Agent, provided that the fireworks be for immediate use and kept for a period not exceeding fourteen days in a suitable place and with all due precautions for the public safety.
- (h) Cartridges for small arms (not being safety cartridges) filled with gunpowder, where the total weight of gunpowder contained in the cartridges at any one time in possession shall not exceed 15 lb.

#### RULES FOR KEEPING UNAUTHORIZED EXPLOSIVES FOR PRIVATE USE.

Any explosive not authorized as above (not being a fulminate, not in the form of caps or detonators), if required for any industrial, agricultural, sporting, or special purpose, may be kept upon special certificate from the Government Agent, in form below, that the person so authorized is a fit and proper person to keep the same. The certificate shall specify the explosive that may be so kept, and shall be in force for one year from the date thereof, and shall be available only for the person in whose favour it is issued.

The amount of explosive (whether contained in cartridges or not) which can only be lawfully kept on the above-mentioned certificate shall not exceed 10 lb., and in the case of detonators shall not exceed 100 in number.

##### *Form of Certificate.*

I, the undersigned, being Government Agent of the \_\_\_\_\_ Province of \_\_\_\_\_, do hereby certify that \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ is a fit person to keep, during the continuance of this certificate, for private use for the purpose of \_\_\_\_\_, and not for sale, the following explosives, namely, \_\_\_\_\_, in a quantity not exceeding \_\_\_\_\_ lb. This certificate must not be issued for a quantity greater than 10 lb.

NOTE.—The penalty for breach of the above rules is liability to a fine of two hundred rupees, and to forfeiture of the explosive concerned, under section 9 of the Ordinance.

THE following rules and orders made by the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, under Ordinance No. 13 of 1896, entitled "An Ordinance relating to Pilgrimages," for the conduct of the Kataragama pilgrimage and festival, where special precautions have been and are necessary, are published for general information in lieu of the rules promulgated annually for several years.

The notification dated 6th June, 1902, appearing in the *Gazette* of the 6th June, 1902, is hereby cancelled.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, June 17, 1902.

By His Excellency's command,

R. W. IEVERS,  
Acting Colonial Secretary.

#### RULES.

1. For sanitary reasons the duration of the Kataragama festival and of the stay of pilgrims at Kataragama shall be and it is hereby limited to sixteen days, namely, from 6th to 21st July, 1902, inclusive. Pilgrims arriving before the day first named or staying beyond the period here prescribed shall be guilty of an offence.

2. It shall be lawful for the Police authorities or any Police Magistrate at any place on the line of march to prohibit from proceeding all persons who by reason of disease, infirmity, weakness, advanced age, youth, want of supplies, or other sufficient cause, are considered unfit to undertake the journey, or who appear likely to fall ill and endanger the health of others; and to require such persons to find security to ensure their obedience to the orders so given. In default of such security being found, it shall be lawful for the said Police authorities or Police Magistrate to detain such persons in custody for a period not exceeding three days.

3. In the event of an epidemic breaking out at Kataragama during the festival, it shall be lawful for the officers appointed to enforce the observance of orders, to declare the festival at an end, and to direct pilgrims at once to leave the village and proceed to their homes, and to prescribe the roads they have to travel.

4. The officers appointed to enforce the observance of orders shall have power on the line of march to and from Kataragama and at Kataragama—

- (a) To appoint particular places to be exclusively used by the pilgrims for washing and bathing, for drawing water and drinking, and for natural offices;
- (b) To appoint places for the occupation of each class of pilgrims;
- (c) To prescribe routes for the journey of any body of pilgrims;
- (d) To regulate the distribution of all food given to pilgrims;
- (e) To fix separate places of abode for pilgrims who fall ill, to prohibit communication with them, and to detain them if unfit to travel.

Any person disobeying an order given by the appointed officers shall be guilty of an offence.

5. The Police are empowered and required to seize and destroy all food condemned as unwholesome on the march or in camp by the Medical Officer, or, if there be none, by the Chief Officer of Police; and any person resisting or obstructing the Police in the discharge of this or of any other duty prescribed by these rules shall be deemed guilty of an offence.

6. Any pilgrim tethering or keeping cattle in any place other than that assigned by the Police shall be deemed guilty of an offence.

7. Any person selling meat in camp in any other place than that assigned for the purpose by the officer in charge of the camp, and any other person selling food condemned as unwholesome by the Medical Officer, or in his absence by the Chief Officer of Police, shall be deemed guilty of an offence.

8. Any pilgrim who shall, during the occupation of the camp, use any other place for offices of nature than that provided for the purpose by Government, or failing to cover the deposit with earth or sand, and any person who shall during the same period bathe in or enter the river above the spot appointed by the officer in charge of the camp, shall be deemed guilty of an offence.

9. Any person suffering from an infectious or a contagious disease, and not reporting the same to the Medical Officer, or in his absence to the Chief Officer of Police, and any person abetting or assisting in the concealment of such disease, shall be deemed guilty of an offence.

10. All pilgrims shall take up the quarters assigned to them by the Chief Officer of Police at the halting places and in the camp, and any pilgrim declining or neglecting to do so shall be deemed guilty of an offence.

11. The number of pilgrims for the pilgrimage of the year 1902 is restricted to 2,000, viz., 150 pilgrims for the Colombo band, 50 for the Kandy band, 250 for the Galle band, 50 for the Kurunegala band, 1,350 for the Batticaloa band, 50 for the Jaffna band, and 100 for the Badulla band.

12. No person shall proceed on the pilgrimage in the year 1902 without having first obtained a ticket from the Government Agent of the Western Province for the Colombo band, or from the Government Agent of the Central Province for the Kandy band, or from the Government Agent of the Southern Province for the Galle band, or from the Government Agent of the North-Western Province for the Kurunegala band, or from the Government Agent of the Eastern Province for the Batticaloa band, or from the Government Agent of the Northern Province for the Jaffna band, or from the Government Agent of the Province of Uva for the Badulla band.

13. Every person proceeding on the pilgrimage shall show his ticket when required to do so by any officer of Police, or by any officer appointed to enforce the observance of orders under the Ordinance aforesaid.

14. The transfer of a ticket by the person named in it and the use of it by any other person are forbidden.

ව්‍යවස්ථා.

1. සභීප ආරක්‍ෂාව සඳහා කතරගම වැනියා කාලය සහ වැනියාකාරයෝ කතරගම නවතීන්ට ප්‍රථම කාලය 16 දවසක් බව එකම, 1801කේ ජූලි මස 6 වෙනි දින පටන් ජූලි මස 21 වෙනි දින වනතුරු පමණක් බව මෙයින් නියම කලා ඇත. ඉහත මුලින් සඳහන් දිනෙට ප්‍රථම පැමිණෙන්නාවූ හෝ ඒ නියම කල කාලයට පසු එහි නැවතී සිටින්නාවූ යම් වැනියාකාරයෙක් ඇත් නම් ඔහු අපරාධකාරයෙක් මෙන් ඒත්තුගනු ලැබේ.

2. ලෙඩ නිසා හෝ, දුම්ලකම නිසා හෝ, ගත්තිමදිකම නිසා හෝ, වයස වැඩිකම නිසා හෝ, බාලවයස්කම නිසා හෝ, කෑමට ගන්නා ද්‍රව්‍ය හිඟකම නිසා හෝ වෙනත් සෑහෙන කරු නක් නිසා හෝ ගමන යන්ට නුපුළුවන් වන්දනාකාරයෙක් කියා හෝ ලෙඩවි එසින් වෙන අය හේ සභීපයට ආන්ත්‍රා වේස කියා පෙන් වැනියාකාරයෝද පොලිස් නඩුකාරතැනට හෝ පොලිස් බලේ ඇති කෙනෙකුට ගමනේ කොසි ස්ථානයකදී උවත් එවැනි වැනියාකාරයින්ට (කතරගමට) යන්ට නොදී නවත්වන්ට බලය තිබේ. තවත් එක් වැනියාකාරයින්ට නියම කරන අනාඤ්චලට ඔවුන් කීකරුකරවීම සඳහා ඇප ගැනීමටත් බලය තිබේ. එසේ ඇප දෙන්ට නුපුළුවන් වැනියා කාරයෝ දවස් තුනකට වැඩිනොවෙන කාලයක් හිරගනනේ තබාගත නවත්වාගැනීමට පොලිස් නඩුකාරතැනට හෝ පොලිස් බලය ඇති අයට බලය තිබේ.

3. කතරගම වැනියාකාරය (පෙරහැර) පවත්නා කාලයතුලදී යම් වසංගත රෝගයක් පැමිණුනොත් ඒ කාලය තුල වැඩසේ ඉටුකරවීම සඳහා පත්කර සිටින මුද්‍රාදැනීන්ට එකී වැනියා කාලය ගෙවත් පෙරහැර නවත්වන්ට බලය තිබෙනවාත් ඇර වැනියාකාරයෝ සියල්ලම නොප මාව එකී ගමනේ පිටවී නමතමන්ගේ ගෙදරවලට යන්ට නියම කරන්ටත්, අසවල් පාරේ ගමන් කරන්ටත් කියා නියම කරන්ටත් බලය තිබේ.

4. ව්‍යවස්ථා ඉටුකරවීම සඳහා පත්කර සිටින මුද්‍රාදැනීන්ට කතරගමදී සහ කතරගමට යන ගමනේදීද, එහි සිට පටන්වී යන ගමනේදීද මෙහි පහත පෙන් කාරනා නියම කරන්ට සහ කරවන් ටත් බලය තිබේ.

- (ඒ) වන්දනාකාරයින්ට රෙදි සේදීමටද, නෑමටද, වතුර ගැනීමටද, වතුර බීමටද ශරීර සෘත්‍ය කිරීමටද වෙන වෙන ස්ථාන නියම කෙරීමටද ;
- (බී) ඒ ඒ වගීවල වන්දනාකාරයින්ට නැවතීමට වෙන වෙන ස්ථාන නියම කෙරීමටද ;
- (සී) වන්දනාකාරයෝ කාන්තයක ගමන අසවල් මාගීයෙන් විසසුතුයසී නියම කිරීමටද ;
- (ඩී) වන්දනාකාරයින්ට දෙන්නාවූ කෑම බෙදීමට ගැන බලා නියම කිරීමටද ;
- (ඊ) ලෙඩවෙන්තාවූ වන්දනාකාරයන් නැවැත්වීමට වෙනම ස්ථාන වෙන්කර තැබීමට සහ ඔවුන් සමග වෙන අයට කථාකෙරීමට ඉඩනොදෙන ලෙසටද, ඔවුන්ට ගමන් යන්ට නුපුළුවන් නම් නවත්වාගැනීමටද.

මෙසේ පත්වී සිටින මුද්‍රාදැනියෙක් නියම කරන ආඥාවක් කඩකරන අයෙක් වරදක් කල අයෙක් මෙන් ඒත්තුගනු ලැබේ.

5. ගමනේදී හෝ නැවතී සිටින ස්ථානයකදී වෛද්‍යවාරී කෙනෙක් හෝ, එසේ කෙනෙක් නැති විටක ප්‍රධාන පොලිස් මුද්‍රාදැනියා විසින් අපරාධ කෑම සහ කියා නියත සෑම කෑම ද්‍රව්‍යවල්ම තහන මට ගෙන නාස්තිකරනලෙස පොලිස් බලය ඇති අය බාදී හිරිනවාත් ඇර එසේ කිරීමට ඔවුන්ට බලය තිබේ. පොලිස් බලය ඇති අයවල් මෙම සුතුකම් හෝ මෙම ව්‍යවස්ථාවලින් නියම කර තිබෙන සුතුකම් ඉහත කරන විට විරූබව සිටින නොහොත් බාධාකරන යමෙක් ඇද්ද ඔහු වරදක් කලා මෙන් ඒත්තුගනු ලැබේ.

6. පොලිස් බලය ඇති අය විසින් නියම කරන ස්ථානයක ඇර වෙන ස්ථානයක ගවයෝ තවන්ට හෝ දිගවිලිකරන්ට යෙදෙන අයෙක් වරදක් කලා මෙන් ඒත්තුගනු ලැබේ.

7. නැවතී සිටින ස්ථානයේදී (එනම් කතරගමදී) වන්දනාව භාරව පැමිණි ප්‍රධාන මුද්‍රාදැනියා විසින් නියම කරන ස්ථානය ඇර වෙන ස්ථානයකදී යම් මාසයක් විකුණන අයෙක් හෝ වෛද්‍යවාරී කෙනෙක් හෝ එසේ නැති විට ප්‍රධාන පොලිස් මුද්‍රාදැනියෙක් හෝ අපරාධ කෑම සහ කියා තීන්දුකරන්ට යෙදුන යම් කෑමට ගන්නා ද්‍රව්‍යයක් විකුණන අයෙක් ඇද්ද ඔහු වරදක් කලාක් මෙන් ඒත්තුගනු ලැබේ.

8. යම් වන්දනාකාරයෙක් කතරගම නැවතී සිටින කාලය තුලදී ආණ්ඩුව විසින් සාද තිබෙන ස්ථානයක හැර වෙන ස්ථානයක ශරීරසෘත්‍ය කරන්ට යෙදුනොත් හෝ, එසේ කර එකී අසුචි පස් වලින් හෝ වැලිවලින් වසාදමන්ට නොයෙදුනොත් හෝ මුද්‍රාදැනියා විසින් නියම කර තිබෙන ස්ථාන යට ඉහලින් ගතට බසින්ට හෝ ගමන් නාන්ට යෙදුනොත් එකී වන්දනාකාරයා වරදක් කලාක් මෙන් ඒත්තුගනු ලැබේ.

9. බෝවෙන හෝ මාරුවෙන රෝගයකින් පෙලෙන යමෙක් ඒ බව වෛද්‍යවාරීකැනට හෝ එසේ කෙනෙක් නැති විට ප්‍රධාන පොලිස් මුද්‍රාදැනියාට දන්වන්ට නොයෙදුනොත් එවැනි අයද එසේ රෝගයක් වැලදී සිටි අයෙක් සහවන්ට හෝ සැහවීමට අත්දැකී දෙන්ට යෙදෙන යම් අයවල් ඇත් නම් ඒ අයවල්ද වරදක් කලාක් මෙන් ඒත්තුගනු ලැබේ.

10. සෑම වන්දනාකාරයෝම ගමනේදී සහ කතරගමදී පොලිසියේ ප්‍රධාන මුද්‍රාදැනියා නියම කරන ස්ථානවල නවාතැන් ගන්ට ඕනෑවත් ඇර එසේ කරන්ට බැරිය කියන්නාවූ හෝ නොකරන් නාවූ යම් වන්දනාකාරයෙක් ඇද්ද ඔහු වරදක් කලාක් මෙන් ඒත්තුගනු ලැබේ.

11. වසී 1902කේ අවුරුද්දේ වන්දනාකාරයින්ගේ ගණන 2,000 මෙන් නියම කරන්ට යෙදු නාත් ඇර එසින් 150 කොලම් කාබයටද, 50 මහනුවර කාබයටද, 250 ගාල්ලේ කාබයටද, 50 කුරුනෑ ගල කාබයටද, 1,350 මඩකලපුව කාබයටද, 100 උෆව කාබයටද, 50 යාපනේ කාබයටද නියම කරන්ට යෙදුනා ඇත.

12. වසී 1902කේ වන්දනාවට යෑමට කොලම් කාබයට බස්නාහිර දිශාවේ ආඩුවේ ඒජන්ත නානඹන්ද, මහනුවර කාබයට මධ්‍යම දිශාවේ ආඩුවේ ඒජන්තනානඹන්ද, ගාල්ලේ කාබයට



THE following rules framed by the District Committee of the Galle District, in terms of clause 5 of the Buddhist Temporalities Ordinance, No. 17 of 1895, are published for general information.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, June 10, 1902.

R. W. LEVERS,  
Acting Colonial Secretary.

*Rules framed by the Galle District Committee, in terms of the Buddhist Temporalities Ordinance.*

1. The Galle District Committee shall consist of the members for the Gravets, Akmimana, Talpe pattu, Gangaboda pattu, and Hinidum pattu.
2. The President shall be one selected from amongst the members in section 1.
3. Three members shall form a quorum.
4. When any vacancy occurs, the President or other member shall convene a public meeting and appoint one in his place in terms of the Ordinance.
5. Meetings of the Committee shall be held, till a suitable office is found, at any convenient place on the first Saturday or on any other day in January, April, July, and October, at a time that shall be fixed by the President, but the President, if found necessary, can convene special meetings, and on such occasions the President should inform the members the object of such meetings in writing at least a week before such special meetings.
6. Proceedings of meetings shall be noted down in a book on days of meetings, and when the meeting is over the President should attach his signature to the same.
7. All correspondence with the Provincial Committee and with the trustees of temples shall be signed by the President. Correspondence between members of the Committee and between trustees appointed under the Ordinance shall be forwarded through District Mudaliyars.
8. The Committee shall have a clerk and messenger, whose pay shall be determined hereafter.
9. The President shall have the following books:—(a) A register of movables and immovables belonging to each temple in the district; (b) a register of income and expenditure of each temple in the district; (c) a register of the names of priests belonging to each temple as per Forms A, B, and C. The information required for the completion of these books should be supplied when necessary by the incumbents of temples in terms of the Ordinance.
10. The District Committee member should have a register of all the movable and immovable properties belonging to each temple in his district.
11. The trustees should have books about the receipts and expenditure of the temples over which they are trustees, and the same shall be of the form supplied by the Provincial Committee.
12. When trustees lease out immovable properties, the same should be done by public auction in the presence of the member for the district or in the presence of any one authorized by him in writing, and the incumbent of the temple if he desires can be present. Properties leased underhand will not be approved by the Committee.
13. If the District Committee thinks it necessary a trustee should give security for the due performance of his trust, the amount of such security shall be determined by the Committee.
14. When the unexpended balance of a temple in the hands of a trustee is above Rs. 100 during one year, the same should be deposited by the trustee to the credit of the temple in the Ceylon Savings Bank, and the deposit book should be deposited in charge of the Committee.
15. The District Committee can appoint any Buddhist with the necessary qualification to be trustee over a temple, when no man of the sect to which the temple belongs can be found in that locality.
16. When it is found necessary to bring an action at law touching the movable or immovable property of a temple, as per section 30 of the Ordinance No. 3 of 1889, the trustee, with the consent of the incumbent of such temple, should state in detail the object of the action, in writing, to the District Committee, then the District Committee shall forward the same with their opinion to the Provincial Committee, and the Provincial Committee should give its consent before any action at law is begun. If a trustee were to commence any action contrary to the above, and if he be condemned to pay any costs or damages, or any other expense whatsoever, the same should be borne by the said trustee and his estate and not by the temple.
17. As a very large amount of income of temples are exhausted by having too many servants for each priest, a priest cannot have more than two servants, except in temples where there is one priest. In such temples a priest can keep three servants.
18. A priest, except those who practice the Arannikanga, cannot have his permanent residence in a temple founded after the Ordinance No. 3 of 1889, without obtaining the sanction of the District and Provincial Committees.
19. All temples in the district should contribute 5 per cent. of the income of each temple every six months. The same should be paid by the trustees to the member of the district and receipt should be obtained.
20. That no new novices should be admitted to the order without the sanction of the District and Provincial Committees.

21. The incumbents of temples should also furnish information regarding the movables of temples either to the President or to the member of the district, or to the trustee, when required so to do, in addition to the information required of them in the 9th section of the Ordinance No. 17 of 1895.

D. DAHANAIKE,  
President, Galle District Committee.

A.—The Register of Movables and Immovables belonging to Temples in Galle District.

No.	Name of the Viharaya.	Name of the Incumbent.	Name of the Trustee.	Movables.	Immovables.

B.—The Register of Income and Expenditure of Temples in Galle District.  
*Sudarsana Rama Viharaya.*

Date.	The source of Income.	Income.	Date.	The manner how spent.	Expenditure.

C.—The Register of Priests belonging to Temples in Galle District.

No.	Name of the Viharaya.	Laic Name.	Name after entering the Order.	Age.	Age from the time of Ordination.	Name of the Teacher.	Name of the Priest who robed.	Date of Death or Disrobing, or the Date of leaving Temple permanently.

**විහාර දේවාල ගම් පිළිබඳ ව්‍යවස්ථාවේ ප්‍රකාර භාල්ලේ දිස්ත්‍රෙක් කොමිෂිය විසින් පිළියෙලකරණලද විධිවිධානයි.**

1. භාල්ලේ දිස්ත්‍රෙක් කොමිෂිය කඩවත්සතර, අක්මිවත, නල්පේපත්තුව, ගඟබඩපත්තුව සහ හිඳිපත්තුව යන පලාත්වල මැමිබර්ස්වරුන්ගෙන් යුක්ත වේ.
2. පලමුවෙනි වගන්තියේ සඳහන්වූ මැමිබර්ස්වරුන්ගෙන් කෙණෙක් ප්‍රධානියාලෙස තෝරා ගනු ලැබේ.
3. මැමිබර්ස්වරු තුන්දෙනෙක් එක්වූ විට සභාවක් වේ.
4. කොමිෂියේ පුරප්පාඩුවක්වූ විට ප්‍රධානතැන විසින් හෝ කොමිෂියේ වෙන මැමිබර් කෙනෙකු විසින් හෝ ප්‍රසිඛ සභාවක් රැස්කොට ව්‍යවස්ථාවේ ප්‍රකාර දුරප්පාඩුවට කෙණෙක් පත්කර ගත යුතුයි.
5. ජනවාරි, අප්‍රේල්, ජූලි සහ ඔක්තෝබ්‍ර මාසවල පලමුවෙනි සෙනසුරුදු නොහොත් වෙනස්ම දිනක කොමිෂියේ ප්‍රධානතැන විසින් නියමකරනු ලබන වේලාවට (සැඟෙන කන්තෝරු වක් ලැබෙනතුරු) පහසු සානයකදී කොමිෂියේ රැස්වීමේ පවත්වනු ලැබේ. නුමුත් ප්‍රධානතැනට වුව මනායයි සිහෙන ප්‍රසනාවකදී විශෙෂ රැස්වීමේ රැස්කල හැකිය. එබඳු ප්‍රසනාවලදී එම විශෙෂ රැස්වීම වලට අඩු ගණනින් සත්යක් කල්මත්තෙන් ප්‍රධානතැන විසින් එම විශෙෂ රැස්වීමේදී අදහස් ලියුම් වලින් මැමිබර්ස්වරුන්ට දැනවිය යුතුයි.
6. රැස්වීමේ පවත්වන දිනවලදී රැස්වීමේදී කතු පොතක සටහන්කොට තැබිය යුතුයි. රැස් වීම අවසානවූ විට ප්‍රධානතැන විසින් ඊට අත්සන තැබිය යුතුයි.
7. ප්‍රොවින්සියල් කොමිෂිය හා සමගද විහාර දේවාලවල භාරකාරයන් හා සමගද ගනු දෙනු වන සියලු ලියකියමන් ප්‍රධානතැන විසින් අත්සන් කලයුතුයි. කොමිෂියේ මැමිබර්ස්වරු අතරේද ව්‍යවස්ථාප යටතේ පත්කරණලද භාරකාරයන් අතරේද ගනුදෙනු වන සියලු ලියකියමන් පත්තු මුදලිවරුන්ගේ මාහියෙන් යැවිය යුතුයි.
8. දිස්ත්‍රෙක් කොමිෂියේ වැඩට ලියන්තෙක්ද පණිවුඩකරුවෙක්ද ඇතිවිය යුතුයි. ඔවුන්ගේ පඩිය මිත්පසු නියමකරනු ලැබේ.

9. ප්‍රධානතැන භාණ්ඩ මෙහි පහත සඳහන් පොත් තිබිය යුතුයි.—(a) පලාතයකුල තිබෙන එක එක විහාරස්ථානයට අයිති වංචල නිකුත් දේපල සටහන්වූ පොතක්ද; (b) පලාතයකුල තිබෙන එක එක විහාරස්ථානයේ අගවැය සටහන්කිරීමේ පොතක්ද; (c) එක එක විහාරස්ථානයට අයිති ශ්‍රී ඡන් යන්වහන්සේලාගේ නම අඩවූ පොතක්ද යනුයි. ඒ පොත් A, B, C. යන අක්ෂරවලින් යුත් නිදහස් කොටුවල ආකාර විය යුතුයි. මේ පොත් පත් සම්පූර්ණකිරීමට ඕනෑකරන්හාමු කාරණා ව්‍යවස්ථාවේ ප්‍රකාර විහාරධිකාරීන්හාන්සේලා විසින් කියාදිය යුතුයි.

10. දිස්ත්‍රෙක් කොමිෂි මැමිබර් විසින් තමාගේ පලාතයේ තිබෙන එක එක විහාරස්ථානයට අයිති වංචල නිකුත් දේපල සටහන්වූ පොතක් තැබිය යුතුයි.

11. විහාර භාරකාරයන් විසින් තමන්ගේ භාරවය පිට තිබෙන විහාරස්ථානවල අගවැය සඳහන්වූ පොත් තැබිය යුතුයි. ඒ පොත් ප්‍රොවින්සියල් කොමිෂියෙන් දෙනු ලබන නිදහස් කොටුවල ආකාර ඇතිවිය යුතුයි.

12. භාරකාරයන් විසින් නිකුත් දේපල බදුදෙන විට පලාතේ මැමිබර්තැන ඉදිරිපිටදී හෝ මැමිබර්තැන විසින් ලියවිල්ලක් උට නියමකරනු ලබන කෙනෙකු ඉදිරිපිටදී හෝ බදු දිය යුතුයි. ඒ වේලාවට විහාරධිකාරීන්හාන්සේටත් කැමති නම් ඉදිරිපිට සිටිය හැක. වතු කුඹුරු ආදිය අතයට බදු දුනහොත් එම බදුදීම කොමිෂිය විසින් ඒත්තුහනු නොලැබේ.

13. භාරකාරයන් විසින් නිකුත් දේපල බදුදෙන විට පලාතේ මැමිබර්තැන ඉදිරිපිටදී හෝ මැමිබර්තැන විසින් ලියවිල්ලක් උට නියමකරනු ලබන කෙනෙකු ඉදිරිපිටදී හෝ බදු දිය යුතුයි. ඒ වේලාවට විහාරධිකාරීන්හාන්සේටත් කැමති නම් ඉදිරිපිට සිටිය හැක. වතු කුඹුරු ආදිය අතයට බදු දුනහොත් එම බදුදීම කොමිෂිය විසින් ඒත්තුහනු නොලැබේ.

14. විහාරස්ථානයකට අවිරුද්ධක් කුල ලැබෙන ආදායමින් වියදම්වන විහාරකාරයා අත ඉතුරුවන මුදල රුපියල් සියයකට වැඩි නම් එම මුදල විහාරස්ථානය නමින් භාරකාරයා විසින් ලාංකා චේ සේවින්ස් බැන්ක් නම් මුදල් භාණ්ඩාගාරයේ තැන්පත්කළ යුතුයි. ඊට මුදල් භාණ්ඩාගාරයෙන් ලැබෙන පොත කොමිෂිය භාරයේ තැබිය යුතුයි.

15. යම් විහාරස්ථානයක් පිහිටා තිබෙන ප්‍රදේශයේ එම විහාරය අයිති නිකායේ අයෙක් එම ප්‍රදේශයෙන් සොයාගත නොහැකිවූ විට එම විහාරයේ භාරකාරයට සැලකෙනුයුතුකම ඇත්තාවූ කොසිම බොබයෙන් නුමුත් දිස්ත්‍රෙක් කොමිෂිය විසින් පත්කළ හැකිය.

16. 1889යේ අංක 3 ව්‍යවස්ථාවේ 30 වෙනි වගන්තියේ ප්‍රකාර විහාරස්ථානයකට අයිති වංචල හෝ නිකුත් දේපල ගැණ නඩුමාහියට පැමිණිය යුතු විට විහාරස්ථානයේ අධිකාරීන්හාන්සේගේද කැමැත්ත ඇතුළු එ වග සම්පූර්ණ විසඳා සහිත ලියවිල්ලකින් නඩුවේ අදහස් භාරකාරයා විසින් දිස්ත්‍රෙක් කොමිෂියට දන්වා සිටිය යුතුයි. එම ලියවිල්ල දිස්ත්‍රෙක් කොමිෂියේ අදහස්ද අඩුකොට ප්‍රොවින්සියල් කොමිෂියට යවනවා ඇත. නඩුව පැමිණිලිකරන්ට පෙර ඊට ප්‍රොවින්සියල් කොමිෂියේද කැමැත්ත දිය යුතුය. භාරකාරයෙකු විසින් මට වෙනස්ව යම් පැමිණිල්ලක් පවත්ගෙනා එයින් යම් ගාස්තුවක් හෝ අලාභයක් හෝ වෙන කොසි අන්දමේ නුමුත් වියදමක් ගෙවනුලෙස යටහන්වූව හොත් එය භාරකාරයා විසින් ඉසිලිය යුතුයි. එය විහාරස්ථානයෙන් නොව ඔහුගේ බුදුලෙන් ගෙවිය යුතුයි.

17. එක මහණුන්හාන්සේ නමකට බොහෝ මෙහෙකරුවන් ඇතිවීමෙන් විහාරස්ථානවල ආදායමෙන් මහන් මුදලක් වියදම්වන නිසා එකම මහණුන්හාන්සේනමක් වැඩසිටින විහාරස්ථානයක මිස අන් ස්ථානවල එක මහණුන්හාන්සේනමකට මෙහෙකරුවන් දෙදෙනෙකුට වැඩිය සිටිය යුතු නොවේ. එබඳු ස්ථානවල එක මහණුන්හාන්සේනමකට මෙහෙකරුවන් දෙදෙනෙක් තබාගත හැකිය.

18. දිස්ත්‍රෙක් සහ ප්‍රොවින්සියල් කොමිෂිවල අවසරය නොලබා ආරාමාංශය රක්ෂා කරණ මහණුන්හාන්සේනමක් හැර අනා මහණුන්හාන්සේනමකුගේ අනා වාසය වීම් 1889 අංක 3 ව්‍යවස්ථාව වල අවධානයට පසු පිහිටුවනලද විහාරස්ථානයක තබාගත නොහැකිය.

19. පලාතකුල තිබෙන එක එක විහාරස්ථානයට ලැබෙන ආදායමෙන් සියයට පහක් ගණනේ අභිවෘද්ධියට වරක් ගෙවිය යුතුයි. එම මුදල භාරකාරයින් විසින් පලාතේ මැමිබර්තැනට බාරදී කුසිතාන්සි ලබාගත යුතුයි.

20. දිස්ත්‍රෙක් සහ ප්‍රොවින්සියල් කොමිෂිවල අවසරය නොලබා කිසිවෙක් ශ්‍රී ඡන් භූමියට ඇතුළත් කළ යුතු නොවේ.

21. වම් 1895 අවුරුද්දේ 17 වෙනි ව්‍යවස්ථාවේ 9 වෙනි වගන්තියේ විහාරධිකාරියින් විසින් සේලා විසින් කියාදිය යුතු කාරණා ඇතුළුව විහාරවලට අයිතිව තිබෙන වංචල දේපල ගැණද කාරණා පලාතේ ප්‍රධානතැනට හෝ මැමිබර්තැනට හෝ භාරකාරයාට ඕනෑකල විටකද විහාරධිකාරීන් හාන්සේලා විසින් කියාදිය යුතුයි.

ඩී. දහනායක,  
ගාල්ලේ දිස්ත්‍රික්කොමිෂියේ ප්‍රධානතැන.

A.

ගාලු පලාතේ විහාරස්ථානවලට අයිති වංචල නිකුත් දේපල සටහන් පොත.

අංකය.	විහාරස්ථානයේ නම.	අධිකාරීන්හාන්සේගේ නම.	භාරකාරයාගේ නම.	වංචල දේපල.	නිකුත් දේපල.



B.

ගාල්ල පළාතේ විහාරස්ථානවල අයවැය සටහන් පොත.

විහාරස්ථානයේ නම.

වර්ෂය මාසය සහ දින.	අය ලැබුණු මාසික.	අය.	වර්ෂය මාසය සහ දින.	විසඳනු ලබන.	වැය.

C.

ගාල්ල පළාතේ විහාරස්ථානවල සිටින ඉමණයන්වහන්සේලා සම්බන්ධ තොරතුරු අඩංගු පොත.

අංකය.	විහාරයේ නම.	ඉහසුන කාමය.	ඉමණයන්වහන්සේලාගේ පසු නාමය.	වයස.	උපසම්පද වූ කාලය පවත්වන වයස.	ඉවහරණයන් වහන්සේලාගේ නාමය.	උපාධාරයන් වහන්සේලාගේ නාමය.	කාලක්‍රියාකල නොහොත් සිවරු හැරිය නොහොත් විහාරයන් සම්පූර්ණව අහන්විය කාලය.

THE following rules framed under the provisions of "The Village Communities' Ordinance, 1889," adopted by the Committee appointed by the inhabitants of the island of Delft, otherwise known as "Neduntivu," in the Northern Province, and confirmed by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published for general information.

By His Excellency's command,

R. W. LEVERS,  
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, June 17, 1902.

SECTION I.—LANDS ASSIGNED FOR COMMON PURPOSES.

1. The Committee shall apply to the Government Agent for such lands as it may consider requisite for the pasturage of cattle or for any other common purpose, stating the villages for the benefit of which such lands are required.
2. All details as to herding cattle shall be arranged by the Committee and carried out under the management of the local headmen. A fine not exceeding Rs. 5 shall be imposed for infringement of this rule.
3. Whenever wood is required for agricultural purposes, the cultivators requiring it shall communicate with the Committee, specifying the particular purpose for which the wood is required; and if the Committee consider the application a just one, they shall apply to Government to cut it. No wood shall be cut without such permission. A fine not exceeding Rs. 10 shall be imposed for breach of this rule.

SECTION II.—PASTURAGE.

4. The Village Committee shall decide how many animals shall be grazed on the pasturage lands; any person disobeying such decision shall be guilty of an offence under the Village Communities' Ordinance.
5. Any cultivation on pasture lands shall be granted on permits to be issued by the Government Agent. Application for permits must be made not later than July 31. Such acreage shall only be given as will allow sufficient pasturage for animals as decided by the Government Agent.
6. Where such permits are given, they shall be on the condition that the enclosures are fully opened up after removal of crop to allow of grazing within such enclosures.
7. Any breach of these rules shall be an offence punishable under the Village Communities' Ordinance.

SECTION III.—CATTLE.

8. Each head of cattle shall be branded with the communal brand and the owner's own brandmarks by the owners in the presence of the local headman before such cattle attain the age of eighteen months, and in default the owner shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10.
9. The brands shall be issued only to the headmen or other persons authorized to brand cattle, and only when necessary. Such headman or other person shall be responsible for the safe-keeping of the brands issued to him and shall not suffer them to pass out of his hands while they are in his charge, and shall return them without delay to the person issuing them as soon as the branding for which they are required is finished. The person issuing them will note in a book to be kept for that purpose the particulars of brands issued and the dates of issue and return, and will take the signature of the person receiving them in his book.
10. No person shall be in possession of counterfeit brand or brands for which he shall be unable to account; and no person shall affix any imitation of a brand to any head of cattle, or unless authorized thereto, brand cattle, or be in possession of any cattle bearing forged or unauthorized brands.

11. In the absence or illness of the village headman, the headman of any adjoining village may do any more work authorized by these rules to be done by the village headman.

12. Unbranded cattle if apparently over the age of eighteen months, stray cattle, and cattle bearing altered or defaced or illegible brands, may be seized by any headman or cattle registrar, and shall, as soon as possible after seizure, be produced by him before the President or Chairman of the Village Committee, who shall inquire into any claims that may be made to such cattle, and if no claim is made within fourteen days, or if no claim so made is substantiated, may order the sale of them, and credit the proceeds, less reasonable expenses, to the Communal Fund, and shall issue a voucher, as provided in rule 19, to the purchaser, after causing the animals, if necessary, to be branded in his name. Provided that if any person shall within six months of the sale prove his title to the satisfaction of the President or Chairman of the Village Committee, it shall be competent to the President or Chairman of the Village Committee to order the payment to him of the proceeds of the sale, less the reasonable expenses above-mentioned.

13. Cattle once branded shall not be re-branded, except with the special permission of the President or Chairman of the Village Committee, and only when the brands are becoming illegible. The re-branding shall be done in the manner above-mentioned in these rules, and shall consist of the same brand or brands as were originally put on the animal. This rule and the following rule shall apply to the ordinary brands on cattle as well as to the communal brand.

14. No person shall at any time alter, add to, or deface any of the brands on any head of cattle.

15. If any unbranded head of cattle beyond the age of eighteen months be found roaming after July 31, 1902, it may be seized as a stray animal and dealt with accordingly; that is to say, such head of cattle should be sent before the President of the Village Tribunal, and if the owner be forthcoming, but fail to make good his claim to the satisfaction of the President, or if the owner does not appear and claim, the President shall at the expiration of eight days cause the animal or animals so sent before him to be sold, and from the money realized by such sale the expenses attendant on the keep of the animal or animals and other charges, if any, should be deducted, and the balance should be added to the Communal Fund. The informant under this rule shall have not exceeding a just half of the fine out of the amount realized by sale as aforesaid paid to him.

16. When cattle are to be branded, the owner shall apply to the village headman, who shall attend to the branding, having first satisfied himself that the animal belongs to the person on whose behalf it is to be branded. Cattle belonging to the headman himself are to be branded by the village headman nearest to him. The fine for infringement of this rule shall not exceed Rs. 10.

17. The village headman shall keep a register, according to form B hereto annexed, of all cattle branded by him and send the same quarterly to the President, retaining a duplicate himself; and he will be liable to a penalty of Rs. 10, and no less sum, for allowing an animal to be branded on behalf of a person not being the owner as well as for any neglect in respect to his register. If he has any doubt as to the ownership, he shall refer the question within one week to the President for decision.

18. Any person infringing any of these rules, and any headman guilty of any negligence, fraud, or oppression in the duties imposed upon him under these rules, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10 for each such offence.

19. Every person who shall acquire an animal in any way except by inheritance, or unless it be born in his pinfold, shall obtain a certificate in the approved form, to be executed by the headman of the village wherein the person from whom the animal was acquired resides; such certificate shall be issued on Form A hereto annexed, subject to rules laid down by the Government Agent. If the animal so acquired does not bear a communal brand, the purchaser or person acquiring it, if resident within the limits of these rules, shall produce it before the headman of his own village, who shall cause it to be branded with the brand of the village in which the purchaser resides, reporting the same within ten days to the Committee. Any breach of this rule shall render the person offending liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10.

20. Any person now having in his possession an animal obtained from another person without a certificate shall produce such animal, together with such proof of title as he may possess, before the President or the village headman, who shall, in proof of claimant's title, issue a certificate to him; and such animal shall, if it does not bear a communal brand, thereupon be branded with the brand of the village in which its owner resides. A fine not exceeding Rs. 10 shall be imposed for breach of this rule.

21. When an animal possessed on a certificate dies, or has been lost for the space of one month, it shall be the duty of the owner of the animal to return the certificate within two weeks to the Jaffna Kachcheri or to the village headman, who shall forward it to the Jaffna Kachcheri without delay. A fine not exceeding Rs. 10 will be imposed for breach of this rule.

22. Any one found in possession of a certificate for which he has no animal, or for which he cannot satisfactorily account, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10.

23. No person shall slaughter cattle, sheep, goats, or pigs without previously giving notice to the village headman, or in his absence, to the headman of the nearest village, or any member of the Committee; and in case where an ox is to be slaughtered, three days' notice shall be given to the headman, who shall cause the said ox to be exposed in the usual place for three days before slaughtering. And as soon as the animal has been slaughtered, the headman shall report the description and brands of the animal to the President of the Village Tribunal, who will cause the same to be filed of record.

In the event of an accidental killing or death of an animal the matter shall be reported to the headman, who shall inquire into it, and if everything be correct, shall

allow the owner to dispose of the carcase as he pleases. A fine not exceeding Rs. 10 will be imposed for breach of this rule.

24. Cattle seized for trespass and not claimed from the local headman within twenty-four hours shall be sent to the President of the Village Tribunal. If unclaimed within fourteen days, the President shall sell the same by public auction after due notice and give a proper title to the purchaser, and pay over the net proceeds to the Fine Fund to be dealt with as provided in the 35th clause of the Village Communities' Ordinance, No. 26 of 1871. Any headman neglecting his duty in this respect shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10.

25. No cattle shall be removed from a village where there is "cattle disease" to or through any village where there is no disease at the time. A fine not exceeding Rs. 10 shall be imposed for breach of this rule.

26. If there be no hospital cattle pound in the village, every cattle owner shall be bound to separate every sick beast belonging to him from the common herd and to put it into a secluded place apart from other cattle, such place to be determined by the village headman.

27. Cattle dying of any contagious disease shall be buried immediately under the supervision of the headman, who shall report the occurrence to the Committee as well as to the Government Agent.

28. Owners or herdsmen shall be bound to report cases of murrain or other contagious disease within twenty-four hours to the village headman. A fine not exceeding Rs. 10 shall be imposed for breach of this rule in any respect.

29. The following fees shall be payable under the rules of this section :—

For branding each animal	...	...	10 cents
For certificate of sale	...	...	50 cents

30. After July 31, 1902, all unregistered cattle shall be considered as straying and unowned, and be sold as such by the Village Committee after fourteen days' notice, and the proceeds of sale credited to the Communal Fund. Provided that on any claimant proving his right to any such animal within one month, the Committee may restore to him the value of the animal sold on payment of a fine not exceeding Rs. 10.

31. Excepting such animals as are reserved for breeding purposes under the sanction of the Village Committee, all owners are required to castrate the male cattle under the age of eighteen months. Any person possessing an uncastrated bull over eighteen months old, and for which sanction has not been given, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5.

32. The importation of cattle, sheep, goats, or buffaloes into the island of Delft is strictly prohibited, except by permit, which will be given by the Government Agent alone. Any person bringing any cattle, sheep, goats, or buffaloes into Delft Island without such permission shall be guilty of an offence under the Village Communities' Ordinance.

#### SECTION IV.—BOUNDARIES.

33. The Committee may order all compounds in villages to be kept clean, and all fences thereof in good order, and boundaries to be cleared and defined, and no boundary may be altered without the permission of the Committee. Any neglect to comply with these orders will render the defaulter liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10.

#### SECTION V.—NUISANCES.

34. Any person or persons infected with any contagious disease washing himself or themselves, or his or their clothes, in any public bathing-place shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10.

35. Any person committing a nuisance on any path or public place shall be fined 50 cents.

36. Dead bodies shall not be buried or burnt in any but the usual places, or in such places as may hereafter be assigned for the purpose. It shall be the duty of the village headman to keep the Committee informed of such places of burying or burning, and the Committee shall issue directions for the due fencing and clearing of such grounds. A fine not exceeding Rs. 10 shall be imposed for breach of this rule.

#### SECTION VI.—ABUSIVE LANGUAGE.

37. Whoever shall use abusive or indecent language for the purpose of annoying or provoking any person shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be fined any sum not exceeding Rs. 10.

#### SECTION VII.—GAMBLING, &C.

38. If any person plays at any game of chance or cock-fighting in any place whatsoever by betting with money, or any goods or things, or by means of dice, cowries, drawing of numbers, turning of wheels, lottery, or by any other means, or if any person permits his house, place, or shed to be used for such gaming or cock-fighting, he shall be guilty of a breach of this rule, and liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10.

#### SECTION VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

39. In the case of any cattle dying a natural death, the owner shall be bound to bury the carcase without loss of time, and shall not allow it to be otherwise disposed of. The village headman shall bury unremoved carcasses of cattle belonging to absent or unknown owners, recovering the cost from the Communal Fund or from the owner or owners.

40. All notices required by these rules shall be published by beat of tom-tom, and the fee of the tom-tom beater should be paid from the Communal Fund at 20 cents per diem.

41. All fines levied under these rules shall be paid over to the Fine Fund to be disposed of as provided by the 35th clause of the Ordinance No. 26 of 1871, unless otherwise specially ordered by the Village Tribunal, and the President shall remit all moneys to the Jaffna Kachcheri monthly.

42. Any person convicted before a Village Tribunal of destroying or defacing any written notification issued by the Committee or by Village Tribunals shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5.

43. Persons residing near a public road are prohibited from placing mats, dirt, rubbish, copperah or arecanut, or any other like thing on the roadside, except for the purpose of loading or unloading. Any breach of this rule shall subject the person violating the same to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 5.

## FORM A.

(In foil and counterfoil.)

Issued to \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 190

1. Description of animal: (1) colour, (2) age, (3) kind, (4) sex, (5) peculiarity, (6) brandmark \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The name and the residence of the seller or donor \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The name and residence of the person receiving \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Whether the animal was born in the fold of the seller or donor; if not, how acquired \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Description of previous vouchers, if any \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The village where the animal was kept before the transfer \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The place to which it is to be removed \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The date of the voucher and the place where it is to be executed \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Signature of seller or donor \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Signature of the person receiving \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Signature and name of attesting headman \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Names and signatures of the two witnesses \_\_\_\_\_.

Original to be delivered to the purchaser; duplicate to be given to the Kachcheri.

N.B.—No subsequent sale of the animal referred to herein shall be the subject of endorsement on this certificate, but such sale must be on a fresh certificate, to the counterfoil of which all former certificates must be attached.

## FORM B.

List of Cattle branded by the Headman of the Village of \_\_\_\_\_.

Name of Owner.	Whether Buffalo or not.	Male or Female.	If Male, whether castrated or not.	Age	Old brands.	Brands now affixed.	Other distinguishing Marks.	Colour.	Remarks.

Signature of the Village Headman.

வடமாகாணத்தில் “டெல்வீர்” என்னும் நெடுந்தீவிர சூடிசனங்கள் நியமித்த (கம்யிற்றிச்) சங்கத்தார் அங்கீகரித்த விதிகள்.

கம்யிற்றிச்.—பொதுப்பாவிப்புக்காக விடப்பட்ட நிலம்.

1. மேய்ச்சல்நிலத்துக்காக அல்லது வேறே மட்டுமே பொதுப்பாவிப்புக்காகத் தேர்வையென்று காணப்படும் நிலத்தைத் துன்படி, அது இன்ன சூடிசினின் நயத் தகாக என்று காட்டி, சங்கத்தார் வரண் செய்து வசனத்தரைவர்களிடம் எழுதிக்கொடுக்கொள்ளவேண்டும்.
2. ஆமணிகளைப் பட்டிஅடைகிறதைப்பற்றிய விவரமெல்லாம் சங்கத்தாரால் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டு, அவ்வூர்த்தலை வகையானது மேற்பார்வையின்கீழ் நடத்தப்படுவனவாம். இந்த விதியைக் கடந்தால் ஐந்து ரூபாவுக்கு மேற்படாச் சூற்றம் போடப்படும்.
3. கம்பப்பாவிப்புக்காக மரம் தேர்வையானால், மரம் இன்னப்பாவிப்புக்காகத் தேர்வையென்று விவரம் காட்டி, கமத்தார் சங்கத்தாரிடம் எழுதிக்கொடுக்கவேண்டும். சங்கத்தார், அந்தக் கேள்வி நியாயமன்று என்றால், மரம் தறிக்கிறதற்காகக் கவர்மேந்தாரிடம் உத்தரவுகொடுக்கவேண்டும். அப்படி உத்தரவுபெறாமல் ஒரு மரமும் தறிக்கப்படாது. இந்த விதியைக் கடந்தால் பத்து ரூபாவுக்கு மேற்படாத சூற்றம் போடப்படும்.

உ-ம் யிற்றிச்.—மேய்ச்சல் நிலம்.

4. கிராமச்சங்கத்தார் மேய்ச்சல் நிலங்களின் விட்டுமேய்க்கவேண்டிய மாடுகளின் தொகையைத் தீர்மானிப்பார்கள். உத்திமானத்தை மீறும் எவரும் கிராமச்சங்க கட்டளைச்சட்டவிதிக்கு மாடுக ஒரு அடாத துச்செய்த சூற்றவாளியாவார்.
5. கவர்மேந்த வணத்தரைவர்களால் கொடுக்கப்படும் உத்தரவுத்தண்டன்படியே மேய்ச்சல் நிலங்களில் ஏதாபயிர்வகைச்சுடற்கு இடங்கொடுக்கப்படும். அப்படியான உத்தரவுகள் ஆயிரம் நகம் நிகதிக்கு முன்னேயே எழுதிக்கொடுக்கப்படுகின்றனவாம். கவர்மேந்தாரின் தீர்மானத்தையே துரைமேய்ச்சலுக்காக வேண்டியவிலம் இவ்வளவையத் தீர்மானித்துவைத்துக்கொண்டு மீகிநிலத்துக்கு உத்தரவுகொடுப்பார்.
6. அப்படியான உத்தரவுகள், வேளாண்மை பெட்டியின் அந்த அடைப்புக்களைத் திறந்து மேய்ச்சலுக்காக விட்டுவணுமென்ற கட்டுப்பாட்டின்பேரில் மாத்திரம் கொடுக்கப்படும்.

7. இந்த விதிகளை எப்படியாவது மீறினால் அது கிராமச்சங்கக் கட்டளைச்சட்டத்தின்படி தண்டிக்கப்படத்தக்க ஒரு அடாத் தாருர்.

கூம் பிரிவு.—ஆடுமாடு.

8. ஒவ்வொரு மாட்டுக்கும் பதினெட்டுமாச வயச ஆகுமுன் சொந்தக்காரரால், அந்தப்பகுதித்தலைமைக்காரர் முகாவில் பட்டிர் குறியும் சொந்தக்குறியும் சுடப்படவேண்டியது. தவறில் சொந்தக்காரன் பத்த ரூபுவுக்கு மேற்படாத தெண்டத்துக்குள்ளாவான்.

9. குறிகுறிகாரால் தலைமைக்காரருக்கு அல்லது குறிகுடத் தத்துவம்பெற்ற பேருக்குமாதிரிமே கொடுக்கப்படும்; அப்படித் தத்துவம்பெற்றவர்களும் தலைமைக்காரரும் தங்களிடம் ஒப்பித்த குட்டுக் கோல்களைப் பவுத்திரப்படுத்திவைத்தற்கு உத்தரவாதிகளையிடுங்கவேண்டும். தங்கள் பொறப்பில் இருக்கும் பொது குட்டுக்கோல்கள் தங்கள் கையைத்தப்பிலேறுபேரிடம்போக விடப்படாது. குறிகுட்டிமும் ந்தவுடன் அ கொல்களை முந்தமக்குக் கொடுத்தவரிடம் ராமதமின்றித் திரும்பக் கொடுத்தப்போடவேண்டும். கோல்களைக் கொடுப்பவர் அதற்கென்னவகைப்பட்டிருக்கும் ஓர் டத்தசத்தில் குட்டுக்கோல்களின் விபரத்தையும் அவைசனைக் கேட்டுத் தவாள்கிய திசுதிகளையும் குறித்தவைப்பதமல்லாமல் அவைகளை வாங்கிக்கொள்பவரது கையொப்பத்தையும் அப்புத்தத்திற் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

10. கள்ளமாச குட்டுக்கோல்களை அல்லது தனக்கு எவ்விதமாய்க் கிடைத்தறென்று சொல்லத்தொரியாத வேறகோல்களை வெரேணும் வைத்திருக்கப்படாது. மேலும், எவரேணும் எந்தமார்டுக்காயினும் சங்கத் தாரடைய குட்டுக்கோல்போலச்செய்த கள்ளக்கோலால் குறிகுடப்படாது; மாடுகளுக்குக் குறிகுடத் தத்துவம்பெற்றவனை குறிகுடவேண்டும், அல்லது கள்ளக்குறிகுட மாடுகளையாவது சங்கத்தாரால் அனுமதி செய்யப்படாத குட்டுக்கோலால் குறிகுடப்பட்ட மாடுகளையாவது எவரேணும் தன்வசத்தில் விட்டுருக்கப்படாது.

11. ஒரு குறிச்சியில் தலைமைக்காரன் அவ்விடம் இல்லாதபோனால் அல்லது வறந்த மாயிருந்தால், இவ்விதிகளின்படி அந்தத்தலைமைக்காரன் செய்யவேண்டிய எந்தக் கருமத்தையும் அடுத்த குறிச்சியில் தலைமைக்காரன் செய்யலாம்.

12. தோற்றத்தளில் பதினெட்டு மாசத்துக்கு மேற்பட்ட வயசினவாகிய குறிகுடப்பட்டிராத மாடுகளும், விகொலிமாடுகளும், மாற்றப்பட்ட அல்லது அழி கப்பட்ட அல்லது வாசிக் க்கடாத குறிகளின் ன மாடுகளும் தலைமைக்காரன் அல்லது மாட்டுப்பதிவுக்காரன் எவராவும் பிடிக்கப்பட்டுப் பிடித்த ன்பிசனரக் கூடியசீக்கிரத்தில் கிராமச்சங்கத்து அதிபர் அல்லது தலைவர்முன்பாக அவரால் கொண்டுவரப்படவேண்டும்; அச்சங்கத்து அதிபர் அல்லது தலைவர் அம்மாடுகளுக்குச் சாதிக்கப்படும் உரித்துக்கள் எவற்றையும் விசாரணைசெய்தல்விண்ணென்றிப் பதினாறு நாளைக்குள்ளே ஓர் உரித்துஞ்சாதிக்கப்படா விட்டால், அவ்வுத அப்படிச்சாதிக்கப்பட்ட ஓர் உரித்தும் அத்தாட்சிப்படுத்தப்படாவிட்டால், அவற்றை சிற்கும்படி கட்டளை விட்டுக்கிடைக்கும்பணத்தில் நியாயமான செலவுகளை நீக்கி மருதியைக் கிராமச்சங்கத்து முடிவாகச் செய்தும் விடலாம்; மேலும், அச்சங்கத்து அதிபர் அல்லது தலைவர், அம்மிருக்கக் கூடியவகையானால், தம்முடைய பெயரில் குறிகுடிவித்தபின்னர் அவற்றை விடுக்குக்கொண்டவர் னுக்கும் பிரமாணத்தில் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்ட டுள்ளவா ஒரு மாட்டுத்துண்டைக் கொடுத்தலும் வேண்டும். ஆயின் எவராவது, விமலவின்பின்னர் ஆறு மாசத்துள்ளே, கிராமச்சங்கத்து அதிபருடைய அல்லது தலைவருடைய திட்டிக்குத் தமது உரித்தை அந்த தாட்சப்படுத்தினால் மேலேசொல்லிய நியாயமான செலவுகளை நீக்கி, விந்வினிலால் கிடைத்த மிதிப்பணத்தை அவருக்குக்கொடுக்கும்படி கட்டளைப்பண்ணுவது கிராமச்சங்கத்து அதிபருக்கு அல்லது தலைவருக்குத் தகுதியாகும்.

13. ஒருதரம் குறிகுடப்பட்ட மாடுகளுக்குக் கிராமச்சங்கத்தின் தலைவரது விசேஷ உத்தரவின்றி மறுமுறை குறிகுடப்படாது; அதுவும் முசற்கட்டகுறிகள் அழிந்துபோகும் காலத்து மாத்திரமே சுடவேண்டும். திரும்பக்குறிகுடிவது இந்த விதிகளின் முன்சொல்லிய பிரகாரமே செய்யப்பட வேண்டும். அல்லாமலும் முந்திச்சுடகுறியையே மறுபடியுஞ் சுடவேண்டும். இந்த விதியும் இதற்கடுத்த கசம் விதியும் னரவர்களின் சொந்தக்குறியையும் பட்டிக்குறியையும் குறிக்கும்.

14. யாரொருவரேணும் ஒரு மாட்டுக்குச் சுட்ட குறியை மாற்ற அல்லது அழிக்க அல்லது வேறே தேணும் ஒரு குறியைக் சுடக் கூடாது.

15. 1902 ஆண்டு ஆடிமீ கூம் திகதிக்குப்பின் குறிகுடப்படாத பதினெட்டுமாச வயசுக்கு மேற்பட்ட மாடுதேணும் திரிகிறதைக்காணில், அதை விகொலிமாடு அல்லது வட்டமாடு என்று பிடித்து அதைப்பற்றிய ஏற்பாட்டின்படி நடத்தப்படும். எப்படியெனில்:—அந்த மாடு கிராமக்கோட்டு நீதவாள சமூகத்துக்கு அனுப்பிவிடப்படும். சொந்தக்காரன் வெளிவந்து நீதவாணுடைய மனதுக்கே அது உனது சொந்தமென்று அத்தாட்சிப்பண்ண முடியாதபோனால், அல்லது சொந்தக்காரன் வெளிவந்து தனதுடையதென்று சொல்லாதபோனால், நீதவான் எட்டுநாள் சென்றபிறகு அந்த மாட்டை அல்லது மாடுகளை விற்றுப்போடும்படி செய்வார். அந்த விலைப்பணத்திலிருந்து அந்த மாட்டின் பராபரிப்புச்செலவும் மற்றசெலவும் கழித்துக்கொண்டு மீதிப்பணம் கிராமச்சங்கத்துப் பணத்தொகையோடு சேர்க்கப்படவேண்டும். மேல்சொல்லியபடி விற்றுவந்த தொகைப்பணத்திலிருந்து குற்றப்பணத்தில் சரிஅரைவாசுக்கு மேற்படாத தொகையொன்று இந்த விதிப்படி அறிவித்தல் காட்டுவதுக்கே கொடுபடவேண்டும்.

16. மாட்டுக்குக் குறிகுடவேண்டிய பாது சொந்தக்காரன் அவயூர் தலைமைக்காரனைக் கேட்கவேண்டும். அந்தத்தலைமைக்காரன் யாருடைய குறிகுடவேண்டுமோ அவருடைய மாடுதானென்று தன்மனதில் சிச்சயித்துச் தெளிந்துகொண்டபிறகு குறிகுடிக்கவேண்டும். தலைமைக்காரனுடைய மாடானால் அடுத்த ணர்த தலைமைக்காரனைக்கொண்டு குறிகுடிக்கவேண்டியது. இந்த விதியைக்கடந்தால் பத்து ரூபாவுக்கு மேற்படாத குற்றம்போடப்படும்.

17. தான் குறிகுட மாட்டின் டாப்புப்பதிவுஒன்று இத்தோடனைத்திருக்கும் B என்று அடையாளம்போட்ட மாதிரியாக ஒவ்வொரு ணர்த்தலைமைக்காரனும் வைத்திருக்கவேண்டும். இணைப்பிரதியொன்று பண்ணித் தானவைத்துக்கொண்டு முலடாப்புப் பதிவுப்பிரதியை மும்முன்று மாசத்திற்கு ஒருமுறை சங்கத் தலைவருக்கு அனுப்பிவிடவேண்டும். சொந்தக்காரனல்லா ஒருவனுக்காக அல்லது ஒருவன்பேரில் ஒரு மாட்டுக்குக் குறிகுடவிட்டாலும் டாப்புப்பதிவைப்பற்றி உசட்டை ஏதும் செய்தாலும் தலைமைக்காரனுக்குப் பத்து ரூபாவுக்குக் குறையாத குற்றம்போடப்படும் மாட்டின் உரித்தைப்பற்றி தேணும் சமுசயாதோன்றினால் ஒரு கிழமைக்குள்ளாக அந்தச் சங்கத்தலைவருக்கு அறிவித்து அவர் தீர்ப்பைப் பெற்றிக்கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

18. இந்தக் கட்டளைகளில் எதையேனும் மீறுகிறவன் எவனும் இந்த விதிகளிற்சொல்லிய கடமைகளைச் செய்வதில் அசட்டை காணும் அல்லது மாறுபாடு அல்லது ஊர்து இடைஞ்சல்களைச்செய்வதில் குற்றவாளியாகக் காணப்படும் ஒவ்வொரு தலைமைக்காரனும் ஒவ்வொரு குற்றச்சாட்டுக்கும் பத்த ரூபாவுக்குமேற்படாத குற்றத்தக்குப் பார்த்திரவான்.

19. ஒருவர் உரிமைவழியல்லாமல் வேறுவகையாக ஒரு மாட்டைப் பெற்றுக்கொண்டால், அல்லது அது தன்பட்டியிற் பிறத்திராததானால் எவனிடத்திலிருந்து அந்த மாடுகிடைத்தோ அவன் குடியிருக்கிற ஊரில் தலைமைக்காரனைக்கொண்டு ஒரு முறைமையான உறுதித்துண்டு எழுதுவித்துப் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். கவர்ன்மென்று எழுந்துத்துரையவர்கள் செய்விதிகளுக்கமைந்ததாகவும் இத்தோடணைத்திருக்கும் டி. என்ற அடைபாளம்போட்ட மாதிரியாகவும் அந்தத்துண்டு எழுதிக்கொடுக்கப்படும். அப்படிப்பெற்றுக்கொண்ட மாட்டுக்கு பட்டிக்குறி சுடப்பாடாதிருந்தால், அதை வாங்கினவன் அல்லது பெற்றுக்கொண்டவன் இந்த விதிகள் வழங்கும் எலக்ட்ரிக் குடியிருப்பவன்என்றால், சன்ஊரித்தலைமைக்காரன் முககாவில் அலைக்கொண்டுபோக அந்தலைமைக்காரன் மாடுவாங்கினவனது குறிச்சியிற் பட்டிக்குறிகுறித்துவிட்டுப் பத்து நாளைக்குள் சங்கத்தாருக்கு அறிவிக்கவேண்டும். இந்த விதியைக் கடந்தவனுக்குப் பத்து ரூபாவுக்கு மேற்படாத குற்றம் போடப்படும்.

20. இப்போது உறுதித்துண்டில்லாமல் மற்றொருவனால் தனக்குக் கிடைக்கப்பெற்ற வசேனும் ஒரு மாடுகிடையவன் அந்தமாட்டைச் சங்கத்தலைவர் முககாவில் அல்லது சன் ஊரித்தலைமைக்காரன் முககாவில் கொண்டுபோய்விட்டுத் தனக்குள்ள உரித்தை அத்தாட்சிபண்ணவேண்டும். சங்கத்தலைவர் அல்லது தலைமைக்காரன் அந்த உரித்தின் அத்தாட்சிக்காக அவனுக்கு ஒரு உறுதித்துண்டு கொடுக்கவும்வேண்டும். அந்த மாட்டுக்குப் பட்டிக்குறிசுடாதிருந்தால் உடனே அகற்கு மாடுகிடையவனது ஊரிற் பட்டிக்குறிக்குபோடவும் வேண்டும். இந்த விதிகடந்தால் பத்து ரூபாவுக்கு மேற்படாத குற்றம்போடப்படும்.

21. ஒரு உறுதித்துண்டின்பேரில் வைத்திருந்த மாடு செய்துப்போனால் அல்லது ஒரு மாசகாலபரியந்தம் காணும்போனால் சொந்தக்காரன் அந்த உறுதித்துண்டை இரண்டு கிழமைக்குள்ளாக யாழ்ப்பாணம் கச்சேரிக்குத் திருப்பியனுப்பிவிடவேண்டும்; அல்லது ஊரித்தலைமைக்காரனிடம் கொடுக்க அவன் அதைவாங்கி யாழ்ப்பாணம் கச்சேரிக்குத் தாமதமின்றி அனுப்பிவிடவேண்டும். இந்த விதிகடந்தால் பத்து ரூபாவுக்கு மேற்படாத குற்றம்போடப்படும்.

22. ஒருவன் ஒரு உறுதித்துண்டை அதற்குரிய மாடில்லாதிருக்கவும் வைத்திருக்கக்கண்டால், அல்லது அத்துண்டு தன்வசம் இருந்தற்குத் திருப்பியான நியாயம் காட்ட அவனால் முடியாதபோனால் அவனுக்குப் பத்து ரூபாவுக்கு மேற்படாத குற்றம் போடப்படும்.

23. ஊரித்தலைமைக்காரனுக்கு முன்னே அறிவியாதபடி ஒருவரும் மாட்டை, செம்மறியாட்டை, வெள்ளாட்டை, அல்லது பன்றியை இறைச்சி யடிக்கப்படாத, ஊரித்தலைமைக்காரன் ஊரில் இல்லாவிட்டால் அடுத்த ஊரில் தலைமைக்காரனுக்காவது அல்லது சங்கத்தார் ஒருவருக்காவது அறிவிக்கவேண்டும். ஒரு மாட்டை இறைச்சி யடிக்கவேண்டில் தலைமைக்காரனுக்கு மூன்று நாளைக்குமுன் அறிவிக்கவும்வேண்டும். இறைச்சி யடித்தற்கு மூன்று நாளைக்குமுன் அந்த மாட்டை வழக்கமான இடத்தில் தலைமைக்காரன் வெளியாகக் கட்டி வைக்கவும் வேண்டும். மாட்டையடித்த உடன் கையிலேதானே அதன் விபரமும் குறியின் விபரமும் காட்டிக் கிராமக்கோட்டு நீதவானுக்கு ஒரு றப்பொடுத்தப்பண்ணவேண்டும். நீதவான் அந்த றப்பொடுத்ததைக் கட்டி வைத்திருக்கவேண்டும். தற்செயலாக ஒரு (மிருகம்) மாடு கொல்லப்பட்டால் அல்லது செய்துப்போனால் அதை உடனே தலைமைக்காரனுக்கு அறிவிக்கவேண்டும். தலைமைக்காரன் அதைப்பற்றி விசாரணைசெய்யவேண்டும். செய்து எல்லாம்சரி என்று கண்டால் சொந்தக்காரன் தன் பிரியப்படி பிணத்தை ஏதும் செய்துகொள்ள விட்டு விடவும் வேண்டும். இந்த விதி கடந்தால் பத்து ரூபாவுக்கு மேற்படாத குற்றம்போடப்படும்.

24. எலக்ட்ரிக் அழித்தெய்த மாட்டை அதன் சொந்தக்காரன் அவுரித்தலைமைக்காரனிடம் இருப்பது நாலு மணித்தியாலத்தினுள் போய்த் தன்னுடைய மாடு என்று சொல்லிக்கேட்காவிட்டால் கிராமக்கோட்டு நீதவான் சமூகத்துக்கு அனுப்பிவிடவேண்டும். பதினாலு நாளைக்குள் சொந்தக்காரன் வந்தகேட்கா விட்டால் நீதவான் முறைப்படி பிரசித்தம்பண்ணி எலத்தில்போட்டு விற்றுவிட்டு வாங்கினவனுக்கு ஒரு உரிமைத்துண்டு கொடுக்கவும் வேண்டும். கடினம் ஆண்டின் உகம் இலக்கத்த கிராமச்சங்கக் கட்டளைச்சட்டத்தின் கரும் பிரிவின்படி செய்துகொள்வதற்காக விசையின் முழுத்தொகையும் (செலவுகீக்கி) குற்றப்பணத்தொகைப்பணத்தோடு சேர்த்தவைக்கக் கொடுத்துவிடவேண்டும். இந்த விஷயத்தில் தன் கடமையை அசட்டைபண்ணிய தலைமைக்காரன் எவனும் பத்து ரூபாவுக்கு மேற்படாத குற்றம்போடப்படுவான்.

25. மாட்டுநோய் உண்டிபட்டிருக்கிற குறிச்சி அல்லது ஊரிலிருந்து அது இல்லாத குறிச்சி அல்லது ஊர்வழியாக மாடு கொண்டுபோகப்படாத. இந்த விதி கடந்தால் பத்து ரூபாவுக்கு மேற்படாத குற்றம் போடப்படும்.

26. ஊரிலே மாட்டுவைத்தியசாலை அல்லது காலை இல்லாதபோனால் சொந்தக்காரன் நோய்ப்பிடித்த மாட்டைப் பட்டியினின்றும் பிரித்து மற்றமாடுகளுக்கு அப்பாலே புறம்பான தனிவிட்டத்தில் வைக்கக் கடமைப்பட்டவனாயிருக்கிறான். அப்படிப்பட்ட தனியிடம் ஊரித்தலைமைக்காரனாலே நியமிக்கப்படவேண்டியது.

27. தொற்றுவியாதியினால் செய்துப்போகிற மாட்டைத் தலைமைக்காரன் தன் மேற்பார்வையுடன் உடனே புதைப்பித்துவிட்டுச் சங்கத்தாருக்கும் கவர்ன்மென்று ஏசன்றக்கும் அறிவிக்கவேண்டியது.

28. மாட்டின் சொந்தக்காரர் அல்லது பட்டிக்காரர் மாட்டுநோய் அல்லது வேறு தொற்றுவியாதி உண்டிபட்டால் இருபத்து நாலு மணித்தியாலத்துக்குள் அதை ஊரித்தலைமைக்காரனுக்கு அறிவிக்கக் கடமைப்பட்டவராவார். இந்த விதியை எவ்விதத்தும் கடந்தால் பத்து ரூபாவுக்கு மேற்படாத குற்றம் போடப்படும்.

29. இந்தப் பிரிவின் விதிகளின்படி கீழ்ச்சொல்லிய சலார்த்தொகை கொடுக்கவேண்டியது:—

	ரூ. ச.
மாடொன்றுக்குக் குறிகுடி ...	0 10
மாடு விற்றவனுக்கு ...	0 50

30. கக0உ ம் ஆண்டு ஆகஸ்ட் மாதம் திகதிக்குப்பிறகு டாப்பிற் பதிவுசெய்யப்படாத மாடெல்லாம் வப்புமாடு அல்லது விடுகாட்கள் என்றும் உடையவனிலாதன என்னும் கொண்டு நொத்திசெய்கொடுத்துப் பதினாலு நாளைவல் கிராமசங்கத்தாரால் அப்படிப்பட்ட மாடொன்று விற்கப்பட்டு வந்தசொகை சங்கப்பொதுப்பணத்தொகையோடு சேர்க்கப்படும். ஆனால் சொந்தக்காரன் ஒரு மாசத்துக்குள் வெளிப்பட்டு தனது

என்று எண்பித்துப் பத்து ரூபாவுக்கு மேற்படாத தெண்டம் இறுத்தால், மாடுவிறற் விலையைச் சங்கத்தார் அவனுக்குத் திருப்பிக்கொடுக்கலாம்.

31. கிராமச்சங்கத்தாரால் மாட்டுவங்கடம் பெருகுகைக்காக நியமிக்கப்பட்ட அல்லது தெரியப்பட்ட மாப்பிளாமாகளைத்தவிர மற்றும் பதினெட்டு மாசத்திற்கு உட்பட்ட வயசுள்ள நாம்பன்களை உடையவர்கள் அவற்றை நலமடித்து அல்லது கப்பாத்துபண்ணிவிடவேண்டும். பதினெட்டுமாச வயசுக்குமேற்பட்ட கப்பாத்துப்பண்ணாத மாட்டைச் சங்கத்தாரது அனுமதியின்றி வைத்திருக்கிறவன் குற்றவாளியாகி ஐந்து ரூபாவுக்கு மேற்படாத குற்றத்துக்குள்ளாவன்.

32. கவர்ன்மேந்து ஏசன்ரூல் கொடுக்கப்படும் உத்தரவில்லாமல் யாதொரு மாடு, செம்மரியாடு, வெள்ளாடு, எருமைமாகளை நெரிந்திடுக்குக் கொண்டுவரப்படாது. இப்படி உத்தரவில்லாமல் இந்த மிருகங்களைக் கொண்டுவருபவர்கள் கிராமக்கோட்டுக் கட்டளைச்சட்டத்தின்படி குற்றவாளிகளாகக் காணப்படுவார்கள்.

ச ம் பிரிவு.—எல்லை.

33. ஊர்களில் அல்லது குறிச்சிகளில் உள்ள வளவுகளெல்லாம் சுத்தமாகவைத்திருக்கவும், வேலிகள் எல்லாம் ஒழுங்காய் அடைத்திருக்கவும், எல்லைகளைவைத்து வெளியாக்கிவைத்திருக்கவும் சங்கத்தார் கட்டளை செய்யலாம். சங்கத்தாருடைய உத்தரவில்லாமல் யாதொரு எல்லையும் மாற்றப்படாது. இந்தக்கட்டளைக்கு அமைந்துநடக்க ஏதும் அசண்டைபண்ணினால் பத்து ரூபாவுக்கு மேற்படாத தெண்டம் இறுக்கவேண்டும்.

ஓ ம் பிரிவு.—அசுசிப்படுத்தல்.

34. ஒரு பொதுவான அல்லது பிரசித்தமான குளிக்குமிடத்தில் யாதொரு தொற்றுநோயுள்ளவர்கள் குளித்தால் உடம்பு கழுவினால் அல்லது தமது உடுபுடவைகளைத் தோய்த்தால் அல்லது கழுவினால் அவர் பத்து ரூபாவுக்கு மேற்படாத குற்றத்துக்குப் பாதிராவார்.

35. பிரசித்த பாதகளில் அல்லது இடங்களில் மலசலங்கழித்து அசுசிப்படுத்தும் ஒவ்வொருவருக்கும் ஐம்பது சதம் குற்றம்போடப்படும்.

36. வழக்கமான இடங்களில் அல்லது அதற்கென்று இனிமேல் விடப்படும் அந்த இடங்களில் அல்லாமல் மற்ற இடங்களில் பிணங்களைத் தகனஞ்செய்யவழம்படாது புதைக்கவழம்படாது. இடிகாடு அல்லது சுகிகாடு இன்ன இன்ன இடங்களில் என்று கிராமச்சங்கத்தாருக்கு அறிவித்துவைப்பது அவ்வூர்த்தலைமைக்காரனது கடமை யாகும். அந்த நிலங்களைக் கிராமமாக வேலியடைப்பதற்கும் தப்பரவாசவைப்பதற்கும் வேண்டிய கட்டளைகளைச்சங்கத்தார் செய்துகொடுக்கவேண்டும். இந்த விதியைக் கடந்தால் பத்து ரூபாவுக்கு மேற்படாத குற்றம் போடப்படும்.

சு ம் பிரிவு.—ஏச்சுப்பேச்சு.

37. யாருக்கேனும் மனவ த்தம் உண்டாக்க என்று அல்லது கோபம்மூட்ட என்று ஒருவன் ஏசிப்பேசினால் அல்லது துஷணமாய்ப்பேசினால், அவன் ஓர் அடாத்துச் செய்தவனாவான். அவன் பத்து ரூபாவுக்கு மேற்படாத குற்றம்போடப்படுவான்.

எ ம் பிரிவு.—சூது முதலானவை.

38. எவ்விடத்திலாவது ஒருவன் பந்தயமாகப் பணம் அல்லது வேறுபொருள்பண்டம் வைத்து, தாயக் கட்டையால், அல்லது சிப்பிசோதியால், நெளம்பர் இலக்கம் எடுப்பதால், சில்உருட்டுவதினால், லொத்தர்ச்சீட்டுப் போடுவதினால், அல்லது மற்றெதாவகையால், சூதாடுவானால், அல்லது சேவற்போர் செய்யவிட்டால், அல்லது தனதவீட்டை, இடத்தை, அல்லது கொட்டகைமாலை அப்படிச் சூதாடுவதற்காக அல்லது சேவற்போர்செய்வதற்காக இடங்கொடுப்பானால், அவன் இந்த விதியைக் கடந்தகுற்றவாளியாகி, பத்து ரூபாவுக்கு மேற்படாத குற்றம் இறுக்க வேண்டியவனாவான்.

அ ம் பிரிவு.—பல்வேறு விஷயம்.

39. ஏதேனும் ஆடுமாடு வலியச் செய்துப்போனால் சொந்தக்காரன் காலதாமதமில்லாமல் பிணத்தைப் புதைத்துவிடக் கடமைப்பட்டவனாகிறான். வேறுவிதம் ஒன்றும் பிணத்தைக்குறித்துச் செய்யப்படாது. சொந்தக்காரர்கள் ஊரில் இல்லாதவர்களாய் அல்லது இன்னொன்றை அறியப்படாதவர்களாயிருக்கில், அவர்களது செய்த ஆடுமாடுகளின் பிணங்களை எடுபடாதிருப்பவைகளை அவ்வூர்த்தலைமைக்காரன் எடுப்பித்துப் புதைப்பித்துவிட்டு அதன்செலவைச் சங்கத்தின் பொதுப்பணத்தொகையிலிருந்து அல்லது சொந்தக்காரன் அல்லது சொந்தக்காரர்களிடமிருந்து அறகட்டவேண்டியது.

40. இந்த விதிகளைப்பற்றிய நொத்திசுகளெல்லாம் பறையடிப்பித்துப் பிரசித்தம்பண்ணவேண்டும். பறையடிப்பவனுக்கு நாளொன்றுக்கு இருபது சதவீதம் கிராமச்சங்கப்பணத்தொகையிலிருந்து கொடுக்கப்பட வேண்டும்.

41. இந்த விதிகளிற் சொல்லியபடி போட்ட குற்றப்பணமெல்லாம், கஅசக ம் ஜண்டின் உகம் கட்டளைச் சட்டத்தின் கரு ம் பிரிவில் ஏற்படுத்தியபடி செய்தற்காக கிராமக்கோட்டார் விசேஷகட்டளை செய்திருந்த லொழிய, குற்றப்பணத்தொகையாகக் கட்டிவரவேண்டும். மாசம்மாசம் பணமெல்லாவற்றையுஞ் சங்கத்தலைவர ய முப்பாணம் கச்சேரிக்கு அனுப்பிக் கட்டிவிடவேண்டும்.

42. சங்கத்தாரால் அல்லது கிராமக்கோட்டால் வெளிப்படுத்திய நொத்திசுவிளம்பரங்களை அழித்ததற்காக அல்லது கீறிக்கழித்ததற்காகக் கிராமக்கோட்டால் குற்றவாளியாகப்பட்ட எவனொருவனும் ஐந்து ரூபாவுக்கு மேற்படாத குற்றம் இறுக்க வேண்டியவனாவான்.

43. பிரசித்த தெருவுக்குக் கட்டக் கூடியிருக்கிறவர்கள் தெருவிலே பாய்கள் சூப்பைகஞ்சல் கொப்பரூ, பாக்கு அல்லது இவைபோன்ற வேறுதனஞ் சாமானை இறக்கிறதற்கு அல்லது ஏற்றுவதற்கென்றலொழிய, தெருஅருகில் வைக்கப்படாது. இந்த விதியைக் கடந்த எவனொருவனும் ஐந்து ரூபாவுக்கு மேற்படாத குற்றம்இறுக்க வேண்டியவனாவான்.

## A.

- கக0 — ம ஆ — ஸ் — ஸ் தேதியிலன்று — க்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டது.
1. யிருகத்தின் விபரம்: (1) நிறம், (2) வயது, (3) பசுவின்மோ எருமையினமோ, (4) ஆணை பெண்ணோ, (5) விசேஷ அடையாளங்கள், (6) சூடுகுறிகள்.
  2. விற்பான் அல்லது நன்கொடைகொடுப்போனுடைய பேரும் இருப்பிடமும்.
  3. வாங்குவோனின் பேரும் இருப்பிடமும்.
  4. யிருகம் விற்பானினதோ அல்லது நன்கொடைகொடுப்போனினதோ பட்டியிற்பிறந்தது; இல்லையாகில், எவ்விதங்கடந்தது.
  5. முந்திய தண்டுகளினுந்தால் அவைகளின் விபரம்.
  6. சைமற்றமுன் யிருகயிருந்த குறிச்சி.
  7. அதைக் கொண்டுபோக இருக்குமிடம்.
  8. இந்தத் தண்டின் தேதியும் அது எழுதிமுடிக்கப்படுகின்ற இடமும்.
  9. விற்பானின் அல்லது நன்கொடைகொடுப்போனின் கையொப்பம்.
  10. வாங்குவோனின் கையொப்பம்.
  11. தண்டுமுடிச்சுத் தலைமைக்காரனின் கையொப்பமும் பேரும்.
  12. இரண்டு சாட்சிகளின் பேர்களும் கையொப்பங்களும்.
- விசேஷ கவனிப்பு.—இதற் சொல்லப்பட்ட யிருகத்தைத் திரும்ப விற்பனவு செய்யுங்காலத்து இத்தண்டார்முனே ஒப்படைத்தல் எழுதப்படாது; புதிய தண்டில் அவ்வித விற்பனவைப் பதிர்த்து அதன் இணைப்பிரதியோடு முந்திய தண்டுகளெல்லாம் அணைக்கப்படும்.

## B.

—குறிச்சியில் தலைமைக்காரனார் குறிசுடப்பட்ட மாட்டின் டாப்பு.

சொந்தக் காரனது முழுப்பெயர்.	எருமையினமோ, பசு இனமோ.	ஆணை பெண்ணோ.	ஆண் என்றால், நலமடித்ததோ அல்லவோ.	வயசு.	பழைய குறி.	இப்போது சுட்ட குறி.	வேறு விசேஷ அடையாளங்கள்.	நிறம்.	குறிப்பு.

—மார் தலைமைக்காரனது கையொப்பம்.



## MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTAL NOTICES.

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A. G. CLAYTON,  
Government Recordkeeper.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, November, 1901.

**THE CEYLON GOVERNMENT GAZETTE** is published every *Friday* at the Government Printing Office, Colombo.

The Subscription, Rs. 3 per quarter, is payable in advance to the Government Printer, and can only be booked to terminate at the end of a quarter.

Single copies, when available, 25 cents each.

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H. C. COTTLE,  
Acting Government Printer.

**THE "KEW BULLETIN"** of miscellaneous information is issued as an occasional publication from the Royal Gardens at Kew.

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The "Bulletin" is published in London by Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, East Harding street, Fleet street, E.C., and 32, Abingdon street, S.W., and it may be obtained directly from them or through any bookseller.

Price 4d. per copy. By post, 5d. per copy.

Back numbers, previous to January, 1893, 2d. per copy when available.

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Price.	Price including Postage.	
	United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
3 0	3 4½	3 6½

The annual Volumes for 1887 to 1890 are out of print and cannot now be supplied.

The Index to the first five volumes, being Appendix IV., 1891, may be had separately, price 3d.

The "Bulletin" is also sold by John Menzies & Co., of Edinburgh and Glasgow; and Hodges, Figgis & Co., Limited, of Dublin.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, November, 1901.

THE under-mentioned surgical instruments are for sale at the Civil Medical Stores, Maradana, to officers of the Civil Medical Department and to qualified local practitioners only, at the rates quoted :—

Forceps, midwifery	...	Rs. 15	per pair
Forceps, craniotomy	...	" 20	"
Perforators	...	" 7	each
Hooks, blunt and crotchet	...	" 3	"

J. H. EBELL,  
for Principal Civil Medical Officer and  
Inspector-General of Hospitals.  
Principal Civil Medical Office,  
Colombo, May 30, 1902.

### General Hospital, Colombo.

#### PAYING WARDS.

THE following scale of charges payable by the patients in the Paying Wards of the General Hospital, Colombo, will come into force from July 1 next :—

	Entrance Fee.		Per Day.	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Passengers' Ward	10	50	7	50
Anthonsz and Cargill's Wards	10	50	5	0
Planters' Ward for <i>bona fide</i> planters only	10	50	4	0
Seamen's Ward for seamen only	10	50	2	0
Clerical Ward for members of the Government Clerical Service only	5	25	0	80

C. T. GRIFFIN,  
Acting Principal Civil Medical Officer and  
Inspector-General of Hospitals.  
Colombo, June 17, 1902.

TWELVE barrels of cement sweepings will be sold by public auction at the Government Stores at 2 P.M. on Wednesday, the 25th instant.

F. W. VANE,  
Controller of Government Stores.  
Government Stores,  
Colombo, June 17, 1902.

NOTICE is hereby given that a General Meeting of the Congregation of All Saints' Church, Galle, will be held in the vestry on Sunday, the 22nd June, 1902, immediately after the Evening Service, for the purpose of electing representatives for the Synod.

STEWART P. HAYLEY,  
Honorary Secretary.

Galle, June 10, 1902.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application has been received from the Rev. H. C. Townsend for a grant in aid of his Midlands estate Boys' Vernacular Night School.

Midlands estate is situated in Pallo pattu, in the Matale District, Central Province.

Observations will be received not later than July 10, 1902.

S. M. BURROWS,  
Office of Public Instruction,  
Colombo, June 11, 1902.  
Director.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application has been received from the Rev. E. Sergent for a grant in aid of his Toduwawa Vernacular Mixed C School.

Toduwawa is in Akkarai pattu, Puttalam District, North-Western Province.

Observations will be received not later than July 10, 1902.

S. M. BURROWS,  
Office of Public Instruction,  
Colombo, June 11, 1902.  
Director.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application has been received from the Rev. Th. Neut for the conversion of his Kegalla Boys' School, on a Vernacular basis, into an English School.

Observations will be received not later than July 10, 1902.

S. M. BURROWS,  
Office of Public Instruction,  
Colombo, June 13, 1902.  
Director.

## NOTICES CALLING FOR TENDERS.

SEALÉD Tenders (in duplicate), marked on the envelopes "Tender for Castor Oil," from persons willing to contract for the supply of castor oil for the use of Government, from January 1 to December 31, 1903, will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, July 2, 1902.

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

3. A deposit of Rs. 100 will be required before any form of tender is issued; and should any person decline to enter into the contract and bond after he has tendered, or fail to furnish approved security, such deposit will be forfeited to the Crown. All other deposits will be returned upon signature of contract. The deposit must be made in the Bank of Madras to the credit of the Controller of Government Stores, No. 3 Account, and the deposit receipt must be produced to the officer issuing the form of tender as his authority for making the issue.

4. No tender will be considered unless it is on such printed forms—to be obtained at the office of the Controller of Government Stores—and unless accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons, whose addresses must be given, engaging to become sureties for the due fulfilment of the contract.

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

6. Persons tendering may quote rates for a contract for one, two, or three years.

7. The amount of security to be given will be Rs. 2,000. All other necessary information can be ascertained on application at the office of the Controller of Government Stores.

8. The person whose tender has been accepted by Government will be required to bear the expense of having security bonds prepared for the due performance of his contract by the Crown Counsel on a fee of Rs. 12-50. He will also be required to furnish a power of

attorney to confess judgment; this document will be prepared by Crown Counsel on a further fee of Rs. 12-50.

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

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

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

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

F. W. VANE,

Controller of Government Stores.

Government Stores,  
Colombo, June 4, 1902.

**S**EALD Tenders (in duplicate), marked on the envelopes "Tender for Kerosine Oil, Government Stores," from persons willing to contract for the supply of kerosine oil, American daylight and bulk oils, for the use of Government at Colombo from January 1 to December 31, 1903, 1904, or 1905, as may be required, will be received up to 12 noon on Wednesday, July 2, 1902.

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

3. A deposit of Rs. 100 will be required before any form of tender is issued; and should any person decline to enter into the contract and bond after he has tendered, or fail to furnish approved security, such deposit will be forfeited to the Crown. All other deposits will be returned upon signature of a contract.

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

5. No tender will be considered unless it is on such printed forms—to be obtained at the office of the Controller of Government Stores—and unless accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons, whose addresses must be given, engaging to become sureties for the due fulfilment of the contract.

6. Persons tendering may quote rates for contract for one, two, or three years. Tenders should quote rates per gallon, (a) in bulk, (b) in tins, (c) in tins with cases.

7. The amount of security to be given will be Rs. 1,400. All other necessary information can be ascertained on application at the office of the Controller of Government Stores.

8. The person whose tender has been accepted by Government will be required to bear the expense of having security bonds prepared for the due performance of his contract, which bonds will be drawn out by Crown Counsel on a fee of Rs. 12-50. He will also be required to furnish a power of attorney to confess judgment; this document will be prepared by Crown Counsel on a further fee of Rs. 12-50.

9. Persons who tender must deposit samples with the Controller of Government Stores before the date on which the tenders are due. No tender will be considered if the sample is not so deposited.

10. The security should be furnished within two weeks of acceptance of tender being notified.

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

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

13. 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.

F. W. VANE,

Controller of Government Stores.

Government Stores,  
Colombo, June 4, 1902.

**S**EALD Tenders (in duplicate) from persons willing to contract for the supply of cocoonut oil for the use of the Ceylon Government from January 1 to December 31, 1903 or 1904, will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, July 2, 1902.

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

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

3. A deposit of Rs. 200 will be required before any form of tender is issued; and should any person decline to enter into the contract and bond after he has tendered, or fail to furnish approved security, such deposit will be forfeited to the Crown. All other deposits will be returned upon signature of contract.

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

5. No tender will be considered unless it is on such printed forms—to be obtained at the office of the Controller of Government Stores—and unless accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons, whose addresses must be given, engaging to become sureties for the due fulfilment of the contract.

6. Tenderers should tender to supply the oil up to the standard sample, which can be inspected at the Government Stores.

7. The amount of security to be given will be Rs. 5,000. All other necessary information can be ascertained on application at the office of the Controller of Government Stores.

8. The person whose tender has been accepted by Government will be required to bear the expense of having security bonds prepared by Crown Counsel on a fee of Rs. 12-50. He will also be required to furnish a power of attorney to confess judgment; this document will be prepared by Crown Counsel on a further fee of Rs. 12-50.

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

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

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

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

F. W. VANE,

Controller of Government Stores.

Government Stores,  
Colombo, June 4, 1902.

**S**EALD Tenders (in duplicate), marked on the envelopes "Tender for Prison Clothing," will be received at the Government Stores up to noon on Monday, June 30, 1902, from persons willing to contract for making and supplying the under-mentioned jailers' uniforms, &c., for 1903-1905.

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

For supplying to measurements and to patterns:—

	Probable No. of Suits required during a Year.
Blue serge coats and trousers ...	25
White drill coats and trousers ...	150
Khaki coats and trousers ...	450
Helmet covers ...	225

All the above should be delivered in such quantities as may be required from time to time. The tender should specify the number of yards of cloth that will be required for each suit.

2. A deposit of Rs. 50 will be required before any form of tender is issued; and should any person decline to enter into the contract and bond after he has tendered, or fail to furnish approved security, such deposit will be forfeited to the Crown. All other deposits will be returned upon signature of a contract. The deposit must be made in the Bank of Madras to the credit of the Controller, Government Stores, No. 3 Account, and the deposit receipt must be produced to the officer issuing the form of tender as his authority for making the issue.

3. No tender will be considered unless it is on such printed forms—to be obtained at the office of the Controller of Government Stores—and unless accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons, whose addresses must be given, engaging to become sureties for the due fulfilment of the contract.

4. Persons who tender must tender to supply the uniforms up to the standard sample, which can be inspected at the Government Stores.

5. The amount of security to be given will be Rs. 300. All other necessary information can be ascertained on application at the office of the Controller of Government Stores.

6. The person whose tender has been accepted by Government will be required to bear the expenses of having security bonds prepared for the due performance of his contract, which bonds will be prepared by the Attorney-General on a fee of Rs. 12.50.

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

8. Fines will be inflicted for delays in attending to orders.

9. 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.

F. W. VANE,

Controller of Government Stores.

Government Stores,  
Colombo, June 4, 1902.

SEALED Tenders (in duplicate) from persons willing to contract for the supply of the under-mentioned articles for the use of Government from January 1, 1903, to December 31, 1904, will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, July 9, 1902.

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

Candles, table.

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

3. A deposit of Rs. 30 will be required before any form of tender is issued; and should any person decline to enter into the contract and bond after he has tendered, or fail to furnish approved security, such deposit will be forfeited to the Crown. All other deposits will be returned upon signature of contract.

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

5. No tender will be considered unless it is on such printed forms—to be obtained at the office of the Controller of Government Stores—and unless accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons, whose addresses must be given, engaging to become sureties for the due fulfilment of the contract.

6. The tenderer must deposit samples with the Controller of Government Stores before the date on which the tenders are due. No tender will be considered if the sample is not deposited.

7. The amount of security to be given will be Rs. 70. All other necessary information can be ascertained on application at the office of the Controller of Government Stores.

8. The person whose tender has been accepted by Government will be required to bear the expenses of having security bonds prepared for the due performance of his contract, which bonds will be drawn out by Crown Counsel on a fee of Rs. 12.50.

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

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

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

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

F. W. VANE,

Controller of Government Stores.

Colombo, June 11, 1902.

SEALED Tenders (in duplicate), marked on the envelopes "Tender for Transport of Stores," will be received up to 12 noon on Wednesday, July 9, 1902, from persons willing to contract for the under-mentioned service from January 1, 1903, to December 31, 1905.

Tenderer should quote rates for one or two years.

Conveyance of stores by carts as required:—

From Government Stores to Railway Store and *vice versa*, per cart.

From Government Stores to Colombo Kachcheri and *vice versa*, per cart.

From Government Stores to Wharf Station and *vice versa*, per cart.

From Cement Store to Railway Store and *vice versa*, per cart.

From Cement Store to Wharf Station and *vice versa*, per cart.

From Government Stores to Maradana Railway Station and *vice versa*, per cart.

From Beira Store to Maradana Railway Station and *vice versa*, per cart.

From Beira Store to Railway Store and *vice versa*, per cart.

From Beira Store to Government Stores and *vice versa*, per cart.

From Factory Store to Railway Store and *vice versa*, per cart.

From Factory Store to Government Stores and *vice versa*, per cart.

From Coal ground at Leyden Bastion gate to Maradana Coal ground and *vice versa*, per cart.

From Government Stores to any other place within the gravets and *vice versa*, per cart, per mile.

2. Tenders should be submitted in duplicate, the original being forwarded to the Controller, Government Stores, the duplicate to the Hon. the Auditor-General, both being required to be forwarded at the same time.

3. A deposit of Rs. 30 will be required before any form of tender is issued; and should any person decline to enter into the contract and bond after he has tendered, or fail to furnish approved security, such deposit will be forfeited to the Crown. All other deposits will be returned upon signature of contract.

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

5. No tender will be considered unless it is on such printed forms—to be obtained at the office of the Controller, Government Stores—and unless accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons, whose addresses must be given, engaging to become sureties for the due fulfilment of the contract.

6. The amount of security to be given will be Rs. 300. All other necessary information can be ascertained on application at the office of the Controller, Government Stores.

7. The person whose tender has been accepted by Government will be required to bear the expense of having security bonds prepared for the due performance of his contract, which bonds will be drawn out by Crown Counsel on a fee of Rs. 12.50.

8. The security should be furnished within two weeks of acceptance of tender being notified.

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

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

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

F. W. VANE,  
Controller of Government Stores.

Colombo, June 11, 1902.

**S**EALD Tenders (in duplicate), marked on the envelopes "Tender for Cattle Food," will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, July 9, 1902, from persons willing to contract for supply of the under-mentioned articles for the use of Government from January 1, 1903, to December 31, 1904 or 1905 :—

Cocoanut branches with leaves	Cotton seed
Cocoanut poonac	Ulundu
Gingelly poonac	Raw rice
Collu	Chaff
Country paddy	Fodder
Bovina, cattleoid or other patent cattle food	Bran, Indian and Australian

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

2. A deposit of Rs. 50 will be required before any form of tender is issued; and should any person decline to enter into the contract and bond after he has tendered, or fail to furnish approved security, such deposit will be forfeited to the Crown. All other deposits will be returned upon signature of contract.

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

3. No tender will be considered unless it is on such printed forms—to be obtained at the office of the Controller of Government Stores—and unless accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons, whose addresses must be given, engaging to become sureties for the due fulfilment of the contract.

4. Persons tendering may quote rates for a contract for one or two years.

5. The amount of security to be given will be Rs. 750. All other necessary information can be ascertained on application at the office of the Controller of Government Stores.

6. The person whose tender has been accepted by Government will be required to bear the expenses of having security bonds prepared for the due performance of his contract, which bonds will be prepared by the Attorney-General on a fee of Rs. 12-50.

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

8. Fines will be inflicted for delays in attending to orders.

9. 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.

F. W. VANE,  
Controller of Government Stores.

Colombo, June 10, 1902.

**S**EALD Tenders (in duplicate), marked on the envelopes "Tender for Lime for Government and Railway Stores," from persons willing to contract for the supply of the under-mentioned articles for the use of Government from January 1, 1903, to December 31, 1903 or 1904, as may be required, will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, July 15, 1902 :—

Lime, slaked	Clay, white
Lime, unslaked	Clay, yellow
Lime, boiled	Coral stones

Tenders should be submitted in duplicate, the original being forwarded to the Controller of Government Stores

and the duplicate to the Hon. the Auditor-General, both being required to be forwarded at the same time.

2. A deposit of Rs. 50 will be required before any form of tender is issued; and should any person decline to enter into the contract and bond after he has tendered, or fail to furnish approved security, such deposit will be forfeited to the Crown. All other deposits will be returned upon signature of contract.

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

3. No tender will be considered unless it is on such printed forms—to be obtained at the office of the Controller of Government Stores—and unless accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons, whose addresses must be given, engaging to become sureties for the due fulfilment of the contract.

4. Slaked lime to be delivered in a bushel or eight-bushel measure, filled with a shovel or basket, the lime being dropped from a height of at least six inches from the measure. A bushel of lime to weigh 42 lb.

5. Boiled lime will be measured and paid for by weight.

6. Persons tendering may quote rates for a contract for one or two years.

7. The amount of security required to be given will be Rs. 850. All other necessary information can be ascertained on application at the office of the Controller of Government Stores.

8. The person whose tender has been accepted by Government will be required to bear the expense of having security bonds prepared by Crown Counsel on a fee of Rs. 12-50.

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

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

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

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

F. W. VANE,  
Controller of Government Stores.  
Government Stores,  
Colombo, June 16, 1902.

**S**EALD Tenders (in duplicate), marked on the envelopes "Tender for Sawn Teak to the Government Stores," will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, July 15, 1902, from persons willing to contract for supply of the under-mentioned timber for the use of Government from January 1, 1903, to December 31, 1903 or 1904, as may be required, viz :—

For Swan Teak.

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

2. A deposit of Rs. 100 will be required before any form of tender is issued; and should any person decline to enter into the contract and bond after he has tendered, or fail to furnish approved security, such deposit will be forfeited to the Crown. All other deposits will be returned upon signature of contract.

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

4. No tender will be considered unless it is on such printed forms—to be obtained at the office of the Controller of Government Stores—and unless accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons, whose addresses must be given, engaging to become sureties for the due fulfilment of the contract.

5. The amount of security to be given will be Rs. 1,200. All other necessary information can be ascertained on application at the office of the Controller of Government Stores.

6. Persons tendering may quote rates for a contract for one or two years.

7. The person whose tender has been accepted by Government will be required to bear the expense of having security bonds prepared for the due performance of his contract by Crown Counsel on a fee of Rs. 12.50. He will also be required to furnish a power of attorney to confess judgment; this document will be prepared by Crown Counsel on a further fee of Rs. 12.50.

8. The security should be furnished within two weeks of acceptance of tender being notified.

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

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

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.

F. W. VANE,  
Controller of Government Stores.

Government Stores,  
Colombo, June 16, 1902.

**S**EALLED Tenders (in duplicate) from persons willing to contract for the supply of Arrack 20° below proof as per Syke's hydrometer from January 1 to December 31, 1903, will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, July 15, 1902

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

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

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

4. A deposit of Rs. 100 will be required before any form of tender is issued; and should any person decline to enter into the contract and bond after he has tendered, or fail to furnish approved security, such deposit will be forfeited to the Crown. All other deposits will be returned upon signature of contract.

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

6. No tender will be considered unless it is on such printed forms—to be obtained at the office of the Controller of Government Stores—and unless accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons, whose addresses must be given, engaging to become sureties for the due fulfilment of the contract.

7. The amount of security to be given will be Rs. 700 in cash. All other necessary information can be ascertained on application at the office of the Controller of Government Stores.

8. The person whose tender has been accepted by Government will be required to bear the expenses of having security bonds prepared by Crown Counsel, and the contractor will be required to pay a fee of Rs. 10.50 to Crown Counsel for preparing such bond.

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

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

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

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

F. W. VANE,  
Controller of Government Stores.  
Government Stores,  
Colombo, June 16, 1902.

**S**EALLED Tenders (in duplicate) will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday July 15, 1902, from persons willing to contract for supply of the under-mentioned articles for the use of Government from January 1 to December 31, 1903.

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

To be marked on the envelopes "Tender for Basel Mission Tiles (Calicut), Government Stores."

Tiles, flat  
Tiles, half  
Tiles, ridge  
Tiles, glass  
Tiles, ventilation

To be delivered in such quantities as may be required from time to time.

2. A deposit of Rs. 100 will be required before any form of tender is issued; and should any person decline to enter into the contract and bond after he has tendered, or fail to furnish approved security, such deposit will be forfeited to the Crown. All other deposits will be returned upon signature of contract.

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

4. No tender will be considered unless it is on such printed forms—to be obtained at the office of the Controller of Government Stores—and unless accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons, whose addresses must be given, engaging to become sureties for the due fulfilment of the contract.

5. Persons who tender must deposit samples with the Controller of Government Stores before the date on which the tenders are due. No tender will be considered if the samples are not so deposited.

6. The amount of security to be given will be Rs. 1,360. All other necessary information can be ascertained on application at the office of the Controller of Government Stores.

7. The person whose tender has been accepted by Government will be required to bear the expense of having security bonds prepared for the due performance of his contract, which bonds will be drawn out by Crown Counsel on a fee of Rs. 12.50.

8. The security should be furnished within two weeks of acceptance of tender being notified.

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

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

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.

F. W. VANE,  
Controller of Government Stores.  
Government Stores,  
Colombo, June 16, 1902.

**S**EALLED Tenders, marked on the envelopes "Tender for the supply and erection of a wooden over line Footbridge at Slave Island Station," will be received up to 12 noon on Monday, July 7, 1902, from persons willing to tender for the same.

Tenders must be submitted in duplicate, the original being forwarded to the General Manager of the Railway and the duplicate direct to the Hon. the Auditor-General, both being required to be forwarded at the same time.

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

A deposit of Rs. 500 will be required before any form of tender is issued, and should any person decline to enter into the contract and bond after he has tendered, or fail to furnish the necessary security, such deposit will be forfeited to the Crown.

All other deposits will be returned after the contract has been signed.

Security in cash to the extent of one-tenth of the amount of the accepted tender will be required.

Tenderers should also state the time required for completion of work.

The successful tenderer will be required to bear the expense of having security bonds prepared for the due fulfilment of his contract, which will be subject to the approval of the Attorney-General, but may be drawn up by the tenderers' own lawyers, in which case the name or stamp of the proctor who drafted the bonds should be affixed to the document.

Every alteration in a tender must bear the initials of the tenderer, and all tenders containing alterations not having the tenderers' initials will be treated as informal and rejected.

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

Specifications and further particulars can be obtained on application to the General Manager of the Railway.

G. P. GREENE,  
General Manager.

General Manager's Office,  
Colombo, June 12, 1902.

**S**EALLED Tenders, marked on the envelopes "Tender for the repair of Mail Bags," &c., will be received at the Postmaster-General's Office up to 12 noon on Monday, July 14, 1902, for a period of four years from August 1, 1902, to July 31, 1906.

The tenders must be made in duplicate, the original is to be forwarded by the tenderers direct to the Postmaster-General, while the duplicate should be sent on the same day to the Hon. the Auditor-General.

Tenderers must specify the rates which they will charge for the work indicated below:—

1. For the repairs of the under-mentioned bags: rate per bag:—

- |                          |                            |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) Large mail bags      | (d) Registered letter bags |
| (b) Small mail bags      | (e) Postmen's bags         |
| (c) Returned letter bags | (f) Linemen's pouches      |

2. For stencilling "Ceylon Postal Department" on both sides of large mail bags.

3. For stencilling "Ceylon Postal Department" on one side only of small mail bags.

4. For stencilling "Ceylon Postal Department" on one side of register bags.

5. For painting names of firms on lock bags: rate per letter.

6. For painting following inscriptions on new signboards:—

- |                                |
|--------------------------------|
| (a) Post and Telegraph Office. |
| (b) Receiving Post Office.     |
| (c) Post Office.               |

7. Re-painting and re-lettering old signboards:—

- |                                |
|--------------------------------|
| (a) Post and Telegraph Office. |
| (b) Receiving Post Office.     |
| (c) Post Office.               |

8. For painting the letters "R. L. O." and name of any station on small bags: rate per letter.

9. For painting "Iron Safes:" rate per safe.

10. For painting "Pillar Letter-boxes:" rate per box.

The tenders must be made upon forms which will be supplied on application to the Postmaster-General, and no tender will be considered unless it is furnished on the recognized form.

Any alteration in a tender must bear the initials of the tenderer or tenderers, otherwise it will be rejected.

A deposit of Rs. 25 will be required before any form of tender is issued; and should any person decline to enter into a contract and complete a bond, or fail to furnish approved security on acceptance of his tender, such deposit will be forfeited to the Crown. All other deposits will be returned.

Security to the amount of Rs. 200 will be required. From this sum the Postmaster-General will meet any expenditure which may be necessitated by the contractor's failure to comply with the conditions of the contract.

Security must be completed on or before July 31, 1902, by the deposit of the above amount in cash.

Further particulars can be obtained on application at the Postmaster-General's Office, Colombo.

W. MACREADY,  
for Postmaster-General.

Postmaster-General's Office,  
Colombo, June 12, 1902.

#### Forest Department, Northern Circle.

**S**EALLED Tenders (in duplicate), marked on the envelopes "Tender for transport of Ebony," will be received up to noon on July 14, 1902, from persons willing to contract for the under-mentioned work during 1902:—

To transport 200 tons of Ebony more or less from Elephant Pass to Jaffna or Kankasanturai, and thence to Colombo, or both together.

Any person wishing to tender for the above work should deposit in the Jaffna, Mannar, or Mullaitivu Kachcheries the sum of Rs. 20 and submit the receipt to the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, Vavuniya, who will thereupon issue to him the forms on which the tenders must be made. No tender will be considered unless it is furnished on the recognized form thus obtained.

The original tender must be sent to the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, Vavuniya, and the duplicate of it direct to the Hon. the Auditor-General, both being despatched at the same time.

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

The rate per ton must be quoted, written both in words and figures, and the time stated within which the contract will be completed.

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

Five per cent. of the total sum, which will have to be paid under the contract, must be deposited as security for the due fulfilment of the contract before it is signed.

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

Further information may be obtained on application to the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, Vavuniya.

H. P. C. ARMITAGE,  
Assistant Conservator of Forests,  
Northern Circle.

Assistant Conservator's Office,  
Vavuniya, June 11, 1902.

#### Forest Department, Northern Circle.

**S**EALLED Tenders (in duplicate), marked on the envelopes "Tender for transport of Satinwood," will be received up to noon on July 14, 1902, from persons willing to contract for the under-mentioned work during 1902:—

To transport 100 satinwood logs, more or less, from Elephant Pass to Jaffna or Kankasanturai, and thence to Colombo, or both together.

Any person wishing to tender for the above work should deposit in the Jaffna, Mannar, or Mullaitivu Kachcheries the sum of Rs. 20 and submit the receipt to the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, Vavuniya, who will thereupon issue to him the forms on which the tenders must be made. No tender will be considered unless it is furnished on the recognized form thus obtained.

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

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



The rate per log must be quoted, written both in words and figures, and the time stated within which the contract will be completed.

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

Five per cent. of the total sum, which will have to be paid under the contract, must be deposited as security for the due fulfilment of the contract before it is signed.

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

Further information may be obtained on application to the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, Vavuniya.

H. P. C. ARMITAGE,  
Assistant Conservator of Forests,  
Northern Circle.

Assistant Conservators Office,  
Vavuniya, June 11, 1902.

## SALES OF UNSERVICEABLE ARTICLES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following unclaimed articles which belonged to patients who died in hospitals at Kegalla and Karawanella, in Kegalla District, and now lying in this Court, will be sold at the said Court by public auction on Saturday, July 5, 1902, commencing at 1 P.M. :—

10 thalies	12 necklets and beads
14 beads	40 earrings
4 pendants	1 hairpin
13 nose drops	1 mukkutti
27 bangles and bracelets	29 rings

J. R. MOLLIGODA,  
Acting District Judge.

District Court,  
Kegalla, June 16, 1902

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned unserviceable articles will be sold by public auction at the office of the Chief Irrigation Inspector, Vavuniya, commencing at 12 noon on Tuesday, July 15, 1902 :—

1 auger	9 buckets, water, galvanized
4 billhooks and coytas	

1 car, iron  
3 chisels of sorts  
1 file, large, rubber  
5 hammers, hand  
50 mamoties  
8 pickaxes  
2 planes of sorts

Jaffna Kachcheri,  
June 9, 1902.

4 porowas  
1 saw, pit  
1 saw, hand  
2 tongs, smiths'  
4 trowels, masons'  
3 sledges, steel  
2 sledges, half

R. G. SAUNDERS,  
Acting Government Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned unserviceable articles will be sold by public auction at the Public Works Department Store, Katugastota, on July 15, 1902, at 2 P.M. :—

9 empty tar barrels	1 bucket, water, wooden
1 bass broom	1 can, water, galvanized
10 brushes, whitewashing	1 cask, wooden
1 brush, paint	1 lantern, hurricane
1 brush, tar	1 iron hand cart
55 buckets, water, corrugated	

H. A. MARTIN,  
for Director of Public Works.  
Public Works Department,  
Colombo, June 17, 1902.

