



# Ceylon Government Gazette

Published by Authority.

No. 6,062—FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1905.

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

PART II.—Legal and Judicial.

PART III.—Provincial Administration.

PART IV.—Land Settlement.

PART V.—Mercantile, Marine, Municipal, Local, &c.

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

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

|  | PAGE |   | PAGE |
|--|------|---|------|
| Minute by the Governor ... ..                | 535  | Miscellaneous Departmental Notices ... ..             | 601  |
| Proclamations by the Governor ... ..         | 536  | Notices calling for Tenders ... ..                    | 603  |
| Appointments by the Governor ... ..          | 543  | Contracts for Supplies of Stores ... ..               | —    |
| Appointments, &c., of Registrars ... ..      | 544  | Sales of Unserviceable Articles ... ..                | 603  |
| Government Notifications ... ..              | 545  | Registrar-General's Vital Statistics ... ..           | —    |
| Revenue and Expenditure Returns ... ..       | —    | Meteorological Returns ... ..                         | —    |
| Notices by the Currency Commissioners ... .. | —    | Books registered under Ordinance No. 1 of 1885 ... .. | —    |

*Notices received too late for Parts II. to V. are occasionally inserted at the end of this Part.*

### MINUTE BY THE GOVERNOR.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to direct that clause 34 of the Minute of February 10, 1902, be amended as follows :—

Clause 34.—Coach fare to servants is not grantable except in case of a nurse or ayah proceeding in charge of an infant in arms, but when a European nurse in charge of an infant accompanies an officer's family, second class train fare, cabin passage or coach fare, and cost of subsistence incurred will be allowed.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, June 30, 1905.

A. M. ASHMORE,  
Colonial Secretary.

## PROCLAMATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR.

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

### PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Sir HENRY ARTHUR BLAKE, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Ceylon, with the Dependencies thereof.

HENRY A. BLAKE.

WHEREAS by section 42 of the Branch Roads Ordinance, No. 14 of 1896, it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, by Proclamation in the *Government Gazette*, to declare that such of the provisions of the said Ordinance as to him may seem advisable shall apply to the repair, upkeep, and improvement of any existing bridge or road :

And whereas it is expedient to declare that the provisions of sections 11 to 38 (both inclusive) of the said Ordinance No. 14 of 1896 shall apply to the repair, upkeep, and improvement of Tientsin bridge and its approach road in the district of Dikoya, Central Province :

Now know Ye, the said Governor, acting with the advice aforesaid, do by this our Proclamation declare that the provisions of sections 11 to 38 (both inclusive) of the said Ordinance No. 14 of 1896 shall apply to the repair, upkeep, and improvement of the said Tientsin bridge and its approach road in the district of Dikoya, Central Province, as from and after the Fifth day of July, One thousand Nine hundred and Five.

Given at Matale, in the said Island of Ceylon, this Fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Five.

By His Excellency's command,

A. M. ASHMORE,  
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 Sir HENRY ARTHUR BLAKE, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Ceylon, with the Dependencies thereof.

HENRY A. BLAKE.

WHEREAS by sections 4 and 5 of "The Cattle Ordinance, 1898," it is enacted that the Governor may, with the advice of the Executive Council, from time to time make such regulations as may seem necessary or expedient for the sale, removal, registration, and branding of cattle, for the prevention of cattle stealing, and for the issue of cattle vouchers, and that the regulations so made may provide amongst other things for the matters specified in the said section 5 :

And whereas by section 6 of the said Ordinance it is enacted that all regulations made under the provisions of the said sections 4 and 5 shall be published by Proclamation in the *Government Gazette*, and that the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, may by such Proclamation limit the area within which such regulations or any of them shall be in force in any revenue province, revenue district, revenue division, or smaller area, the limits of which shall respectively be set out in the Proclamation, and that such regulations when proclaimed shall have the same force as if they had been enacted in the said Ordinance :

And whereas the following regulations have been made by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, under the provisions of the said sections 4 and 5 of the said Ordinance :

And whereas it is expedient to proclaim the same and to define the area within which such regulations shall be in force :

Now know Ye that We, the said Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, do hereby proclaim the following regulations made under the said sections 4 and 5 of the said Ordinance, and declare that the same shall be in force within the revenue limits of the Province of Uva as from and after the Fourth day of July, One thousand Nine hundred and Five.

Given at Matale, in the said Island of Ceylon, this Fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Five.

By His Excellency's command.

A. M. ASHMORE,  
Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

*Regulations referred to.*

**Regulations framed under Sections 4 and 5 of Ordinance No. 10 of 1898,  
regarding the Sale or Transfer of Cattle.**

1. It shall not be lawful to transfer any head of cattle except upon a certificate in the Form A in the schedule annexed to Ordinance No. 10 of 1898, issued and signed by an officer authorized by the Government Agent to issue such certificates for the district in which the animal is transferred.
2. It shall not be lawful to acquire a head of cattle from any person in any way, except by inheritance, unless the recipient receives with the animal the certificate alluded to in clause 1.
3. The Government Agent shall appoint certain officers authorized to issue certificates subject to the regulations hereinafter laid down. Books of certificates in the authorized form shall be issued to all such officers. Such books to be in duplicate, the original to be kept and returned to the Kachcheri when the book is finished, or on demand by the Government Agent; the duplicate to be given to the purchaser or donee.
4. It shall be lawful for the Government Agent to appoint also a limited number of special officers, not lower in rank than a Vidane Arachchi, Korala, or Udaiyar, to issue certificates, and to relieve them from the necessity of complying with such of the regulations with reference to the issue of certificates as may appear to the Government Agent to be desirable.
5. It shall be an offence for any one who has not been duly authorized to issue a certificate, or for any one to alter, add to, deface, destroy, or in any way tamper with a certificate.
6. If a head of cattle acquired on a certificate dies, is lost, or disappears, it shall be the duty of the owner to return the certificate either to an officer appointed to issue certificates for the district or to the Kachcheri, such return to be made within ten days of the animal's death or one month of its loss or disappearance. When cattle are slaughtered within the limits of a Municipality or Local Board the certificate must be given to the slaughter-house keeper; if without such limits, to such person as may be nominated by the Government Agent.
7. All certificates now in the possession of private persons, for which they have not got cattle, must within three months from the date of the publication of these regulations be returned to the Kachcheri or an officer authorized to issue certificates as described above. After that date it shall be an offence for any one to possess a cattle certificate for which he has not got the corresponding head of cattle.
8. Within six months of the passing of these regulations it shall be the duty of all persons who are in possession of acquired cattle (that is, not born in the owner's possession or obtained by inheritance) for which the owners hold no certificates to produce them before an officer appointed by the Government Agent, who, if satisfied that the animal has been lawfully acquired, shall issue a certificate, and if not satisfied shall refer the matter for final decision to the Government Agent, who shall order either that a certificate shall issue or that the animal shall be sold by auction and the proceeds paid to the Communal or Local Board funds, if a Gansabhawa or Local Board has jurisdiction over the district where the animal has been kept, or to the credit of Government if there is no Gansabhawa or Local Board.

9. It shall be the duty of all headmen to seize all stray cattle, those with altered or defaced brandmarks, and cattle (other than those born in the owner's possession or obtained by inheritance) that may be reasonably supposed to have been acquired without a proper certificate, and to produce them before the President of the Gansabhawa, if there is one having jurisdiction over the district, or before the Chief Headman, if there is no Gansabhawa. Such President or Chief Headman shall inquire into the title of any one who claims the animal, and if satisfied that it has been lawfully obtained, shall issue a certificate; if not so satisfied, shall refer the matter to the Government Agent, whose decision shall be final. If the Government Agent is not satisfied that the claimant has established his title, the animal shall be sold, and the proceeds dealt with as laid down in regulation 8.

10. When an animal is sold as directed in the foregoing regulations by the President of a Village Tribunal or a Chief Headman, a special brand selected by the Government Agent shall be put on the animal, and a certificate signed by the President or a Chief Headman, as the Government Agent may direct, shall be issued to the purchaser.

11. When cattle are imported it shall be the duty of the importer to obtain from an officer appointed by the Government Agent a certificate for each animal imported. Such certificate shall be issued on payment of a fee of 25 cents, and shall be in the Form A annexed to Ordinance No. 10 of 1898. In filling in the certificate the words "imported animal" should be entered under column 2 instead of the name and residence of the seller or donor. Under column 9, instead of the signature of the seller or donor the date of landing and the port where landed should be entered.

12. Duplicates of certificates certified to be correct by the Government Agent or his Assistant shall have the validity of the certificates themselves, and shall be issued only to the persons to whom the originals were issued, or their representatives, on proving satisfactorily that the originals were lost or stolen.

13. The following are the regulations to be observed by headmen in issuing certificates:—

- (1) No cattle certificate shall be executed by any headmen in any case—
  - (a) In which the animal is not produced before him.
  - (b) In which the vendor and vendee, or donor and donee, with their witnesses, are not before him.
  - (c) In which the owner is a minor or a person of unsound mind. (In every such case the parties shall be referred to the chief headman of the district.)
  - (d) In which he has any reasonable doubt that the vendor is the *bonâ fide* owner; if he is not satisfied, the matter shall be referred to the President or Chairman of the Village Committee of his district for adjudication, and such officer if satisfied shall issue a certificate. In districts in which there is no President or Chairman of Committee, the matter shall be referred to the Mudaliyar or Chief Headman of the headman's division. Sales of cattle belonging to the headman who issues certificates shall be made on vouchers executed by the adjoining headman.
  - (e) In which the certificate in favour of the seller is not produced for the animal (unless it has been born in the seller's possession or acquired by him by inheritance).
  - (f) In which the description and brandmarks of the animal do not agree with the certificate produced.
  - (g) In which the vendor produces no certificate, and is not a resident of the district for which the officer has been authorized to issue certificates.
- (2) The previous sale certificate, on the strength of which a sale is effected, shall be surrendered to the executing headman, and shall be attached by him to the counterfoil of the certificate issued.
- (3) Before issue of sale certificates for animals acquired by inheritance the headman must satisfy himself by personal inquiry that the animals have been so inherited, and must enter in the certificate and counterfoil the name of the deceased owner and his relationship to the vendor.

(4) When an owner wishes to remove an animal born in his possession or acquired by inheritance, in order to sell it at some place beyond the jurisdiction of the officer appointed to issue certificates for the district, he shall obtain from such officer an ordinary sale certificate in Form A in the schedule attached to Ordinance No. 10 of 1898, in which the following alterations shall be made:—

Under column 2 shall be entered "removed for sale by owner."

Under column 3 the name and residence of the owner shall be entered.

The signature of the owner shall be taken both under column 9 and under column 10.

(5) More than one head of cattle shall not be transferred on one certificate, except in the case of a cow with an unbranded calf below the age of twelve months. In such case the colour, age, sex, and other distinguishing marks on the calf should be inserted in the certificate.

#### *Permits of Removal.*

14. It shall not be lawful for any one to remove an acquired animal (that is, an animal not born in the owner's possession or obtained by inheritance) to any place beyond the jurisdiction of the officer appointed by the Government Agent to issue certificates for the district in which the animal is kept, unless the person so removing has with him the certificate issued to the owner of the animal. If the animal does not belong to the person so removing, he must have in addition a written pass signed by the owner, stating where the animal is going to and for what purpose it is being removed.

15. If the animal be a pinfold one (that is, born in the owner's possession or obtained by inheritance), the person removing the animal shall have with him either a permit for removal in Form B in schedule annexed to Ordinance No. 10 of 1898, or a certificate similar to that described in regulation 13 (4).

The fees payable to officers authorized to issue vouchers shall be as follows:—

|                            |     |     |          |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|----------|
| For a voucher of transfer  | ... | ... | 50 cents |
| For a voucher of ownership | ... | ... | 25 "     |
| For a permit of removal    | ... | ..  | 25 "     |

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

#### PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Sir HENRY ARTHUR BLAKE, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Ceylon, with the Dependencies thereof.

"THE CATTLE ORDINANCE, 1898."

HENRY A. BLAKE.

WHEREAS by sections 4 and 5 of the Ordinance No. 10 of 1898 it is enacted that the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, may make such regulations as may seem necessary or expedient for the sale, removal, registration, and branding of cattle, for the prevention of cattle stealing, and for the issue of cattle vouchers, and that the regulations so made may provide among other things for the matters specified in the said section 5:

And whereas it is further enacted by section 6 of the said Ordinance that all regulations made under the provisions of the said sections 4 and 5 shall be published by Proclamation in the *Government Gazette*, and that the Governor, with like advice, may by such Proclamation, limit the area within which such regulations or any of them shall be in force in any revenue province or revenue district, the limits of which shall be set out in the Proclamation, and that such regulations when proclaimed shall have the same force as if they had been enacted in the said Ordinance:

Now know Ye that We; the said Governor, in exercise of the powers in Us vested by the 4th and 6th sections of the above-named Ordinance and with the advice aforesaid, have made the regulations set out in schedule II. below, which shall be in force in the Northern Province within the limits specified in schedule I. attached hereto as from and after the Fifth day of July, One thousand Nine hundred and Five.

Given at Matale, in the said Island of Ceylon, this Fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Five.

By His Excellency's command,

A. M. ASHMORE,  
Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

SCHEDULE I.

*Limits of the Northern Province.*

On the east, north, and west by sea; on the south by the last five miles of Modragam river, the boundary line between the North-Central Province and Mannar District, running in a north-easterly direction to the Tekkam or dam across the river; from the Tekkam by a portion of the Aruvi-ar between the North-Central Province and the Mullaittivu District, running in a south-westerly direction as far as the place where the river branches off in Nuwaragam korale in Anuradhapura District; from there by the boundary line running in a north-easterly direction between the Mullaittivu District and the North-Central Province crossing Galkandamadua on the central road at mileage 104 80 from Kandy, thence by the same line running in a north-easterly direction crossing Shuvalai and meeting the junction of the boundary limits of the Northern, Eastern, and North-Central Provinces; from there by the boundary line running in a north-easterly direction between the Mullaittivu District and the Eastern Province, and a portion of the Parianaru and Kokkilai lake into which the river falls.

SCHEDULE II.

*Regulations referred to:*

**Sale or Transfer of Cattle.**

1. It shall not be lawful to transfer any head of cattle except upon a certificate in the Form A in the schedule annexed to Ordinance No. 10 of 1898, issued and signed by an officer authorized by the Government Agent to issue such certificates for the district in which the animal is transferred.

2. It shall not be lawful to acquire a head of cattle from any person in any way, except by inheritance, unless the recipient receives with the animal the certificate alluded to in clause 1.

3. The Government Agent shall appoint certain officers authorized to issue certificates subject to the regulations hereinafter laid down. Books of certificates in the authorized form shall be issued to all such officers. Such books to be in duplicate, the original to be given to the purchaser or donee, and the duplicate to be kept and returned to the Kachcheri when the book is finished, or on demand by the Government Agent.

4. It shall be lawful for the Government Agent to appoint also a limited number of special officers, not lower in rank than a Vidane Arachchi, Korala, or Udaiyar, to issue certificates, and to relieve them from the necessity of complying with such of the regulations with reference to the issue of certificates as may appear to the Government Agent to be desirable.

5. It shall be an offence for any one who has not been duly authorized to issue a certificate, or for any one to alter, add to, deface, destroy, or in any way tamper with a certificate.

6. If a head of cattle acquired on a certificate dies, is lost, or disappears, it shall be the duty of the owner to return the certificate either to the officer appointed to issue certificates for the division in which the owner resides or to the Kachcheri, such return to be made within ten days of the animal's death or one month of its loss or disappearance. When cattle are slaughtered

within the limits of a Municipality or Local Board the certificate must be given to the slaughter-house keeper; if without such limits, to such person as may be nominated by the Government Agent. The slaughter-house keeper or the person so nominated shall forward the certificates weekly to the Chairman of the Municipality or Local Board or to the Government Agent.

7. All certificates now in the possession of private persons, for which they have not got cattle, must within three months from the date of the publication of these regulations be returned to the Kacheheri or the officer authorized to issue certificates as described above. After that date it shall be an offence for any one to possess a cattle certificate for which he has not got the corresponding head of cattle.

8. Within six months of the passing of these regulations it shall be the duty of all persons who are in possession of acquired cattle (that is, not born in the owner's possession or obtained by inheritance) for which the owners hold no certificates to produce them before the officer appointed by the Government Agent, who, if satisfied that the animal has been lawfully acquired, shall issue a certificate, and if not satisfied shall refer the matter for final decision to the Government Agent, who shall order either that a certificate shall issue or that the animal shall be sold by auction and the proceeds paid to the Communal or Local Board funds, if a Gansabhawa or Local Board has jurisdiction over the district where the animal has been kept, or to the credit of Government if there is no Gansabhawa or Local Board.

9. It shall be the duty of all headmen to seize all stray cattle, those with altered or defaced brandmarks, and cattle (other than those born in the owner's possession or obtained by inheritance) that may be reasonably supposed to have been acquired without a proper certificate, and to produce them before the President of the Gansabhawa, if there is one having jurisdiction over the district, or before the Chief Headman, if there is no Gansabhawa. Such President or Chief Headman shall inquire into the title of any one who claims the animal, and if satisfied that it has been lawfully obtained, shall issue a certificate; if not so satisfied, shall refer the matter to the Government Agent, whose decision shall be final. If the Government Agent is not satisfied that the claimant has established his title, the animal shall be sold, and the proceeds dealt with as laid down in regulation 8.

10. When an animal is sold as directed in the foregoing regulations by the President of a Village Tribunal or a Chief Headman, a special brand selected by the Government Agent shall be put on the animal, and a certificate signed by the President or a Chief Headman, as the Government Agent may direct, shall be issued to the purchaser.

11. When cattle are imported it shall be the duty of the importer to obtain from the officer appointed by the Government Agent a certificate for each animal imported. Such certificate shall be issued on payment of a fee of 25 cents, and shall be in the Form A annexed to Ordinance No. 10 of 1898. In filling in the certificate the words "imported animal" should be entered under column 2, instead of the name and residence of the seller or donor. Under column 9, instead of the signature of the seller or donor, the date of landing and the port where landed should be entered.

12. Duplicates of certificates certified to be correct by the Government Agent or his Assistant shall have the validity of the certificates themselves, and shall be issued only to the persons to whom the originals were issued or their representatives, on proving satisfactorily that the originals were lost or stolen.

13. The following are the regulations to be observed by headmen in issuing certificates :—

- (1) No cattle certificate shall be executed by any headmen in any case—
  - (a) In which the animal is not produced before him.
  - (b) In which the vendor and vendee, or donor and donee, with their witnesses, are not before him.
  - (c) In which the owner is a minor or a person of unsound mind. (In every such case the parties shall be referred to the chief headmen of the district.)

- (d) In which he has any reasonable doubt that the vendor is the *boná fide* owner; if he is not satisfied, the matter shall be referred to the President or Chairman of the Village Committee of his district for adjudication, and such officer if satisfied shall issue a certificate. In districts in which there is no President or Chairman of Committee, the matter shall be referred to the Mudaliyar or Chief Headman of the headman's division. Sales of cattle belonging to the headman who issues certificates shall be made on vouchers executed by the adjoining headman.
- (e) In which the certificate in favour of the seller is not produced for the animal (unless it has been born in the seller's possession or acquired by him by inheritance.)
- (f) In which the description and brandmarks of the animal do not agree with the certificate produced.
- (g) In which the vendor produces no certificate, and is not a resident of the district for which the officer has been authorized to issue certificates.

(2) The previous sale certificate, on the strength of which a sale is effected, shall be surrendered to the executing headman, and shall be attached by him to the counterfoil of the certificate issued.

(3) Before issue of sale certificates for animals acquired by inheritance the headman must satisfy himself by personal inquiry that the animals have been so inherited, and must enter in the certificate and counterfoil the name of the deceased owner and his relationship to the vendor.

(4) When an owner wishes to remove an animal born in his possession or acquired by inheritance, in order to sell it at some place beyond the jurisdiction of the officer appointed to issue certificates for the district, he shall obtain from such officer an ordinary sale certificate in Form A in the schedule attached to Ordinance No. 10 of 1898, in which the following alterations shall be made:—

Under column 2 shall be entered "removed for sale by owner."

Under column 3 the name and residence of the owner shall be entered.

The signature of the owner shall be taken both under column 9 and under column 10.

(5) More than one head of cattle shall not be transferred on one certificate, except in the case of a cow with an unbranded calf below the age of twelve months. In such case the colour, age, sex, and other distinguishing marks on the calf should be inserted in the certificate.

(6) Where the headman or officer appointed to issue certificates or a member of his family is either the vendor or vendee or donor or donee, the certificate shall be executed by the next nearest officer in the district.

#### *Permits of Removal.*

14. (a) It shall not be lawful for any one to remove an acquired animal (that is, an animal not born in the owner's possession or obtained by inheritance) to any place beyond the jurisdiction of the officer appointed by the Government Agent to issue certificates for the district in which the animal is kept, unless the person so removing has with him the certificate issued to the owner of the animal. If the animal does not belong to the person so removing, he must have in addition a written pass signed by the owner, stating where the animal is going to and for what purpose it is being removed.

(b) If the animal be a pinfold one (that is, born in the owner's possession or obtained by inheritance), the person removing the animal shall have with him either a permit for removal in Form B in schedule annexed to Ordinance No. 10 of 1898, or a certificate similar to that described in regulation 13 (4). Provided that in case of cattle removed for pasture or agricultural purposes according to custom in the Northern Province, it shall be necessary to obtain a written permit for their removal from the Government Agent as required by the irrigation rules; and a fee not exceeding 25 cents shall be levied in respect of every head of cattle removed to the mainland, the proceeds of which may be spent for village purposes as may be determined by the Government Agent or the Village Committee where it exists, with the approval of the Government Agent. A separate permit in respect of every head of cattle shall not be necessary in this case.

15. The fees payable to officers authorized to issue vouchers under the above rules shall be as follows:—

|                            |     |     |          |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|----------|
| For a voucher of transfer  | ... | ... | 50 cents |
| For a voucher of ownership | ... | ... | 25 "     |
| For a permit of removal    | ... | ... | 25 "     |



## APPOINTMENTS. &c.. BY THE GOVERNOR.

No. 216 of 1905.

IT is hereby notified that His Excellency the Governor has received a telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, intimating that HIS MAJESTY THE KING has been pleased to appoint Mr. LEONARD CREASY and Mr. GERARD GRENIER to be Companions of the Imperial Service Order.

By His Excellency's command,

A. M. ASHMORE,  
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, July 3, 1905.

No. 217 of 1905.

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

Mr. G. F. R. BROWNING to act as Office Assistant to the Government Agent of the Southern Province from July 3 to 16, 1905, inclusive, during the absence of Mr. G. F. PLANT or until further orders.

Mr. G. F. R. BROWNING, Cadet, to be Extra Office Assistant to the Government Agent, Southern Province, with effect from June 26, 1905.

Mr. C. EARDLEY-WILMOT to the office of District Judge, Jaffna, Additional Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Jaffna, and a Visitor of the Prison at Jaffna with effect from June 29, 1905.

Mr. B. L. DRIEBERG, Crown Proctor, Avisawella, to act as Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Avisawella, from July 17 to 21, 1905, inclusive, during the absence of Mr. M. S. PINTO from the station or until further orders.

Mr. B. L. DRIEBERG, Crown Proctor, Avisawella, to act as Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Avisawella, on July 6, 1905, during the absence of Mr. M. S. PINTO on leave.

Mr. DOMINGO DE SILVA, Crown Proctor, Kalutara, to act as Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Kalutara, from July 17, 1905, during the absence of Mr. C. W. GOONEWARDENE from the station.

Mr. C. A. LA BROOY to act as District Judge, Kandy, Additional Commissioner of Requests, Kandy, and Visitor of the Prisons at Kandy for four days from July 21, 1905, during the absence of Mr. J. H. DE SARAM, C.M.G., on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. J. KADRAMERTAMPY, Crown Proctor, Batticaloa, to act as Additional Police Magistrate, Batticaloa, from July 6, 1905, during the absence of Mr. A. N. GALBRAITH from the station or until further orders.

By His Excellency's command,

A. M. ASHMORE,  
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, July 7, 1905.

No. 218 of 1905.

IT is hereby notified that Mr. H. C. COTTLE has been authorized to sign for and on behalf of the Government Printer, during the absence of Mr. G. J. A. SKEEN from Colombo, from July 6 to 15, 1905, inclusive.

By His Excellency's command,

A. M. ASHMORE,  
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, July 5, 1905.

No. 219 of 1905.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint Messrs. C. W. BEATTIE and R. STEWART to be Visitors to the Badulla Hospital, in place of Messrs. J. RETTIE and C. G. HERBERT.

By His Excellency's command,

A. M. ASHMORE,  
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, July 4, 1905.

No. 220 of 1905.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased, under the provisions of section 120 of "The Criminal Procedure Code, 1898," to appoint Mr. JAMES DEMETRIUS THEODORE DA SILVA SAMARASINGHE SIRIWARDENE to be an Inquirer for Hewagam korale within the Judicial Districts of Avisawella and Colombo.

By His Excellency's command,

A. M. ASHMORE,  
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, July 4, 1905.

No. 221 of 1905.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased, under the provisions of section 120 of "The Criminal Procedure Code, 1898," to appoint Mr. KATHIRESAR SARAVANAMUTTU, Udiyar of Sandilipay, to be an Inquirer for Valigamam West Division in the Northern Province.

By His Excellency's command,

A. M. ASHMORE,  
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, June 29, 1905.

## APPOINTMENTS. &c., OF REGISTRARS.

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

Mr. E. B. JACOLYN, Interpreter, District Court, Anuradhapura, to act as Registrar of Lands and Clerk, Anuradhapura, for one week and six days from July 10, 1905, during the absence on leave of the Registrar, Mr. P. D. RATNATUNGA.

Mr. D. J. JAYATILLEKE, Proctor, Supreme Court, Ratnapura, to act as Registrar of Lands, Ratnapura, for one week and six days from July 3, 1905, during the absence on leave of the Registrar, Mr. E. J. WIJEY-SINGHE.

Mr. D. W. KADRAMEER, Proctor, District Court, Batticaloa, to act as Registrar of Lands, Batticaloa, for one week from July 8, 1905, during the absence on leave of the Registrar, Mr. B. FRANCIS.

DISANAYAKA MUDIYANSELAGE UKKU BANDA to be Registrar of Births and Deaths and of Marriages (Kandyan and General) of Yatinuwara Kandupalata korale division No. 2 in the Kandy District of the Central Province with effect from July 5, 1905, *vice* KULATUN MUDIYANSELAGE UKKU BANDA, retired. His office to be at Ambagastennewatta on the minor road to Deldeniya and at Pussepitiya Walawwa at Ipiladana alternately, a week in each place.

Mr. G. F. DE LIVÉRA, Cadet attached to the Matara Kachcheri, to be Additional Assistant Provincial Registrar (under section 5 of Ordinances Nos. 1 and 2 of 1895) for the Matara District of the Southern Province with effect from July 20, 1905. His office will be at the Matara Kachcheri.

KONARA MUDIYANSELAGE BANDA to act as Registrar of Kandyan Marriages of Dambadeni hatpattu division in the Kurunegala District of the North-Western Province, temporarily, with effect from June 27, 1905, *vice* I. R. M. APPUHAMI, deceased. His office will be at Ratmalagoda.

Mr. H. R. ABEYWARDENE, Head Clerk, Land Registry, Kandy, to act as Registrar of Lands, Kandy, for four days from July 5, 1905, during the absence on leave of the Registrar, Mr. E. JANSZE.

By His Excellency's command,

A. M. ASHMORE,  
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, July 5, 1905.

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

The Provincial Registrar, Kurunegala, has appointed MARASINHA MUDIYANSELAGE MUDALIHAMU to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Udukaha Korale West division and as Registrar of General Marriages of Dambadeni hatpattu division in the Kurunegala District of the North-Western Province for one week and five days from July 2, 1905, during the absence of the Registrar, S. M. UKKU BANDA, on leave. His office will be at Medagoda.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Hambantota, has appointed DON CHARLES GUNASEKARA WELLAPPULI to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Walasmulla Upper division and as Registrar of Marriages of West Giruwa pattu division in the Hambantota District of the Southern Province for one week and two days from July 16, 1905, during the absence of the Registrar, DON CAROLIS GUNASEKARA WELLAPPULI, on leave. His office will be at Galabendihena in Walasmulla.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Mannar, has appointed SANGARAPILLAI CANDIAH to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Illuppaikadavai pattu in the Mantai division in the Mannar District of the Northern Province for thirty days from June 25, 1905, during the absence of the Registrar, KANAPATHIAR NAGANTHER, on leave. His office will be at Illuppaikadavai Vethanaivalavu in Illuppaikadavai.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Mannar, has appointed Mr. M. VAITIALINGAM to act as Registrar of Marriages of Panankamam and Metkumulai division in the Mannar District of the Northern Province for thirty days from June 30, 1905, during the absence of the Registrar, M. N. KANAGARETNAM, on leave. His office will be at Kamavethanaivalavu in Panankamam.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Matara, has appointed DON NIKULAS WIJESIRIWARDANA SAMARASINGHA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Hakmana division and as Registrar of Marriages of the Kandaboda pattu division in the Matara District of the Southern Province for thirty days from July 1, 1905, during the absence of the Registrar, D. C. S. WIJESIRIWARDANA. His office will be at Migahawatta in Beruwewa.

P. ARUNACHALAM,  
Registrar-General.

Registrar-General's Office,  
Colombo, July 5, 1905.

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

IT is hereby notified for general information that His Excellency the Governor in Executive Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of "The Petroleum Amendment Ordinance, 1904," has been pleased to make the following special regulations for the keeping, transport, and use of petrol for the purposes of motor-cars, motor-cycles, and launches.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, July 7, 1905.

By His Excellency's command,

A. M. ASHMORE,  
Colonial Secretary.

*Regulations referred to.*

### Regulations under "The Petroleum Amendment Ordinance, 1904."

1. In these regulations—

- (a) "Motor vehicle" includes all vehicles propelled by mechanical means on ordinary roads; and
- (b) "Petrol" includes "all dangerous petroleum" used for the propulsion of motor vehicles.

2. Licenses for the possession of petrol for use in motor vehicles, and for the transport of petrol on such vehicles for use therein, will be granted to owners of such vehicles by the Government Agent of a Province or the Assistant Government Agent of a District. Such licenses shall be granted free of charge, and shall be in the Form K below, and be subject to the conditions endorsed thereon:—

*Free of Fee.*

#### Form K.—License to possess and transport Petrol for use on a Motor Vehicle under Section 2 of Ordinance No. 14 of 1904.

License is hereby granted to \_\_\_\_\_ to possess for use in his motor vehicle petrol, not exceeding sixty gallons at any one time, in the building described below, and to transport the same on his motor vehicle for use therein, subject to the conditions on the back of this license.

This license shall continue in force for twelve months from the date hereof, and shall become void thereafter.

Petrol may be stored only in the building described below.

*Description of Building.*

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

Government Agent (or  
Assistant Government Agent).

3. Every license shall be subject to the following conditions, which shall be endorsed on such license, namely:—

(1) When not carried in a receptacle forming part of a motor vehicle the petrol shall not be kept, used, or transported except in iron or steel vessels so substantially constructed as not to be liable, save by gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective or insecure. Every such vessel shall be so constructed and maintained that no leakage, whether of liquid or vapour, can take place therefrom.

(2) Every such vessel, when used for transporting or keeping petrol, shall have attached thereto a metallic or enamelled label in conspicuous characters stating the description of the petrol, with the addition of the words "Highly inflammable" legibly and indelibly stamped or marked thereon, and with the addition of the name and address of the owner.

(3) Every such vessel shall have an air space equal to one-tenth of its capacity to allow for expansion of the petrol.

(4) No such vessel shall contain more than five gallons.

(5) Before repairs are done to any such vessel it shall, as far as practicable, be cleaned by the removal of all petrol and of all dangerous vapours derived from the same.

(6) The store-house or building in which the petrol is stored shall be well ventilated and constructed of unflammable materials.

(7) Where a store-house forms part of, or is attached to, another building, and the intervening floor or partition is of an unsubstantial or inflammable character, or has an opening therein, the whole of such building shall

be deemed to be the store-house, and no portion of such store-house shall be used as a dwelling or as a place where persons assemble.

A store-house shall have a separate entrance from the open air distinct from that of any dwelling or building in which persons assemble.

(8) The amount of petrol which may be kept by the owner of a motor vehicle, whether or not upon motor vehicles, shall not exceed 60 gallons at any one time.

(9) The filling or replenishing of any vessel with petrol shall not be carried on, nor shall the contents of any such vessel be exposed, in the presence of fire or artificial light, except a light of such construction, position, and character as not to be liable to ignite any inflammable vapour arising from the petrol, and no fire or artificial light capable of igniting inflammable vapour shall be brought within dangerous proximity of the place where any vessel containing petrol is being kept.

(10) In the case of all petrol kept or transported for the purpose of, or in connection with, any motor vehicle—

(a) All due precautions shall be taken for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion, and for the prevention of unauthorized persons from having access to any petrol kept or transported and to the vessels containing or intended to contain or having actually contained the same; and

(b) Every person managing or employed on, or in connection with, any motor vehicle shall abstain from every act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion, and which is not reasonably necessary, and shall prevent any other person from committing any such act.

(11) The store-house shall be liable to inspection by any police officer not lower in rank than Inspector of Police, or by any other officer whom the Governor may depute for that purpose.

4. The general rules for the possession and transport of dangerous petroleum in force in this Colony for the time being shall, except so far as they are inconsistent with the foregoing rules, apply to petrol kept or transported for use in motor vehicles.

IT is hereby notified that the following regulations regarding leave of absence to Officers of the Municipality of Galle, other than the Chairman, Assistant Chairman, or Municipal Magistrate, made under section 61 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1887, as amended by section 2 (1) of Ordinance No. 21 of 1904, have been approved by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, and are published for general information.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, July 7, 1905.

By His Excellency's command,

A. M. ASHMORE,  
Colonial Secretary.

*Regulations referred to.*

1. All leave is granted or withheld subject to the necessities of the Municipal service, and leave once granted may be recalled at any time by the Chairman if such a step be deemed necessary for the Municipal service. If the leave has been granted by the Council, the Chairman shall at once report his action recalling the leave to the Council.

2. Officers temporarily employed by the Municipal Council are not entitled to any leave beyond that (if any) which may be mentioned in their respective written contracts with the Municipal Council. Provided that the Chairman may grant them such full- or half-pay leave, not exceeding thirty days in any year, as he may think fit, and that the Municipal Council may, in case of sickness, grant such further leave as it thinks fit.

3. An officer may not absent himself from Galle without the permission of the Chairman.

4. When an application for leave or an extension of leave is based on the ground of ill-health a certificate from a medical practitioner should invariably be sent in.

5. All applications for full pay leave must state the amount of previous full pay leave granted to the applicant during the current and preceding years.

6. Vacation leave on full pay may be granted by the Municipal Council for periods not exceeding six weeks in respect of any one calendar year's service, or three months in respect of any two successive calendar years' service, such leave may be accumulated in respect of two years only. The Chairman may grant such leave of absence, not exceeding thirty working days in the aggregate for any one year as he thinks fit. Such leave, when granted on full pay, shall be counted as part of the period of six weeks or three months which officers may be granted under this rule.

7. Vacation leave may be granted to an officer to be followed immediately by leave on half-pay.

8. After a period of six years' service with the Council or, in the case of seconded officers, a period of six years' total service with the Government and the Council, leave of absence on the half-pay of an officer's appointment may be granted. It may be given before the expiration of that period in cases of serious indisposition or of urgent private affairs, if the Council is satisfied that the indulgence is indispensable. Provided that this rule shall not prevent an absent officer being placed on half-pay at any time under the provisions of rule 10. All applications for half-pay leave must state the total amount of half-pay leave granted to the applicant since the date of his first appointment under the Municipal Council, if a seconded officer, the date of his first appointment under Government.

9. When an officer seeks to obtain vacation leave only, he must, in ordinary cases, make such arrangements as may be approved by the Chairman for the adequate discharge of his duties without expense or inconvenience to the Council. Provided that it shall be competent for the Chairman, with the approval of the Standing Committee on Finance and Assessment, in cases where it appears desirable to do so, to engage a substitute and pay him from the Municipal fund for such period as may be thought fit, and that in the case of an officer drawing a salary of over Rs. 1,000 per annum the permission of the Council shall be first obtained for doing so.

10. When it is found impossible to make satisfactory arrangements for the discharge of the duties of an officer absent on full pay leave only, by the other officers of the department, the absent officers may be placed on half-pay and a substitute engaged to perform his duties on the available half-pay or on such pay as the Standing Committee on Finance and Assessment may approve.

11. Except in very special cases no officer on leave will be allowed to receive half salary at any one time for more than one year, nor for a period which, added to his previous absences on similar leave, would exceed by six months one-sixth of his total resident service.

12. In case of applications to the Council for extended leave on grounds other than of ill-health, half salary will not be granted unless and until the Chairman is satisfied that continued absence can be conveniently allowed.

13. Any leave in excess of one month can only be granted by the Municipal Council, provided that in cases of urgency the Chairman may grant such leave and report it for confirmation to the Municipal Council. This rule shall apply to the grant of both full and half-pay leave.

14. Where full pay leave is to be followed by half-pay leave the arrangements for the discharge of the officer's duties will be made by the Council, and every officer is liable and required to act without any increase of pay in an office ranking as high as, or higher than, his fixed appointment during the period of full pay leave thus granted.

15. In the case of half-pay leave being granted, half the period granted only can be reckoned as service.

16. An officer who has obtained leave of absence must not leave Galle until he has handed over to the officer who has been appointed to act for him, or to some officer authorized by the Chairman thereto.

**T**HE following by-laws framed under section 5 of the Ordinance No. 25 of 1901 for the town of Balangoda, in the Ratnapura District of the Province of Sabaragamuwa, are published for general information.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, July 4, 1905.

By His Excellency's command,  
A. M. ASHMORE,  
Colonial Secretary.

*By-laws referred to.*

1. A registration fee of 25 cents per annum shall be paid upon each dog kept within the town limits.
2. Such registration fee shall be due on and after July 1, and shall be paid in advance before August 1 in each year.
3. To facilitate the recovery of such registration fee the occupier of every house within the town shall, on or before June 1 in each year, furnish to an officer authorized by the Government Agent to demand the same a list, in the form in schedule annexed, of the dog or dogs kept in such house and the names of the owners thereof.
4. On payment of the registration fee on any dog the Government Agent shall, unless the owner provides his own collar to be stamped, furnish the owner with a stamped collar to be worn by such dog on payment of a fee of 25 cents.
5. Every inhabitant within the town limits becoming possessed of any dog or dogs, after the furnishing of the list referred to in by-law 3, shall furnish the officer appointed by the Government Agent mentioned in the said by-law with an additional list of such dog or dogs within one month after acquiring the same, and the owner of such dog or dogs shall become liable to the registration fee for the current year within fifteen days after the list required by this by-law becomes due.
6. It shall be lawful for the officer appointed by the Government Agent to require the production of any dog for which registration is applied for, and to decline to issue a certificate of registration until it is produced.
7. It shall be lawful for the Government Agent to refuse to issue a certificate of registration, or to cancel a certificate already issued for any dog which, in his opinion, is so maimed or diseased as to be unfit to live, or which is habitually ill-treated or continually neglected by its owner.

8. The owner of every dog for which a certificate has been refused or cancelled shall on being noticed to do so, produce the dog at the house of the officer appointed by the Government Agent at a time to be stated in the notice and deliver it to the said officer, and every such dog may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Government Agent shall think fit.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO.

List of Dogs.

Street \_\_\_\_\_ House No. \_\_\_\_\_ Occupier's Name \_\_\_\_\_

| No. | Description. |      |         | Name of Owner. |
|-----|--------------|------|---------|----------------|
|     | Breed.       | Sex. | Colour. |                |
|     |              |      |         |                |

බරගම දිසාවේ රත්නපුරේ දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ බලන්ගොඩ නගරය සමබකව දිසි 1901කේ 25 වෙනි ආඥාවෙන් 5 වෙනි වගන්තියේ ප්‍රකාර පණවනලද උප ව්‍යවස්ථාවල මහජනයාගේ දැනගැනීම පිණිස ප්‍රසිද්ධකරණ ලැබේ.

ගරුතර උතුමානන්වගන්සේගේ අණපරිද්දෙන්,  
 ඒ. ඇම්. ඇල්මෝර්,  
 මහසෙනෙවිතුමා වහන්සේ.

වසි 1905ක්වූ ජූලි මස 4 වෙනි දින මහසෙනෙවිතුමා විසින් උත්තරාත්සේගේ කන්තෝරුවේදීය.

1. නගර සීමාව තුළ තබාගන්නාලද එක එක බල්ලෙකුට අවුරුදුපතා හෝ 25ක ලියාපදිංචි කිරීමේ ගාස්තුවක් ගෙවිය යුතුය.

2. එම ලියාපදිංචි කිරීමේ ගාස්තුව ජූලි මස 1 වෙනි දින හෝ ඊට පසු ගෙවන්නට නියමවෙනවත් ඇර සෑම අවුරුදුවලදී අගෝස්තු මස 1 වෙනි දිනට මත්තෙන් ගෙවිය යුතුය.

3. එම ලියාපදිංචි කිරීමේ ගාස්තුව අයකෙරීම පහසුවෙන් පිණිස එම නගරය තුළ තිබෙන සෑම ගෙවල්වල ගෘහමුලිකයෝ විසින් සෑම අවුරුදුවලදී ජූනි මස 1 වෙනි දින හෝ ඊට මත්තෙන් මට සාකච්ඡා කිරීමට ලේඛනය ප්‍රකාරයට ඒ ඒ ගෙවල්වල ඇතිකරණ බල්ලාගේ හෝ බල්ලන්ගේ නම දැනගත ලැබිය යුතු වන විට ලැබිය යුතු වන ඉල්ලීමට ඒජන්ත උත්තරාත්සේගේ අවසරයක් අයට දිය යුතුය.

4. යම් බල්ලෙකුගේ ලියාපදිංචි කිරීමේ ගාස්තුව ගෙවුවහොත් ඒ බල්ලා අයිතිකාරයා විසින් පරිසරයේ මුදුන්වන හුදුන්ගෙනම ඒජන්ත උත්තරාත්සේ විසින් බල්ලාගේ අයිතිකාරයාගෙන් හෝ 25ක අයකර එම බල්ලාගේ කමර බැඳීමට මුදුන් පරිසරයේ දෙනු ලැබේ.

5. ඉහත සඳහන් නොමිලට 3 වන උප ව්‍යවස්ථාවේ සඳහන්වූ ලැබිය යුතු බාරදුන්නාට පසු නගරයේ සීමාව තුළ පදිංචි කොසියම් කෙනෙක් වුවත් යම් බල්ලෙක් හෝ බල්ලන් අයිතිකරගන්නට යෙදුනහොත්, ඉහත කී උප ව්‍යවස්ථාවේ සඳහන් ඒජන්ත උත්තරාත්සේගේ අවසරයක් අයට එම බල්ලා හෝ බල්ලන් සටහන්වූ තවත් ලැබිය යුතු වන විට සතුන් අයිතිකරගත් මාසයක් ඇතුළතදී බාරදෙන්නට ඕනෑවා පමණකුත් නොව එම උප ව්‍යවස්ථාවෙන් ඕනෑකරන්නා වූ ලැබිය යුතු දීමෙන් සිට පහලොස් දවසක් ගතවෙන්නට ප්‍රථම බල්ලාට හෝ බල්ලන්ට එම අවුරුද්දට ගෙවිය යුතු ලියාපදිංචි කිරීමේ ගාස්තුව ගෙවිය යුතුය.

6. යම් බල්ලෙක් ලියාපදිංචි කරණ ලෙස ඉල්ලා සිටින ප්‍රස්ථාවකදී ඒ බල්ලා ගෙණත් පෙන් නුමිකරණ ලෙස නියමකරන්නට සහ එසේ ගෙණත් පෙන් නුමිකරණතුරු ලියාපදිංචි කිරීමේ සහතික පත්‍රයක් නොදෙන්නටත් ඒජන්ත උත්තරාත්සේට බලය තිබේ.

7. යම් බල්ලෙක් නියාගැනීමට නුසුදුසු ආකාරයකට කොරවී නොහොත් ලෙඩ සෑදී සිටිනවා කියා හෝ ඒ බල්ලා අයිතිකාරයා විසින් සියා පිඩාකරණ වාස කියා ඒජන්ත උත්තරාත්සේට ඒතු හිසේවනම් එබඳු බල්ලන්ට ලියාපදිංචි කිරීමේ සහතික පත්‍රයක් නොදෙන්නට හෝ ප්‍රථමයෙන් එවැනි බල්ලෙකුට දී තිබෙන සහතික පත්‍රය අවලංගු කිරීමට බලය තිබේ.

8. එසේ ලියාපදිංචි කිරීමේ සහතිකපත්‍ර දෙන්නට නොයදන නොහොත් දීර්ඝ සහතිකපත්‍ර අවලංගු කරණු ලැබී සෑම බල්ලන් අයිතිකාරයන් විසින් ඒ බල්ලන් ගෙණත් පෙන් නුමිකරණ ලෙස යවන නොතිබියේ නියමකරණ වෙලාවට ඒ බල්ලන් ගෙණගොස් උන් බැඳගන්නට නියමකර තිබෙන ස්ථානයේ බාරකාරයාට බාරදෙන්නට ඕනෑය. එවැනි බල්ලන් නාස්තිකර දමමින්ට නොහොත් ඒජන්ත උත්තරාත්සේට සුදුසු කියා කල්පනාවෙන් ආකාරයක් කරන්නට උත්තරාත්සේට බලය තිබේ.



THE following by-laws framed under section 5 of the Ordinance No. 25 of 1901 for the town of Rakwana, in the Ratnapura District of the Province of Sabaragamuwa, are published for general information.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, July 4, 1905.

By His Excellency's command,  
A. M. ASHMORE,  
Colonial Secretary.

*By-laws referred to.*

1. A registration fee of 25 cents per annum shall be paid upon each dog kept within the town limits.
2. Such registration fee shall be due on and after July 1, and shall be paid in advance before August 1 in each year.
3. To facilitate the recovery of such registration fee the occupier of every house within the town shall, on or before June 1 in each year, furnish to an officer authorized by the Government Agent to demand the same a list, in the form in schedule annexed, of the dog or dogs kept in such house and the names of the owners thereof.
4. On payment of the registration fee on any dog the Government Agent shall, unless the owner provides his own collar to be stamped, furnish the owner with a stamped collar to be worn by such dog on payment of a fee of 25 cents.
5. Every inhabitant within the town limits becoming possessed of any dog or dogs, after the furnishing of the list referred to in by-law 3, shall furnish the officer appointed by the Government Agent mentioned in the said by-law with an additional list of such dog or dogs within one month after acquiring the same, and the owner of such dog or dogs shall become liable to the registration fee for the current year within fifteen days after the list required by this by-law becomes due.
6. It shall be lawful for the officer appointed by the Government Agent to require the production of any dog for which registration is applied for, and to decline to issue a certificate of registration until it is produced.
7. It shall be lawful for the Government Agent to refuse to issue a certificate of registration or to cancel a certificate already issued for any dog which, in his opinion, is so maimed or diseased as to be unfit to live, or which is habitually ill-treated or continually neglected by its owner.
8. The owner of every dog for which a certificate has been refused or cancelled shall, on being noticed to do so, produce the dog at the house of the officer appointed by the Government Agent at a time to be stated in the notice and deliver it to the said officer, and every such dog may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Government Agent shall think fit.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO.

List of Dogs.

| Street _____. |              | House No. _____. |         | Occupier's Name _____. |  |
|---------------|--------------|------------------|---------|------------------------|--|
| No.           | Description. |                  |         | Name of Owner.         |  |
|               | Bred.        | Sex.             | Colour. |                        |  |
|               |              |                  |         |                        |  |
|               |              |                  |         |                        |  |
|               |              |                  |         |                        |  |

වර්තමාන දිනට රත්නපුර දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ රක්වානේ නගරය සම්බන්ධව වසර 25 වෙනි ආඥාපනතේ 5 වෙනි වගන්තියේ ප්‍රකාර පණවන ලද උප ව්‍යවස්ථාවල මහජනතාවගේ දැන ගැනීම පිණිස ප්‍රසිද්ධ කරනු ලැබේ.

ගරුකර උතුමානන්වන සේගේ අණපරිද්දෙන්,  
ඒ. ඇම්. ඇස්මෝර්,  
මහ සෞඛ්‍යාධිකාරී වරයා.

වසර 1905 ක් වූ ජූලි මස 4 වෙනි දින මහ සෞඛ්‍ය  
තාර්ථීය උත්තරානන්වන සේගේ කන්තෝරුවේදී.

1. නගර සීමාව තුළ කඩාගන්නා ලද එක එක බල්ලෙකුට අවුරුදුපතා ගත 25 ක ලියාපදිංචි කෙරීමේ ගාස්තුවක් ගෙවිය යුතුයි.
2. එම ලියාපදිංචි කිරීමේ ගාස්තුව ජූලි මස 1 වෙනි දින හෝ ඊට පසු ගෙවන්නට නියමවෙන වත් ඇර සෑම අවුරුදුවලම අගෝස්තු මස 1 වෙනි දිනට මත්තෙන් ගෙවිය යුතුය.
3. එම ලියාපදිංචි කිරීමේ ගාස්තුව අයකෙරීම පහසුවෙන් පිණිස එම නගරය තුළ තිබෙන සෑම ගෙවල්වල ගෘහ මූලිකයෝ විසින් සෑම අවුරුදුවලම ජූනි මස 1 වෙනි දින හෝ ඊට මත්තෙන් මිට සාකර තිබෙන ලේඛනය ප්‍රකාරයට ඒ ඒ ගෙවල්වල ඇතිකරණ බලලාගේ හෝ බලලාන්ගේ නම අඩංගු ලැයිස්තුවක් එම ලැයිස්තුව ඉල්ලීමට ඒජන්ත උත්තරානන්වන සේගේ අවසරලත් අයට දිය යුතුයි.





8. நிச்சயப்படுத்திரும் கொடாது மறுக்கப்பட்டதாய் அல்லது கொடுத்து அழிக்கப்பட்டதாயுள்ள நாய் ஒவ்வொன்றின் சொந்தக்காரனும் ஓர் அறிவித்தலைப் பெறுதலின்பேரால் அந்நாயை அரசாட்சி யேசன் நரால் நியமிக்கப்பட்ட உத்தியோகத்தார் வீட்டில் அறிவித்தலிற் காட்டிய தேரத்தில் கொண்டுபோய் அவ்வுத்தியோகத்தரிடம் ஒப்புவிக்கவேண்டியவனுவான். அந்நாய் ஒவ்வொன்றும் அரசாட்சி ஏசன் நர் எவ்வழி தகுதியுடைத்தென்று எண்ணுகின்றனரோ அவ்வழியே கொல்லப்படலாம் அல்லது வேறு விதமாய் நீக்கப்படலாம்.

**மேற்கூறித்த டாப்பு.**

நாய்களின் டாப்பு.

தெரு ———.

வீட்டு நொம்பர் ———.

வீட்டுக்காரன் பெயர் ———.

| தொம்பர். | வீடரம். |                    |        | சொந்தக்காரன் பெயர். |
|----------|---------|--------------------|--------|---------------------|
|          | சாதி.   | ஆறு அல்லது பெண்ணு. | நிறம். |                     |
|          |         |                    |        |                     |

NOTICE is hereby given that a Board appointed by His Excellency the Governor will sit on the following day at the Council Chamber for the purpose of opening and considering tenders for the purchase of the following Arrack Rents for the period as stated :—

July 20, 1905.

(1) *Western Province.*—Siyane and Hewagam korales. For a period of one or two years from January 1, 1906.

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, both the name and number of the rent being inserted in the tender.

Tenders, properly sealed, may either be posted, addressed to the Hon. Mr. A. M. Ashmore, C.M.G., 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.

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, July 6, 1905.

A. M. ASHMORE,  
Colonial Secretary.

சகல ஈதலவழி அரக்க ரேன்ட் சிக் கிடைக்க விரைவாக காரியம் தீர்ப்பு செய்து கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. "பென்சிவர்ட்" எனும் லிஸ்ட் கமிஷன் கமிட்டி மூலமாக காரியம் நடைபெற்று வருவதால் அதன் பின்னராக ஈதலவழி அரக்க ரேன்ட் சிக் கிடைக்க விரைவாக காரியம் தீர்ப்பு செய்து கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. மேலும் காரியம் தீர்ப்பு செய்து கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது.

1905 ஜூலை 20 தேதி தினம்.

1. **வெள்ளிக் குளம்.**—கிழக்குக்கரையில் சகல விலைக்காரர்களுக்கும். ஜூலை 1906ஆம் ஆண்டு சனவரி 1 தேதி தினம் பின்னராக சிக் கிடைக்க விரைவாக காரியம் தீர்ப்பு செய்து கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது.

கிடைக்க விரைவாக காரியம் தீர்ப்பு செய்து கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. 12.30 பின்னராக பென்சிவர்ட் சிக் கிடைக்க விரைவாக காரியம் தீர்ப்பு செய்து கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. மேலும் காரியம் தீர்ப்பு செய்து கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. ஈதலவழி அரக்க ரேன்ட் சிக் கிடைக்க விரைவாக காரியம் தீர்ப்பு செய்து கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. மேலும் காரியம் தீர்ப்பு செய்து கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. ஈதலவழி அரக்க ரேன்ட் சிக் கிடைக்க விரைவாக காரியம் தீர்ப்பு செய்து கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. மேலும் காரியம் தீர்ப்பு செய்து கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது.

• විකිණීමේ කොන්දේසි අඩංගු පෝර්මකොලු තැබුරුම්වල ලැයිස්තුවක් සමග මේ දිවයිනේ කොයි කම්බේරියකදී හුළුත් ලුවාගත හැකිය. තවත් දනගනට ඉන්දුකරන කාරණා ලියවෙත් හෝ තමාම ඉදිරිපිටට පැමිණ කට වචනයෙන් හෝ ඇසුරින් බස්නාහිර පලාතේ ආණ්ඩුවේ ඒජන්ත උන් නාන්සේ විසින් කියාදෙනට යෙදෙනවා ඇත.

ඉංග්‍රීසි භාෂාව කථාකරන්ට හුදුඵළුවන්ද, සභාව හා සමග කථාබස්කරන්ට සතුටුදායක ඉල්ලුම් කාරයෝ තමන්ගේ කෝර්කවරන් සමග පැමිණෙන්නට ඔහුද.

යම් ඉල්ලුම්කාරයෙක් තමාම හෝ තමා වෙනුවට ක්‍රියාකරන්ට බලයලත් වෙන කෙනෙක් හෝ මහලුන් සභාවට නොපැමිණ සිටියහොත් හෙවත් තමාගේ ඉල්ලීම ප්‍රකාර මාසයක රේන්ද කායි එකෙණෙහිම බදින්නට නොයෙදුනහොත් ඒ ඉල්ලුම්කාරයාගේ ඉල්ලුම්පත්‍රය කල්පනාවට ගනු නොලැබේ.

ඉල්ලුම්පත්‍ර දෙකක් හෝ ඊට වැඩි ගණනක් එක සමානවුවට රේන්දය එකෙණෙහිම එ ඉල්ලුම් කාරයන් අතරේ ප්‍රසිද්ධ වෙන්දේසියෙන් විකිණීමට හෝ අලුතු වැනවිර්පත්‍ර ඉල්ලීම නියමකරන්ට හෝ යන මේ දෙකින් ඉතාප එකක් කරන්ට සභාවට බලය තිබේ.

මිලයට ගත් තැනැත්තාට ගැලොමක් රුපියල් 4කින් ගත 50කට අඩුවොවන යම් ගණනකට අරක්කු විකුණන්ට බලය දෙනුලැබේ.

වැනවිර් පෝර්මකොලු තමා පැමිණ හෝ ලියමනකින් හෝ ඉල්ලුම් කොලම ආණ්ඩුවේ ඒජන්ත උන්නාන්සේ විසින් නොමිලයේ දෙනවා ඇත.

ගරුකර උතුමාණන්වහන්සේගේ ආඥාවලෙස,

වම් 1905ක්වූ ජූලි මස 6 වෙනි දින  
මහලේකම්තුමාගේ කන්තෝරුවේදීය.

ඒ. ඇම්. ඇල්මෝර්,  
මහ ලේකම්තුමා වමග.

உத்தம தேசாதிபதியாரால் நியமிக்கப்பட்ட போட்டி சமரானம் ஒன்று, — பின்னும் சொல்லப்படும் அரக்குச் சாராயக் குத் தகையைக் குறிக்கப்பட்ட கால எல்லைக்கு விடைக்கு வாங்குவதற்கான ஒப்பந்தக் கேள்விப்பத்திரங்களைத் திறந்து கவனித் துப்பார்க்கும் நோக்கமாக, கவுன்சில் சங்கமண்டபத்திலே பின்வரும் நாளிலே கூடும் என்று இதனால் அறிவிக்கப்படு கின்றது.

ககாண்டு (ஆடி) 1905 டி 6

(1) மேற்கு மாகாணம்.— சியன கோறையும் கேவகாம கோறையும்; ககாண்டம் ஆண்டு ஜனவரி (தை) 1905 கந்தேதி முதலாக ஒரு வருஷம் அல்லது இரண்டு வருஷ காலத்துக்கு.

குறித்த நான் மத்தியானம் பன்னிரண்டரை மணிக்குப் பிறகு யாதொரு கேள்விப்பத்திரமும் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட மாட்டாது.

ஒவ்வொரு கேள்விக்காரனும் தான் கேட்டது இன்ன இன்ன கால எல்லைக்கு எனவும், தான் கொடுக்க ஆயத்தமா யிருப்பது இன்ன இன்ன விடய எனவும் பத்திரத்திலே காட்டி எழுதவேண்டும். மேற்காட்டியபடி வேறுவேறு குத்த கைக்குத் தனித்தனி கேள்விப்பத்திரம் போடவேண்டும். கேள்விப்பத்திரத்திலே பேரும் குத்தகையின் நொம்பரும் போட்டியருக்கவேண்டும்.

கேள்விப்பத்திரங்களைச் சரியாய்ச் சீல் முத்திரவைத்தொட்டி, கலோனியல் சர்க்கரித்தார கனம் மெஸ எ. எம். ஆஷமார், சி. எம். ஜி. என்று மேல்விலாசமிட்டு, "அரக்குச் சாராயக் குத்தகை ஒப்பந்தக்கேள்வி" என்று எழுதப்பட்ட தபால் மார்க்கமாக அனுப்பிவைக்கலாம்; அல்லது கேள்விக்காரன் தானே போட்டி சமரானத்துக்கு நேரே கொடுக்கலாம்.

விற்பனைக் கொடுத்த மாநிலக் கடுதாசிகளும் தவறணக் கடைகளின் இடாட்டும் இலங்கையில் எந்தக் கச்சேரியிலும் கேட்டுப் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளலாம். மேலும் விவரம் அறியவேண்டுமானால், மேல் மாகாணத்து கனம் கவண்மேந்து ஏஜன் டருக்குக் காசிதம் எழுதியாவது நேரே அவரைக் கண்டு கேட்டாவது பெற்றுக்கொள்ளலாம்.

இங்கிலீஷ் பேசு அறியாத கேள்விக்காரர்கள், போட்டி சமரானத்தாரோடு சம்பாஷிக்க விரும்புகிறவர்கள், தங்கள் தங் கள் துவிபாஷுகரை இட்டுக்கொண்டு வரக்கூடவர்கள்.

கவுன்சில் சங்கமண்டபத்துக்குக் கேள்விக்காரன் தானேயாவது அவனது அதிகாரம்பெற்ற ஏஜன் துத் தந்துவகார னாவது வந்திருந்து, தான் கேட்ட வீதம் ஒரு மாசக் குத்தகைத் தொகைப்பணம் உடன்கையில் கட்டுவதற்கு ஆயத்தமு மாயிருந்தாலொழிய, யாதொரு கேள்விப்பத்திரமும் கவணிக்கப்படமாட்டாது.

இரண்டு கேள்விப்பத்திரங்கள் அல்லது அதற்கு மேலானவைகள் ஒரு சமத்தொகைக் கேள்வியாயிருக்கும் பகடித் தில், இரண்டிலொன்று செய்வதற்கு போட்டி சமரானத்துக்கு இட்டம் உண்டு; அதாவது, அந்தக் குறித்த கேள்விக்காரர் கள் மட்டுமே விடைவைத்துக் கேட்கிற பிரசித்த ஏலத்தில் குத்தகையை உடன்கையில் போடலாம்; அல்லது புதுக் கேள் விப்பத்திரங்களைக் கேட்கலாம்.

குத்தகை வாங்கினவர் ஒரு கலனுக்கு நாலரை ரூபாவுக்குக் குறைபாத எந்த விடக்கும் அரக்குச்சாராயம் விற்பற்கு இடங் கொடுக்கப்படுவார்கள்.

கொழும்புக் கவண்மேந்து ஏஜன் டரிடம் எழுத்து மூலமாக ஆவது, நேரே கண்டு கேட்டாவது, கேள்விப்பத்திர மாநிலக் கடுதாசிகள் சும்மா விடவில்லாமல் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளலாம்.

உத்தம தேசாதிபதியார் கட்டளைப்படி,

கொழும்பு, இராசாங்க விசிறர் கந்தோர்,  
1905 ம் (ஆடி) 1905 டி 6

ஏ. எம். ஆஷமார்,  
இராசாங்க விசிறர்.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Board appointed by His Excellency the Governor will sit on the following day at the Council Chamber for the purpose of opening and considering tenders for the purchase of the following Arrack Rents for the period as stated :—

July 13, 1905.

(1) Western Province.—The Arrack Rent of the Four Gravets of Colombo (Fort excepted), Lansiyawatta (including Wattala, Peliyagoda, and Ambatalenpahala), and Salpiti korale. For a period of one or two years from January 1, 1906.

(2) Western Province.—The Arrack Rent of the Negombo District, viz., Dunugaha, Ragama, and Dasiya pattus of Alutkuru Korale North and Hapitigam korale. For a period of one or two years from January 1, 1906.

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, both the name and number of the rent being inserted in the tender.

Tenders, properly sealed, may either be posted, addressed to the Hon. Mr. A. M. Ashmore, C.M.G., 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 Kacheheri 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 Rents of the Four Gravets of Colombo (Fort excepted) 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 Colombo.

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 22, 1905.

A. M. ASHMORE,  
Colonial Secretary.

පහත සඳහන්වන අරක්කු රේන්ද එහි නියමකර තිබෙන කාලයට මිලටගැනීම පිණිස එවන ලද "වැන්ඩර්ස්" නම් ලියුම් කඩා කපාතැනීමට හරුවන ආණ්ඩුකාර උතුමාණන්වසන්සේ විසින් පත්කරන ලද සභාවක් මගින් සභා ශාලාවෙහි මෙහි පහත සඳහන්වන දවසේදී රැස්වනු ලබන බව මෙයින් දන්වනු ලැබේ.

1905ක්වූ ජූලි මස 13 වෙනි දින.

(1) බස්නාහිර පලාතේ—(කොටුව ඇරෙන්නට) කඩවත් හතර ඇතුළත කොළඹද; වත්තල, පෑලියගොඩ, අඹතලයන් පහල ඇතුළුව ලන්සියාවත්තේද අරක්කුරේන්දය. 1906ක්වූ ජනවාරි මස 1 වෙනි දිනේ පටන් අවුරුදු එකකට නොහොත් දෙකකට.

(2) බස්නාහිර පලාතේ—මහලු දිස්ත්‍රික්කේ උතුරු අලුත්කුරුකෝරළේ දුනගහ, ගහමි, දැසිය යන පත්තුවලද හාපිරිගමකෝරළේද අරක්කුරේන්දය. 1906සේ ජනවාරි මස 1 වෙනි දිනේ පටන් අවුරුදු එකකට නොහොත් දෙකකට.

ඉහළින් පෙන්නුම්කල ලෙස ඒ ඒ රේන්දවලට වෙන වෙන වැන්ඩර් පත්‍ර ඔප්පුකල යුතුයි. ඉල්ලුම්පත්‍ර නිසිලෙස මුද්‍රණය "අරක්කු රේන්ද වැන්ඩර්" යනු සටහන්කොට ගෞරවාර්ථක ඒ. ඇම්. ඇල්මෝර්, සී. ඇම්. ජී. යන මහ ලේකම්තුමාගේ නම පිට ලියා තපාලෙන් එවනට හෝ තමාගේ අතින්ම සභාවට භාරදෙන්නට හෝ පුළුවන.

විකිණීමේ කොන්දේසි අඩංගු පෝර්මකොල නැබැරුම්වල ලැයිස්තුවක් සමඟ මේ දිවයිනේ කොසි කවිචේරියකදී නුඹුන් ලබාගත හැකිය. තවත් දැනගන්නට ඕනෑකරන කාරණා ලියුමකින් හෝ තමාම ඉදිරිපිටට පැමිණි කට වචනයෙන් හෝ ඇසුවට බස්නාහිර පලාතේ ආණ්ඩුවේ එජන්ත උන් නායකයන් විසින් කියාදෙන්නට සෛදෙනවා ඇත.

ඉංග්‍රීසි භාෂාව කථාකරන්නට නුපුළුවන්වූද සභාව සා සමඟ කථාබස්කරන්නට සතුටුටුද ඉල්ලුම් කාරයෝ තමන්ගේ තෝල්කවරුන් සමඟ පැමිණෙන්නට ඕනෑය.

යම් ඉල්ලුම්කාරයෙක් තමාම හෝ තමා වෙනුවට ක්‍රියාකරන්නට බලයලත් වෙන කෙනෙක් හෝ මනානුණ සභාවට නොපැමිණ සිටියහොත් හෙවත් තමාගේ ඉල්ලුමේ ප්‍රකාර මාසයක රේන්ද කාසි එකණෙහිම බදින්නට නොසෛදනහොත් ඒ ඉල්ලුම්කාරයාගේ ඉල්ලුම්පත්‍රය කල්පනාවට ගනු නොලැබේ.

ඉල්ලුම්පත්‍ර දෙකක් හෝ ඊට වැඩි ගණනක් එක සමානවූවට රේන්දය එකණෙහිම ඒ ඉල්ලුම් කාරයන් අතරේ ප්‍රසිද්ධ වෙන්දේසියෙන් විකිණීමට හෝ අනුකූ වැන්ඩර් පත්‍ර ඉල්ලීම නියමකරන්නට හෝ සහ මේ දෙකින් මනාප එකක් කරන්නට සභාවට බලය තිබේ.

මිලයට ගත් තැනැත්තාට ගැලෑමක් රුපියල් 4කුත් ගෙ 50කට අඩුකොටන යම් ගණනකට අරක්කු විකුණන්නට බලය දෙනු ලැබේ.

කොලඹ කොටුව ඇරොට නාගරික කඩිසම් ඇතුළත පිහිටි එක එක නැබැරුම් අරක්කු බෙදා විකිණීමට 1891කේ 13 වෙනි ආඥාපණය යටතේ දෙනලද බලකඩදැසියකට 1902කේ 9 වෙනි ආඥාපණයේ ප්‍රකාර රු. 500ක මුද්‍ර ගාස්තුවක් කොලඹ කඩවත්තතර ඇතුළත අරක්කු රේන්ද මිලට ගන්නා අසලුන් විසින් ගෙවනට ඕනෑ බව වැඩිදුරටත් මෙයින් දන්වනු ලැබේ.

වැනඹර් පෝර්මකොල තමා පැමිණි හෝ ලියමනකින් හෝ ඉල්ලුවට කොලඹ ආණ්ඩුවේ එජන්ත උන්නායකයන් විසින් හොඳිලසේ දෙනවා ඇත.

ගරුවර උතුමාණන්වසන්සේගේ ආඥාවලෙස,  
ඒ. ඇම්. ඇල්මෝර්,  
මහ ලේකම්තුමා වහස.

වස 1905ක්වූ ජූනි මස 22 වෙනි දින  
මහ ලේකම්තුමාගේ කන්තෝරුවේදීය.

உத்தம தேசாதிபதியார் நியமிக்கப்பட்ட போட் சமாதம் ஒன்று, —பின்னர் சொல்லப்படும் அரக்குச் சாராயக் குத்தகையைக் குறிக்கப்பட்ட கால எல்லைக்கு விடக்கு வாங்குவதற்கான ஒப்பந்தக் கேள்விப்பத்திரங்களைத் திறந்து கவனித்துப்பார்க்கும் நோக்கமாக, கவுன்சில் சங்கமண்டபத்திலே பின்வரும் நாளிலே கூடும் என்று உத்தரவு அறிவிக்கப்படுகின்றது.

ககூண்டு (ஸ்ரீ) ஜூலை (ஆடி) 22 ந் உ.

(1) மேல்மாகாணம்.—கோட்டை புறநீங்கலாக்க கொழும்பு நாலு கடவத்தைகளும் (வத்தையும் பாலியகொடவும் அம்பத்தலன்பகலவும் உள்சேர்ந்த) லன்சியாவத்தைதழும், சலயிட்டிகொறையும் ஆகிய இவைகளின் சாராயக்குத்தகை. ககூண்டு (ஸ்ரீ) ஜனவரி 22 ந் தேதி முதலாக ஒரு வருஷ அல்லது இரண்டு வருஷ காலத்துக்கு.

(2) மேல்மாகாணம்.—நீர்கொழுப்பு மஸ்திரிக் பகுதியின் சாராயக் குத்தகை; அதாவது—அனுற்கொறைய வடக்கின் துணைக ராகம நாகிய பற்றுக்களும் கப்பிரிகமகொறையும். ககூண்டு (ஸ்ரீ) ஜனவரி 22 ந் தேதி முதலாக ஒரு வருஷ அல்லது இரண்டு வருஷ காலத்துக்கு.

குறித்த நாள் மத்தியானம் பன்னிரண்டு மணிக்குப் பிறகு யாதொரு கேள்விப்பத்திரமும் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட மாட்டாது.

ஒவ்வொரு கேள்விக்காரனும் தான் கேட்பது இன்ன இன்ன கால எல்லைக்கு எனவும், தான் கொடுக்க ஆயத்தமாய் பிறப்பது இன்ன இன்ன விஷயங்களும் பத்திரத்திலே காட்டி எழுதவேண்டும். மேற்காட்டியபடி வேறுவேறு குத்தகைக்குத் தனித்தனி கேள்விப்பத்திரம் போடவேண்டும். கேள்விப்பத்திரத்திலே பெரும் குத்தகையின் தொம்பரும் போட்டிருக்கவேண்டும்.

கேள்விப்பத்திரங்களைச் சரியாய்ச் சீல முத்திரைவைத்தொட்டி, கலோனியல் சர்க்கித்தார் கணம் மெஸ் எ. எம். ஆஷமூர், சி. எம். ஜி., என்று மேல்விலாசமிட்டு, “அரக்குச் சாராயக் குத்தகை ஒப்பந்தக்கேள்வி” என்று எழுதப்பட்டி தபால் மார்க்கமாக அனுப்பிவைக்கலாம்; அல்லது கேள்விக்காரன் தானே போட் சமாதத்துக்கு நேரே கொடுக்கலாம்.

விற்பனவுக் கொத்திசு மாதிரிக் கடுதாசிகளும் தவறணக் கடைகளின் இடாப்பும் இவங்கையில் எந்தக் கச்சேரியிலும் கேட்டுப் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளலாம். மேலும் விவரம் அறியவேண்டுமானால், மேல் மாகாணத்து கணம் கவண்மேத்து ஏஜண்டருக்குக் காசிதம் எழுதியாவது நேரே அவரைக் கண்டு கேட்டாவது பெற்றுக்கொள்ளலாம்.

இங்கிலீஷ் பேசு அறியாத கேள்விக்காரர்கள், போட் சமாதத்தாரோடு சம்பாஷிக்க விரும்புகிறவர்கள், தங்கள் தங்கள் துலிபாஷகரை இட்டுக்கொண்டு வரக்கடவர்கள்.

கவுன்சில் சங்கமண்டபத்துக்குக் கேள்விக்காரன் தானேயாவது அவனது அதிகாரம்பெற்ற ஏஜன்மத் தத்துவகாரனாவது வந்திருந்து, தான் கேட்ட விதம் ஒரு மாசக் குத்தகைத் தொகைப்பணம் உடன்கையில் கட்டுவதற்கு ஆயத்த முமாயிருந்தாலொடிய, யாதொரு கேள்விப்பத்திரமும் கவனிக்கப்படமாட்டாது.

இரண்டு கேள்விப்பத்திரங்கள் அல்லது அதற்கு மேலானவைகள் ஒரு சமத்தொகைக் கேள்வியாயிருக்கும் படித்தில், இரண்டிலொன்று செய்வதற்கு போட் சமாதத்துக்கு இடப்படும் உண்டி: அதாவது, அந்தக் குறித்த கேள்விக்காரர்கள் மட்டுமே விவைத்துக் கேட்கிற பிரசித்த ஏலத்தில் குத்தகையை உடன்கையில் போடலாம்; அல்லது புதுக் கேள்விப்பத்திரங்களைக் கேட்கலாம்.

குத்தகை வாங்கினவர் ஒரு கலனுக்கு நாலரை ரூபாவுக்குக் குறையாத எந்த விடக்கும் அரக்குச்சாராயம் விற்பற்கு இடக் கொடுக்கப்படுவார்கள்.

இன்னும் இத்தைக்கொண்டு மேலாக அறிவிப்பது என்னவெனில்:—

கோட்டை புறநீங்கலாக கொழும்பு நாலு கடவத்தையின் சாராயக் குத்தகையை வாங்கினவர்கள், கஅகூண்டு ஆண்டு கூம் இலக்கச் சட்டத்தின் ஏற்பாடுகளின்படியே கொழும்பு முயினிப்பல் நகரசங்க எல்லைக்குள்ளே உள்ளநாகிய தவறண ஒவ்வொன்றிலும் சில்லறையில் அரக்கு விற்பதற்காக கஅகூண்டு ஆண்டு கூம் இலக்கச் சட்டப்படி கொடுக்கப்படும் சென்சு உத்தரவுப்பத்திர மொவ்வொன்றுக்குமாக ஐந்தாறு ரூபா முத்திரை வரி இறுக்கவேண்டும்.

கொழும்புக் கவண்மேத்து ஏஜண்டரிடம் எழுத்து மூலமாக ஆவது, நேரே கண்டு கேட்டாவது, கேள்விப்பத்திர மாதிரிக் கடுதாசிகள் சும்மா விடையில்லாமல் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளலாம்.

உத்தம தேசாதிபதியார் கட்டணப்படி,

கொழும்பு, இராசாங்க விசிறர் கந்தோர்,  
1905 ம் (ஸ்ரீ) ஜூன் (ஆனி) 22 ந் உ.

ஏ. எம். ஆஷமூர்,  
இராசாங்க விசிறர்.

THE following Circular Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, together with the Order of His Majesty the King in Council, dated May 10, 1905, giving effect to the Treaty between His Majesty and the President of the Republic of Cuba for the mutual extradition of Fugitive Criminals, is published for general information.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office  
Colombo, July 5, 1905.

A. M. ASHMORE,  
Colonial Secretary.

The Right Hon. ALFRED LYTTELTON, M.P., to Governor Sir HENRY A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G.

Circular.

Downing street, June 2, 1905.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to transmit to you, for publication in the Colony under your Government, a copy of an Order of His Majesty the King in Council, dated May 10, 1905, for giving effect to the Treaty between His Majesty and the President of the Republic of Cuba for the mutual extradition of Fugitive Criminals, signed at Havana on October 3, 1904, the ratifications of which were exchanged at Havana on January 10, 1905.

I have, &c.,

ALFRED LYTTELTON.

Order in Council.

APPLYING THE EXTRADITION TREATY WITH CUBA OF OCTOBER 3, 1904.

Buckingham Palace, May 10, 1905.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, May 10, 1905.

Present.

The KING'S Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President.

Earl of Kintore.

Lord Steward.

Sir H. Aubrey-Fletcher.

Sir Savile Crossley.

WHEREAS by “The Extradition Acts, 1870 to 1895,” it was amongst other things enacted that, where an arrangement has been made with any foreign State with respect to the surrender to such State of any fugitive criminals, His Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that the said Acts shall

apply in the case of such foreign State; and that His Majesty may, by the same or any subsequent Order, limit the operation of the Order, and restrict the same to fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in the part of His Majesty's dominions specified in the Order, and render the operation thereof subject to such conditions, exceptions, and qualifications as may be deemed expedient:

And whereas a Treaty was concluded on the Third day of October, One thousand Nine hundred and Four, between His Majesty and the President of the Republic of Cuba for the mutual extradition of fugitive criminals, which Treaty is in the terms following:—

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and His Excellency the President of the Republic of Cuba, having determined, by common consent, to conclude a Treaty for the extradition of criminals, have accordingly named as their Plenipotentiaries:

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Lionel E. G. Carden, Esq., Minister Resident of Great Britain in Cuba, and His Excellency the President of the Republic of Cuba, Carlos E. Ortiz y Coffigny, Secretary of State and Justice; who, after having exhibited to each other their respective full powers and found them in good order and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

#### ARTICLE I.

The High Contracting Parties engage to deliver up to each other, under certain circumstances and conditions stated in the present Treaty, those persons who, being accused or convicted of any of the crimes or offences enumerated in Article II., committed in the territory of the one Party, shall be found within the territory of the other Party.

#### ARTICLE II.

Extradition shall be reciprocally granted for the following crimes or offences:—

1. Murder, or attempt or conspiracy to murder.
2. Manslaughter.
3. Administering drugs or using instruments with intent to procure the miscarriage of women.
4. Rape.
5. Carnal knowledge or any attempt to have carnal knowledge of a girl under the age of puberty according to the laws of the respective countries.
6. Indecent assault.
7. Kidnapping and false imprisonment, child-stealing.
8. Abduction.
9. Bigamy.
10. Maliciously wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm.
11. Assault occasioning actual bodily harm.
12. Threats, by letter or otherwise, with intent to extort money or other things of value.
13. Perjury or subornation of perjury.
14. Arson.
15. Burglary or house-breaking, robbery with violence, larceny, or embezzlement.
16. Fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, director, member, or public officer of any Company.
17. Obtaining money, valuable security, or goods by false pretences; receiving any money, valuable security or other property, knowing the same to have been stolen or unlawfully obtained.
18. (a) Counterfeiting or altering money or bringing into circulation counterfeited or altered money.  
(b) Knowingly making without lawful authority any instrument, tool, or engine adapted and intended for the counterfeiting of the coin of the realm.  
(c) Forgery or uttering what is forged.
19. Crimes against bankruptcy law.
20. Any malicious act done with intent to endanger the safety of any persons travelling or being upon a railway.
21. Malicious injury to property, if such offence be indictable.
22. Piracy and other crimes or offences committed at sea against persons or things which, according to the laws of the High Contracting Parties, are extradition offences, and are punishable by more than one year's imprisonment.
23. Dealing in slaves in such manner as to constitute a criminal offence against the laws of both States.

Extradition shall also be granted for participation in any of the aforesaid crimes, provided such participation be punishable by the laws of both Contracting Parties.

Extradition may also be granted at the discretion of the State applied to in respect of any other crime for which, according to the law of both the Contracting Parties for the time being in force, the grant can be made.

#### ARTICLE III.

Neither party is obliged to surrender its own subjects or citizens to the other party.

## ARTICLE IV.

Extradition shall not take place if the person claimed on the part of His Majesty's Government, or of the Government of Cuba, has already been tried and discharged or punished, or is awaiting trial in the territory of the United Kingdom or in the Republic of Cuba respectively, for the crime for which his extradition is demanded.

If the person claimed on the part of His Majesty's Government, or of the Government of Cuba, should be awaiting trial or undergoing sentence for any other crime in the territory of the United Kingdom or in the Republic of Cuba respectively, his extradition shall be deferred until after he has been discharged, whether by acquittal or on expiration of sentence or otherwise.

## ARTICLE V.

Extradition shall not be granted if exemption from prosecution or punishment has been acquired by lapse of time, according to the laws of the State applying or applied to.

Neither shall it be granted if, according to the law of either country, the maximum punishment for the offence charged is imprisonment for less than one year.

## ARTICLE VI.

A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded is one of a political character, or if he proves that the requisition for his surrender has, in fact, been made with a view to try or punish him for an offence of a political character.

## ARTICLE VII.

A person surrendered shall in no case be kept in prison or be brought to trial in the State to which the surrender has been made, for any other crime, or on account of any other matters, than those for which the extradition shall have taken place, until he has been restored, or has had an opportunity of returning to the State by which he has been surrendered.

This stipulation does not apply to crimes committed after the extradition.

## ARTICLE VIII.

The requisition for extradition shall be made through the Diplomatic Agents of the High Contracting Parties respectively.

The requisition for the extradition of an accused person must be accompanied by a warrant of arrest issued by the competent authority of the State requiring the extradition, and by such evidence as, according to the laws of the place where the accused is found, would justify his arrest if the crime had been committed there.

If the requisition relates to a person already convicted, it must be accompanied by a copy of the Judgment passed on the convicted person by the competent Court of the State that makes the requisition for extradition.

## ARTICLE IX.

If the requisition for extradition be in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the competent authorities of the State applied to shall proceed to the arrest of the fugitive.

## ARTICLE X.

A criminal fugitive may be apprehended under a warrant issued by any competent authority in either country, on such information or complaint, and such evidence, or after such proceedings, as would, in the opinion of the authority issuing the warrant, justify the issue of a warrant if the crime had been committed or the person convicted in that part of the dominions of the two Contracting Parties in which the said authority exercises jurisdiction; provided, however, that in the United Kingdom the accused shall, in such case, be sent as speedily as possible before a Police Magistrate. In the Republic of Cuba the Government will decide by Administrative procedure on everything connected with extradition until a special procedure on the subject be established by law.

## ARTICLE XI.

The extradition shall take place only if the evidence be found sufficient, according to the laws of the State applied to, either to justify the committal of the prisoner for trial, in case the crime had been committed in the territory of the same State, or if extradition is claimed in respect of an offence of which the fugitive has been already convicted, to prove that the prisoner is the person convicted, and that the crime of which he has been convicted is one in respect of which extradition could, at the time of such conviction, have been granted by the State applied to.

## ARTICLE XII.

In the examination which they have to make in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the authorities of the State applied to shall admit as valid evidence the sworn depositions or the affirmations of witnesses taken in the other State, or copies thereof, and likewise the warrants and sentences issued therein, and certificates of, or judicial documents stating, the fact of a conviction, provided the same are authenticated as follows:—

- (1) A warrant must purport to be signed by a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of the other State.
- (2) Depositions or affirmations, or the copies thereof, must purport to be certified under the hand of a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of the other State, to be the original depositions or affirmations or to be true copies thereof, as the case may require.

- (3) A certificate of, or judicial document stating, the fact of a conviction must purport to be certified by a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of the other State.
- (4) In every case such warrant, deposition, affirmation, copy, certificate, or judicial document must be authenticated, either by the oath of some witness, or by being sealed with the official seal of the Minister of Justice, or some other Minister of the other State; but any other mode of authentication for the time being permitted by the law of the country where the examination is taken may be substituted for the foregoing.

## ARTICLE XIII.

If the individual claimed by one of the High Contracting Parties in pursuance of the present Treaty should be also claimed by one or several other Powers on account of other crimes or offences committed upon their respective territories, his extradition shall be granted to the State whose demand is earliest in date.

## ARTICLE XIV.

If sufficient evidence for the extradition be not produced within two months from the date of the apprehension of the fugitive or within such further time as the State applied to, or the proper Tribunal thereof, shall direct, the fugitive shall be set at liberty.

## ARTICLE XV.

All articles seized which were in the possession of the person to be surrendered at the time of his apprehension shall, if the competent authority of the State applied to for the extradition has ordered the delivery of such articles, be given up when the extradition takes place; and the said delivery shall extend not merely to the stolen articles, but to everything that may serve as a proof of the crime.

## ARTICLE XVI.

All expenses connected with extradition shall be borne by the demanding State.

## ARTICLE XVII.

The stipulations of the present Treaty shall be applicable to the Colonies and foreign possessions of His Britannic Majesty, so far as the laws in such Colonies and foreign possessions respectively will allow.

The requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal, who has taken refuge in any of such Colonies or foreign possessions, shall be made to the Governor or Chief authority of such Colony or possession by the chief Consular officer of the Republic of Cuba in such Colony or possession.

Such requisition may be disposed of, subject always, as nearly as may be, and so far as the law of such Colony or foreign possession will allow, to the provisions of this Treaty, by the said Governor or chief authority, who, however, shall be at liberty either to grant the surrender or to refer the matter to his Government.

His Britannic Majesty shall, however, be at liberty to make special arrangements in the British Colonies and foreign possessions for the surrender of Cuban criminals who may take refuge within such Colonies and foreign possessions, on the basis, so far as the law of such Colony or foreign possessions will allow, of the provisions of the present Treaty.

Requisitions for the surrender of a fugitive criminal emanating from any Colony or foreign possession of His Britannic Majesty shall be governed by rules laid down in the preceding Articles of the present Treaty.

## ARTICLE XVIII.

The present Treaty shall come into force ten days after its publication, in conformity with the forms prescribed by the laws of the High Contracting Parties. It may be terminated by either of the High Contracting Parties by a notice not exceeding one year, and not less than six months.

It shall be ratified, after receiving the approval of the Senate of the Republic of Cuba, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Havana as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same and affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done in duplicate in Havana, the Third day of October, Nineteen hundred and Four.

(L.S.) LIONEL CARDEN.

(L.S.) C. E. ORTIZ.

And whereas the ratifications of the said Treaty were exchanged at Havana on the Tenth day of January, One thousand Nine hundred and Five:

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, and in virtue of the authority committed to him by the said recited Acts, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the Twenty-second day of May, One thousand Nine hundred and Five, the said Acts shall apply in the case of Cuba and of the said Treaty with the President of the Republic of Cuba:

Provided always that the operation of the said Acts shall be and remain suspended within the Dominion of Canada so long as an Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in One thousand Eight hundred and Eighty-six, and entitled "An Act respecting the Extradition of Fugitive Criminals," shall continue in force there, and no longer.

A. W. FITZROY.



THE following rules made by the inhabitants of the subdivision of Perawili pattu of the Chief Headman's division called Demala hatpattu in the District of Puttalam, in the North-Western Province, under the provisions of section 6 of the Village Communities' Ordinance, No. 24 of 1889, as amended by Ordinances No. 9 of 1894, No. 9 of 1896, and No. 10 of 1898, have been approved by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, and are published for general information, under section 7 of the first-mentioned Ordinance, No. 24 of 1889.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, June 15, 1905.

A. M. ASHMORE,  
Colonial Secretary.

#### SECTION I.—VILLAGE WORKS.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| Construction and upkeep.                       | 1. The construction, maintenance, and improvement of village works mentioned in section I., clause 6, of the Ordinance No. 24 of 1889, and of such other works as the committee may from time to time deem necessary, shall be effected by all able-bodied persons who are resident within a distance of six miles from the place where the work is to be done; and the committee shall determine the number of days' labour that each person liable to contribute shall contribute towards it, either in person or by substitute, or by a money payment. |
| Management.                                    | 2. If the work concerns only one palata, the gan-arachchi; if more than one palata, the korala; if more than one korale, the Ratemahatmaya shall have the management of the execution thereof.  |
| Completion report.                             | 3. The headman shall report to the committee the completion of the work, the names of the defaulters, and the expenses incurred in consequence of their defaults.   |
| Prosecution.                                   | 4. The committee shall direct that such defaulters be prosecuted, or that they be given the option of paying a certain sum in addition to the charges for providing substitutes instead of being prosecuted.  |
| If convicted.                                  | 5. All persons so prosecuted by order of the committee shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees and to a fine not exceeding fifty cents for each day of wilful failure to perform work.  |
| Wells.   | 6. Every well shall be surrounded with a wall or fence at least three feet in height to be erected by such parties as the committee may direct. All abandoned wells shall be filled up by or at the cost of the owners.   |
| Penalty for injury to village paths, &c.       | 7. All village paths, edandas, ambalams, bridges, schoolrooms, and other village properties are to be in charge of the local headman, who for neglect of duty in connection therewith is liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.  |
| Clearings around villages.                     | 8. The fine for obstruction or careless or malicious injury of village paths and other village properties is to be one-fourth more than the cost of the removal of the obstruction or the repair of the injury, provided such fine does not exceed twenty rupees.   |
| Clearings to be made by residing shareholders. | 9. Every village shall keep the ground round the ganboda to a distance of thirty fathoms from the fence clear of jungle. Under this rule no valuable trees shall be cut, but all low jungle and all trees not valuable under two feet in circumference shall be cut away, and whenever practicable a broad strip shall be cleared from the ganboda to the tank as well as to the field so as to admit of a free current of air passing through the village.   |
|  | 10. The work specified in clause 9 shall be done by the resident shareholders in equal shares.  |

#### SECTION II.—SCHOOLS.

- |                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| Establishment of schools.  | 11. At the request by petition to the Government Agent of the parents or guardians of twenty-five or more children for the establishment of a school, or if the committee report to the Government that a site has been fixed upon for a school where there is likelihood of a good attendance, application should be made to the Director of Public Instruction for a schoolmaster and the necessary furniture, free of charge to the villagers. |
| Erection, &c., of schools. | 12. If such application be granted, the school-house shall be erected and kept in repair, as already provided by section I., clause 1.  |
| School district.           | 13. The committee shall fix the limits of the district within which all parents and guardians shall be bound to send their children between seven and thirteen years of age to the school thus provided for four days at least in each week for nine months in each year.   |

- Attendance.** 14. All parents or guardians who do not observe the foregoing rule shall be reported by the schoolmaster to the committee, who shall cause such parents or guardians to appear before it and explain the absence of their children. If no satisfactory excuse be given, the committee may warn the parent or guardian or order a prosecution before the village tribunal, who shall inflict a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.
- Exemption.** 15. The foregoing rule shall not apply to those who, in the opinion of the committee, have made other satisfactory provision for the education of their children.

## SECTION III.—FISHERIES.

- Killing fish by poison an offence.** 16. Any person who shall kill fish by means of poison shall be guilty of an offence, and on conviction thereof shall be liable to a fine.
- Fishing in tanks.** 17. The customary fishing in tanks (මස් ඇළලිම) shall take place on such days in each year as shall be appointed by the gamarala; or if there is no gamarala, by the vel-vidane; or if there is no vel-vidane, by the elders of the village—and the fish caught shall be divided as follows: one-third shall be given to the strangers who assist in the fishing; the remaining two-thirds shall be divided equally among the several pangu, including the gamwasam.
- Division of fish.**
- Opening or blocking up of canals, &c., for catching fish.** 18. Whenever it is required to open or block up a common canal, tank, embankment, or amuna for the purpose of catching fish the persons desiring it shall communicate with the irrigation headman, who will withhold or give permission according as the proceeding is likely to be detrimental to cultivation or otherwise.
- Fishing in paddy fields.** 19. As the practice of fishing in paddy fields causes injury to the dams, outlets, canals, embankments, fences, &c., and also to the crops, it shall not be lawful for any person other than the proprietors of such paddy fields or their agents to fish therein in future without the permission of such proprietors or their agents. Any person infringing this rule shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees, half of which shall be paid to the informer.

## SECTION IV.—LANDS FOR COMMON PURPOSES.

- Application for lands for common purposes.** 20. The committee shall apply to the Government Agent for such Crown lands as it may consider requisite for the pasturage of cattle or for any other common purposes, stating the villages for the benefit of which such lands are required.
- Upkeep.** 21. If the land be required for pasturage, it shall be cleared and fenced by all the proprietors of cattle ordinarily grazing in such villages, the liability being in proportion to the number of cattle over one year old belonging to each owner. If the land be required for any other purpose, the committee shall arrange for its upkeep, as already provided by section I., clause 1.
- Detail.** 22. All detail as to gateways, time of repairing fences, herding, and enclosing cattle, &c., shall be arranged by the committee and carried out under the management of the local headmen.
- Penalty for breach.** 23. The penalty for breach of these regulations shall not exceed twenty rupees.

## SECTION V.—CATTLE.

- All cattle to be branded before eighteen months old. Unbranded cattle to be dealt with as stray animals. If no valid claimant, to be sold. Half share to informer.** 24. All cattle shall be branded before attaining the age of eighteen months, under pain of penalty not exceeding twenty rupees. Any unbranded cattle beyond the age of eighteen months found at large may be seized and dealt with as unowned stray cattle; that is to say, they shall be forwarded to the President of the division in which they are found, who shall, at the expiration of eight days, if no claimant should satisfactorily prove his title, cause them to be sold and the proceeds, less expenses and charges, to be credited to the communal fund. The informer may be awarded a sum not exceeding half share of the penalty or proceeds under this rule.
- Communal brands.** 25. The committee shall select certain letters or numbers which are to be used for branding the village names of each village or group of villages in the district, and each animal in the village shall, as soon as these brand marks shall have been declared and the brands provided, be branded with these letters or numbers, and no others, to denote village; the owner's name shall also be branded as fully as possible on the animal.
26. There shall be in each korale three officers authorized for the branding, keeping of registers, and issuing certificates for cattle

(gawalekams), to be appointed during the pleasure of the Government Agent, and the following fees shall be payable :—

Ten cents for branding and entering in register any animal.

Twelve and a half cents for issuing certificates of removal for agriculture or other (agistment, tending, grazing, training, cart use, tawalam, &c.) purposes for each animal.

Fifty cents for certificate of sale of each animal.

27. Cattle shall be branded on certain days and at fixed places. The places and dates will be determined by the committee, and notice must be given by beat of tom-tom in the palata at least a week before branding takes place.

Cattle branding.

28. When cattle are to be branded the owner shall apply to the police officer of his division, in whose presence the branding shall take place, the police headman having first satisfied himself that the animal belongs to the person on whose behalf it is branded.

Cattle of police headman.

Cattle belonging to the police headman himself to be branded before the police headman residing nearest to him.

Registers.

29. The police headman shall keep a register, according to Form A, of all cattle branded in his presence, and send the same quarterly to the koralas of his division. If he has any doubt as to the ownership, he shall refer the question to the President for decision.

30. The koralas shall send to the President of his division a copy of the register furnished to him by the police headman under the provisions of rule 28.

31. The wasama brand is under no circumstances to be affixed to an animal already bearing such a brand mark, or to an animal bearing any other brands whatever, unless the owner produces the certificate on which he bought the animal. A description of the certificate must be entered in the register.

32. When a calf is branded, the dam, if alive, should be produced, and the arachchi should satisfy himself that the calf is the produce of that dam. If the dam be dead, a note to that effect shall be made in the register.

33. When branding an animal the brands shall be affixed as follows :—

(a) If the animal be a pinfold one, the wasama brand should be placed on the middle of the body, on the right or the left side, according to the directions of the committee. The initial letter of the name of the owner's village shall be put on the upper part of the hind leg (පිටතපාදය) on the same side of the wasama brand. The initial letter of the owner's name shall be placed on the side along the body.

(b) If the animal be a tended one, and the division of share has not taken place, the wasama brand of the tender's division shall be placed on the middle of the body, on the right or the left side, as directed by the committee, and the initial letter of the name of the tender's village on the upper part of the hind leg (පිටතපාදය) and on the same side as the wasama brand. The initial letter of the tender's name on the lower portion of the same leg (පහළපාදය), the initial letter of the name of the dam-owner's village shall be put on the other side and on the upper portion of the hind leg (පිටතපාදය), and the initial letter of the dam owner's name shall be put along the body. In the case of a tended animal the number of the tending voucher shall be entered in the register.

34. When the brands are renewed, or when a purchased animal which does not bear a wasama brand is branded, an entry shall be made in the register; but the matter shall also be reported within a week to the committee, as required by rules 34 and 37.

Black cattle never to be re-branded. Buffaloes may be re-branded in presence of headman.

35. Black cattle once branded are never to be re-branded or to have their brands altered, added to, or obliterated. Buffaloes may be re-branded when the brands become illegible, but this shall only be done in presence of the village headman, who shall report the circumstance within a week to the committee.

Caste marks, &c., allowed.

36. Caste marks approved by the committee and brands for sickness may be affixed, if necessary, but only in presence of a headman, and never over any former brand or in any way to interfere with it.

37. In cases of branding for sickness, when the attendance of the headman (as required by rule 35) cannot be secured, it shall be lawful for the owner to have the animal branded in the presence of two respectable villagers. This must, however, be reported to the arachchi in writing within three days. The arachchi, having inspected

- the animal and satisfied himself of the truth of the report, shall send a report to the President within three days, enclosing the report received from the owner of the animal.
- Cattle acquired after January 1, 1877.**
38. Every person who shall acquire an animal in any way except by inheritance, or unless it be born in his pinfeld, shall obtain a certificate in the approved printed form to be executed by a headman duly authorized to issue certificates for the division wherein the person from whom the animal was acquired resides; such certificates shall be issued 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 a resident of this pattu, shall produce the animal before the headman of his own division, who shall cause it to be branded with the brand of the wasama in which the purchaser resides, reporting the same within one week to the committee. Any breach of this rule shall render the person offending liable to be fined.
39. All agreements for the exchange or future sale of cattle shall be in writing, and signed by the parties concerned in the presence of a headman authorized under rule 30 to issue certificates of sale.
40. Any person wilfully altering, adding to, defacing, destroying, or in any way tampering with a cattle certificate (sale or removal) shall be guilty of an offence, and be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.
- Cattle now held without certificate; how to procure certificate.**
41. 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 other officer appointed by the Agent, who shall on proof of claimant's title issue a certificate to him, and such animal shall thereupon be branded with the brand of the wasama in which its owner resides.
- Cattle with defaced or altered brand marks how to be dealt with. Proviso in favour of real owner.**
42. Any cattle bearing altered or defaced brand marks shall be brought before the President and a gansabhawa, who may order the cattle to be sold if there is not satisfactory proof of ownership. The proceeds shall be paid over to the communal fund. Provided that if any person shall, within six months of the sale, prove his title to the animal to the satisfaction of the President, it shall be competent for the President, subject to the approval of the Government Agent, to order the payment to him of the proceeds of sale after deducting all costs incurred.
- Penalty for preceding rules under this section.**
43. Failure to comply with any of the preceding rules of this section shall render the offender liable to a fine under the 4th clause of the Ordinance.
- Removal of animals for agricultural purposes.**
44. No animal shall be removed for agricultural, tending, or grazing purposes, or for use in a tavalam, except on a printed permit, such permit to be issued by headmen appointed by the Government Agent subject to rules issued by him. No animal shall be given or taken to tend for shares unless the tending voucher printed on the back of the permit be duly filled up. Provided that no such certificate shall be required for the removal of an animal within the wasama of which it bears the village brand. Where the driver of the animal has printed sale certificate in his favour for the animal no permit of removal need be taken out. Breach of these regulations shall render the driver of the animal liable to be fined.
45. Permits of removal shall not be necessary within a radius of four miles from the owner's village, anything in rule 42 to the contrary notwithstanding; but if an animal is given out to tend, a tending voucher must be taken out irrespective of the distance.
- Loss of animal.**
46. Any person losing an animal is required to report the loss, with full particulars and description of the animal, to the arachchi within seven days of the loss. The arachchi will forward a list of lost animals every fortnight to the korala. The korala will make a list of lost animals in the korala and forward it monthly through the Ratemahatmaya to the Kachcheri, sending at the same time a copy to the President for publication.
- Return of certificate on death or loss of an animal.**
47. 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 Kachcheri (or to the arachchi, who shall forward it to the Kachcheri without delay).
- Possession of certificate without any animal.**
48. 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.
- Bulls reserved for breeding to be certified.**
49. Bulls intended to be reserved for breeding purposes shall be submitted for the approval of the committee, and, if approved, a certificate of approval shall be given by the President to the owner. It is to be understood that only the best and finest animals will be approved.

Bulls not reserved to be castrated.

50. All male black cattle not being certified bulls shall be properly castrated within a year of birth, and it shall be competent for the President to order the immediate performance of the operation.

Castration by whom to be performed.

51. Castration shall be performed by persons having a certificate from the Government Agent as competent to perform the operation, but this is not to interfere with the right of owners to castrate their own cattle.

Bulls not yet castrated.

52. All bulls except those certified under section 50, now being between the ages of one and six years, shall be immediately castrated. It shall further be competent to the President to order the immediate performance of the same.

53. The operation of rules Nos. 50, 51, and 52 to be suspended until competent castrators have been introduced into the district, of which due notice will be given.

Provision to prevent cattle trespass.

54. To prevent cattle trespass landowners shall be bound to fence and watch their fields and héns and to put up a fence or ditch round their gardens, and cattle owners shall be bound to tie up or pen their black cattle at nights, and to suspend a stick by day across the necks of black cattle which are addicted to straying, or to tie them together in pairs, and to tie wooden bells to the necks of buffaloes.

Cattle seized for trespass how dealt with.

55. Cattle seized for trespass and not claimed from the local headmen within forty-eight hours shall be sent to the President of the Village Council. 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 nett proceeds to the fine fund, to be dealt with as provided in the 56th clause of the Village Communities' Ordinance, No. 24 of 1889.

56. It shall not to be lawful for any one to sell or eat the flesh of any animal that has died of sickness or by drowning, or by the bite of a snake, or has been killed by a wild beast; and any one found knowingly in possession of the meat of such animal or knowingly selling or eating the flesh thereof shall be liable to a fine.

Rules for prevention of cattle disease.

57. It shall be the duty of the President to carry out the provisions of the regulation of the Government dated November 10, 1876, and all breaches of the said rules may be tried before a village council, and the maximum fine of twenty rupees or any sum imposed on all persons guilty of the infraction of any of them. Provided that this shall not interfere with any other action the Government Agent may see fit to take in respect to the said matter.

Removal of sick cattle.

58. No cattle should be removed from a village where there is cattle disease to or through any village where there is no disease at the time.

Segregation of diseased cattle.

59. If there be no hospital cattle pound in the subdivision, 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 the other cattle; such place to be determined by the village headmen.

Owners bound to report disease.

60. Owners or herdsmen shall be bound to report cases of murrain, &c., within twenty-four hours to the village headman, who is to see that the foregoing rule is duly observed.

61. Any headmen who resigns, is dismissed, removed from office, or suspended, shall, within three days of his removal, return to the President or Kachcheri his brands, book of certificates, permits for removal register, and all other official papers. The President or some Kachcheri officer shall, on taking over the articles, grant a receipt for the same.

62. It shall be lawful for the President or Ratamahatmaya to call for and examine all books of certificates, permits of removal registers, and other documents connected with the possession or transfer of cattle.

The President or Ratamahatmaya shall make a note on the back of the last certificate examined, mentioning the date of examination and stating whether the book appears to have been correctly kept.

63. The boundaries of private lands shall be marked by fences, ditches, or stones, and in the case of lands adjoining each other such boundaries shall be put up at the expense of the owners on both sides thereof.

Compounds and fences.

64. The committee may order all compounds of 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.

## SECTION VII.—NUISANCES.

Prevention of  
contagious  
disease

65. Any person or persons infected with any contagious disease washing themselves or their clothes in any public bathing-place shall be liable to a fine.

## SECTION VIII.—ABUSIVE LANGUAGE.

66. 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 twenty rupees.

## SECTION X.—SPRING GUNS.

67. No spring gun (සපුරු දඹ මානකම) shall be set without the local headman's written permission, and he shall proclaim the same.

## SECTION XI.—GAMBLING.

68. Any person found gambling or cock-fighting shall be liable to a fine of twenty rupees; and any person keeping a house or place for gambling or cock-fighting shall be liable to a fine of twenty rupees, and to further fines not exceeding five rupees for each day the offence is continued after notice by the President to abstain from it.

## SECTION XII.—CONSTITUTION OF VILLAGE TRIBUNAL.

69. Not less than three nor more than five persons shall be associated with the President in the trial of a case.

## SECTION XIII.—VILLAGE TANKS.

Preface.

70. The following provisions shall be made for the upkeep, repair, and improvement of the village tanks which supply water for lands belonging to private individuals.

Irrespective of  
sluices.

(a) Every pangu shall give for each amunam such labour not exceeding thirty days' labour in each year for an able-bodied adult, as the Government Agent may declare to be necessary for the upkeep, repair, or improvement of the tank on which it is dependent for its water supply.

Rate of labour at  
special times.  
Sluiced tanks.

(b) When Government provides a sluice or other work for the improvement of the tank the labour to be necessary as above shall not exceed sixty days for one year and thirty days for every succeeding year.

Further labour.

(c) Further labour may be required in special cases upon order of the committee.

Commutation of  
labour.

71. The labour shall be called out at such times and in such proportions as the Government Agent or any person deputed by him in that behalf may determine, and notice published by beat of tom-tom in the village shall be held to be noticed to every pangukaraya.

72. Any pangu may commute its labour by a payment in advance of thirty-five cents per diem, and if any person who does not commute shall fail to give the labour due for his panguwa at the appointed time, he shall be liable to a fine of fifty cents a day. Provided that the aggregate of such fines shall in no case exceed twenty rupees.

73. Whenever Government shall have agreed in any hatpattu to construct, free of charge, sluices with necessary masonry and iron sluice gates for village tanks on the condition that the shareholders put the bunds in proper repair, it is hereby declared compulsory on each shareholder in any village tank which has been or may hereafter be provided with a sluice to contribute for each amunam of land possessed by him twelve cubes of earthwork per amunam at such times and places as the village tanks overseer shall appoint. In special cases further labour may be required by the Government Agent or the committee.

74. The Government Agent may appoint in any korale or subdivision of such hatpattu village tanks overseers, whose duty it shall be (on receiving instructions to that effect) to call out the villagers of his korale or subdivision for their yearly amount of work at their tank; to see that both the full amount of earthwork is executed by each man and the soil is deposited in a proper manner; to compel the shareholders to remove all jungle and trees from the bunds and spill waters and to keep the same clear; to call out the shareholders for any work on the bund that may be urgently needed and for the opening of cart roads required for village tanks repairs; to prevent waste of water in cultivation; and to perform such other works as they may be directed to do.

75. It shall be the duty of the shareholders to obey all lawful orders of the village tanks overseer; they shall in default be subject to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees each for each offence.

76. Each village tanks overseer shall be deemed to be a person deputed by the Government Agent to call out labour as provided by the 74th rule. The notice referred to in that rule shall be in writing, and it shall, besides being published by beat of tom-tom, be posted in

a conspicuous place in the village, or on or near the bund. Any person who tears down, alters, or defaces any such notice shall be liable on conviction to be fined by the gansabhawa.

77. The notice shall in all cases be published at a reasonable time before the labour is required.

78. Fourteen days' notice shall be given of the date appointed for the commencement of the earthwork referred to in rule 76 above, and on the day fixed the village tanks overseer shall be present, and shall give notice to each shareholder of the amount of work to be done by him and point out the places where the soil is to be deposited.

79. Every shareholder who does not commence work on the day fixed, or who fails to complete his task within the time appointed, or in any way executes it improperly, shall be prosecuted before the gansabhawa, and shall, if no satisfactory cause is shown for his default, be liable to the fine hereinbefore provided; but should a defaulter, when before the gansabhawa, produce satisfactory proof that he has since made a proper commencement of his work, the gansabhawa may reduce the fine to which the defaulter would otherwise be liable. In all prosecutions a certified copy of the notice calling out work shall be produced.

80. The execution of any work of immediate or urgent repair which the shareholders may, under these rules, be called upon to perform shall not entitle them to claim exemption from the ordinary annual work of repair.

81. When cartways are required for village tanks repairs shareholders of each village shall clear the part of the road which is within their boundary, as ordered and pointed out by the village tanks overseers, and be severally held responsible for the completion of the work within the time noticed, and held liable in failure thereof to a fine as provided in rule 74.

#### SECTION XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

82. Any person who shall wilfully set fire to any patana or other land without license in writing from the village headman, shall be guilty of an offence, and on conviction thereof shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Overhanging trees.

83. If any fruit or any part of a tree be deemed by the committee to be likely to fall upon any house or building or to endanger the occupiers thereof, or if the same be near any road or street and likely to effect the safety of passengers going along or using such road or street, the committee shall cause notice in writing to be given to the owner or to the occupier of the ground upon which the tree stands to remove the said fruit, branch, or tree; and if such owner or occupier do not begin to take down the same within twenty-four hours after such notice and complete the work with due diligence, the committee shall cause the work to be done; and upon the committee certifying to the President the costs which have been incurred in effecting such removal the owners or occupiers shall be summoned before the village tribunal then and there to make the payment of the costs; and upon failure to pay the amount the same may be recovered as if it were a fine imposed by the said tribunal.

Carcases.

84. 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 headmen shall bury unremoved cattle or cattle of absent owners.

Pigs.

85. The owners of pigs shall be bound to keep them within properly fenced enclosures, and in default they may be shot and the carcase restored to the owner.

Method of publishing notices.  
Penalty for defacing notices.

86. All notices required by these rules shall be published by beat of tom-tom, unless the committee give special orders to the contrary.

87. Any person convicted before a village tribunal of destroying or defacing any written notification issued by the committee shall be liable to a fine.

Wild fruit trees.

88. When any mi, siyambala, kon, or any other tree grows on the boundary of any land the produce thereof shall be divided equally amongst the owners of the land on either side of the said boundary.

Trees growing on common land.

89. When the tree or trees grow on common land the produce thereof shall be the common property of all the pangukarayo in the village.

Game.

90. When any one of a party of hunters kills any cattle by accident the value of such cattle shall be paid, not solely by the person who killed the animal, but by the whole party in equal shares.

Wild honey.

91. When any honeycombs are found in the hollow of a tree in a aturukula or log in any field or garden they shall belong wholly to the owner of the field or garden.

92. These rules supersede all rules hitherto in force in this Province.

**T**HE following rules made by the inhabitants of the subdivision of Rajawanni pattu of the Chief Headman's division called Demala hatpattu in the District of Puttalam, in the North-Western Province, under the provisions of section 6 of the Village Communities' Ordinance, No. 24 of 1889, as amended by Ordinances No. 9 of 1894, No. 9 of 1896, and No. 10 of 1898, have been approved by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, and are published for general information, under section 7 of the first-mentioned Ordinance, No. 24 of 1889.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, June 15, 1905.

A. M. ASHMORE,  
Colonial Secretary.

#### SECTION I.—VILLAGE WORKS.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| Construction and upkeep.                       | 1. The construction, maintenance, and improvement of village works mentioned in section I., clause 6, of the Ordinance No. 24 of 1889, and of such other works as the committee may from time to time deem necessary, shall be effected by all able-bodied persons who are resident within a distance of six miles from the place where the work is to be done; and the committee shall determine the number of days' labour that each person liable to contribute shall contribute towards it, either in person or by substitute, or by a money payment. |
| Management.                                    | 2. If the work concerns only one palata, the gan-arachchi; if more than one palata, the korala; if more than one korale, the Ratemahatmaya shall have the management of the execution thereof.  |
| Completion report.                             | 3. The headman shall report to the committee the completion of the work, the names of the defaulters, and the expenses incurred in consequence of their defaults.   |
| Prosecution.                                   | 4. The committee shall direct that such defaulters be prosecuted, or that they be given the option of paying a certain sum in addition to the charges for providing substitutes instead of being prosecuted.  |
| If convicted.                                  | 5. All persons so prosecuted by order of the committee shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees and to a fine not exceeding fifty cents for each day of wilful failure to perform work.  |
| Wells.   | 6. Every well shall be surrounded with a wall or fence at least three feet in height to be erected by such parties as the committee may direct. All abandoned wells shall be filled up by or at the cost of the owners.   |
| Penalty for injury to village paths, &c.       | 7. All village paths, edandas, ambalams, bridges, schoolrooms, and other village properties are to be in charge of the local headman, who for neglect of duty in connection therewith is liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.  |
| Clearings around villages.                     | 8. The fine for obstruction or careless or malicious injury of village paths and other village properties is to be one-fourth more than the cost of the removal of the obstruction or the repair of the injury, provided such fine does not exceed twenty rupees.   |
| Clearings to be made by residing shareholders. | 9. Every village shall keep the ground round the ganboda to a distance of thirty fathoms from the fence clear of jungle. Under this rule no valuable trees shall be cut, but all low jungle and all trees not valuable under two feet in circumference shall be cut away, and whenever practicable a broad strip shall be cleared from the ganboda to the tank as well as to the field so as to admit of a free current of air passing through the village.   |
| Establishment of schools.                      | 10. The work specified in clause 9 shall be done by the resident shareholders in equal shares.  |
| Erection, &c., of schools.                     | 11. At the request by petition to the Government Agent of the parents or guardians of twenty-five or more children for the establishment of a school, or if the committee report to the Government that a site has been fixed upon for a school where there is likelihood of a good attendance, application should be made to the Director of Public Instruction for a schoolmaster and the necessary furniture, free of charge to the villagers.   |
| School district.                               | 12. If such application be granted, the school-house shall be erected and kept in repair, as already provided by section I., clause 1.  |
|  | 13. The committee shall fix the limits of the district within which all parents and guardians shall be bound to send their children between seven and thirteen years of age to the school thus provided for four days at least in each week for nine months in each year.   |

#### SECTION II.—SCHOOLS.



- Attendance.** 14. All parents or guardians who do not observe the foregoing rule shall be reported by the schoolmaster to the committee, who shall cause such parents or guardians to appear before it and explain the absence of their children. If no satisfactory excuse be given, the committee may warn the parent or guardian or order a prosecution before the village tribunal, who shall inflict a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.
- Exemption.** 15. The foregoing rule shall not apply to those who, in the opinion of the committee, have made other satisfactory provision for the education of their children.

## SECTION III.—FISHERIES.

- Killing fish by poison an offence.** 16. Any person who shall kill fish by means of poison shall be guilty of an offence, and on conviction thereof shall be liable to a fine.
- Fishing in tanks.** 17. The customary fishing in tanks (මත්ස්‍ය ආරක්ෂණ) shall take place on such days in each year as shall be appointed by the gamarala; or if there is no gamarala, by the vel-vidane; or if there is no vel-vidane, by the elders of the village—and the fish caught shall be divided as follows: one-third shall be given to the strangers who assist in the fishing; the remaining two-thirds shall be divided equally among the several pangu, including the gamwasam.
- Division of fish.**
- Opening or blocking up of canals, &c., for catching fish.** 18. Whenever it is required to open or block up a common canal, tank, embankment, or anuna for the purpose of catching fish the persons desiring it shall communicate with the irrigation headman, who will withhold or give permission according as the proceeding is likely to be detrimental to cultivation or otherwise.
- Fishing in paddy fields.** 19. As the practice of fishing in paddy fields causes injury to the dams, outlets, canals, embankments, fences, &c., and also to the crops, it shall not be lawful for any person other than the proprietors of such paddy fields or their agents to fish therein in future without the permission of such proprietors or their agents. Any person infringing this rule shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees, half of which shall be paid to the informer.

## SECTION IV.—LANDS FOR COMMON PURPOSES.

- Application for lands for common purposes.** 20. The committee shall apply to the Government Agent for such Crown lands as it may consider requisite for the pasturage of cattle or for any other common purposes, stating the villages for the benefit of which such lands are required.
- Upkeep.** 21. If the land be required for pasturage, it shall be cleared and fenced by all the proprietors of cattle ordinarily grazing in such villages, the liability being in proportion to the number of cattle over one year old belonging to each owner. If the land be required for any other purpose, the committee shall arrange for its upkeep, as already provided by section I., clause 1.
- Detail.** 22. All detail as to gateways, time of repairing fences, herding, and enclosing cattle, &c., shall be arranged by the committee and carried out under the management of the local headmen.
- Penalty for breach.** 23. The penalty for breach of these regulations shall not exceed twenty rupees.

## SECTION V.—CATTLE.

- All cattle to be branded before eighteen months old. Unbranded cattle to be dealt with as stray animals. If no valid claimant, to be sold. Half share to informer.** 24. All cattle shall be branded before attaining the age of eighteen months, under pain of penalty not exceeding twenty rupees. Any unbranded cattle beyond the age of eighteen months found at large may be seized and dealt with as unowned stray cattle; that is to say, they shall be forwarded to the President of the division in which they are found, who shall, at the expiration of eight days, if no claimant should satisfactorily prove his title, cause them to be sold and the proceeds, less expenses and charges, to be credited to the communal fund. The informer may be awarded a sum not exceeding half share of the penalty or proceeds under this rule.
- Communal brands.** 25. The committee shall select certain letters or numbers which are to be used for branding the village names of each village or group of villages in the district, and each animal in the village shall, as soon as these brand marks shall have been declared and the brands provided, be branded with these letters or numbers, and no others, to denote village; the owner's name shall also be branded as fully as possible on the animal.
26. There shall be in each korale three officers authorized for the branding, keeping of registers, and issuing certificates for cattle

(gawalekams), to be appointed during the pleasure of the Government Agent, and the following fees shall be payable :—

Ten cents for branding and entering in register any animal.

Twelve and a half cents for issuing certificates of removal for agriculture or other (agistment, tending, grazing, training, cart use, tawalam, &c.) purposes for each animal.

Fifty cents for certificate of sale of each animal.

27. Cattle shall be branded on certain days and at fixed places. The places and dates will be determined by the committee, and notice must be given by beat of tom-tom in the palata at least a week before branding takes place.

Cattle branding.

28. When cattle are to be branded the owner shall apply to the police officer of his division, in whose presence the branding shall take place, the police headman having first satisfied himself that the animal belongs to the person on whose behalf it is branded.

Cattle of police headman.

Cattle belonging to the police headman himself to be branded before the police headman residing nearest to him.

Registers.

29. The police headman shall keep a register, according to Form A, of all cattle branded in his presence, and send the same quarterly to the korala of his division. If he has any doubt as to the ownership, he shall refer the question to the President for decision.

30. The korala shall send to the President of his division a copy of the register furnished to him by the police headman under the provisions of rule 28.

31. The wasama brand is under no circumstances to be affixed to an animal already bearing such a brand mark, or to an animal bearing any other brands whatever, unless the owner produces the certificate on which he bought the animal. A description of the certificate must be entered in the register.

32. When a calf is branded, the dam, if alive, should be produced, and the arachchi should satisfy himself that the calf is the produce of that dam. If the dam be dead, a note to that effect shall be made in the register.

33. When branding an animal the brands shall be affixed as follows :—

(a) If the animal be a pinfold one, the wasama brand should be placed on the middle of the body, on the right or the left side, according to the directions of the committee. The initial letter of the name of the owner's village shall be put on the upper part of the hind leg (පිටතපාදය) on the same side of the wasama brand. The initial letter of the owner's name shall be placed on the side along the body.

(b) If the animal be a tended one, and the division of share has not taken place, the wasama brand of the tender's division shall be placed on the middle of the body, on the right or the left side, as directed by the committee, and the initial letter of the name of the tender's village on the upper part of the hind leg (පිටතපාදය) and on the same side as the wasama brand. The initial letter of the tender's name on the lower portion of the same leg (පහළපාදය), the initial letter of the name of the dam owner's village shall be put on the other side and on the upper portion of the hind leg (පිටතපාදය), and the initial letter of the dam owner's name shall be put along the body. In the case of a tended animal the number of the tending voucher shall be entered in the register.

34. When the brands are renewed, or when a purchased animal which does not bear a wasama brand is branded, an entry shall be made in the register; but the matter shall also be reported within a week to the committee, as required by rules 34 and 37.

Black cattle never to be re-branded. Buffaloes may be re-branded in presence of headman.

35. Black cattle once branded are never to be re-branded or to have their brands altered, added to, or obliterated. Buffaloes may be re-branded when the brands become illegible, but this shall only be done in presence of the village headman, who shall report the circumstance within a week to the committee.

Caste marks, &c., allowed.

36. Caste marks approved by the committee and brands for sickness may be affixed, if necessary, but only in presence of a headman, and never over any former brand or in any way to interfere with it.

37. In cases of branding for sickness, when the attendance of the headman (as required by rule 35) cannot be secured, it shall be lawful for the owner to have the animal branded in the presence of two respectable villagers. This must, however, be reported to the arachchi in writing within three days. The arachchi, having inspected

- the animal and satisfied himself of the truth of the report, shall send a report to the President within three days, enclosing the report received from the owner of the animal.
- Cattle acquired after January 1, 1877.**
38. 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 printed form to be executed by a headman duly authorized to issue certificates for the division wherein the person from whom the animal was acquired resides; such certificates shall be issued 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 a resident of this pattu, shall produce the animal before the headman of his own division, who shall cause it to be branded with the brand of the wasama in which the purchaser resides, reporting the same within one week to the committee. Any breach of this rule shall render the person offending liable to be fined.
39. All agreements for the exchange or future sale of cattle shall be in writing, and signed by the parties concerned in the presence of a headman authorized under rule 30 to issue certificates of sale.
40. Any person wilfully altering, adding to, defacing, destroying, or in any way tampering with a cattle certificate (sale or removal) shall be guilty of an offence, and be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.
- Cattle now held without certificate; how to procure certificate.**
41. 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 other officer appointed by the Agent, who shall on proof of claimant's title issue a certificate to him, and such animal shall thereupon be branded with the brand of the wasama in which its owner resides.
- Cattle with defaced or altered brand marks how to be dealt with. Proviso in favour of real owner.**
42. Any cattle bearing altered or defaced brand marks shall be brought before the President and a gansabbawa, who may order the cattle to be sold if there is not satisfactory proof of ownership. The proceeds shall be paid over to the communal fund. Provided that if any person shall, within six months of the sale, prove his title to the animal to the satisfaction of the President, it shall be competent for the President, subject to the approval of the Government Agent, to order the payment to him of the proceeds of sale after deducting all costs incurred.
- Penalty for preceding rules under this section.**
43. Failure to comply with any of the preceding rules of this section shall render the offender liable to a fine under the 4th clause of the Ordinance.
- Removal of animals for agricultural purposes.**
44. No animal shall be removed for agricultural, tending, or grazing purposes, or for use in a tavalam, except on a printed permit, such permit to be issued by headmen appointed by the Government Agent subject to rules issued by him. No animal shall be given or taken to tend for shares unless the tending voucher printed on the back of the permit be duly filled up. Provided that no such certificate shall be required for the removal of an animal within the wasama of which it bears the village brand. Where the driver of the animal has printed sale certificate in his favour for the animal no permit of removal need be taken out. Breach of these regulations shall render the driver of the animal liable to be fined.
- Loss of animal.**
45. Permits of removal shall not be necessary within a radius of four miles from the owner's village, anything in rule 42 to the contrary notwithstanding; but if an animal is given out to tend, a tending voucher must be taken out irrespective of the distance.
46. Any person losing an animal is required to report the loss, with full particulars and description of the animal, to the arachchi within seven days of the loss. The arachchi will forward a list of lost animals every fortnight to the korala. The korala will make a list of lost animals in the korala and forward it monthly through the Ratemahatmaya to the Kachcheri, sending at the same time a copy to the President for publication.
- Return of certificate on death or loss of an animal.**
47. 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 Kachcheri (or to the arachchi, who shall forward it to the Kachcheri without delay).
- Possession of certificate without animal.**
48. 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.
- Bulls reserved for breeding to be certified.**
49. Bulls intended to be reserved for breeding purposes shall be submitted for the approval of the committee, and, if approved, a certificate of approval shall be given by the President to the owner. It is to be understood that only the best and finest animals will be approved.

- Bulls not reserved to be castrated.** 50. All male black cattle not being certified bulls shall be properly castrated within a year of birth, and it shall be competent for the President to order the immediate performance of the operation.
- Castration by whom to be performed.** 51. Castration shall be performed by persons having a certificate from the Government Agent as competent to perform the operation, but this is not to interfere with the right of owners to castrate their own cattle.
- Bulls not yet castrated.** 52. All bulls except those certified under section 50, now being between the ages of one and six years, shall be immediately castrated. It shall further be competent to the President to order the immediate performance of the same.
- Provision to prevent cattle trespass.** 53. The operation of rules Nos. 50, 51, and 52 to be suspended until competent castrators have been introduced into the district, of which due notice will be given.
54. To prevent cattle trespass landowners shall be bound to fence and watch their fields and *hén* and to put up a fence or ditch round their gardens, and cattle owners shall be bound to tie up or pen their black cattle at nights, and to suspend a stick by day across the necks of black cattle which are addicted to straying, or to tie them together in pairs, and to tie wooden bells to the necks of buffaloes.
- Cattle seized for trespass how dealt with.** 55. Cattle seized for trespass and not claimed from the local headmen within forty-eight hours shall be sent to the President of the Village Council. 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 nett proceeds to the fine fund, to be dealt with as provided in the 56th clause of the Village Communities' Ordinance, No. 24 of 1889.
56. It shall not to be lawful for any one to sell or eat the flesh of any animal that has died of sickness or by drowning, or by the bite of a snake, or has been killed by a wild beast; and any one found knowingly in possession of the meat of such animal or knowingly selling or eating the flesh thereof shall be liable to a fine.
- Rules for prevention of cattle disease.** 57. It shall be the duty of the President to carry out the provisions of the regulation of the Government dated November 10, 1876, and all breaches of the said rules may be tried before a village council, and the maximum fine of twenty rupees or any sum imposed on all persons guilty of the infraction of any of them. Provided that this shall not interfere with any other action the Government Agent may see fit to take in respect to the said matter.
- Removal of sick cattle.** 58. No cattle should be removed from a village where there is cattle disease to or through any village where there is no disease at the time.
- Segregation of diseased cattle.** 59. If there be no hospital cattle pound in the subdivision, 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 the other cattle; such place to be determined by the village headmen.
- Owners bound to report disease.** 60. Owners or herdsmen shall be bound to report cases of murrain, &c., within twenty-four hours to the village headman, who is to see that the foregoing rule is duly observed.
61. Any headmen who resigns, is dismissed, removed from office, or suspended, shall, within three days of his removal, return to the President or Kacheheri his brands, book of certificates, permits for removal register, and all other official papers. The President or some Kacheheri officer shall, on taking over the articles, grant a receipt for the same.
62. It shall be lawful for the President or Ratamahatmaya to call for and examine all books of certificates, permits of removal registers, and other documents connected with the possession or transfer of cattle.  
The President or Ratamahatmaya shall make a note on the back of the last certificate examined, mentioning the date of examination and stating whether the book appears to have been correctly kept.
63. The boundaries of private lands shall be marked by fences, ditches, or stones, and in the case of lands adjoining each other such boundaries shall be put up at the expense of the owners on both sides thereof.
- Compounds and fences.** 64. The committee may order all compounds of 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.

## SECTION VII.—NUISANCES.

Prevention of contagious disease.

65. Any person or persons infected with any contagious disease washing themselves or their clothes in any public bathing-place shall be liable to a fine.

## SECTION VIII.—ABUSIVE LANGUAGE.

66. 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 twenty rupees.

## SECTION X.—SPRING GUNS.

67. No spring gun (ගෙරු දඬ මැකම) shall be set without the local headman's written permission, and he shall proclaim the same.

## SECTION XI.—GAMBLING.

68. Any person found gambling or cock-fighting shall be liable to a fine of twenty rupees; and any person keeping a house or place for gambling or cock-fighting shall be liable to a fine of twenty rupees, and to further fines not exceeding five rupees for each day the offence is continued after notice by the President to abstain from it.

## SECTION XII.—CONSTITUTION OF VILLAGE TRIBUNAL.

69. Not less than three nor more than five persons shall be associated with the President in the trial of a case.

## SECTION XIII.—VILLAGE TANKS.

Preface.

70. The following provisions shall be made for the upkeep, repair, and improvement of the village tanks which supply water for lands belonging to private individuals.

Irrespective of sluices.

(a) Every pangu shall give for each amunam such labour not exceeding thirty days' labour in each year for an able-bodied adult, as the Government Agent may declare to be necessary for the upkeep, repair, or improvement of the tank on which it is dependent for its water supply.

Rate of labour at special times. Sluiced tanks.

(b) When Government provides a sluice or other work for the improvement of the tank the labour to be necessary as above shall not exceed sixty days for one year and thirty days for every succeeding year.

Further labour.

(c) Further labour may be required in special cases upon order of the committee.

71. The labour shall be called out at such times and in such proportions as the Government Agent or any person deputed by him in that behalf may determine, and notice published by beat of tom-tom in the village shall be held to be noticed to every pangukaraya.

Commutation of labour.

72. Any pangu may commute its labour by a payment in advance of thirty-five cents per diem, and if any person who does not commute shall fail to give the labour due for his panguwa at the appointed time, he shall be liable to a fine of fifty cents a day. Provided that the aggregate of such fines shall in no case exceed twenty rupees.

73. Whenever Government shall have agreed in any hatpattu to construct, free of charge, sluices with necessary masonry and iron sluice gates for village tanks on the condition that the shareholders put the bunds in proper repair, it is hereby declared compulsory on each shareholder in any village tank which has been or may hereafter be provided with a sluice to contribute for each amunam of land possessed by him twelve cubes of earthwork per amunam at such times and places as the village tanks overseer shall appoint. In special cases further labour may be required by the Government Agent or the committee.

74. The Government Agent may appoint in any korale or subdivision of such hatpattu village tanks overseers, whose duty it shall be (on receiving instructions to that effect) to call out the villagers of his korale or subdivision for their yearly amount of work at their tank; to see that both the full amount of earthwork is executed by each man and the soil is deposited in a proper manner; to compel the shareholders to remove all jungle and trees from the bunds and spill waters and to keep the same clear; to call out the shareholders for any work on the bund that may be urgently needed and for the opening of cart roads required for village tanks repairs; to prevent waste of water in cultivation; and to perform such other work as they may be directed to do.

75. It shall be the duty of the shareholders to obey all lawful orders of the village tanks overseer; they shall in default be subject to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees each for each offence.

76. Each village tanks overseer shall be deemed to be a person deputed by the Government Agent to call out labour as provided by the 74th rule. The notice referred to in that rule shall be in writing, and it shall, besides being published by beat of tom-tom, be posted in

a conspicuous place in the village, or on or near the bund. Any person who tears down, alters, or defaces any such notice shall be liable on conviction to be fined by the gansabhawa.

77. The notice shall in all cases be published at a reasonable time before the labour is required.

78. Fourteen days' notice shall be given of the date appointed for the commencement of the earthwork referred to in rule 76 above, and on the day fixed the village tanks overseer shall be present, and shall give notice to each shareholder of the amount of work to be done by him and point out the places where the soil is to be deposited.

79. Every shareholder who does not commence work on the day fixed, or who fails to complete his task within the time appointed, or in any way executes it improperly, shall be prosecuted before the gansabhawa, and shall, if no satisfactory cause is shown for his default, be liable to the fine hereinbefore provided; but should a defaulter, when before the gansabhawa, produce satisfactory proof that he has since made a proper commencement of his work, the gansabhawa may reduce the fine to which the defaulter would otherwise be liable. In all prosecutions a certified copy of the notice calling out work shall be produced.

80. The execution of any work of immediate or urgent repair which the shareholders may, under these rules, be called upon to perform shall not entitle them to claim exemption from the ordinary annual work of repair.

81. When cartways are required for village tanks repairs shareholders of each village shall clear the part of the road which is within their boundary, as ordered and pointed out by the village tanks overseers, and be severally held responsible for the completion of the work within the time noticed, and held liable in failure thereof to a fine as provided in rule 74.

#### SECTION XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

82. Any person who shall wilfully set fire to any patana or other land without license in writing from the village headman, shall be guilty of an offence, and on conviction thereof shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Overhanging trees.

83. If any fruit or any part of a tree be deemed by the committee to be likely to fall upon any house or building or to endanger the occupiers thereof, or if the same be near any road or street and likely to effect the safety of passengers going along or using such road or street, the committee shall cause notice in writing to be given to the owner or to the occupier of the ground upon which the tree stands to remove the said fruit, branch, or tree; and if such owner or occupier do not begin to take down the same within twenty-four hours after such notice and complete the work with due diligence, the committee shall cause the work to be done; and upon the committee certifying to the President the costs which have been incurred in effecting such removal the owners or occupiers shall be summoned before the village tribunal then and there to make the payment of the costs; and upon failure to pay the amount the same may be recovered as if it were a fine imposed by the said tribunal.

Carcasses.

84. 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 headmen shall bury unremoved cattle or cattle of absent owners.

Pigs.

85. The owners of pigs shall be bound to keep them within properly fenced enclosures, and in default they may be shot and the carcase restored to the owner.

Method of publishing notices.  
Penalty for defacing notices.

86. All notices required by these rules shall be published by beat of tom-tom, unless the committee give special orders to the contrary.

87. Any person convicted before a village tribunal of destroying or defacing any written notification issued by the committee shall be liable to a fine.

Wild fruit trees.

88. When any mi, siyambala, kon, or any other tree grows on the boundary of any land the produce thereof shall be divided equally amongst the owners of the land on either side of the said boundary.

Trees growing on common land.

89. When the tree or trees grow on common land the produce thereof shall be the common property of all the pangukarayo in the village.

Game.

90. When any one of a party of hunters kills any cattle by accident the value of such cattle shall be paid, not solely by the person who killed the animal, but by the whole party in equal shares.

Wild honey.

91. When any honeycombs are found in the hollow of a tree in a aturukula or log in any field or garden they shall belong wholly to the owner of the field or garden.

92. These rules supersede all rules hitherto in force in this Province.

THE following rules made by the inhabitants of the subdivision of Karambe pattu of the Chief Headman's division called Demala hatpattu in the District of Puttalam, in the North-Western Province, under the provisions of section 6 of the Village Communities' Ordinance, No. 24 of 1889, as amended by Ordinances No. 9 of 1894, No. 9 of 1896, and No. 10 of 1898, have been approved by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, and are published for general information, under section 7 of the first-mentioned Ordinance, No. 24 of 1889.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, June 15, 1905.

A. M. ASHMORE,  
Colonial Secretary.

#### SECTION I.—VILLAGE WORKS.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| Construction and upkeep.                       | 1. The construction, maintenance, and improvement of village works mentioned in section I., clause 6, of the Ordinance No. 24 of 1889, and of such other works as the committee may from time to time deem necessary, shall be effected by all able-bodied persons who are resident within a distance of six miles from the place where the work is to be done; and the committee shall determine the number of days' labour that each person liable to contribute shall contribute towards it, either in person or by substitute, or by a money payment. |
| Management.                                    | 2. If the work concerns only one palata, the gan-arachchi; if more than one palata, the korala; if more than one korale, the Batemahatmaya shall have the management of the execution thereof.  |
| Completion report.                             | 3. The headman shall report to the committee the completion of the work, the names of the defaulters, and the expenses incurred in consequence of their defaults.   |
| Prosecution.                                   | 4. The committee shall direct that such defaulters be prosecuted, or that they be given the option of paying a certain sum in addition to the charges for providing substitutes instead of being prosecuted.  |
| If convicted.                                  | 5. All persons so prosecuted by order of the committee shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees and to a fine not exceeding fifty cents for each day of wilful failure to perform work.  |
| Wells.   | 6. Every well shall be surrounded with a wall or fence at least three feet in height to be erected by such parties as the committee may direct. All abandoned wells shall be filled up by or at the cost of the owners.   |
| Penalty for injury to village paths, &c.       | 7. All village paths, edandas, ambalams, bridges, schoolrooms, and other village properties are to be in charge of the local headman, who for neglect of duty in connection therewith is liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.  |
| Clearings around villages                      | 8. The fine for obstruction or careless or malicious injury of village paths and other village properties is to be one-fourth more than the cost of the removal of the obstruction or the repair of the injury, provided such fine does not exceed twenty rupees.   |
| Clearings to be made by residing shareholders. | 9. Every village shall keep the ground round the ganboda to a distance of thirty fathoms from the fence clear of jungle. Under this rule no valuable trees shall be cut, but all low jungle and all trees not valuable under two feet in circumference shall be cut away, and whenever practicable a broad strip shall be cleared from the ganboda to the tank as well as to the field so as to admit of a free current of air passing through the village.   |
| Establishment of schools.                      | 10. The work specified in clause 9 shall be done by the resident shareholders in equal shares.  |

#### SECTION II.—SCHOOLS.

- |                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| Erection, &c., of schools. | 11. At the request by petition to the Government Agent of the parents or guardians of twenty-five or more children for the establishment of a school, or if the committee report to the Government that a site has been fixed upon for a school where there is likelihood of a good attendance, application should be made to the Director of Public Instruction for a schoolmaster and the necessary furniture, free of charge to the villagers. |
| School district.           | 12. If such application be granted, the school-house shall be erected and kept in repair, as already provided by section I., clause 1.  |
|                            | 13. The committee shall fix the limits of the district within which all parents and guardians shall be bound to send their children between seven and thirteen years of age to the school thus provided for four days at least in each week for nine months in each year.   |

**Attendance.** 14. All parents or guardians who do not observe the foregoing rule shall be reported by the schoolmaster to the committee, who shall cause such parents or guardians to appear before it and explain the absence of their children. If no satisfactory excuse be given, the committee may warn the parent or guardian or order a prosecution before the village tribunal, who shall inflict a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

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

### SECTION III.—FISHERIES.

**Killing fish by poison an offence.** 16. Any person who shall kill fish by means of poison shall be guilty of an offence, and on conviction thereof shall be liable to a fine.

**Fishing in tanks.** 17. The customary fishing in tanks (වෙස් පැරිපිටි) shall take place on such days in each year as shall be appointed by the gamarala ; or if there is no gamarala, by the vel-vidane ; or if there is no vel-vidane, by the elders of the village— and the fish caught shall be divided as follows : one-third shall be given to the strangers who assist in the fishing ; the remaining two-thirds shall be divided equally among the several pangu, including the gamwasam.

**Division of fish.**

**Opening or blocking up of canals, &c., for catching fish.** 18. Whenever it is required to open or block up a common canal, tank, embankment, or amuna for the purpose of catching fish the persons desiring it shall communicate with the irrigation headman, who will withhold or give permission according as the proceeding is likely to be detrimental to cultivation or otherwise.

**Fishing in paddy fields.** 19. As the practice of fishing in paddy fields causes injury to the dams, outlets, canals, embankments, fences, &c., and also to the crops, it shall not be lawful for any person other than the proprietors of such paddy fields or their agents to fish therein in future without the permission of such proprietors or their agents. Any person infringing this rule shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees, half of which shall be paid to the informer.

### SECTION IV.—LANDS FOR COMMON PURPOSES.

**Application for lands for common purposes.** 20. The committee shall apply to the Government Agent for such Crown lands as it may consider requisite for the pasturage of cattle or for any other common purposes, stating the villages for the benefit of which such lands are required.

**Upkeep.** 21. If the land be required for pasturage, it shall be cleared and fenced by all the proprietors of cattle ordinarily grazing in such villages, the liability being in proportion to the number of cattle over one year old belonging to each owner. If the land be required for any other purpose, the committee shall arrange for its upkeep, as already provided by section I., clause 1.

**Detail.** 22. All detail as to gateways, time of repairing fences, herding, and enclosing cattle, &c., shall be arranged by the committee and carried out under the management of the local headmen.

**Penalty for breach.** 23. The penalty for breach of these regulations shall not exceed twenty rupees.

### SECTION V.—CATTLE.

**All cattle to be branded before eighteen months old. Unbranded cattle to be dealt with as stray animals. If no valid claimant, to be sold. Half share to informer.** 24. All cattle shall be branded before attaining the age of eighteen months, under pain of penalty not exceeding twenty rupees. Any unbranded cattle beyond the age of eighteen months found at large may be seized and dealt with as unowned stray cattle ; that is to say, they shall be forwarded to the President of the division in which they are found, who shall, at the expiration of eight days, if no claimant should satisfactorily prove his title, cause them to be sold and the proceeds, less expenses and charges, to be credited to the communal fund. The informer may be awarded a sum not exceeding half share of the penalty or proceeds under this rule.

**Communal brands.** 25. The committee shall select certain letters or numbers which are to be used for branding the village names of each village or group of villages in the district, and each animal in the village shall, as soon as these brand marks shall have been declared and the brands provided, be branded with these letters or numbers, and no others, to denote village ; the owner's name shall also be branded as fully as possible on the animal.

26. There shall be in each korale three officers authorized for the branding, keeping of registers, and issuing certificates for cattle



(gawalekams), to be appointed during the pleasure of the Government Agent, and the following fees shall be payable :—

Ten cents for branding and entering in register any animal.

Twelve and a half cents for issuing certificates of removal for agriculture or other (agistment, tending, grazing, training, cart use, tawalam, &c.) purposes for each animal.

Fifty cents for certificate of sale of each animal.

27. Cattle shall be branded on certain days and at fixed places. The places and dates will be determined by the committee, and notice must be given by beat of tom-tom in the palata at least a week before branding takes place.

Cattle branding.

28. When cattle are to be branded the owner shall apply to the police officer of his division, in whose presence the branding shall take place, the police headman having first satisfied himself that the animal belongs to the person on whose behalf it is branded.

Cattle of police headman.

Cattle belonging to the police headman himself to be branded before the police headman residing nearest to him.

Registers.

29. The police headman shall keep a register, according to Form A, of all cattle branded in his presence, and send the same quarterly to the korala of his division. If he has any doubt as to the ownership, he shall refer the question to the President for decision.

30. The korala shall send to the President of his division a copy of the register furnished to him by the police headman under the provisions of rule 28.

31. The wasama brand is under no circumstances to be affixed to an animal already bearing such a brand mark, or to an animal bearing any other brands whatever, unless the owner produces the certificate on which he bought the animal. A description of the certificate must be entered in the register.

32. When a calf is branded, the dam, if alive, should be produced, and the arachchi should satisfy himself that the calf is the produce of that dam. If the dam be dead, a note to that effect shall be made in the register.

33. When branding an animal the brands shall be affixed as follows :—

(a) If the animal be a pinfold one, the wasama brand should be placed on the middle of the body, on the right or the left side, according to the directions of the committee. The initial letter of the name of the owner's village shall be put on the upper part of the hind leg (පිටපැත්තෙහි) on the same side of the wasama brand. The initial letter of the owner's name shall be placed on the side along the body.

(b) If the animal be a tended one, and the division of share has not taken place, the wasama brand of the tender's division shall be placed on the middle of the body, on the right or the left side, as directed by the committee, and the initial letter of the name of the tender's village on the upper part of the hind leg (පිටපැත්තෙහි) and on the same side as the wasama brand. The initial letter of the tender's name on the lower portion of the same leg (ඔස්සෙහි), the initial letter of the name of the dam owner's village shall be put on the other side and on the upper portion of the hind leg (පිටපැත්තෙහි), and the initial letter of the dam owner's name shall be put along the body. In the case of a tended animal the number of the tending voucher shall be entered in the register.

34. When the brands are renewed, or when a purchased animal which does not bear a wasama brand is branded, an entry shall be made in the register; but the matter shall also be reported within a week to the committee, as required by rules 34 and 37.

Black cattle never to be re-branded. Buffaloes may be re-branded in presence of headman.

35. Black cattle once branded are never to be re-branded or to have their brands altered, added to, or obliterated. Buffaloes may be re-branded when the brands become illegible, but this shall only be done in presence of the village headman, who shall report the circumstance within a week to the committee.

Caste marks, &c., allowed.

36. Caste marks approved by the committee and brands for sickness may be affixed, if necessary, but only in presence of a headman, and never over any former brand or in any way to interfere with it.

37. In cases of branding for sickness, when the attendance of the headman (as required by rule 35) cannot be secured, it shall be lawful for the owner to have the animal branded in the presence of two respectable villagers. This must, however, be reported to the arachchi in writing within three days. The arachchi, having inspected

- the animal and satisfied himself of the truth of the report, shall send a report to the President within three days, enclosing the report received from the owner of the animal.
- Cattle acquired after January 1, 1877.** 38. Every person who shall acquire an animal in any way except by inheritance, or unless it be born in his pinfeld, shall obtain a certificate in the approved printed form to be executed by a headman duly authorized to issue certificates for the division wherein the person from whom the animal was acquired resides; such certificates shall be issued 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 a resident of this pattu, shall produce the animal before the headman of his own division, who shall cause it to be branded with the brand of the wasama in which the purchaser resides, reporting the same within one week to the committee. Any breach of this rule shall render the person offending liable to be fined.
39. All agreements for the exchange or future sale of cattle shall be in writing, and signed by the parties concerned in the presence of a headman authorized under rule 30 to issue certificates of sale.
40. Any person wilfully altering, adding to, defacing, destroying, or in any way tampering with a cattle certificate (sale or removal) shall be guilty of an offence, and be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.
- Cattle now held without certificate; how to procure certificate.** 41. 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 other officer appointed by the Agent, who shall on proof of claimant's title issue a certificate to him, and such animal shall thereupon be branded with the brand of the wasama in which its owner resides.
- Cattle with defaced or altered brand marks how to be dealt with. Proviso in favour of real owner.** 42. Any cattle bearing altered or defaced brand marks shall be brought before the President and a gansabhawa, who may order the cattle to be sold if there is not satisfactory proof of ownership. The proceeds shall be paid over to the communal fund. Provided that if any person shall, within six months of the sale, prove his title to the animal to the satisfaction of the President, it shall be competent for the President, subject to the approval of the Government Agent, to order the payment to him of the proceeds of sale after deducting all costs incurred.
- Penalty for preceding rules under this section.** 43. Failure to comply with any of the preceding rules of this section shall render the offender liable to a fine under the 4th clause of the Ordinance.
- Removal of animals for agricultural purposes.** 44. No animal shall be removed for agricultural, tending, or grazing purposes, or for use in a tavalam, except on a printed permit, such permit to be issued by headmen appointed by the Government Agent subject to rules issued by him. No animal shall be given or taken to tend for shares unless the tending voucher printed on the back of the permit be duly filled up. Provided that no such certificate shall be required for the removal of an animal within the wasama of which it bears the village brand. Where the driver of the animal has printed sale certificate in his favour for the animal no permit of removal need be taken out. Breach of these regulations shall render the driver of the animal liable to be fined.
45. Permits of removal shall not be necessary within a radius of four miles from the owner's village, anything in rule 42 to the contrary notwithstanding; but if an animal is given out to tend, a tending voucher must be taken out irrespective of the distance.
- Loss of animal.** 46. Any person losing an animal is required to report the loss, with full particulars and description of the animal, to the arachchi within seven days of the loss. The arachchi will forward a list of lost animals every fortnight to the korala. The korala will make a list of lost animals in the korala and forward it monthly through the Ratemahatmaya to the Kachcheri, sending at the same time a copy to the President for publication.
- Return of certificate on death or loss of an animal.** 47. 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 Kachcheri (or to the arachchi, who shall forward it to the Kachcheri without delay).
- Possession of certificate without any animal.** 48. 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.
- Bulls reserved for breeding to be certified.** 49. Bulls intended to be reserved for breeding purposes shall be submitted for the approval of the committee, and, if approved, a certificate of approval shall be given by the President to the owner. It is to be understood that only the best and finest animals will be approved.

- Bulls not reserved to be castrated.** 50. All male black cattle not being certified bulls shall be properly castrated within a year of birth, and it shall be competent for the President to order the immediate performance of the operation.
- Castration by whom to be performed.** 51. Castration shall be performed by persons having a certificate from the Government Agent as competent to perform the operation, but this is not to interfere with the right of owners to castrate their own cattle.
- Bulls not yet castrated.** 52. All bulls except those certified under section 50, now being between the ages of one and six years, shall be immediately castrated. It shall further be competent to the President to order the immediate performance of the same.
53. The operation of rules Nos. 50, 51, and 52 to be suspended until competent castrators have been introduced into the district, of which due notice will be given.
- Provision to prevent cattle trespass.** 54. To prevent cattle trespass landowners shall be bound to fence and watch their fields and hén and to put up a fence or ditch round their gardens, and cattle owners shall be bound to tie up or pen their black cattle at nights, and to suspend a stick by day across the necks of black cattle which are addicted to straying, or to tie them together in pairs, and to tie wooden bells to the necks of buffaloes.
- Cattle seized for trespass how dealt with.** 55. Cattle seized for trespass and not claimed from the local headmen within forty-eight hours shall be sent to the President of the Village Council. 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 nett proceeds to the fine fund, to be dealt with as provided in the 56th clause of the Village Communities' Ordinance, No. 24 of 1889.
56. It shall not be lawful for any one to sell or eat the flesh of any animal that has died of sickness or by drowning, or by the bite of a snake, or has been killed by a wild beast; and any one found knowingly in possession of the meat of such animal or knowingly selling or eating the flesh thereof shall be liable to a fine.
- Rules for prevention of cattle disease.** 57. It shall be the duty of the President to carry out the provisions of the regulation of the Government dated November 10, 1876, and all breaches of the said rules may be tried before a village council, and the maximum fine of twenty rupees or any sum imposed on all persons guilty of the infraction of any of them. Provided that this shall not interfere with any other action the Government Agent may see fit to take in respect to the said matter.
- Removal of sick cattle.** 58. No cattle should be removed from a village where there is cattle disease to or through any village where there is no disease at the time.
- Segregation of diseased cattle.** 59. If there be no hospital cattle pound in the subdivision, 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 the other cattle; such place to be determined by the village headmen.
- Owners bound to report disease.** 60. Owners or herdsmen shall be bound to report cases of murrain, &c., within twenty-four hours to the village headman, who is to see that the foregoing rule is duly observed.
61. Any headmen who resigns, is dismissed, removed from office, or suspended, shall, within three days of his removal, return to the President or Kachcheri his brands, book of certificates, permits for removal register, and all other official papers. The President or some Kachcheri officer shall, on taking over the articles, grant a receipt for the same.
62. It shall be lawful for the President or Ratamahatmaya to call for and examine all books of certificates, permits of removal registers, and other documents connected with the possession or transfer of cattle.
- The President or Ratamahatmaya shall make a note on the back of the last certificate examined, mentioning the date of examination and stating whether the book appears to have been correctly kept.
63. The boundaries of private lands shall be marked by fences, ditches, or stones, and in the case of lands adjoining each other such boundaries shall be put up at the expense of the owners on both sides thereof.
- Compounds and fences.** 64. The committee may order all compounds of 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.

Prevention of  
contagious  
disease.

SECTION VII.—NUISANCES.

65. Any person or persons infected with any contagious disease washing themselves or their clothes in any public bathing-place shall be liable to a fine.

SECTION VIII.—ABUSIVE LANGUAGE.

66. 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 twenty rupees.

SECTION X.—SPRING GUNS.

67. No spring gun (කපුරු දැමූ මොනරය) shall be set without the local headman's written permission, and he shall proclaim the same.

SECTION XI.—GAMBLING.

68. Any person found gambling or cock-fighting shall be liable to a fine of twenty rupees; and any person keeping a house or place for gambling or cock-fighting shall be liable to a fine of twenty rupees, and to further fines not exceeding five rupees for each day the offence is continued after notice by the President to abstain from it.

SECTION XII.—CONSTITUTION OF VILLAGE TRIBUNAL.

69. Not less than three nor more than five persons shall be associated with the President in the trial of a case.

SECTION XIII.—VILLAGE TANKS.

Preface.

70. The following provisions shall be made for the upkeep, repair, and improvement of the village tanks which supply water for lands belonging to private individuals.

Irrespective of  
sluices.

(a) Every pangu shall give for each amunam such labour not exceeding thirty days' labour in each year for an able-bodied adult, as the Government Agent may declare to be necessary for the upkeep, repair, or improvement of the tank on which it is dependent for its water supply.

Rate of labour at  
special times.  
Sluiced tanks.

(b) When Government provides a sluice or other work for the improvement of the tank the labour to be necessary as above shall not exceed sixty days for one year and thirty days for every succeeding year.

Further labour.

(c) Further labour may be required in special cases upon order of the committee.

71. The labour shall be called out at such times and in such proportions as the Government Agent or any person deputed by him in that behalf may determine, and notice published by beat of tom-tom in the village shall be held to be noticed to every pangukaraya.

Commutation of  
labour.

72. Any pangu may commute its labour by a payment in advance of thirty-five cents per diem, and if any person who does not commute shall fail to give the labour due for his panguwa at the appointed time, he shall be liable to a fine of fifty cents a day. Provided that the aggregate of such fines shall in no case exceed twenty rupees.

73. Whenever Government shall have agreed in any hatpattu to construct, free of charge, sluices with necessary masonry and iron sluice gates for village tanks on the condition that the shareholders put the bunds in proper repair, it is hereby declared compulsory on each shareholder in any village tank which has been or may hereafter be provided with a sluice to contribute for each amunam of land possessed by him twelve cubes of earthwork per amunam at such times and places as the village tanks overseer shall appoint. In special cases further labour may be required by the Government Agent or the committee.

74. The Government Agent may appoint in any korale or subdivision of such hatpattu village tanks overseers, whose duty it shall be (on receiving instructions to that effect) to call out the villagers of his korale or subdivision for their yearly amount of work at their tank; to see that both the full amount of earthwork is executed by each man and the soil is deposited in a proper manner; to compel the shareholders to remove all jungle and trees from the bunds and spill waters and to keep the same clear; to call out the shareholders for any work on the bund that may be urgently needed and for the opening of cart roads required for village tanks repairs; to prevent waste of water in cultivation; and to perform such other work as they may be directed to do.

75. It shall be the duty of the shareholders to obey all lawful orders of the village tanks overseer; they shall in default be subject to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees each for each offence.

76. Each village tanks overseer shall be deemed to be a person deputed by the Government Agent to call out labour as provided by the 74th rule. The notice referred to in that rule shall be in writing, and it shall, besides being published by beat of tom-tom, be posted in

a conspicuous place in the village, or on or near the bund. Any person who tears down, alters, or defaces any such notice shall be liable on conviction to be fined by the gansabhawa.

77. The notice shall in all cases be published at a reasonable time before the labour is required.

78. Fourteen days' notice shall be given of the date appointed for the commencement of the earthwork referred to in rule 76 above, and on the day fixed the village tanks overseer shall be present, and shall give notice to each shareholder of the amount of work to be done by him and point out the places where the soil is to be deposited.

79. Every shareholder who does not commence work on the day fixed, or who fails to complete his task within the time appointed, or in any way executes it improperly, shall be prosecuted before the gansabhawa, and shall, if no satisfactory cause is shown for his default, be liable to the fine hereinbefore provided; but should a defaulter, when before the gansabhawa, produce satisfactory proof that he has since made a proper commencement of his work, the gansabhawa may reduce the fine to which the defaulter would otherwise be liable. In all prosecutions a certified copy of the notice calling out work shall be produced.

80. The execution of any work of immediate or urgent repair which the shareholders may, under these rules, be called upon to perform shall not entitle them to claim exemption from the ordinary annual work of repair.

81. When cartways are required for village tanks repairs shareholders of each village shall clear the part of the road which is within their boundary, as ordered and pointed out by the village tanks overseers, and be severally held responsible for the completion of the work within the time noticed, and held liable in failure thereof to a fine as provided in rule 74.

#### SECTION XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

82. Any person who shall wilfully set fire to any patana or other land without license in writing from the village headman, shall be guilty of an offence, and on conviction thereof shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

83. If any fruit or any part of a tree be deemed by the committee to be likely to fall upon any house or building or to endanger the occupiers thereof, or if the same be near any road or street and likely to effect the safety of passengers going along or using such road or street, the committee shall cause notice in writing to be given to the owner or to the occupier of the ground upon which the tree stands to remove the said fruit, branch, or tree; and if such owner or occupier do not begin to take down the same within twenty-four hours after such notice and complete the work with due diligence, the committee shall cause the work to be done; and upon the committee certifying to the President the costs which have been incurred in effecting such removal the owners or occupiers shall be summoned before the village tribunal then and there to make the payment of the costs; and upon failure to pay the amount the same may be recovered as if it were a fine imposed by the said tribunal.

84. 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 headmen shall bury unremoved cattle or cattle of absent owners.

85. The owners of pigs shall be bound to keep them within properly fenced enclosures, and in default they may be shot and the carcase restored to the owner.

86. All notices required by these rules shall be published by beat of tom-tom, unless the committee give special orders to the contrary.

87. Any person convicted before a village tribunal of destroying or defacing any written notification issued by the committee shall be liable to a fine.

88. When any mi, siyambala, kon, or any other tree grows on the boundary of any land the produce thereof shall be divided equally amongst the owners of the land on either side of the said boundary.

89. When the tree or trees grow on common land the produce thereof shall be the common property of all the pangukarayo in the village.

90. When any one of a party of hunters kills any cattle by accident the value of such cattle shall be paid, not solely by the person who killed the animal, but by the whole party in equal shares.

91. When any honeycombs are found in the hollow of a tree in a aturukula or log in any field or garden they shall belong wholly to the owner of the field or garden.

92. These rules supersede all rules hitherto in force in this Province.

Overhanging trees.

Carcases.

Pigs.

Method of publishing notices.  
Penalty for defacing notices.

Wild fruit trees.

Trees growing on common land.

Game.

Wild honey.

**T**HE following rules made by the inhabitants of the subdivision of Pandita pattu of the Chief Headman's division called Demala hatpattu in the District of Puttalam, in the North-Western Province, under the provisions of section 6 of the Village Communities' Ordinance, No. 24 of 1889, as amended by Ordinances No. 9 of 1894, No. 9 of 1896, and No. 10 of 1898, have been approved by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, and are published for general information, under section 7 of the first-mentioned Ordinance, No. 24 of 1889.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, June 15, 1905.

A. M. ASHMORE,  
Colonial Secretary.

#### SECTION I.—VILLAGE WORKS.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| Construction and upkeep.                       | 1. The construction, maintenance, and improvement of village works mentioned in section I., clause 6, of the Ordinance No. 24 of 1889, and of such other works as the committee may from time to time deem necessary, shall be effected by all able-bodied persons who are resident within a distance of six miles from the place where the work is to be done; and the committee shall determine the number of days' labour that each person liable to contribute shall contribute towards it, either in person or by substitute, or by a money payment. |
| Management.                                    | 2. If the work concerns only one palata, the gan-arachchi; if more than one palata, the korala; if more than one korale, the Batemahat-maya shall have the management of the execution thereof.   |
| Completion report.                             | 3. The headman shall report to the committee the completion of the work, the names of the defaulters, and the expenses incurred in consequence of their defaults.   |
| Prosecution.                                   | 4. The committee shall direct that such defaulters be prosecuted, or that they be given the option of paying a certain sum in addition to the charges for providing substitutes instead of being prosecuted.  |
| If convicted.                                  | 5. All persons so prosecuted by order of the committee shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees and to a fine not exceeding fifty cents for each day of wilful failure to perform work.  |
| Wells  | 6. Every well shall be surrounded with a wall or fence at least three feet in height to be erected by such parties as the committee may direct. All abandoned wells shall be filled up by or at the cost of the owners.   |
|  | 7. All village paths, edandas, ambalams, bridges, schoolrooms, and other village properties are to be in charge of the local headman, who for neglect of duty in connection therewith is liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.  |
| Penalty for injury to village paths, &c.       | 8. The fine for obstruction or careless or malicious injury of village paths and other village properties is to be one-fourth more than the cost of the removal of the obstruction or the repair of the injury, provided such fine does not exceed twenty rupees.   |
| Clearings around villages                      | 9. Every village shall keep the ground round the ganboda to a distance of thirty fathoms from the fence clear of jungle. Under this rule no valuable trees shall be cut, but all low jungle and all trees not valuable under two feet in circumference shall be cut away, and whenever practicable a broad strip shall be cleared from the ganboda to the tank as well as to the field so as to admit of a free current of air passing through the village.   |
| Clearings to be made by residing shareholders. | 10. The work specified in clause 9 shall be done by the resident shareholders in equal shares.  |

#### SECTION II.—SCHOOLS.

- |                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| Establishment of schools.  | 11. At the request by petition to the Government Agent of the parents or guardians of twenty-five or more children for the establishment of a school, or if the committee report to the Government that a site has been fixed upon for a school where there is likelihood of a good attendance, application should be made to the Director of Public Instruction for a schoolmaster and the necessary furniture, free of charge to the villagers. |
| Erection, &c., of schools. | 12. If such application be granted, the school-house shall be erected and kept in repair, as already provided by section I., clause 1.  |
| School district.           | 13. The committee shall fix the limits of the district within which all parents and guardians shall be bound to send their children between seven and thirteen years of age to the school thus provided for four days at least in each week for nine months in each year.   |

- Attendance.** 14. All parents or guardians who do not observe the foregoing rule shall be reported by the schoolmaster to the committee, who shall cause such parents or guardians to appear before it and explain the absence of their children. If no satisfactory excuse be given, the committee may warn the parent or guardian or order a prosecution before the village tribunal, who shall inflict a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.
- Exemption.** 15. The foregoing rule shall not apply to those who, in the opinion of the committee, have made other satisfactory provision for the education of their children.

## SECTION III.—FISHERIES.

- Killing fish by poison an offence.** 16. Any person who shall kill fish by means of poison shall be guilty of an offence, and on conviction thereof shall be liable to a fine.
- Fishing in tanks.** 17. The customary fishing in tanks (වෙල විදාන) shall take place on such days in each year as shall be appointed by the gamarala; or if there is no gamarala, by the vel-vidane; or if there is no vel-vidane, by the elders of the village—and the fish caught shall be divided as follows: one-third shall be given to the strangers who assist in the fishing; the remaining two-thirds shall be divided equally among the several pangu, including the gamwasam.
- Division of fish.**
- Opening or blocking up of canals, &c., for catching fish.** 18. Whenever it is required to open or block up a common canal, tank, embankment, or amuna for the purpose of catching fish the persons desiring it shall communicate with the irrigation headman, who will withhold or give permission according as the proceeding is likely to be detrimental to cultivation or otherwise.
- Fishing in paddy fields.** 19. As the practice of fishing in paddy fields causes injury to the dams, outlets, canals, embankments, fences, &c., and also to the crops, it shall not be lawful for any person other than the proprietors of such paddy fields or their agents to fish therein in future without the permission of such proprietors or their agents. Any person infringing this rule shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees, half of which shall be paid to the informer.

## SECTION IV.—LANDS FOR COMMON PURPOSES.

- Application for lands for common purposes.** 20. The committee shall apply to the Government Agent for such Crown lands as it may consider requisite for the pasturage of cattle or for any other common purposes, stating the villages for the benefit of which such lands are required.
- Upkeep.** 21. If the land be required for pasturage, it shall be cleared and fenced by all the proprietors of cattle ordinarily grazing in such villages, the liability being in proportion to the number of cattle over one year old belonging to each owner. If the land be required for any other purpose, the committee shall arrange for its upkeep, as already provided by section I., clause 1.
- Detail.** 22. All detail as to gateways, time of repairing fences, herding, and enclosing cattle, &c., shall be arranged by the committee and carried out under the management of the local headmen.
- Penalty for breach.** 23. The penalty for breach of these regulations shall not exceed twenty rupees.

## SECTION V.—CATTLE.

- All cattle to be branded before eighteen months old. Unbranded cattle to be dealt with as stray animals. If no valid claimant, to be sold. Half share to informer.** 24. All cattle shall be branded before attaining the age of eighteen months, under pain of penalty not exceeding twenty rupees. Any unbranded cattle beyond the age of eighteen months found at large may be seized and dealt with as unowned stray cattle; that is to say, they shall be forwarded to the President of the division in which they are found, who shall, at the expiration of eight days, if no claimant should satisfactorily prove his title, cause them to be sold and the proceeds, less expenses and charges, to be credited to the communal fund. The informer may be awarded a sum not exceeding half share of the penalty or proceeds under this rule.
- Communal brands.** 25. The committee shall select certain letters or numbers which are to be used for branding the village names of each village or group of villages in the district, and each animal in the village shall, as soon as these brand marks shall have been declared and the brands provided, be branded with these letters or numbers, and no others, to denote village; the owner's name shall also be branded as fully as possible on the animal.
26. There shall be in each korale three officers authorized for the branding, keeping of registers, and issuing certificates for cattle

(gawalekams), to be appointed during the pleasure of the Government Agent, and the following fees shall be payable :—

Ten cents for branding and entering in register any animal.

Twelve and a half cents for issuing certificates of removal for agriculture or other (agistment, tending, grazing, training, cart use, tawalam, &c.) purposes for each animal.

Fifty cents for certificate of sale of each animal.

27. Cattle shall be branded on certain days and at fixed places. The places and dates will be determined by the committee, and notice must be given by beat of tom-tom in the palata at least a week before branding takes place.

Cattle branding.

28. When cattle are to be branded the owner shall apply to the police officer of his division, in whose presence the branding shall take place, the police headman having first satisfied himself that the animal belongs to the person on whose behalf it is branded.

Cattle of police headman.

Cattle belonging to the police headman himself to be branded before the police headman residing nearest to him.

Registers.

29. The police headman shall keep a register, according to Form A, of all cattle branded in his presence, and send the same quarterly to the korala of his division. If he has any doubt as to the ownership, he shall refer the question to the President for decision.

30. The korala shall send to the President of his division a copy of the register furnished to him by the police headman under the provisions of rule 28.

31. The wasama brand is under no circumstances to be affixed to an animal already bearing such a brand mark, or to an animal bearing any other brands whatever, unless the owner produces the certificate on which he bought the animal. A description of the certificate must be entered in the register.

32. When a calf is branded, the dam, if alive, should be produced, and the arachchi should satisfy himself that the calf is the produce of that dam. If the dam be dead, a note to that effect shall be made in the register.

33. When branding an animal the brands shall be affixed as follows :—

(a) If the animal be a pinfold one, the wasama brand should be placed on the middle of the body, on the right or the left side, according to the directions of the committee. The initial letter of the name of the owner's village shall be put on the upper part of the hind leg (පිටපැත්තෙහි) on the same side of the wasama brand. The initial letter of the owner's name shall be placed on the side along the body.

(b) If the animal be a tended one, and the division of share has not taken place, the wasama brand of the tender's division shall be placed on the middle of the body, on the right or the left side, as directed by the committee, and the initial letter of the name of the tender's village on the upper part of the hind leg (පිටපැත්තෙහි) and on the same side as the wasama brand. The initial letter of the tender's name on the lower portion of the same leg (තට්ටුවෙහි), the initial letter of the name of the dam owner's village shall be put on the other side and on the upper portion of the hind leg (පිටපැත්තෙහි), and the initial letter of the dam owner's name shall be put along the body. In the case of a tended animal the number of the tending voucher shall be entered in the register.

34. When the brands are renewed, or when a purchased animal which does not bear a wasama brand is branded, an entry shall be made in the register; but the matter shall also be reported within a week to the committee, as required by rules 34 and 37.

Black cattle never to be re-branded. Buffaloes may be re-branded in presence of headman.

35. Black cattle once branded are never to be re-branded or to have their brands altered, added to, or obliterated. Buffaloes may be re-branded when the brands become illegible, but this shall only be done in presence of the village headman, who shall report the circumstance within a week to the committee.

Caste marks, &c., allowed.

36. Caste marks approved by the committee and brands for sickness may be affixed, if necessary, but only in presence of a headman, and never over any former brand or in any way to interfere with it.

37. In cases of branding for sickness, when the attendance of the headman (as required by rule 35) cannot be secured, it shall be lawful for the owner to have the animal branded in the presence of two respectable villagers. This must, however, be reported to the arachchi in writing within three days. The arachchi, having inspected



the animal and satisfied himself of the truth of the report, shall send a report to the President within three days, enclosing the report received from the owner of the animal.

Cattle acquired after January 1, 1877.

38. 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 printed form to be executed by a headman duly authorized to issue certificates for the division wherein the person from whom the animal was acquired resides; such certificates shall be issued 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 a resident of this pattu, shall produce the animal before the headman of his own division, who shall cause it to be branded with the brand of the wasama in which the purchaser resides, reporting the same within one week to the committee. Any breach of this rule shall render the person offending liable to be fined.

39. All agreements for the exchange or future sale of cattle shall be in writing, and signed by the parties concerned in the presence of a headman authorized under rule 30 to issue certificates of sale.

40. Any person wilfully altering, adding to, defacing, destroying, or in any way tampering with a cattle certificate (sale or removal) shall be guilty of an offence, and be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Cattle now held without certificate; how to procure certificate.

41. 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 other officer appointed by the Agent, who shall on proof of claimant's title issue a certificate to him, and such animal shall thereupon be branded with the brand of the wasama in which its owner resides.

Cattle with defaced or altered brand marks how to be dealt with. Proviso in favour of real owner.

42. Any cattle bearing altered or defaced brand marks shall be brought before the President and a gansabhawa, who may order the cattle to be sold if there is not satisfactory proof of ownership. The proceeds shall be paid over to the communal fund. Provided that if any person shall, within six months of the sale, prove his title to the animal to the satisfaction of the President, it shall be competent for the President, subject to the approval of the Government Agent, to order the payment to him of the proceeds of sale after deducting all costs incurred.

Penalty for preceding rules under this section.

43. Failure to comply with any of the preceding rules of this section shall render the offender liable to a fine under the 4th clause of the Ordinance.

Removal of animals for agricultural purposes.

44. No animal shall be removed for agricultural, tending, or grazing purposes, or for use in a tavalam, except on a printed permit, such permit to be issued by headmen appointed by the Government Agent subject to rules issued by him. No animal shall be given or taken to tend for shares unless the tending voucher printed on the back of the permit be duly filled up. Provided that no such certificate shall be required for the removal of an animal within the wasama of which it bears the village brand. Where the driver of the animal has printed sale certificate in his favour for the animal no permit of removal need be taken out. Breach of these regulations shall render the driver of the animal liable to be fined.

Loss of animal.

45. Permits of removal shall not be necessary within a radius of four miles from the owner's village, anything in rule 42 to the contrary notwithstanding; but if an animal is given out to tend, a tending voucher must be taken out irrespective of the distance.

46. Any person losing an animal is required to report the loss, with full particulars and description of the animal, to the arachchi within seven days of the loss. The arachchi will forward a list of lost animals every fortnight to the korala. The korala will make a list of lost animals in the korale and forward it monthly through the Rate-mahatmaya to the Kachcheri, sending at the same time a copy to the President for publication.

Return of certificate on death or loss of an animal.

47. 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 Kachcheri (or to the arachchi, who shall forward it to the Kachcheri without delay).

Possession of certificate without any animal.

48. 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.

Bulls reserved for breeding to be certified.

49. Bulls intended to be reserved for breeding purposes shall be submitted for the approval of the committee, and, if approved, a certificate of approval shall be given by the President to the owner. It is to be understood that only the best and finest animals will be approved.

- Bulls not reserved to be castrated.** 50. All male black cattle not being certified bulls shall be properly castrated within a year of birth, and it shall be competent for the President to order the immediate performance of the operation.
- Castration by whom to be performed.** 51. Castration shall be performed by persons having a certificate from the Government Agent as competent to perform the operation, but this is not to interfere with the right of owners to castrate their own cattle.
- Bulls not yet castrated.** 52. All bulls except those certified under section 50, now being between the ages of one and six years, shall be immediately castrated. It shall further be competent to the President to order the immediate performance of the same.
53. The operation of rules Nos. 50, 51, and 52 to be suspended until competent castrators have been introduced into the district, of which due notice will be given.
- Provision to prevent cattle trespass.** 54. To prevent cattle trespass landowners shall be bound to fence and watch their fields and hén and to put up a fence or ditch round their gardens, and cattle owners shall be bound to tie up or pen their black cattle at nights, and to suspend a stick by day across the necks of black cattle which are addicted to straying, or to tie them together in pairs, and to tie wooden bells to the necks of buffaloes.
- Cattle seized for trespass how dealt with.** 55. Cattle seized for trespass and not claimed from the local headmen within forty-eight hours shall be sent to the President of the Village Council. 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 nett proceeds to the fine fund, to be dealt with as provided in the 56th clause of the Village Communities' Ordinance, No. 24 of 1889.
56. It shall not be lawful for any one to sell or eat the flesh of any animal that has died of sickness or by drowning, or by the bite of a snake, or has been killed by a wild beast; and any one found knowingly in possession of the meat of such animal or knowingly selling or eating the flesh thereof shall be liable to a fine.
- Rules for prevention of cattle disease.** 57. It shall be the duty of the President to carry out the provisions of the regulation of the Government dated November 10, 1876, and all breaches of the said rules may be tried before a village council, and the maximum fine of twenty rupees or any sum imposed on all persons guilty of the infraction of any of them. Provided that this shall not interfere with any other action the Government Agent may see fit to take in respect to the said matter.
- Removal of sick cattle.** 58. No cattle should be removed from a village where there is cattle disease to or through any village where there is no disease at the time.
- Segregation of diseased cattle.** 59. If there be no hospital cattle pound in the subdivision, 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 the other cattle; such place to be determined by the village headmen.
- Owners bound to report disease.** 60. Owners or herdsmen shall be bound to report cases of murrain, &c., within twenty-four hours to the village headman, who is to see that the foregoing rule is duly observed.
61. Any headmen who resigns, is dismissed, removed from office, or suspended, shall, within three days of his removal, return to the President or Kachcheri his brands, book of certificates, permits for removal register, and all other official papers. The President or some Kachcheri officer shall, on taking over the articles, grant a receipt for the same.
62. It shall be lawful for the President or Ratemahatmaya to call for and examine all books of certificates, permits of removal registers, and other documents connected with the possession or transfer of cattle. The President or Ratemahatmaya shall make a note on the back of the last certificate examined, mentioning the date of examination and stating whether the book appears to have been correctly kept.
63. The boundaries of private lands shall be marked by fences, ditches, or stones, and in the case of lands adjoining each other such boundaries shall be put up at the expense of the owners on both sides thereof.
- Compounds and fences.** 64. The committee may order all compounds of 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.

Prevention of contagious disease.

## SECTION VII.—NUISANCES.

65. Any person or persons infected with any contagious disease washing themselves or their clothes in any public bathing-place shall be liable to a fine.

## SECTION VIII.—ABUSIVE LANGUAGE.

66. 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 twenty rupees.

## SECTION X.—SPRING GUNS.

67. No spring gun (කෙරුම් දැමූ මොනරුව) shall be set without the local headman's written permission, and he shall proclaim the same

## SECTION XI.—GAMBLING.

68. Any person found gambling or cock-fighting shall be liable to a fine of twenty rupees; and any person keeping a house or place for gambling or cock-fighting shall be liable to a fine of twenty rupees, and to further fines not exceeding five rupees for each day the offence is continued after notice by the President to abstain from it.

## SECTION XII.—CONSTITUTION OF VILLAGE TRIBUNAL.

69. Not less than three nor more than five persons shall be associated with the President in the trial of a case.

## SECTION XIII.—VILLAGE TANKS.

70. The following provisions shall be made for the upkeep, repair, and improvement of the village tanks which supply water for lands belonging to private individuals.

Preface.

Irrespective of sluices.

Rate of labour at special times. Sluiced tanks.

Further labour.

(a) Every pangu shall give for each amunam such labour not exceeding thirty days' labour in each year for an able-bodied adult, as the Government Agent may declare to be necessary for the upkeep, repair, or improvement of the tank on which it is dependent for its water supply.

(b) When Government provides a sluice or other work for the improvement of the tank the labour to be necessary as above shall not exceed sixty days for one year and thirty days for every succeeding year.

(c) Further labour may be required in special cases upon order of the committee.

71. The labour shall be called out at such times and in such proportions as the Government Agent or any person deputed by him in that behalf may determine, and notice published by beat of tom-tom in the village shall be held to be noticed to every pangukaraya.

Commutation of labour.

72. Any pangu may commute its labour by a payment in advance of thirty-five cents per diem, and if any person who does not commute shall fail to give the labour due for his panguwa at the appointed time, he shall be liable to a fine of fifty cents a day. Provided that the aggregate of such fines shall in no case exceed twenty rupees.

73. Whenever Government shall have agreed in any hatpattu to construct, free of charge, sluices with necessary masonry and iron sluice gates for village tanks on the condition that the shareholders put the bunds in proper repair, it is hereby declared compulsory on each shareholder in any village tank which has been or may hereafter be provided with a sluice to contribute for each amunam of land possessed by him twelve cubes of earthwork per amunam at such times and places as the village tanks overseer shall appoint. In special cases further labour may be required by the Government Agent or the committee.

74. The Government Agent may appoint in any korale or subdivision of such hatpattu village tanks overseers, whose duty it shall be (on receiving instructions to that effect) to call out the villagers of his korale or subdivision for their yearly amount of work at their tank; to see that both the full amount of earthwork is executed by each man and the soil is deposited in a proper manner; to compel the shareholders to remove all jungle and trees from the bunds and spill waters and to keep the same clear; to call out the shareholders for any work on the bund that may be urgently needed and for the opening of cart roads required for village tanks repairs; to prevent waste of water in cultivation; and to perform such other work as they may be directed to do.

75. It shall be the duty of the shareholders to obey all lawful orders of the village tanks overseer; they shall in default be subject to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees each for each offence.

76. Each village tanks overseer shall be deemed to be a person deputed by the Government Agent to call out labour as provided by the 74th rule. The notice referred to in that rule shall be in writing, and it shall, besides being published by beat of tom-tom, be posted in

a conspicuous place in the village, or on or near the bund. Any person who tears down, alters, or defaces any such notice shall be liable on conviction to be fined by the gansabhawa.

77. The notice shall in all cases be published at a reasonable time before the labour is required.

78. Fourteen days' notice shall be given of the date appointed for the commencement of the earthwork referred to in rule 76 above, and on the day fixed the village tanks overseer shall be present, and shall give notice to each shareholder of the amount of work to be done by him and point out the places where the soil is to be deposited.

79. Every shareholder who does not commence work on the day fixed, or who fails to complete his task within the time appointed, or in any way executes it improperly, shall be prosecuted before the gansabhawa, and shall, if no satisfactory cause is shown for his default, be liable to the fine hereinbefore provided; but should a defaulter, when before the gansabhawa, produce satisfactory proof that he has since made a proper commencement of his work, the gansabhawa may reduce the fine to which the defaulter would otherwise be liable. In all prosecutions a certified copy of the notice calling out work shall be produced.

80. The execution of any work of immediate or urgent repair which the shareholders may, under these rules, be called upon to perform shall not entitle them to claim exemption from the ordinary annual work of repair.

81. When cartways are required for village tanks repairs shareholders of each village shall clear the part of the road which is within their boundary, as ordered and pointed out by the village tanks overseers, and be severally held responsible for the completion of the work within the time noticed, and held liable in failure thereof to a fine as provided in rule 74.

#### SECTION XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

82. Any person who shall wilfully set fire to any patana or other land without license in writing from the village headman, shall be guilty of an offence, and on conviction thereof shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Overhanging trees.

83. If any fruit or any part of a tree be deemed by the committee to be likely to fall upon any house or building or to endanger the occupiers thereof, or if the same be near any road or street and likely to effect the safety of passengers going along or using such road or street, the committee shall cause notice in writing to be given to the owner or to the occupier of the ground upon which the tree stands to remove the said fruit, branch, or tree; and if such owner or occupier do not begin to take down the same within twenty-four hours after such notice and complete the work with due diligence, the committee shall cause the work to be done; and upon the committee certifying to the President the costs which have been incurred in effecting such removal the owners or occupiers shall be summoned before the village tribunal then and there to make the payment of the costs; and upon failure to pay the amount the same may be recovered as if it were a fine imposed by the said tribunal.

Carcases.

84. 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 headmen shall bury unremoved cattle or cattle of absent owners.

Pigs.

85. The owners of pigs shall be bound to keep them within properly fenced enclosures, and in default they may be shot and the carcase restored to the owner.

Method of publishing notices.  
Penalty for defacing notices.

86. All notices required by these rules shall be published by beat of tom-tom, unless the committee give special orders to the contrary.

87. Any person convicted before a village tribunal of destroying or defacing any written notification issued by the committee shall be liable to a fine.

Wild fruit trees.

88. When any mi, siyambala, kon, or any other tree grows on the boundary of any land the produce thereof shall be divided equally amongst the owners of the land on either side of the said boundary.

Trees growing on common land.

89. When the tree or trees grow on common land the produce thereof shall be the common property of all the pangukarayo in the village.

Game.

90. When any one of a party of hunters kills any cattle by accident the value of such cattle shall be paid, not solely by the person who killed the animal, but by the whole party in equal shares.

Wild honey.

91. When any honeycombs are found in the hollow of a tree in a aturukula or log in any field or garden they shall belong wholly to the owner of the field or garden.

92. These rules supersede all rules hitherto in force in this Province.

THE following rules made by the inhabitants of the subdivision of Kumarapallam pattu of the Chief Headman's division called Demala hatpattu in the District of Puttalam, in the North-Western Province, under the provisions of section 6 of the Village Communities' Ordinance, No. 24 of 1889, as amended by Ordinances No. 9 of 1894, No. 9 of 1896, and No. 10 of 1898, have been approved by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, and are published for general information, under section 7 of the first-mentioned Ordinance, No. 24 of 1889.

B, His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, June 15, 1905.

A. M. ASHMORE,  
Colonial Secretary.

#### SECTION I.—VILLAGE WORKS.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| Construction and upkeep.                       | 1. The construction, maintenance, and improvement of village works mentioned in section I., clause 6, of the Ordinance No. 24 of 1889, and of such other works as the committee may from time to time deem necessary, shall be effected by all able-bodied persons who are resident within a distance of six miles from the place where the work is to be done; and the committee shall determine the number of days' labour that each person liable to contribute shall contribute towards it, either in person or by substitute, or by a money payment. |
| Management.                                    | 2. If the work concerns only one palata, the gan-arachchi; if more than one palata, the korala; if more than one korale, the Ratemahatmaya shall have the management of the execution thereof.  |
| Completion report.                             | 3. The headman shall report to the committee the completion of the work, the names of the defaulters, and the expenses incurred in consequence of their defaults.   |
| Prosecution.                                   | 4. The committee shall direct that such defaulters be prosecuted, or that they be given the option of paying a certain sum in addition to the charges for providing substitutes instead of being prosecuted.  |
| If convicted.                                  | 5. All persons so prosecuted by order of the committee shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees and to a fine not exceeding fifty cents for each day of wilful failure to perform work.  |
| Wells.   | 6. Every well shall be surrounded with a wall or fence at least three feet in height to be erected by such parties as the committee may direct. All abandoned wells shall be filled up by or at the cost of the owners.   |
| Penalty for injury to village paths, &c.       | 7. All village paths, edandas, ambalams, bridges, schoolrooms, and other village properties are to be in charge of the local headman, who for neglect of duty in connection therewith is liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.  |
| Clearings around villages                      | 8. The fine for obstruction or careless or malicious injury of village paths and other village properties is to be one-fourth more than the cost of the removal of the obstruction or the repair of the injury, provided such fine does not exceed twenty rupees.   |
| Clearings to be made by residing shareholders. | 9. Every village shall keep the ground round the ganboda to a distance of thirty fathoms from the fence clear of jungle. Under this rule no valuable trees shall be cut, but all low jungle and all trees not valuable under two feet in circumference shall be cut away, and whenever practicable a broad strip shall be cleared from the ganboda to the tank as well as to the field so as to admit of a free current of air passing through the village.   |
|  | 10. The work specified in clause 9 shall be done by the resident shareholders in equal shares.  |

#### SECTION II.—SCHOOLS.

- |                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| Establishment of schools.  | 11. At the request by petition to the Government Agent of the parents or guardians of twenty-five or more children for the establishment of a school, or if the committee report to the Government that a site has been fixed upon for a school where there is likelihood of a good attendance, application should be made to the Director of Public Instruction for a schoolmaster and the necessary furniture, free of charge to the villagers. |
| Erection, &c., of schools. | 12. If such application be granted, the school-house shall be erected and kept in repair, as already provided by section I., clause 1.  |
| School district.           | 13. The committee shall fix the limits of the district within which all parents and guardians shall be bound to send their children between seven and thirteen years of age to the school thus provided for four days at least in each week for nine months in each year.   |

- Attendance.** 14. All parents or guardians who do not observe the foregoing rule shall be reported by the schoolmaster to the committee, who shall cause such parents or guardians to appear before it and explain the absence of their children. If no satisfactory excuse be given, the committee may warn the parent or guardian or order a prosecution before the village tribunal, who shall inflict a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.
- Exemption.** 15. The foregoing rule shall not apply to those who, in the opinion of the committee, have made other satisfactory provision for the education of their children.

## SECTION III.—FISHERIES.

- Killing fish by poison an offence.** 16. Any person who shall kill fish by means of poison shall be guilty of an offence, and on conviction thereof shall be liable to a fine.
- Fishing in tanks.** 17. The customary fishing in tanks (වෙළුම් පොළ) shall take place on such days in each year as shall be appointed by the gamarala; or if there is no gamarala, by the vel-vidane; or if there is no vel-vidane, by the elders of the village—and the fish caught shall be divided as follows: one-third shall be given to the strangers who assist in the fishing; the remaining two-thirds shall be divided equally among the several pangu, including the gamwasam.
- Division of fish.**
- Opening or blocking up of canals, &c., for catching fish.** 18. Whenever it is required to open or block up a common canal, tank, embankment, or amuna for the purpose of catching fish the persons desiring it shall communicate with the irrigation headman, who will withhold or give permission according as the proceeding is likely to be detrimental to cultivation or otherwise.
- Fishing in paddy fields.** 19. As the practice of fishing in paddy fields causes injury to the dams, outlets, canals, embankments, fences, &c., and also to the crops, it shall not be lawful for any person other than the proprietors of such paddy fields or their agents to fish therein in future without the permission of such proprietors or their agents. Any person infringing this rule shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees, half of which shall be paid to the informer.

## SECTION IV.—LANDS FOR COMMON PURPOSES.

- Application for lands for common purposes.** 20. The committee shall apply to the Government Agent for such Crown lands as it may consider requisite for the pasturage of cattle or for any other common purposes, stating the villages for the benefit of which such lands are required.
- Upkeep.** 21. If the land be required for pasturage, it shall be cleared and fenced by all the proprietors of cattle ordinarily grazing in such villages, the liability being in proportion to the number of cattle over one year old belonging to each owner. If the land be required for any other purpose, the committee shall arrange for its upkeep, as already provided by section I, clause 1.
- Detail.** 22. All detail as to gateways, time of repairing fences, herding, and enclosing cattle, &c., shall be arranged by the committee and carried out under the management of the local headmen.
- Penalty for breach.** 23. The penalty for breach of these regulations shall not exceed twenty rupees.

## SECTION V.—CATTLE.

- All cattle to be branded before eighteen months old. Unbranded cattle to be dealt with as stray animals. If no valid claimant, to be sold. Half share to informer.** 24. All cattle shall be branded before attaining the age of eighteen months, under pain of penalty not exceeding twenty rupees. Any unbranded cattle beyond the age of eighteen months found at large may be seized and dealt with as unowned stray cattle; that is to say, they shall be forwarded to the President of the division in which they are found, who shall, at the expiration of eight days, if no claimant should satisfactorily prove his title, cause them to be sold and the proceeds, less expenses and charges, to be credited to the communal fund. The informer may be awarded a sum not exceeding half share of the penalty or proceeds under this rule.
- Communal brands.** 25. The committee shall select certain letters or numbers which are to be used for branding the village names of each village or group of villages in the district, and each animal in the village shall, as soon as these brand marks shall have been declared and the brands provided, be branded with these letters or numbers, and no others, to denote village; the owner's name shall also be branded as fully as possible on the animal.
26. There shall be in each korale three officers authorized for the branding, keeping of registers, and issuing certificates for cattle

(gawalekams), to be appointed during the pleasure of the Government Agent, and the following fees shall be payable :—

Ten cents for branding and entering in register any animal.

Twelve and a half cents for issuing certificates of removal for agriculture or other (agistment, tending, grazing, training, cart use, tawalam, &c.) purposes for each animal.

Fifty cents for certificate of sale of each animal.

27. Cattle shall be branded on certain days and at fixed places. The places and dates will be determined by the committee, and notice must be given by beat of tom-tom in the palata at least a week before branding takes place.

Cattle branding.

28. When cattle are to be branded the owner shall apply to the police officer of his division, in whose presence the branding shall take place, the police headman having first satisfied himself that the animal belongs to the person on whose behalf it is branded.

Cattle of police headman.

Cattle belonging to the police headman himself to be branded before the police headman residing nearest to him.

Registers.

29. The police headman shall keep a register, according to Form A, of all cattle branded in his presence, and send the same quarterly to the korala of his division. If he has any doubt as to the ownership, he shall refer the question to the President for decision.

30. The korala shall send to the President of his division a copy of the register furnished to him by the police headman under the provisions of rule 28.

31. The wasama brand is under no circumstances to be affixed to an animal already bearing such a brand mark, or to an animal bearing any other brands whatever, unless the owner produces the certificate on which he bought the animal. A description of the certificate must be entered in the register.

32. When a calf is branded, the dam, if alive, should be produced, and the arachchi should satisfy himself that the calf is the produce of that dam. If the dam be dead, a note to that effect shall be made in the register.

33. When branding an animal the brands shall be affixed as follows :—

(a) If the animal be a pinfold one, the wasama brand should be placed on the middle of the body, on the right or the left side, according to the directions of the committee. The initial letter of the name of the owner's village shall be put on the upper part of the hind leg (පිටපත් පසල) on the same side of the wasama brand. The initial letter of the owner's name shall be placed on the side along the body.

(b) If the animal be a tended one, and the division of share has not taken place, the wasama brand of the tender's division shall be placed on the middle of the body, on the right or the left side, as directed by the committee, and the initial letter of the name of the tender's village on the upper part of the hind leg (පිටපත් පසල) and on the same side as the wasama brand. The initial letter of the tender's name on the lower portion of the same leg (පහළ පසල), the initial letter of the name of the dam owner's village shall be put on the other side and on the upper portion of the hind leg (පිටපත් පසල), and the initial letter of the dam owner's name shall be put along the body. In the case of a tended animal the number of the tending voucher shall be entered in the register.

34. When the brands are renewed, or when a purchased animal which does not bear a wasama brand is branded, an entry shall be made in the register; but the matter shall also be reported within a week to the committee, as required by rules 34 and 37.

Black cattle never to be re-branded. Buffaloes may be re-branded in presence of headman.

35. Black cattle once branded are never to be re-branded or to have their brands altered, added to, or obliterated. Buffaloes may be re-branded when the brands become illegible, but this shall only be done in presence of the village headman, who shall report the circumstance within a week to the committee.

Caste marks, &c., allowed.

36. Caste marks approved by the committee and brands for sickness may be affixed, if necessary, but only in presence of a headman, and never over any former brand or in any way to interfere with it.

37. In cases of branding for sickness, when the attendance of the headman (as required by rule 35) cannot be secured, it shall be lawful for the owner to have the animal branded in the presence of two respectable villagers. This must, however, be reported to the arachchi in writing within three days. The arachchi, having inspected

- the animal and satisfied himself of the truth of the report, shall send a report to the President within three days, enclosing the report received from the owner of the animal.
- Cattle acquired after January 1, 1877.**
38. Every person who shall acquire an animal in any way except by inheritance, or unless it be born in his pinfeld, shall obtain a certificate in the approved printed form to be executed by a headman duly authorized to issue certificates for the division wherein the person from whom the animal was acquired resides; such certificates shall be issued 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 a resident of this pattu, shall produce the animal before the headman of his own division, who shall cause it to be branded with the brand of the wasama in which the purchaser resides, reporting the same within one week to the committee. Any breach of this rule shall render the person offending liable to be fined.
39. All agreements for the exchange or future sale of cattle shall be in writing, and signed by the parties concerned in the presence of a headman authorized under rule 30 to issue certificates of sale.
40. Any person wilfully altering, adding to, defacing, destroying, or in any way tampering with a cattle certificate (sale or removal) shall be guilty of an offence, and be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.
- Cattle now held without certificate; how to procure certificate.**
41. 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 other officer appointed by the Agent, who shall on proof of claimant's title issue a certificate to him, and such animal shall thereupon be branded with the brand of the wasama in which its owner resides.
- Cattle with defaced or altered brand marks how to be dealt with. Proviso in favour of real owner.**
42. Any cattle bearing altered or defaced brand marks shall be brought before the President and a gansabhawa, who may order the cattle to be sold if there is not satisfactory proof of ownership. The proceeds shall be paid over to the communal fund. Provided that if any person shall, within six months of the sale, prove his title to the animal to the satisfaction of the President, it shall be competent for the President, subject to the approval of the Government Agent, to order the payment to him of the proceeds of sale after deducting all costs incurred.
- Penalty for preceding rules under this section.**
43. Failure to comply with any of the preceding rules of this section shall render the offender liable to a fine under the 4th clause of the Ordinance.
- Removal of animals for agricultural purposes.**
44. No animal shall be removed for agricultural, tending, or grazing purposes, or for use in a tavalam, except on a printed permit, such permit to be issued by headmen appointed by the Government Agent subject to rules issued by him. No animal shall be given or taken to tend for shares unless the tending voucher printed on the back of the permit be duly filled up. Provided that no such certificate shall be required for the removal of an animal within the wasama of which it bears the village brand. Where the driver of the animal has printed sale certificate in his favour for the animal no permit of removal need be taken out. Breach of these regulations shall render the driver of the animal liable to be fined.
- Loss of animal.**
45. Permits of removal shall not be necessary within a radius of four miles from the owner's village, anything in rule 42 to the contrary notwithstanding; but if an animal is given out to tend, a tending voucher must be taken out irrespective of the distance.
46. Any person losing an animal is required to report the loss, with full particulars and description of the animal, to the arachchi within seven days of the loss. The arachchi will forward a list of lost animals every fortnight to the korala. The korala will make a list of lost animals in the korale and forward it monthly through the Ratemahatmaya to the Kachcheri, sending at the same time a copy to the President for publication.
- Return of certificate on death or loss of an animal.**
47. 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 Kachcheri (or to the arachchi, who shall forward it to the Kachcheri without delay).
- Possession of certificate without any animal.**
48. 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.
- Bulls reserved for breeding to be certified.**
49. Bulls intended to be reserved for breeding purposes shall be submitted for the approval of the committee, and, if approved, a certificate of approval shall be given by the President to the owner. It is to be understood that only the best and finest animals will be approved.



- Bulls not reserved to be castrated.** 50 All male black cattle not being certified bulls shall be properly castrated within a year of birth, and it shall be competent for the President to order the immediate performance of the operation.
- Castration by whom to be performed.** 51. Castration shall be performed by persons having a certificate from the Government Agent as competent to perform the operation, but this is not to interfere with the right of owners to castrate their own cattle.
- Bulls not yet castrated.** 52. All bulls except those certified under section 50, now being between the ages of one and six years, shall be immediately castrated. It shall further be competent to the President to order the immediate performance of the same.
- 53 The operation of rules Nos. 50, 51, and 52 to be suspended until competent castrators have been introduced into the district, of which due notice will be given.
- Provision to prevent cattle trespass.** 54. To prevent cattle trespass landowners shall be bound to fence and watch their fields and héu and to put up a fence or ditch round their gardens, and cattle owners shall be bound to tie up or pen their black cattle at nights, and to suspend a stick by day across the necks of black cattle which are addicted to straying, or to tie them together in pairs, and to tie wooden bells to the necks of buffaloes.
- Cattle seized for trespass how dealt with.** 55. Cattle seized for trespass and not claimed from the local headmen within forty-eight hours shall be sent to the President of the Village Council. 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 nett proceeds to the fine fund, to be dealt with as provided in the 56th clause of the Village Communities' Ordinance, No. 24 of 1889.
56. It shall not be lawful for any one to sell or eat the flesh of any animal that has died of sickness or by drowning, or by the bite of a snake, or has been killed by a wild beast; and any one found knowingly in possession of the meat of such animal or knowingly selling or eating the flesh thereof shall be liable to a fine.
- Rules for prevention of cattle disease.** 57. It shall be the duty of the President to carry out the provisions of the regulation of the Government dated November 10, 1876, and all breaches of the said rules may be tried before a village council, and the maximum fine of twenty rupees or any sum imposed on all persons guilty of the infraction of any of them. Provided that this shall not interfere with any other action the Government Agent may see fit to take in respect to the said matter.
- Removal of sick cattle.** 58. No cattle should be removed from a village where there is cattle disease to or through any village where there is no disease at the time.
- Segregation of diseased cattle.** 59. If there be no hospital cattle pound in the subdivision, 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 the other cattle; such place to be determined by the village headmen.
- Owners bound to report disease.** 60. Owners or herdsmen shall be bound to report cases of murrain, &c., within twenty-four hours to the village headman, who is to see that the foregoing rule is duly observed.
61. Any headmen who resigns, is dismissed, removed from office, or suspended, shall, within three days of his removal, return to the President or Kachcheri his brands, book of certificates, permits for removal register, and all other official papers. The President or some Kachcheri officer shall, on taking over the articles, grant a receipt for the same.
62. It shall be lawful for the President or Ratemahatmaya to call for and examine all books of certificates, permits of removal registers, and other documents connected with the possession or transfer of cattle.  
The President or Ratemahatmaya shall make a note on the back of the last certificate examined, mentioning the date of examination and stating whether the book appears to have been correctly kept.
63. The boundaries of private lands shall be marked by fences, ditches, or stones, and in the case of lands adjoining each other such boundaries shall be put up at the expense of the owners on both sides thereof.
- Compounds and fences.** 64. The committee may order all compounds of 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.

## SECTION VII.—NUISANCES.

Prevention of contagious disease.

65. Any person or persons infected with any contagious disease washing themselves or their clothes in any public bathing-place shall be liable to a fine.

## SECTION VIII.—ABUSIVE LANGUAGE.

66. 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 twenty rupees.

## SECTION X.—SPRING GUNS.

67. No spring gun (අපරිදාන ඉවුරු) shall be set without the local headman's written permission, and he shall proclaim the same.

## SECTION XI.—GAMBLING.

68. Any person found gambling or cock-fighting shall be liable to a fine of twenty rupees; and any person keeping a house or place for gambling or cock-fighting shall be liable to a fine of twenty rupees, and to further fines not exceeding five rupees for each day the offence is continued after notice by the President to abstain from it.

## SECTION XII.—CONSTITUTION OF VILLAGE TRIBUNAL.

69. Not less than three nor more than five persons shall be associated with the President in the trial of a case.

## SECTION XIII.—VILLAGE TANKS.

Preface

70. The following provisions shall be made for the upkeep, repair, and improvement of the village tanks which supply water for lands belonging to private individuals.

Irrespective of sluices.

(a) Every pangu shall give for each amunam such labour not exceeding thirty days' labour in each year for an able-bodied adult, as the Government Agent may declare to be necessary for the upkeep, repair, or improvement of the tank on which it is dependent for its water supply.

Rate of labour at special times. Sluiced tanks.

(b) When Government provides a sluice or other work for the improvement of the tank the labour to be necessary as above shall not exceed sixty days for one year and thirty days for every succeeding year.

Further labour.

(c) Further labour may be required in special cases upon order of the committee.

71. The labour shall be called out at such times and in such proportions as the Government Agent or any person deputed by him in that behalf may determine, and notice published by beat of tom-tom in the village shall be held to be noticed to every pangukaraya.

Commutation of labour.

72. Any pangu may commute its labour by a payment in advance of thirty-five cents per diem, and if any person who does not commute shall fail to give the labour due for his panguwa at the appointed time, he shall be liable to a fine of fifty cents a day. Provided that the aggregate of such fines shall in no case exceed twenty rupees.

73. Whenever Government shall have agreed in any hatpattu to construct, free of charge, sluices with necessary masonry and iron sluice gates for village tanks on the condition that the shareholders put the bunds in proper repair, it is hereby declared compulsory on each shareholder in any village tank which has been or may hereafter be provided with a sluice to contribute for each amunam of land possessed by him twelve cubes of earthwork per amunam at such times and places as the village tanks overseer shall appoint. In special cases further labour may be required by the Government Agent or the committee.

74. The Government Agent may appoint in any korale or subdivision of such hatpattu village tanks overseers, whose duty it shall be (on receiving instructions to that effect) to call out the villagers of his korale or subdivision for their yearly amount of work at their tank; to see that both the full amount of earthwork is executed by each man and the soil is deposited in a proper manner; to compel the shareholders to remove all jungle and trees from the bunds and spill waters and to keep the same clear; to call out the shareholders for any work on the bund that may be urgently needed and for the opening of cart roads required for village tanks repairs; to prevent waste of water in cultivation; and to perform such other work as they may be directed to do.

75. It shall be the duty of the shareholders to obey all lawful orders of the village tanks overseer; they shall in default be subject to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees each for each offence.

76. Each village tanks overseer shall be deemed to be a person deputed by the Government Agent to call out labour as provided by the 74th rule. The notice referred to in that rule shall be in writing, and it shall, besides being published by beat of tom-tom, be posted in

a conspicuous place in the village, or on or near the bund. Any person who tears down, alters, or defaces any such notice shall be liable on conviction to be fined by the gansabhawa.

77. The notice shall in all cases be published at a reasonable time before the labour is required.

78. Fourteen days' notice shall be given of the date appointed for the commencement of the earthwork referred to in rule 76 above, and on the day fixed the village tanks overseer shall be present, and shall give notice to each shareholder of the amount of work to be done by him and point out the places where the soil is to be deposited.

79. Every shareholder who does not commence work on the day fixed, or who fails to complete his task within the time appointed, or in any way executes it improperly, shall be prosecuted before the gansabhawa, and shall, if no satisfactory cause is shown for his default, be liable to the fine hereinbefore provided; but should a defaulter, when before the gansabhawa, produce satisfactory proof that he has since made a proper commencement of his work, the gansabhawa may reduce the fine to which the defaulter would otherwise be liable. In all prosecutions a certified copy of the notice calling out work shall be produced.

80. The execution of any work of immediate or urgent repair which the shareholders may, under these rules, be called upon to perform shall not entitle them to claim exemption from the ordinary annual work of repair.

81. When cartways are required for village tanks repairs shareholders of each village shall clear the part of the road which is within their boundary, as ordered and pointed out by the village tanks overseers, and be severally held responsible for the completion of the work within the time noticed, and held liable in failure thereof to a fine as provided in rule 74.

#### SECTION XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

82. Any person who shall wilfully set fire to any patana or other land without license in writing from the village headman, shall be guilty of an offence, and on conviction thereof shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

83. If any fruit or any part of a tree be deemed by the committee to be likely to fall upon any house or building or to endanger the occupiers thereof, or if the same be near any road or street and likely to effect the safety of passengers going along or using such road or street, the committee shall cause notice in writing to be given to the owner or to the occupier of the ground upon which the tree stands to remove the said fruit, branch, or tree; and if such owner or occupier do not begin to take down the same within twenty-four hours after such notice and complete the work with due diligence, the committee shall cause the work to be done; and upon the committee certifying to the President the costs which have been incurred in effecting such removal the owners or occupiers shall be summoned before the village tribunal then and there to make the payment of the costs; and upon failure to pay the amount the same may be recovered as if it were a fine imposed by the said tribunal.

84. In the case of any cattle dying a natural death the owner shall be bound to bury the carcass without loss of time, and shall not allow it to be otherwise disposed of. The village headmen shall bury unremoved cattle or cattle of absent owners.

85. The owners of pigs shall be bound to keep them within properly fenced enclosures, and in default they may be shot and the carcass restored to the owner.

86. All notices required by these rules shall be published by beat of tom-tom, unless the committee give special orders to the contrary.

87. Any person convicted before a village tribunal of destroying or defacing any written notification issued by the committee shall be liable to a fine.

88. When any mi, siyambala, kon, or any other tree grows on the boundary of any land the produce thereof shall be divided equally amongst the owners of the land on either side of the said boundary.

89. When the tree or trees grow on common land the produce thereof shall be the common property of all the pangukarayo in the village.

90. When any one of a party of hunters kills any cattle by accident the value of such cattle shall be paid, not solely by the person who killed the animal, but by the whole party in equal shares.

91. When any honeycombs are found in the hollow of a tree in a aturukula or log in any field or garden they shall belong wholly to the owner of the field or garden.

92. These rules supersede all rules hitherto in force in this Province.

Overhanging trees.

Carcasses.

Pigs.

Method of publishing notices.  
Penalty for defacing notices.

Wild fruit trees.

Trees growing on common land.

Game.

Wild honey.

THE following rules made by the inhabitants of the subdivision of Kirimetiya pattu of the Chief Headman's division called Demala hatpattu in the District of Puttalam, in the North-Western Province, under the provisions of section 6 of the Village Communities' Ordinance, No. 24 of 1889, as amended by Ordinances No. 9 of 1894, No. 9 of 1896, and No. 10 of 1898, have been approved by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, and are published for general information, under section 7 of the first-mentioned Ordinance, No. 24 of 1889.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, June 15, 1905.

A. M. ASHMORE,  
Colonial Secretary.

#### SECTION I.—VILLAGE WORKS.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| Construction and upkeep.                       | 1. The construction, maintenance, and improvement of village works mentioned in section I., clause 6, of the Ordinance No. 24 of 1889, and of such other works as the committee may from time to time deem necessary, shall be effected by all able-bodied persons who are resident within a distance of six miles from the place where the work is to be done; and the committee shall determine the number of days' labour that each person liable to contribute shall contribute towards it, either in person or by substitute, or by a money payment. |
| Management.                                    | 2. If the work concerns only one palata, the gan-arachchi; if more than one palata, the korala; if more than one korale, the Ratemahatmaya shall have the management of the execution thereof.  |
| Completion report.                             | 3. The headman shall report to the committee the completion of the work, the names of the defaulters, and the expenses incurred in consequence of their defaults.   |
| Prosecution.                                   | 4. The committee shall direct that such defaulters be prosecuted, or that they be given the option of paying a certain sum in addition to the charges for providing substitutes instead of being prosecuted.  |
| If convicted.                                  | 5. All persons so prosecuted by order of the committee shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees and to a fine not exceeding fifty cents for each day of wilful failure to perform work.  |
| Wells.   | 6. Every well shall be surrounded with a wall or fence at least three feet in height to be erected by such parties as the committee may direct. All abandoned wells shall be filled up by or at the cost of the owners.   |
|  | 7. All village paths, edandas, ambalams, bridges, schoolrooms, and other village properties are to be in charge of the local headman, who for neglect of duty in connection therewith is liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.  |
| Penalty for injury to village paths, &c.       | 8. The fine for obstruction or careless or malicious injury of village paths and other village properties is to be one-fourth more than the cost of the removal of the obstruction or the repair of the injury, provided such fine does not exceed twenty rupees.   |
| Clearings around villages                      | 9. Every village shall keep the ground round the ganhoda to a distance of thirty fathoms from the fence clear of jungle. Under this rule no valuable trees shall be cut, but all low jungle and all trees not valuable under two feet in circumference shall be cut away, and whenever practicable a broad strip shall be cleared from the ganhoda to the tank as well as to the field so as to admit of a free current of air passing through the village.   |
| Clearings to be made by residing shareholders. | 10. The work specified in clause 9 shall be done by the resident shareholders in equal shares.  |

#### SECTION II.—SCHOOLS.

- |                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| Establishment of schools.  | 11. At the request by petition to the Government Agent of the parents or guardians of twenty-five or more children for the establishment of a school, or if the committee report to the Government that a site has been fixed upon for a school where there is likelihood of a good attendance, application should be made to the Director of Public Instruction for a schoolmaster and the necessary furniture, free of charge to the villagers. |
| Erection, &c., of schools. | 12. If such application be granted, the school-house shall be erected and kept in repair, as already provided by section I., clause 1.  |
| School district.           | 13. The committee shall fix the limits of the district within which all parents and guardians shall be bound to send their children between seven and thirteen years of age to the school thus provided for four days at least in each week for nine months in each year.   |

## Attendance.

14. All parents or guardians who do not observe the foregoing rule shall be reported by the schoolmaster to the committee, who shall cause such parents or guardians to appear before it and explain the absence of their children. If no satisfactory excuse be given, the committee may warn the parent or guardian or order a prosecution before the village tribunal, who shall inflict a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

## Exemption.

15. The foregoing rule shall not apply to those who, in the opinion of the committee, have made other satisfactory provision for the education of their children.

## SECTION III.—FISHERIES.

## Killing fish by poison an offence.

16. Any person who shall kill fish by means of poison shall be guilty of an offence, and on conviction thereof shall be liable to a fine.

## Fishing in tanks.

17. The customary fishing in tanks (දෙස් ඇළවිලි) shall take place on such days in each year as shall be appointed by the gamarala; or if there is no gamarala, by the vel-vidane; or if there is no vel-vidane, by the elders of the village—and the fish caught shall be divided as follows: one-third shall be given to the strangers who assist in the fishing; the remaining two-thirds shall be divided equally among the several paugu, including the gamwasam.

## Division of fish.

## Opening or blocking up of canals, &amp;c., for catching fish.

18. Whenever it is required to open or block up a common canal, tank, embankment, or amana for the purpose of catching fish the persons desiring it shall communicate with the irrigation headman, who will withhold or give permission according as the proceeding is likely to be detrimental to cultivation or otherwise.

## Fishing in paddy fields.

19. As the practice of fishing in paddy fields causes injury to the dams, outlets, canals, embankments, fences, &c., and also to the crops, it shall not be lawful for any person other than the proprietors of such paddy fields or their agents to fish therein in future without the permission of such proprietors or their agents. Any person infringing this rule shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees, half of which shall be paid to the informer.

## SECTION IV.—LANDS FOR COMMON PURPOSES.

## Application for lands for common purposes.

20. The committee shall apply to the Government Agent for such Crown lands as it may consider requisite for the pasturage of cattle or for any other common purposes, stating the villages for the benefit of which such lands are required.

## Upkeep.

21. If the land be required for pasturage, it shall be cleared and fenced by all the proprietors of cattle ordinarily grazing in such villages, the liability being in proportion to the number of cattle over one year old belonging to each owner. If the land be required for any other purpose, the committee shall arrange for its upkeep, as already provided by section I., clause 1.

## Detail.

22. All detail as to gateways, time of repairing fences, herding, and enclosing cattle, &c., shall be arranged by the committee and carried out under the management of the local headmen.

## Penalty for breach.

23. The penalty for breach of these regulations shall not exceed twenty rupees.

## SECTION V.—CATTLE.

## All cattle to be branded before eighteen months old. Unbranded cattle to be dealt with as stray animals. If no valid claimant, to be sold. Half share to informer.

24. All cattle shall be branded before attaining the age of eighteen months, under pain of penalty not exceeding twenty rupees. Any unbranded cattle beyond the age of eighteen months found at large may be seized and dealt with as unowned stray cattle; that is to say, they shall be forwarded to the President of the division in which they are found, who shall, at the expiration of eight days, if no claimant should satisfactorily prove his title, cause them to be sold and the proceeds, less expenses and charges, to be credited to the communal fund. The informer may be awarded a sum not exceeding half share of the penalty or proceeds under this rule.

## Communal brands.

25. The committee shall select certain letters or numbers which are to be used for branding the village names of each village or group of villages in the district, and each animal in the village shall, as soon as these brand marks shall have been declared and the brands provided, be branded with these letters or numbers, and no others, to denote village; the owner's name shall also be branded as fully as possible on the animal.

26. There shall be in each korale three officers authorized for the branding, keeping of registers, and issuing certificates for cattle

(gawalekams), to be appointed during the pleasure of the Government Agent, and the following fees shall be payable :—

- Ten cents for branding and entering in register any animal.
- Twelve and a half cents for issuing certificates of removal for agriculture or other (agiscment, tending, grazing, training, cart use, tawalam, &c.) purposes for each animal.
- Fifty cents for certificate of sale of each animal.

27. Cattle shall be branded on certain days and at fixed places. The places and dates will be determined by the committee, and notice must be given by beat of tom-tom in the palata at least a week before branding takes place.

Cattle branding.

28. When cattle are to be branded the owner shall apply to the police officer of his division, in whose presence the branding shall take place, the police headman having first satisfied himself that the animal belongs to the person on whose behalf it is branded.

Cattle of police headman.

Cattle belonging to the police headman himself to be branded before the police headman residing nearest to him.

Registers.

29. The police headman shall keep a register, according to Form A, of all cattle branded in his presence, and send the same quarterly to the koralala of his division. If he has any doubt as to the ownership, he shall refer the question to the President for decision.

30. The koralala shall send to the President of his division a copy of the register furnished to him by the police headman under the provisions of rule 28.

31. The wasama brand is under no circumstances to be affixed to an animal already bearing such a brand mark, or to an animal bearing any other brands whatever, unless the owner produces the certificate on which he bought the animal. A description of the certificate must be entered in the register.

32. When a calf is branded, the dam, if alive, should be produced, and the arachchi should satisfy himself that the calf is the produce of that dam. If the dam be dead, a note to that effect shall be made in the register.

33. When branding an animal the brands shall be affixed as follows :—

(a) If the animal be a pinfold one, the wasama brand should be placed on the middle of the body, on the right or the left side, according to the directions of the committee. The initial letter of the name of the owner's village shall be put on the upper part of the hind leg (පිටතපසුපාද) on the same side of the wasama brand. The initial letter of the owner's name shall be placed on the side along the body.

(b) If the animal be a tended one, and the division of share has not taken place, the wasama brand of the tender's division shall be placed on the middle of the body, on the right or the left side, as directed by the committee, and the initial letter of the name of the tender's village on the upper part of the hind leg (පිටතපසුපාද) and on the same side as the wasama brand. The initial letter of the tender's name on the lower portion of the same leg (පහළපසුපාද), the initial letter of the name of the dam owner's village shall be put on the other side and on the upper portion of the hind leg (පිටතපසුපාද), and the initial letter of the dam owner's name shall be put along the body. In the case of a tended animal the number of the tending voucher shall be entered in the register.

34. When the brands are renewed, or when a purchased animal which does not bear a wasama brand is branded, an entry shall be made in the register; but the matter shall also be reported within a week to the committee, as required by rules 34 and 37.

Black cattle never to be re-branded. Buffaloes may be re-branded in presence of headman.

35. Black cattle once branded are never to be re-branded or to have their brands altered, added to, or obliterated. Buffaloes may be re-branded when the brands become illegible, but this shall only be done in presence of the village headman, who shall report the circumstance within a week to the committee.

Caste marks, &c., allowed.

36. Caste marks approved by the committee and brands for sickness may be affixed, if necessary, but only in presence of a headman, and never over any former brand or in any way to interfere with it.

37. In cases of branding for sickness, when the attendance of the headman (as required by rule 35) cannot be secured, it shall be lawful for the owner to have the animal branded in the presence of two respectable villagers. This must, however, be reported to the arachchi in writing within three days. The arachchi, having inspected

- the animal and satisfied himself of the truth of the report, shall send a report to the President within three days, enclosing the report received from the owner of the animal.
- Cattle acquired after January 1, 1877.**
38. Every person who shall acquire an animal in any way except by inheritance, or unless it be born in his pinto, shall obtain a certificate in the approved printed form to be executed by a headman duly authorized to issue certificates for the division wherein the person from whom the animal was acquired resides; such certificates shall be issued 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 a resident of this pattu, shall produce the animal before the headman of his own division, who shall cause it to be branded with the brand of the wasama in which the purchaser resides, reporting the same within one week to the committee. Any breach of this rule shall render the person offending liable to be fined.
39. All agreements for the exchange or future sale of cattle shall be in writing, and signed by the parties concerned in the presence of a headman authorized under rule 30 to issue certificates of sale.
- Cattle now held without certificate; how to procure certificate.**
40. Any person wilfully altering, adding to, defacing, destroying, or in any way tampering with a cattle certificate (sale or removal) shall be guilty of an offence, and be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.
41. 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 other officer appointed by the Agent, who shall on proof of claimant's title issue a certificate to him, and such animal shall thereupon be branded with the brand of the wasama in which its owner resides.
- Cattle with defaced or altered brand marks how to be dealt with. Proviso in favour of real owner.**
42. Any cattle bearing altered or defaced brand marks shall be brought before the President and a gansabhawa, who may order the cattle to be sold if there is not satisfactory proof of ownership. The proceeds shall be paid over to the communal fund. Provided that if any person shall, within six months of the sale, prove his title to the animal to the satisfaction of the President, it shall be competent for the President, subject to the approval of the Government Agent, to order the payment to him of the proceeds of sale after deducting all costs incurred.
- Penalty for preceding rules under this section.**
43. Failure to comply with any of the preceding rules of this section shall render the offender liable to a fine under the 4th clause of the Ordinance.
- Removal of animals for agricultural purposes.**
44. No animal shall be removed for agricultural, tending, or grazing purposes, or for use in a tavalam, except on a printed permit, such permit to be issued by headmen appointed by the Government Agent subject to rules issued by him. No animal shall be given or taken to tend for shares unless the tending voucher printed on the back of the permit be duly filled up. Provided that no such certificate shall be required for the removal of an animal within the wasama of which it bears the village brand. Where the driver of the animal has printed sale certificate in his favour for the animal no permit of removal need be taken out. Breach of these regulations shall render the driver of the animal liable to be fined.
- Loss of animal.**
45. Permits of removal shall not be necessary within a radius of four miles from the owner's village, anything in rule 42 to the contrary notwithstanding; but if an animal is given out to tend, a tending voucher must be taken out irrespective of the distance.
46. Any person losing an animal is required to report the loss, with full particulars and description of the animal, to the arachchi within seven days of the loss. The arachchi will forward a list of lost animals every fortnight to the korala. The korala will make a list of lost animals in the korale and forward it monthly through the Ratemahatmaya to the Kachcheri, sending at the same time a copy to the President for publication.
- Return of certificate on death or loss of an animal.**
47. 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 Kachcheri (or to the arachchi, who shall forward it to the Kachcheri without delay).
- Possession of certificate without any animal.**
48. 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.
- Bulls reserved for breeding to be certified.**
49. Bulls intended to be reserved for breeding purposes shall be submitted for the approval of the committee, and, if approved, a certificate of approval shall be given by the President to the owner. It is to be understood that only the best and finest animals will be approved.

- Bulls not reserved to be castrated.** 50. All male black cattle not being certified bulls shall be properly castrated within a year of birth, and it shall be competent for the President to order the immediate performance of the operation.
- Castration by whom to be performed.** 51. Castration shall be performed by persons having a certificate from the Government Agent as competent to perform the operation, but this is not to interfere with the right of owners to castrate their own cattle.
- Bulls not yet castrated.** 52. All bulls except those certified under section 50, now being between the ages of one and six years, shall be immediately castrated. It shall further be competent to the President to order the immediate performance of the same.
53. The operation of rules Nos. 50, 51, and 52 to be suspended until competent castrators have been introduced into the district, of which due notice will be given.
- Provision to prevent cattle trespass.** 54. To prevent cattle trespass landowners shall be bound to fence and watch their fields and héu and to put up a fence or ditch round their gardens, and cattle owners shall be bound to tie up or pen their black cattle at nights, and to suspend a stick by day across the necks of black cattle which are addicted to straying, or to tie them together in pairs, and to tie wooden bells to the necks of buffaloes.
- Cattle seized for trespass how dealt with.** 55. Cattle seized for trespass and not claimed from the local headmen within forty-eight hours shall be sent to the President of the Village Council. 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 nett proceeds to the fine fund, to be dealt with as provided in the 56th clause of the Village Communities' Ordinance, No. 24 of 1889.
56. It shall not to be lawful for any one to sell or eat the flesh of any animal that has died of sickness or by drowning, or by the bite of a snake, or has been killed by a wild beast; and any one found knowingly in possession of the meat of such animal or knowingly selling or eating the flesh thereof shall be liable to a fine.
- Rules for prevention of cattle disease.** 57. It shall be the duty of the President to carry out the provisions of the regulation of the Government dated November 10, 1876, and all breaches of the said rules may be tried before a village council, and the maximum fine of twenty rupees or any sum imposed on all persons guilty of the infraction of any of them. Provided that this shall not interfere with any other action the Government Agent may see fit to take in respect to the said matter.
- Removal of sick cattle.** 58. No cattle should be removed from a village where there is cattle disease to or through any village where there is no disease at the time.
- Segregation of diseased cattle.** 59. If there be no hospital cattle pound in the subdivision, 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 the other cattle; such place to be determined by the village headmen.
- Owners bound to report disease.** 60. Owners or herdsman shall be bound to report cases of murrain, &c., within twenty-four hours to the village headman, who is to see that the foregoing rule is duly observed.
61. Any headmen who resigns, is dismissed, removed from office, or suspended, shall, within three days of his removal, return to the President or Kachechi his brands, book of certificates, permits for removal register, and all other official papers. The President or some Kachechi officer shall, on taking over the articles, grant a receipt for the same.
62. It shall be lawful for the President or Ratamahatmaya to call for and examine all books of certificates permits of removal registers, and other documents connected with the possession or transfer of cattle.  
The President or Ratamahatmaya shall make a note on the back of the last certificate examined, mentioning the date of examination and stating whether the book appears to have been correctly kept.
63. The boundaries of private lands shall be marked by fences, ditches, or stones, and in the case of lands adjoining each other such boundaries shall be put up at the expense of the owners on both sides thereof.
- Compounds and fences.** 64. The committee may order all compounds of 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.



## SECTION VII.—NUISANCES.

Prevention of contagious disease.

65. Any person or persons infected with any contagious disease washing themselves or their clothes in any public bathing-place shall be liable to a fine.

## SECTION VIII.—ABUSIVE LANGUAGE.

66. 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 twenty rupees.

## SECTION X.—SPRING GUNS.

67. No spring gun (කපුරු දූව මංකඩ) shall be set without the local headman's written permission, and he shall proclaim the same.

## SECTION XI.—GAMBLING.

68. Any person found gambling or cock-fighting shall be liable to a fine of twenty rupees; and any person keeping a house or place for gambling or cock-fighting shall be liable to a fine of twenty rupees, and to further fines not exceeding five rupees for each day the offence is continued after notice by the President to abstain from it.

## SECTION XII.—CONSTITUTION OF VILLAGE TRIBUNAL.

69. Not less than three nor more than five persons shall be associated with the President in the trial of a case.

## SECTION XIII.—VILLAGE TANKS.

Preface.

70. The following provisions shall be made for the upkeep, repair, and improvement of the village tanks which supply water for lands belonging to private individuals.

Irrespective of sluices.

(a) Every pangu shall give for each amunam such labour not exceeding thirty days' labour in each year for an able-bodied adult, as the Government Agent may declare to be necessary for the upkeep, repair, or improvement of the tank on which it is dependent for its water supply.

Rate of labour at special times. Sluiced tanks.

(b) When Government provides a sluice or other work for the improvement of the tank the labour to be necessary as above shall not exceed sixty days for one year and thirty days for every succeeding year.

Further labour.

(c) Further labour may be required in special cases upon order of the committee.

71. The labour shall be called out at such times and in such proportions as the Government Agent or any person deputed by him in that behalf may determine, and notice published by beat of tom-tom in the village shall be held to be noticed to every pangukaraya.

Commutation of labour.

72. Any pangu may commute its labour by a payment in advance of thirty-five cents per diem, and if any person who does not commute shall fail to give the labour due for his panguwa at the appointed time, he shall be liable to a fine of fifty cents a day. Provided that the aggregate of such fines shall in no case exceed twenty rupees.

73. Whenever Government shall have agreed in any hatpattu to construct, free of charge, sluices with necessary masonry and iron sluice gates for village tanks on the condition that the shareholders put the bunds in proper repair, it is hereby declared compulsory on each shareholder in any village tank which has been or may hereafter be provided with a sluice to contribute for each amunam of land possessed by him twelve cubes of earthwork per amunam at such times and places as the village tanks overseer shall appoint. In special cases further labour may be required by the Government Agent or the committee.

74. The Government Agent may appoint in any korale or subdivision of such hatpattu village tanks overseers, whose duty it shall be (on receiving instructions to that effect) to call out the villagers of his korale or subdivision for their yearly amount of work at their tank; to see that both the full amount of earthwork is executed by each man and the soil is deposited in a proper manner; to compel the shareholders to remove all jungle and trees from the bunds and spill waters and to keep the same clear; to call out the shareholders for any work on the bund that may be urgently needed and for the opening of cart roads required for village tanks repairs; to prevent waste of water in cultivation; and to perform such other work as they may be directed to do.

75. It shall be the duty of the shareholders to obey all lawful orders of the village tanks overseer; they shall in default be subject to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees each for each offence.

76. Each village tanks overseer shall be deemed to be a person deputed by the Government Agent to call out labour as provided by the 74th rule. The notice referred to in that rule shall be in writing, and it shall, besides being published by beat of tom-tom, be posted in

a conspicuous place in the village, or on or near the bund. Any person who tears down, alters, or defaces any such notice shall be liable on conviction to be fined by the gansabhawa.

77. The notice shall in all cases be published at a reasonable time before the labour is required.

78. Fourteen days' notice shall be given of the date appointed for the commencement of the earthwork referred to in rule 76 above, and on the day fixed the village tanks overseer shall be present, and shall give notice to each shareholder of the amount of work to be done by him and point out the places where the soil is to be deposited.

79. Every shareholder who does not commence work on the day fixed, or who fails to complete his task within the time appointed, or in any way executes it improperly, shall be prosecuted before the gansabhawa, and shall, if no satisfactory cause is shown for his default, be liable to the fine hereinbefore provided; but should a defaulter, when before the gansabhawa, produce satisfactory proof that he has since made a proper commencement of his work, the gansabhawa may reduce the fine to which the defaulter would otherwise be liable. In all prosecutions a certified copy of the notice calling out work shall be produced.

80. The execution of any work of immediate or urgent repair which the shareholders may, under these rules, be called upon to perform shall not entitle them to claim exemption from the ordinary annual work of repair.

81. When cartways are required for village tanks repairs shareholders of each village shall clear the part of the road which is within their boundary, as ordered and pointed out by the village tanks overseers, and be severally held responsible for the completion of the work within the time noticed, and held liable in failure thereof to a fine as provided in rule 74.

#### SECTION XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

82. Any person who shall wilfully set fire to any patana or other land without license in writing from the village headman, shall be guilty of an offence, and on conviction thereof shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Overhanging trees.

83. If any fruit or any part of a tree be deemed by the committee to be likely to fall upon any house or building or to endanger the occupiers thereof, or if the same be near any road or street and likely to effect the safety of passengers going along or using such road or street, the committee shall cause notice in writing to be given to the owner or to the occupier of the ground upon which the tree stands to remove the said fruit, branch, or tree; and if such owner or occupier do not begin to take down the same within twenty-four hours after such notice and complete the work with due diligence, the committee shall cause the work to be done; and upon the committee certifying to the President the costs which have been incurred in effecting such removal the owners or occupiers shall be summoned before the village tribunal then and there to make the payment of the costs; and upon failure to pay the amount the same may be recovered as if it were a fine imposed by the said tribunal.

Carcases.

84. 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 headmen shall bury unremoved cattle or cattle of absent owners.

Pigs.

85. The owners of pigs shall be bound to keep them within properly fenced enclosures, and in default they may be shot and the carcase restored to the owner.

Method of publishing notices.  
Penalty for defacing notices.

86. All notices required by these rules shall be published by beat of tom-tom, unless the committee give special orders to the contrary.

87. Any person convicted before a village tribunal of destroying or defacing any written notification issued by the committee shall be liable to a fine.

Wild fruit trees.

88. When any mi, siyambala, kon, or any other tree grows on the boundary of any land the produce thereof shall be divided equally amongst the owners of the land on either side of the said boundary.

Trees growing on common land.

89. When the tree or trees grow on common land the produce thereof shall be the common property of all the pangukarayo in the village.

Game.

90. When any one of a party of hunters kills any cattle by accident the value of such cattle shall be paid, not solely by the person who killed the animal, but by the whole party in equal shares.

Wild honey.

91. When any honeycombs are found in the hollow of a tree in a aturukula or log in any field or garden they shall belong wholly to the owner of the field or garden.

92. These rules supersede all rules hitherto in force in this Province.

## MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTAL NOTICES.

## COLOMBO WEEKLY HEALTH REPORT.

THE weekly return of births and deaths in the Colombo town for the week ended July 1, 1905, is subjoined (A).

*Births.*—The total births were 80. The birth-rate per 1,000 was 24.6,\* as against 19.6 in the preceding week and 21.0 in the corresponding week of last year.

*Deaths.*—The total deaths were 108. The death-rate per 1,000 was 33.2,\* as against 30.4 in the previous week and 29.4 in the corresponding week of last year.

*Causes of death.*—No persons died from cholera, smallpox, or measles. 18 died from diarrhoea and dysentery; 29 from phthisis, bronchitis, and pneumonia; 8 from different kinds of fever; and 13 from infantile convulsions.

*Infantile deaths.*—Of the 108 total deaths, 35 were of infants under 1 year of age, as against 23 in the corresponding week of the previous year.

2. The numbers of births and deaths registered in nineteen other principal towns are shown in list B.

\* Calculated on the estimated population on July 1, 1905.

Registrar-General's Office,  
Colombo, July 4, 1905.

A.—Colombo Town.

N. MORGAPPAH,  
for Registrar-General.

| Ward.                   | Population at the Census, 1901. | Births. |         | Birth-rate per Mille per Annum. |                 |                                      | Death-rate per Mille per Annum. |                 |                                      | Selected Cause of Death for the Week under Report. |           |          |                |               |                          |                                      | Deaths of Infants under 1 Year. |                    |                                      |               |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|--|-----------|----------|----------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|
|                         |                                 | Births. | Deaths. | Week under Report.              | Preceding Week. | Corresponding Week of previous Year. | Week under Report.              | Preceding Week. | Corresponding Week of previous Year. | Cholera.   | Smallpox. | Measles. | Enteric Fever. | Other Fevers. | Diarrhoea and Dysentery. | Phthisis, Bronchitis, and Pneumonia. | Infantile Convulsions.          | Week under Report. | Corresponding Week of previous Year. | Still Births. |
| Colombo Town ...        | 155,869                         | 80      | 108     | 24.6                            | 19.6            | 21.0                                 | 33.2                            | 30.4            | 29.4                                 |  |           |          | 4              | 4             | 18                       | 29                                   | 13                              | 35                 | 23                                   | 5             |
| Fort and Galle Face ... | 2,285                           | —       | 1       | —                               | —               | —                                    | —                               | —               | —                                    | —  | —         | —        | —              | —             | —                        | —                                    | —                               | —                  | —                                    | —             |
| Pettah ...              | 7,561                           | 1       | —       | —                               | —               | —                                    | —                               | —               | —                                    | —  | —         | —        | —              | —             | —                        | —                                    | —                               | —                  | —                                    | —             |
| St. Sebastian ...       | 9,349                           | 3       | 6       | —                               | —               | —                                    | —                               | —               | —                                    | —  | —         | —        | —              | —             | 1                        | 2                                    | —                               | —                  | —                                    | —             |
| St. Paul's ...          | 20,260                          | 4       | 8       | —                               | —               | —                                    | —                               | —               | —                                    | —  | —         | —        | 2              | —             | 4                        | 4                                    | —                               | —                  | —                                    | —             |
| Kotahena ...            | 33,355                          | 13      | 18      | —                               | —               | —                                    | —                               | —               | —                                    | —  | —         | 1        | —              | 3             | 2                        | 4                                    | —                               | —                  | —                                    | —             |
| New Bazaar ...          | 17,470                          | 9       | 6       | —                               | —               | —                                    | —                               | —               | —                                    | —  | —         | —        | 1              | 1             | 7                        | 7                                    | —                               | —                  | —                                    | —             |
| Maradana ...            | 30,381                          | 11      | 32      | —                               | —               | —                                    | —                               | —               | —                                    | —  | —         | 2        | —              | 8             | 9                        | 9                                    | —                               | —                  | —                                    | —             |
| Slave Island ...        | 16,927                          | 9       | 17      | —                               | —               | —                                    | —                               | —               | —                                    | —  | —         | —        | —              | 1             | 5                        | 6                                    | —                               | —                  | —                                    | —             |
| Kollupitiya ...         | 18,281                          | 7       | 5       | —                               | —               | —                                    | —                               | —               | —                                    | —  | —         | 1        | —              | 1             | —                        | 1                                    | —                               | —                  | —                                    | —             |

\* Maradana hospitals.

† Maradana, exclusive of hospitals.

| Race.         | Population at the Census of 1901. | Births. | Deaths. | Meteorology.                  | Week under Report. | Preceding Week. | Corresponding Week of previous Year. |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| All Races ... | 155,869                           | 80      | 108     |                               |                    |                 |                                      |
| Europeans ... | 2,657                             | —       | 1       | Mean temperature of air ...   | 81.5°              | 81.1°           | 82.6°                                |
| Burghers ...  | 11,861                            | 14      | 4       | Mean atmospheric pressure ... | 29.927"            | 29.914"         | 29.876"                              |
| Sinhalese ... | 68,772                            | 38      | 51      |                               |                    |                 |                                      |
| Tamils ...    | 34,640                            | 5       | 21      |                               |                    |                 |                                      |
| Moors ...     | 28,898                            | 18      | 23      |                               |                    |                 |                                      |
| Malays ...    | 4,493                             | 4       | 6       |                               |                    |                 |                                      |
| Others ...    | 4,548                             | 1       | 2       |                               |                    |                 |                                      |

|                 |              |     | Population at<br>the Census, 1901. | Births<br>registered. | Deaths<br>registered. |
|-----------------|--------------|-----|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A.—Colombo.     |              |     | 155,869                            | 80                    | 108                   |
| B.—Other Towns. |              |     |                                    |                       |                       |
| 1.              | Negombo      | ... | 19,819                             | 20                    | 25                    |
| 2.              | Kalutara     | ... | 11,500                             | 8                     | 7                     |
| 3.              | Kandy ...    | ... | 26,511                             | 7                     | 22                    |
| 4.              | Gampola      | ... | 3,791                              | 5                     | 2                     |
| 5.              | Nawalapitiya | ... | 3,454                              | 3                     | 7                     |
| 6.              | Matale ...   | ... | 4,951                              | 1                     | 5                     |
| 7.              | Nuwara Eliya | ... | 5,072                              | 2                     | 2                     |
| 8.              | Jaffna ...   | ... | 33,879                             | 26                    | 12                    |
| 9.              | Galle ...    | ... | 37,165                             | 16                    | 20                    |
| 10.             | Matara ...   | ... | 11,848                             | 7                     | 6                     |
| 11.             | Batticaloa   | ... | 9,969                              | 5                     | 12                    |
| 12.             | Trincomalee  | ... | 11,887                             | 9                     | 8                     |
| 13.             | Kurunegala   | ... | 6,483                              | 2                     | 16                    |
| 14.             | Puttalam     | ... | 5,115                              | 1                     | 10                    |
| 15.             | Chilaw ...   | ... | 4,168                              | 1                     | 6                     |
| 16.             | Anuradhapura | ... | 3,672                              | 7                     | 5                     |
| 17.             | Badulla ...  | ... | 5,924                              | 4                     | 7                     |
| 18.             | Ratnapura    | ... | 4,084                              | 2                     | 1                     |
| 19.             | Kegalla ...  | ... | 2,340                              | 5                     | 1                     |

Abstract of Cooly Labourers on Estates in the several Provinces during the Quarter ended March 31, 1905.

| District.                        | Number of Estates. | Number of Immigrants. | Number of Births. | Number of Deaths. |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| <i>Western Province.</i>         |                    |                       |                   |                   |
| Colombo                          | 56                 | 5,761                 | 45                | 28                |
| Kalutara                         | 58                 | 12,340                | 146               | 88                |
| <i>Central Province.</i>         |                    |                       |                   |                   |
| Kandy                            | 474                | 109,611               | 916               | 674               |
| Matale                           | 104                | 19,223                | 155               | 115               |
| Nuwara Eliya                     | 249                | 76,370                | 581               | 371               |
| <i>Southern Province.</i>        |                    |                       |                   |                   |
| Galle and Matara                 | 37                 | 3,326                 | 22                | 23                |
| <i>North-Western Province.</i>   |                    |                       |                   |                   |
| Kurunegala                       | 26                 | 3,083                 | 30                | 44                |
| Puttalam                         | 7                  | 165                   | —                 | 1                 |
| Chilaw                           | 32                 | 867                   | 3                 | 4                 |
| <i>Province of Uva.</i>          |                    |                       |                   |                   |
| Badulla                          | 163                | 42,239                | 406               | 247               |
| <i>Province of Sabaragamuwa.</i> |                    |                       |                   |                   |
| Ratnapura                        | 56                 | 12,270                | 98                | 95                |
| Kegalla                          | 118                | 32,819                | 319               | 195               |

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, July 1, 1905.

A. M. ASHMORE,  
Colonial Secretary.

Arrivals and Departures of Immigrant Coolies for the Month of May, 1905.

| Port.        | Arrivals.     | Departures.  | Total for Five Months |               |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------------|---------------|
|              |               |              | Arrivals.             | Departures.   |
| Colombo      | 29,871        | 6,268        | 82,284                | 35,872        |
| Negombo      | —             | —            | 213                   | 226           |
| Mannar       | —             | —            | —                     | —             |
| Vankalai     | —             | —            | —                     | —             |
| Pesalai      | —             | —            | —                     | —             |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>29,871</b> | <b>6,268</b> | <b>82,497</b>         | <b>36,098</b> |

W. H. JACKSON,  
Principal Collector.

H. M. Customs,  
Colombo. June 29, 1905.

TEN vaccinated bull-calves and heifers, more or less, will be put up for sale by auction on Saturday, the 8 instant, at 2 P.M., at the Calf Vaccine Depot, Kanatta.

J. CRAIG,  
Colonial Surgeon, Western-Province.  
Colombo, July 5, 1905.

විකුණවීමට සූදන ඵලවස්සන් සහ වැස්සිසන් 10 දෙනෙක් (වැස්ස හෝ අඩුව හෝ) මෙම මස 8 වෙනි සෙනසුරුදු සවස 2ට කනක් තේ වස්සන් විදින්නට අලුතෙන් සාදනබඩන සභා නේදී වෙන්දේසිකර විකුණනවා ඇත.

ජේ. ක්‍රේබ්,  
කොලෝනියල් සාජන්.

මේ 1905ක්වූ ජූලි මස 5 වෙනි දින කොලඹදීය.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application has been received from the Rev. C. H. S. Ward, W.M.S., Tangalla for a grant in aid of his Kadurupokuna Vernacular Mixed Primary School, which is situated in the West Giruwa pattu of the Southern Province.

Observations will be received not later than July 26, 1905.

Office of Public Instruction,  
Colombo, July 6, 1905.

J. HARWARD,  
Director.

**NOTICES CALLING FOR TENDERS.**

**TENDERS** will be received by the Hon. the Auditor-General and the Provincial Engineer of the Eastern Province for building a new resthouse at Puliyantivu, Batticaloa, in the Eastern Province, up to noon on Monday, August 7, 1905.

2. Tenders must be sealed and endorsed on the envelopes "Tender for building a New Resthouse."

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

4. Tenders must be on forms which may be obtained at the office of the Provincial Engineer, Eastern Province, and no tender will be considered unless it is furnished on the recognized form thus obtained.

5. Parties applying for form of tender will be required to deposit the sum of Rs. 50 either at the Treasury or the Kachcheri and produce a receipt for the same. Should the party fail to submit in accordance with the terms of the specification a *bond fide* tender, or to enter into the necessary contract, the sum of Rs. 50 deposited will be forfeited by way of ascertained and liquidated damages.

6. Plans and specifications may be seen, and further information obtained, on application at the Provincial Engineer's Office at Batticaloa.

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

8. The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. H. CHAPMAN,  
Provincial Engineer, Eastern Province.

Public Works Department,  
Batticaloa, June 29, 1905.

**SEALED** Tenders for any of the Village Committee works in Talpe pattu, Galle, described in the sub-joined list, will be received by the Government Agent, Southern Province, up to 12 noon on July 31, 1905, from persons willing to contract for these works.

2. For further particulars application should be made at the Galle Kachcheri.

G. F. R. BROWNING,  
for Government Agent.

The Kachcheri,  
Galle, July 3, 1905.

List referred to.

Repairs to—

- (1) Katukurunda-Honpalawatta Village Committee road.
- (2) Pitiduwa-Katukurunda Village Committee road.
- (3) Welletota-Hinetigala Village Committee road.
- (4) Mattegoda-Happawana Village Committee road.
- (5) Hiyare-Angulugaha Village Committee road.
- (6) Gansabhawa court at Habaraduwa.
- (7) Dikkumbura-Jamburegoda Village Committee road.
- (8) Tuketiyamulla-Talgawatta Village Committee road.

ලාභී දිස්ත්‍රික්කේ කල්පේපත්තුවට අයිති මෙහි පහත සඳහන් කර තිබෙන ලැයිස්තුවේ දෙන ගම්පහා කොමිටියේ වැඩ පිණිස එවන ලද වැත්වීර් කමිටි ඉල්ලුම් පත්‍ර දකුණු පලාතේ මහ ඒජන්ත උත්කාන්තේ විසින් යොන්ත්‍රාත්ත ගැණිමට කැමති අයගෙන් වසි 1905ක්වු ජූලි මස 31 වෙනි දින දවල් 12 වනතුරු භාරගනු ලැබේ.

වැඩිදුර කාරණා දැනගැනීමට කැමති අය ගාල්ලේ කම් මේරියේ ඉල්ලුම් කටයුතුයි.

ජී. ඇෆ්. ආර්. බ්‍රවුනි,  
මහ ඒජන්ත උත්කාන්තේ වෙනුවට.

වසි 1905ක්වු ජූලි මස 3 වෙනි දින  
ගාල්ලේ කම් මේරියේදීය.

1. කවුකුරුන්ද ගොනපලවත්තපාර, අවත්වැඩියා කෙරීම.
2. පිටිදුව කවුකුරුන්ද පාර, අවත්වැඩියා කෙරීම.
3. වැල්ලේගොට හිකැවිගල පාර, අවත්වැඩියා කෙරීම.
4. මත්තෙගොඩ හප්පාවන පාර, අවත්වැඩියා කෙරීම.
5. හිසාලේ අතුළුගහපාර, අවත්වැඩියා කෙරීම.
6. හබරදගේ ගන්සවා උසාවිය අවත්වැඩියා කෙරීම.
7. දික්කුමුරේ ජමුරලොඩ පාර, අවත්වැඩියා කෙරීම.
8. කුකුම්බුරා කල්පේපත්ත පාර, අවත්වැඩියා කෙරීම.

**SALES OF UNSERVICEABLE ARTICLES.**

**NOTICE** is hereby given that the under-mentioned unserviceable articles will be sold by public auction at the Public Works Department Store, Hambantota, on Tuesday, August 8, 1905, at 3 P.M. :—

- |                    |                       |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 empty tar barrel | 2 iron kegs           |
| 1 cart, bullock    | 4 iron drums          |
| 4 cans, tin        | 1 surveyor's umbrella |
| 1 cash box         | 4 tubs, water, wooden |

ALFRED LEWIS,  
for Director of Public Works.

Public Works Department,  
Colombo, July 3, 1905.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that the under-mentioned articles will be sold by public auction at the Royal College, San Sebastian, on Wednesday, July 12, 1905, at 4.15 P.M. :—

- |             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| 4 stools    | 1 globe       |
| 3 map racks | 2 rifle racks |

J. HARWARD,  
Director of Public Instruction.

Office of Public Instruction,  
Colombo, June 29, 1905.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned unserviceable articles belonging to the Public Works Department will be sold by public auction at Gunter House, Darley lane, Maradana, Colombo, on Saturday, August 5, 1905, at 2 P.M. :—

|                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 2 empty tar barrels               | 9 iron pieces of lamps,<br>1 in. by 1 in. square<br>iron |
| 1 can, iron                       |  |
| 1 keg, iron                       |  |
| 66 empty drums                    | 9 iron door locks  |
| 1 glazier's diamond               | 1 lock wood stock  |
| 1 tub, water                      | 1 spring, iron   |
| 2 angle iron pieces               | 13 spare pieces lightning<br>conductor                   |
| 50 blinds, calico                 | 66 spare pieces scrap iron                               |
| 4 bolts, iron, miscella-<br>neous | 30 lineal feet stove pipe,<br>old                        |
| 60 iron nuts, mixed               | 1 lot old timber   |
| 2 gas containing pieces           | 13 old palmyra rafters                                   |

ALFRED LEWIS,  
for Director of Public Works.

Public Works Department,  
Colombo, June 30, 1905.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned unclaimed and confiscated articles lying in the Police Court of Nuwara Eliya will be sold by public auction on Wednesday, July 26, 1905, at 11 A.M., viz.:—

|                                  |                        |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| In Police Court case No. 16,749, | 1 gun                  |
| Do. No. 16,782,                  | 1 katty                |
| Do. No. 16,983,                  | 1 brass pot, 1 chembu  |
| Do. do.                          | 1 umbrella, 1 spittoon |
| Do. do.                          | 2 watties              |
| Do. No. 17,107,                  | 1 gun                  |

F. BARTLETT,  
Police Magistrate.

Police Court,  
Nuwara Eliya, June 30, 1905.

LIST of unclaimed articles found in postal packets received at the Returned Letter Office during the first quarter ended March 31, 1905, and old telegraph stores to be sold by public auction at the General Post Office on Friday, July 14, 1905, at 2.30 P.M. :—

|   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 electric lamp and 6<br>batteries      | 1 purse and a piece of silk<br>cloth                           |
| 1 hollow ground razor                   | 1 picture book   |
| 3 Sinhalese diaries                     | 1 banian   |
| 1 bottle Kutnow's powder                | 1 piece Cannanore cloth  |
| 1 necktie                               | 1 shirt, 1 banian, 1 coat,<br>1 cloth, and 1 hand-<br>kerchief |
| 2 rubber wheels                         | 1 shawl  |
| 2 tins mince meat                       | 1 lady's black lace collar                                     |
| 1 tin plum pudding                      | 1 cake soap  |
| 1 lot opium                             | 4 brass tubes  |
| 1 cake Pears' soap                      | 1 lot Ceylon lace  |
| 1 black metal watch                     | 1 lot cigars   |
| 2 ivory elephants                       | 1 lot tea  |
| 1 ruby                                  | 1 book "Conquest of the<br>Bible"                              |
| 1 lot silk embroidery                   | 1 book "Life of Joseph"  |
| 1 teat                                  | 1 phial medicinal oil  |
| 1 pipe                                  | 1 lot books  |
| 2 silver napkin rings                   | 1 lot magazines  |
| 1 piece white cloth (about<br>20 yards) | 1 lot illustrated papers                                       |
| 1 clasp knife                           | 1 lot X'mas cards  |
| 1 mouth organ                           | 1 lot samples  |
| 2 pieces chintz                         | 1 lot sundries   |
| 1 lot thread                            | 1 lot old papers   |
| 1 lot unused X'mas cards                | 1 lot empty casks  |
| 1 lot post cards                        | 1 lot empty tin cases  |
| 2 neckties                              | 1 lot stone jars   |
| 1 silk handkerchief                     | 1 lot copper deposit   |
| 1 silk handkerchief                     | 1 lot unserviceable<br>Manila rope                             |
| 2 pictures                              |  |
| 1 tin butter                            |  |

W. MACREADY,  
for Postmaster-General.

Postmaster-General's Office,  
Colombo, July 4, 1905.