



Ceylon Government Gazette

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and General Government Notifications.
PART II.—Legal and Judicial.

PART III.—Provincial Administration.
PART IV.—Marine and Mercantile.
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Separate paging is given to each Part in order that it may be filed separately.

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

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SUPPLEMENTS.

Meteorological Observations for February, 1895.

APPOINTMENTS, &c., BY THE GOVERNOR.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN has been graciously pleased to give directions for the appointment of Mr. WILLIAM WILSON MITCHELL, Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council, to be a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George.

E. NOEL WALKER,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, May 24, 1895.

absence of the Hon. F. R. SAUNDERS, C.M.G., on leave, or until further orders.

By His Excellency's command,
E. NOEL WALKER,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, June 1, 1895.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint the Hon. L. F. LEE to act as Chief Commissioner of the Loan Board, in addition to his duties as Acting Treasurer and Acting Principal Collector of Customs, during the

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HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint Mr. HERMAN LOOS to act as Office Assistant to the Attorney-General, with effect from the 5th instant, during the employment of Mr. COOKE on other duty, or until further orders.

By His Excellency's command,
E. NOEL WALKER,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, June 5, 1895.

HEADS of Departments and Managers of Banks are hereby authorized to accept the signature of Mr. R. B. HELLINGS on behalf of the Government Agent, Southern Province, for the 10th instant.

By His Excellency's command,
E. NOEL WALKER,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, June 5, 1895.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint JOHN KARUNARATNA to be an Inquirer into Sudden Deaths for the Judicial Division of Balapitiya, *vice* DON JOHANES SIRIWARDANA, dismissed.

By His Excellency's command,
E. NOEL WALKER,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, June 4, 1895.

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

Olupeliyawe Semasinha DISANAYAKA BANDÁ to act as Registrar of Marriages, Births, and Deaths of Karambé pattu, in the District of Puttalam, for three months from the 10th instant, *vice* Kudáwewa PUNCHIRÁLA, deceased. His office will be at Ambagahawatta in Alankulama.

By His Excellency's command,
E. NOEL WALKER,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, June 2, 1895.

IT is hereby notified that the *Gazette* notice dated the 31st ultimo of the acting appointment of A. M. SENEVIRATNA as Registrar of Marriages, Births, and Deaths of Hikkaduwa Division, in the District of Galle, is hereby cancelled.

By His Excellency the Governor's command,
E. NOEL WALKER,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, June 3, 1895.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

IT is hereby notified for general information that HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased, in terms of section 9 of Ordinance No. 4 of 1886, to appoint Monday, July 1, 1895, to be a Bank Holiday.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, June 6, 1895.

By His Excellency's command,
E. NOEL WALKER,
Colonial Secretary.

THE following telegram received from the Government of Bombay is published for general information:—

“British Consul at Alexandria telegraphs, ‘Egyptian Quarantine Board decided return pilgrimage from Mecca infected with cholera, and has put in force quarantine regulations for return pilgrimage against arrivals from Arabian Ports by Red Sea.’”

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, June 6, 1895.

By His Excellency the Governor's command,
E. NOEL WALKER,
Colonial Secretary.

IN accordance with articles (c) and (d) of His Excellency the Governor's Amended Minute dated December 7, 1894, it is hereby notified that the rate of exchange which ruled on May 31 last was—

1s. 1 $\frac{2}{10}$ d.

Audit Office,
Colombo, June 7, 1895.

T. SKINNER,
Acting Auditor-General.

IT is hereby notified that an examination under the regulations of August 26, 1891, will be held in the Council Chamber on Monday, July 15, 1895, at 11 o'clock, A.M.

Candidates are requested to send in their names not later than the 30th proximo, and to state in their applications whether they are presenting themselves for their first or second examination, and whether they intend taking up the Sinhalese or Tamil language.

The *vivâ voce* examination in the native languages for officers in the Public Works Department will be held at the same time and place.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, May 29, 1895.

By His Excellency the Governor's command,
E. NOEL WALKER,
Colonial Secretary.

THE following rules and orders made by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, under Ordinance No. 14 of 1873, entitled “An Ordinance relating to the Annual Pilgrimage to Kataragama,” for the conduct of the Kataragama pilgrimage and festival, are re-published for general information.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, May 22, 1895.

By His Excellency's command,
E. NOEL WALKER,
Colonial Secretary.

Rules.

1. For sanitary reasons the duration of the Kataragama festival and of the stay of pilgrims at Kataragama shall be, and it is hereby limited henceforward to four days, one (being the third before full moon day) for arrival, two (being the day of the full moon and the previous day) for worship, and the fourth (being that immediately following full moon day) for departure from Kataragama. Pilgrims arriving before the day first named, or staying beyond the period here prescribed, shall be guilty of an offence. The route granted by the Police authorities to the leaders of the bands shall distinctly specify the above-named periods.

* * * * *

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

4. In the event of cholera or other serious epidemic disease prevailing in Ceylon or Southern India about the period of the festival, it shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, to prohibit all pilgrims from proceeding to the festival at Kataragama for that year.

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

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

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

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

7. The Chief Officer of Police shall have power to require persons making the pilgrimage to join the main body of pilgrims, and pilgrims refusing or neglecting to join the main body after being so required shall be deemed guilty of an offence.

8. Any pilgrim committing a nuisance while on the march, within 100 yards of the line of march, or while halting at any place other than that assigned for the purpose by the Police, or omitting to cover the deposit with earth or sand, shall be deemed guilty of an offence.

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

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

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

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

13. Any person gambling, or being found drunk and disorderly in the camp, or in or about the adjacent jungle, shall be deemed guilty of an offence.

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

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

WHEREAS by the Ordinance No. 14 of 1873, intituled "An Ordinance relating to the Annual Pilgrimage to Kataragama," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, from time to time, by notification in the *Government Gazette*, to make orders for any of the following purposes, and to appoint officers to enforce the observance of such orders, viz.:—

1. To restrict the number of persons who shall be allowed to proceed in such pilgrimage from the different parts of this Island, and the period of their stay at Kataragama.
2. To regulate the collection of people at the different starting and halting-places, and their march to and from Kataragama.
3. To impose such conditions and restrictions as may be necessary to promote cleanliness, and to check the breaking out and spread of infectious diseases.

The following orders made by His Excellency, with the advice of the Executive Council, under the Ordinance aforesaid, are published for general information :—

1. The number of pilgrims for the pilgrimage of the year 1895 is restricted to 150, viz., 25 pilgrims for the Colombo band, 25 for the Kandy band, 25 for the Galle band, 25 for the Kurunégala band, 25 for the Batticaloa band, and 25 for the Badulla band.

2. No person shall take part in the pilgrimage of the year 1895, without having first obtained a ticket from the Government Agent of the Western Province for the Colombo band, or from the Government Agent of the Central Province for the Kandy band, or from the Government Agent of the Southern Province for the Galle band, or from the Government Agent of the North-Western Province of the Kurunégala band, or from the Government Agent of the Eastern Province for the Batticaloa band, or from the Government Agent for the Province of Uva for the Badulla band.

3. Every pilgrim shall show his ticket when required to do so by any officer of police, or by any officer appointed to enforce the observance of orders under the Ordinance aforesaid.

By His Excellency's command,

E. NOEL WALKER,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, May 22, 1895.

IT is hereby notified that His Excellency the Governor, in Executive Council, has made the following rules for the regulation of the importation of petroleum and the granting of licenses for the possession and transport thereof, and they are published for general information.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, May 31, 1895.

E. NOEL WALKER,
Colonial Secretary.

**Rules to regulate the Importation of Petroleum under
Section 10 of the Ordinance No. 6 of 1887.**

BY virtue of the provisions of "The Petroleum Ordinance, 1887," the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, hereby makes the following rules:

- Short title. 1 These rules may be cited as "The Petroleum Rules, 1895."
- Commencement. 2 These rules shall come into operation from and immediately after the First day of July, 1895.
- Interpretation. 3 (a) All words and expressions used in these rules and defined in the Ordinance shall in these rules have the meanings respectively assigned to them by the Ordinance.
(b) In these rules—
"Petroleum declared dangerous" means petroleum which the master of a ship has declared under rule 5 to be dangerous petroleum.
"Petroleum reported dangerous" means petroleum stated in a report signed by the testing officer duly authorized in that behalf, and deposited in the office of the Collector of Customs, to be dangerous petroleum.
"Petroleum reported not dangerous" means petroleum stated in a report as aforesaid not to be dangerous petroleum.
- Ports at which petroleum may be imported. 4 Colombo, Galle, and Trincomalee are hereby declared to be the only ports at which petroleum may be imported from any port beyond the limits of Ceylon; but nothing in these rules shall prevent the transport of petroleum by vessel from any port in Ceylon to any other port in Ceylon, provided that such petroleum shall have been duly tested and reported not dangerous at the time of its importation into the Island.
- Declaration of master. 5 The master of every ship conveying petroleum shall, on entering a port mentioned in rule 4, and before landing any cargo, declare in writing to the Collector of Customs—
(a) What quantity of petroleum the ship is carrying, and
(b) Whether any, and if so what part, is dangerous petroleum.
- Each compartment regarded as a separate consignment. 6 When petroleum is imported in bulk the contents of each compartment of the tankship shall be regarded as a separate consignment.
- Procedure in sampling. 7 (a) When the master of a ship shall have made the declaration in rule 5, the officer appointed thereto by the Governor in this behalf shall, as soon as possible, go on board, and, unless the petroleum is inconveniently stowed (see (d) *postea*), obtain samples of all the petroleum on board.
(b) The master shall give to such officer as aforesaid, in accordance with section 10 of the Ordinance, a sample of every variety of petroleum comprised in the petroleum of which samples are to be taken under 7 (a), and shall, if such officer as aforesaid shall so require, take those samples from the particular receptacles indicated by him.

(c) When petroleum is imported in bulk one sample shall be taken from each of the compartments of the ship from which petroleum is to be landed.

(d) Such officer as aforesaid shall forthwith seal the packages containing the samples, and, having labelled them with the name of the ship, the name of the consignee, and such other distinguishing marks as may be necessary, shall hand them over to the officer appointed under section 11 of the Ordinance to be tested; and this officer having tested them, shall sign a report certifying that they are or are not dangerous petroleum (as the case may be), and forward that report to the office of the Collector of Customs, where it shall be deposited.

(e) In the event of a ship being so inconveniently stowed that the sampling cannot be done satisfactorily on board, it shall be competent for the Collector of Customs to cause such petroleum as may be declared to be not dangerous petroleum to be landed, upon such conditions and removed to such places as he may appoint, with a view to its being sampled.

No petroleum landed without authority.

8 No petroleum shall be landed and removed until it has been reported by the testing officer not dangerous, save as aforesaid, upon such conditions and to such places as the Collector of Customs may prescribe.

Precautions in landing.

9 When petroleum is landed within the aforesaid ports—

(a) It shall be landed only in cargo boats, and after sunrise and before sunset, and only at such place or places as the Collector of Customs shall direct. Every such cargo boat shall carry at its bows in an exposed and prominent position a red flag not less than eighteen inches square. When conveying petroleum, the boat shall carry no other cargo.

(b) No smoking, fire, or light of any description shall be allowed in any cargo boat during the time that the petroleum is on board the boat.

Petroleum not to be stacked at landing place.

10 All petroleum landed as aforesaid shall not be deposited or stacked on the ground, but be carried at once from the boat in which the petroleum has been conveyed either to a place indicated by the Collector of Customs as under rule 7 (d), or to premises in respect of which a license for the possession of petroleum has been granted.

Importation of petroleum in bulk.

11 When petroleum is imported in bulk its removal from the ship shall be effected between sunrise and sunset, in tank barges especially adapted for the purpose and approved by the Master Attendant. Petroleum so imported shall be pumped into storage tanks, and when the ship has finished discharging, the pipe shall immediately be emptied by means of a supplementary pump on shore. When the ship has not finished discharging by sunset, arrangements must be made by means of a valve for effectually preventing any of the oil left in the pipe from escaping.

Sampling when petroleum stated to be uniform.

12 When a consignment of petroleum on board a ship otherwise than in bulk is stated by the master of the vessel, or the consignee of the cargo, as the case may be, to be of one uniform quality, the officer appointed thereto by the Governor in this behalf shall select not less than one sample for every consignment up to 40,000 gallons, and so on in proportion for each multiple of 40,000 gallons, and the testing officer in ascertaining the average flashing point of the several samples shall be guided by the same procedure as is prescribed in section 3 of the schedule to the Ordinance, for ascertaining the average flashing point of each sample.

When doubts arise as to uniformity.

13 In the event of any doubt arising as to the uniformity of the quality of the petroleum in any such consignment, it shall be competent for the testing officer to require the division of the consignment into as many lots as he may deem necessary, and to take as many samples of each lot as

may seem to him sufficient; and in determining the average flashing point of the samples of each lot he shall be guided by the same principles as are prescribed under the preceding rule, and he shall withhold his certificate for any lots the average flashing points of which exceed the limits defined for dangerous petroleum under the Ordinance.

Fees.

14 The following fees shall be paid to Government by the consignee for sampling and testing under these rules:

- (a) A fee of Rs. 25 for every consignment up to 40,000 gallons.
- (b) A further fee of Rs. 20 for each succeeding 40,000 gallons.
- (c) A fee of Rs. 25 for every compartment tested.

Storage rates.

15 The rates for the storage of petroleum in any Government warehouse shall be one cent per case of eight gallons per week; such rent to commence at the expiration of three clear days, excluding Sundays and holidays, from the date on which the Collector of Customs has notified to the consignee that the petroleum has been certified as not dangerous.

Rules under Section 15 of Ordinance No. 6 of 1887, to regulate the granting of Licenses to possess and transport Petroleum in cases where such Licenses are by Law required.

Storage of Petroleum and other Inflammable Oils where more than 160 gallons are kept.

Definition of petroleum in bulk.

1 For the purposes of these rules "Petroleum in bulk" shall be interpreted to mean petroleum in any vessel or receptacle having a capacity of 300 gallons and upwards.

Large stores in urban localities.

2 Licenses for the possession of petroleum and other inflammable oils within the limits of any Municipalities and Local Boards, and in the towns or places mentioned in schedule IV., shall be granted only when the premises intended to be used for the storage of the petroleum fulfil the following conditions, viz., when the building itself is constructed with walls of stone, brick, or concrete, with terraced or tiled roofs, and with tiled, bricked, paved, or concrete floors; when the lintels of all doors and the sills of all windows are not less than three feet in height above the level of the surrounding ground, or when the floor is sunk to a depth of three feet below the ground level, in such a manner that the petroleum cannot flow out of the premises in case of fire; and when the premises are separated by a clear, open space of fifty feet on every side from any other building or public road.

Large stores in rural localities.

3 Licenses for the possession of petroleum in the towns and places indicated in schedule V. shall be granted only when the premises intended to be used for the storage of the petroleum fulfil the following conditions, viz., when the building itself is built of brick, stone, cabook, or concrete, with terraced or tiled roofs, and with tiled, bricked, paved, earthen, or concrete floors; when the premises are separated by an open space of at least fifty feet on every side from any other building or public road; and when the building is surrounded at a clear distance of not less than ten feet by a wall or earthen embankment not less than three feet high, with a trench close to and completely surrounding the building, of sufficient capacity to hold all the petroleum stored, and to prevent its escape beyond the limits of the trench in case of fire. The said embankment shall be turfed, and any roadway or path over such wall or embankment shall be made of brick, stone, or other durable material. The trench or drain shall lead into catchpits, which must be provided with iron plugs or doors, so that the connection with the common drain may be severed in case of fire.

- Plans of stores to be approved. 4 A plan, section, and elevation of every building intended for the storage of petroleum shall be deposited with the local authority, on which shall be shown the position and nature of every other building within sixty feet of the same, to a scale not less than fifteen feet to an inch for plans and four feet to an inch for sections, and all the principal dimensions shall be figured thereon.
- Dimensions of buildings. 5 No building for the storage of large quantities of petroleum shall contain more than 80,000 gallons, unless divided into independent compartments with stone, concrete, or brick walls carried at least two feet above the roof, and no internal communication allowed between these compartments; nor shall such store or compartment be of more than one story in height, nor have a greater floor area than 2,000 square feet, nor be more than twelve feet in height from floor-level to underside of roof tie-beams.
- Proviso. 6 The restrictions in paragraphs 1 to 3 shall not affect buildings already in existence that are deemed by the local authority to fulfil substantially the conditions prescribed by these rules.
- Precautions. 7 A detached building of brick or other safe material shall be provided for the soldering up of leaking tins at a distance of not less than thirty feet from the main store. Such detached building shall be provided with a wall or earthen embankment surrounding it on all sides, and with a trench and catchpits in the manner hereinbefore stated. No greater quantity than 400 gallons shall be kept in this building at one time.
- Lightning-conductors. 8 A lightning-conductor shall be fixed to each store and detached building, to the satisfaction of the local authority.
- Inflammable goods. 9 No inflammable goods of any kind, except petroleum or other inflammable oils, shall be stored in any licensed store.
- Lamps. 10 No lamps, candles, or artificial light, nor fire of any kind, shall be used in the stores; all work within them shall be carried out in daylight.
- License for storage of 80,000 gallons. 11 Each separate store of 80,000 gallons or under shall have a license.
- Limits of license. 12 On the doors of each store shall be painted the words "Licensed Petroleum Store. No —."
- License for transport of petroleum by rail. 13 Licenses for the transport of petroleum other than dangerous petroleum in bulk by railway may be granted if the petroleum is contained in wagons approved by the Railway Administration over whose line it is proposed to transport it, and by the Consulting Engineer for Railways to Government.
- License for transport of petroleum by steamer, &c. 14 Licenses for the transport of petroleum other than dangerous petroleum in bulk by steamer, barge, or cart may be granted if the vessel or cart is certified to be fit for the service by an officer appointed by the local Government on this behalf.
- Small stores. *Storage of Petroleum when kept in quantities of not less than 50 gallons, and not exceeding 160 gallons.*
15 Licenses will not be granted for storing petroleum in houses built of wood, or provided with any roofing other than iron or tiles, or within thirty feet of other buildings made of inflammable materials.
- A fire-proof bin necessary. 16 Before a license can be granted, the applicant shall provide within his premises a closed receptacle, or bin, for storing the cases, either above ground or sunk in the ground; such bin to be of brick, stone, or iron throughout, and of the following dimensions: 5 ft. 6 in. by 4 ft. by 2 ft. 6 in. deep. Close by this receptacle shall be placed another, in which a quantity of not less than 5 cwt. of sand or dry sifted earth shall be kept ready to extinguish any fire which may accidentally break out.

Precautions.

17 (1) The petroleum shall be stored in the petroleum bin only, and in no other part of the premises.

(2) No other goods of any description shall be stored in or upon the bin.

(3) No fire or cooking-place shall be allowed within fifteen feet of the storage bin.

Petroleum to be stored in prescribed places.

18 That petroleum in iron or steel drums or in barrels shall be stored in such part of a licensed premises as may be prescribed by the licensing officer and at the discretion of the licensing officer, and small partition walls may, if necessary, be substituted for the bin described in the previous clauses.

19 All licensed premises shall have fixed in a conspicuous place a signboard of approved pattern, bearing the words "Licensed Petroleum Store. License No. ———."

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Rules as to the inspection of Premises where Petroleum is stored, and the testing of Petroleum found therein.

Local authority may inspect without notice and demand samples.

1 The local authority, or any officer specially authorized in this behalf by the local authority, may enter any premises in which petroleum is stored, with the object of inspecting the same, at any time after sunrise and before sunset.

2 The local authority, or any officer specially authorized by him as aforesaid, may require a sample or samples to be delivered to him from any receptacle containing petroleum stored in such premises, and such authority or officer shall pay for such samples at the selling rate.

And may test.

3 When an officer in the exercise of his duty has obtained samples as aforesaid, he may, if necessary, give a notice in writing to the dealer that he is about to test, or cause to be tested, such samples at the time and place mentioned in the notice, with the apparatus and in the manner described in the schedule of the Ordinance, so that the dealer or his authorized agent may be present at such testing.

And certify as to character of petroleum.

4 The testing officer shall on the average of tests certify in writing whether the petroleum is dangerous or not dangerous, and such certificate shall be evidence of the facts recorded therein until the contrary be proved.

A certified copy of such certificate shall be given gratis to the dealer at his request.

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Rules for the transport of Petroleum and its inspection during transit.

Particulars required in application for license.

1 Application for licenses for the transport of petroleum otherwise than in bulk shall specify the description and quantity of the petroleum to be transported, and the places from and to which, and the route by which the petroleum is to be conveyed, and shall describe the receptacles in which the petroleum is to be contained, and the hours between which the transport may be allowed.

Precautions.

2 All petroleum other than petroleum in bulk transported within the limits of a Municipality or Local Board shall in all cases be packed in air-tight tin or other vessels not easily broken, in covered carts, and such transport shall be permitted only between sunrise and sunset.

Police supervision.

3 No smoking, fire, or light of any kind shall be permitted in carts in which petroleum is carried. Every cart shall carry in an exposed and prominent position a red flag not less than eighteen inches square.

Superintendent of Police may send a guard.

4. Should the Superintendent of Police through whose jurisdiction the petroleum otherwise than in bulk may pass consider it necessary to send a guard with the petroleum, the license-holder shall pay for such guard.

Police officers to see route specified in license is observed.

5. It shall be the duty of all police officers to see that the petroleum otherwise than in bulk is carried only by such route as may be specified in the license; and any such officer may demand the production of such license, and stop and inspect any petroleum in transit.

Rules relating to Licenses.

Fees.

1. The following fees shall be charged for licenses to possess or transport petroleum :

Licenses for the Storage of Petroleum.

	Rs.	c.
When the quantity to be stored at any one time exceeds 50 gallons, but does not exceed 160 gallons	...	2 50
When the quantity to be stored at any one time exceeds 160 gallons, but does not exceed 500 gallons	...	5 0
When the quantity to be stored at any one time exceeds 500 gallons, but does not exceed 2,000 gallons	...	15 0
When the quantity to be stored at any one time exceeds 2,000 gallons, but does not exceed 10,000 gallons	...	50 0
When the quantity to be stored at any one time exceeds 10,000 gallons, but does not exceed 20,000 gallons	...	75 0
For every additional 10,000 gallons	...	25 0

Provided that no fee shall exceed Rs. 500 for any one store.

Licenses for the Transport of Petroleum.

When the quantity exceeds 50 gallons and does not exceed 200 gallons	...	0 50
When the quantity does not exceed 10,000 gallons	...	1 0
When the quantity exceeds 10,000 gallons	...	5 0
License for conveyance and transport of petroleum in bulk in carts, per cart	...	25 0

Limitation of licenses.

2. The local authority may in his discretion, and subject to the rules hereinbefore prescribed, grant a license for the possession or transport of such quantity of petroleum as he thinks fit.

License to specify maximum.

3. Every license for the possession of petroleum in any premises shall specify the maximum quantity of petroleum which may be stored in those premises.

License to specify route.

4. Every license for the transport of petroleum otherwise than in bulk shall specify the place from which the petroleum is to be conveyed, the place to which the petroleum is to be conveyed, the route to be followed, the quantity of petroleum covered by the license, and the time for which the license is in force.

Annual licenses.

5. License for the possession of petroleum shall be in force for one year from the date of the grant of the license.

License for transport in force for two months.

6. License for the transport of petroleum shall be in force for such period not exceeding two months from the date of the grant of the license as may be specified in the license.

License for conveyance of petroleum in bulk annual.

7. Licenses for the conveyance of petroleum in bulk in carts specially constructed for the purpose shall be in force for one year from the date of the grant of the license, and shall specify the limits of the town, district, or place within which the cart may ply, and the maximum quantity of petroleum that may be carried at any one time in any such cart. (See Schedule III.)

Conditions of licenses.

8. Licenses granted under these rules shall be in the forms and shall have endorsed on them the conditions respectively prescribed for them in the schedule hereto annexed.

Application for renewal of license.

9 Every application for the renewal of a license for the possession of petroleum shall be made in the same manner as an application for an original license.

Application for renewal to be fifteen days before expiry of license.

10 Every such application shall be made at a date not less than fifteen days before the date on which the original license expires. The same fee shall be charged for the renewal of a license as for a new license.

No license in case of landing petroleum in bulk.

11 No license for transport shall be required when petroleum in bulk is landed in barges.

SCHEDULE.

I.—License to Possess Petroleum, granted under Section 15 of Ordinance No. 6 of 1887.

No.——.

Fee, Rs.——.

License is hereby granted to ——, for the storage in the premises described below, of —— gallons of petroleum, subject to the rules and conditions on the back of this license.

Description of the Premises above referred to.

Dated the —— day of ——, 189—.

Signature ——.

RULES AND CONDITIONS.

Storage of Petroleum and other Inflammable Oils where more than 160 gallons are kept.

1. For the purposes of these rules "Petroleum in bulk" shall be interpreted to mean petroleum in any vessel or receptacle having a capacity of 300 gallons and upwards.

2. Licenses for the possession of petroleum and other inflammable oils within the limits of any Municipalities and Local Boards, and in the towns or places mentioned in schedule IV., shall be granted only when the premises intended to be used for the storage of the petroleum fulfil the following conditions, viz., when the building itself is constructed with walls of stone, brick, or concrete, with terraced or tiled roofs, and with tiled, bricked, paved, or concrete floors; when the lintels of all doors and the sills of all windows are not less than three feet in height above the level of the surrounding ground, or when the floor is sunk to a depth of three feet below the ground level, in such a manner that the petroleum cannot flow out of the premises in case of fire; and when the premises are separated by a clear, open space of fifty feet on every side from any other building or public road.

3. Licenses for the possession of petroleum in the towns and places indicated in schedule V. shall be granted only when the premises intended to be used for the storage of the petroleum fulfil the following conditions, viz., when the building itself is built of brick, stone, cabook, or concrete, with terraced or tiled roofs, and with tiled, bricked, paved, earthen, or concrete floors; when the premises are separated by an open space of at least fifty feet on every side from any other building or public road; and when the building is surrounded at a clear distance of not less than ten feet by a wall or earthen embankment not less than three feet high, with a trench close to and completely surrounding the building, of sufficient capacity to hold all the petroleum stored, and to prevent its escape beyond the limits of the trench in case of fire. The said embankment shall be turfed, and any roadway or path over such wall or embankment shall be made of brick, stone, or other durable material. The trench or drain shall lead into catchpits, which must be provided with iron plugs or doors, so that the connection with the common drain may be severed in case of fire.

4. A plan, section, and elevation of every building intended for the storage of petroleum shall be deposited with the local authority, on which shall be shown the position and nature of every other building within sixty feet of the same, to a scale not less than fifteen feet to an inch for plans and four feet to an inch for sections, and all the principal dimensions shall be figured thereon.

5. No building for the storage of large quantities of petroleum shall contain more than 80,000 gallons, unless divided into independent compartments with stone, concrete, or brick walls carried at least two feet above the roof, and no internal communication allowed between these compartments; nor shall such store or compartment be of more than one story in height, nor have a greater floor area than 2,000 square

feet, nor be more than twelve feet in height from floor-level to underside of roof tie-beams.

6. The restrictions in paragraphs 1 to 3 shall not affect buildings already in existence that are deemed by the local authority to fulfil substantially the conditions prescribed by these rules.

7. A detached building of brick or other safe material shall be provided for the soldering up of leaking tins at a distance of not less than thirty feet from the main store. Such detached building shall be provided with a wall or earthen embankment surrounding it on all sides, and with a trench and catchpits in the manner hereinbefore stated. No greater quantity than 400 gallons shall be kept in this building at one time.

8. A lightning-conductor shall be fixed to each store and detached building, to the satisfaction of the local authority.

9. No inflammable goods of any kind, except petroleum or other inflammable oils, shall be stored in any licensed store.

10. No lamps, candles, or artificial light, nor fire of any kind, shall be used in the stores; all work within them shall be carried out in daylight.

11. Each separate store of 80,000 gallons or under shall have a license.

12. On the doors of each store shall be painted the words "Licensed Petroleum Store. No. —."

13. Licenses for the transport of petroleum other than dangerous petroleum in bulk by railway may be granted if the petroleum is contained in wagons approved by the Railway Administration over whose line it is proposed to transport it, and by the Consulting Engineer for Railways to Government.

14. Licenses for the transport of petroleum other than dangerous petroleum in bulk by steamer, barge, or cart may be granted if the vessel or cart is certified to be fit for the service by an officer appointed by the local Government on this behalf.

Storage of Petroleum when kept in quantities of not less than 50 gallons and not exceeding 160 gallons.

15. Licenses will not be granted for storing petroleum in houses built of wood, or provided with any roofing other than iron or tiles, or within thirty feet of other buildings made of inflammable materials.

16. Before a license can be granted, the applicant shall provide within his premises a closed receptacle, or bin, for storing the cases, either above ground or sunk in the ground; such bin to be of brick, stone, or iron throughout, and of the following dimensions: 5 ft. 6 in. by 4 ft. by 2 ft. 6 in. deep. Close by this receptacle shall be placed another, in which a quantity of not less than 5 cwt. of sand or dry sifted earth shall be kept ready to extinguish any fire which may accidentally break out.

17. (1) The petroleum shall be stored in the petroleum bin only, and in no other part of the premises.

(2) No other goods of any description shall be stored in or upon the bin.

(3) No fire or cooking-place shall be allowed within fifteen feet of the storage bin.

18. That petroleum in iron or steel drums or in barrels shall be stored in such part of a licensed premises as may be prescribed by the licensing officer and at the discretion of the licensing officer, and small partition walls may, if necessary, be substituted for the bin described in the previous clauses.

19. All licensed premises shall have fixed in a conspicuous place a signboard of approved pattern, bearing the words "Licensed Petroleum Store. License No. —."

20. No cask or other receptacle containing petroleum shall be opened, or the oil drawn off, within the building in which the petroleum is stored.

21. If the licensing officer calls on the holder of the license by a notice in writing to execute any repairs of the premises in respect of which this license is granted, which may in the opinion of such officer be necessary for the safety of the premises, the holder of the license shall execute the repairs within such period (not being less than one week from the date of the receipt of the notice) as may be fixed by the notice.

22. The breach of any one or more of these conditions shall render this license void.

Rules as to the Inspection of Premises where Petroleum is stored, and the testing of Petroleum found therein.

1. The local authority, or any officer specially authorized in this behalf by the local authority, may enter any premises in which petroleum is stored, with the object of inspecting the same, at any time after sunrise and before sunset.

2. The local authority, or any officer specially authorized by him as aforesaid, may require a sample or samples to be delivered to him

from any receptacle containing petroleum stored in such premises, and such authority or officer shall pay for such samples at the selling rate.

3. When an officer in the exercise of his duty has obtained samples as aforesaid, he may, if necessary, give a notice in writing to the dealer that he is about to test, or cause to be tested, such samples at the time and place mentioned in the notice, with the apparatus and in the manner described in the schedule of the Ordinance, so that the dealer or his authorized agent may be present at such testing.

4. The testing officer shall on the average of tests certify in writing whether the petroleum is dangerous or not dangerous, and such certificate shall be evidence of the facts recorded therein until the contrary be proved.

A certified copy of such certificate shall be given gratis to the dealer at his request.

II.—License to Transport Petroleum, granted under Section 15 of Ordinance No. 6 of 1887.

No. _____ Fee, Rs. _____
License is hereby granted to _____ to transport _____ gallons of petroleum from _____ to _____, subject to the rules and conditions mentioned on the back, and by the following route, viz.:

This license shall continue in force only until the _____ day of _____, 189—.

Dated the _____ day of _____, 189—.

Signature _____.

RULES AND CONDITIONS.

Rules for the Transport of Petroleum and its Inspection during Transit.

1. Application for licenses for the transport of petroleum otherwise than in bulk shall specify the description and quantity of the petroleum to be transported, and the places from and to which, and the route by which, the petroleum is to be conveyed, and shall describe the receptacles in which the petroleum is to be contained, and the hours between which the transport may be allowed.

2. All petroleum other than petroleum in bulk transported within the limits of a Municipality or Local Board shall in all cases be packed in air-tight tin or other vessels not easily broken, in covered carts, and such transport shall be permitted only between sunrise and sunset.

3. No smoking, fire, or light of any kind shall be permitted in carts in which petroleum is carried. Every cart shall carry in an exposed and prominent position a red flag not less than eighteen inches square.

4. Should the Superintendent of Police through whose jurisdiction the petroleum otherwise than in bulk may pass consider it necessary to send a guard with the petroleum, the license-holder shall pay for such guard.

5. It shall be the duty of all police officers to see that the petroleum otherwise than in bulk is carried only by such route as may be specified in the license, and any such officer may demand the production of such license, and stop and inspect any petroleum in transit.

6. The petroleum shall be carried in cargo boats [or carts, as the case may be].

7. No smoking, fire, or light of any description shall be allowed in the cargo boats [or carts, as the case may be] in which the petroleum is being carried, when transported within the jurisdiction of a Port or of a Municipality or Local Board.

8. The breach of any one or more of these conditions shall render this license void.

III.—License for the Conveyance of Petroleum in Bulk, in Carts specially constructed for the purpose.

License is hereby granted to _____ to transport, in the specially-constructed Cart No. _____, petroleum in bulk not exceeding _____ gallons in quantity, within the limits specified hereunder.

This license shall be in force for one year from this date.

Dated the _____ day of _____, 189—, at _____.

Signature _____.

Limits within which this License is in force.

Signature _____.

IV.—List of Towns, &c., referred to in the Rules under
Section 15 of Ordinance No. 6 of 1887, paragraph 2.

Western Province	... Colombo, Negombo
Central Province	... Kandy
Northern Province	... Jaffna
Southern Province	... Galle
North-Western Province	... Kurunégala
Province of Uva	... Badulla, Haldummulla

V.—List of Towns, &c., referred to in the Rules under
Section 15 of Ordinance No. 6 of 1887, paragraph 3.

Western Province	... Kalutara, Pánaduré, Kandána, Kanuwana, Peliyagoda, Hanwella, Avisáwella, Kaduwela, Koskandawala, Puwakpitiya, Véyan-goda, Attanagalla, Púgoda, Moratuwa, Mámpe
Central Province	... Gampola, Náwalapitiya, Mátalé, Dambulla, Rattoa, Nuwara Eliya, Lindula, Nánu-oya, Padiyapellélla, Hatton, Dikoya
Northern Province	... Kayts, Chávakachchéri, Kankésanturai, Valu-veṭṭiturai, Point Pedro, Mannár, Pésálai; Vaṅkálai, Silávaturai, Mullaitivu, Vavu-niya
Southern Province	... Mátara, Tangalla, Hambantota, Ambalan-goda, Weligama, Ahangama, Kataluwa, Hikkaduwa
Eastern Province	... Batticaloa, Trincomalee
N.-Western Province	... Polgahawela, Puttalam, Chilaw, Mádampé, Nátandiya, Kalpitiya
N.-Central Province	...
Province of Uva	...
P. of Sabaragamuwa	... Kégalla, Dehiówita, Yaṭiyantota, Anguruwella, Rambukkana, Ratnapura, Rakwána, Balan-goda, Tiruwánakēṭiya, Pēlmadulla

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORTS FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1895.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

COLOMBO DISTRICT.

Paddy : sowing for yala is completed, and the paddy plants are thriving.

Dry grain : there is a small extent of kurakkan cultivation in Hewagam korale.

Other products : there is a fair supply of fruit and vegetables at reasonable prices.

Prices of staple products : rice, from Rs. 3.25 to Rs. 4 a bushel ; coconuts, from Rs. 30 to Rs. 38 per 1,000.

Rainfall : there was heavy rain early in the month ; little or none towards its close.

Remarks on harvest prospects generally : grain crops and garden cultivation generally promise a good outturn should the weather continue favourable.

Two cases of foot-and-mouth disease at the Government Dairy in Colombo are reported to have occurred about May 25. The cases were of a mild nature, and have not been, so far, followed by other cases.

NEGOMBO DISTRICT.

Yala paddy harvest : some fields have been sown, others are being prepared. Crops of the fields sown in Hapitigam korale seem to be good.

Dry grain : some chenas have been sown with kurakkan, and some are still being prepared for cultivation in Hapitigam korale.

Other products : fruits are abundant in Alutkuru korale north, and vegetables are scarce throughout the district.

Prices of staple products : rice, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per bushel ; coconuts, from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 per 1,000 ; paddy, Re. 1.75 per bushel.

Rainfall : good.

Remarks on harvest prospects generally : not very good.

KALUTARA DISTRICT.

Paddy : in the Pasdun korale the sowing for the yala harvest is over, and in the Rayigam korale nearly over. In the Kalutara Totamune the harvest is about two months old, and the condition of the crop is good.

Dry grain : kurakkan and amu are cultivated in the Pasdun korale. No dry grain is cultivated in the Totamune. There is very little dry grain cultivation in the Rayigam korale.

Other products : fruit and vegetables are abundant in the Rayigam korale and the Totamunes, but scarce in the Pasdun korale.

Prices of staple products : country-grown rice, Rs. 4 to Rs. 4.50 per bushel ; imported rice, Rs. 3 to Rs. 4.50 per bushel ; coconuts, Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 per 1,000

Rainfall : heavy in the Rayigam korale and the Totamunes, but scarce in the Pasdun korale.

Remarks on harvest prospects generally : the prospects of the harvest are fair in the Pasdun korale, and poor in the Rayigam korale. In the Kalutara Totamune the crops of a few fields have been somewhat damaged by heavy rain.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

KANDY DISTRICT.

Yala paddy : fields sown except in Uda Bulatgama, where there is no yala cultivation. In Yatinuwara and Pata Hewaheta the fields sown early are being transplanted.

Crop or prospects of crop : too early to form an opinion.

Rain : insufficient.

Dry grain, maha : hill paddy chenas cleared in Tumpane and Harispattu.

Crop or prospects of crop : too early to form an opinion.

Yala kurakkan : sown in all the divisions except Uda Dumbara and Uda Bulatgama. In the former chenas are cleared, and in the latter there is no yala cultivation.

Rainfall : insufficient.

Prices : paddy, Re. 1.50 per bushel ; kurakkan, Re. 1.50 per bushel ; coconuts, Rs. 5 per 100.

MATALE DISTRICT.

Matalé south : the rainfall recorded for the month is 0.56 in. The springs and elas have dried up, and the streams are very low. Many sown fields have died, and several others have been given up after the preliminary operations, for want of rain.

Matalé north : the tanks are entirely dry, and fine grain fields are dying. Rain is urgently wanted at least to save the chenas.

Matalé east : the maha crops have been secured nearly in all the villages. The drought is severe as in other places, which will affect the chenas considerably. The yala cultivation has begun under rivers and elas.

NUWARA ELIYA DISTRICT.

Paddy : Kotmale—no work in paddy fields ; Walapane—three-fourths of a crop of paddy was gathered ; Uda Hewaheta—paddy ready for harvest, prospects not satisfactory owing to the drought which prevailed during the last two or three months.

Dry grain : Kotmale—chenas being cleared ; in the other two divisions no work on chenas.

Rain : only in Kotmale there was sufficient rain during the month.

Prices of staple articles : paddy, Re. 1.25 to Re. 1.50 a bushel ; kurakkan and Indian corn, Re. 1 Re. 1.25 a bushel.

Fruits and vegetables deficient owing to the drought.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

JAFFNA DISTRICT.

Weather : with the exception of some slight showers on the 5th and 15th, in some of the divisions there was no rain during the month, and the heat was very oppressive. The rainfall registered at the Public Works Department Office, Jaffna, was .11 in. The wind continued to blow strong from the south and south-west.

Paddy, kalapokam of 1895: threshing of paddy crops was continued in the Punakari and Karachchi divisions.

Dry-grain crops: kurakkan, payaru, and ellu were reaped during the month, and the outturn is reported indifferent owing to want of rain. Panichchami and Thinaichchami were sown during the month, and the plants are looking well.

Tobacco plants were being cut and cured.

Price of staple articles: paddy, Re. 1.75 per bushel; rice, Rs. 3.50 per bushel; kurakkan, Re. 1.50 per bushel; varaku, Re. 1.25 per bushel; sami, Re. 1.62 per bushel; pinaddu, Rs. 3.50 per kudai.

MANNAR DISTRICT.

The maha crop in Mantaipattu is being threshed, and fields manured and fenced for next maha. There were some good showers of rain in a few of the villages of Muchali and Nanaddan pattus, and in consequence a few acres are being sown for yala.

Dry grain cultivation has not commenced as yet.

Paddy sells at Re. 1.75 per bushel, and kurakkan at Re. 1.50 per bushel.

Cattle murrain still prevails in Muchali, Nanaddan, and Mantai pattus; buffaloes only have been attacked so far.

Health of people fair, but there are some cases of fever in Mannar town.

Sea-fishing not so good as before the setting in of the south-west monsoon.

Salt: there are extensive formations of natural salt in the backwaters of Mantai and Nanaddan pattus.

MULLAITTIVU DISTRICT.

Threshing of paddy was carried on in some villages. Cutting and curing of tobacco finished. Fields being manured in the maritime pattus.

Prices of food articles: paddy, Re. 1.50 per bushel; rice, Rs. 3.50 per bushel; kurakkan, Re. 1 per bushel; varaku, Re. 1 per bushel; manioc, 5 cents per lb.

There were some good showers of rain during early part of the month. The south-west monsoon has set in. A little foot-and-mouth disease in Tunukkai.

VAVUNIYA DISTRICT.

Slight and partial rain in early part of month.

Kalapokam paddy stacks are being threshed in some villages. Idaipokam cultivation reaped in some villages. Crop below average. Sirupokam sown in three villages in Metkumulai.

Gingelly dying for want of rain.

Rain urgently wanted for standing crops.

Prices of grain as last month.

Cattle murrain prevalent in some villages of the Cheddikulam and Kilakkumulai divisions.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

GALLE DISTRICT.

Paddy and dry grain: the crops look healthy and promising.

Miscellaneous: breadfruit and jak are scarce; sweet potatoes and vegetables are in fair supply; cocoanuts are plentiful, and price per thousand is Rs. 30.

Price of staple products: rice, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 3.50 per bushel; paddy, Re. 1.50; mederi, Rs. 2; amu, Re. 1.25; kurakkan, Re. 1.50; jak fruit, Rs. 20 per 100; sweet potatoes, Re. 1.25 per cwt.; plantain bunches, Rs. 25 per 100; cucumber, Rs. 3 per 100; and pumpkins, Rs. 15 per 100.

Rainfall: 6.30 in.

Health unsatisfactory. Dysentery prevails in Bentota, Wellaboda, and Talpe pattus, and fever in the Four Gravets. Cases of chickenpox have also occurred at Hikkaduwa in the Wellaboda pattu. Cattle disease, too, prevails in some parts of the District.

HAMBANTOTA DISTRICT.

West Giruwa pattu.—Paddy: the extent of land cultivated under the Kirama stream and that dependent on the rainfall has been small owing to the absence of the usual rain in this month, and also in consequence of hoof-and-mouth disease amongst cattle; the crop is poor. In Wakamulugampalata, under the Urubokka stream and Udukiriwila tank, there is a ripe crop, which is middling. In Kotawagampalata, under the Udukiriwila tank, the young crop is middling, and lands are being prepared for yala sowing. Under Mandaduwa channel there is a ripe crop; the return is unfavourable. Under the Elpitiya anicut and Arachchia-amuna lands are being prepared for sowing; and a very small extent has already been sown.

Dry grain: the dry grain sowing is limited. The crop prospects of the extent sown are bad owing to the absence of the local rain.

Miscellaneous: jak, breadfruit, potatoes, and dry grain, which form the food supply of the majority of the inhabitants, are very scanty; the coconut crop is also poor.

Rainfall: the failure of the usual rains is much felt; there is no water in the wells of the town; to fetch water for drinking and cooking people have to go to a distance.

Price of staple products: rice, from Rs. 3.60 to Rs. 4 per bushel; paddy, from Re. 1.50 to Re. 1.75 per bushel; mederi, Re. 1 per bushel; amu, Re. 1 per bushel; kurakkan, Re. 1.50 per bushel; sweet potatoes, Rs. 2 per cwt.; plantain bunches, Rs. 37.50 per 100; Indian corn, 50c. per 100 pods; cocoanuts, from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 per 1,000; pumpkins, Rs. 25 per 100; murunga, 25c. per 100.

Health: fever and diarrhoea prevail to some extent, almost all over the pattu; hoof-and-mouth disease prevails amongst cattle in several villages of the pattu.

East Giruwa pattu.—Paddy: the paddy crops of the Moderagampalata and those of Kanuketiya Lower division were threshed, and the yield was from 10 to 15-fold. The crops in Beminiawila are in ear. Those in Hatagala division are still young. The mouth of the Walawe river was blocked up to collect water in the tanks in this pattu, and for the young crops in the Walawe division of the Magam pattu.

Rainfall: there was no rain within the month.

Price of staple products: cocoanuts, Rs. 5 per 100; paddy, Re. 1.50 per bushel; kurakkan, Re. 1.50 per bushel; vegetable scarce; no fish.

Crime: no cattle-stealing or any serious offences.

Murrain: hoof-and-mouth disease amongst cattle.

Magam pattu.—Paddy: no cultivation for yala at Tissa and Western Walakada; the cultivation of the Government tanks completed; eastern Walakada reaping and threshing.

Dry grain: no cultivation.

Price of staple products: price of articles same as last month.

MÁTARA DISTRICT.

Paddy : sowing for yala is now over ; the crops will probably be below the average owing to want of rain. Fields are being prepared for maha cultivation.
 Dry grain : crops fairly good.
 Prices : the price of paddy is from Re. 1.25 to Re. 1.75 per bushel.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

BATTICALOA DISTRICT.

Paddy : reaping of pinmari harvest in Batticaloa north is in progress. About 50 acres were damaged by caterpillars. The rest of the crop is good, but not equal to the yield of last year.

In Batticaloa south the sowing of pinmari crop is just over. It was first delayed for want of rain, and when commenced was seriously damaged by too much rain and by floods from up-country which submerged the young crop on 1,500 acres and destroyed it. This extent had to be sown a second time. The whole crop on about 7,000 acres is now in good condition, and there is sufficient water in the tanks for irrigation purposes.

Dry grain : harvesting was over in February last.

Price of paddy is Re. 1.06 a bushel.

Rainfall : locally 1.32, and this has been supplemented largely by up-country floods which keep the pinmar crops in good condition.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

KURUNÉGALA DISTRICT.

Cultivation for yala fairly active during the month, but not yet in full force owing to shortness of rain. A few showers, unequally distributed, fell ; chenas and cocoanuts thriving. Health of people and of cattle good.
 Total rainfall registered at Kurunegala, 2.58 in. There are indications of more rain approaching.

CHILAW DISTRICT.

Northern division : paddy being sown in some villages for yala.

Fine grain crop suffering from drought.

Rainfall during the month, 1.98 ; more rain very badly wanted.

Central division : bala-wi cultivation for yala continued ; dewareddiri already sown ; crop young, but thriving well. Owing to drought diminished cultivation.

Fine grain crop for yala is fair.

Rainfall during the month, 2.85.

Southern division : paddy sowing for yala still continues, standing crops good ; fine grain has been sown for yala.

Rainfall has been sufficient.

Tobacco : Northern division, cut and cured ; crop very good.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

ANURÁDHAPURA DISTRICT.

The rainfall during the month has been .06 in. Fields cultivated for the meda harvest have been reaped. Late cultivations are blossoming, condition fair, but owing to the deficiency of rainfall the cultivation has been scanty. No tavalu or kurakkan chenas. Gingly chenas are blossoming ; growth not good for want of rain.

Some tanks are half and some quarter full, but the majority have no water even for domestic purposes.

Cattle murrain reported in April last is still prevailing, but has not spread from the originally infected areas to the adjoining villages.

PROVINCE OF UVA.

BADULLA DISTRICT.

Harvest of early sown fields being gathered ; crops fair ; young crops promise well.

Prices : paddy, Re. 1.75 per bushel ; rice, Rs. 4.50 per bushel ; kurrakkan, Re. 1.50 per bushel ; Indian corn, Re. 1.25 per bushel ; salt, Rs. 4.50 per bushel ; cocoanuts, Rs. 7.50 per 100.

Rainfall : 2.23.

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

RATNAPURA DISTRICT.

Paddy : in Kuruwiti, Atakalan, and Kadawata and Meda korales the second maha crop is being harvested. In Kolonna korale the maha crop is ripening, outturn fair. In Kuruwiti, Nawadun, Kadawata, Meda, and Kukulu korales yala fields have been sown, and crops are advancing in growth. Weather and prospects favourable.

Dry grain : in Kuruwiti and Nawadun korales yala chenas and owiti have been sown ; in Kukulu korale they are half grown, prospects good ; in Atakalan korale el-wi chenas are being cleared, and in Pannil pattu they are one or two months old. Maha chenas in Nawadun korale are being cleared, weather favourable ; in Kolonna korale tana cultivation is proceeding. No cattle murrain is reported.

KÉGALLA DISTRICT.

Yala paddy : sowing in progress. Godahineti and bala-wi already sown in Three Korales and Lower Bulatgama are in good condition. Sowing in parts of Galboda and Kinigoda korales and Paranakuru korale is retarded owing to want of water.

Dry grain : chenas are being prepared for sowing hill paddy ; kurakkan sowing is in progress ; mun sown in Four Korales is thriving fairly well ; gingly and tana sown in Beligal korale, prospects good ; tana sown in Paranakuru korale is also doing well.

Price of paddy, Re. 1.25 per bushel ; hill paddy, Re. 1.12 per bushel ; kurakkan, 75 cents per bushel.

Rainfall registered at Ambanpitiya 6.84 in., Ruwanwella 11.76 in.

The district is free from cattle disease. Fever is prevailing throughout the district.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTAL NOTICES.

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1	16 of 1889	8 of 1890	0	85
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The Courts Ordinance (1 of 1889) ...	0	50
The Civil Procedure Code (2 of 1889) ...	5	0
The Penal Code, in Sinhalese or in Tamil ...	1	0
The Criminal Procedure Code, in Sinhalese or in Tamil ...	1	50

Books of Ordinances passed in the following
Sessions (old Quarto Edition) can be had, price
Re. 1 each :—1836, 1842, 1843, 1846, 1848, 1849,
1850, 1851, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1860, 1863-4,
1866-7, 1867-8, 1869-70, 1870-1, 1872-3, 1873.

Separate copies of Ordinances in English (and,
where translations have been published, in
Sinhalese and Tamil) may be obtained at 5 cents
for every 8 pages or portion thereof.

Municipal Councils' Ordinance, No. 7 of 1887 ...	0	50
Regulations under the Merchandise and Trade Marks Ordinance of 1888 ...	0	15
Copies of Government Minutes, Notifications, and Regulations, &c. (where available), for every 8 pages octavo or 4 pages quarto ...	0	5
Epitome of Government Minutes, Circulars, and Notifications, 1872-87 ...	1	0
Schedule of Proclamations, &c., promulgated during 1894 ...	1	0
Colonial Office Lists (annual) ...	4	0

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Do. single reports ... each 4 pp.	0	5
Sessional Papers, bound volumes, from Rs. 7-50 to ...	10	0
Do. single papers ... each 4 pp.	0	5
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Customs Tariff ...	0	10
Customs Regulations ...	0	25
Census of Ceylon, 1891 ...	12	0

Dr. Müller's Report on Inscriptions of Ceylon :—
Text ... 5 0
Plates ... 5 0

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In boards ...	40	0
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Do. (III.) ...	1	60
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Original Páli Text, Part I. ...	7	50
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The Mahawansa Tika, with Mahawansa Páli, bound in stiff covers ...	7	50
Do. do. unbound ...	6	50
Saddharmalankaraya ...	2	0
Extracts from the "Pújáwáliya" (English) ...	1	0
Do. do. (Sinhalese) ...	0	75
Nitinighanduwa, English ...	1	0
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The Tésawajamai ...	0	50
Report on Brown Scale (or Bug) on Coffee ...	1	0
The Green-Scale Bug in connection with the Cultivation of Coffee.—Observations by Mr. E. Ernest Green (illustrated) ...	1	0

The Flora of Ceylon, by Dr. Trimen :—		
Parts I. and II. combined (with plates) ...	38	50
Lapidarium Zeylanicum ...	31	50
Lepidoptera of Ceylon, in 13 Parts, with coloured plates ... each part	14	50
Dravidian Comparative Grammar ...	13	0
Páli Grammar ...	5	0
Glossary of Native Words occurring in Official Documents (third edition) ...	0	30
Catalogue of Páli, Sinhalese, and Sanscrit Manu- scripts in Temple Libraries ...	0	50
Alwis's Descriptive Catalogue of Sanscrit, Páli, and Sinhalese Works ...	5	0
Buddhist Nirwana: a Review of Max Müller's Dhammapada ...	1	50
Rules of the Public Service Mutual Guarantee Association ...	0	10
Chicago Exhibition—Official Handbook of the Ceylon Courts (illustrated) ...	1	0
Rámanáthan's Reports, 4 vols. ... each vol.	22	0
Governors' Addresses, 1833-77, 2 vols. ... each vol.	10	0
Reports of the Temple Lands Commissioners, 1857 to 1865 ...	0	50
Papers relating to Buddhist Temporalities, 1876 ...	1	0
Itinerary of Ceylon Roads :—		
Part I.—Principal Roads (1881), without Map ...	2	0
Part II.—Minor Roads (1888), with Map ...	8	0
Do. do. without Map ...	3	0
Gazetteer of the Western Province ...	0	50

District Manuals :—	Rs. c.
Mannár, by the late W. J. S. Boake, c.c.s. ...	1 0
Uva, by H. White, c.c.s. ...	1 0
Nuwara Eliya, by O. J. R. Le Mesurier, c.c.s. ...	5 0
Register of Books printed in Ceylon and registered under Ordinance No. 1 of 1885 :—	
Part I., 1885-88 ...	1 25
Part II., 1888-92 ...	1 40
Tables for calculating Pensions under the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund ...	0 25
Exchange Compensation Tables ...	0 50
Pybus's Mission to Kandy ...	0 50

Application for any publication in the above List should be made to the *Government Recordkeeper*, at the Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, and should be accompanied by payment in advance.

Payment should be made by Post Office Order; Government Draft, or uncrossed Cheque on a Colombo Bank. *Stamps will not be accepted in payment.*

H. L. CRAWFORD,
Government Recordkeeper..
May 1, 1895.

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

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

Single copies, when available, 25 cents each.

Charges for Advertisements, payable in advance.

	Rs.	c.
A column ...	7	50
Two-thirds of a column ...	5	0
Half a column ...	4	0
For small notices not exceeding 20 lines ...	2	50

Second and third insertions (consecutive), two-thirds and one-half, respectively, of the above rates.

Cheques on outstation Banks must include usual Bank commission.

Advertisements should reach the Government Printer before noon on *Thursday*.

THE NEW LAW REPORTS, issued (monthly) by authority. Subscription, Rs. 10 per annum, payable in advance to the Government Printer.

Back Numbers and Volumes of **THE SUPREME COURT CIRCULAR** (publication of which was discontinued on December 31, 1891) are also on sale at the Government Printing Office, as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Volume I. ...	3	25
Volumes II. to IX., each ...	6	50
Separate Numbers, each ...	0	25

For all other Government Publications application should be made to the Recordkeeper, at the Government Record Office, Colombo.

H. C. COTTLE,
Acting Government Printer.

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

It contains notes on the economic products of plants which have been made the subject of particular study and investigation at Kew, and it is intended to be a means of communication to persons interested in Botanical subjects and products in India and the Colonies.

The "Bulletin" is published by Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, East Harding street, London, E.C., and may be obtained directly from them or through any bookseller. Price 2d. per copy; by post, United Kingdom, 2½d., Foreign Countries and Colonies, 3d. per copy.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, February 1, 1895.

RETURN of Arrivals of Immigrant Coolies from May 1 to 31, 1895 :—

Men	4,254
Women	1,315
Children	...	349
Total ...		5,918

W. H. JACKSON,
Assistant Government Agent.

Mannar Kacheheri,
June 1, 1895.

LIST of Surveyors registered and licensed during May, 1895, under the provisions of Ordinance No. 15 of 1889 :—

License No.	Registration No.	Names.
123	107	Henry Keyt, Surveyor, Kandy
124	108	Sammogam Saravannamuttu, Surveyor, Jaffna
125	109	Don David Wija Wickaramma Samarakone, Surveyor, Colombo

D. G. MANTELL,
Surveyor-General.
Surveyor-General's Office,
Colombo, June 4, 1895.

WHEREAS it has been represented to Government by the Hon. the Government Agent, Colombo, that a rogue elephant has broken down two ambalams and several watch-huts on paddy fields at Hewessa in the Maha pattu south of the Pasdun kora'e, a reward of Rs. 50 is hereby offered for its destruction.

The reward will be paid by the Hon. the Government Agent, Colombo, on his being furnished with proofs of the destruction of the elephant.

A. R. DAWSON,
Government Agent.
Colombo Kacheheri,
May 29, 1895.

கொழும்பு அரசாங்கத்தின் பத்திரிகையில் வெளியாகும் 'கேவ் பல்லை' (Kew Bulletin) என்ற பத்திரிகை, இதுவரையில் வெளியாகியிருக்கிறது. இதுவரையில் வெளியாகியிருக்கிற பத்திரிகை, இதுவரையில் வெளியாகியிருக்கிறது. இதுவரையில் வெளியாகியிருக்கிறது. இதுவரையில் வெளியாகியிருக்கிறது.

இதுவரையில் வெளியாகியிருக்கிறது. இதுவரையில் வெளியாகியிருக்கிறது. இதுவரையில் வெளியாகியிருக்கிறது. இதுவரையில் வெளியாகியிருக்கிறது.

இதுவரையில் வெளியாகியிருக்கிறது. இதுவரையில் வெளியாகியிருக்கிறது. இதுவரையில் வெளியாகியிருக்கிறது. இதுவரையில் வெளியாகியிருக்கிறது.

மதயானையொன்று பஸ்தம் கோறணையச்சேர்ந்த மகாபற்றி அள்ள கேவெசை என்னும் இடத்தில் இரண்டு அம்பலங்களையும் நெல்வயல்களில் பல காவற்குடிகளையும் முறித்துப்போட்டதென்று கொழும்பு கௌரவ ஏசுந்றவர்களால் அரசாட்சியாருக்கு அறிவிக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதனால் அதனை யழிப்பதற்கு ஐம்பது ரூபா வெகுமதி கொடுக்கப்படும் என்று இதனால் விளம்பரஞ் செய்யப்படுகின்றது.

அந்த யானை கொல்லப்பட்டதென்பதற்கு அத்தாட்சி காட்டப்படுங்காலத்து கொழும்பு கௌரவ ஏசுந்றவர்களால் இவ்வெகுமதி கொடுக்கப்படும்.

ஏ. ஆர். டோசன்,
அரசாட்சி ஏசுந்ற.
கொழும்பு கச்சேரி,
கடிகுரு ம் (நடு) வைகாசிமீன் உக ந் உ.

Abstract of Cooly Labourers on Estates in the several Provinces during the Quarter ended September 30, 1894.

District.	Number of Estates.	Number of Immigrants.	Number of Births.	Number of Deaths.
<i>Western Province.</i>				
Kalutara ...	39	4,741	—	24
<i>North-Western Province.</i>				
Kurunegala ...	63	2,217	12	18
<i>Southern Province.</i>				
Galle and Matara ...	27	3,011	29	25
<i>Central Province.</i>				
Kandy ...	442	88,711	794	637
Matale ...	39	7,471	63	67
Nuwara Eliya ...	251	61,177	529	353
<i>Province of Uva.</i>				
Badulla ...	98	18,188	153	123
<i>Province of Sabaragamuwa.</i>				
Ratnapura ...	46	4,100	—	—
Kegalla ...	88	22,062	—	—

Return of Cooly Immigrants at the Ports of Colombo and Mannar during the under-mentioned Periods.

Colombo. [Week ended June 5]	Arrivals.	Departures.
Men ...	799	1,190
Women ...	314	398
Children ...	278	149
Infants ...	88	49
Mannar. [Week ended June 6]	1,583	272

E. NOEL WALKER,
Colonial Secretary.

SALES OF UNSERVICEABLE ARTICLES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned unserviceable articles will be sold by public auction at 2 P.M. on Saturday, June 29, 1895, at the office of the Director-General of Prisons:—

1 paper clip	1 tin box
1 pad, stamp inking	3 tin file backs
1 date stamp box	1 wastepaper basket

F. R. ELLIS,
Director-General of Prisons.

Prisons Office,
Colombo, May 31, 1895.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday, June 29, 1895, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold by public auction at the Police Court of Ratnapura the following unclaimed articles, viz.:—

1 wooden box	1 half sledge hammer
3 tumblers	1 brass lamp
1 spear	1 saw
1 tatti	1 pickaxe
1 umbrella	1 measure
10 table knives	8 baskets
4 crowbars	10 mamoties
4 buckets	

Police Court,
Ratnapura, May 31, 1895.

J. S. DRIEBERG,
Police Magistrate.

Results of METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS in Ceylon during the Month of February, 1895.

STATIONS.	Height above Level of Sea.	RAINFALL.			Mean Daily Horizontal Movement of Air.	The Resultant Direction of the Wind was from	BAROMETER REDUCED TO 32°						TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR AND OF EVAPORATION.												Mean Amount of Cloud 0 to 10.							
		Total No. of Inches.	Greatest Quantity in any 24 hours.				Mean Reading for the Month.	Mean Reading reduced to the Level of Sea.	Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.	Mean Daily Max. Temp. in Shade.	Mean Daily Min. Temp. in Shade.	Adopted Mean Temp. of Air.	Mean Temp. of Evaporation.	Mean Elastic Force of Vapour.	Mean Degree of Humidity: Complete Sat. 100.	Maximum Temperature of Air.		Minimum Temperature of Air.		Mean Daily Max. Temp. in Sun.	Maximum Temperature in the Sun.		Mean Daily Min. Temp. on Grass.		Minimum Temperature on the Grass.						
			Inches.	Date.													No. of Days on which Registered.	At 9½ A.M.	At 3½ P.M.	Inches.		Date.	Inches.			Date.	°	Date.	°	Date.	°	Date.
Colombo	40	0.81	0.57	24th-25th	5	177-7	N. 5 E.	29.942	29.813	29.877	29.917	30.001	10th	29.741	3rd	88.7	72.9	80.7	74.1	75.6	73	91.7	21st	69.8	—	140.3	144.0	5th	65.8	57.0	1st	1.5

* At principal stations from the means of 9.30 A.M., 3.30 P.M., and the minimum readings.