



Ceylon Government Gazette

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

PART III.—Provincial Administration.
PART IV.—Marine and Mercantile.
PART V.—Municipal and Local.

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

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

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PROCLAMATIONS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.

IN the Name of Her Majesty VICTORIA, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Sir EDWARD NOEL WALKER, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Lieutenant-Governor in and over the Island of Ceylon, with the Dependencies thereof.

E. NOEL WALKER.

WHEREAS by "The Courts Ordinance, 1899," it is amongst other things provided that Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court shall be holden by one of the Judges thereof for each of the Circuits into which the Island is divided for the purposes of the administration of justice, for the hearing, trying, and determining all prosecutions which shall be commenced against any person for or in respect of any crime or offence or alleged crime or offence :

For the Midland Circuit three times at least at Kandy, and such other places in such Circuit as the Governor, after previous consultation with the Judges, shall appoint ; such Sessions commencing at Kandy on the 10th day of March, on the 1st day of August, and on the 1st day of December in every year.

And whereas by the said Ordinance it is also provided that it shall be competent for the Governor, for sufficient reasons to him appearing, and after previous consultation with the Judges, to alter the dates fixed by the said Ordinance for holding Criminal Sessions of the said Court at any of the places therein mentioned and to fix any other date for the commencement thereof :

And whereas it appears to Us expedient to alter the date fixed by the said Ordinance for the commencement of the Third Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court appointed to be holden at Kandy on the First day of December and to fix another date instead thereof :

Now know Ye that We, the Lieutenant-Governor, for sufficient reasons to Us appearing, and after previous consultation with the Judges of the Supreme Court, do hereby direct and appoint as follows :—That the Third Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court appointed to be holden at Kandy on the 1st day of December shall this year commence to be holden at Kandy on Monday, the Eleventh day of December, 1899.

Given at Colombo, in the said Island of Ceylon, this Fifteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-nine.

By His Excellency's command,
W. T. TAYLOR,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

APPOINTMENTS, &c., BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.

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

Mr. M. S. PINTO to the office of Office Assistant at Ratnapura to the Government Agent, Province of Sabaragamuwa, and to be Assistant Superintendent of the Prison at Ratnapura, with effect from the 15th November, 1899.

Mr. A. R. SLATER, C.C.S., to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Western Province, from the 15th November, 1899, in addition to his own duties, and while so acting to be a Justice of the Peace and Unofficial Police Magistrate for the Districts of Colombo, Panadure, Kalutara, Negombo, Avisawella, and Pasyala.

Mr. T. B. RUSSELL to act in the office of Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Balapitiya, with effect from the 15th November, 1899.

Mr. A. J. BROWNE to be a Member of the Provincial Road Committee, Eastern Province, in place of Mr. C. S. NORTHCOTE, resigned.

By His Excellency's command,
W. T. TAYLOR,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, November 17, 1899.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR has been pleased to recognize Mr. ALBERT SCHWARZ as Acting Consul for the Netherlands, during the absence of Mr. B. A. WENNINK from the Island.

By His Excellency's command,
W. T. TAYLOR,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, November 17, 1899.

WITH reference to the *Gazette* notice of the 28th October, it is hereby notified that **HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR** has been pleased to appoint Mr. A. O. JAYAWARDANA to continue to act as an Inquirer in the Alutkuru korale north until the 4th December, 1899, during the absence of Mr. H. JAYAWARDANA, Muhandiram, on leave.

By His Excellency's command,
W. T. TAYLOR,
Acting Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, November 11, 1899.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR has been pleased, under section 120 of "The Criminal Procedure Code, 1898," to appoint Mr. J. J. M. TILLAINADER to act as an Inquirer in the division of Valikamam west in the Northern Province, during the absence of IRAGUNADA, Modaliar, on leave.

By His Excellency's command,
W. T. TAYLOR,
Acting Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, November 13, 1899.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR has been pleased, under section 120 of "The Criminal Procedure Code, 1898," to appoint the following persons to be Inquirers :—

Mr. F. R. SANDRASEGARA for the division of Punakari in the Northern Province.

Messrs. T. B. EKNELOGODA and P. B. MUTET-TUWEGAMA for the Kuruwiti korale of the Province of Sabaragamuwa.

By His Excellency's command,
W. T. TAYLOR,
Acting Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, November 14, 1899.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint Dr. LOUIS CYRUS BROHIER to be a Surgeon-Lieutenant in the Ceylon Volunteers.

By His Excellency's command,

W. T. TAYLOR,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, November 17, 1899.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned gentlemen to be Inspectors of Coaches for the Island :—

Mr. R. A. BROHIER, junior.
Mr. F. J. TOTHILL.

By His Excellency's command,

W. T. TAYLOR,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, November 17, 1899.

APPOINTMENTS, &c., OF REGISTRARS.

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

GABADA NILAMELAGE WALAWWE KIRI BANDA to act as Registrar of Kandyan Marriages of Maturata and Kohoka korales, in the Nuwara Eliya District of the Central Province, for fourteen days from the 10th November, 1899, *vice* D. J. LOKU BANDA, on leave. His office to be at Dehipe.

DON MARTINUS JAYANETTI to be Registrar of Births and Deaths of Welipenna division, and Registrar of Marriages of Walallawiti pattu division, in the Kalutara District of the Western Province, with effect from the 21st November, 1899, *vice* WILLIAM PETER JAYANETTI, deceased. His office to be at Ambagahawatta in Welipenna.

By His Excellency's command,

W. T. TAYLOR,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, November 16, 1899.

WITH reference to the *Gazette* notice dated the 5th October, 1899, it is hereby notified that HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint LIYANE ARACHCHILLAGE KALUHAMI to be, temporarily, Registrar of Births and Deaths and of Kandyan Marriages of Uduwapalata division, and Registrar of General Marriages of Three Korales and Lower Bulatgama divisions, in the Kegalla District of the Province of Sabaragamuwa, with effect from the 15th November, 1899, *vice* HERAT MUDIYANSELAGE MUDIYANSE, who has declined the appointment. His office to be at Duwawetiayahena in Wegalla.

By His Excellency's command,

W. T. TAYLOR,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, November 11, 1899.

THE following appointments under the provisos of section 7 of the Ordinance No. 1 of 1895 and of section 7 of the Ordinance No. 2 of 1895 are hereby notified :—

The Provincial Registrar, Colombo, has appointed THOMAS ALWIS WEERASINHA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Kahatuduwa division, and as Registrar of Marriages of Udugaha pattu of Salpiti korale division, in the Colombo District of the Western Province, for fourteen days from the 20th November, 1899, during the absence of the Registrar, CHARLES ALWIS WEERASINHA, on leave. His office will be at Kosgahawatta in Palagama.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Kalutara, has appointed WIRASURIAJAYAWARDANA SEMBUKUTTI PATABENDIGE BASTIAN DE SILVA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Alutgama and Malewanbadda division, and as Registrar of Marriages of Kalutara totamune division, in the Kalutara District of the Western Province, for

fourteen days from the 20th November, 1899, during the absence of the Registrar, JOSEPH FERNANDO, on leave. His office will be at Wellabodawatta *alias* Pokunebodawatta in Alutgama.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Galle, has appointed Dr. V. C. J. VANDERSTRAATEN to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Galle Municipality division, in the Galle District of the Southern Province, for two days from the 8th November, 1899, during the absence of the Registrar, Mr. J. B. PRINS, on leave. His office will be at No. 235, Jail road, Kaluwella.

The Provincial Registrar, Kurunegala, has appointed TENNEKON MUDIYANSELAGE APPUHAMI to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Magul Otota korale division, and as Registrar of Marriages of Wannu hatpattu division, in the Kurunegala District of the North-Western Province, for two weeks from the 7th November, 1899, during the absence of the Registrar, D. B. GIRATALANE, on leave. His office will be at Nikaweratiya.

The Provincial Registrar, Badulla, has appointed KADURUGAMUWE SUDU BANDA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Kumbalwela division, and as Registrar of Marriages (General) for Yatikinda division, in the Badulla District of the Province of Uva, for seven days from the 16th November, 1899, during the absence of the Registrar, KADURUGAMUWE MUTU BANDA, on leave. His office will be at Pattiyekumburewatta in Pattiyekumbura.

The Provincial Registrar, Anuradhapura, has appointed KANAKARATNA MUDIYANSELAGE KIRI BANDA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Kadawat korale division, and as Registrar of Marriages of Nuwaragampalata division, in the Anuradhapura District of the North-Central Province, for fourteen days from the 7th November, 1899, *vice* K. M. PUNCHIRALA, resigned. His office will be at Mahadiwulwewa.

The Provincial Registrar, Jaffna, has appointed VARITTAMPI VELUPPILLAI to act as Registrar of Marriages, Births, and Deaths of Karachchi division, in the Jaffna District of the Northern Province, for fourteen days from the 7th November, 1899, *vice* K. KATIRAKAMASEKARA, Mutaliyar, retired. His office will be at Paramananevalavu at Kunchupparantan.

P. ARUNACHALAM,
Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, November 16, 1899.

IT is hereby notified that DON CHARLES WANIGARATNA VANAMPERY, Registrar of Births and Deaths of Dewundara division, and Registrar of Marriages of Wellaboda pattu division, in the Matara District of the Southern Province, will, with effect from the 15th November, 1899, hold his office at Kottayawatta *alias* Kanatte in Dewundara, and not at Basnayakawalawewatta in Dewundara, as notified in the *Gazette Extraordinary* of 1st July, 1899.

P. ARUNACHALAM,
Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, November 16, 1899.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

THE following addition to the Regulations, dated 31st May, 1897, published in the *Gazette* of the 4th June, 1897, regarding the admission of Ceylonese to the Public Works Department, has been approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and is published for general information:—

Ceylonese who have qualified by (a) serving three years as articled pupils to a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, or (b) by obtaining a certificate from the governing body of any of the numerous recognized colleges for instruction in Civil Engineering, that they have satisfactorily and diligently attended a two years' course of lectures and thereafter served as articled pupils to a Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers for one year, and in each case after the completion of their articles had from 1½ to 2 years' experience in work of construction, may be appointed, on vacancies occurring, for the Colony, on satisfying the Consulting Engineers of their proficiency and suitability.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, November 15, 1899.

By His Excellency's command,
W. T. TAYLOR,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

IT is hereby notified that the Local Board of Health and Improvement of the town of Chilaw has, with the sanction of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Executive Council, in terms of section 30 of "The Local Boards' Ordinance, 1898," made and assessed for the year 1900, over and above the sum necessary for the maintenance of the police for the said town, a rate of two and one-half per centum on the annual value of all houses and buildings of any description and of all lands and tenements whatsoever within the said town of Chilaw, subject to the provisions of the aforesaid section.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, November 11, 1899.

By His Excellency's command,
W. T. TAYLOR,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

IT is hereby notified that the Board of Health for the Northern Province has, with the sanction of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and Executive Council, in terms of section 7 of "The Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance, 1892," made and assessed a rate of four per cent. per annum for the year 1900, on the annual value of all houses and buildings of every description and all lands and tenements whatsoever within the towns of Point Pedro and Valvedditarai in the said Province, save such as are by the said section of the said Ordinance exempted from the payment of such rate.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, November 14, 1899.

By His Excellency's command,
W. T. TAYLOR,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given that an investigation, under section 15 of Ordinance No. 15 of 1896, of the application of Ramasami, Kangany of Kahagolla, for compensation for the murder, on or about 8th June, 1899, at Kebillewela, of his son Karpaiya, by Karagahakotuwegedara James of Kahagolla, will be held at the Police Court, Bandarawela, at 11 A.M., on the 23rd November, 1899, by R. B. Hellings, Esq., District Judge of Badulla. The inhabitants of the villages Kahagolla, Obada-ela, and Kebillewela are liable to be required to pay the amount of compensation, if any, awarded, and may attend the inquiry to show cause personally or by pleaders against the application.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, November 16, 1899.

By His Excellency's command,
W. T. TAYLOR,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given, as required by the provisions of the 19th clause of the Ordinance No. 2 of 1877, that it having been proved to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor that KUMARESAR VAYTTILINGAM, Notary Public of the Jaffna District, has been guilty of gross misconduct in the discharge of his duties, His Excellency, with the advice of the Executive Council, has, in terms of the 18th clause of the Ordinance No. 2 of 1877, cancelled the warrant of the said Notary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, November 11, 1899.

By His Excellency's command,
W. T. TAYLOR,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

THE following rules made by the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published for general information.

The rules promulgated by notice dated October 25, 1898, and published in the *Gazette* of November 4, 1898, are hereby cancelled.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, November 11, 1899.

W. T. TAYLOR,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Rules made under Sections 9, 25, and 26 of "The Explosives Ordinance, 1894," and under "The Explosives Amendment Ordinance, 1895," for observance in small Fireworks Factories.

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

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

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

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

5. The factory or store shall not be situated below ground.

6. All small factories shall be licensed to belong to either Division A or Division B.

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

If the Factory is licensed under Division A.

(a) Of any explosive other than manufactured fireworks and coloured fires and stars	...	...	lb.
(b) Of coloured fires or stars not made up into manufactured fireworks	...	...	25
(c) Of manufactured fireworks either finished or partly finished	...	...	150

If the Factory is licensed under Division B.

Of any explosive described in paragraph (a)	...	100
Of any explosive described in paragraph (b)	...	25
Of any explosive described in paragraph (c)	...	500

8. The factory shall be situated apart from the various protected works and buildings, as defined in rule 5 of by-laws made under "The Explosives Ordinance, 1894," by the following distances:—

If licensed under Division A.

From any public thoroughfare, reservoir, or public place,	(a) over 25 yards
Do. do.	(b) over 30 yards
Do. do.	(c) over $\frac{1}{4}$ mile

If licensed under Division B.

From any public thoroughfare, reservoir, or public place,	(a) over 50 yards
Do. do.	(b) over 75 yards
Do. do.	(c) over 1 mile

9. The factory should consist of at least two buildings, one of which shall be exclusively used as a magazine, and must be separated by a distance of at least 25 yards from the other building or buildings. All the work of the factory shall be carried on in different rooms of the building or buildings not used as a magazine, but buildings must be substantially built, with tiled or slated roofs, and the different workrooms must have no direct inter-communication, and must be exclusively used for purposes of manufacture.

10. In places specially licensed for the manufacture of fireworks on a very small scale, the number of separate buildings may be reduced.

11. Each workshop shall consist of one storey only.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

21. No person under the age of 16 shall be employed in the making up or handling of the explosives.

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

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

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

25. No explosive of the nitro compound class, except gun-cotton, gun-paper, nitrated gun-cotton, Schultz powder, picrates, and picric powder, shall be permitted to be manipulated or manufactured within the grounds and buildings of the factory. No fulminate in excess of one ounce may be manufactured or kept in the factory. It shall be kept in a separate room. And no quantity of explosives shall be kept or other work carried on in the room in which the manufacture is in progress.

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

27. No magazine shall be used to store manufactured fireworks, firework composition, or other explosives not connected with the manufacture of fireworks. The regulations as to storage of explosives of different natures are as laid down in rule 32, made under "The Explosives Ordinance, 1894," section 13.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

35. The proprietor shall be held responsible—

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

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

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

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

Regulations relating to Gunpowder and other Explosives made by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, under "The Explosives Ordinance, 1894."

UNDER SECTION XII.

1. (a) The walls, floors, and roofs of gunpowder stores shall be solidly constructed of brick, concrete, or excavated in solid rock or earth. Above the brick roof, which must be arched, a roof of tiles, slates, or zinc shall be constructed. In the case of any store made by excavation, there shall be a thickness of at least 2 ft. of earth above the arched roof.

(b) If two or more stores or compartments be constructed under the same roof, they shall be deemed to be one store, and shall be included in one license.

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. (a) Stores of the different divisions shall be distant from any dwelling-house, shop, workshop, railway (mineral or private), magazine for explosives, store or premises registered for the keeping of explosives, furnace, kiln, or fire for the use of any boiler, engine, or machine, if such dwelling-house, shop, workshop, railway, magazine, store, or premises, or the premises on which such kiln or fire is situated be occupied by the licensee; and also from any public road or footpath, port, sea-wall, pier, or reservoir; and also from any navigable river, canal, or public place of any kind :—

Division "A "	...	...	over 50 yards
" "B "	...	...	" 75 "
" "C "	...	...	" 100 "

(b) From any of the above-mentioned dwelling-houses, shops, workshops, railway (mineral or private), magazines for explosives, &c., when not in occupation of the licensee, and from any church, chapel, school, theatre, public institution or building, or from any building in which people are accustomed to assemble :—

Division "A "	...	...	over 100 yards
" "B "	...	...	" 150 "
" "C "	...	...	" 200 "

(c) From any Imperial or Colonial factory or store, unless the Governor of the Colony for the time being grant his consent in writing to such factory or magazine being included under paragraph (b) :—

Division "A "	...	...	over $\frac{1}{2}$ mile
" "B "	...	...	" $\frac{3}{4}$ "
" "C "	...	...	" 1 "

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

7. All stores and factories shall be adequately protected by lightning conductors, which must be approved and certified to be in good order at least every twelve months by a Government Inspector, or by a person appointed by the Government Agent of the Province wherein the magazines, stores, or factories are situated.

GENERAL RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN GUNPOWDER STORES AS LAID DOWN IN SECTION 13 OF ORDINANCE NO. 18 OF 1894.

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

(1) The regulations relating to stores, so far as they apply to such stores, shall be duly observed;

- (2) There shall not be at the same time in the store an amount of gunpowder exceeding the amount specified in the license ; and
- (3) The store shall be used only for the keeping of gunpowder and receptacles for, or tools or implements for work connected with, the keeping of such gunpowder ; and
- (4) The interior of the store and the benches, shelves, and fittings therein shall be so constructed or so lined or covered as to prevent the exposure of any iron, steel, or similar substance in such manner as to come into contact with the gunpowder, and such interior, benches, shelves, and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean ; and
- (5) The store shall have attached thereto a sufficient lightning conductor, unless it is made by excavation ; and
- (6) Before repairs are done to or in any part of a store the store shall, so far as practicable, be cleaned by the removal of all gunpowder and the thorough washing out of the store ; and after such cleaning these rules shall cease to apply to the store until gunpowder is again taken there ; and
- (7) Except after such cleaning all tools and implements used in or in any repairs to the store shall be made only of wood, copper, or brass, or some soft metal or material, or shall be covered with some safe and suitable material ; and
- (8) Due provision shall be made by the use of suitable working clothes without pockets, suitable shoes, searching, and otherwise or by some of such means, for preventing the introduction into the store of fire, lucifer matches, or any substance or article likely to cause explosion or fire, or any iron, steel, or grit ; but this rule shall not prevent the introduction of an artificial light of such construction, position, or character as not to cause any danger of fire or explosion ; and
- (9) No person shall smoke in any part of the store ; and
- (10) Any person under the age of sixteen years shall not be employed in or enter the store except in the presence and under the supervision of some grown-up person.

In the event of any breach (by act or default) of the general rules in any store—

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

RULES WITH RESPECT TO THE STORAGE OF GUNPOWDER, &C., MADE UNDER SECTION 24 OF THE EXPLOSIVES ORDINANCE OF 1894.

9. Powder shall only be stored in properly secured wooden barrels or cases. No loose powder shall be allowed in the store. The use of iron or steel in any form is strictly prohibited in the construction of packages intended for explosives, which are placed in gunpowder stores. The hoops of powder barrels shall be secured with copper rivets only.

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

11. Lighting fires or smoking is forbidden in or near any gunpowder store. No person shall be allowed to enter any store with a tobacco pipe, matches, or any combustible or steel article or articles in his possession, or having the slightest appearance of intoxication.

12. All tools and implements used in the store shall be of wood, copper, brass, or some soft metal or material, and are covered with some safe and suitable material.

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

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

15. There shall be kept affixed in the store either outside or inside in such manner as to be easily read—

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

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

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

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

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

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

19. In heading or unheading gunpowder barrels or cases, the bare adze should not be used against the copper hoops.

20. Gunpowder barrels should not be rolled, but always carried.

21. Every gunpowder store or other building containing explosives shall be closed during thunderstorms.

22. Gunpowder stores shall be closed at sun-down, except under very exceptional circumstances, when special leave in writing must be obtained from the Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent. No artificial light shall be used in any store, except it has been previously submitted to and the pattern, character, and position of such light approved by a Government Inspector.

Stacking.

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

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

- (a) The Government Agent must be duly notified thereof.
- (b) The room must be situated in the immediate vicinity of the store, but detached therefrom by the required distance—that is, the distance assigned for protected work under rule 5, class (a).

Accordingly:—

Division "A."	—The room must be distant from store	50 yards.			
"	"B."	Do.	do.	75	"
"	"C."	Do.	do.	100	"

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

GENERAL RULES FOR REGISTERED PREMISES, AS LAID DOWN IN
SECTION 18 OF ORDINANCE NO. 18 OF 1894.

25. The following general rules shall be observed with respect to registered premises:—

- (1) The gunpowder shall be kept in a house or building or in a fireproof safe, such safe, if not within a house or building, to be a safe distance from any highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place; and
- (2) The amount of gunpowder shall not—
 - (a) If it is kept in a substantially constructed building exclusively appropriated for the purpose, and detached from a dwelling-house, or in a fireproof safe outside a dwelling-house and detached therefrom, and at a safe distance from any highway, street, public thoroughfare, or public place, exceed two hundred pounds; and
 - (b) If it is kept inside a dwelling-house, or in any building other than as last aforesaid, exceed fifty pounds, unless it is kept in a fireproof safe within such house or building, in which case the amount shall not exceed one hundred pounds; and
- (3) An article or substance of an inflammable nature shall not be kept in a fireproof safe with the gunpowder, and in every case shall be kept at a safe distance from the gunpowder or the safe containing the same; and
- (4) Neither the building exclusively appropriated for the purpose of keeping gunpowder nor the fireproof safe shall have any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof; and
- (5) All gunpowder exceeding one pound in amount shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the gunpowder from escaping.

In the event of any breach (by any act or default) of the foregoing rules—

- (a) All or any part of the gunpowder in respect to which, or being in any house, building, place, safe, or receptacle in respect to which, the offence was committed, may be forfeited; and
- (b) The person registered shall be guilty of an offence, and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one rupee for every pound of gunpowder in respect of which, or being on the premises in which, the offence was committed.

RULES WITH RESPECT TO REGISTERED PREMISES MADE UNDER
SECTION 24.

26. Gunpowder stored in registered premises shall be stored either in a fireproof safe or in a substantially constructed brick or concrete bin capable of being safely closed by means of a soft metal or wooden lid or door and secured by a patent lock.

27. Every such building as is mentioned under section 18 (a), and every fireproof safe or bin, shall be free from exposed iron or steel, and shall be so lined with wood or other material as to prevent grit reaching the explosives stored therein.

28. The fireproof safe or bin, if in the open or building containing the same, and every building as is mentioned under section 18 (a), shall be at least 25 yards from any human dwelling-house, workshop, highway, street, public thoroughfare, or public place.

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

- (a) The use of such room shall be duly notified to the Government Agent.
- (b) There shall not be present in such room at any one time more than 5 lb. of gunpowder not made up into safety cartridges.
- (c) No work unconnected with the filling of small arm cartridges shall be carried on at the same time as the filling of the cartridges.

- (d) No fire or artificial light shall be in the room while any filling of cartridges is going on, except under exceptional circumstances, when special leave in writing must be obtained from the Government Agent. The description, character, and position of the light to be used shall in all such cases be submitted for the approval of the Government Inspector.
30. All due precautions shall be taken by the occupier of the premises and by every person employed in or about the same to—
- Prevent accidents by fire or explosion ;
 - Prevent unauthorized persons having access to the gunpowder on the premises ; and
 - Prevent any act from being committed which tends to cause fire or explosion, and which is not reasonably necessary for the purpose of the work on the premises.
31. If any accident by fire or explosion causing loss of life or personal injury should occur in or near or in connection with the premises, it shall be reported forthwith to the Colonial Secretary and to the Government Agent by the occupier of the premises.

RULES MADE UNDER SUB-SECTIONS 1, 3, 4, OF SECTION 26, in regard to Explosives stored in Magazines or Stores (described in Regulations under Section 12), or in Bins in Registered Premises (under Section 18).

32. All explosives shall be considered to belong to one or the other of the following seven classes :—

Class 1, Gunpowder	Class 5, Fulminate
„ 2, Nitrate Mixture	„ 6, Ammunition
„ 3, Nitro Compound	„ 7, Fireworks
„ 4, Chlorate Mixture	

33. The definition of the various classes shall be as follows :—

(a) *Gunpowder Class* consists exclusively of gunpowder properly so called.

(b) *Nitrate Mixture Class* consists of any preparation (gunpowder excepted) formed by the mechanical mixture of a nitrate with any carbon or carbonaceous substance, not in itself an explosive, whether there be sulphur added to such preparation, or whether mixed with a non-explosive substance or not.

(c) *Nitro Compound Class* consists of any explosive chemical compound formed by the action of nitric or nitric and sulphuric acid, or of a nitrate mixed with sulphuric acid on any carbonaceous substance, and whether mixed with any substance or not.

(d) *Chlorate Mixture* means any explosive containing a chlorate.

(e) *Fulminate Class* means any chemical compound or mixture, whether included in any of the other classes or not, which from its extreme susceptibility to explosion or detonation is suitable for use in percussion caps or other appliances for developing detonation, and which from its great instability is exceptionally dangerous.

(f) *Ammunition Class* means an explosive of any of the preceding classes when enclosed in a case so as to form a charge for any small arm, cannon, or other weapon, or for blasting, or to form any safety or other fuze, tube detonator, percussion cap, fog signal, war rocket, &c.

(g) *Firework Class* consists of (a) firework composition, which means any chemical compound or mechanical mixture which is for use in manufactured fireworks and is not included in any of the preceding classes. It also includes coloured fire stars, &c. (b) Manufactured fireworks, which consist of any explosive or firework composition when enclosed in a case so as to form a squib, rocket, maroon, Chinese fire, or other article for use at pyrotechnic displays.

34. Explosives shall be classed as follows, and the amounts that shall be stored in stores and registered premises are as indicated below :—

	Maximum to be stored in Stores.			Maximum to be stored in Registered Premises.
	Division A.	Division B.	Division C.	
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
CLASS I.—GUNPOWDER.				
Gunpowder	1,000	2,000	4,000	200
Cannon cartridges	1,000	2,000	4,000	—
CLASS II.—NITRATE MIXTURE.				
Pyrolithic	500	1,000	2,000	100
Rudrolithic	500	1,000	2,000	—
Poudre saxofragine, &c.	500	1,000	2,000	—

CLASS III.—NITRO COMPOUND.	Maximum to be stored in the Stores.						Maximum to be stored in Registered Premises.
	Division A.		Division B.		Division C.		
	lb.		lb.		lb.		
(a) Nitro-glycerine	500	...	1,000	...	2,000	...	—
Dynamite	500	...	1,000	...	2,000	...	—
Lithofracteur	500	...	1,000	...	2,000	...	—
Cordite	500	...	1,000	...	2,000	...	100
Dualine	500	...	1,000	...	2,000	...	—
Glyoxyline	500	...	1,000	...	2,000	...	—
Methylic nitrate	500	...	1,000	...	2,000	...	—
Blasting gelatine	500	...	1,000	...	2,000	...	—
(b) Gun-cotton (wet)	500	...	1,000	...	2,000	...	—
Do. (dry)	500	...	1,000	...	2,000	...	—
Xyloidine	500	...	1,000	...	2,000	...	—
Tonite	500	...	1,000	...	2,000	...	—
Ballistite	500	...	1,000	...	2,000	...	—
Schultz powder	1,000	...	2,000	...	4,000	...	200
Nitro-mannite	500	...	1,000	...	2,000	...	—
E. C. powder	1,000	...	2,000	...	4,000	...	200
Picrates	500	...	1,000	...	2,000	...	—
Picric powder	500	...	1,000	...	2,000	...	—
Cotton powder	500	...	1,000	...	2,000	...	—
CLASS IV.—CHLORATE MIXTURE.							
Chlorated gun-cotton	500	...	1,000	...	2,000	...	—
Tentonite	500	...	1,000	...	2,000	...	100
Horsleep	500	...	1,000	...	2,000	...	100
Brains	500	...	1,000	...	2,000	...	100
Revelys, &c.	500	...	1,000	...	2,000	...	100
And all other blasting powders containing a chlorate	500	...	1,000	...	2,000	...	100
CLASS V.—FULMINATE CLASS.							
Fulminates of gold	...						} Not to be stored.
Do. silver	...						
Do. mercury	...						
Chloride of nitrogen	...						
Chlorates of potash and antimony (mixed)	...						
CLASS VI.—AMMUNITION CLASS.							
Division I. :							
Safety cartridges	5,000	...	10,000	...	20,000	...	1,000
Fuzes for blasting	5,000	...	10,000	...	20,000	...	1,000
Railway fog signals	5,000	...	10,000	...	20,000	...	1,000
Percussion caps	5,000	...	10,000	...	20,000	...	1,000
Division II. :							
Filled shells and torpedoes	500	...	1,000	...	2,000	...	—
Small arm cartridges (non-safety)	500	...	1,000	...	2,000	...	—
Fuzes for shells	500	...	1,000	...	2,000	...	—
Fuzes for blasting (non-safety)	500	...	1,000	...	2,000	...	—
Tubes for firing explosives, provided these do not contain their own means of ignition	500	...	1,000	...	2,000	...	—
Division III. :							
Cartridges for small arms	500	...	1,000	...	2,000	...	—
Fuzes for blasting (non-safety)	500	...	1,000	...	2,000	...	—
Fuzes for shells	500	...	1,000	...	2,000	...	—
Tubes for firing explosives	500	...	1,000	...	2,000	...	—
Detonators, provided these contain their own means of ignition	500	...	1,000	...	2,000	...	—
CLASS VII.—FIREWORK CLASS.							
Division I. :							
Firework composition	500	...	1,000	...	2,000	...	—
Division II. :							
Manufactured fireworks	2,000	...	4,000	...	8,000	...	400

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

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

The explosives contained in Classes I., II., III., IV. shall be stored in magazines or stores described in regulations framed under section 12, or in bins in registered premises under section 18.

Explosives contained in Classes VI. and VII. need not necessarily be stored in magazines or stores as described above, but must be stored in substantially constructed brick or stone buildings with slate or tiled roofs isolated under section 12, properly secured and provided with lightning conductors, or in suitable receptacles in registered premises.

35. No two classes or divisions of classes shall be placed in the same compartment of a store or in the same bin.

36. Explosives of one class or divisions of one class may all be stored in one compartment or store or bin, as the case may be; provided that the total amount stored shall not exceed the amount allowed for any one such explosive, and provided also that any explosive of the second division of Class VI. or ammunition class which contain any exposed iron or steel be stored in separate compartments or bins apart from other explosives.

37. The regulations under section 12, and general rules under sections 13 and 18, and the additional rules framed under section 24 by His Excellency the Governor for gunpowder stores, shall apply, as far as they are applicable, to stores for explosives other than gunpowder.

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

39. For transport the perforated box containing the blasting gelatine must be packed in a zinc-lined wooden case, the lid of which must be screwed down on an indiarubber washer so as to form a watertight joint. On receipt the perforated box must be removed from its case and placed at once into water. Great care must be taken in the handling of cases containing blasting gelatine, owing to the danger of detonation due to the presence of free nitro-glycerine. The cases should be carefully examined to see that none exudes.

40. Dynamite, blasting gelatine, ballistite, tonite, gun-cotton (dry), shall not be stored in magazines the temperature of which exceeds 120° F. Nor cordite in magazines the temperature of which habitually exceeds 100° F.

41. No fulminate not in the form of caps or detonators shall be stored in any magazines or stores.

42. No explosive other than the under-mentioned, viz.:—

Gunpowder	|	Pyrolithe
Cordite	|	Ammunition
Blasting powder	|	Fireworks
Tentonite	|	

shall be stored in any registered premises. Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the storing in registered premises to the amount of gunpowder allowed by the Ordinance of Schultz, E. C. powder, or other nitro compound adapted and intended exclusively for use in cartridges for small arms only, or otherwise designated small arm nitro compound, or of cartridges exclusively for small arms made with such small arm nitro compound.

Stacking.

43. The several packages containing explosives should be stacked perpendicularly in distinct stacks, and as far as the nature of the accommodation of the store will permit should be kept a few inches above floor level and away from the wall to allow of the free circulation of the air. Each description of box, case, cylinder, &c., should be kept separate.

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

45. Each stack of boxes, cases, &c., should not be more than 4 ft. high, and as wide a passage as possible should be preserved between the different stacks to allow of the cases, &c., being readily handled.

46. No explosives other than those mentioned in the license shall be stored in stores, nor other than those for which the premises are registered in registered premises.

47. Conditions to be attached to licenses for importation of explosives under sub-section 8 (b) of section 26. The conditions are :—

(a) No explosives shall be imported except those specified in the licenses

(b) Gunpowder and other explosives when imported must be packed in barrels properly joined and hooped, or in cases properly joined and secured with no iron about them.

(c) Fulminate of mercury or other metals are not to be imported except in the form of caps or detonators.

(d) No vessel having more than one hundredweight of gunpowder or other explosive to discharge or receive shall commence to discharge or receive until all boats, excepting the boat intended to receive it or convey it, shall have been removed from alongside to a distance of at least 50 ft. from the discharging or receiving vessel ; and no boat, excepting the boat aforesaid, shall come within 50 ft. of any vessel while discharging or receiving any explosive as aforesaid.

(e) Any boat engaged in the landing, shipping, or transshipping of any explosive as aforesaid of more than 100 lb. shall, as long as the explosive remain in the boat, keep it covered with double tarpaulins, and shall display at the bow and at the stern a red flag 2 ft. square on a staff not less than 6 ft. above the boat, and no light or fire shall on any account be permitted within the boat.

(f) Any boat engaged in landing, shipping, or transshipping of any explosive as aforesaid of more than one hundredweight shall, if she have taken on board any explosive, which cannot be landed, shipped, or transshipped at once, be removed to a place of safety appointed by the Master Attendant, and remain there till the time for landing, shipping, or transshipping arrives.

(g) Permission to land any explosive shall not be granted until a proper police escort is ready for its conveyance to a magazine, and it shall be conveyed only in such carts as the Superintendent of Police may approve. Each cart conveying explosives shall carry a red flag, and shall only be driven at a walking rate.

(h) Quantities of any explosive as aforesaid in excess of 100 lb. shall be landed and shipped only at the Prince of Wales's jetty (or at such other jetty as may be appointed by the Principal Collector of Customs) between the hours of 6 and 8 A.M. and 4 and 5 P.M., when all other boats shall have been removed from the jetty ; and no carts or persons shall be allowed on the jetty during the landing or loading of the explosive, except those actually engaged in the work.

(i) No boats shall be engaged in the landing, shipping, or transshipping of any explosive as aforesaid of more than one hundredweight until three hours' notice shall have been given to the Inspector of Harbour Police, and an officer of the Police Force shall have been appointed by him to occupy the boat and see the regulations carried out.

(k) The police officer superintending the landing shall refuse to receive gunpowder or other explosive so packed that it would not be received at the Government powder magazine.

(l) No cargo of any description shall be conveyed in the same boat with powder or other explosive of over 100 lb.

(m) Explosives belonging to different classes as classified shall not be conveyed in the same boat.

RULES FOR THE KEEPING OF EXPLOSIVES OTHER THAN GUNPOWDER FOR PRIVATE USES AND NOT FOR SALE UNDER SECTION 26 (3).

48. The following explosives other than gunpowder and safety cartridges filled with gunpowder may be kept for private use :—

(a) Percussion caps : ten boxes of 250.

(b) Safety fuze for blasting 10 lb.

(c) Cartridges for small arms (not being safety cartridges) filled with gunpowder, where the total weight of gunpowder contained in the cartridges at any one time in possession shall not exceed 5 lb.

(d) Fireworks, if not more than 5 lb. in weight, or to an unlimited amount on special license from the Government Agent, provided that the fireworks be for immediate use and kept for a period not exceeding fourteen days in a suitable place and with all due precautions for the public safety.

(e) Any other explosive (not being a fulminate, not in the form of caps or detonators) if required for any industrial, agricultural, sporting, or special purpose, upon special certificate from the Government Agent in form

below that the person so authorized is a fit and proper person to keep the same. The certificate shall specify the explosive that may be so kept, and shall be in force for one year from the date thereof, and shall be available only for the person in whose favour it is issued. No certificate will be necessary to authorize the keeping for private use of Schultz, E. C. sporting and E. C. rifle powder, or other nitro compound exclusively for use in or adapted for use in cartridges for small arms only and otherwise designated small arm nitro compound, or of cartridges exclusively for small arms made with such small arm nitro compound, provided that the amount so retained in private possession in any one dwelling-house shall not exceed the amount authorized by the Ordinance for gunpowder.

The amount of explosive (whether contained in cartridges or not) which can only be lawfully kept on the above-mentioned certificate shall not exceed 50 lb., and in the case of detonators shall not exceed 100 in number.

Form of Certificate.

I, the undersigned, being Government Agent of the _____ Province of _____, do hereby certify that _____, of _____, is a fit person to keep during the continuance of this certificate for private use, for the purpose of _____, and not for sale, the following explosive, namely, _____, in a quantity not exceeding _____ lb.
This certificate must not be issued for a quantity greater than 50 lb.

RULES AS TO EXPLOSIVES OTHER THAN GUNPOWDER EXPOSED FOR SALE UNDER SECTION 26 (3).

49. No explosives other than the under-mentioned shall be exposed for sale or sold by retail, viz. :—

Gunpowder	Blasting powder	Pyrolithe	Fireworks
Cordite	Tentonite	Ammunition	

Provided that nothing herein contained shall prohibit the exposing for sale or sale to the amount of gunpowder allowed by this Ordinance of Schultz, E. C. sporting or rifle powder, or other explosive or nitro compound intended exclusively for use in cartridges for small arms only and otherwise designated small arm nitro compound, or of cartridges filled with such explosive or nitro compound.

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

51. The outermost receptacle containing powder or other explosive when sold shall have affixed by means of a brand, securely attached label, or other mark, the name or designation of the explosive contained therein.

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

GENERAL RULES AS TO PACKING OF GUNPOWDER FOR CONVEYANCE, AS LAID DOWN IN CLAUSE 23 OF ORDINANCE NO. 18 OF 1894.

53. The following general rules shall be observed with respect to the packing of gunpowder for conveyance :—

- (1) The gunpowder, if not exceeding five pounds in amount, shall be contained in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the gunpowder from escaping; and
- (2) The gunpowder, if exceeding five pounds in amount, shall, be contained either in a single package or a double package. A single package shall be a box, barrel, or case of such strength, construction, and character as may be for the time being approved by the Inspector of Explosives as being of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow the gunpowder to escape. If the gunpowder is packed in a double package, the inner package shall be a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the gunpowder from escaping, and the outer package shall be a box, barrel, or case of wood or metal or other solid material, and shall be of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be

- broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow the gunpowder to escape; and
- (3) The interior of every package, whether single or double, shall be kept free from grit and otherwise clean; and
 - (4) Every package, whether single or double, when actually used for the package of gunpowder, shall not be used for any other purpose; and
 - (5) There shall not be any iron or steel in the construction of any such single package or inner or outer package, unless the same is effectually covered with tin, zinc, or other material; and
 - (6) The amount of gunpowder in any single package, or if there is a double package in any one outer package, shall not exceed one hundred pounds, except with the consent of and under conditions approved by an Inspector of Explosives; and
 - (7) On the outermost package there shall be affixed the word "gunpowder" in conspicuous characters by means of a band or securely attached label or other mark.

In the event of any breach (by any act or default) of any general rule in this section, the gunpowder in respect of which the breach is committed may be forfeited, and the person guilty of such breach shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred rupees.

RULES AS TO PACKAGE OF EXPLOSIVES OTHER THAN GUNPOWDER UNDER SECTION 26 (2).

54. The general rules in section 23 for package of gunpowder shall apply as far as they are applicable, and, so far as they are not inconsistent with the following rules, to package of explosives other than gunpowder.

55. The explosives, if not exceeding 5 lb. in weight, shall be contained in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle so as to prevent the explosive escaping.

56. Explosives, Class II. (Nitrate Mixture), Class III. (Nitro Compound), Class IV. (Chlorate Mixture), Class VI., Divisions II. and III. (Ammunition), Class VII., Division I., if exceeding 5 lb. in weight, shall be contained in a double package as defined in section 23 (2). No inner package shall contain more than 10 lb., and no outer one more than 50 lb. of explosives. In addition, in the case of nitro compound or chlorate mixture the inner or outer package, or both, must be thoroughly waterproof.

57. In packing detonators the spaces between the same and between the sides of the inner package and the detonators shall be filled with sawdust. A layer of cotton wool or other soft material shall be placed between both ends of the detonators and the interior of the package in such a manner and so secured that both ends of the detonators shall rest upon the cotton wool or other soft materials; in addition, the inner package of metal shall be lined throughout with paper or other soft material. The inner package or packages must be packed within the outer in straw, sawdust, or in such manner as will prevent any movement or shaking.

58. No two species of explosive shall be packed within the same inner or outer package.

RULES AS TO CONVEYANCE OF GUNPOWDER AND OTHER EXPLOSIVES OTHER THAN GUNPOWDER ON ROADS BY RIVER OR CANALS DRAWN UP UNDER SECTION 3 OF ORDINANCE NO. 13 OF 1895.

59. Explosives of different classes shall not be carried in the same carriage or cart. They shall not be conveyed in the same boat unless the explosive of one class be sufficiently separated from the explosive of the others to prevent any explosion or fire which may take place in one such explosive being conveyed or communicated to another.

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

61. With reference to the conveyance of any quantity of explosive (however small) of Class VI., Division III. (Ammunition), any quantity

of explosive (however small) of Class VII., Division I. (Fireworks), or any quantity exceeding 5 lb. of any other explosive, the following regulations shall be observed :—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(h) No article of an inflammable nature, such as lucifer matches (not safety), charcoal, or petroleum, or oiled rags, &c., shall be conveyed in any cart or boat containing more than 50 lb. of gunpowder, or its equivalent of other explosive as defined by rule 4 made under section 12.

(i) Each carriage or boat conveying more than 50 lb. of gunpowder, or its equivalent in other explosive as defined by rule 4 made under section 12, shall be constantly attended by some competent person, and such person shall not be in charge of more than one cart or boat.

(j) The quantity of explosives conveyed in any one unclosed cart shall not exceed 500 lb. of gunpowder, or its equivalent in other explosive under rule 4, or if closed 2,000 lb. of gunpowder, or its equivalent in other explosive under rule 4; in any one open boat shall not exceed 2,000 lb. of gunpowder, or if in a boat with a closed deck, 50,000 lb. of gunpowder, or in each case its equivalent in other explosive under rule 4 made under section 12.

(k) No cart or boat containing powder or explosives exceeding 50 lb. of gunpowder, or its equivalent of other explosive under rule 4 made under section 12, shall halt during removal within 100 yards of any occupied building.

(l) For the conveyance of gunpowder exceeding 50 lb. weight, or its equivalent in other explosive under rule 4 made under section 12, a license must be obtained from the Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of Police for the district, or where there is no such officer from the Government Agent in charge of Police. The license substantially in form as below shall be issued subject to the conditions therein contained only after it has been ascertained that the powder or explosive is properly packed and secured according to the requirements of the Ordinance. The license shall specify the kind and quantity of explosive to be removed and the places from and to which it is to be removed; and in case it is to be removed to another district, a copy of the license shall be forwarded to the chief officer of police for that district.

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

(n) In addition, if the explosive is to be conveyed through, from, to, or within the limit of any town in which a police force is established, a police escort, which must be paid for at the usual rate, must be obtained from the Superintendent of Police for the district, and such escort shall continuously

guard such explosive from the moment of its arrival in such town, or from the time of its removal from the magazine or store, until it has passed beyond the limits of the town or until it has been delivered to the Government Railway authorities.

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

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

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

Form of license to convey Explosives exceeding 50 pounds in weight.

I, A. B., Superintendent of Police for the District of _____ [or Assistant Superintendent of Police for the District of _____, or Government Agent in charge of Police of the _____ Province], do hereby license C. D., of _____, to convey and remove in accordance with the provisions of "The Explosives Ordinances, 1894 and 1895," and of the rules and regulations made thereunder, within _____ days from the date hereof, _____ pounds of _____ loaded in _____ boats [or carts] from _____ to _____

Signed this _____ day of _____.

A. B.,
Superintendent of Police for the District of _____
[or Assistant Superintendent of Police for the District of _____,
or Government Agent in charge of Police of the _____ Province].

STATEMENT of the Account of the Commissioners of Currency for the Month ended October 31, 1899, required by section 20 of Ordinance No. 32 of 1884:—

CIRCULATION.		Value.	
		Rs.	c.
Currency notes in circulation on October 31, 1899	...	12,940,950	0
RESERVE.		In Securities.	
		Rs.	c.
By silver in the vault (8 cents copper)	...	6,924,777	48
By investments made by the Crown Agents according to the annexed statements (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g)	...	—	2,795,318 8
By investments made in Indian Government paper according to the annexed statement (h)	...	—	3,220,854 44
		6,924,777 48	6,016,172 52
		Total	12,940,950 0

W. T. TAYLOR, Acting Colonial Secretary, }
C. E. D. PENNYCUICK, Acting Treasurer, } Currency
LIONEL F. LEE, Acting Auditor-General, } Commissioners.

Value of the Securities, calculated at the latest known Market Rates of October, 1899.

Cost.	Stock Held.	Description.	Latest known Market Prices of September, 1899.	Brokerage.	Net Price.	Value.	Net Value.
Rs. c.	£ s. d.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.
(a) 599,283 0	3,290 4 7	Cape 4 per cent. Consolidated Stock	107	1/4	106 3/4	3,512 6 4	
	5,500 0 0	Canada Dominion 5 per cent. Debentures	106 1/2	1/4	106 1/4	5,843 15 0	
	6,200 0 0	Do. 4 do. do.	107	1/4	106 3/4	6,618 10 0	
	8,267 18 7	Do. 3 do. Stock	101	1/4	100 3/4	8,329 18 9	
	2,918 11 10	South Australia 4 do. do.	118 1/2	1/4	108 1/2	3,159 7 5	
	1,019 1 8	Queensland 3 1/2 do. do.	104	1/4	103 3/4	1,057 5 11	
	4,313 7 5	New South Wales 3 1/2 do. do.	105	1/4	104 3/4	4,518 5 1	
	3,601 7 11	Do. 3 1/2 do. Inscribed Stock	105	1/4	104 3/4	3,772 9 2	
	100 0 0	Do. 4 do. do.	117	1/4	116 3/4	116 15 0	
	100 0 0	Do. 4 do. Debentures	104	1/4	103 3/4	103 15 0	
	8,600 0 0	Do. 5 do. do.	104	1/4	103 3/4	8,922 10 0	
(b) 292,708 50	8,000 0 0	Do. 4 do. do.	104	1/4	103 3/4	8,300 0 0	
	8,000 0 0	Victoria 4 do. do.	101	1/4	100 3/4	8,060 0 0	
	6,400 0 0	Canada Dominion 4 do. do.	107	1/4	106 3/4	6,832 0 0	
	5,000 0 0	Do. 4 do. do.	107	1/4	106 3/4	5,337 10 0	
(c) 299,994 0	5,000 0 0	South Australia 4 do. do.	107	1/4	106 3/4	5,337 10 0	
	4,600 0 0	New Zealand 4 do. Stock	112	1/4	111 3/4	5,140 10 0	
(d) 88,000 0	5,000 0 0	Victoria 4 1/2 do. Debentures	104	1/4	103 3/4	5,187 10 0	
	5,653 12 2	Do. 4 do. Inscribed Stock	104	1/4	103 3/4	5,865 12 3	
	11,732 17 2	Do. 3 1/2 do. do.	107	1/4	106 3/4	12,524 16 5	
(e) 1,000,000 0	13,277 0 5	South Australia 3 1/2 do. do.	108	1/4	107 3/4	14,305 19 8	
	10,124 12 3	New Zealand 3 1/2 do. do.	107	1/4	106 3/4	10,808 0 5	
	9,344 14 4	New South Wales 3 1/2 do. do.	105	1/4	104 3/4	9,788 11 9	
	10,694 19 6	Cape 3 1/2 do. do.	106	1/4	105 3/4	11,309 18 7	
	10,000 0 0	Canada Dominion 3 do. do.	101	1/4	100 3/4	10,075 0 0	
	2,053 17 9	New South Wales 3 1/2 do. do.	105	1/4	104 3/4	2,151 8 10	
(f) 215,332 58	3,145 9 1	New Zealand 3 1/2 do. do.	107	1/4	106 3/4	3,357 15 4	
	5,167 18 8	Consols 2 3/4 do. do.	101 3/4	1/4	101 3/4	5,381 2 2	
	3,629 15 0	Local Loans 3 do. Stock	106 1/2	1/4	106 1/4	3,856 12 1	
(g) 300,000 0	5,629 16 10	Queensland 3 1/2 do. do.	104	1/4	103 3/4	5,840 19 2	
	10,705 8 9	South Australia 3 1/2 do. do.	108	1/4	107 3/4	11,535 2 1	
2,795,318 8	187070 13 11		Market Price of October 31, 1899.				196,950 16 1/2 at exchange 1s. 4 3/4 d. per rupee = Rs. 2,937,052 9 3/4 = 3,060,425
(h) 3,220,854 44	Rs. c. 3,220,000 0	Indian Securities	95	1/4	94 3/4		
							Present value of Securities = 5,997,477 9 3/4 Original cost of Securities = 6,016,172 52
6,016,172 52							Difference in favour of present value (or about — per cent. of Investments) =

Depreciation Fund Investments.

Cost.	Stock Held.	Description.	Latest known Market Prices of September, 1899.	Brokerage.	Net Price.	Value.	Net Value.
Rs. c.	£ s. d.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.
13,107 1	837 2 1	New South Wales 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock	117	1/4	116 3/4	977 6 4	
13,390 55	837 16 9	Cape Consolidated Stock	107	1/4	106 3/4	894 7 9	
12,737 15	957 1 2	Canada Dominion 3 per cent. Stock	101	1/4	100 3/4	964 4 8	
12,246 0	914 8 6	Victoria 3 1/2 per cent. Stock	107	1/4	106 3/4	976 2 10	
13,776 75	966 15 3	South Australia 3 1/2 per cent. Stock	108	1/4	107 3/4	1,041 13 7	
27,944 78	1,892 5 4	Victoria 3 1/2 per cent. Stock	107	1/4	106 3/4	2,019 19 9	
28,676 96	1,763 0 1	New Zealand 3 1/2 per cent. Stock	107	1/4	106 3/4	1,882 0 0	
32,605 7	1,747 18 2	Queensland 3 1/2 per cent. Stock	104	1/4	103 3/4	1,813 9 0	
32,206 36	1,878 3 1	Canada Dominion 3 per cent. Stock	101	1/4	100 3/4	1,892 4 9	
27,897 23	1,951 3 0	Natal 3 per cent. Stock	98	1/4	97 3/4	1,907 5 0	
	13,745 13 5						14,368 13 1/2 at exchange 1s. 4 3/4 d. per rupee = Rs. 214,274 7 1/2
59,998 62	Rs. c. 60,000 0	Indian Securities					
36,582 48.	37,000 0	Do.					
48,000 0	48,000 0	Do.	Market Price of October 31, 1899.				
56,373 68	54,000 0	Do.					
52,659 73	49,500 0	Do.					
86,399 51	84,800 0	Do.					
	333,300 0	Do.	95	1/4	94 3/4		315,801 75
							Present value of Securities = 530,076 48 Original cost of Securities = 554,601 88
554,601 88							Difference in favour of present value (or about — per cent. of Investments) = Amount uninvested = 4,421

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J. J. THORBURN,
Government Recordkeeper.

November, 1899.

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.

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

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

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

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, February 18, 1898.

NINE vaccinated bull calves and heifers, more or less, will be put up for sale by auction at 8 o'clock in the morning of Saturday, the 18th instant, at the Old Lunatic Asylum premises, Borella.

GEORGE P. SCHOKMAN,
Colonial Surgeon, W. P.

Colombo, November 10, 1899.

චිත්තන්තරන්ධි දෙදෙන ඵලවස්සේ සහ වැස්සියෝ නමදෙනෙක් (වැඩිස හෝ අඩුව හෝ) මෙම නොවැලිමු මස 18 වෙනි සෙනසුරුදු උදේ අවෙකනිස මට බොරැල්ලේ පරන විස්සක් කොටුව නිබෙන ඉඩ මේදි වෙතදෙසිකර විකුනනවා ඇත.

ඒ. පී. ෂොක්මන්,
කොලෝනියල් සර්ජන්වරයා.

වර්ෂ 1899 කටු නොවැලිමු මස
10 වෙනි දිනදීය.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the subscribers to the funds of the St. John the Baptist's Church, Kegalla, will be held at the Church on Saturday, 9th December, 1899, at 4 P.M., in accordance with Ordinance No. 12 of 1846, to elect four trustees for the year 1900.

R. T. DOWBIGGIN,
for the Incumbent.

Kegalla,
November 13, 1899.

A GENERAL MEETING of the seat-holders and members of the congregation of All Saints' Church, Colombo, will be held in the Vestry at 4.30 P.M. on the 16th December, 1899, to elect Trustees for the ensuing year.

ARRAHAM DIAS,
Incumbent of All Saints'.

Colombo, November 14, 1899.

THE 3rd and 5th miles of the Nawalapitiya and Craigie Lea road will be closed to traffic on the 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd instant to adjust two bridges.

F. W. JOHNSON,
for Director of Public Works.

Colombo, November 10, 1899.

THE Colonial Store will be closed for Issues from December 15, 1899, to January 9, 1900, inclusive.

E. ONDATJE,
Colonial Storekeeper,
Colonial Store,
Colombo, November 14, 1899,

IN pursuance of the provisions of section 11 of the Ordinance No. 2 of 1895, intituled "An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Registration of Marriages other than the Marriages of Kandyaans or of Mohammedans," I, Ponnambalam Arunachalam, Registrar-General of Ceylon, do hereby notify that the under-mentioned buildings, used as places of public Christian worship, have been duly registered for the solemnization of marriages therein:—

No.	Date of Registration.	Description.	Situation.	Minister, or Proprietor, or Trustee.	Religious Denomination on whose behalf the Buildings are registered.
95	Nov. 11, 1899	Salvation Army Hall	Aragoda Udupola, Otota korale, Dambadeniya hatpattu, Kurunegala District	H. Mapp, Trustee	Salvation Army
96	Do.	do.	Kudagama, Walgam pattuwa, Kinigoda korale, Kegalla District	do.	do.
97	Do.	do.	Siyambalangomuwa, Walgam pattu, Kinigoda korale, Kegalla District	do.	do.
98	Do.	do.	Udupitiya, Tirigandahaye korale, Weudawili hatpatu, Kurunegala District	do.	do.
99	Do.	do.	Wariyapola, Tirigandahaye korale, Weudawili hatpattu, Kurunegala District	do.	do.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, November 11, 1899.

P. ARUNACHALAM,
Registrar-General.

English Teachers' Certificate Examination, 1899.

CERTIFICATES have been awarded by the Board of Education to the following candidates:—

Index Number.	Order of Merit.	Name.	Address.	Marks.
SECOND CLASS.				Full Marks ... 760
33	1	Charles Cornelius de Silva	Care of Rev. H. Hartley	484
52	2	Ponniiah Valuppillai	Do. Rev. R. C. Hastings	450
25	3	Simon de Silva	Do. Rev. J. Cooreman	420
14	4	J. D. S. Munasinha	Do. Rev. E. Sergent	361
16		Bastiampillai Jacob Duraisamy	Do. do.	361
THIRD CLASS.				
48	1	P. Sivasagaram	Care of Rev. S. Knapp	475
32	2	D. Henry Wimalaratne	Do. Rev. J. Cooreman	396
18	3	D. J. Gurusinha	Do. Rev. H. Hartley	395
9	4	W. D. Joseph	Do. Mr. A. E. Bultjens	379
27	5	C. Candiah	Do. Mr. C. M. Chellappah	356
42	3	K. D. Karunaratna	Do. Mr. A. E. Bultjens	335

The following candidates for Second Class Certificates have passed in Reading, School Management, and Class Teaching, and have been exempted from the other subjects, as they have passed the examinations appearing against their names.

Index Number.	Name.	Previous Examination passed.
1	George Philipiah	First Arts Examination, Calcutta University.
3	Edgar Ariyanayakam Niles	Do. do.
28	P. V. Carroll	Do. Madras University.
53	V. Sinnathurai	Do. Calcutta University.
61	S. H. T. Taylor	Cambridge Senior Local.
65	R. A. Perera	First Arts Examination, Calcutta University and Cambridge Senior Local.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Colombo, November 13, 1899.

J. HARWARD,
Chairman of the Board of Education
and Acting Director of Public Instruction.

English Teachers' Certificate Examination, 1899.

THE following Candidates failed to pass the above Examination. The letter "p" denotes passes and the horizontal lines failures:—

Index Number.	Reading.	Writing.	School Management.	Arithmetic.	English.	Total.	Index Number.	Reading.	Writing.	School Management.	Arithmetic.	English.	Total.	
SECOND CLASS.							15	...	p	p	p	—	p	—
2	...	p	p	p	—	p	20	...	p	p	p	—	p	—
4	...	p	p	—	—	—	22	...	Absent	—	—	—	p	—
6	...	p	p	p	—	p	23	...	—	p	—	p	p	—
10	...	p	p	p	p	—	26	...	p	p	p	—	—	—
13	...	p	p	—	—	—	29	...	Absent	—	—	—	—	—
17	...	Absent	—	—	—	—	31	...	p	p	p	—	p	—
19	...	—	p	—	—	—	34	...	p	p	p	—	—	—
21	...	p	p	p	p	—	35	...	p	p	p	—	—	—
24	...	p	—	—	—	—	36	...	—	p	p	p	p	—
30	...	p	p	p	—	—	37	...	p	p	p	p	p	—
38	...	p	—	Abs.	p	—	41	...	p	p	p	—	—	—
39	...	p	p	p	—	p	44	...	Absent	—	—	—	—	—
40	...	p	p	p	—	p	45	...	p	p	—	—	—	—
43	...	p	p	—	p	—	46	...	p	p	—	—	—	—
51	...	p	p	p	p	—	47	...	p	p	p	—	p	p
59	...	p	p	p	—	—	49	...	—	p	—	—	p	p
60	...	Absent	—	—	—	—	50	...	p	p	p	—	p	—
62	...	Absent	—	—	—	—	54	...	p	p	—	p	—	—
64	...	p	Abs.	Abs.	Abs.	—	55	...	Absent	—	—	—	—	—
65	...	p	p	—	—	—	56	...	p	p	—	—	p	—
72	...	Abs.	Abs.	Abs.	p	Abs.	57	...	p	p	—	p	—	—
THIRD CLASS.							58	...	Absent	—	—	—	—	—
5	...	p	p	p	—	p	63	...	p	p	—	—	—	—
7	...	—	p	—	p	—	67	...	p	p	p	—	p	—
8	...	—	p	—	p	p	68	...	p	p	p	—	p	—
11	...	Absent	—	—	p	p	69	...	p	p	p	—	—	—
12	...	p	p	p	—	p	70	...	p	p	—	—	p	—
							71	...	Absent	—	—	—	—	—

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Colombo, November 13, 1899.

J. HARWARD,
Chairman of the Board of Education
and Acting Director of Public Instruction.

NOTICE is hereby given that applications for grants in aid of the under-mentioned schools have been received. Observations will be received not later than November 27, 1899.

Name of School.	Class.	Province.	Management.	Name of Manager.
Matara Girls'	... English	... Southern	... Roman Catholic	... Rev. J. Cooreman
Madugalle Mixed	... Vernacular	... Central	... Church Mission Society...	... Rev. J. G. Garrett
Talpe Mixed	... do.	... Southern	... Roman Catholic	... Rev. J. Cooreman
Kottawa Mixed	... do.	... do.	... do.	... do.
Amandoluwa Boys'	... do.	... Western	... Buddhist	... Mr. A. E. Buultjens
Maduwa Girls'	... do.	... do.	... do.	... do.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Colombo, November 14, 1899.

J. HARWARD,
Acting Director of Public Instruction.

THE ENGLISH UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIP, 1901.

ONE Scholarship of the value of £150, tenable for four years, will be awarded by the Government of Ceylon on the results of a special examination, to be conducted by the Oxford and Cambridge School Examination Board, which will be held at the Colombo School of Agriculture, commencing on Monday, March 18, 1901.

No candidate will be admitted to this examination who has not been resident in the Island for the five years next before the examination, or who was born on or before the 31st day of May, 1881, or who has not previously passed the "London Matriculation Examination," or the "Cambridge Senior Local Examination" with honours, or the "First in Arts Examination" of the Calcutta University. A certificate of birth must be furnished by candidates whose birth certificates are not already filed at the Office of Public Instruction.

N.B.—Managers of Schools and Principals of Colleges should notify to the Director of Public Instruction on or before November 1, 1900, the number of candidates they intend to present for the examination, together with the particulars mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

The subjects for the examination are as follows:—

1. English Essay.
2. The English Language.—Questions on English Grammar and Idiom, and such questions on the Philology and History of the Language as can be answered without a special knowledge of Anglo-Saxon.

3. English Literature.—Special period A.D. 1560–A.D. 1620 ; Shakespeare : King Lear, Merchant of Venice, and Richard II. ; Milton : L'allegro, Il Penseroso, Lycidas, and Comus ; Macaulay's Essay on Boswell's Life of Johnson ; Boswell's Journal of a Tour in the Hebrides.

4. English History.—Special period A.D. 1760–A.D. 1837 ; questions on the General History of England.

5. Latin.—Unprepared passages for translation into English ; Latin Prose ; Grammar (including questions on Syntax).

6. Greek.—Unprepared passages for translation into English ; Grammar (including questions on Syntax) ; translation of English sentences into Greek.

7. Questions on the General History of Greece down to 323 B.C., and of Rome down to 31 B.C.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Colombo, November 8, 1899.

J. HARWARD,
Acting Director of Public Instruction.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, 1900 AND 1901.

THE Matriculation Examinations of the University of London for 1900 and 1901 will be held at the Colombo School of Agriculture on the second Monday in January and June and the following days respectively.

2. Candidates should notify to the Director their intention to present themselves at the examination *six clear months prior to the date of such examination*, in order that application may be made in time for the examination papers.

3. Each candidate is required to forward to the Director, one month prior to the examination, an admission fee of £2 sterling by Bank draft or Post Office order on England payable to the Registrar of the University of London, and also a certificate of birth showing that he has completed his sixteenth year. No cash or Bank draft or Money Order in favour of the Director of Public Instruction will be accepted.

4. If a candidate withdraws his name, or fails to present himself at the examination, or fails to pass it, the fee shall not be returned to him, but he shall be allowed to enter for any subsequent Matriculation Examination upon payment, at every such entry, of an additional fee of £1 sterling. The certificate of age need not again be produced.

N.B.—An Indian candidate, who is not resident in the Island, cannot be admitted to the examination unless he shows an attendance of six months or more in one of the English High Schools or Colleges of the Island. He should forward, with his application, a certificate from the Manager or Principal of the High School or College which he has been attending, stating that he has been attending the School or College regularly for a period of six months. He should also forward, in addition to the University fee, a local expenses fee of Rs. 5 by Money Order or Bank draft in favour of the Director of Public Instruction.

5. The following regulations from the "University Calendar" are published for general information :—

Candidates will not be approved by the Examiners unless they have shown a competent knowledge in each of the following subjects, according to the details specified under the several heads :—

(1) Latin (two papers) ; (2) English (two papers) ; (3) Mathematics (two papers) ; (4) General Elementary Science (two papers) ; (5) any one* of the following languages or Sciences :—Greek, French, German, Sanskrit, † Arabic, † Elementary Mechanics, Elementary Chemistry, Elementary Sound, Heat and Light, Elementary Magnetism and Electricity, Elementary Botany (one paper).

Three hours will be allowed to every paper.

The following are the particulars of the foregoing subjects of examination :—

I.—LATIN.

A portion to be selected by the Senate one year and a half previously from the under-mentioned works ‡ :—

Vergil.—The *Æneid*.

Horace.—The *Odes*.

Sallust.—The Conspiracy of Catiline, or the War with Jugurtha.

Cæsar.—The Gallic War.

Livy.

Cicero.—De Senectute or De Amicitia ; Orationes in Catilinam ; Pro Lege Manilia, Pro Archia, Pro Balbo, Pro M. Marcello.

Ovid.—Metamorphoses, Epistles, Tristia, Heroides.

One paper shall be set containing passages from the prescribed books to be translated into English with questions on Grammar, History, and Geography arising out of them.

A second paper shall be set containing easy passages to be translated into English from Latin books not previously prescribed, together with questions on Grammar, and simple and easy sentences of English to be translated into Latin. §

II.—ENGLISH.

English Grammar and Composition, with elementary questions on the history of the language and literature (one paper).

History of England to the end of the Seventeenth Century, with the Geography relating thereto (one paper).

III.—MATHEMATICS.

1. *Arithmetic.*—The ordinary Rules and Processes of Arithmetic including Proportion, Vulgar and Decimal, Fractions, Extraction of the Square Root.

* No credit will be given for more than one of these subjects.

† Candidates desiring to be examined in Sanskrit or Arabic must give at least six calendar months' notice to the Director of Public Instruction.

‡ The Latin subjects for 1900 will be { January, Vergil : *Æneid*, VI.
June, Cæsar : de Bello Gallico IV., 20—V., 23 (The Invasion of Britain).
The Latin subjects for 1901 will be { January, Vergil : *Æneid*, II.
June, Sallust : the Conspiracy of Catiline.

§ Special stress is laid on accuracy in the answers to the grammar questions and on the correct rendering of English into Latin.

2. *Algebra*.—Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division of Algebraical Quantities; Reduction and Manipulation of Algebraical Fractions; Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression; Simple Equations and easy Quadratic Equations, with questions involving their use.

3. *Geometry*.

The subjects of the first four books of Euclid and simple deductions.

IV.—GENERAL ELEMENTARY SCIENCE.

NOTE.—The examination in the subjects referred to in the following Syllabus will be more elementary than that in the corresponding subjects included at Matriculation in optional Mechanics, Chemistry, Heat and Light or Electricity and Magnetism.

In particular the subjects of the present Syllabus will be treated wherever possible from an experimental point of view, and numerical examples or problems will be restricted to very simple calculations.

Candidates will be expected to have performed or witnessed simple experiments in illustration of the subjects mentioned in this Syllabus.

I.

Forms of Matter: Solid, Liquid, Gaseous.

Units of Length, Area, Volume, in the Metric and British systems.

Units of Time. Relation to the period of Earth's Rotation.

Definition of Velocity and Measurement of Uniform Linear Velocity.

Definition of Acceleration. Measurement of Uniform Acceleration.

Inertia and Force. The First Law of Motion.

Mass: Equality of Masses tested by Equality of Weights. Units of Mass in the Metric and British systems.

Force. Equal Forces produce equal momenta in equal times. A uniform Force produces a uniform Acceleration.

Motion of Bodies falling from rest.

The Parallelogram of Forces.

Moment of a Force.

Conditions for the Equilibrium of Three Parallel Forces.

Centre of Gravity. Experimental methods of determining its position.

Principle of Archimedes. Definition of and simple methods of determining Relative Densities of Solids and

Liquids.

Atmospheric Pressure. The Barometer. Boyle's Law.

Definitions of Work and Energy.

General ideas of Energy of Visible Motion and of the Transformations of Energy.

II.

Distinction of Heat and Temperature.

Different amounts of Heat absorbed or emitted by equal masses of different materials when heated or cooled through the same range of temperature.

Expansion by Heat.

Construction and use of the Mercurial Thermometer.

Good and bad Conductors of Heat. Convection.

Change of State. Boiling-point. Melting-point. Latent heat.

Laws of Reflection of Light.

Direction of the deviation of a ray of light passing from one medium to another.

The Decomposition of Light by a Prism, and its recomposition.

The construction of simple Voltaic Cells.

Chemical change induced by the Electric Current.

III.

The following operations illustrated by simple examples:—

Solution: separation of mixtures of solids by means of solvents; evaporation; distillation; crystallization precipitation.

Mixtures and chemical compounds: double decomposition; quantitative character of chemical action.

The chemical properties of the atmosphere and of the principal substances contained in it. Combustion flame; incandescence.

The chemical and physical properties of water, and of the elements composing it. Natural waters, their chief impurities; hardness.

The chief sources and properties of carbon, sulphur, phosphorus, and chlorine, illustrated, as far as possible, by reference to common substances containing them; and their chief compounds with hydrogen and oxygen.

The composition and principal properties of ammonia, potash, soda, lime, magnesia, and the production of salts by their interaction with sulphuric, hydrochloric, or nitric acid; the composition and principal properties of the naturally occurring forms of silica and calcium carbonate.

V.—SECTION I. OPTIONAL LANGUAGE.*

One of the following at the option of the candidate:—

1.—Greek.

A portion to be selected by the Senate one year and a half previously from the under-mentioned authors and works:—†

Homer.

Xenophon.

Æschylus.—The Persæ; Prometheus Vincetus.

Euripides.—Hecuba; Andromache; Medea; Alcestis; Electra; Heraclidæ.

Plato.—Crito with Euthyphro; or Apology.

Lucian.—Selected portions.

The paper in Greek shall contain passages to be translated into English, with questions arising out of the book selected, and with general questions in Grammar.‡ Short and easy passages shall also be set for translation from other books not so selected.

* The candidate may select either one of the languages or one of the sciences, but not a subject from both groups. The language or science chosen must be specified on the entry form.

† The Greek subjects for 1900 will be { For January: Plato, Apology.

{ For June: Euripides, Hecuba.

† The Greek subjects for 1901 will be { For January: Æschylus, Prometheus.

{ For June: Lucian, Charon, and Timon.

‡ Special stress is laid on accuracy in the answers to the questions in Greek grammar.

2.—*French.*

The paper in French shall contain (1) passages for translation from French ; (2) a piece of easy translation into French ; (3) questions in Grammar, limited to Accidence and Elementary Syntax.

3.—*German.*

The paper in German shall contain (1) passages for translation from German ; (2) a piece of easy translation into German ; (3) questions in Grammar, limited to Accidence and Elementary Syntax.

4.—*Sanskrit.*†*

Sanskrit subjects to be selected by the Senate one year and a half previously from the under-mentioned works† :—

Hitopadesa, Books II. to IV.
Panchatantra, Books II. to V.
Sahityaparichaya, Parts I. and II., pp. 1-93.
Ramayana, Book I.
Mahabharata (Story of Nala, Story of Savitri, Bakavadhaparavan, Sakuntalopakhyana).
Manu, Books II. to VII.

The paper in Sanskrit shall contain passages from the books selected to be translated into English, with questions in Grammar. A passage or short passages shall also be set for translation from other books not so selected.

5.—*Arabic.*[‡]

The paper in Arabic shall contain passages for translation into English and questions in Grammar.

V.—SECTION 2. OPTIONAL SCIENCES.‡

The following Syllabuses are intended to indicate the general scope and character of the examination (which will be of an elementary character), without being exhaustive of all parts of the respective subjects thereof. Candidates will be expected to show a general acquaintance with the apparatus and to have performed or witnessed simple experiments by which the elementary principles of the subjects comprised in the Syllabuses are illustrated and applied.

One of the following, at the option of the candidate :—

1.—*Elementary Chemistry.*

The chief chemical and physical properties of the atmosphere, combustion, flame, incandescence.

The chief chemical and physical properties of water. Natural waters, their principal impurities ; hardness. Hydrogen peroxide.

The chief sources and properties of hydrogen and oxygen, and of carbon, sulphur, phosphorus, nitrogen, chlorine, bromine, and iodine, and their chief compounds with hydrogen and oxygen. Allotropy of elements.

Combining proportions by weight and volume ; nature of salts ; symbols, equations, nomenclature. Simple chemical calculations relating to weight and volume.

The general characteristics of metals as a class. The chief sources and properties of silver, copper, mercury, lead, aluminium, iron, zinc, calcium, and sodium, and of their principal oxides, carbonates, sulphates, chlorides, and nitrates.

2.—*Mechanics.*

Elementary notions of Velocity and Acceleration.

Motion of a body with constant Acceleration.

Resolution and Composition of Velocities, Accelerations, &c.

Elementary notions of Mass and Momentum.

Elementary notions of Force as measured by rate of change of Momentum.

Newton's Laws of Motion.

Kinetic Energy and Work.

Units of Force and Measurement.

Balancing of forces.

Torques or Moments.

Conditions for the equilibrium of Three Parallel Forces.

Resolution and Composition of Parallel Forces in one Plane.

Centre of Parallel Forces. Centre of Gravity. Mass Centre. Stable, Unstable, and Neutral Equilibrium.

Conditions for the equilibrium of Three Forces not parallel. Triangle and Parallelogram of Forces. Moments.

Simple illustrations of Conditions of Equilibrium and of the Principle of Work as in levers, pulleys, the inclined plane, &c.

Pressure in Liquids ; variation with depth.

Transmission of Liquid Pressure. Hydraulic Press.

Pressures on immersed and floating bodies.

Density ; methods of determining Relative Densities.

Relation between volume and pressure in Gases.

Atmospheric Pressure.

3.—*Sound, Heat, and Light.*

Sound.—The production of Sound by vibrating sources, and its transmission through material media in the longitudinal wave form.

The features of the waves corresponding to Loudness and Pitch.

Experimental determination of the Velocity of Sound in Air.

Echoes. Effect of change of temperature on the velocity.

Determination of Frequency by simple methods.

Experimental investigation of the Fundamental Vibrations of Strings by means of the Sonometer.

Experimental investigation of the Vibrations of Air in Pipes by resonance to tuning forks. Organ Pipes.

Position of nodes and anti-nodes.

* See note † on page 805.

† The Sanskrit subjects for 1900 will be—For January: Panchatantra, Book II. (ed., Bühler); Ramayana I., Cantos 1-5; Manu II., St. 119-249, ed., Jolly Trübner's Oriental Series). For June: Panchatantra, Book IV., ed., Bühler (Bombay Sanskrit Series); Ramayana I., Cantos 6-10; Manu, Book III., St. 1-120, ed., Jolly (Trübner's Oriental Series).

The Sanskrit subjects for 1901 will be—For January: Hitopadesa, Book III.; Mahabharata, Nala, Cantos 21-26; Manu, Book II., St. 1-118, ed., Jolly (Trübner's Oriental Series). For June: Panchatantra, Book V., ed., Bühler (Bombay Sanskrit Series); Mahabharata, Sakuntalapakhyana; Manu, Book VII., Stanzas 110-226, ed., Jolly (Trübner's Oriental Series).

‡ See note * on page 806.

Heat.—Definition of Temperature. Construction and use of Instruments for the measurement of Temperature. Expansion of Solids, Liquids, and Gases, with rise of Temperature. Convection in Fluids. Quantity of Heat. Specific Heat.

Change of State. Latent Heat. Vapour Pressure. Boiling-point.

Dew-point.—Formation of Cloud, Fog, and Dew.

Conduction : Definition of Thermal Conductivity.

Radiation : its emission, propagation, reflection, refraction, and absorption ; its relation to Light.

Light.—Laws of Propagation of Light. Measurement of velocity. Laws of Reflection and Refraction. Photometry.

Reflection at Plane and Spherical Surfaces, and the formation of Images.

Refraction at Plane Surfaces and by Prisms, minimum deviation. Chromatic dispersion.

The formation of Images by single Lenses, Long and Short sight and their correction by lenses.

The combination of two lenses to form a simple Telescope or Microscope.

4.—Magnetism and Electricity.

Properties of Magnets. Simple Phenomena of Magnetism and of Magnetic Induction.

The Magnetic Field : Lines of Force.

The Earth as a Magnet.

The simpler phenomena of Electrified Bodies. Conduction and Insulation. Electrification by Friction and by Induction (Influence).

Quantity of Electrification. The two kinds of Electrification produced or destroyed in equal amounts.

Distribution of Electrification on Conductors.

Electric Field : Strength of Field.

The Inverse-Square Law of Electric Force.

Potential. Capacity. Energy of Charge.

Electric Discharge.

Electric Current. The various Cells. Accumulators.

Magnetic Field of Current : Magnetic Measurement of Current. Galvanometers.

Electromotive Force. Difference of Potential. Resistance.

Ohm's Law : Volt ; Ohm ; Ampere.

Heating and Chemical Effects of Currents. Thermo-electricity.

Identification of current with Electric Discharge. Action on Current Circuits in a Magnetic Field.

Electromagnetic Induction : Faraday's Law ; Lenz's Law. Induction coil.

5.—Botany.

The elementary facts in the morphology of the vegetative and reproductive organs of the following orders of flowering plants :—

Ranunculaceæ, Papaveraceæ, Cruciferae, Violaceæ, Caryophyllacæ, Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Umbelliferae Compositæ, Scrophulariaceæ, Labiateæ, Primulacæ, Cupuliferae, Liliaceæ, Gramineæ.

The functions of the parts of the flower, and adaptations for cross and self-pollination ; fruits and seeds, their relation to the parts of the flower, and the provision for the dispersal of seeds.

The elementary facts in the nutrition and respiration of a green flowering plant, and the structure of its parts in so far as is necessary to explain these facts.

The description of a flowering plant (whether in whole or in part) in technical language.

The plant need not belong to any of the above-mentioned orders.

N.B.—Candidates are warned that Botany being partly practical, cannot be held in Ceylon.

The examination shall be conducted in the following order :—

MONDAY	...	Morning,	2 to 5	Optional languages and sciences under (5).
TUESDAY	...	Morning,	10 to 1	Latin.
		Afternoon,	2 to 5	
WEDNESDAY	...	Morning,	10 to 1	English.
		Afternoon,	2 to 5	
THURSDAY	...	Morning,	10 to 1	Mathematics.
		Afternoon,	2 to 5	
FRIDAY	...	Morning,	10 to 1	General Elementary Science.
		Afternoon,	2 to 5	

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Colombo, November 8, 1899.

J. HARWARD,
Acting Director of Public Instruction

Senior and Junior Examinations, Survey Department.

IT is hereby notified that an Examination will be held at the Surveyor-General's office, Colombo, commencing on January 5, 1900, at 7 A.M.

J. HARWARD,
Acting Director of Public Instruction.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Colombo, October 28, 1899.

Observations will be received not later than November 27, 1899.

J. HARWARD,
Acting Director of Public Instruction.
Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Colombo, November 15, 1899.

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

Karukkulawa is situated in Adikari pattuwa, Siyan korale, Western Province.

Observations will be received not later than November 29, 1899.

J. HARWARD,
Acting Director of Public Instruction.
Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Colombo, November 16, 1899.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application has been received from the Rev. T. Neut for a grant in aid of his Ganepola Vernacular Boys' School.

Ganepola is in Three korales, Province of Sabaragamuwa.

NOTICES CALLING FOR TENDERS.

SEALED Tenders (in duplicate), marked on the envelopes "Tender for transport of Stores" by cart or boat, will be received up to 12 noon on Saturday, November 25, 1899, from persons willing to contract for the conveyance of stores by cart and boat during 1900 to the under-mentioned places, viz. :—

By Cart.

Ja-ela	Rakwana
Avisawella	Balangoda
Hanwella	Hunupitiya
Kaduwela	Hunuwela
Karawanella	Yatiantota
Ratnapura	Kotte
Kolonna	Dehiowita
Kalawana	Pelmadulla
Godakawela	

By Boat.

Minuwangoda	Kalpitiya
Halpe	Madampe
Marawila	Puttalam
Negombo	Dunkotuwa
Chilaw	

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

3. A deposit of Rs. 20 will be required before any form of tender is issued; and should any person decline to enter into the contract and bond after he has tendered, or fail to furnish approved security, such deposit will be forfeited to the Crown. All other deposits will be returned upon signature of contract.

4. The deposit must be made at the Treasury or Kachcheri, and the deposit receipt must be produced to the officer issuing the form of tender as his authority for making the issue.

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

6. Tenderers should state in the case of cart hire the rates per cwt. per mile.

7. The stores are to be conveyed within the number of days specified in the cart note; and a fine of one rupee to be inflicted for every day's delay.

8. The amount of security to be given will be Rs. 250. All other necessary information can be ascertained on application at the Colonial Storekeeper's office.

9. The person whose tender has been accepted by Government will be required to bear the expense of having security bonds prepared for the due performance of his contract, which bonds will be subject to the approval of the Attorney-General, but may be drawn by the tenderer's own lawyers, in which case the name or stamp of the Proctor who drafted the bond should be affixed to the document. But if a contractor submits a security bond which does not bear the name or stamp of the lawyer who drafted it, he will be required to pay a fee of Rs. 10/50 to the Attorney-General for approving such bond.

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

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

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

E. ONDATJE,
Acting Colonial Storekeeper.

Colonial Store,
Colombo, November 8, 1899.

SEALED Tenders (in duplicate), marked on the envelopes "Tender for supply of Furniture during 1900, to the Colonial Store," will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, November 28, 1899.

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

Deposit for tender forms, Rs. 200.

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

4. The deposit must be made at the Treasury or Kachcheri, and the deposit receipt must be produced to the officer issuing the form of tender as his authority for making the issue.

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

6. Tenderers should tender to supply the articles up to the standard sample, which can be inspected at the Colonial Store.

7. The amount of security to be given will be Rs. 188. All other necessary information can be ascertained on application at the Colonial Storekeeper's Office, where catalogue of articles required and dimensions thereof can be inspected.

8. The person whose tender has been accepted by Government will be required to bear the expenses of having security bonds prepared for the due performance of his contract, which bonds will be subject to the approval of the Attorney-General, but may be drawn by the tenderers' own lawyers, in which case the name or stamp of the Proctor who drafted the bond should be affixed to the document. But if a contractor submits a security bond which does not bear the name or stamp of the lawyer who drafted it, he will be required to pay a fee of Rs. 10/50 to the Attorney-General for approving such bond.

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

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

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

E. ONDATJE,
Colonial Store, Acting Colonial Storekeeper.
Colombo, November 16, 1899.

SEALED Tenders (in duplicate) from persons willing to contract for the supply of the under-mentioned articles for the use of Government from January 1 to December 31, 1900, will be received :—

To be marked on the envelopes "Tender for Lime," receivable up to 12 o'clock noon on Monday, November 27, 1899.

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

Tenders should be submitted in duplicate, the original being forwarded to the Colonial Storekeeper and the duplicate to the Hon. the Auditor-General, both being required to be forwarded at the same time. Tenders will be received separately for (a) the Jails; (b) the Colonial and Railway Stores.

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

3. The deposit must be made at the Treasury or Kachcheri, and the deposit receipt must be produced to the officer issuing the form of tender as his authority for making the issue.

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

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

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

7. The amount of security to be given will be Rs. 820. All other necessary information can be ascertained on application at the Colonial Storekeeper's office.

8. The person whose tender has been accepted by Government will be required to bear the expenses of having security bonds prepared for the due performance of his contract, which bonds will be subject to the approval of the Attorney-General, but may be drawn by the tenderers' own lawyers, in which case the name or stamp of the Proctor who drafted the bond should be affixed to the document. But if a contractor submits a security bond which does not bear the name or stamp of the lawyer who drafted it, he will be required to pay a fee of Rs. 10/50 to the Attorney-General for approving such bond.

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

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

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

E. ONDATJE,

Colonial Store, Acting Colonial Storekeeper.
Colombo, November 16, 1899.

SEALED Tenders, marked on the envelopes "Tender for provisioning Hospitals," will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, November 22, 1899, from persons willing to contract for supplies for the use of the under-mentioned Government Field Hospitals commencing from January 1, 1900, or from date of acceptance thereafter of tender to December 31, 1900:—

	Security in Cash. Rs.
Field Hospital, Alutnuwara, including Infectious Wards	200
Field Hospital, Godakawela	200

2. Tenders should be submitted in duplicate, the original being forwarded to the Principal Civil Medical Officer and the duplicate direct to the Hon. the Auditor-General, both being required to be forwarded at the same time.

3. The tenders are to be made upon forms which will be supplied upon application to the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals, or to the Medical Officer in charge of the respective hospitals; and no tender will be considered unless it is furnished on the recognized form, and the tender and the schedules attached thereto, *each signed in the presence of two respective witnesses*. Each tender should be for provisioning one hospital only.

4. Every tenderer will be required to make a deposit (on applying for forms) of half the amount of security for hospitals where Rs. 400 or under are required, and Rs. 200 for hospital where security over Rs. 400 is

required; and should any person decline to enter into the contract and bond after he has tendered, or fail to furnish approved security, such deposit will be forfeited to the Crown. All other deposits will be returned after the contract has been signed. The deposit must be made at the Treasury or Kachcheri, and the deposit receipt must be produced to the officer issuing the form as his authority for making the issue. In stations where there are no Kachcheries, the deposit must be made to the Medical Officer in charge of the hospital.

5. Provisions should be of the best quality, approvable by the Medical Officer of the hospital.

6. When required, samples must be deposited.

7. The successful tenderers will be required to give cash security as given opposite the name of each station, and to sign the bond given in the tender for the due fulfilment of each contract within a fortnight from date of notification of acceptance of the tenders. The amount deposited for tender forms will form part of the cash security, which will be deposited in the Colombo Kachcheri to credit of the Hon. the Treasurer. Those contractors who are required to furnish security to the extent of Rs. 500 and over may have their securities lodged in fixed deposits, if they so desire, in any of the local banks which they must elect, the deposit being in the name of the Hon. the Treasurer. It is left to the option of the successful tenderer to substitute at any time thereafter for cash deposited by him approved title deeds and to enter into a fresh security bond at his expense.

8. In case any person makes any alterations in his tender before forwarding it, such alterations should invariably bear his initials, otherwise the tender will be treated as informal and rejected.

9. Any further information can be obtained on application to the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals.

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

ALLAN PERRY,
Principal Civil Medical Officer
and Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Principal Civil Medical Office,
Colombo, October 31, 1899.

SEALED Tenders, marked on the envelopes "Tender for supplying Fresh Milk to the under-mentioned Government District Hospital during the year 1900," will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, November 22, 1899, commencing from January 1, 1900, or from date of acceptance thereafter of tender to December 31, 1900:—

	Security in Cash. Rs.
District Hospital, Karawanella	100

2. Tenders should be submitted in duplicate, the original being forwarded to the Principal Civil Medical Officer and the duplicate direct to the Hon. the Auditor-General, both being required to be forwarded at the same time.

3. The tenders are to be made upon forms which will be supplied upon application to the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals, or to the Medical Officer in charge of the hospital, and no tender will be considered unless it is furnished on the recognized form, and the tender and the schedules attached thereto, *each signed in the presence of two respectable witnesses*.

4. Every tenderer will be required to make a deposit (on applying for forms) of Rs. 25; and should any person decline to enter into the contract and bond after he has tendered, or fail to furnish approved security, such deposit will be forfeited to the Crown. All other deposits will be returned after the contract has been signed. The deposit must be made at the Treasury or Kachcheri, and the deposit receipt must be produced to the officer issuing the form as his authority for making the issue. But if there is no Kachcheri within convenient distance, the deposits may be made with the Medical Officer.

5. The person whose tender has been accepted by Government will be required to give cash security as stated opposite each station for the due performance of the contract within a fortnight from date of notification of acceptance of the tender.

6. In case any person makes any alterations in his tender before forwarding it, such alterations should invariably bear his initials, otherwise the tender will be treated as informal and rejected.

7. Any further information can be obtained on application to the Principal Civil Medical Officer.

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

ALLAN PERRY,
Principal Civil Medical Officer
and Inspector-General of Hospitals.
Principal Civil Medical Office,
Colombo, November 7, 1899.

SEALED Tenders, marked on the envelopes "Tender for provisioning Hospitals," will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, November 22, 1899, from persons willing to contract for supplies for the use of the under-mentioned Government District Hospital, commencing from January 1, 1900, or from date of acceptance thereafter of tender to December 31, 1900 :—

District Hospital, Karawanella

Security
in Cash
Rs.
... 500

2. Tenders should be submitted in duplicate, the original being forwarded to the Principal Civil Medical Officer and the duplicate direct to the Hon. the Auditor-General, both being required to be forwarded at the same time.

3. The tenders are to be made upon forms which will be supplied upon application to the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals, or to the Medical Officer in charge of the hospital, and no tender will be considered unless it is furnished on the recognized form, and the tender and the schedules attached thereto, each signed in the presence of two respectable witnesses.

4. Every tenderer will be required to make a deposit (on applying for forms) of Rs. 200; and should any person decline to enter into the contract and bond after he has tendered, or fail to furnish approved security, such deposit will be forfeited to the Crown. All other deposits will be returned after the contract has been signed. The deposit must be made at the Treasury or Kacheheri, and the deposit receipt must be produced to the officer issuing the form as his authority for making the issue. In stations where there are no Kacheheries the deposit must be made to the Medical Officer in charge of the hospital.

5. Provisions should be of the best quality, approvable by the Medical Officer of the hospital.

6. When required, samples must be deposited.

7. The successful tenderer will be required to give cash security as given opposite the name of the station, and to sign the bond given in the tender for the due fulfilment of the contract, within a fortnight from date of notification of acceptance of the tenders. The amount deposited for tender forms will form part of the cash security, which will be deposited in the Colombo Kacheheri to credit of the Hon. the Treasurer. Those contractors who are required to furnish security to the extent of Rs. 500 and over may have their securities lodged in fixed deposits, if they so desire, in any one of the local banks which they must elect, the deposit being in the name of the Hon. the Treasurer. It is left to the option of the successful tenderer to substitute at any time thereafter for cash deposited by him approved title deeds and to enter into a fresh security bond at his expense.

8. In case any person makes any alterations in his tender before forwarding it, such alterations should invariably bear his initials otherwise the tender will be treated as informal and rejected.

9. Any further information can be obtained on application to the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals.

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

11. Tenderers, in quoting rates for Native and European low diets in the tender form, should specify separate rates for the diets with milk and without milk.

ALLAN PERRY,
Principal Civil Medical Officer
and Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Principal Civil Medical Office,
Colombo, November 7, 1899.

SEALED Tenders, marked on the envelopes "Tender for supplying Fresh Milk to the under-mentioned Government District Hospital during the year 1900," will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, December 6, 1899, commencing from January 1, 1900, or from date of acceptance thereafter of tender, to December 31, 1900 :—

Security
in Cash.

Rs.

District Hospital, Rakwana

... 50

2. Tenders should be submitted in duplicate, the original being forwarded to the Principal Civil Medical Officer and the duplicate direct to the Hon. the Auditor-General, both being required to be forwarded at the same time.

3. The tenders are to be made upon forms which will be supplied upon application to the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals or to the Medical Officer in charge of the hospital, and no tender will be considered unless it is furnished on the recognized form, and the tender and the schedules attached thereto, each signed in the presence of two respectable witnesses.

4. Every tenderer will be required to make a deposit (on applying for forms) of Rs. 25; and should any person decline to enter into the contract and bond after he has tendered, or fail to furnish approved security, such deposit will be forfeited to the Crown. All other deposits will be returned after the contract has been signed. The deposit must be made at the Treasury or Kacheheri, and the deposit receipt must be produced to the officer issuing the form as his authority for making the issue. In stations where there are no Kacheheries the deposit must be made to the Medical Officer in charge of the hospital.

5. The person whose tender has been accepted by Government will be required to give cash security, as stated opposite the station, for the due performance of the contract within a fortnight from date of notification of acceptance of the tender.

6. In case any person makes any alterations in his tender before forwarding it, such alterations should invariably bear his initials otherwise the tender will be treated as informal and rejected.

7. Any further information can be obtained on application to the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals.

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

ALLAN PERRY,
Principal Civil Medical Officer
and Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Principal Civil Medical Office,
Colombo, November 14, 1899.

SEALED Tenders, marked on the envelopes "Tender for provisioning Hospitals," will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, December 6, 1899, from persons willing to contract for supplies for the use of the under-mentioned Government District Hospital commencing from January 1, 1900, or from date of acceptance thereafter of tender to December 31, 1900 :—

Security
in Cash.

Rs.

District Hospital, Rakwana

... 150

2. Tenders should be submitted in duplicate, the original being forwarded to the Principal Civil Medical

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

3. The tenders are to be made upon forms which will be supplied upon application to the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals, or to the Medical Officer in charge of the hospital, and no tender will be considered unless it is furnished on the recognized form, and the tender and the schedules attached thereto, each signed in the presence of two respective witnesses.

4. Every tenderer will be required to make a deposit (on applying for forms) of half the amount of security; and should any person decline to enter into the contract and bond after he has entered, or fail to furnish approved security, such deposit will be forfeited to the Crown. All other deposits will be returned after the contract has been signed. The deposit must be made at the Treasury or Kachcheri, and the deposit receipt must be produced to the officer issuing the form as his authority for making the issue. In stations where there are no Kachcheries the deposit must be made to the Medical Officer in charge of the hospital.

5. Provisions should be of the best quality, approvable by the Medical Officer of the hospital.

6. When required, samples must be deposited.

7. The successful tenderer will be required to give cash security as given opposite the name of the station, and to sign the bond given in the tender for the due fulfilment of the contract within a fortnight from date of notification of acceptance of the tenders. The amount deposited for tender forms will form part of the cash security, which will be deposited in the Colombo Kachcheri to credit of the Hon. the Treasurer. Those contractors who are required to furnish security to the extent of Rs. 500 and over may have their securities lodged in fixed deposits, if they so desire, in any of the local banks which they must elect, the deposit being in the name of the Hon. the Treasurer. It is left to the option of the successful tenderer to substitute at any time thereafter for cash deposited by him approved title deeds and to enter into a fresh security bond at his expense.

8. In case any person makes any alterations in his tender before forwarding it, such alterations should invariably bear his initials, otherwise the tender will be treated as informal and rejected.

9. Any further information can be obtained on application to the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals.

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

11. Tenderers, in quoting rates for Native and European low diets in the tender form, should specify separate rates for the diets with milk and without milk.

ALLAN PERRY,
Principal Civil Medical Officer,
and Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Principal Civil Medical Office,
Colombo, November 14, 1899.

SEALED Tenders, marked on the envelopes "Tender for supply of Rice, Northern Province," will be received up to noon on Saturday, January 6, 1900, from persons willing to contract for the under-mentioned service from January 15, 1900, to June 30, 1900 :—

1. For the supply of kallundai rice, best quality, for the use of the Public Works Department, Northern Province, at the stations named below :—

To be delivered at the Public Works Department Store, Jaffna, measured and bagged. Security Rs. 100.

To be delivered at the Public Works Department Store, Pallai, measured and bagged. Security Rs. 200.

To be delivered at the Public Works Department Store, Mullaitivu, measured and bagged. Security Rs. 100.

To be delivered at Kanakarayankulam, Panichankulam, Puliyanakulam, and Mankulam, North-Central road, measured and bagged. Security Rs. 200.

To be delivered at the Public Works Department Store, Vavunia, measured and bagged. Security Rs. 200.

To be delivered at the Public Works Department Store, Mannar, measured and bagged. Security Rs. 300.

To be bagged and delivered at Murangan. Security Rs. 100.

To be bagged and delivered at Parayanalankulam. Security Rs. 100.

To be bagged and delivered at Kanukeni (near Mullaitivu). Security Rs. 200.

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

3. The tenders are to be made on forms which will be supplied upon application at the office of the Provincial Engineer, Jaffna, and no tender will be considered unless it is furnished on the recognized form.

4. A deposit of Rs. 50 will be required before any form of tender is issued.

5. The deposit should be made at the local Kachcheri or General Treasury and deposit receipt produced when applying for forms.

6. Cash security, as given opposite the name of each station, in addition to the *bona fide* deposit, must be paid into the Kachcheri and the receipt attached to the original tender. This amount will, in case the tender is not accepted, be returned.

7. The tenderer selected will receive ten days' notice from the Provincial Engineer to attend and sign the contracts. He must sign on the day appointed, or the tender will be considered void and his *bona fide* deposit forfeited.

8. Should the tenderer selected fail to sign on the day appointed, the lowest of the remaining tenderers will be called upon to enter into the contract and to sign the same within ten days of notice being served.

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

10. A quarter bushel of rice must be sent to the office of the Provincial Engineer, Public Works Department, Jaffna, as sample, labelled with the name of the tenderer, on or before January 6, 1900.

11. Any alterations made in the tender should bear the initials of the tenderers, and all tenders containing alterations not bearing the tenderers' initials will be treated as informal and rejected.

J. MACDONNELL,
Provincial Engineer.

Public Works Department,
Jaffna, November 11, 1899.

SEALED Tenders, marked on the envelopes "Tender for the supply of Broken Metal for Concrete to the Government Factory," will be received up to noon on Monday, December 11, 1899, from persons willing to contract to supply for one year commencing from January 1, 1900 :—

2. The metal to be clean, free from dirt, good quality stone, and not larger than will pass through a gauge of $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter.

3. The metal can be supplied by weight at the Factory scale per ton, or stacked for measurement by the contractor and supplied by the cube of 100 cubic feet.

4. Tenders should be submitted in duplicate, the original being forwarded to the Factory Engineer and the duplicate direct to the Auditor-General, both being required to be forwarded at the same time.

5. The tenders must be made on forms which will be supplied upon application to the Director of Public Works, and no tender will be considered unless it is furnished on the recognized form.

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

7. The sum of Rs. 100 will have to be deposited by the contractor as security.

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

9. Any alterations made in the tenders should bear the initials of the tenderers, and all the tenders containing alterations not bearing the tenderers' initials will be treated as informal and rejected.

10. Further information may be obtained on application to the Factory Engineer.

E. C. DAVIES,
Factory Engineer.

Government Factory,
November 7, 1899.

SEALED Tenders, marked on the envelopes "Tender for the supply of Firewood to the Government Factory," will be received up to noon on Monday, December 11, 1899, from person willing to contract to supply firewood to the above place for one year commencing from January 1, 1900.

2. The firewood must be weighed on the weight-bridge and delivered stacked. The same may be delivered on any working day at any time during working hours in any quantity not exceeding 6,000 cwt. at a time, as required by the Factory Engineer. All wood supplied to the Factory must be sound, dry, and fairly hard and straight, and not more than 30 in. or less than 9 in. in girth. A separate rate must be given for supplying at the Wharf or the Government Factory dry firewood of good quality in billets not exceeding 18 in. in girth and 18 in. in length.

3. Firewood cut in 2 ft. lengths and 18 to 25 in. in girth to be delivered to any office of the Public Works Department within the gravets of Colombo.

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

5. The tenders must be made on forms which will be supplied upon application to the Director of Public Works, and no tender will be considered unless it is furnished on the recognized form.

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

7. The sum of Rs. 100 will have to be deposited by the contractor, also firewood to the value of five hundred rupees, of the quality and dimensions above-mentioned as to be supplied to the Government Factory will have to be kept in deposit in the Factory yard as security, which quantity will be paid for as last payment for the year, provided that the contract is duly fulfilled during the year.

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

9. Any alterations made in the tenders should bear the initials of the tenderers, and all tenders containing alterations not bearing the tenderers' initials will be treated as informal and rejected.

10. Further information may be obtained on application to the Factory Engineer.

F. W. JOHNSON,
for Director of Public Works.

Public Works Department,
Colombo, November 16, 1899.

SEALED Tenders, marked on the envelopes "Tender for transport in the Northern Province," will be received up to noon on Monday, January 8, 1900, from persons willing to contract for the under-mentioned service during 1900:—

I.—Transport by Cart.

For conveyance of stores, &c., of any description from—

(1) Jaffna to any part of the mainland of the Northern Province and *vice versa*, at per cwt. per mile.

Rates per 100 baskets and per bundle of 10 ola mats to be given.

(2) Jaffna to any part of the peninsula and *vice versa*, at per cwt. per mile.

Rates for 100 baskets and per bundle of 10 ola mats to be given.

(3) For conveyance of stores of any description within Mannar District.

Rates for 100 baskets and per bundle of 10 ola mats to be given.

NOTE.—The loading and unloading of stores into and from the carts to be done by the contractor.

II.—Transport by Boat.

For conveyance of stores, &c., for any description from—

(1) Jaffna to Elephant Pass or any intermediate places, at per cwt.

Rates per 100 baskets and per bundle of 10 ola mats to be given.

(2) Jaffna to Mannar or any intermediate place, at per cwt.

Rates per 100 baskets and per bundle of 10 ola mats to be given.

(3) Jaffna to Mullaitivu or any intermediate place, at per cwt.

Rates per 100 baskets and per bundle of 10 ola mats to be given.

NOTE.—The loading and unloading of stores into and from the boats to be done by the contractor.

2. The tenders are to be made in duplicate on forms which will be supplied upon application at the office of the Provincial Engineer, Jaffna, and no tender will be considered unless it is furnished on the recognized form. The originals should be forwarded by the tenderers direct to the Provincial Engineer, Northern Province, and the duplicate direct to the Hon. the Auditor-General, both to be forwarded at the same time.

3. A deposit of Rs. 20 will be required before any form of tender is issued.

4. The deposit should be made at the local Kacheheri or General Treasury, and deposit receipt produced when applying for forms.

5. The tenderer selected will receive ten days' notice from the Provincial Engineer to attend and sign the contract. He must sign on the day appointed, or the tender will be considered void and his *bonâ fide* deposit forfeited.

6. Should the tenderer selected fail to sign on the day appointed, the lowest of the remaining tenderers will be called upon to enter into the contract and to sign the same within ten days' notice.

7. Cash security, Rs. 250, for transport by cart, and Rs. 50 for transport by boat, in addition to the *bonâ fide* deposit, must be paid into the Kacheheri and the receipt attached to the original tender. This amount will, in case the tender is not accepted, be returned. All other necessary information can be ascertained upon application at the office of the Provincial Engineer, Jaffna.

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

9. Any alterations made in the tender should bear the initials of the tenderers, and all tenders containing alterations not bearing the tenderers' initials will be treated as informal and rejected.

J. MACDONNELL,
Provincial Engineer.

Public Works Department,
Jaffna, November 8, 1899.

TENDERS will be received by the Conservator of Forests until 12 o'clock noon on December 20, 1899, for the supply of firewood delivered at the following places during the year 1900:—

	Probable Quantities required. Cubic Yards.
I.—At Ohiya railway station ...	6,000
II.—Along railway line between Haputale and Pattipola ...	6,000
III.—Along railway line between Pattipola and Nanu-oya ...	10,000
IV.—At Talawakele Depot ...	4,000

The firewood to be cut and stacked at such places and in such quantities as the Assistant Conservator of Forests,

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned unserviceable articles belonging to the Public Works Department will be sold by public auction at the Government Factory on December 1, 1899, at 2 P.M.:—

40 augers of assorted sizes	2 moulding boxes
7 anchors	1 oilstone
1 bellows, hand	5 punches
10 bits for braces	35 snaps
8 blocks, assorted, iron	2 saws, perim band
3 ratchet braces	14 saws, frame
45 chisels of assorted sizes	1 square iron, figured
15 cold sets	5 taps
5 dies, square	2 vices, standing
4 drifts	1 boiler, 20-horse power
25 drills, hoist	1 sand sifting machine
2 diamond tools	3 small donkey-engines
8 emery stones	1 steam traction engine
450 files of assorted sizes	1 fan made at workshop
1 forge, portable	7 bevil wheels
1 grinding stone	11 cog wheels of sizes
10 hammers, set	2 hand-carts
5 hammers, machinist's	1 bullock cart
3 lamps, hanging	2 trucks
	2 tape boxes, 66 ft.

H. A. MARTIN,
for Director of Public Works.

Public Works Department,
Colombo, November 15, 1899.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned unserviceable articles will be sold by public auction at the Public Works Department Store, Katugastota, on December 5, 1899, at 1 P.M.:—

2 augers of assorted sizes	16 hammers, sledge iron
6 barrels, tar, empty	7 Do. sledge, steel
6 bill-hooks	10 Do. sledge, half
6 buckets, water, wooden	20 Do. miners
1 Do. latrine	287 mamoties
25 Do. corrugated	1 mason's spirit level
11 Do. galvanized	1 metal sieve
9 cans, tin	1 padlock
7 cans, iron	97 pickaxes
2 chisels of assorted sizes	60 rakes
2 crowbars	5 rammers, wooden
1 drum, iron	9 Do. copper
1 forge, portable	7 trowels, masons'
61 hammers, hand	2 hand-carts, iron

H. A. MARTIN,
for Director of Public Works.

Public Works Department,
Colombo, November 13, 1899.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Thursday, 23rd instant, at 3 P.M. will be sold by public auction at the General Post Office premises the following unserviceable articles belonging to the Postal and Telegraph Department:—

25 table lamps	1 sorting pigeon-hole
1 wall lamp	5 almirahs
1 hanging lamp	2 letter boxes
3 letter scales	1 round table
1 puching machine	1 teapoy
6 parcel scales	1 spear with bell
6 clocks	3 screen pieces
1 bicycle	1 parcel basket
2 ladders	10 drawer locks
1 shelf	5 padlocks
8 chairs	1 pair scissors
16 candle stands	4 letter clips
1 writing table	1 file
4 stamping tables	1 inkstand

J. D. MASON,
Postmaster-General.

Postmaster-General's Office,
Colombo, November 16, 1899.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday, December 9, 1899, at 12 noon, will be sold by public auction at the Police Court, Nuwara Eliya, the following unclaimed and confiscated articles lying in the said court, viz.:—

1 packet containing 2 padlocks	1 pair scissors
1 jumper	1 thimble
1 shawl	1 crowbar
1 crooked comb	1 piece iron
1 drill coat	1 piece of white cloth and waistcoat
1 whit handkerch	1 umbrella
1 pen-knif	1 lot metal (broken up knives, &c.)
1 foot rule	
1 purse with pair of links	

W. E. DAVIDSON,
Police Magistrate.

Minor Courts,
Nuwara Eliya, November 15, 1899.

[Received after closing of Part III.]

Plumbago Lands.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday, December 16, 1899, at 12 noon, the Assistant Government Agent, Kalutara, will put up to public auction, at the Kalutara Kachcheri, the lease of the under-mentioned lands situated in the Kalutara District for ten years on conditions which can be ascertained at the Kalutara Kachcheri. Bids will be subject to approval.

Kalutara Kachcheri C. D. VIGORS,
November 8, 1899. Assistant Government Agent.

List of Lands.

Preliminary plan 9,872.—Kitulgoda.

Lot.	Name of Land.	Extent. A. R. P.
6679	Udadeniyakele	1 0 29

Situated in the Maha pattu north of Pasdun korale east.

Preliminary plan 6,461.—Ittavana.

I 462	Badagelanda	3 1 33
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Situated in the Walallawiti pattu of Pasdun korale west.

Preliminary plan 5,291.—Bopitiya.

5326	Panakadukanda	4 1 26
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Situated in the Iddagoda pattu of Pasdun korale west.

Preliminary plan 6,954.—Potuwila.

1191	Katukurundulanda	5 1 24
1192	Do.	6 0 29
1194	Do.	6 0 0
1195	Do.	2 0 22
1196	Do.	1 3 29
1197	Do.	3 3 15
1198	Do.	3 1 31

Preliminary plan 699.—Nagahaduwa.

2716	Eriyelanda	12 2 9
2717	Ketekerellegahalanda	10 3 19
2718	Kosgahaduwa	1 1 0
2723	Kajugahaduwa	3 1 12
2724	Nagahalanda	2 0 5
2725	Puwakgahaduwa	3 0 11

Preliminary plan 9,720.—Nagahaduwa.

9399	Puwakgahawilalanda	2 3 18
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Situated in the Paiyagalabadda of the Kalutara totamune.

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කර්මාන්ත දිස්ත්‍රික්කේ පිහිටි කෙහි පහත සඳහන් කර තිබෙන බිම්කම්වල මිනිරන් ගැරීම පිනිස දැන අවිරාද්දක බද්ද කරන ලද පවත්නා ගිණුමකින් වසින් වසී 1899 ක්වු දෙසැම්බර් මස 16 වෙනි සෙනසුරුදා දවල් 12ට කරන කවිචිරියේදී වෙන්දේසි කර විකුණන බව ගෙදෙනවා ඇත.

විකිනීමේ කොන්දේසි ගැණ කරන කවිචිරියේදී ඉල්ලීමකර දැනගනවට පුළුවන.

ඉල්ලීම් භාරගැනීම හෝ භාරකොගැනීම අත් පුළුවන කැමැත්ත ප්‍රකාර වේ.

පී. ඩී. වයිගර්ස්,
ලපවත්ත වමක.

වසී 1899 ක්වු නොවැම්බර් මස 8 වෙනි දින කරන කවිචිරියේදී.

ඉඩම්වල නාමලේඛනය.
සිතියම 9,872.

නැගෙනහිර පස්දුන්කෝරලේ ලතුරු මහපත්තුව.
මහක.

නො.	කම.	ඉඩමේ නම.	අ. රු. ප
6679	කිතුල්ගොඩ	ලඬදෙනිකකැලේ	1 0 29
		සිතියම 6,461.	

1 462	බස්නාහිර පස්දුන්කෝරලේ වලල්ලා විවිචන්තුව.	3 1 33
	ඉත්තැපාන බදුගේ ලන්ද	සිතියම 5,291.

5326	බස්නාහිර පස්දුන්කෝරලේ ඉද්දගොඩපත්තුව.	4 1 26
	බෝපිචිය පනාකඩුකන්ද	සිතියම 6,954.

කර්මාන්ත නොමැති, පසිනාගල බද්ද.	පොතු වල	කඩුකුරු ලන්ද	
1191	එම	එම	5 1 24
1192	එම	එම	6 0 29
1194	එම	එම	6 0 0
1195	එම	එම	2 0 22
1196	එම	එම	1 3 29
1197	එම	එම	3 3 15
1198	එම	එම	3 1 31

2716	නාගහදුව	ඊරිගලන්ද	12 2 9
2717	එම	කැවකිරිගහලන්ද	10 3 19
2718	එම	කොස්ගහලන්ද	1 1 0
2723	එම	කඳුගහදුව	3 1 12
2724	එම	නාගහලන්ද	2 0 5
2525	එම	පුවක්ගහදුව	3 0 11
9399	එම	සුවක්ගහමටලන්ද	2 3 18

සිතියම 699.
සිතියම 9,720.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

(Continued from page 784).

WHEREAS by section 10 of the "Toll Ordinance, 1896," it is amongst other things enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor, acting with the advice of the Executive Council, by Resolution to be notified in the *Government Gazette*, to determine at what places tolls shall be collected, and alter such places and other places appoint for the collection thereof:

And whereas a toll was established under the provisions of the said Ordinance on the canal at Nattandiya, in the District of Chilaw of the North-Western Province :

And whereas it is expedient to alter the place of collection of toll on the said canal :

It is hereby notified that the Governor, acting with the advice of the Executive Council, has by a Resolution of the 30th day of October, 1899, appointed that the toll in respect of the canal at Nattandiya, now being collected at or near the 38th milepost, shall be collected at the Tummodara bridge on the land called Tummodara Palanalangawatta, as from and after the 1st day of December, 1899.

By His Excellency's command,

W. T. TAYLOR,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, November 16, 1899.

IN continuation of the Notification of June 16, 1898, it is hereby notified that the under-mentioned estates, having provided dispensaries and secured the services of dispensers, are entitled to drugs free of charge in terms of the approved rules :—

Kelani Valley District	...	Avisawella, Ferriby, Sirisanda, Woodend, and Halgolle.
Matale East District	...	Clodagh.
Dikoya District	...	Norwood and Wenture.
Kalutara District	...	Pantiya.
Uda Hewaheta District	...	Mool-oya, Rose, Tistle, Shamrock, Ledgerland, Llandast, Mukel-oya, and Columbia.
Balangoda District	...	Galboda, Vevelketiya, Rat-ganga, Haddare-ganga, and Dehanakanda.
Ramboda District	...	Condegalla and Labookelle.
Kurunegala District	...	Morankande, Uhahena, Kepeitagalla, and Daisy Valley.
Rangala District	...	Duckwari.

By His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor's command,

W. T. TAYLOR,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, November 16, 1899.

THE following Circular Despatch received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, together with a copy of a Convention therein referred to between the United Kingdom and Guatemala relative to trade marks, is published for general information.

By His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor's command,

W. T. TAYLOR,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, November 3, 1899.

The Right Hon. J. CHAMBERLAIN, M.P., to Lieut.-Governor Sir E. NOEL WALKER, K.C.M.G.
Circular. Downing street, September 26, 1899.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to transmit to you, for publication in the Colony under your Government, a copy of a Convention between the United Kingdom and Guatemala relative to Trade Marks, signed at Guatemala on the 20th July, 1898, the ratifications of which were exchanged at Guatemala on the 28th July, 1899.

I have, &c.,

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

Convention between the United Kingdom and Guatemala relative to Trade Marks.

Signed at Guatemala, July 20, 1898.

[Ratifications exchanged at Guatemala, July 28, 1899].

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, &c., and His Excellency the President of the Republic of Guatemala, being desirous to conclude a

Convention for the mutual protection of trade marks and designs, have for that purpose appointed as their Plenipotentiaries, namely:—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, &c., George Bert Jenner, Esq., Her Minister Resident in Central America; and His Excellency the President of Guatemala, Doctor Francisco Anguiano, Secretary of State for the Department of the Interior and Justice, and in charge of that of Foreign Relations, who, after having mutually communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed to the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

The subjects or citizens of each of the Contracting Parties shall have, in the dominions and possessions of the other, the same rights as are now granted or may hereafter be granted to national subjects or citizens in all that relates to trade marks, industrial designs, and patterns.

In order that such rights may be obtained, the formalities required by the laws of the respective countries must be fulfilled.

ARTICLE II.

The stipulations of the present Convention shall be applicable to all the Colonies and Foreign Possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, excepting to those hereinafter named, that is to say, except to India, the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, South Australia, Western Australia, and New Zealand.

Provided always that the stipulations of the present Convention shall be made applicable to any of the above-named Colonies or Foreign Possessions, on whose behalf notice to that effect shall have been given by Her Britannic Majesty's Representative to the Minister of Foreign Relations of the Republic of Guatemala within one year from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention.

ARTICLE III.

The present Convention shall be ratified, as soon as possible, and shall remain in force for five years, which will commence to run one month after the exchange of ratifications, which shall take place in the city of Guatemala. Nevertheless, if one year before the expiration of that term neither of the two Contracting Parties shall have announced to the other, by means of an official declaration, the intention of putting an end to the present Convention, it shall continue binding until the lapse of a year after such declaration shall have been made.

In witness whereof the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate in Guatemala, on the Twentieth day of July, Eighteen hundred and Ninety eight.

(L.S.) G. JENNER

THE following Circular Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, regarding the arrangements for the distribution of Colonial nominations to Naval Cadetships, is published for general information.

By His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, November 17, 1899.

W. T. TAYLOR,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

The Right Hon. J. CHAMBERLAIN, M.P., to Lieut.-Governor Sir E. NOEL WALKER, K.C.M.G.

Circular.

Downing street, September 30, 1899.

SIR,—WITH reference to previous circular despatches respecting the arrangements for the distribution of Colonial nominations to Naval Cadetships, I have the honour to inform you that there was an unusually large number of applicants for nominations for the present year, and that in more than one instance, Governors of Colonies appeared to have given candidates to understand that having secured priority of application, their claims would be likely to be favourably considered. As such an understanding is likely to raise hopes on the part of a candidate which may not be realized, I have to request that whenever you may have occasion to entertain an application, every precaution may be taken to guard against giving undue encouragement to the friends of candidates, who might, when necessary, be reminded that the number of nominations for the whole of the Colonial Empire, is, as a rule, limited to six in each year, that all the candidates' names and claims are considered together shortly before the commencement of the year during which a nomination is desired, that the respective claims of the various Colonies have first to be considered, as distinguished from those of the candidates themselves, and that the final approval of candidates recommended by the Secretary of State rests with the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

It will therefore be seen that to make anything in the nature of a promise to an applicant is likely to entail disappointment to candidates, and may possibly cause great inconvenience.

I have, &c.,
J. CHAMBERLAIN.

THE following by-laws made by the Municipal Councils of Colombo, Kandy, and Galle, and confirmed by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Executive Council, will come into operation with effect from the 1st December, 1899.

By His Excellency's command,

W. T. TAYLOR,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, November 17, 1899.

By-laws under Section 5 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1894.

(a) The corpse of every person dying within the Municipal towns of Colombo, Kandy, and Galle shall, be buried or cremated in one of the general cemeteries provided for the said towns of Colombo, Kandy, and Galle, or in a burial ground or cremation ground duly registered as such.

(b) No person or persons shall remove, or cause, suffer, or permit to be removed, the corpse of any person dying within the said towns of Colombo, Kandy, and Galle, outside the limits of the said towns for the purpose of burying or cremating such corpse in any burial ground or place other than a general cemetery provided for the said towns of Colombo, Kandy, and Galle, or a duly registered burial ground or cremation ground for the said towns of Colombo, Kandy, and Galle, provided that it shall be lawful for the Chairman of the Municipal Council of the said towns of Colombo, Kandy, and Galle, or in his absence the Secretary of such Council, upon application made to him in that behalf and on good and sufficient cause shown, to make order by writing under his hand that the corpse of any person named in the order may be buried or cremated in some burial ground or place outside the limits of such towns. Provided further that should the said Chairman or Secretary fail within six hours of the delivery of such application to him (or to the Secretary or Sanitary Officer of the Municipal Council of the said towns), to make order upon the said application, then it shall be lawful for any person to remove the corpse for burial or cremation in some burial ground or place outside the limits of such towns. Proof of the delivery and time of the delivery of such notice shall be on the party making such application.