



# Ceylon Government Gazette

Published by Authority.

No. 5,312—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1894.

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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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## MINUTES BY THE GOVERNOR.

WITH reference to the Minute of 25th November, 1891, HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to direct an interchange of the salaries attached to the following offices in the Civil Service:—

### HIGHER DIVISION.

#### Class IV.

Police Magistrate, Pánaduré, from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 4,500.

### LOWER DIVISION.

Office Assistant to the Government Agent, Kurunégala, from Rs. 4,500 to Rs. 4,000.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office.

Colombo, September 24, 1894.

PART I.—Page 169.

E. NOEL WALKER,  
Colonial Secretary.

A 1

## PROCLAMATIONS BY THE 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 ARTHUR ELIBANK HAVELOCK, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Ceylon, with the Dependencies thereof.

A. E. HAVELOCK.

WHEREAS by section 12 of Ordinance No. 16 of 1865, it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, by Proclamation in the *Government Gazette*, to declare that such of the provisions of the said Ordinance as to him may seem advisable shall come into operation at any place as shall appear to him to require the same, though there be no Police Force established therein :

And whereas no Police Force has been established in the town of Chilaw, in the North-Western Province, and it is expedient that the under-mentioned sections of the said Ordinance shall be brought into operation in the said town of Chilaw :

Now therefore know Ye that We, the said Governor, with the advice and consent of Our Executive Council, do hereby proclaim that section 95 of the said Ordinance shall, in so far as it has not been heretofore by any law or Ordinance of this Colony repealed, come into operation in the town of Chilaw, in the North-Western Province, as from and after the First day of October, 1894.

Given at Colombo, in the said Island of Ceylon, this Twentieth day of September, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-four.

By His Excellency's command,

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

E. NOEL WALKER,  
Colonial Secretary.

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 ARTHUR ELIBANK HAVELOCK, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Ceylon, with the Dependencies thereof.

A. E. HAVELOCK.

WHEREAS by section 30 of "The Forest Ordinance, 1885," it is enacted that the Governor may, by Proclamation in the *Gazette*, direct that from a date fixed by such Proclamation any forest or any portion thereof reserved under the said Ordinance shall cease to be reserved :

And whereas by a Proclamation bearing the 2nd day of July, 1890, the forest mentioned in the schedule to the said Proclamation within the limits therein specified and set forth was, under the provisions of section 19 of the said Ordinance, declared to be a reserved forest as from and after the date appearing in such Proclamation :

And whereas it is expedient that a portion of the said forest shall cease to be reserved :

Now therefore know Ye that We, the said Governor, do by this Our Proclamation direct that from and after the date hereof the portion of the said forest specified and set out in the schedule hereto shall cease to be reserved.

Given at Colombo, in the said Island of Ceylon, this Twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-four.

By His Excellency's command,

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

E. NOEL WALKER,  
Colonial Secretary.

### SCHEDULE.

The following lots described in preliminary plan 8,632, situated in the village Bambarabotuwa in the Udapattu of Nawadun koralé of the Ratnapura District :—

Lot.	Description.	Extent.			Lot.	Description.	Extent.		
		A.	R.	P.			A.	R.	P.
12	Chena	120	3	0	102	Chena	3	1	16
14	do.	9	2	0	103	Forest	16	0	8
28	do.	207	0	17	104	Chena	5	0	21
39	do.	77	0	0	108	do.	40	2	17
40	do.	38	0	9	109	do.	9	0	32
54	do.	6	0	25	113	Forest	8	1	13
58	do.	10	1	11	158½	Forest and chena	98	0	0
69	do.	304	0	24	201	Chena	11	1	2
78	do.	64	3	20	202	do.	83	1	6
86	Forest	12	1	23	226	Forest	39	0	28
92	do.	18	2	8	252	do.	6	1	24

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

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR** has been pleased to appoint Mr. W. E. THORPE to be Additional District Judge, Jaffna, for October 17 and 18, 1894.

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

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, September 24, 1894.

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR** has been pleased to appoint Mr. R. W. IEVERS to be Additional District Judge, Galle, from October 1, 1894, during the absence of Mr. H. L. MOYSEY from the station.

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

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, September 22, 1894.

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR** has been pleased to appoint Mr. F. H. DE VOS to be Additional District Judge, Galle, from October 1, 1894, during the absence of Mr. H. L. MOYSEY from the station.

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

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, September 22, 1894.

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR** has been pleased to appoint Mr. W. A. G. HOOD to be Additional District Judge, Batticaloa, during the absence of Mr. G. C. ROOSMALECOQ from the station.

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

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, September 25, 1894.

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR** has been pleased to appoint Mr. F. BOWES to be Additional District Judge, Anurádhapura, until further orders, in addition to his duties as Acting Office Assistant at Anurádhapura to the Government Agent, North-Central Province.

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

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, September 28, 1894.

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR** has been pleased to appoint Mr. G. M. COOKSON to be Office Assistant at Kurunégala to the Government Agent, North-Western Province, with effect from 1st October, 1894.

Mr. COOKSON will, however, continue to act as Assistant Collector of Customs, Trincomalee, until further orders.

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

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, September 27, 1894.

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR** has been pleased to appoint the following persons to be Assessors, under section 5 of the Ordinance No. 7 of 1866, to assess property within the Police limits of the towns of Balangoda and Rakwána for the year 1895 :—

*For Balangoda.*

Mr. R. G. EKNELOGODA.  
Mr. W. DE F. GUNAWARDENA.  
Mr. SINNA LEBBE ABDUL LEBBE.

*For Rakwána.*

Mr. ALBERT WIJETUNGA PUNCHI BANDÁ.  
Mr. P. H. JONES.  
Mr. NEWATHÁMI, Gaṇ-áarachchi.

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

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, September 24, 1894.

**WITH** reference to the *Gazette* notice of July 4, 1894, it is hereby notified that **HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR** has been pleased to definitely recognize Mr. M. FINLAY as Acting Portuguese Consul in Ceylon, during the absence of Mr. A. FORSYTH from the Island.

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

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, September 25, 1894.

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR** has been pleased to appoint Mr. P. B. BEDDEWELA, under section 372 of the Civil Procedure Code, to administer the Oath or Affirmation which is requisite to the making of the affidavit mentioned in section 371 of the said Code.

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

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, September 25, 1894.

**WITH** reference to the *Gazette* notice dated the 26th June last, it is hereby notified that the acting appointment of Disánáyaka Mudi-yanselagé UKKURÁLA as Registrar of Marriages (Kandyan and General), Births, and Deaths of Ihawalawisideke kóralé in Wéudawili hatpattu, in the District of Kurunégala, has been extended to the 4th January, 1895.

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

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, September 23, 1894.

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR** has been pleased to make the following appointments with effect from the 1st proximo :—

Mahipála Akkrakuruppu Wickremesinha Basnáyaka Mudiyansefé ROBERT GEORGE EKNELLIGODA to be Registrar of Marriages (Kandyan), Births, and Deaths of Uduwaggam pattu of Kadawata kóralé, in the District of Ratnapura, *vice* E. A. ELAPATA appointed Kórala of Nawadun kóralé. His office will be at Héwá-diwela Pansala in Imbulpe.

Nelliwala Siriwardana Mudiyansefé PUNCHI BANDÁ MUTTETTUAGAMA to be Registrar of Marriages (Kandyan), Births, and Deaths of Uda pattu of Nawadun kóralé, in the District of Ratnapura, *vice* M. A. W. B. M. R. G. EKNELLIGODA, transferred. His office will be at his residence in Pelmadulla.

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

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, September 22, 1894.

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR** has been pleased to make the following appointments with effect from the 10th proximo :—

Kulatunga Wijekoon Mudiyansefé UKKU BANDÁ GALWADUKUMBURA to be Registrar of Marriages (Kandyan and General), Births, and Deaths of Gampahasiya pattu, in the District of Mátalé, *vice* Ekanáyaka Mudiyansefé DINGIRI BANDÁ, deceased. His office will be at Mangedarawatta in Galwadukumbura.

Gurubebilé Kóralégedara IRUGARÁLA to be Registrar of Marriages (Kandyan and General), Births, and Deaths of Mátalé Pallésiya pattu, in the District of Mátalé, *vice* Kulatunga Wijekoon Mudiyansefé UKKU BANDÁ GALWADUKUMBURA, transferred. His office will be at Palleviligidarawatta in Kumbaloluwa.

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

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, September 22, 1894.

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

**THE** following accounts of the Public Service Mutual Provident Association for the year ended June 30, 1894, are published for general information, in terms of sub-section 2 of section 16 of Ordinance No. 5 of 1891.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, September 21, 1894.

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

### Balance Sheet of the Public Service Mutual Provident Association for the Year ended June 30, 1894.

LIABILITIES.	Amount.		Total.		ASSETS.	Amount.		Total.	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
To Amount to credit of Members ...	—		128,811	85	By Loans outstanding ...	—		31,476	38
Dividends for the year 1893-94 ...	—		5,871	44	Loans outstanding on the security of household property ...	—		15,350	0
Apportionments on account of depreciation of stock ...	—		134,683	29	Purchase value of Rs. 55,000 Ceylon Government 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock ...	—		56,448	0
Amount reserved to meet loss on loans on the security of household property ...	—		57	76	Value of blank cheques in hand...	—		2	60
Appraisers' fees ...	12	50			Advance on donation account :				
Fees for examining deeds ...	10	50			W. Plunket ...	1	0		
			23	0	W. Dahl ...	12	0		
Donations due to representatives of Mr. W. O. Mack ...	427	0			E. de Run ...	22	0		
Mr. A. Fonseka ...	267	0						35	0
			694	0	In deposit in Savings Bank ...	996	20		
Balance of profit and loss account to be transferred to new account ...	—		124	3	In deposit in New O. B. C. ...	18,354	36		
					In current account, Bank of Madras, and cash in hand ...	11,676	77		
								31,027	33
					Contributions outstanding for June, 1894, recovered in July, 1894 ...	—		987	71
					Accrued interest on 30th June, 1894, on loans on the security of household property ...	158	50		
					Accrued interest on Rs. 6,000 Ceylon Government 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock ...	120	0		
					Accrued interest on Rs. 45,000 Ceylon Government 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock ...	130	0		
								408	50
					Total ...			135,735	52

Examined and found correct :  
S. O. CLAASZ,  
Auditor.

Total ... 135,735 52

Colombo, August 4, 1894.

JOHN WEINMAN,  
Treasurer.

## Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Public Service Mutual Provident Association for the Year ended June 30, 1894.

RECEIPTS.		Amount.	Total.	DISBURSEMENTS.		Amount.	Total.
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.			Rs. c.	Rs. c.
To Balance on June 30, 1893	...	—	29,442 13	By Contributions refunded	...	—	3,982 2
Contributions for June, 1893, recovered in July, 1893	...	1,081 59		Printing	...	30 44	
Contributions for the year 1893-94	...	15,662 21	16,743 80	Advertisements	...	33 74	
Interest on fixed deposits	...	15 20		Stationery	...	18 10	
Interest on investments in Ceylon Government 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock	...	1,920 0		Postage and petty expenses	...	51 11	
Interest on loans on the security of household property	...	628 49		Account books	...	2 30	
Interest on loans to members	...	3,573 11		Salaries of clerks	...	495 0	
Interest on current account, Bank of Madras	...	152 85	6,289 65	Remuneration to Treasurer	...	500 0	
Postage	...	4 10		Wages of messenger	...	30 0	1,160 69
Fines	...	96 70	100 80	Appraisers' fees	...	—	36 49
Recoveries on account of donations due to the representatives of the following deceased members:—				Fees for examining deeds	...	—	42 0
G. Rode	...	552 0		Payments on account donation to representatives of—			
C. Sanmogam	...	563 0		A. Fonseka	...	50 0	
S. Morgappa	...	625 0		J. Macdonald	...	622 6	
F. B. Bartholomeusz	...	624 0		G. Rode	...	628 0	
Jno. Perera	...	622 0		C. Sanmogam	...	624 0	
W. Plunket	...	623 50		S. Morgappa	...	625 0	
W. Dahl	...	616 0		F. B. Bartholomeusz	...	624 0	
E. de Run	...	605 0		Jno. Perera	...	622 0	
W. A. Mack	...	427 0		W. Plunket	...	624 50	
A. Fonseka	...	317 0	5,574 50	W. Dahl	...	616 0	
Appraisers' fees	...	38 25		E. de Run	...	605 0	
Fees for examining deeds	...	52 50	90 75	W. A. Mack	...	427 0	
Loans repaid	...	—	34,131 68	A. Fonseka	...	317 0	
Value of cheques recovered	...	—	43 5	Appraisers' fees	...	38 25	
Total	...	—	92,416 36	Fees for examining deeds	...	52 50	
				Loans repaid	...	—	34,131 68
				Value of cheques recovered	...	—	43 5
				Total	...	—	92,416 36

Examined and found correct :  
S. O. CLAASZ,  
Auditor.

Colombo, August 4, 1894.

JOHN WEINMAN,  
Treasurer.

Dr. Profit and Loss Account of the Public Service Mutual Provident Association for the Year ended June 30, 1894. Cr.

Dr.		Amount.	Total.	Cr.		Amount.	Total.
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.			Rs. c.	Rs. c.
To Printing	...	30 74		By Balance on June 30, 1893	...	—	191 54
Advertisements	...	33 74		Interest	...	—	6,289 65
Stationery	...	18 10		Postage	...	—	4 10
Postage and petty expenses	...	51 11		Fines	...	—	96 70
Account books	...	2 30		Accrued interest on June 30, 1894:—			
Wages of messenger	...	30 0		On loans on the security of household property	...	158 50	
Salaries of clerks	...	495 0		On investments in Ceylon Government 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock	...	250 0	
Remuneration to Treasurer	...	500 0	1,160 69	Contributions forfeited	...	—	408 50
Loss on cheques spoiled	...	—	2 10				327 89
Apportionment for the year on account of depreciation of Stock	...	—	28 96				
Amount reserved to meet loss on loans on the security of household property	...	—	131 16				
Balance of net profit on June 30, 1894:—			1,322 91				
For allotment at 5 per cent.	...	5,871 44					
For transfer to new account	...	124 3	5,995 47				7,318 38
Examined and found correct :							
S. O. CLAASZ,			7,318 38				
Auditor.							

Colombo, August 4, 1894.

JOHN WEINMAN,  
Treasurer.

WITH reference to the notice dated June 13 last, in the *Gazette* of July 13 last, His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to direct that the following extracts from the *Kew Bulletin* of May, 1890, be published for general information.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, September 24, 1894.

By His Excellency's command,

E. NOEL WALKER,  
Colonial Secretary.

#### CXLIV.—Mauritius Hemp Machines.

The subject of Mauritius hemp has been discussed already in the *Kew Bulletin* (March, 1887, p. 8). Since that time considerable interest has been taken in India and the Colonies in the production of fibres suitable for rope and twine making, for which of late years there has been a considerable demand. In connection with this interest numerous inquiries have been addressed to Kew respecting the best machines for cleaning the leaves and stems of plants yielding such fibres. The plants in most cases have been various species of *Agave*, *Furcraea*, *Sansevieria*, *Karatas*, *Bromelia*, and other monocotyledonous plants whose fibre bundles yield the particular kind of fibre in demand.

It is well known that certain fibre machines, more or less effective, are in use in Yucatan in the production of Sisal hemp, yielded by one or more varieties of *Agave rigida*. It is very probable that some of these machines could be successfully introduced into other countries where *Agave* plants are grown for fibre [see *Kew Bulletin*, March, 1887, pp. 3-8; March, 1889, pp. 57-61; and October, 1889, p. 254].

In the case of Mauritius hemp we learn that the fibre machines, locally known as *grattes* or *scrapers*, which have been generally in use in that island for many years, are manufactured in the Colony. These are exclusively engaged in extracting fibre from the leaves by the *Aloes vèrt* or foetid Aloe (*Furcraea gigantea*). The leaves of this plant are very similar in size and character to those of *Agave rigida* var. *Sisalana* received lately at Kew from the Bahamas. There is little doubt that the *grattes* or fibre machines as now used in Mauritius, or with some slight modifications, could also be used in the treatment of *Agave* leaves. In any case it was very desirable to obtain exact particulars of the construction and capabilities of the Mauritius machines. They appear, so far, to fully meet the requirements of the Mauritius planters, and, moreover, they have been adopted after careful trial with other machines which have been ultimately discarded. The particulars desired in regard to the machines in use have now been finished in an exhaustive manner by the Government of Mauritius, and they are published in the *Kew Bulletin* with the view of placing the information within reach of a large class of people interested in the subject.

#### ROYAL GARDENS, KEW, to COLONIAL OFFICE.

Royal Gardens, Kew, November, 6, 1889.

SIR,—I AM desired by Mr. Thiselton Dyer to inform you that the high prices now ruling for white rope fibres have stimulated inquiry in regard to their origin and production, and numerous applications have been made to Kew on the subject.

2. As you are aware a considerable industry has arisen in Mauritius during the last six or seven years in extracting fibre from the leaves of the *Aloes vèrt* (*Furcraea gigantea*). This fibre is known in commerce as Mauritius hemp, and it is regularly quoted in London prices current.

3. The success of the industry in Mauritius indicates that a tolerably successful machine has been found capable of preparing the fibre on a commercial scale. Information as regards the nature and working of such a machine is just now a matter of considerable interest.

4. Mr. Thiselton Dyer would be glad if the Secretary of State would approve of an application being made to the Government of Mauritius for such information; and it would be convenient if the information, for a comparison of the results obtained in different countries, could be supplied in the form of replies to the questions given on the enclosed schedule.

The Hon. R. H. Meade, C.B.

I am, &c.,

D. MORRIS.

[Enclosure.]

#### MACHINES IN USE at MAURITIUS for EXTRACTING FIBRES from leaves of *Furcraea gigantea*.

1. Name and description of machine (with address of maker)?
2. Weight and cost (not including power)?
3. How long in use?
4. Whether worked by hand, horse, or steam power?
5. If by steam, what is the registered horse-power necessary to drive one machine?
6. Number of men required to feed and remove fibre (not including carriers or other persons employed in bringing in leaves or in drying the fibre)?
7. Average outturn of wet fibre for each machine per hour?
8. Average outturn of dry fibre for each machine per day of — hours?
9. Average cost in labour, fuel, &c., in cleaning a ton of dry fibre?
10. Please add any other information respecting the character and working of the machine not included in the above inquiries.

Sir C. C. LEES to LORD KNUTSFORD.

Government House, Mauritius, February 20, 1890.

MY LORD,—I HAVE the honour to transmit to Your Lordship a copy of a report by the Acting Surveyor-General, Mr. Vandermeersch, forwarding replies to the questions annexed to Mr. Morris' letter of the 6th November, 1889, which was enclosed in your despatch No. 369 of the 8th November, as well as four other documents regarding the extraction of fibre, and the machines now employed in Mauritius.

I am, &c.,  
C. C. LEES,  
Governor.

The Right Hon. Lord Knutsford, G.C.M.G.

[Enclosure.]

REPORT BY ACTING SURVEYOR-GENERAL, NO. A/66, February 17, 1890.

I HAVE delayed reporting upon this subject because I had to procure reliable information. I now forward formal replies to the queries of Mr. Thiselton Dyer. To these replies I have added the following documents, which, I hope, will make the information as complete as possible :—

- (1) A very detailed and interesting memorandum on the subject kindly supplied at my request by Mr. Regis de Chazal, C.E. (Engineer to the *Forges et Fonderies de Maurice*), to which I have appended some supplemental notes by myself.
- (2) A plan of an installation for two "grattes" and a tracing (full size) of the "servante" to accompany Mr. de Chazal's memorandum.\*
- (3) A pamphlet on Aloe fibre by Mr. Evenor de Chazal.\*
- (4) A statement of the actual results obtained at St. Antoine Hemp Factory during 60 days' work.

February 17, 1890.

A. VANDERMEERSCH,  
Acting Surveyor-General.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

Answers to queries respecting machines in use at Mauritius for extracting fibres from leaves of *Furcraea gigantea*.

- (1) The machine in general use in this Colony is a drum of 2 ft. in diameter by 1 ft. in width, upon which are bolted blades in 2-inch L steel, and which revolves at a great speed, the blades passing close to a guide in cast iron ("servante"). The machine is called a ("gratte") scraper. It is manufactured in the Colony by all engineers' shops, but chiefly by the "Forges et Fonderies de Maurice."
- (2) The weight of the drum is about 4 cwt., the cost, including the driving pulley and bolts (exclusive of framework, masonry, and setting), is about Rs. 250 per "gratte."
- (3) This grate has been in general use in Mauritius for the last six years.
- (4) The machine is worked by steam or by water power.
- (5) The registered horse-power to drive one grate is 3 h.p.
- (6) One grate is served by two men who stand on each side of the grate, and who work alternately. One of them must be left-handed. One carrier will bring in sufficient leaves from the yard to the grate, and another man will suffice to remove the wet fibre produced by two grattes and to carry this fibre to the weighing machine and thence to the cleaning pits.
- (7) The outturn of wet fibre for each machine per hour is, on an average, 42½ kilog., that is taking eight hours' work per day, which is as much as the men can do, the work being very fatiguing.
- (8) The outturn per day of eight hours is per machine (gratte) 340 kil. wet supplying on an average 97 kil. of dry fibre (or 28½ per cent. of the wet fibre).
- (9) The average cost in labour, fuel, &c., in cleaning a ton of dry fibre, packing and transporting to the place of shipment is Rs. 150.

If to the above we add other charges, viz., collecting leaves, carting, mill management, interest on capital, &c., say about Rs. 75.

The total average cost of one ton of fibre ready for shipment is Rs. 225.

February 17, 1890.

A. VANDERMEERSCH,  
Acting Surveyor-General.

SUMMARY OF A NOTE ON THE FIBRE MACHINES GENERALLY IN USE AT MAURITIUS FOR CLEANING ALOE FIBRE, BY M. REGIS DE CHAZAL.

1.—Description of Machine.

The machine generally in use in Mauritius for extracting fibre from the leaves of the green Aloe (*Furcraea gigantea*) is known under the name of *gratte*. This grate consists of a drum about 2 ft. in diameter and 1 foot wide. On the circumference of this are bolted 2-inch L-shaped blades

parallel to the axis. These blades are generally of iron, but steel is preferred. They are firmly fixed to the drum by means of bolts and nuts. The drum is mounted upon an axle and made to revolve with great rapidity close to and against the front or edge of a feed table (*servante*). The feed table is adjusted by means of screws so as to approach the revolving drum within a distance of quarter inch to an inch, as required. It is composed of a stout brass plate and lip fitted firmly to a piece of hard wood by means of a bolt. The plate and wood are themselves fixed to two wooden bars, 6 inches by 6 inches, which serves as guides in the movement of the feed table backwards and forwards.

The most difficult task in connection with working the gratte is the exact adjustment of this feed table. It is most necessary that the blades on the drum and the edge of the feed table are so adjusted that they work freely and evenly, and at the same time bring every fibre in the leaf in contact with the beaters. The proper adjustment of the feed table in regard to the beaters is stated to be the secret of the success of the *gratte* as a fibre machine. This adjustment should be performed with the utmost care before the machine is started. When once adjusted it is important to maintain the feed table in its proper position and prevent any displacement during the process of working.

The drum should be turned at an average rate of 700 revolutions per minute, while a higher rate of speed may be maintained without injury, it is found not desirable under any circumstances to fall below 620 revolutions per minute. The best and most economical work is that done at 700 revolutions per minute.

#### *Method of Working.*

The Aloe leaf is presented tip first along the feed table, and is drawn down between the latter and the drum. It is thoroughly beaten by the grattes to about three-fourths of its length. By these means the pulp is removed and the fibre is left. The leaf is then withdrawn and the other end presented to the beaters until the whole is cleaned.

Two men usually work at each machine. They stand one on each side of the feed table and work alternately. It is desirable for rapid work that one of the men should be left-handed. Each man in turn presents his leaf to the machine and withdraws it as soon as possible. In a regular and efficient working of the machine it is arranged that one man or the other should always have a leaf in the machine in course of being cleaned. To avoid accidents the feed table is now provided with a wooden guard. This guard prevents the hands of the work-people from being caught by the beaters.

#### *Mounting the Machines.*

The machines are generally mounted in pairs, both working on the same axle, and driven by steam or water power. The driving wheel fixed midway on the axle between the two machines should have a minimum diameter of 18 inches, with a strap 6 inches wide. A single adjustment of the feed table should last from eight to fifteen days. At the end of that time it is generally found necessary to re-adjust the parts to ensure good results.

The framework of the machine is securely attached to substantial masonry work by large bolts about 5 ft. long. The machines must be thus firmly secured or the vibration during the process of working would soon cause them to become detached. The arrangement of the machines in pairs on the same axle could be extended in the same line indefinitely, provided the necessary distance is preserved between the centre of each machine. One of the largest fibre factories in Mauritius contains 12 machines, that is, six pairs arranged as already described.

#### *Outturn of Fibre.*

As already stated each machine is served by two men standing on each side of the feed table. One carrier supplies them with fresh leaves while another is engaged in receiving and removing the wet fibre. The task of a man which can be easily accomplished in six to eight hours, is 250 lb. (or 125 kilos) of wet fibre. The wage paid for this is one rupee. Sometimes, however, by extra work (for which the workmen is paid at the rate of 50 cents per 100 lb.) as much as 800 to 900 lb. of wet fibre have been produced in a single day. This amount, however, is quite exceptional.

The proportion of dry fibre to the wet fibre as it leaves the machine varies from 22 to 30 per cent.

The yield of dry fibre in relation to the weight of green leaves varies according to the age of leaves and the characteristics of the season. The riper the leaves the larger the yield of fibre; a wet season producing leaves charged with moisture will also affect the result. To produce a ton of dry fibre ready for shipment requires from 80,000 to 150,000 leaves, varying according to the size and age of the leaves and character of the season. The cutting of the leaves costs from fifty cents to one rupee the 100 bundles of 25 leaves each. The higher price is paid when labour is scarce, or when the ground is rough and difficult to traverse. The cost of baling the dry fibre costs from 40 to 50 cents the bale of 150 kilos. It may be assumed that a set of 10 to 12 fibre machines properly installed and attended by men accustomed to the work will turn out on an average about 1,200 kilos (2,645 lb. avoirdupois) of dry fibre per day.

Difficulty is sometimes experienced in obtaining pairs of right-handed and left-handed men for each machine. Right-handed men are, as may be expected, in excess. As already shown, it is necessary for economical working to have a right-handed and a left-handed man to attend to each machine.

#### *Treatment of the Fibre.*

When the fibre first leaves the scraping machine it is covered with mucilage possessing corrosive properties which dries on exposure to the air. The tendency of this mucilage, if left on the fibre, is to turn it of a yellow colour, and even sometimes of a reddish colour. To prepare the fibre with a bright attractive appearance the best plan is to place it, as soon as it leaves the machine (or as



soon as it has been weighed, to check the amount produced by each man), in warm water of a temperature of 60° to 80° Cent. 140° to 176° Fah.), and leave it there for about two hours. It should then be washed in two waters, and finally exposed to the sun to be dried.

A treatment recently employed consists in washing the fibre in cold water only. In the first washing soap is used at the rate of 2 to 3 per cent. of the wet fibre. After being thoroughly washed with soap the fibre is passed through pure water until all the soap has disappeared, then exposed to the sun and dried. By these means a beautifully white fibre is obtained. When thoroughly dried the fibre is afterwards scutched, to get rid of pith and dust. This process is usually performed by a machine constructed on the plan of an ordinary *gratte*, but fitted with four blades instead of 12. These also turn away from the feed table instead of towards it. The fibre is inserted at an opening about 6 inches higher than the centre of the axle. It is carried away by the movement of the beaters, and remains on the top of the drum, where, exposed to the repeated blows of the beaters, it is cleaned of all dust and impurities.

It may be mentioned that, owing to the corrosive nature of the juice of the Aloe leaves, the work people are compelled to wear strong leather gloves. The gloves are fastened to the wrist by leather bands. As the gloves are provided by the proprietor, and they wear out very quickly, they constitute quiet an appreciable item in the cost of working a fibre factory.

#### ADDENDA.

The upper half of the *gratte* is covered with a semi-circular wooden cover, to prevent the "pulpe" from being splashed about the place; this "pulpe," which is semi-liquid, falls on an inclined plane standing about 1 ft. below the *gratte*, and upon which it slides into troughs, wherefrom it is gradually removed and spread to dry.

There is a considerable quantity of this "pulpe" produced for one ton of dry dry fibre (about 20 tons), and large areas are required to stack it. The smell from the decomposing "pulpe" is anything but agreeable.

During the first years of Aloe fibre manufacture in Mauritius no use was made of the residue ("pulpe"), as it was found to burn the plantations when used as manure. Of late, however, it has been extensively employed by mixing it with other manure, and it has given good results in the cane fields.

February 17, 1880.

A. VANDERMEERSCH,  
Acting Surveyor-General.

Statement of Work executed at St. Antoine Hemp Factory, in District of River du Rempart, Mauritius.

		Year 1889.	
February	...	15 days' work with 9 grattes.	
March	...	18 do.	11 do.
May	...	20 do.	11 do.
June	...	7 do.	11 do.
		60 days	

Equivalent to 630 days' work of one *gratte*.

The produce has been 213,371 kilos. of wet fibre, which have given—

401 bales of dry fibre, first quality.  
6 bales of coarse fibre, inferior quality.

407 bales, weighing 61,050 kilos.

Mean days' work = 10,175 kilos.

Proportion of dry fibre to wet fibre = 28.61 per cent.

A true copy of note supplied by Manager.

February 17, 1890.

A. VANDERMEERSCH,  
Acting Surveyor-General.

IT is hereby notified that from and after the 10th proximo the office of TIKIRI BANDÁ WERAGAMA, Registrar of Marriages (Kandyan and General), Births, and Deaths of Mátalé Pallésiya pattu, in the District of Mátalé, will be held at the store belonging to Aluwihárá Raťemahatmayá in Ratotta.

By His Excellency the Governor's command,

E. NOEL WALKER,  
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, September 22, 1894.

#### Ceylon Inscribed Stock.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Register of Stock for 1892 will be closed as regards transfers from the 1st to 4th proximo.

General Treasury,  
Colombo, September 26, 1894.

F. R. SAUNDERS,  
Registrar of Government Stock.

## MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTAL NOTICES.

**PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE at the Government Record Office, Colombo :—**

**LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS, NEW EDITION.**

<del>The Revised Edition of Ceylon Ordinances,</del>	Rs. c.
Vol. I., 1799 to 1882 ... Bound volume	7 50
Do. do. ... Unbound volume	5 50

**LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS, OLD EDITION.**

*Volume I.*

All Proclamations, Regulations, and Ordinances in force in the Colony on the 12th day of January, 1870: being the "New Edition" of Enactments authorized by Ordinances Nos. 6 of 1867 and 5 of 1869 ...each 15 0

*Volume II.*

Part	From	To			
1	6 of 1870	9 of 1871	...	1	0
2	10 of 1871	28 of 1871	...	1	0
3	1 of 1872	7 of 1873	...	1	0
4	8 of 1873	23 of 1873	...	1	0
5	1 of 1874	3 of 1875	...	1	0
6	4 of 1875	3 of 1876	...	1	0
7	4 of 1876	4 of 1877	...	1	0
8	5 of 1877	8 of 1877	...	0	50
9	9 of 1877	23 of 1877	...	1	0
10	1 of 1878	16 of 1878	...	1	0
11	1 of 1879	15 of 1879	...	1	0

*Volume III.*

1	1 of 1880	17 of 1880	...	1	0
2	1 of 1881	18 of 1881	...	1	0
3	1 of 1882	16 of 1882	...	1	0
4	1 of 1883	18 of 1884	...	3	0
5	19 of 1884	11 of 1885	...	1	0

*Volume IV.*

1	12 of 1885	8 of 1886	...	1	0
2	9 of 1886	7 of 1887	...	1	0
3	8 of 1887	2 of 1888	...	0	40
4	3 of 1888	15 of 1889	...	2	70

*Volume V.*

1	16 of 1889	8 of 1890	...	0	85
2	9 of 1890	1 of 1891	...	0	45
3	2 of 1891	8 of 1892	...	0	95
4	9 of 1892	28 of 1892	...	0	60
5	1 of 1893	4 of 1894	...	0	55

Special Editions of the following, with Tables of Sections and Indices, stitched in paper cover, are obtainable as follows :—

The Penal Code (2 of 1883)	...	2	0
The Criminal Procedure Code (3 of 1883)	...	3	0
The Courts Ordinance (1 of 1889)	...	0	50
The Civil Procedure Code (2 of 1889)	...	5	0
The Penal Code, in Sinhalese or Tamil...	...	1	0
The Criminal Procedure Code, in Sinhalese or Tamil	...	1	50

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

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

Municipal Councils' Ordinance, No. 7 of 1887	...	0	50
Copies of Government Minutes, Notifications, and Regulations, &c. (where available), for every 8 pages octavo or 4 pages quarto	...	0	5
Colonial Office Lists (annual)	...	4	0
Ceylon Civil Lists (annual) ...	...	1	0

Ceylon Blue Books (annual)	...each	10	0
Administration Reports (annual), bound volumes, from Rs. 7-50 to ...	...	10	0
Do. single reports	... each 4 pp.	0	5
Sessional Papers, bound volumes, from Rs. 7-50 to ...	...	10	0
Do. single papers	... each 4 pp.	0	5
Customs Tariff	...each	0	10
Customs Annual Returns	...	1	0
Customs Regulations	...	0	25
Census of Ceylon, 1891	...	20	0
Itinerary of Ceylon Roads :—			
Part I.—Principal Roads, Second Edition (1881), without Map	...	2	0
Part II.—Minor Roads, Second Edition (1888), with Map	...	8	0
Do. do. without Map	...	3	0
Gazetteer of the Western Province	...	0	50
District Manuals :			
Mannár, by the late W. J. S. Boake, c.c.s...	...	1	0
Uva, by H. White, c.c.s. ...	...	2	50
Nuwara Eliya, by C. J. R. LeMesurier, c.c.s.	...	5	0
Register of Books printed in Ceylon and registered under Ordinance No. 1 of 1885 :—			
Part I., 1885-88	...	1	25
Part II., 1888-92	...	1	40
Epitome of Government Minutes, Circulars, and Notifications, 1849-71	...	1	0
Do. do. 1872-87	...	1	0
Tables for calculating Pensions under the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund	...	0	25
Exchange Compensation Tables	...	0	50
Dr. Müller's Report on the Inscriptions of Ceylon :—			
Text	...	5	0
Plates	...	5	0
Return of Architectural and Archæological Remains and other Antiquities in Ceylon	...	1	20
Reports on the Archæological Survey of Ceylon :—			
Kégalla District	...	6	0
Anurádhapura (I.)	...	0	50
Do. (II.)	...	1	0
Do. (III.)	...	1	60
Do. (IV.)	...	1	5
Do. (V.)	...	2	20
The Tésawalamai	...	0	50
Pybus's Mission to Kandy	...	0	50
The Maháwasya :—			
Original Páli Text, Part I.	...	7	50
Do. Part II.	...	7	50
Sinhalese Translation, Part I.	...	5	0
Do. Part II.	...	5	0
Wijesinha's English Translation of Part II., with Turnour's Translation of Part I....	...	7	50
Nitinighanduwa, English	...	1	0
Do. Sinhalese	...	1	0
Rámanáthan's Reports, 4 vols.	each vol.	22	0
Report on Brown Scale, or Bug, on Coffee	... each	1	0
Saddharmalankaraya	...	2	0
Dravidian Comparative Grammar	...	13	0
Governors' Addresses, 1833-77, 2 vols.	...	10	0
Reports of the Temple Lands Commissioners, 1857 to 1865	...	0	50
Papers relating to Buddhist Temporalities, 1876	...	1	0
Lapidarium Zeylanicum	...	31	50
Lepidoptera of Ceylon, in 13 Parts, with coloured plates	... each Part	14	50
The Green-Scale Bug in connection with the Cultivation of Coffee.—Observations by Mr. E. Ernest Green (illustrated)	... each	1	0
Clough's Sinhalese-English Dictionary	...	20	0
Regulations under the Merchandise and Trade Marks Ordinance of 1888	...	0	15

	Rs.	c.
Rules of the Public Service Mutual Guarantee Association ...	each	0 10
Glossary of Native Words occurring in Official Documents ...	"	0 50
Catalogue of Páli, Sinhalese, and Sanscrit Manuscripts in Temple Libraries ...	"	0 50
Alwis's Descriptive Catalogue of Sanscrit, Páli, and Sinhalese Works ...	"	5 0
Buddhist Nirwana : a Review of Max Müller's Dhammapada ...	"	1 50
Páli Grammar ...	"	5 0
Extracts from the "Pájáwaliya" (Sinhalese)...	"	0 75
Chicago Exhibition—Official Handbook of the Ceylon Courts (illustrated) ...	"	1 0

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

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

H. WHITE,

Acting Government Recordkeeper.

September 7, 1894.

*Now ready,*

**Vol. I. of the Revised Edition of Ceylon Ordinances,** containing Ordinances, &c., ending with No. 16 of 1882. Bound in leather, price Rs. 7-50.  
Unbound, price Rs. 5-50.

H. WHITE,

Acting Government Recordkeeper.

September 14, 1894.

*Now ready,*

**The Legislative Enactments of Ceylon,**

VOLUME V., PART V.

No. 1 of 1893—No. 4 of 1894.

Price 55 cents.

H. WHITE,

Acting Government Recordkeeper.

September 20, 1894.

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

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

Single copies, when available, 25 cents each.

*Charges for Advertisements, payable in advance.*

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

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

Cheques on outstation Banks must include usual Bank commission.

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

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

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

Separate Numbers :—

	Rs.	c.
To former Subscribers, each ...	0	12
To non-Subscribers, each ...	0	25

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

H. C. COTTLE,  
Acting Government Printer.

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

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

The "Bulletin" is published by Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, East Harding street, London, E.C., and may be obtained directly from them or through any bookseller.

Price 2d. per copy; by post, United Kingdom, 2½d. Foreign Countries and Colonies, 3d. per copy.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, August 1, 1894.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that a Preliminary Examination will be held on Friday, October 26, 1894, at 10 A.M., at the Office of the Director of Public Instruction, in—

Reading		Dictation
Writing		Arithmetic

for the admission of apprentices into the Government Factory. Applications for nominations will be received at the Office of the Hon. the Colonial Secretary till October 1, 1894.

No candidate will be permitted to compete who does not hold a nomination from His Excellency the Governor, and a certificate from the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals as to his physical fitness for work.

Candidates desiring to obtain nominations from His Excellency the Governor should mention their ages in their applications.

They should also, on the day of examination, produce certificates of birth in proof of their being over 16 and under 18 years of age on October 26, 1894.

A. WALKER,

Acting Director of Public Instruction.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,  
Colombo, August 30, 1894.

**ON** Friday, October 12 next, at 12 noon, will be sold by public auction at the Railway Coal Shed, Maradana, a quantity of coal-dust, about 54 tons more or less, to be sold at per ton.

Railway Store,  
September 19, 1894.

D. S. POWER,  
Railway Storekeeper.

**THE** following alteration in the Price List of Colonial Stores is published for the information of Government Departments :—

SECTION H.

	Per	Rs.	c.
Fuze, dry soil ...	2,000 ft. ...	28	34
Do. ...	1,000 ft. ...	14	17
Do. ...	500 ft. ...	7	9
Fuze, wet soil ...	1,000 ft. ...	43	50

W. J. GORMAN,  
Colonial Storekeeper.

Colonial Store,  
Colombo, September 24, 1894.

**F**ROM and after October 1, 1894, the following Time Table will be observed in the receipt and despatch of Mails between Dodanduwa and Udugama :—

Leave Colombo Fort	...	...	...	5.59 A.M.
Leave Galle	...	...	...	5.15 A.M.
Leave Dodanduwa	...	...	...	10 A.M.
Leave Baddegama	...	...	...	11.30 A.M.
Arrive Udugama	...	...	...	5.30 P.M.
Leave Udugama	...	...	...	7.30 A.M.
Leave Baddegama	...	...	...	1 P.M.
Arrive Dodanduwa	...	...	...	4 P.M.
Arrive Colombo Fort	...	...	...	9.22 P.M.
Arrive Galle	...	...	...	6.35 P.M.

Postmaster-General's Office,  
Colombo, September 26, 1894.

F. W. VANE,  
Acting Postmaster-General.

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

<i>Colombo.</i> [Week ended September 26]		Arrivals.	Departures.
Men	... ..	660	646
Women	... ..	147	211
Children	... ..	122	74
Infants	... ..	46	27
<i>Mannar.</i> [Week ended September 27]		545	320
		1,520	1,288

E. NOEL WALKER,  
Colonial Secretary.

## SALES OF UNSERVICEABLE ARTICLES.

**W**ILL be sold by public auction at the Railway Store Department, Maradana, on Saturday, October 6, 1894, at 12 noon :—

A lot of empty packing cases, iron drums, &c.

D. S. POWER,  
Railway Storekeeper.

Railway Store,  
Colombo, September 19, 1894.

ment will be sold by public auction at the Public Works Department Office, Trincomalee, on Saturday, November 17, 1894 :—

4 barrels, packing

H. F. TOMALIN,  
for THOMAS SMITH,  
Acting Director of Public Works.

**N**OTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned articles belonging to the Public Works Depart-

Public Works Department,  
Colombo, September 22, 1894.

## NOTICES CALLING FOR TENDERS.

**S**EALED Tenders (in duplicate), marked on the envelopes "Tender for ——— to the Colonial Store," will be received by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary's at his Office up to 12 o'clock noon on Monday, October 8, 1894, from persons willing to contract for supply of the under-mentioned articles for the use of Government from January 1 to December 31, 1895, viz.:—

Bricks, slop	Bamboos
Tiles, half-round	Batalies
Tiles, ridge	Posts, of sizes
Cabook stones	

2. Deposit for tender forms, Rs. 100.

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. Persons who tender must deposit samples with the Colonial Storekeeper before the date on which the tenders are considered, of which due notice will be given. No tender will be considered if the samples are not so deposited.

7. The amount of security to be given, and 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 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 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 each bond.

9. The security bond should be furnished before December 1, 1894.

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.

H. WHITE,  
Colonial Secretary's Office, for Colonial Secretary.  
Colombo, September 6, 1894.

**S**EALD Tenders (in duplicate), marked on the envelopes "Tender for \_\_\_\_\_ to the Colonial Store," will be received by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary at his Office up to 12 o'clock noon on Monday, October 8, 1894, from persons willing to contract for supply of the under-mentioned articles for the use of Government from January 1 to December 31, 1895, viz. :-

Halgas planks	Mililla posts
Halgas scantlings	Mililla planks
Jakwood beams	Teak scantlings
Jakwood reapers	Satinwood planks
Lunumidella scantlings	Mi piles
Cocconut rafters	Jakwood in logs

2. Deposit for tender forms, Rs. 50.

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 Kachchéri, 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. The amount of security to be given and all other necessary information can be ascertained on application at the Colonial Storekeeper's Office.

7. The person whose tender has been accepted by Government will be required to bear the expense of having security bonds prepared for the due performance of his contract, which bonds will be 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 each bond.

8. The security bond should be furnished before December 1, 1894.

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

10. 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.

H. WHITE,  
Colonial Secretary's Office, for Colonial Secretary.  
Colombo, September 6, 1894.

**S**EALD 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, 1895, will be received by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary at his Office, viz. :-

To be marked on the envelopes "Tender for Lime, Colonial Store," receivable up to 12 o'clock noon on Monday, October 8, 1894 :-

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

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

3. The deposit must be made at the Treasury or Kachchéri, 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, and 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 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 each bond.

9. The security bond should be furnished before December 1, 1894.

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.

H. WHITE,  
Colonial Secretary's Office, for Colonial Secretary.  
Colombo, September 6, 1894.

**S**EALD Tenders (in duplicate), marked on the envelopes "Tender for Uniforms, Colonial Store," will be received by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary at his Office up to 12 o'clock noon on Monday, October 8, 1894, from persons willing to contract for the supply of the under-mentioned articles for the use of Government for the year 1895.

2. For the supply of the under-mentioned uniforms for the Railway Department during 1895.

For Workmanship.	<i>For Guards, Gate Inspectors, and Sergeants.</i>		
	Fine serge coats	...	about 45
	Coarse serge coats	...	" 115
	Coarse serge trousers	...	" 78 pairs
	White drill trousers	...	" 450 pairs
	<i>For Porters, Policemen, Gatemen, &amp;c.</i>		
	Coarse serge suits	...	about 700
	Sergeant's gold stripes	...	" 4
	Policemen's shoulder straps, red	...	" 150 pairs
	For patrols, Way and Works Department	...	48 suits
	For ticket examiner	...	4 "
	For train porters and bank coolies	...	50 "

3. The tender should specify the rate at which each different description of uniform would be made up of materials supplied from the Railway Store, exclusive of needles and thread.

4. Deposit for tender forms, Rs. 50.

5. 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 a contract.

6. 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.

7. 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.

8. Persons who tender must deposit samples with the Colonial Storekeeper before the date on which the tenders are considered, of which due notice will be given. No tender will be considered if the sample is not so deposited.

9. The amount of security to be given, and all other necessary information, can be ascertained on application at the Colonial Storekeeper's office.

10. 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 each bond.

11. The security bond should be furnished before December 1, 1894.

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

13. If material for more than twenty suits is received at one time, value will have to be deposited for all in excess of twenty.

14. 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.

H. L. CRAWFORD,  
for Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, September 6, 1894.

**S**EAL<sup>E</sup>D Tenders (in duplicate), marked on the envelopes "Tender for Teak to the Colonial Store," accompanied by specification, will be received by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary at his office up to 12 o'clock noon on Monday, October 15, 1894, from persons willing to contract for the supply of Moulmein teak for the Railway Department from January 1 to December 31, 1895.

2. The timber should be best quality teak squares, sound throughout, free from blemish, and of the full dimensions given.

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

490 tons as follows:—

212 tons in logs, 18 ft. to 35 ft. long, 12 in. by 12 in. to 15 in. by 16 in.

278 tons in logs { 10 per cent. 20 ft. by 22 in. by 22 in.  
15 per cent. 20 ft. by 15 in. by 15 in.  
10 per cent. 25 ft. by 15 in. by 15 in.  
10 per cent. 18 ft. by 15 in. by 15 in.  
55 per cent. 15 ft. to 35 ft. by 12 in. by 15 in.

4. Deposits for tender forms, Rs. 500.

5. 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 a contract.

6. 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.

7. 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.

8. The amount of security to be given, and 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 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 each bond.

10. The security bond should be furnished immediately on acceptance of tender being notified.

11. The price to include delivery at the Colonial or Railway Store timber yard after selection.

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

13. The timber, before being accepted by the Colonial Storekeeper, will be inspected and passed by the Locomotive Engineer.

14. 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.

H. WHITE,  
for Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, September 12, 1894.

**S**EAL<sup>E</sup>D Tenders (in duplicate), marked on the envelopes "Tender for Rangoon Teak," will be received by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary at his office up to 12 o'clock noon on Monday, October 15, 1894, from persons willing to contract for the supply of Rangoon teak, for the construction and repairs of public buildings during 1895.

2. The timber should be quality first class Rangoon teak squares.

3. The specification of the consignment should be submitted if directed to do so, and the teak is to be delivered at the Government Factory or as may be directed.

4. The timber is to be sound throughout, free from sapwood, shakes, dead or loose knots, or any other defects, and of the full dimensions given, in logs averaging 15 to 25 ft. in length by 15 in. sidings to 24 in. sidings—30 per cent. to be not less than 18 in. sidings by 20 ft. in length.

Price to be stated at per ton of 50 cubic ft.

The quantity required is about 350 tons.

5. Deposit for tender forms Rs. 500.

6. 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 a contract.

7. 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.

8. 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.

9. The amount of security to be given, and all other necessary information, can be ascertained on application at the Colonial Storekeeper's Office.

10. 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 each bond.

11. The security bond should be furnished immediately on acceptance of tender being notified.

12. The price to include delivery.

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

14. The timber, before being accepted by the Colonial Storekeeper, will be inspected and passed by the Factory Engineer.

15. 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.

H. WHITE,  
for Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, September 12, 1894.

**SEALED** Tenders (in duplicate), marked on the envelopes "Tender for Sawn Teak and Pine Boards," will be received by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary at his Office up to 12 o'clock noon on Monday, October 15, 1894, from persons willing to contract for the supply of Sawn Teak and Pine Boards for use of Government from January 1 to December 31, 1895.

2. Rangoon Teak of Indian quality and Baltic and Austrian Pine flooring, ceiling, and other boards are required. The sizes are as follows:—

*Teak Scantlings and Boards.*

4 in. by 2½ in., 6 in. by 5 in., 10 in. by 8 in., 16 in. by 12 in., 12 in. by 1 in., 6 in. by 1½ in., 6 in. by ¾ in., 4 in. by 4 in., 6 in. by 6 in., 12 in. by 8 in., 24 in. by 16 in., 9 in. by 1 in., 6 in. by 1½ in., 6 in. by 4 in., 10 in. by 6 in., 12 in. by 10 in., 6 in. by 1 in., 6 in. by ½ in.

*Baltic and Austrian Pine Boards.*

12 in. by 1 in., 6 in. by 1 in., 6 in. by 1½ in., 6 in. by ¾ in., 9 in. by 1 in., 6 in. by 1½ in., 6 in. by ¾ in.

3. Deposit for tender forms, Rs. 100.

4. 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.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. The amount of security to be given, and 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 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 each bond.

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

10. 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.

H. WHITE,  
Colonial Secretary's Office, for Colonial Secretary.  
Colombo, September 12, 1894.

**SEALED** Tenders (in duplicate) from persons willing to contract for the supply of Kerosine Oil at Galle, for the use of Government from January 1 to December 31, 1895, will be received by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary at his office.

2. To be marked on the envelopes "Tender for Kerosine Oil, Colonial Store," receivable up to 12 o'clock noon on Monday, October 1, 1894.

Deposit for tender forms, Rs. 50.

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. The person whose tender is accepted must deposit samples with the Colonial Storekeeper before the date on which the tenders are considered, of which due notice will be given. No tender will be considered if the sample is not so deposited.

7. The amount of security to be given, and 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 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 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 each bond.

9. The security bond should be furnished immediately on 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.

H. WHITE,  
for Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, September 18, 1894.

**SEALED** Tenders in (duplicate), marked on the envelopes "Tender for Sundries, Colonial Store," will be received by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary at his Office up to 12 o'clock noon on Monday, October 1, 1894, from persons willing to contract for the supply of the

under-mentioned articles for the use of Government from January 1 to December 31, 1895, viz. :—

Baskets, rattan, strong, of full size	... each
Baskets, Madampe, 16 in. dia. top, 9 in. dia. bottom, 10½ in. deep	... do.
Brooms, coir, long-handled	... do.
Brushes, whitewashing, coir, strong	... do.
Bullock hide, large	... per lb.
Calf skins	... each
Coir, matting, twilled	... sq. yard
Crude potash	... per lb.
Jugs, earthen, large, toilet	... each
Mats, long, for cooling rice	... each
Malacca rattans, 11 to 13 ft. in length, of average thickness	... per cwt.
Sheep or goat skin, large, thin	... per lb.
Do. thick	... do.
Sulphuric acid	... do.
Mortar and pestle, 2 by 1 ft.	... each
Palmyrah ola coverings, 6 ft.	... do.

2. Deposit for tender forms, Rs. 50.

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. Persons who tender must deposit samples with the Colonial Storekeeper before the date on which the tenders are considered, of which due notice will be given. No tender will be considered if the sample is not so deposited.

7. The amount of security to be given, and 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 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 each bond.

9. The security bond should be furnished immediately on 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.

H. WHITE,  
for Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, September 19, 1894.

**S**EALD Tenders (in duplicate), marked on the envelopes "Tender for conveyance of Materials by Cart from Galle to all roads in the Southern Province," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office up to noon on Monday, October 29, 1894, from persons willing to contract for the said service for the year 1895.

2. The tenders should give the rate per cwt. per mile for which they offer to contract.

3. The tenders are to be made on forms which will be supplied on application at the office of the Director of Public Works, and no tender will be considered unless furnished on the recognized form.

4. A deposit of Rs. 50 will be required before any form of tender is issued; and should any person decline to enter into the contract and bond after he has tendered, or fail to furnish approved security, such deposit will be forfeited to the Crown. All other in the sum of Rs. 250 for the due fulfilment of the contract, which sum should be paid into a kachcheri to the credit of the Hon. the Treasurer of Ceylon.

5. 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.

6. Persons whose tenders are accepted by Government will be required to bear the expenses of having security bonds prepared for the due performance of their contract, which bonds will be subject to the approval of the Attorney-General, but may be drawn by the tenderers' own lawyers, the name or stamp of whom should be affixed to the document.

7. The contractors shall be required to pay a fee of Rs. 10/50 to the Attorney-General for passing their security bonds.

H. WHITE,  
for Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, September 27, 1894.

**S**EALD Tenders (in duplicate), marked on the envelopes "Tender for provisioning Hospitals," will be received by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary at his Office up to 12 noon on Monday, October 29, 1894, from persons willing to contract for supplying cooked provisions to the under-mentioned Government District Hospital for one year commencing from January 1, 1895 :—

Security  
in Cash.  
Rs.

District Hospital, Teldeniya ... 200

2. 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, and no tender will be considered unless it is furnished on the recognized form, and unless accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons, whose addresses must be given, engaging to become security for the due fulfilment of the contract. Each tender should be for provisioning one hospital only.

3. Every tenderer will be required to make a deposit (on applying for forms) of Rs. 25 as security, 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 returned after the contract has been signed. The deposit must be made to the Medical Officer in charge of the Hospital.

4. Provisions should be of the best quality, approvable by the Medical Officer of the hospital, and samples must be deposited when required.

5. The successful tenderer will be required to give cash security as noted above, and it will be optional for him to allow the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals to deduct the amount in three equal monthly instalments from the first dues. He will also be required to sign the bond given in the tender for the due fulfilment of the contract.

6. Every alteration in the tender should bear the initials of the tenderer; all tenders containing alterations not bearing the tenderers' initials 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.

H. WHITE,  
for Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, September 22, 1894.



**S**EAL<sup>E</sup>D Tenders (in duplicate), marked on the envelopes "Tender for supplying Articles for the Civil Medical Stores during the year 1895," through the Colonial Storekeeper, will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office up to 12 o'clock noon on Monday, October 29, 1894, for supplying the articles enumerated below :—

Asafoetida, per lb.  
 Capsicum, per lb.  
 Cardamom seeds, per lb.  
 Coriander, per lb.  
 Cinchona bark (succirubra, yielding between 5 and 6 per cent. of total alkaloids, of which not less than half shall consist of quinine and cinchona), per cwt.  
 Cinnamon bark, per lb.  
 Coconut oil (hand made and purified), per gallon  
 Crystallized sugar, per lb.  
 Ginger powder, per lb.  
 Hard soap, per cwt.  
 Hog's lard, per lb.  
 Orange peel, dried, per lb.  
 Raisins, freed from seeds, per lb.  
 Senna leaves (Tinnevely), per cwt.  
 Sherry wine, per dozen quarts  
 Slake lime, per lb.  
 Matches, per dozen boxes  
 Wicks for kerosine oil lamps, per yard  
 Earthen pots (to hold 2 to 8 lb.), assorted, per 100  
 Empty tins, 1-gallon size, each  
 Do. 2 do.  
 Zinc funnels, pint size, each  
 Splints, Pott's, common, lined, per set of 8 pairs  
 Splints, Cline's, hand, per pair  
 Splints, leg, per set of 6 pairs  
 Splints, long, Liston's, for adults, per dozen  
 Splints, long, for children, per dozen  
 Stone jars, 2-gallon size, with screw stoppers, each  
 Straw, per 56 lb. truss  
 Tar, per gallon

Carts, double bullock, to convey packages to the Fort, per trip  
 Carts, single bullock, to convey parcels to the Fort, per trip.

2. Tenders are to be made upon forms which will be supplied on application to the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals.

3. Every tenderer is required to make a deposit of Rs. 25 on applying for forms. The deposit must be made at the Treasury and receipt produced to the officer issuing the form as his authority for issuing the form. Should any person decline to enter into the contract after he has tendered, or fail to furnish security, such deposit will be forfeited to the Crown; all other deposits will be returned after the contract has been signed.

4. Samples of the articles tendered for must be deposited at the Civil Medical Store, Maradana, and Colonial Store, Fort.

5. No tender will be accepted unless accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons, whose addresses must be given, engaging to become security in the amount of Rs. 350 for the due fulfilment of the contract.

6. The person whose tender has been accepted by Government will be required to bear the expense of having security bonds prepared by the Attorney-General for the due performance of the contract.

7. In case any person makes any alteration in his tender before forwarding it to the Colonial Secretary, such alteration should invariably bear his initials, otherwise the tender will be treated as informal and rejected.

8. Any further information can be obtained on application to the Medical Superintendent of the Civil Medical Stores.

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.

H. WHITE,  
 for Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
 Colombo, September 22, 1894.