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and General Government Notifications.

PART II.—Legal and Judicial.

PART III.—Provincial Administration.

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DRAFT ORDINANCES.

MINUTE.

The following Draft of a proposed Ordinance is published for general information:—

An Ordinance to make better provision for the Sale of
Food and Drugs in a pure state.

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**An Ordinance to make better provision for the Sale of
Food and Drugs in a pure state.**

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for the sale of food and drugs in a pure state: Be it therefore enacted by the Governor of Ceylon, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:

CHAPTER I.

Preliminary.

Short title.

1 This Ordinance may be cited as "The Food and Drugs Ordinance, No. of 1912."

Commencement.

2 This Ordinance shall come into operation on such day as the Governor, by Proclamation in the *Government Gazette*, shall appoint.

Interpretation of terms.

3 In this Ordinance—

"Food" includes every article used for food or drink by man other than drugs or water, and any article which ordinarily enters into or is used in the composition or preparation of human food, and also includes flavouring matters and condiments.

"Drug" includes medicine for internal or external use.

"Government Analyst" includes Assistant Government Analyst.

"Importer" includes any person who, whether as owner, consignor or consignee, agent or broker, is in possession of, or in anywise entitled to the custody or control of, the article imported.

"Skimmed milk" includes "machine skimmed milk" and "machine separated milk."

CHAPTER II.

Offences.

Adulteration.

[38 and 39 Vict.
c 63, ss. 3, 4, 5.]

4 Every person who—

- (a) Mixes, colours, stains, or powders, or orders or permits any other person to mix, colour, stain, or powder, any article of food with any ingredient or material so as to render the article injurious to health, with intent that the same may be sold in that state; or
- (b) Sells any such article so mixed, coloured, stained, or powdered; or
- (c) Mixes, colours, stains, or powders, or orders or permits any other person to mix, colour, stain, or powder, any drug with any ingredient or material so as to affect injuriously the quality or potency of such drug, with the intent that the same may be sold in that state; or
- (d) Sells any such drug so mixed, coloured, stained, or powdered—

shall be guilty of an offence, and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

Provided that no person shall be convicted under this section, if he shows to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that he did not know of the article of food or drug sold by him being so mixed, coloured, stained, or powdered, and that he could not with reasonable diligence have obtained that knowledge.

Sale of article
not of proper
nature,
substance, or
quality.

5 (1) Every person who sells, to the prejudice of the purchaser, any article of food or any drug which is not of the nature, substance, or quality of the article demanded by such purchaser shall be guilty of an offence, and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Provided that an offence shall not be deemed to be committed under this section in the following cases, that is to say—

[38 and 39 Vict.
c. 63, s. 6.]

- (a) Where any matter or ingredient not injurious to health has been added to the food or drug because the same is required for the production or preparation thereof as an article of commerce, in a state fit for carriage or consumption, and not fraudulently to increase the bulk, weight, or measure of the food or drug, or to conceal the inferior quality thereof;
- (b) Where the drug or food is a proprietary medicine, or is the subject of a patent in force, and is supplied in the state required by the specification of the patent; and
- (c) Where the food or drug is unavoidably mixed with some extraneous matter in the process of collection or preparation.

(2) In any prosecution under this section it shall be no defence to allege—

[42 and 43 Vict.
c. 30, s. 2.]

- (a) That the purchaser having bought only for analysis was not prejudiced by such sale; or
- (b) That the article of food or drug in question though defective in nature, or in substance, or in quality was not defective in all these respects.

Wrongful
compounding

[38 and 39 Vict.
c. 63, ss. 7, 8, 9.]

6 (1) Every person who sells any compound article of food or compounded drug which is not composed of ingredients in accordance with the demand of the purchaser shall be guilty of an offence, and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Provided that no person shall be guilty of any offence under this section in respect of the sale of an article of food or a drug mixed with any matter or ingredient not injurious to health, and not intended fraudulently to increase its bulk, weight, or measure, or conceal its inferior quality, if at the time of delivering such article or drug he supplies to the person receiving the same a notice, by a label distinctly and legibly written or printed on or with the drug, to the effect that the same is mixed.

[62 and 63 Vict.
c. 51, s. 12.]

(2) A label shall not be deemed to be distinctly and legibly written or printed within the meaning of this section, unless it is so written or printed that the notice of mixture given by the label is not obscured by other matter on the label.

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall hinder or affect the use of any registered trade mark, or of any label which has been continuously in use for at least seven years before the commencement of this Ordinance, but the Registrar shall not register any trade mark purporting to describe a mixture unless it complies with the conditions of this sub-section.

Abstraction.

[38 and 39 Vict.
c. 63, s. 9.]

7 Every person who—

- (a) With intent that the same may be sold in its altered state, without notice, abstracts from an article of food any part of it so as to affect injuriously its nature, substance, or quality; or
- (b) Sells any article so altered without making disclosure of the alteration—

shall be guilty of an offence, and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Importation of
adulterated or
impoverished
foods.

[62 and 63 Vict.
c. 51, s. 11.]

8 (1) If there is imported into Ceylon any of the following articles, namely:

- (a) Margarine or margarine cheese, except in packages conspicuously marked "Margarine" or "Margarine Cheese," as the case may require; or

- (b) Adulterated or impoverished butter (other than margarine) or adulterated or impoverished milk or cream, except in packages or cans conspicuously marked with a name or description indicating that the butter or milk or cream has been so treated; or
- (c) Condensed skimmed milk, except in tins or other receptacles bearing a label, whereon the words "Skimmed Milk unfit for Infants" are printed in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil in large and legible type;
- (d) Any adulterated or impoverished article of food to which the Governor in Executive Council, by notification in the *Government Gazette*, may direct that this section shall be applied, unless the same be imported in packages or receptacles conspicuously marked with a name or description indicating that the article has been so treated;

the importer shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

(2) The Principal Collector of Customs and the officers of the Customs Department shall take such samples of consignments of imported articles of food as may be necessary for the enforcement of the provisions of this section.

(3) The officer taking any such sample shall divide it into not less than three parts, and send one part to the importer, and one part to the Government Analyst for analysis, and shall retain one part.

(4) For the purposes of this section an article of food shall be deemed to be adulterated or impoverished if it has been mixed with any other substance, or if any part of it has been abstracted, so as in either case to affect injuriously its quality, substance, or nature.

Provided that an article of food shall not be deemed to be adulterated by reason only of the addition of any preservative or colouring matter of such a nature and in such quantity as not to render the article injurious to health.

Sale of condensed skimmed milk without notification.

[62 and 63 Vict. c. 51, s. 11.]

9 Every person who sells, or exposes, or offers for sale, condensed skimmed milk, except in tins or other receptacles bearing a label clearly visible to the purchaser, on which the words "Skimmed Milk unfit for Infants" in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil are printed in large and legible type in such a manner as not to be obscured by any other matter on the label, shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred and fifty rupees.

Obstruction of officer in discharge of his duties.

[62 and 63 Vict. c. 51, s. 16.]

10 Every person who wilfully obstructs or impedes any officer acting in the course of his duties under this Ordinance, or by any gratuity, bribe, promise, or other inducement prevents or attempts to prevent the due execution by such officer of his duty under this Ordinance, shall be guilty of an offence, and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Refusal to sell sample for analysis.

[38 and 39 Vict. c. 63, s. 17.]
[42 and 43 Vict. c. 30, s. 5.]

11 Every person, who being in charge of any premises, shop, store, or boutique refuses to sell any article of food or drug exposed for sale or on sale therein to any officer acting in the course of his duties under this Ordinance, who applies to him for the purchase of the same for the purpose of analysis, and tenders the price for the quantity which he applies to purchase, not being more than may be reasonably requisite, shall be guilty of an offence, and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

[62 and 63 Vict. c. 51, s. 18.]

Provided that where any article of food or drug is exposed for sale in an unopened tin or packet duly labelled, no person shall be required to sell it, except in the unopened tin or packet in which it is contained.

Giving false warranty.

[38 and 39 Vict. c. 63, s. 27.]
[62 and 63 Vict. c. 51, s. 20(6).]

12 Every person who gives a false warranty in writing to any purchaser in respect of an article of food or drug sold by him as principal or agent (unless he proves that when he gave the warranty he had reason to believe it true) shall be guilty of an offence, and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Falsely
applying
warrant.

[38 and 39 Vict.
c. 63, s. 27.]

13 Every person who wilfully applies to an article of food or drug in any proceeding under this Ordinance a certificate or warrant given in relation to any other article or drug shall be guilty of an offence, and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Giving false
abel.

[38 and 39 Vict.
c. 63, s. 27.]

14 Every person who wilfully gives a label with any article of food or drug sold by him, which shall falsely describe the thing sold, shall be guilty of an offence, and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

CHAPTER III.

Analysis.

Power of purchaser
or seller of food or
drug to obtain
analysis.

[38 and 39 Vict.
s. 12.]

15 Any purchaser or seller of an article of food or of a drug shall be entitled on payment of the sum of ten rupees to the Government Analyst to have such article analysed by such analyst, and to receive from him a certificate of the result of his analysis.

Power of
certain officers
to procure
samples of food
or drug and
obtain analysis.

[38 and 39 Vict.
c. 63, s. 13.]

16 Any of the following officers, that is to say :

- (a) Any Inspector of Nuisances or Sanitary Inspector ;
- (b) Any Medical Officer of Health, or other officer acting under his written directions ;
- (c) Any police officer acting under the written directions of any Superintendent of Police, or a Government Agent, or Assistant Government Agent—

may at the cost of the Government procure any sample of any food or a drug, and if he suspects the same to have been sold to him contrary to any provision of this Ordinance, shall submit the same to be analysed by the Government Analyst, and such analyst shall with all convenient speed analyse the same and shall give a certificate to such officer, wherein he shall specify the result of the analysis.

Provision for
dealing with
sample when
purchased.

[38 and 39 Vict.
c. 63, s. 14.]

17 (1) Any person purchasing any article with the intention of submitting the same for analysis shall, after the purchase has been completed, forthwith notify to the seller or his agent selling the article his intention to have the same analysed by the Government Analyst, and shall offer to divide the article into three parts to be then and there separated, and each part to be marked and sealed or fastened up in such manner as its nature will permit, and shall, if required to do so, proceed accordingly, and shall deliver one of such parts to the seller or his agent.

(2) He shall retain one of the said parts for future comparison, and shall himself submit the third part, if he deems it right to have the article analysed, to the analyst.

Provision when
sample is not
divided.

[38 and 39 Vict.
c. 63, s. 15.]

18 If the seller or his agent does not accept the offer of the purchaser to divide the article purchased in his presence, the analyst receiving the article for analysis shall divide the same into two parts, and shall seal or fasten up one of those parts and shall cause it to be delivered, either on receipt of the sample or when he supplies the certificate, to the purchaser, and the purchaser shall retain the same for production in case proceedings are afterwards taken in the matter.

Form of certificate
of analysis.

[38 and 39 Vict.
c. 63, s. 18.]

19 The certificate of the analysis shall be in the form in the schedule to this Ordinance, or to the like effect, with such variation as the circumstances may require.

Quarterly
report of
analyst.

[38 and 39 Vict.
c. 63, s. 19.]

20 The Government Analyst shall report quarterly to the Governor the number of articles analysed by him under this Ordinance, and shall specify the result of every analysis, and such report shall be published in such manner as the Governor shall direct.

CHAPTER IV.

Procedure, &c.

All offences
triable
summarily.

21 All offences under this Ordinance shall be triable by a Police Magistrate, and in municipal towns by a Municipal Magistrate, notwithstanding any limitation of the ordinary jurisdiction of such Magistrate.

Regulations as to plaints.

[62 and 63 Vict. c. 51, 19 (2).]

22 In any prosecution under this Ordinance the summons shall not be made returnable in less time than fourteen days from the day on which it is served, and there must be served therewith a copy of any Government Analyst's certificate obtained on behalf of the prosecutor.

Limitation of time for proceeding.

[62 and 63 Vict. c. 51, 19 (1).]

23 When any article of food or drug has been purchased from any person for test purposes, any prosecution in respect of the sale thereof shall not be instituted after the expiration of twenty-eight days from the time of the purchase.

Onus of proof.

24 In any prosecution under this Ordinance, when the fact of any article having been sold in a mixed state has been proved, if the accused person desires to rely on any exception or provision contained in this Ordinance, it shall be incumbent upon him to prove that the case is within such exception or provision.

Presumption where milk, &c., falls short of prescribed standard.

[62 and 63 Vict. c. 51, s. 4.]

25 The Governor in Executive Council may, after such inquiry as he may deem necessary, make regulations for determining what deficiency in any of the normal constituents of genuine milk, cream, butter, or cheese, or what addition of extraneous matter or proportion of water in any sample of milk (including condensed milk), cream, butter, or cheese, shall for the purposes of this Ordinance raise a presumption, until the contrary is proved, that the milk, cream, butter, or cheese is not genuine, or is injurious to health, and the Government Analyst shall have regard to such regulations in certifying the result of an analysis under this Ordinance.

Analysis by order of court.

[38 and 39 Vict. c. 63, s. 22.]
[62 and 63 Vict. c. 51, s. 21.]

26 (1) The court before whom any complaint is made under this Ordinance shall, upon the request of either party, and may in any case of its own motion, cause any article of food or drug to be sent for analysis to the Government Analyst, and such analyst shall thereupon with all convenient speed give a certificate to the court of the result of the analysis.

(2) In any such case the expenses of the analysis shall be paid by the complainant or the accused, as the court may direct.

Defence of warranty.

[38 and 39 Vict. c. 63, s. 25.]

27 (1) If the accused in any prosecution under this Ordinance proves to the satisfaction of the Magistrate or court that he had purchased the article in question as the same in nature, substance, and quality as that demanded of him by the prosecutor, and with a written warranty to that effect, that he had no reason to believe at the time when he sold it that the article was otherwise, and that he sold it in the same state as when he purchased it, he shall be discharged from the prosecution.

(2) A warranty or invoice shall not be available as a defence unless the accused has, within seven days after service of the summons, sent to the purchaser a copy of such warranty or invoice with a written notice stating that he intends to rely on the warranty or invoice, and specifying the name and address of the person from whom he received it, and has also sent a like notice of his intention to such person.

(3) The person by whom such warranty or invoice is alleged to have been given shall be entitled to appear at the hearing and to give evidence, and the court may, if it thinks fit, adjourn the hearing to enable him to do so.

[62 and 63 Vict. c. 51, s. 20.]

(4) A warranty or invoice given by a person resident outside Ceylon shall not be available as a defence, unless the accused proves that he had taken reasonable steps to ascertain, and did in fact believe in the accuracy of the statement contained in the warranty or invoice.

(5) Where the accused is a servant of the person who purchased the article under a warranty or invoice, he shall be entitled to rely on this section in the same way as his employer would have been entitled to do if he had been the accused, provided that the servant further proves that he had no reason to disbelieve that the article was otherwise than that demanded by the purchaser.

(6) Where the accused in a prosecution under this Ordinance has been discharged under the provisions of this section, any proceedings under this Ordinance for giving the warranty relied on by the accused in such prosecution may be taken as

well before a court having jurisdiction in the place where the article of food or drug to which the warranty relates was purchased, as before a court having jurisdiction in the place where the warranty was given.

Enhancement of penalties.

[62 and 63 Vict. c. 51, s. 17.]

28 (1) Where under any provision of this Ordinance a person guilty of an offence is liable to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees as a maximum, he shall be liable for a second offence under the same provision to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, and for any subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding fifteen hundred rupees.

(2) Where under any provision of this Ordinance a person guilty of an offence is liable to a fine exceeding one thousand rupees, and the offence in the opinion of the court was committed by the personal act, default, or culpable negligence of the person accused, that person shall be liable (if the court is of opinion that a fine will not meet the circumstances of the case) to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding six months.

Forfeiture and destruction of article of food or drug.

[Hongkong Ordinance, 8 of 1896, s. 27.]

Government Analyst's certificate receivable in evidence.

[38 and 39 Vict. c. 63, s. 27.]

29 It shall be lawful for the court to order the destruction of any article of food or drug in connection with which an offence is proved to have been committed under this Ordinance.

30 The provisions of section 406 of the Criminal Procedure Code shall apply to any certificate given by a Government Analyst under this Ordinance.

SCHEDULE.

Form of Certificate of Analysis.

To (1) ———.

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that I received on the ——— day of ———, 191—, from (2) ———, a sample of ——— for analysis (which then weighed (3) ———), and have analysed the same, and declare the result of my analysis to be as follows:—

I am of opinion that the same is a sample of genuine ——— (or I am of opinion that the said sample contained the parts as under, or the percentages of foreign ingredients as under).

Observations. (4)

Dated the ——— day of ———, 191—.

(Signed) A. B.,
Analyst.

(1) Here insert the name of the person submitting the article for analysis.

(2) Here insert the name of the person delivering the sample.

(3) When the article cannot be conveniently weighed, this passage may be erased, or the blank may be left unfilled.

(4) Here the analyst may insert at his discretion his opinion as to whether the mixture, if any, was for the purpose of rendering the article potable or palatable, or of preserving it, or of improving the appearance, or was unavoidable, and may state whether in excess of what is ordinary or otherwise, or whether the ingredients or materials mixed are or are not injurious to health.

In the case of a certificate regarding milk, butter, or any article liable to decomposition, the analyst shall specially report whether any change had taken place in the constitution of the article that would interfere with the analysis.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, March 9, 1912.

HUGH CLIFFORD,
Colonial Secretary.

Statement of Objects and Reasons.

The object of this Ordinance is to introduce into the Colony a Food and Drugs Ordinance embodying the principles of the Imperial Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, as amended by the later Acts of 1879 and 1899.

2. All the material provisions of these three Acts have been embodied in the present Ordinance so far as they are applicable to Ceylon, the principal modification being that, whereas in the United Kingdom the system is mainly worked by the local authorities, the central authority only intervening in default of these latter, in Ceylon the administration of the Ordinance must necessarily be centralized. The provisions of the Imperial Acts have been re-arranged, with a view to the presentation of the scheme of the Ordinance with greater clearness.

3. The scheme of the Ordinance appears from the headings of the chapters. It first creates a series of offences. The principal offences are—

- (a) Injurious adulteration of any food or drug.
- (b) Sale of any food or drug not of proper nature, substance, or quality.
- (c) Sale of wrongly compounded food or drug.
- (d) Abstraction of any of the essential elements of any food or drug.
- (e) Importation of adulterated or impoverished foods.

These are the principal evils at which the Ordinance aims. A special section makes it an offence to sell condensed skimmed milk without clear notification of its character and its unsuitability as a food for infants. The other offences are of a subsidiary character.

4. Chapter III. contains the administrative machinery of the Ordinance. It provides facilities for furnishing an official analysis of all foods and drugs to any purchaser, vendor, or competent public authority, and regulates the manner in which samples shall be taken, and the form in which the Analyst's report shall be presented.

5. Chapter IV. deals with the procedure to be followed on the prosecution of offences. It provides that all offences shall be summarily triable, and that the ordinary penalties may be enhanced in the case of repeated or aggravated offences.

Facilities are given for the obtaining of an official analysis by the court, and provision is made for allowing an accused person to plead that he acted in good faith upon a warranty. The chapter also contains requirements as to the time within which the summons is to be returnable, the service of a copy of the Analyst's certificate therewith, and as to the limitation of time within which prosecutions may be instituted.

6. The sources of each enactment are shown in the margin.

Attorney-General's Chambers,
Colombo, February 28, 1912.

ANTON BERTRAM,
Attorney-General.

NOTICES IN TESTAMENTARY ACTIONS.

In the District Court of Colombo.

Order Nisi.

Testamentary In the Matter of the Estate of John William
Jurisdiction. Wilson of Colombo, formerly of 52, Allen
No. 4,139 C. road, Wolverhampton, England, deceased.

THIS matter coming on for disposal before Lewis Matthew Maartensz, Esq., District Judge of Colombo, on April 2, 1912, in the presence of Messrs. Julius and Creasy, Proctors, on the part of the petitioner Clive Hughes Kilmister of Colombo; and the affidavit of the said petitioner dated January 6, 1912, and power of attorney in favour of the petitioner and minute of consent from the heirs of the deceased having been read:

It is ordered that the petitioner as attorney of Eliza Wilson, the widow and administratrix, is entitled to have letters of administration issued to him accordingly, unless any person or persons interested shall, on or before April 18, 1912, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

April 2, 1912. L. M. MAARTENSZ,
District Judge.

In the District Court of Colombo.

Order Nisi.

Testamentary In the Matter of the Estate, Goods, and
Jurisdiction. Chattels and Rights and Credits of Udage
No. 4,177. Atchige Conthenis Perera, late of
Wanaluwawa in the Gangaboda pattu of
Siyane korale, deceased.

Leana Atukorallage Don Dionis of Indolamulla in
the Gangaboda pattu of Siyane korale Petitioner.

And

- (1) Leana Atukorallage Dona Ranso Nona Hamine,
- (2) Udage Atchige Carolis Perera, (3) Udage Atchige Robosingho Perera, and (4) Udage Atchige Saithan Sinngo Perera, all of Wanaluwawa, in the Gangaboda pattu of Siyane korale . . Respondents.

THIS matter coming on for disposal before Lewis Matthew Maartensz, Esq., Additional District Judge of Colombo, on February 22, 1912, in the presence of Mr. S. J. Bakmiwewa, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner Leana Atukorallage Don Dionis; and the affidavit of the said petitioner dated February 12, 1912, having been read:

It is ordered that the petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled, as a brother-in-law of the above-named

deceased, to have letters of administration to his estate issued to him, unless the respondents or any other person or persons interested shall, on or before April 25, 1912, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

February 22, 1912. L. MAARTENSZ,
Additional District Judge.

In the District Court of Colombo.

Order Nisi.

Testamentary In the Matter of the Intestate Estate of
Jurisdiction. Merinnage Jeramias Fernando, late of
No. 4,196. Uyana in Moratuwa, deceased.

Emy Pesalia Fernando of Uyana in Moratuwa Petitioner.

And

Thurley Jesilta Fernando of Uyana aforesaid . . Respondent.

THIS matter coming on for disposal before Lewis Matthew Maartensz, Esq., Additional District Judge of Colombo, on March 11, 1912, in the presence of Mr. G. L. Cooray, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner Emy Pesalia Fernando; and the affidavit of the said petitioner dated February 29, 1912, having been read:

It is ordered that the petitioner be and she is hereby declared entitled, as the widow and an heir of the above-named deceased, to have letters of administration to his estate issued to her, unless the respondent or any other person or persons interested shall, on or before April 25, 1912, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

March 11, 1912. L. M. MAARTENSZ,
Additional District Judge.

In the District Court of Colombo.

Order Nisi.

Testamentary In the Matter of the Last Will and Testa-
Jurisdiction. ment of Savenna Meeanna Nagode Meeran
No. 4,211. deceased.

Muna Seyedu Ahamado, son of Mohideen Ibrahim Saibo, of 22, 2nd Cross street, Pettah, Colombo. Petitioner.

THIS matter coming on for disposal before Lewis Matthew Maartensz, Esq., Additional District Judge of Colombo, on March 22, 1912, in the presence of Messrs. Vanderstraaten and Vanderstraaten, Proctors, on the part of the petitioner; and the affidavit of the said petitioner dated March 20,

1912, and the affidavit of Ana Sana Kaderalie, one of the attesting witnesses to the will dated March 20, 1912, having been read :

It is ordered that the will of the said Savenna Meeanna Nagoor Meera, deceased, dated November 10, 1911, of which the original has been produced and is now deposited in this court, be and the same is hereby declared proved ; and it is further declared that the said Muna Seyedu Ahamado is the executor named in the said will, and that he is entitled to have the probate of the same issued to him accordingly, unless any person or persons interested shall, on or before April 25, 1912, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

L. M. MAARTENSZ,
District Judge.

March 22, 1912.

So. 4/1 In the District Court of Kalutara.
1912
Order Nisi.

Testamentary In the Matter of the Last Will and Testament Jurisdiction. of the late Vidanelagey Rev. Francisco de No. 725. Mel of Horetuduwa, deceased.

THIS matter coming for disposal before T. B. Russell, Esq., District Judge of Kalutara, on March 21, 1912, in the presence of C. P. Wijeyratna, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner Rev. A. W. de Mel of Horetuduwa in Panadure ; and the affidavit (1) of the said petitioner dated March 14, 1912, and (2) of the attesting witness dated March 9, 1912 :

It is ordered that the will of the said Vidanelagey Francisco de Mel of Horetuduwa, deceased, dated September 29, 1883, the original of which has been produced and is now deposited in the court, be and the same is hereby declared proved ; and the said Rev. A. W. de Mel of Horetuduwa is the executor named in the said will, and that he is entitled to have probate issued to him accordingly, unless the respondents (1) Charles P. de Mel of Horetuduwa, (2) Dr. Hugh de Mel, (3) John Maria Amelia de Mel and her husband (4) Samuel William Perera Wijeyeratna of Dehiwala, (5) Francis Jane Charlotte de Mel, (6) P. Peter Pieris, (7) Cornelia Louisa de Mel, (8) William de Saa Abeysekere, (9) Louis Fernando, (10) Rose Fernando, any person or persons interested shall, on or before April 8, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

T. B. RUSSELL,
District Judge.

March 21, 1912.

The date for showing cause against the above Order Nisi is extended to April 18, 1912.

T. B. RUSSELL,
District Judge.

So. 4/1 In the District Court of Negombo.
1912
Order Nisi.

Testamentary In the Matter of the Estate of the late Jurisdiction. Kander Kudiravel, deceased, of Sea No. 1,284. street, Negombo.

THIS matter coming on for disposal before J. Scott, Esq., District Judge of Negombo, on March 14, 1912, in the presence of Mr. Ederisinghe, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner Wadiv Achchi of Sea street ; and the affidavit of the petitioner dated February 26, 1912, having been read :

It is ordered that the petitioner be and is hereby declared entitled to have letters of administration of the estate of the deceased above named issued to her, unless the respondent Kander Karuppaiah of Sea street, Negombo, the guardian *ad litem* over the minors Babi and Aachan shall, on or before April 24, 1912, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the said Kander Karuppaiah be appointed guardian *ad litem* over the said minors for the purpose of this action.

JOHN SCOTT,
District Judge.

March 14, 1912.

So. 4/1 In the District Court of Negombo.
1912
Order Nisi.

Testamentary In the Matter of the Estate of the late Jurisdiction. Manikkuge Thidoris Silva of Gaman- No. 1,283. gedara, deceased.

THIS matter coming on for disposal before J. Scott, Esq., District Judge of Negombo, on March 1, 1912, in the

presence of Messrs. de Zoysa and Perera, Proctors, on the part of the petitioner Manikkuge Regohamy of Gaman- gedara ; and the affidavit of the petitioner dated February 22, 1912, having been read :

It is ordered that the petitioner be and is hereby declared entitled to have letters of administration of the estate of the deceased above named issued to him, unless the respondents — (1) M. Odiris Silva, (2) M. Carohamy, assisted by her husband, M. Franciscu Silva, (3) M. Johanis Silva, (4) M. Caronolis Silva, (5) M. Suaris Silva, (6) M. Asohamy, assisted by her husband A. Siadoris Silva, (7) M. Ana Hamy assisted by her husband P. Charles de Silva Jayawardena, (8) M. Sarnelis Silva—shall, on or before April 23, 1912, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

J. SCOTT,
District Judge.

February 28, 1912.

In the District Court of Kandy.

Order Nisi.

Testamentary In the Matter of the Estate of the late Guy Jurisdiction. Spencer Felsingar, deceased, of Kandy. No. 2,912.

THIS matter coming on for disposal before Felix Reginald Dias, Esq., District Judge of Kandy, on March 28, 1912, in the presence of Messrs. Liesching and Lee, Proctors, on the part of the petitioner Edith Mary Felsingar of Castle Hill street, Kandy ; and the affidavit of the said petitioner dated March 6, 1912, having been read :

It is ordered that the petitioner Edith Mary Felsingar of Castle Hill street, Kandy, be and she is hereby declared entitled to letters of administration to the estate of Guy Spencer Felsingar of Kandy, deceased, as the widow of the said deceased, unless Conrad Guy Arndt Felsingar, (2) Edith Thekla Arndt Felsingar, by their guardian *ad litem* Arthur Robert Theodore Arndt of Kandy shall, on or before May 2, 1912, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

FELIX R. DIAS,
District Judge.

March 28, 1912.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

Order Nisi.

Testamentary In the Matter of the Estate of the late Jurisdiction. Vairavanatar Chellappah of Veeman- No. 2,517. kamam in Valikamam North, deceased. Class I.

Kantar Ponnampalam of Maviddapuram Petitioner.
Vs.

(1) Kathirasipillai, widow of Chellappah, of Veemankamam, (2) Chellappah Swasamppoo of ditto, (3) Chellappah Theagar of ditto, (4) Achchippillai, daughter of Chellappah, of ditto, (5) Annappillai, daughter of Chellappah, of ditto, (6) Riwathy, daughter of Chellappah, of ditto, the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th respondents are minors, appearing by their guardian *ad litem* the 1st respondent Respondents.

THIS matter of the petition of Kantar Ponnampalam of Maviddapuram, praying for letters of administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Vairavanatar Chellappah, coming on for disposal before M. S. Pinto, Esq., District Judge, on March 29, 1912, in the presence of Messrs. Casippillai and Cathiravelu, Proctors, on the part of the petitioner ; and the affidavit of the petitioner dated March 4, 1912, having been read : It is declared that the petitioner is a creditor of the said intestate, and is entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him, unless the respondents or any other person shall, on or before April 26, 1912, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

M. S. PINTO,
District Judge.

March 29, 1912.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

Order Nisi.

Testamentary In the Matter of the Estate of the late
Jurisdiction. Tillainatar Vaitialingam of Araly North,
No. 2,523. deceased.

Vytialingam Navaratnam of Araly North. Petitioner.
Vs.

Vytialingam Rajaratnam of Araly North, now sub-
overseer, Public Works Department, Wella-
watta, in Colombo. Respondent.

THIS matter of the petition of Vytialingam Navaratnam of Araly North, praying for letters of administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Tillainatar Vaitialingam of Araly North, coming on for disposal before M. S. Pinto, Esq., District Judge, on March 7, 1912, in the presence of Messrs. Tambiah S. Cooke, and P. S. J. Chryssotom, Proctors, on the part of the petitioner; and affidavit of the petitioner dated March 4, 1912, having been read: It is declared that the petitioner is the son of the said intestate and is entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him, unless the respondent or any other person shall, on or before April 19, 1912, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

March 7, 1912.

M. S. PINTO,
District Judge.

In the District Court of Galle.

Order Nisi.

Testamentary In the Matter of the Estate of the late
Jurisdiction. Panditage Pransikku Appuhamy, de-
No. 4,132. ceased, of Tiranagama.

THIS matter coming on for disposal before F. J. Smith, Esq., District Judge, Galle, on March 1, 1912, in the presence of Mr. George Ranasooriya, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner Panditage Peduru Appuhamy; and the affidavit of the petitioner dated March 1, 1912, having been read: It is ordered and declared that the said Panditage Peduru Appuhamy is a brother of the deceased, and that he is as such entitled to have letters of administration issued to him accordingly, unless the respondents—(1) Halwiti-kankanange Dilona, (2) Panditage James Appuhamy, (3) Panditage Dias Appuhamy, (4) Panditage Baba Hamy, (5) Panditage Baby, (6) Panditage Nimal Hamy, all of Thirana-gama, respondents—shall, on or before April 23, 1912, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

March 1, 1912.

F. J. SMITH,
District Judge.

In the District Court of Galle.

Order Nisi.

Testamentary In the Matter of the Estate of Goone-
Jurisdiction. sekera Weeraratne Leicichamy, deceased,
No. 4,136. of Kataluwa.

THIS matter coming on for disposal before F. J. Smith, Esq., District Judge, Galle, on March 7, 1912, in the presence of Mr. E. A. Wijesuriya, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner Warnasuriya Patabendige Don Allis de Silva; and the affidavit of the petitioner dated March 7, 1912, having been read:

It is ordered and declared that the said Warnasuriya Patabendige Don Allis de Silva is as such entitled to have letters of administration issued to him accordingly, unless the respondent Warnasuriya Patabendige Don Jeeris de Silva shall, on or before April 29, 1912, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

March 7, 1912.

F. J. SMITH,
District Judge.

In the District Court of Matara.

Testamentary In the Matter of the Estate of the late
Jurisdiction. Ranasin Arachchige Don Hendrick, de-
No. 1,861. ceased, of Wellegama.

THIS matter coming on for disposal before G. F. R. Browning, Esq., District Judge of Matara, on October 30,

1911, in the presence of R. B. Gooneratne, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner Lenaduwa Lokuge Allis Appuhamy of Warakapitiya; and the affidavit of the petitioner above named dated October 17, 1911, having been read: It is ordered that the petitioner Lenaduwa Lokuge Allis Appuhamy of Warakapitiya be and he is hereby declared entitled to have letters of administration issued to him to the estate of the deceased Ranasin Arachchige Don Hendrick of Wellegama, unless the respondents—(1) Lenaduwa Lokuge Francina Hamine of Hettiwidiya, Weligama, (2) Ranasin Arachchige Pemawaty of ditto, (3) ditto Piyasena of ditto, and (4) ditto Gimarah of ditto—shall, on or before _____ 1912, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary:

It is further declared that the said 1st respondent Lenaduwa Lokuge Francina Hamine of Hettiwidiya, Weligama, be and she is hereby appointed guardian *ad litem* over the minors respondents, unless the respondents shall, on or before December 13, 1911, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

October 30, 1911.

G. F. R. BROWNING,
District Judge.

Order Nisi extended till April 26, 1912.

By order,
J. A. BASTIANSZ,
Secretary.

In the District Court of Matara.

Order Nisi.

Testamentary In the Matter of the Estate of the late Don
Jurisdiction. Deonis Gunaratna Appuhamy, deceased,
No. 1,893. of Maliduwa.

THIS matter coming on for disposal before G. F. R. Browning, Esq., District Judge of Matara, on March 6, 1912, in the presence of Don Abraham Gooneratne Yapa of Maliduwa; and the affidavit of the petitioner above named, and his petition dated March 6, 1912, having been read:

It is ordered that the petitioner Abraham Gooneratne Yapa of Maliduwa be and he is hereby declared entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the deceased Don Deonis Gooneratne Yapa, late of Maliduwa, issued to him, unless the respondents—(1) Jamis de Silva Sepala Dahanaike of Panadugama, (2) Don Hendrick Sepala Dahanayaka of Maliduwa, (3) Dona Christiana Sepala Dahanaike of Baddegama, (4) Gonsalu Korallage Don Abeneste de Silva of Ganegama, (5) ditto Joseph Appuhamy of ditto—shall, on or before April 26, 1912, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

March 7, 1912.

G. F. R. BROWNING,
District Judge.

In the District Court of Tangalla.

Order Nisi.

Testamentary In the Matter of the Estate of the late
Jurisdiction. Salman Patiratne, deceased, of Rana-
No. 526. keliya.

THIS matter coming on for final determination before Allan Beven, Esq., District Judge, Tangalla, on March 28, 1912, in the presence of Jinadasa Patiratne, the petitioner; and the affidavit of the said Jinadasa Patiratne of Ranakeliya having been read:

It is ordered that letters of administration to the estate of the deceased Don Salman Patiratne be issued to the petitioner aforesaid, as brother of the deceased, unless the respondents—(1) Gunatileke Deindarage Ramanal Etang, (2) Don Bastian Patiratna, (3) Don Carolis Patiratna; all of Ranakeliya shall, on or before April 26, 1912, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

March 28, 1912.

ALLAN BEVEN,
District Judge.

No. 4/ In the District Court of Ratnapura.

796413 • Order Nisi.

No. 606. In the Matter of the Intestate Estate of

Liyanage Ratranhamy of Bulatwelgoda.

Liyanage Punchiappuhamy of Ganagama. Petitioner.

And

(1) Liyanage Siribohamy of Bulatwelgoda, (2)
Pannananda Unnanse of Madampe. Respondents.

THIS matter coming on for disposal before W. H. B. Carbery, Esq., District Judge of Ratnapura, in the presence

of Mr. C. F. Dharmaratne, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner above named; and the affidavit of the said petitioner dated March 8, 1912, having been read:

It is ordered that the said petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled, as the second son and an heir of the deceased above named, to administer the estate of the said deceased, and the letters of administration do issue to him accordingly, unless the respondents above named or any other person or persons interested shall, on or before April 20, 1912, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

W. H. B. CARBERY,
District Judge.

March 9, 1912.

NOTICES OF FISCALS' SALES.

Western Province.

In the District Court of Colombo.

A. Vytilingam of Grandpass in Colombo Plaintiff.
No. 33,944. Vs.

P. Suppiramaniam of Yatiyantota Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Friday, May 10, 1912, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold by public auction at the premises the right, title, and interest of the said defendant in the following property for the recovery of Rs. 1,000, with legal interest thereon from February 23, 1912, and costs of this action and charges, viz. :—

In an undivided $\frac{1}{2}$ share of a piece of land situated at Tirunelvali, called Chinkarayanpulam, Mudamavadey, Pothuvalavu, Kinattady, and Tiruvar Aradcheyvalavu, containing or reputed to contain in extent 36 lachams varaku culture, with house, share of well, and other appurtenances; bounded or reputed to be bounded on the east by the property of Chellam, wife of Chinnayah, and shareholders, north by the property of Muttachy, wife of Saravanamuttu, and Tillayppillai, wife of Tampu, and by lane, west by the property of Chellam, wife of Chinnayah, and on the south by the property of Katheresu Marimuttu and shareholders and by that of Letchemy, wife of Kidnapillai.

Fiscal's Office,
Jaffna, April 2, 1912.

A. ARIACUTTY,
Deputy Fiscal.

Central Province.

In the District Court of Kandy.

Seyad Ali Noor Bai of King's street, Kandy. Plaintiff.
No. 20,984. Vs.

Muttachchi and Eliya Tamby Ratnasinham, both
of Gampola. Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Wednesday, May 8, 1912, at 12 noon, will be sold by public auction at the premises the right, title, and interest of the said 2nd and 4th defendants in the following property, viz. :—

The land called Blackwatta, containing in extent 1 rood and 11 perches, together with the houses bearing assessment Nos. 92 to 99, situated at Pussellawa, in Udapalata Kandukara Ihala korale; and bounded on the north by water-course, north-east and south-east by Blackforestwatta, south by land belonging to the Padiree and the main road leading to Nuwara Eliya, with everything thereon.

Amount of writ, Rs. 462.25 and interest.

Fiscal's Office,
Kandy, April 4, 1912.

A. V. WOUTERSZ,
Deputy Fiscal.

Eastern Province.

In the District Court of Badulla.

Mana Sena Mudaliya Pulle of Palugama. Plaintiff.
No. 2,513. Vs.

N. P. R. Coorey of Welimada. Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Tuesday, May 7, 1912, at the time specified below, will be sold by public auction at

the respective premises the right, title, and interest of the said defendant in the following property for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 3,548.29 $\frac{1}{2}$, viz. :—

At 10 o'clock in the morning.

(1) All that land called Meegahakandureaswedduma *alias* Hulahapatana of about 2 acres in extent, together with everything standing thereon, situated at Kotawerhangillegama, in Udukinda Dehiwinipalata; and bounded on the east by Pallearawepatana, south by Meegahakumbureagala, west by the field, and on the north by Pallearawepatana.

Commencing at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

(2) All that land called Kudagediyeidama of about 3 acres in extent, together with everything standing thereon, situated at Kotaweraudagama, in Udukinda Dehiwinipalata; and bounded on the east, south, west, and north by the Crown properties.

(3) All that land called Nelligastennehena of about two acres in extent, together with everything standing thereon, situated at the same village as aforesaid; and bounded on east, south, west, and north by the Crown properties.

On Wednesday, May 8, 1912, at 10 o'clock
in the morning.

(4) All that land called Godamadittepatana of about 4 acres in extent, together with everything standing thereon, situated at Ratambegama in Udukinda, Yatipalata; and bounded on the east by the 3-foot road, south by the 3-foot road and the property belonging to Sena Neina Pulle, west by kandura, and on the north by the property belonging to Sena Neina Pulle.

Same day at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

(5) All that land called Mudumpitagedarawatta of about 4 kurunies of kurakkan sowing extent together with the northern tiled room out of the two rooms and all other things standing thereon, situated at Dehipolagama, in Udukinda, Udapalata; and bounded on the east by ela and the footpath, south by the fence of Petangahawatta, west by the bamboo bush and the fence, and on the north by the tamarind tree and the fence.

Same day at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

(6) All that tea estate called and known as Aluttenna *alias* Kiriwanadowa of about 8 acres in extent, together with the buildings and all other things standing thereon, situated at Palugamaellegama, in Udukinda Udapalata; and bounded on the east by the Gansabhawa road, south by the property belonging to natives and the tea estate belonging to Mr. Bingham, west by the property belonging to Charles Appuhamy and Cornis Appuhamy and the tea estate belonging to Mr. Bingham, and on the north by Kinnarakandura.

Fiscal's Office,
Badulla, April 3, 1912.

M. EDIRIWIIRA,
Deputy Fiscal.

DISTRICT AND MINOR COURTS NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that a suit has been instituted in the Court of Requests, Matale, by Peria Carpen Cangany and five other coolies, late of Barton estate, in Ukkuwela, against the proprietors of Barton estate, under the Ordinance No. 13 of 1889, for the recovery of their wages amounting to Rs. 40.

Court of Requests,
Matale, April 4, 1912.

GERALD E. DE ALWIS,
Chief Clerk.

DRAFT ORDINANCES.

(Continued from page 228.)

MINUTE.

The following Draft of a proposed Ordinance is published for general information:—

An Ordinance for making provision for the Contingent Services for the Financial Year 1912-1913.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the contingent expenditure required for the service of the Government of this Island for the financial year 1912-1913, and not otherwise provided for, has been estimated at the sum of Forty-four million Four hundred and Three thousand One hundred and Twenty-seven rupees: It is enacted by the Governor of Ceylon, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:

Rs. 44,403,127 to be charged upon the revenue of this Island for the Contingent Services for the financial year 1912-1913.

Amount of labour to be supplied under the Ordinance No. 31 of 1884.

1 A sum not exceeding Forty-four million Four hundred and Three thousand One hundred and Twenty-seven rupees shall be and the same is hereby charged upon the revenue and other funds of this Island for the Contingent Services for the financial year 1912-1913, and the said expenditure shall be in conformity with the Heads of Expenditure specified in the schedule hereunto annexed.

2 And whereas by the 31st section of the Ordinance No. 31 of the year 1884, entitled "An Ordinance to amend Ordinance No. 10 of 1861, entitled 'An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Public Thoroughfares in this Colony,'" it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor to propose the estimates prepared in pursuance thereof, or such of them as to him may appear expedient, in the Ordinance for making provision for the contingent expenditure of the Colony for the ensuing year, to be dealt with in like manner as any other estimate to be so proposed: And it is thereby also provided that the amount of labour to be supplied under the provisions of the said Ordinance No. 31 of 1884, for the performance of any work or works for which an estimate or estimates may have been so proposed by the Governor, and approved of by the Legislative Council, shall be distinctly stated in the Ordinance enacted for the same, and that the same shall not exceed two-thirds of the whole amount of labour due from the district or districts within which it may be required to be performed: It is enacted that the amount of labour to be supplied under the provisions of the said Ordinance shall be in conformity with the estimates detailed under Head No. 42, "Public Works Annually Recurrent."

Treasurer to pay the above at such times as the Governor by warrant shall order.

3 The Treasurer of the said Island shall issue and pay the said several sums to such persons, for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned, upon such days and in such proportions as the Governor for the time being, by any warrant or order in writing to be signed by him, shall from time to time order and direct; and the payments so to be made shall be charged upon and payable out of the revenues and other funds of the said Island.

And to receive credit to his accounts for the payments made in pursuance hereof.

4 The said Treasurer shall in his accounts from time to time be allowed credit for any sum or sums of money paid by him in pursuance of such warrant or order in writing as aforesaid; and the receipt or receipts of the respective persons to whom the same shall be so paid shall be a full and valid discharge to the said Treasurer in passing his said accounts for any such sum or sums as shall be herein mentioned; and he shall and may receive credit for the same accordingly.

SCHEDULE.

	Rs.
1. Public Debt	70,425
2. Military Expenditure	401,698
3. Pensions	1,560,375
4. Ecclesiastical	3,246
5. Exchange	367,700
6. His Excellency the Governor	184,294
7. Civil Service	1,171,083
8. Clerical Service	1,224,121
9. Secretariat	310,267
10. Controller of Revenue	3,578
11. Treasury (including Loan Board)	58,691
12. Audit Office	60,580
13. Provincial Administration	983,790
14. Settlement Officer under the Waste Lands Ordinances	120,219
15. Survey Department	1,448,074
16. Government Stores	203,595
17. Immigration and Quarantine	177,562
18. Customs Department	211,429
19. Post Office and Telegraphs	2,167,170
20. Forest Department	344,414
21. Railway Department	7,843,506
22. Port and Marine Department, Colombo	641,421
23. Port and Marine Department other than Colombo	37,837
24. Legal Departments	829,350
25. Police	1,320,556
26. Prisons	592,592
27. Medical Department	3,411,222
28. Education	1,937,390
29. Botanic Gardens	211,990
30. Colombo Museum	43,846
31. Archaeological Department	118,012
32. Veterinary Department	106,560
33. Agricultural Society	30,000
34. Mineral Survey	32,134
35. Inspector of Mines	19,198
36. Inspector of Factories	5,775
37. Registrar of Patents	4,357
38. Miscellaneous Services	1,109,127
39. Irrigation Department	453,696
40. Irrigation Annually Recurrent	151,010
41. Public Works Department	821,956
42. Public Works Annually Recurrent	3,302,066
43. Public Works Extraordinary	2,585,161
44. Irrigation Extraordinary	320,531
45. Railway Department (Extraordinary Works)	1,684,890
	<hr/>
46. Works chargeable to Surplus Balances	38,686,494
	<hr/>
	Total—Rs. 44,403,127

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, April 12, 1912.

HUGH CLIFFORD,
Colonial Secretary.

Statement of Objects and Reasons.

THE Ordinance makes provision for the Contingent Services of the Colony for the Financial Year 1912-1913.

Colombo, April 12, 1912.

ANTON BERTRAM,
Attorney-General.

MINUTE.

The following Draft of a proposed Ordinance is published for general information:—

An Ordinance for making provision for the Supplementary Contingent Charges for the Year 1910 and the First Six Months of the Year 1911.

Preamble.

WHEREAS by Ordinance No. 13 of 1909 it was enacted that a sum not exceeding Fifty-three million Eight hundred and Six thousand Two hundred and Forty-three rupees should be charged upon the revenue and other funds of this Island for the Contingent Service of the year One thousand Nine hundred and Ten and the first six months of the year One thousand Nine hundred and Eleven, and it has become necessary to make further provision for the service of the said period: It is enacted by the Governor of Ceylon, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:

Rs. 3,649,769-96 to be charged upon the revenue of the Island for the Supplementary Contingent Charges for the year 1910 and the first six months of 1911.

1 That a sum not exceeding Three million Six hundred and Forty-nine thousand Seven hundred and Sixty-nine rupees and Ninety-six cents shall be and the same is hereby charged upon the revenue and other funds of the Colony for the services hereinafter mentioned, and the said expenditure shall be in conformity with the Heads of Expenditure specified in the Schedule hereunto annexed:

SCHEDULE.

	Rs.	c.
2. Military Expenditure (Treasurer)	12,898	45
3. Pensions	1,781	85
4. Ecclesiastical	19	70
11. Treasury, including Loan Board	4,064	46
15. Survey Department	77,586	6
17. Immigration and Quarantine	119,359	74
28. Education	3,002	33
32. Veterinary Department	27,843	33
34. Mineralogical Surveyor	1,127	91
35. Inspector of Mines	175	28
37. Registrar of Patents	974	53
38. Miscellaneous Services	364,487	13
45. Railway Department (Extraordinary Works)	299,515	63
47. Expenditure temporarily charged to revenue pending raising of loan	2,736,933	56

Total—Rs. 3,649,769 96

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, April 11, 1912.

HUGH CLIFFORD,
Colonial Secretary.

Statement of Objects and Reasons.

THE Ordinance makes provision for the Supplementary Contingent Charges for the Year 1910 and the First Six Months of the Year 1911.

Colombo, April 10, 1912.

ANTON BERTRAM,
Attorney-General.