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

PART II.—Legal and Judicial.

PART III.—Provincial Administration.

PART IV.—Land Settlement.

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

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

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

	PAGE		PAGE
Minutes by the Governor	—	Miscellaneous Departmental Notices	830
Proclamations by the Governor	819	Notices calling for Tenders	834
Appointments by the Governor	821	Contracts for Supplies of Stores	—
Appointments, &c., of Registrars	822	Sales of Unserviceable Articles	837
Government Notifications	823	Registrar-General's Vital Statistics	837
Revenue and Expenditure Returns	—	Meteorological Returns	—
Notices by the Currency Commissioners	830	Books registered under Ordinance No. 1 of 1885	—

PROCLAMATIONS.

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

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency REGINALD EDWARD STUBBS, Esquire, Officer Administering the Government of the Island of Ceylon, with the Dependencies thereof.

R. E. STUBBS.

WHEREAS the Government Agent of the Province of Uva, by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 11 of the Irrigation Ordinance, No. 16 of 1906, has drawn up the irrigation rules set forth in the schedule hereto for the irrigation districts of Dodangolla and Senapatiya, in the Revenue District of Badulla, in the Province of Uva:

Now know Ye that We, the said Officer Administering the Government, acting with the advice of the Executive Council, in pursuance of the powers vested in Us by section 20 of the said Ordinance, do by this Our Proclamation give notice of Our approval of the said rules set forth in the schedule hereto.

Given at Elephant Pass, in the said Island of Ceylon, this Thirtieth day of September, in the Year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Thirteen.

By His Excellency's command,

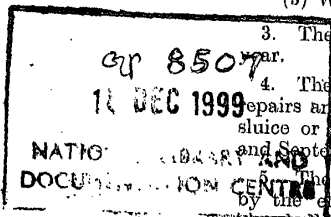
L. W. BOOTH,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

SCHEDULE.

Irrigation Districts of Dodangolla and Senapatiya.

1. All rules enacted previous to this in respect of the Gala-oya anicut irrigation works are hereby cancelled, provided that such cancellation shall not affect—
 - (a) The past operation of such rules.
 - (b) Any right, obligation, or liability acquired, accrued, or incurred thereunder.
 - (c) Any punishment or penalty incurred in respect of any breach of the said rules.
 - (d) Any investigation or legal proceeding or remedy in respect of any such right, obligation, liability, penalty, or punishment, and every such investigation, legal proceeding, and remedy may be carried on as if the above rules had not been published.
2. The cultivation of the different ranges under Gala-oya anicut shall be regulated as follows:—
 - (1) Dodangolla, Egoda-arawa, Pitanulla, Duramulla, Madippalamulla, Boragodawela, Digawela, and Watawana range from October to January.
 - (2) Pallewela, Helawela, Kaderadena, Bibilewela, Kanulwela, and Ekiriyanpola range from December to March.
 - (3) Warakawela and Iwela range from October to February.
3. The cultivation for maha shall take place between October and March in each year.
4. The following intervals between cultivation seasons are required for general repairs and maintenance of the works, and no water will be issued through any sluice or canals for distribution to the fields during these periods, viz., August and September.
5. The issue of water from the sluice and Government channels shall be regulated by the *ela-vidane*. No person except *ela-vidane* or some person deputed by him shall interfere with the sluices of the irrigation work or channels or the issue of water therefrom.
6. The manager of fields shall furnish the *ela-* and *vel-vidanes*, within fifteen days before commencing cultivation, with a list of persons who have been employed as *goiyas*, showing the extent which each *goiya* cultivates. The *vel-vidanes* shall send a copy of this list to the irrigation officer in charge of the work.
7. The distribution of water from the sluices on Government channels shall be regulated by the irrigation officer or guardian in charge of the works on written application from the *vel-vidanes* giving the area requiring water, and they shall take action to prevent any water running to waste.
8. It shall be compulsory on all proprietors whose lands are irrigable from any Government channel to construct their shares of the subsidiary channels required to irrigate such lands. The course of such channels and section and description to be constructed by each proprietor shall be determined by the officer in charge of the work according to the acreage of irrigable land held by each proprietor. The officer in charge will give notice to the Government Agent when and where any such channels are required.
9. All field channels shall be maintained in good order by the proprietors whose lands are irrigable thereby, and it shall be their duty to have their channels cleared before every cultivation, and to maintain them clear during the cultivation. In the event of any proprietor failing to clear his share of the channels, the officer in charge of the work shall give notice that such repair or maintenance is required to the Government Agent, who shall cause the work to be done and recover the cost thereof from the defaulter.
10. No dam may be constructed on any channel except on instructions from the officer in charge of the work.
11. Fences must be put within six days of notice of apportionment being given by the *vel-vidane*. They must be sufficiently strong to keep out cattle, and each cultivator shall keep his portion of the fence in proper repair until the crop is reaped and gathered.
12. Each cultivator shall erect a proper watch hut adjoining the fence put up by him before sowing has commenced, and shall watch regularly until the crop is reaped and gathered, whether his own paddy is reaped or not.
13. In the event of any sudden and unforeseen accident occurring to any of the water-courses of such magnitude that it cannot be repaired in the ordinary manner, the field officer, through the *vel-vidane*, shall, by beat of tom-tom, call on all the proprietors or cultivators of lands irrigated by the water-course to attend on the spot and assist in repairing it, and such proprietors or cultivators thus called upon shall attend and assist accordingly.
14. It shall be the duty of irrigation headmen properly to distribute the water supplied from the Government channels or other sources by the irrigation officer in charge of the works to various fields or tract of fields in their charge, and they shall be under the immediate control of the Government Agent, and their dismissal shall rest with him.
15. The proprietors of lands under cultivation shall be liable to pay to the *vel-vidane* 4 kurunies per annum of sowing extent for *yala* and *maha* as *huwandiram*. If there is an unpaid *ela-vidane*, he shall recover one-fourth of the *huwandiram* paid to the *vel-vidane*.



hatpattu division, in the Kurunegala District of the North-Western Province, for fourteen days from October 7, 1913, during the absence of the Registrar, W. MUDIYANSE, on leave. His office will be at Narangomuwa.

The Additional Assistant Provincial Registrar, Colombo, has appointed HENRY R. DE SILVA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Otara West division and of Marriages (General) of Duṅgaha pattuwa of Alutkuru Korale North division, in the Colombo District of the Western Province, for eight days from October 1, 1913, during the absence of the Registrar, S. M. SILVA, on leave. His office will be at Kurunduwatta in Daluwakotuwa.

The Additional Assistant Provincial Registrar, Colombo, has appointed J. D. E. AMARASEKARA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Minuwangoda division and of Marriages (General) of Desiya pattu of Alutkuru Korale North division, in the Colombo District of the Western Province, for three days from October 8, 1913, during the absence of the Registrar, J. D. CHARLES, on leave. His office will be at Ganewatta in Minuwangoda.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Hambantota, has appointed Dr. HARMANIS AMARASINGHE, L.M.S., to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Hambantota town division, in the Hambantota District of the Southern Province, for three days from September 28, 1913, during the absence of the Registrar, Dr. J. R. JEREMIAH, on leave. His office will be at the Government Civil Hospital, Hambantota.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Puttalam and Chilaw, has appointed Mr. S. DE SILVA to act as Registrar of Marriages (General) of Pitigal Korale North division, in the Chilaw District of the North-Western Province, for

fourteen days from September 19, 1913, during the absence of the Registrar, N. P. NIMALASURIYA, on sick leave. His office will be at the Chilaw Land Registry.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Puttalam, has appointed Mr. SAVARIMUTTU MANUELPILLAI to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths and of Marriages (General) of Akkarai Pattu North division, in the Puttalam District of the North-Western Province, for two weeks from September 24, 1913, during the absence of the Registrar, M. BASTIAMPILLAI, on sick leave. His office will be at the Registrar's house at Mampuri.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Puttalam, has appointed Mr. PEDURU FERNANDO LOUIS FERNANDO to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths and of Marriages (General) of Akkarai Pattu South division, in the Puttalam District of the North-Western Province, for four days from September 27, 1913, during the absence of the Registrar, S. ABRAHAM FERNANDO, on leave. His office will be at the Registrar's house at Muttipalaikulam.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Kegalla, has appointed SENEWIRATNA WASALA TENNAKON MUDIYANSE-RAHALAMILLAGE PUNCHI BANDA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Walgam pattuwa division and of Marriages (General) of Galboda and Kingoda korales division, in the Kegalla District of the Province of Sabaragamuwa, for seven days from September 30, 1913, during the absence of the Registrar, S. W. T. M. MEDDUMA BANDA, on sick leave. His office will be at Nagahagodawatta in Miduma.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, October 2, 1913.

BERTRAM HILL,
Registrar-General.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

"THE EXCISE ORDINANCE, No. 8 OF 1912."

Excise Notification No. 17.

IT is hereby notified that His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government in Executive Council, in exercise of the powers vested in him by section 11 of "The Excise Ordinance, No. 8 of 1912," prohibits the import or export of ganja, bhang, and every preparation and admixture of the same, and every intoxicating drink or substance prepared from any part of the hemp plant (*cannabis sativa* or *indica*), except by persons licensed to sell poisons under "The Poisons Ordinance, 1901," and in conformity with the provisions of that Ordinance or any regulations made thereunder.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, October 2, 1913.

By His Excellency's command,
L. W. BOOTH,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

"THE EXCISE ORDINANCE, No. 8 OF 1912."

Excise Notification No. 18.

IT is hereby notified that His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government in Executive Council, in exercise of the powers vested in him by section 16 (3) of "The Excise Ordinance, No. 8 of 1912," prohibits absolutely throughout the whole Island the possession by any person of ganja, bhang, and every preparation and admixture of the same, and every intoxicating drink or substance prepared from any part of the hemp plant (*cannabis sativa* or *indica*), except by persons licensed to sell poisons under "The Poisons Ordinance, 1901," or except in conformity with the provisions of that Ordinance or any rules made thereunder.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, October 2, 1913.

By His Excellency's command,
L. W. BOOTH,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

"THE OPIUM ORDINANCE, 1910."

WITH reference to the Notification dated September 1, 1910, appearing in the *Government Gazette* No. 6400 of September 2, 1910, it is hereby notified for general information that the Opium Depôt at Slave Island will be removed from house No. 13, De Soysa buildings, Slave Island, to the house known as "Kitul Villa," Kollupitiya, from October 1, 1913.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, October 3, 1913.

By His Excellency's command,
L. W. BOOTH,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

"THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE, 1889."

IT is hereby notified for general information that (a) His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to set apart the lots of land described in the schedule hereto annexed, which are the property of the Crown, for a common purpose, to wit, that the field owners of the village of Bandarigalgoda, in the Kinyama korale of the Katugampola hatpattu of the Kurunegala District, of the North-Western Province, may practise chena cultivation within the said lots on free permits issued by the Government Agent, Kurunegala, in accordance with the rules made by the Village Committee, under the provisions of the sections 6 and 16 of Ordinance No. 24 of 1889; and (b) that His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government reserves to himself the right to resume absolute possession on behalf of the Crown of the said lots or of any portion thereof whenever he thinks fit.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, October 1, 1913.

By His Excellency's command,
L. W. BOOTH,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO.

Preliminary plan 1,382.

Lot.	Name of Land.	Extent.		
		A.	R.	P.
1a ..	Nikagahawetiyekele ..	45	1	1
18 ..	Ga'walahena ..	5	0	24
19 ..	Egodahena ..	1	0	37
20 ..	Do. ..	6	2	13
21 ..	Do. ..	4	2	9
		62	3	4

"THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE, 1889."

IT is hereby notified for general information that (a) His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to set apart the lot of land described in the schedule hereto annexed, which is the property of the Crown, for a common purpose, to wit, that the inhabitants of the hamlet of Pahalagama, in the village of Madahapola, in the Ihala Otota korale of the Hiriyala hatpattu of the Kurunegala District, in the North-Western Province, may practise chena cultivation within the said lot on free permits issued by the Government Agent, Kurunegala, in accordance with the rules made by the Village Committee, under the provisions of sections 6 and 16 of Ordinance No. 24 of 1889; and (b) that His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government reserves to himself the right to resume absolute possession on behalf of the Crown of the said lot or of any portion thereof whenever he thinks fit.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, September 30, 1913.

By His Excellency's command,
L. W. BOOTH,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO.

The following lot situated in the hamlet of Pahalagama, in the village of Madahapola, in the Ihala Otota korale of the Hiriyala hatpattu of the Kurunegala District, in the North-Western Province:—

Preliminary plan 409.

Lot.	Name of Land.	Extent.		
		A.	R.	P.
1c ..	Pansalyaya and Panuwakapuyaya ..	39	1	7

"THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE, 1889."

IT is hereby notified for general information that (a) His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to set apart the lot of land described in the schedule hereto annexed, which is the property of the Crown, for a common purpose, to wit, that the inhabitants of the hamlet of Mederiwattayaya, in the village of Madahapola, in the Ihala Otota korale of the Hiriyala hatpattu of the Kurunegala District, in the North-Western Province, may practise chena cultivation within the said lot on free permits issued by the Government Agent, Kurunegala, in accordance with the rules made by the Village Committee, under the provisions of sections 6 and 16 of Ordinance No. 24 of 1889; and (b) that His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government reserves to himself the right to resume absolute possession on behalf of the Crown of the said lot or of any portion thereof whenever he thinks fit.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, September 30, 1913.

By His Excellency's command,
L. W. BOOTH,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO.

The following lot situated in the hamlet of Mederiwattayaya, in the village of Madahapola, in the Ihala Otota korale of the Hiriyala hatpattu of the Kurunegala District, in the North-Western Province:—

Preliminary plan 409.

Lot.	Name of Land.	Extent.		
		A.	R.	P.
1bwl ..	Bogahamulayaya, Katakaduyaya, Anuk-kanyaya ..	178	0	20

"THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE, 1889."

It is hereby notified for general information that (a) His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to set apart the lot of land described in the schedule hereto annexed, which is the property of the Crown, for a common purpose, to wit, that the inhabitants of the hamlet of Gurunnehelagama, in the village of Madahapola, in the Ihala Otota korale of the Hiriyala hatpattu of the Kurunegala District, in the North-Western Province, may practise chena cultivation within the said lot on free permits issued by the Government Agent, Kurunegala, in accordance with the rules made by the Village Committee, under the provisions of sections 6 and 16 of Ordinance No. 24 of 1889; and (b) that His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government reserves to himself the right to resume absolute possession on behalf of the Crown of the said lot or of any portion thereof whenever he thinks fit.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, September 30, 1913.

By His Excellency's command,
L. W. BOOTH,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO.

The following lot situated in the hamlet of Gurunnehelagama, in the village of Madahapola, in the Ihala Otota korale of the Hiriyala hatpattu of the Kurunegala District, in the North-Western Province:—

Preliminary plan 409.

Lot.	Name of Land.	Extent.	
		A.	R. P.
1cs	Kallindadewalehena and Panuwakapuyaya	24	3 33

"THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE, 1889."

It is hereby notified for general information that (a) His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to set apart the lot of land described in the schedule hereto annexed, which is the property of the Crown, for a common purpose, to wit, that the inhabitants of the hamlet of Nikalandegama, in the village of Madahapola, in the Ihala Otota korale of the Hiriyala hatpattu of the Kurunegala District, in the North-Western Province, may practise chena cultivation within the said lot on free permits issued by the Government Agent, Kurunegala, in accordance with the rules made by the Village Committee, under the provisions of sections 6 and 16 of Ordinance No. 24 of 1889; and (b) that His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government reserves to himself the right to resume absolute possession on behalf of the Crown of the said lot or of any portion thereof whenever he thinks fit.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, September 30, 1913.

By His Excellency's command,
L. W. BOOTH,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO.

The following lot situated in the hamlet of Nikalandegama, in the village of Madahapola, in the Ihala Otota korale of the Hiriyala hatpattu of the Kurunegala District, in the North-Western Province:—

Preliminary plan 409.

Lot.	Name of Land.	Extent.	
		A.	R. P.
1cl	Pansalyaya and Akirawayaya	72	0 0

"THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE, 1889."

It is hereby notified for general information that (a) His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to set apart the lots of land described in the schedule hereto annexed, which are the property of the Crown, for a common purpose, to wit, that the inhabitants of the hamlet of Badegama, in the village of Madahapola, in the Ihala Otota korale of the Hiriyala hatpattu of the Kurunegala District, in the North-Western Province, may practise chena cultivation within the said lot on free permits issued by the Government Agent, Kurunegala, in accordance with the rules made by the Village Committee, under the provisions of sections 6 and 16 of Ordinance No. 24 of 1889; and (b) that His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government reserves to himself the right to resume absolute possession on behalf of the Crown of the said lot or of any portion thereof whenever he thinks fit.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, September 30, 1913.

By His Excellency's command,
L. W. BOOTH,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO.

The following lots situated in the hamlet of Badegama, in the village of Madahapola, in the Ihala Otota korale of the Hiriyala hatpattu of the Kurunegala District, in the North-Western Province:—

Preliminary plan 409.

Lot.	Name of Land.	Extent.	
		A.	R. P.
1ct	Talahenyaya-ambagahalandeyaya	94	2 30
1by1	Godamedahenyaya and Welihina	40	0 16
Total		134	3 6

"THE IRRIGATION ORDINANCE, No. 16 OF 1906."

WHEREAS by Proclamations dated August 16, 1907, September 12, 1908, and September 29, 1910, issued under section 56 of the above-named Ordinance, the following major irrigation works in the Eastern Province were placed under the control and management of the Director of Irrigation:—

Rugam Scheme	Sagamam Scheme	Kantalai Tank
Manalpuddu-arū Scheme	Unnichchai Scheme	Allai Scheme
Pulugunawa	Vakaneri Scheme	Illakantai Tank
Divulana Tank	Panama Tank	Periyakulam
Chadayantalawa Scheme	Lahugala Tank	Andankulam
Pattipolai-arū Scheme	Naulla Tank	

It is hereby notified that, acting in pursuance of sub-section (3) of the said section, the Director of Irrigation has, after consultation with the Government Agent, Eastern Province, made the rules set forth in the schedule hereto with regard to the said irrigation works, and that the said rules, having in terms of the said sub-section been approved by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government in Council, are published for general information, and shall come into force as from and after the date hereof.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, September 24, 1913.

By His Excellency's command,

L. W. BOOTH,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Rules relating generally to Irrigation Works in the Eastern Province placed under the Control and Management of the Director of Irrigation under the provisions of Section 56 of "The Irrigation Ordinance, 1906."

1. The works are in charge of the Director of Irrigation, and the terms "Irrigation Engineer" and "Irrigation Superintendent" refer to the officers appointed by him to exercise control in accordance with these rules.

The Irrigation Superintendent shall be appointed by the Director of Irrigation.

When no Irrigation Superintendent has been appointed, his duties shall be performed by the Irrigation Engineer.

2. The Vaddai Vidane is the Irrigation Headman in charge of a subdivision of a tract or series of tracts of fields, and shall hold no other appointment without the sanction of the Director of Irrigation.

The Vaddai Vidane shall be appointed by the Director of Irrigation, who, if he considers it desirable, shall request the proprietors to nominate him.

The Vaddai Kavalan is the assistant of the Vaddai Vidane. One or more Vaddai Kavalans shall be appointed if considered necessary by the Irrigation Engineer.

The Vaddai Kavalan shall be nominated by the Vaddai Vidane. The nomination must be approved by the Irrigation Engineer. The Vaddai Vidane is responsible for the acts of his assistants.

3. The Vaddai Vidanes shall have entire supervision of all works of irrigation and paddy cultivation within their respective divisions, subject to instructions from, and to the control of, the Irrigation Superintendent. They shall enforce these rules, and bring all breaches of the same before the Irrigation Superintendent, in order that prosecutions may be entered.

4. The Vaddai Vidanes shall be entitled to receive from the cultivators one marakal of paddy for each avanam of land sown as Vaddai Vidane's share; and when a Vaddai Kavalan has been appointed, one marakal per avanam in addition shall be set apart for Vaddai Kavalan's share; if more than one Vaddai Kavalan has been appointed, this share shall be divided proportionately between them. The whole or any portions of these payments may be withheld if, in the opinion of the Irrigation Engineer, the work has been improperly performed, and he may, if he considers it necessary, cause the amount withheld to be paid to any person who has acted for a Vaddai Vidane or a Vaddai Kavalan or into the Irrigation Fine Fund. The Irrigation Engineer may appoint a person to receive the share or portion of the share of any Vaddai Vidane or Vaddai Kavalan which he has ordered to be withheld from such Vaddai Vidane or Vaddai Kavalan. Such appointment shall be made in writing; and the Irrigation Engineer may devote a portion of such withheld share to the remuneration of the collector appointed and to the cost of collection. For the purpose of this rule an avanam shall be taken to mean two acres of area. The share of the crop due to the Vaddai Vidane or Vaddai Kavalan shall be handed over to such Vaddai Vidane or Vaddai Kavalan within two months of the date when the crop was reaped, and failing this, the equivalent money value of such share shall be payable immediately after the expiration of this term, the money value being reckoned at the current market rate.

5. As the season for cultivation approaches, whether it be munmari, kalavelamai, pinmari, or other harvests, a meeting of the proprietors of lands concerned shall be convened and presided over by the Irrigation Engineer or some person deputed in writing by him for the purpose.

The time and place of the meeting shall be fixed by the Irrigation Engineer or person deputed in writing by him as aforesaid, who shall cause at least three days' notice thereof to be published in such manner as shall appear to him best adapted for giving publicity thereto.

6. The meeting convened as in the last paragraph shall—
- (i.) Advise the Irrigation Engineer or person deputed by him in writing as aforesaid as to the most suitable dates for—
 - (a) The commencement and completion of sowing and irrigation.
 - (b) Furnishing dappus for the commencement and completion of cultivation.
 - (c) The completion of fencing.

The above dates shall be fixed by the Irrigation Engineer.

- (ii.) Determine—
 - (d) The order in which different vaddais shall be sown.
 - (e) The method of cultivation.
 - (f) The kind of paddy to be sown in each vaddai.
 - (g) The place and manner in which black cattle and buffaloes are to be confined during cultivation.
- (iii.) (h) Nominate Vaddai Vidanes if required by the Director of Irrigation to do so.

7. Should it not be possible to commence cultivation on the dates fixed, or if it is anticipated that there will be insufficient water to irrigate the whole area decided on originally, a meeting convened as in rule 5 shall be called to decide, subject to the approval of the Irrigation Engineer, what extensions of date are necessary, and what portions of the tracts are to be abandoned owing to anticipation of an insufficiency of water; provided that, should the meeting so convened not be able to arrive at a unanimous decision as regards the curtailment of the area proposed to be cultivated in consequence of a probable shortage of water, the Irrigation Engineer shall have power to decide what area of land shall be irrigated. The area abandoned under this rule shall have a prior right to be irrigated the following season.

8. The Irrigation Superintendent shall cause the decision of a meeting under rules 6 or 7 to be published by beat of tom-tom, by affixing written notices in conspicuous places, or other suitable means. No person shall destroy or efface any such written notice except with the permission of the Irrigation Superintendent, and any person destroying or effacing any such notice shall be guilty of an offence. All proprietors shall be bound by the decisions of the meeting. Provided that if after due notice no proprietors attend, it shall be competent for the Irrigation Engineer or person deputed by him in writing as aforesaid either to fix a fresh date for the meeting, or to decide himself all such matters as are referred to in rules 6 or 7, and his decisions will have the same validity as the decision of a meeting.

9. Each proprietor or cultivator shall deliver to the Vaddai Vidane not later than on the day fixed under rule 6 (i.) (b) a list (dappu) of the Mullecaraan and cultivators to be employed in his field. This list shall be on a printed form supplied by the Irrigation Superintendent, and shall bear the signatures of the proprietor and of the Mullecaraan and cultivators or their marks made before two witnesses. All the information required by this form shall be accurately filled in, and any person supplying false information or withholding information shall be guilty of an offence. From the date of the delivery of the list the Mullecaraan and cultivators, as well as the proprietor, shall become liable for all works of cultivation, and in the event of neglect or default without sufficient reason shall be guilty of an offence.

10. In the absence of a legal document showing that another person has been placed in actual possession of the land, dappus shall be accepted, in case of dispute, from those persons who furnished dappus for the preceding harvest. The acceptance by the Vaddai Vidane of a dappu involves the due observance of these rules on all persons who have signed it (witnesses excepted).

11. Should it be found that any proprietor does not intend to cultivate his share, the Vaddai Vidane shall submit the matter to the Irrigation Superintendent, who may, if possible, exclude such share from the tract, or may allow such share to be cultivated by any other proprietor (or cultivator) in the tract, should the proprietor of such lands agree in writing thereto. Such other proprietor (or cultivator) shall not be liable for any payment to the proprietor of the land, but shall be liable for everything required by these rules for the season's cultivation to the same extent as if he were the proprietor of the field thus apportioned to him. Provided that, should the proprietor of the land in question not agree to its being cultivated by such other proprietor (or cultivator), he himself shall be liable for all such duties as are required by these rules.

12. No proprietor (or cultivator) shall be exempt from contributing everything required by these rules for the season's cultivation unless exempted at the meeting under rule 6. In the event of any proprietor (or cultivator) becoming liable for any work and failing to perform it, the Irrigation Engineer shall inform the Government Agent in writing of the estimated cost thereof. The Government Agent shall advance the sum necessary from the Irrigation Fine Fund; the Irrigation Engineer shall do the work and certify the sum expended, which will be recovered as provided in Chapter IX. of the Irrigation Ordinance, No. 16 of 1906.

13. All channels shall be cleared by the proprietors in proportion to their respective holdings.

14. Trees or jungle on private land likely to occasion damage by giving cover to birds or wild animals shall be removed by the proprietors (and cultivators) thereof.

15. Paths between cultivated places shall be kept open by the proprietors (and cultivators) according to the limits prescribed by ancient customs and in proportion to their respective shares. Inspection paths through cultivated fields shall also be constructed and maintained by the proprietors (and cultivators) if required by the Irrigation Superintendent.

16. The periods during which water shall be issued to the different vaddais shall be fixed by the Irrigation Superintendent, and, subject to his control, the distribution of the water within the vaddai shall be regulated by the Vaddai Vidane. During the period in which his vaddai is entitled to receive water, the Vaddai Vidane thereof may cause any dam which impedes the flow of water thereto to be cut, and any channel which is depriving it of water to be closed. Excepting during that period, he may not interfere with any dam or channel outside his vaddai.

17. If any person shall wilfully prevent water from flowing to the field below his own, or shall obstruct the flow of surplus water from the field on a higher level, or shall in any other way interfere with the general distribution of water, the Vaddai Vidane shall proceed to the spot with witnesses and open the gaps or remove the obstruction himself, and no person shall issue, distribute, cut off, divert, or use the water in any manner except in accordance with his instructions.

18. The fence round the whole vaddai shall be measured by the Vaddai Vidane within three days of sowing being completed, and by him apportioned to the cultivators of each proprietor in proportion to the extent of the proprietor's field without regard to whether the fence adjoins his field or not. If fresh sticks are required, the Vaddai Vidane shall inform the Irrigation Superintendent, who will obtain a license for him to have them cut.

19. The cultivators shall finish the fence within the time fixed at the meeting under rule 6, and each cultivator shall construct the necessary watch huts. The cultivators shall keep both fence and watch huts in repair, and shall keep regular watch in accordance with the orders of the Vaddai Vidane. No person shall be employed as watcher who is incompetent or under the age of 16 years.

20. The Mullecaran shall accompany the Vaddai Vidane or his Vaddai Kavalan with lights on their rounds at night until such time as the Vaddai Vidane considers this no longer necessary.

21. Should any portion of any tract ripen before the rest from any cause, the cultivators thereof shall be allowed to reap and store their crop, but shall continue to watch the field and preserve the fence until the crops of the remainder of the vaddai have been reaped and stored. Should any portion of a tract not ripen until after the reaping of the crop sown in accordance with the decision under rule 6 either on account of default in sowing in proper time or because of the sowing of a different kind of paddy to that agreed upon by the meeting, the cultivators of the other portion of the tract shall not be bound to continue preserving the fence and watching the field until that portion of the tract ripens.

22. After the reaping is over the Vaddai Vidane shall order the removal of the fence, and shall cause the fence sticks to be hooped by the cultivators in such places as he may direct. Proprietors may with the consent of the Vaddai Vidane remove fence sticks from the fields. They shall, however, furnish the Vaddai Vidane with a receipt for the number taken and return them to the land for the following harvest, whether they cultivate or not, or shall be liable for their assessed value.

23. The threshing-floor shall be cleared and fenced with a strong fence of stakes by the joint labour of all the cultivators of each field. The paddy shall be stacked there, and the cultivators shall take their turn in watching the stacks, for a period of two months from the date of reaping.

24. No paddy shall be removed from the fields at the termination of the harvest until the shares due to the Headmen under rule 4 and the wages due to all persons engaged in the harvest and the hire of cattle and other cultivation charges have been paid.

25. Village tanks, dams, minor channels, water-courses, or other minor works shall be repaired or improved by the proprietors, whenever the Irrigation Engineer shall consider it necessary. The work to be performed by each proprietor shall be in proportion to the extent of his land likely to be benefited by the work in question.

26. Should any new channel, dam, or other work be required either outside or inside any field, it shall be constructed by the proprietors interested in proportion to their holdings as in rule 25. The channel will be set out, and pegs put in under the orders of the Irrigation Engineer. All proprietors must grant way leave for such channels, dams, or other works, even though their land may not be benefited thereby; but those proprietors whose lands are benefited by any such work shall be liable under this rule to pay to the owners of lands which suffer damage by the construction of the work, compensation for any land taken, or damage done in proportion to the area of their holdings benefited. The amount of such compensation shall be determined by the Irrigation Engineer.

27. No new tank, dam, channel, or other work shall be constructed without the authority of the Irrigation Engineer. If new tanks, dams, channels, or other works are necessary, he will order their construction, and determine by whom they are to be made.

28. Should any proprietor fail to perform the work required under rules 25, 26, and 27 within the time fixed by the Irrigation Engineer, it shall be done by the Irrigation Engineer, who shall certify the costs incurred, and the same shall be recovered as provided in Chapter IX. of "The Irrigation Ordinance, 1906."

29. No person shall in any way alter or injure any ridge or boundary between two fields in the same tract. On information that such alteration or injury has been

effected, the Vaddai Vidane shall notify the owners and proceed to the spot with witnesses and call upon the owners to restore the boundary to its original state, and on their failing to do so within three days after notice, the Vaddai Vidane shall report the matter to the Village Council.

30. The owners and cultivators of all land which may have been or may hereafter be bought from the Crown or from others shall become liable to the provisions of these rules, and shall be entitled to secure water from any of the channels which may be most advantageous to their land so soon as it shall be declared irrigable and included in the specification of land irrigable from the work. Such owners and cultivators shall in all respects enjoy the privileges and rights that belong to the owners and cultivators of the lands already irrigable.

31. A meeting of proprietors may be convened whenever the Irrigation Engineer or a majority of the proprietors consider it desirable to obtain their advice or assistance in any matter concerning the cultivation.

32. These rules shall be enforced by the Irrigation Engineer and such other Irrigation Officers and Headmen as may from time to time be appointed, and breaches of the rules are punishable as provided in the Irrigation Ordinance, No. 16 of 1906.

33. Any proprietor shall, when required, point out the correct boundaries of his lands, and if required by the Irrigation Engineer shall erect bunds or other suitable marks to define such boundaries.

34. Proprietors and others concerned shall be held liable for waste of water occurring on their fields. The Irrigation Engineer may at his discretion prevent, alter, altogether stop, or otherwise deal as he may think fit with supplies to land which owing to their condition, dilatory cultivation, or similar causes demand an undue supply. No paddy shall be sown in any irrigation or other channel.

35. All applications for new or alterations to existing channels shall be made on printed form obtainable from the Irrigation Superintendent and submitted to the Irrigation Engineer ten days before a Village Council is convened for that district.

36. Proprietors of lands not paying irrigation rate, but cultivating simultaneously with the specified irrigable lands, shall, if such lands fall within the common fence, be liable for the observance of Nos. 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23 of these rules.

37. All previous rules are hereby cancelled so far as they relate to irrigation works proclaimed under section 56 of "The Irrigation Ordinance, 1906."

“THE CEYLON POST OFFICE ORDINANCE, 1908.”

IT is hereby notified for general information that His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government in Executive Council, in exercise of the powers vested in him by section 53 (2) of Ordinance No. 11 of 1908, has been pleased to make the following additions to rules 2, 3, 14, and 17 framed under section 83 of Ordinance No. 13 of 1892, published in the *Ceylon Government Gazette* No. 5,264 of December 29, 1893.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, September 26, 1913.

By His Excellency's command,
L. W. BOOTH,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

ADDITIONS REFERRED TO.

Rule 2.—In the case of Co-operative Credit Societies registered under Ordinance No. 7 of 1911—

- (a) The limit of deposits in one year to a total of Rs. 300 shall not apply.
- (b) The total amount with interest that may stand in the name of any one such Society in the Postmaster-General's books shall be extended to, but not exceed, Rs. 5,000.
- (c) Deposits in any one day shall not exceed Rs. 600 at any one Post Office to which the mail service is conveyed by runners, and shall not exceed Rs. 1,000 in any one day at other Post Offices.

Rule 3.—In the case of Co-operative Credit Societies registered under Ordinance No. 7 of 1911, the declaration shall be in the following form:—

I, _____, of _____, do hereby declare to the Postmaster-General that the Co-operative Credit Society of _____ desires to deposit its funds in the Post Office Savings Bank, and on behalf of such Society I do also hereby testify its consent that such deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank shall be managed according to the regulations thereof.

Witness my hand this _____ day of _____, 19____.

(Signature) _____.

(Official designation in such Society) _____.

Signed by the above-named _____, in the presence of me.

(Name) _____.

(Address) _____.

Rule 14.—In the case of Co-operative Credit Societies registered under Ordinance No. 7 of 1911, withdrawals in any one day shall not exceed Rs. 600 at a Post Office to which the mail service is conveyed by runners, and shall not exceed Rs. 1,000 in any one day at other Post Offices.

Rule 17.—In the case of Co-operative Credit Societies registered under Ordinance No. 7 of 1911, the application to withdraw money must be signed by at least two of the following officers of the Society, viz., the Chairman, Treasurer, and Secretary.

MONTHLY STATEMENT issued by the Commissioners of Currency, under section 20 of Ordinance No. 32 of 1884, for the month of August, 1913:—

		1.—Note Account.				Rs. c.	
		Rs.	c.			Rs.	c.
Total stock on July 31, 1913	..	52,177,042	50	In vault on August 31, 1913	..	24,324,442	50
Add Notes received in August, 1913	..	220,000	0	In circulation on August 31, 1913	..	28,072,600	0
		<u>52,397,042 50</u>					
Deduct Notes destroyed in August, 1913	..	—					
		<u>52,397,042 50</u>				<u>52,397,042 50</u>	

		2.—Coin Account.				Rs. c.	
		Rs.	c.			Rs.	c.
Coin received for Notes in circulation	..	28,072,600	0	Investments	..	13,578,400	9
				Coin in vault	..	14,494,199	91
		<u>28,072,600 0</u>				<u>28,072,600 0</u>	

		3.—Average amount of Notes in circulation during the month				Rs. c.	
Average amount of Notes in circulation during the month	..					26,147,948	0
Average amount of Coin in vault during the month	..					13,783,555	0

		4.—Investment Account.											
		Face Value.			Face Value.			Face Value.		Cost Price.		Market Value.	
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Consols	..	11,000	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	5,994,180	0	5,328,140	26
Colonial Securities	..	379,595	2	4	—	—	—	—	—				
Local Loans	..	18,000	0	0	—	—	—	—	—				
To be invested in Sterling Securities	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	795,020	0	795,020	0
Indian 3½ per cent. Stock	..	—	—	—	18,632	14	6	—	—	253,650	0	245,691	2
To be invested in Indian 3½ per cent. Stock	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	795,086	0	795,086	0
Indian Securities	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,833,000	0	5,740,464	9	5,574,160	63
Total	..	408,595	2	4	18,632	14	6	5,833,000	0	13,578,400	9	12,738,097	91

		5.—Depreciation Fund.											
		Face Value.			Face Value.			Face Value.		Cost Price.		Market Value.	
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Colonial Securities	..	58,856	10	7	—	—	—	—	—	859,951	30	769,408	18
Indian Securities	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	719,100	0	716,293	22	687,189	94
Total	..	58,856	10	7	—	—	—	719,100	0	1,576,244	52	1,456,598	12
Total of Nos. 4 and 5	..	467,451	12	11	18,632	14	6	6,552,100	0	15,154,644	61	14,194,696	3

Currency Office,
Colombo, September 22, 1913.

L. W. BOOTH, Acting Colonial Secretary,
A. S. PAGDEN, Acting Controller of Revenue,
A. G. CLAYTON, Acting Colonial Treasurer, } Commissioners
of Currency.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTAL NOTICES.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

Clerkships.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who have passed the Junior Local Cambridge Examination or Standard VIII. or equivalent or higher examinations for Clerkships in the Railway Department. Candidates must not be over 19 years of age on date of preliminary examination, which will be held on October 7 next.

Selected candidates will be required to undergo a preparatory course of training in the Technical Schools.

Full particulars and forms of application may be obtained on application to me.

General Manager's Office,
Colombo, September 19, 1913.

G. P. GREENE,
General Manager.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

Apprentices, Locomotive Department.

APPLICATIONS are invited from youths of good physique, not over 18 years of age, who have passed the Eighth Standard or the Junior Cambridge Local or equivalent or higher examination for training as Higher Grade Apprentices in the Locomotive Workshops of the Ceylon Government Railway. Further particulars can be obtained on personal application to the Locomotive, Carriage, and Wagon Superintendent.

General Manager's Office,
Colombo, September 15, 1913.

G. P. GREENE,
General Manager.

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Regulations under the Trade Marks Ordinance ..	0 20		
Patents Rules and Patents Instructions, each ..	0 15		
Petroleum Rules ..	0 10		
Customs Monthly Returns (single copy) ..	1 0		
Do. (12 months' subscription) ..	10 0		
Customs Tariff ..	0 25		
By-laws of the Municipal Council, Colombo ..	0 35		
Rules of the Public Service Mutual Guarantee Association ..	0 10		

**Abstract of Cooly Labourers on Estates in the several Provinces during the Quarter ended
June 30, 1913.**

District.	Number of Estates.	Number of Immigrants.			Births.	Deaths.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
<i>Western Province.</i>						
Colombo ..	55 ..	5,989 ..	4,720 ..	10,709 ..	124 ..	93 ..
Kalutara ..	98 ..	16,005 ..	13,752 ..	29,757 ..	223 ..	185 ..
<i>Central Province.</i>						
Kandy ..	611 ..	61,814 ..	59,161 ..	120,975 ..	1,315 ..	1,063 ..
Matale ..	134 ..	14,045 ..	13,083 ..	27,128 ..	288 ..	234 ..
Nuwara Eliya ..	238 ..	42,676 ..	42,689 ..	85,365 ..	1,034 ..	701 ..
<i>Southern Province.</i>						
Galle and Matara ..	56 ..	4,885 ..	3,672 ..	8,557 ..	64 ..	59 ..
<i>North-Western Province.</i>						
Kurunegala ..	91 ..	3,830 ..	2,651 ..	6,481 ..	67 ..	63 ..
Puttalam ..	30 ..	254 ..	150 ..	400 ..	2 ..	3 ..
Chilaw ..	54 ..	603 ..	270 ..	873 ..	2 ..	5 ..
<i>Province of Uva.</i>						
Badulla ..	196 ..	33,227 ..	31,583 ..	64,810 ..	675 ..	565 ..
<i>Province of Sabaragamuwa.</i>						
Ratnapura ..	115 ..	15,745 ..	14,620 ..	30,365 ..	302 ..	303 ..
Kegalla ..	201 ..	35,927 ..	31,854 ..	67,781 ..	650 ..	557 ..

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, October 2, 1913.

L. W. BOOTH,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

THE CEYLON MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Long Session, 1913-14.

THE Ceylon Medical College will re-open for the Long Session on Wednesday, October 1.

Persons of either sex not desirous of becoming Medical Students may be admitted as "Science Students" to certain classes, viz., Chemistry, Physics, Biology, and Physiology.

The registration of students will take place on October 1 to 4 from 9 A.M. to 12 noon on each day.

Note.—Students entering for the session are particularly warned to see that receipts for fees and all certificates and other papers are brought to the Registrar personally at least twenty-four hours before the last day of registration, viz., October 4.

Ceylon Medical College,
Colombo, September 16, 1913.

P. JAMES KELLY,
Registrar.

Surveying and Levelling Examination.

THE examination for the Surveyor-General's license for surveying and levelling (Ordinance No. 26 of 1909) will be held at the Colombo Observatory, beginning on Monday, October 20, 1913, at 10.30 A.M., and the following days.

2. To enter for the above examination application must be made on the form prescribed by the regulations. These forms can be obtained from the Surveyor-General.

3. Candidates must pay the following fees to the Surveyor-General before the date of examination:—

	Rs.
For an examination in surveying only ..	20
For an examination in levelling only ..	15
For an examination in surveying and levelling ..	35

4. The subjects for the examination are:—

Mathematics: Algebra up to quadratic equations, plane trigonometry, and the mensuration of surfaces and solids.

Drawing: Setting out, plotting, tracing, and office work, including a report on a survey.

Field Work: Chain surveying, theodolite surveying, and levelling, including the adjustments of the theodolite and level, and setting out curves.

5. All candidates must provide their own instruments, poles, pickets, coolies, drawing boards, and materials, &c., and no assistance in providing any requirements will be given in any way.

Surveyor-General's Office,
Colombo, September 17, 1913.

R. S. TEMPLETON,
Surveyor-General.

THE ferry at Halpatota, on the 6th mile, Dodanduwa-Baddegama road, Southern Province, will be closed to vehicular traffic from November 8 to 22, 1913, both days inclusive, to allow of repairs to the ferry boat.

Public Works Office,
Colombo, September 25, 1913. for Director of Public Works.

HENRY B. LEES,

IT is hereby notified for general information that the Polgahawela Tamil (Mission) School, in the Kurunegala District, have been added to the list of public vernacular schools mentioned in the schedule to the by-laws of the Kurunegala District, and appearing in *Government Gazette* No. 6,443 of May 26, 1911.

District School Committee,
Kurunegala, September 26, 1913.

N. J. LUDINGTON,
for Chairman.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application has been received from The Colombo Buddhist Theosophical Society for the conversion of their Horambawa Vernacular Boys' School to a Mixed School.

Observations will be received not later than October 31, 1913.

Education Office,
Colombo, September 26, 1913. Director of Education.

J. HARWARD,

NOTICE is hereby given that an application has been received from the Rev. J. Brault for a grant in aid of his Palakuda Vernacular Mixed School, which is situated in Akkarai pattu of the Puttalam District of the North-Western Province.

Observations will be received not later than October 31, 1913.

Education Office,
Colombo, September 29, 1913. Director of Education.

J. HARWARD,

NOTICES CALLING FOR TENDERS.

THE notice calling for tenders for the supply of toddy to the Government Experimental Distillery, and appearing on page 816 of Part I. of the "Government Gazette" of September 26, 1913, and in "The Times of Ceylon," "The Ceylon Observer," and "The Ceylon Independent" of September 29, 1913, is hereby cancelled, and the following notice is substituted therefor.

A. C. ALLNUTT,
for B. HORSBURGH,
Excise Commissioner.
Colombo, September 30, 1913.

SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of toddy to the Government Experimental Distillery at Jawatta, Kalutara North, for the period from February 1, 1914, to December 31, 1914.

2. The toddy shall be delivered daily at the distillery between the hours of 8 A.M. and 4 P.M. The quantity delivered each day shall be not less than 1,000 imperial gallons. The officer in charge of the distillery shall have discretion to accept a quantity of toddy in excess of 1,000 gallons up to a limit of 400 gallons. If the officer in charge is unable to accept such excess, it shall be within his discretion to allow the contractor to dispose of the excess in such legal manner as shall seem to him fit.

3. The toddy supplied shall be pure fresh toddy as drawn from the trees on the day of delivery at the distillery. It must in no way be diluted, adulterated, or have any substance whatsoever added to it. The officer in charge of the distillery will test the toddy, and if he finds it to be unsatisfactory in any respect, it shall be in his discretion either to reject the toddy, or to make a reduction from the contract price for the same.

4. Each tender shall be in duplicate, and shall state clearly in words and in figures the rate per 100 gallons at which the tenderer is prepared to supply the toddy.

5. Each tender shall be accompanied by a Kachcheri or Treasury deposit receipt for Rs. 250, which sum shall be returned to unsuccessful tenderers. The successful tenderer shall, on intimation of his tender being accepted, within ten days of the receipt of a written notice to that effect, enter into a contract with the Excise Commissioner and execute a bond in the sum of Rs. 5,000 by hypothecation of approved title deeds, with two sureties each in a similar sum, or shall deposit with the Hon. the Treasurer a sum of Rs. 1,000 in cash and sign a bond binding himself to observe the terms of the contract. If the successful tenderer fail within the said ten days to enter into contract and execute such bond satisfactorily, the deposit of Rs. 250 shall be forfeited to Government, and the acceptance of his tender cancelled, and such tenderer shall also be liable to be placed on the list of defaulters.

6. No tender will be considered unless it is on the appropriate printed form. Forms of tender can be obtained at the Office of the Excise Commissioner, the Assistant Government Agent, Kalutara, and the Assistant Superintendent of Excise, Kalutara.

7. All tenders shall be addressed to the Chairman, Tender Board, at the Office of the Controller of Revenue, Colombo, and shall reach him not later than 12 noon on Tuesday, October 14, 1913, after which no tender will be accepted.

8. An address for delivery of letters or notices shall be given in the tender.

9. The Government reserves to itself the right, without question, of rejecting any or all tenders.

A. C. ALLNUTT,
for B. HORSBURGH,
Excise Commissioner.
September 30, 1913.

SEALED Tenders, marked on the envelopes "Tender for Scavenging and Latrine Conservancy," will be received by the Chairman, Local Board, Anuradhapura, till 12 noon on Monday, October 20, 1913, for the under-mentioned service for 1914:—

1. Scavenging: sweeping and clearing all town roads and drains daily, and carting the sweepings and refuse to

such places as may be fixed by the Chairman from time to time. Clearing the cattle pound and the slaughter-house daily.

2. Latrine Conservancy: removing between fixed hours and burying at such places as may from time to time be fixed by the Chairman the night soil from all the public and private latrines, and thoroughly cleansing and disinfecting the latrines.

3. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit cash equal to one-fourth of the amount of his tender as security for the due performance of the contract.

4. The Chairman does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

5. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Local Board.

Local Board Office, B. CONSTANTINE,
Anuradhapura, September 20, 1913. Chairman.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the purchase of the following timber standing on the area known as "Block No. 5," under the Karachchi Irrigation Scheme, in the Jaffna District of the Northern Province, viz. :—

	Satin.	Ranai.
Class I., over 6 feet in girth	46	—
Class II., 4½ feet to 6 feet in girth	379	12
Class IV., 3 feet to 4½ feet in girth	4,661	216
Class V., 1½ feet to 3 feet in girth	1,030	—

more or less.

2. All tenders should be in duplicate and sealed under one cover, and should be addressed to the Chairman of the Tender Board, Office of the Controller of Revenue, Colombo.

3. Tenders should either be deposited in the tender box in the Office of the Controller of Revenue, or be sent through the post.

4. Tenders should be marked "Tenders for Karachchi Trees" in the left hand top corner of the envelope, and should reach the Office of the Controller of Revenue not later than midday on Tuesday, October 21, 1913.

5. The tenders are to be made upon forms which will be supplied upon application at the Forest Office, Jaffna, and no tender will be considered unless it is on the recognized form. Alterations must be initialled, otherwise the tenders may be treated as informal and rejected.

6. A deposit of Rs. 50 will be required to be made either at the Treasury or Kachcheri, and a receipt produced for the same before any form of tender is issued. Should any person decline or fail to enter into the contract and bond after he has tendered, or to furnish approved security, within ten days of receiving notice in writing from the Head of the Department, or his duly authorized representative, that his tender has been accepted, such deposit will be forfeited to the Crown, and the defaulter will render himself liable to be included in the list of defaulting contractors precluded from having any concern in a Government contract. All other deposits will be returned upon signature of a contract.

7. Each tender must be 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.

8. Sufficient sureties will be required to join in a bond for the due fulfilment of the contract. The amount of the bond, and all other necessary information, can be ascertained upon application at the office referred to in section 5. The sureties may be required to produce a certificate of competency signed by a chief headman before signing a bond.

9. No tender will be considered unless in respect of it all the conditions above laid down have been strictly fulfilled.

10. The Forest Department is not precluded on account of this sale from entering the land and removing therefrom any timber not included in the list above.

11. "Timber" shall include all wood growing or felled, green or dry, of the purchased species which measures in a single piece 1½ feet or more in girth at any part and is 4 feet

or longer. Any wood of smaller girth or shorter length may be removed to the export depôt hereinafter mentioned, where it must be paid for at half rates.

12. Defective timber shall mean any diseased or hollow or malformed piece, and the extent of the defectiveness will be judged by the Assistant Conservator of Forests, who may modify charges for any timber or wood according to the extent of its defectiveness. Should the purchaser at any time be dissatisfied with the Assistant Conservator of Forests' judgment, he may appeal to the Conservator of Forests, whose decision will be final.

13. The object of this sale is to insure the purchase and removal of timber from the land concerned, and trees of the purchased species left unfelled in the progress of the fellings will be charged for according to the valuation of the Assistant Conservator of Forests, whose valuation will be based on the purchaser's rates. The Assistant Conservator of Forests' decision as regards unfelled trees will be final. This clause relating to unfelled trees will be finally enforced, if necessary, at the conclusion of the time allowed for felling, when the whole area will be inspected with a view to ascertaining whether all the trees of the purchased species have been felled.

14. All timber—as defined in clause 11 above—found felled and lying on the area at the conclusion of the time shall be paid for at full rates.

15. Should any unstamped stump of a freshly cut tree, *i.e.*, of a tree which has been removed from the stump since the purchaser obtained permission to commence felling, be found, and no satisfactory explanation of the disposal of the stem be forthcoming, the purchaser will be liable to pay at his accepted rate for such timber as the tree contained in the opinion of the Assistant Conservator of Forests, whose opinion shall be final.

16. Should any question arise as to whether or not a tree has been removed from a stump since the purchaser obtained permission to commence felling in the block, the decision of the Assistant Conservator of Forests on the question shall be final.

17. A cash security of Rs. 1,000 will be required of the purchaser to be deposited within a fortnight of the date of notice of acceptance.

18. Boundaries will be pointed out at the commencement of the work of felling, and the Assistant Conservator of Forests will settle any subsequent disputes regarding the boundaries.

19. Felling must be commenced at the least accessible parts of the area, and must proceed steadily in the direction of the more accessible parts. This condition also applies to removal out of the forest.

20. The purchaser shall establish an export depôt at Paranthan on the Northern Railway line, the site for which must be approved of by the Assistant Conservator of Forests. No timber of any trees shall be removed from the forest to this depôt until it has been stamped by a Forest Officer.

21. Removal of timber to the export depôt will only be allowed in the rough.

22. Timber will be measured when collected at the export depôt, and must be paid for before removal permits are issued. No timber shall be removed from the export depôt without a removal permit signed by the Assistant Conservator of Forests.

23. The time allowed for the felling and removal to Paranthan of the timber will be one year from date of notice of acceptance of tender, and at the end of eighteen months all timber should be removed to Paranthan.

24. Not less than one-twelfth of the estimated number of trees shall be felled and their produce removed to the export depôt in any one month commencing from the date of notice of acceptance of the offer.

25. The sale in Ceylon of any of the satinwood is prohibited.

26. 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.

27. Tenders should quote a price per cubic foot, written both in words and figures, for each class of each kind of wood, and questions of measurement and calculation will

be finally decided by the Conservator of Forests, should there be any disagreement between the purchaser and the Assistant Conservator of Forests.

FRED. J. S. TURNER,
Officiating Conservator of Forests.

Kandy, September 6, 1913.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of bricks from December 1, 1913, to December 31, 1916, for the use of the Public Works Department, Western Province. To be delivered where required within half a mile of any part of Buller's road:—

Bricks, building, best puddled clay, hard burnt, clear cut, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

2. All tenders must be in duplicate, both copies being sealed in the same envelope, and addressed to the Chairman of the Tender Board, Office of the Controller of Revenue, Colombo.

3. Tenders must be marked "Tender for the supply of Bricks, Public Works Department, Western Province, 1913-1916," in the left hand top corner of the envelope, and should reach the Office of the Controller of Revenue not later than midday on October 28, 1913.

4. Tenders should either be deposited in the tender box in the Office of the Controller of Revenue, or be sent to him through the post.

5. Samples of the bricks tendered for are to be deposited at the Office of the Provincial Engineer, Western Province, not later than midday on October 28, 1913.

6. To each sample must be firmly attached a label on which is stated the name of the tenderer, the *Gazette* number of the notice calling for the tender, and the description of the article adopted in his tender.

7. Tenders must be on forms which may be obtained at the Office of the Provincial Engineer, Western Province, Colombo, and no tender will be considered unless it is furnished on the recognized form thus obtained. Any alterations made in tenders should bear the initials of the tenderer, and all tenders containing alterations not so initialled will be treated as informal and rejected.

8. Parties applying for form of tender will be required to deposit the sum of Rs. 50 either at the Treasury or the Kacheheri, and produce a receipt for the same. Should the party fail to submit in accordance with the terms of the specification a *bona fide* tender, or to enter into the necessary contract, the sum of Rs. 50 deposited will be forfeited by way of ascertained and liquidated damages, and the defaulter will render himself liable to be included in the list of defaulting contractors precluded from having any concern in a Government contract. Upon a contract being entered into, the deposits of unsuccessful *bona fide* tenderers will be returned.

9. Further information may be obtained on application at the Office of the Provincial Engineer, Western Province, Colombo.

10. Parties tendering must state how many million bricks they will be able to deliver every three months, the minimum number being at least one million, and no tender will be considered from parties unable to deliver this number.

11. The Public Works Department reserve to themselves the right to obtain bricks from other parties if the contractor, whose tender is accepted, cannot deliver the number required by the Public Works Department (in addition to the afore-mentioned minimum number) in a reasonable time, such time to be decided by the officer in charge of the works.

12. Before any tender is accepted the contractor will be required to sign a contract to execute and perform the works in accordance with the specification and the general conditions therein set forth, and to deposit a sum of Rs. 2,000 for the due and faithful performance of the contract, within ten days of receiving notice in writing signed by the Provincial Engineer, Western Province, Colombo, that the Government is prepared to accept his tender.

13. The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserves to itself the right of accepting any portion of a tender.

HAROLD T. CREASY,
Public Works Office, for Director of Public Works.
Colombo, September 30, 1913.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of 80,000 to 100,000 tons of Japanese or South African locomotive coal for use on the Ceylon Government Railway from January 1 to September 30, 1914.

2. A deposit of Rs. 100 will be required to be made at the Treasury, and a receipt produced for the same before any form of tender is issued. Application for tender forms must be made at the Office of the Colonial Treasurer, and applicants must satisfy him, or a person delegated by him, that they are in a position to execute the contract in a satisfactory manner, documentary or other evidence being produced for the purpose if called for.

3. The Japanese and South African coal merchants or contractors must tender through their agents in Ceylon.

4. Tenders must be in duplicate, and be 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. The documents must be sealed under one cover, marked "Tender for supply of Locomotive Coal to the Ceylon Government Railway" in the left hand top corner of the envelope, and addressed to the Hon. the Controller of Revenue, Colombo, and must either be deposited in the tender box in the Office of the Controller of Revenue, or be sent through the post to reach the Office of the Controller of Revenue not later than midday on Thursday, October 16, 1913.

5. Tenders will only be considered with respect to coals for which samples have already been submitted, or which are in current use on the Railway.

6. No tender will be considered unless it is on the recognized form, and in respect of it each and every condition above laid down has been strictly fulfilled.

7. The schedule of tenders giving the name of the successful tenderer, but no other names, will be published in the *Government Gazette*.

8. Security to the extent of Rs. 6,000 in cash or fixed deposit will be required to be furnished for the due fulfilment of the contract.

9. Should any person decline to enter into the contract and bond after he has tendered, or fail to furnish the required security, the deposit of Rs. 100 will be forfeited to the Crown, and the defaulter will render himself liable to be included in the list of defaulting contractors precluded from having any concern in a Government contract. All other deposits will be returned upon signature of a contractor.

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

11. The exact quantity of coal to be supplied under the contract, irrespective of the additional amount mentioned in clause 14, will be notified to the successful tenderer.

12. The contractors shall not assign or transfer the contract for the supply of coal or any interest therein without the permission of the General Manager of the Railway.

13. The deliveries of the coal to be approximately as follows (exclusive of any extra coal referred to in clause 14):—

One-ninth of total supply by the end of January, 1914, and one-ninth during each succeeding month.

14. In addition to the definite supply of coal as specified in clause 11 above, the contractor shall, if required, supply a further quantity of coal up to, but not exceeding, 10,000 tons, at the same rates and subject to the conditions laid down in the contract, and delivery of all or a part of this extra contract supply shall be given whenever required up to the end of July, 1914, on two months' notice in writing being given to the contractors by the General Manager of the Railway.

15. All coal supplied under this contract shall be of large size, and free from stone, shale, and other foreign matter.

16. Plans showing the various holds and the quantity of coal in each, bills of lading, and invoices must be transmitted by the contractors to the General Manager of the Railway, Colombo, immediately the steamers are ready for sea. The charter parties and bills of lading to be in accordance with the terms of contract. The contractors

must produce for the information of the General Manager satisfactory proof that the quantity of coal shown in the bills of lading and invoices is actually shipped in the vessels.

17. Should the General Manager of the Railway require it, the coal shall be discharged from the steamers at the rate of not less than 1,000 tons per working day.

18. The coal must be delivered over the ship's side, free of all freight and charges, into craft, steamer, floating depôt, or pier in Colombo Harbour as the General Manager of the Railway may direct, and be at the risk of the contractors until it is so delivered.

19. Payment will be made to the contractors by the General Manager of the Railway for each separate shipment according to the quantity specified in the bill of lading, but deducting therefrom an amount equal to 2 per cent. for wastage.

20. If any of the coal supplied is objected to by the Locomotive, Carriage, and Wagon Superintendent of the Railway as not being of the quality contracted for, or as being inferior in quality to the sample submitted, the General Manager shall be at liberty to deduct from the price such sums as he may consider justifiable by reason of the inferior quality, or he may reject such coal. Whenever any coal is so rejected, the contractors shall, at their own cost and expense, remove the rejected coal, and, pending removal, the coal shall remain and be at the risk of the contractors, and the contractors shall, in addition to any other penalty, be liable to refund to the General Manager the cost incurred in landing such rejected coal, and the cost so incurred, when certified under the hand of the General Manager, shall be deemed final and conclusive.

21. If the contractors at any time fail to supply the coal at the time and in the quantities specified in this notice (except under the circumstances specified in clause 25 of this notice), or should any coal be rejected, the General Manager shall be at liberty to purchase elsewhere, at whatever price he may deem fit, such quantity of coal as the contractors may have failed to supply or as may have been rejected, and should the coal so purchased cost more than the contract price, the contractor shall be liable to pay to the General Manager the full amount of the excess cost, together with all expenses attending the purchase and procuring of the same.

22. Should the contractors fail to supply coal in the quantities and at the time agreed upon (except under the circumstances specified in clause 25 of this notice), or should they supply coal inferior in quality to the sample submitted, or should they commit a breach of any of the covenants of the contract, the General Manager shall be at liberty, by notice in writing, to forthwith determine the contract, and thereupon the contractors will be liable to pay to the General Manager all costs and expenses incurred by the failure to supply coal, or by the supplying of coal of inferior quality, or by the breach of any other covenants of the contract, and shall, in addition, be liable to forfeit the sum of Rs. 6,000 deposited by them as security.

23. The General Manager of the Railway may deduct from sums payable to the contractors all sums payable to the Ceylon Government by the contractors under their contract, or such sums may be recovered by action at law.

24. The decision of the General Manager of the Railway as to whether the contractors have been guilty of any breach of their contract, and upon all questions arising out of or incidental to the contract, shall be final and conclusive, and the contractors shall be bound thereby.

25. In the event of war, or disturbance, or strike, or lockout of pitmen, or labourers, or pestilence, or epidemical sickness, or earthquakes, fires, storms, or floods, or other hindrances, being the act of God or beyond the control of the contractors, the contract shall be subject to such modification as the circumstances may warrant.

Note.—Tenders for the supply of Indian coal for the above-mentioned period are being called for by the Railway Board of India on behalf of the Ceylon Government.

General Manager's Office,
Colombo, September 26, 1913.

G. P. GREENE,
General Manager.

SALES OF UNSERVICEABLE ARTICLES.

THE under-mentioned articles will be sold by public auction on Wednesday, October 29, 1913, at 11.30 A.M., at the Kurunegala Hospital:—

1 filter, Delphin	1 cot, wooden, rattanned
24 tins, kerosine oil	1 bench, wooden
1 mattress, spring wire	1 table, kitchen
2 almirahs	1 tub, galvanized iron, bath
17 cots, wooden, plank-bottomed	10 cases, packing

E. L. HUNT,
Principal Civil Medical Officer, for Acting Principal Civil Medical Officer.
Colombo, October 2, 1913.

THE under-mentioned unserviceable article belonging to His Excellency the Governor's Bodyguard will be sold by public auction on Saturday, October 4, 1913, at 12 noon:—

1 bicycle

D. W. ARNOTT,
for Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, September 30, 1913.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Registrar-General's Weekly Health Report of the City of Colombo for the Week ended September 27, 1913.

Births.—The total births registered in the city of Colombo in the week were 89 (2 Europeans, 5 Burghers, 46 Sinhalese, 13 Tamils, 14 Moors, 7 Malays, and 2 Others). The birth-rate per 1,000 per annum (calculated on the estimated population on July 1, 1913, viz., 235,829) was 19.7, as against 24.1 in the preceding week, 21.0 in the corresponding week of last year, and 23.0 the weekly average for last year.

Deaths.—The total deaths registered were 125 (1 European, 8 Burghers, 57 Sinhalese, 28 Tamils, 18 Moors, 4 Malays, and 9 Others). The death-rate per 1,000 per annum was 27.6, as against 29.4 in the previous week, 27.6 in the corresponding week of last year, and 29.5 the weekly average of last year.

Infantile Deaths.—Of the 125 total deaths, 32 were of infants under one year of age, as against 28 in the preceding week, 31 in the corresponding week of the previous year, and 30 the average of last year.

Stillbirths.—The number of stillbirths registered during the week was 9.

Causes of Death.—Sixteen deaths were registered from *Phthisis* (against 13 in the previous week and 14 the weekly average for last year), of which 5 were in San Sebastian, 2 each in St. Paul's, New Bazaar, Maradana hospitals, Maradana (exclusive of hospitals), and Slave Island, and 1 was in Wellawatta.

2. Fourteen deaths were registered from *Pneumonia* (against 19 in the previous week and 17 the weekly average for last year), of which 4 were in New Bazaar, 2 each in St. Paul's and Wellawatta, and 1 each in San Sebastian, Kotahena, Maradana hospitals, Maradana (exclusive of hospitals), Slave Island, and Kollupitiya. Four deaths were registered from *Bronchitis*.

3. Four deaths were registered from *Enteric Fever* (as in the previous week, against 5 the weekly average for last year), of which 2 were in Wellawatta and 1 each in New Bazaar and Maradana (exclusive of hospitals). There were 6 cases reported during the week, against 10 in the previous week.

4. Thirteen deaths were registered from *Debility* (10 infants), 9 from *Infantile Convulsions*, 8 from *Enteritis* (4 infants), 7 from *Dysentery*, 5 each from *Senility* and *Accidents* (2 due to drowning, 1 to a fall, 1 to burns, and 1 to the fall of a mast), 3 each from *Diarrhoea*, *Worms*, and *Appendicitis*, 1 from *Tetanus*, and 30 from *Other Causes*.

5. One case of *Measles* was reported, against 2 in the previous week; and 5 of *Chickenpox*, against 4 in the previous week.

State of the Weather.—The mean temperature of air was 80.7°, against 80.8° in the preceding week and 81.2° in the corresponding week of the previous year. The mean atmospheric pressure was 29.858 in., against 29.867 in. in the preceding week and 29.852 in. in the corresponding week of the previous year. The total rainfall in the week was 0.18 in., against 0.04 in. in the preceding week and 2.52 in. in the corresponding week of the previous year.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, September 30, 1913.

A. DE S. WICKRAMATILAKA,
for Registrar-General.