



Ceylon Government Gazette

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PART I.—General: Minutes, Proclamations, Appointments, and General Government Notifications.
 PART II.—Legal and Judicial.
 PART III.—Provincial Administration.
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Separate paging is given to each Part in order that it may be filed separately.

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

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PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

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 Sir ROBERT CHALMERS, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Ceylon, with the Dependencies thereof.

ROBERT CHALMERS.

KNOW Ye that We, the Governor of Ceylon, do hereby proclaim that by a Proclamation issued the 23rd day of December, 1914, His Majesty the King has substituted the following revised lists of Contraband of War for those contained in Our Proclamation of the 12th day of November, 1914, published in the *Government Gazette Extraordinary* No. 6,681 of the same date:—

Absolute Contraband.

- (1) Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes, and their distinctive component parts.
- (2) Projectiles, charges, and cartridges of all kinds, and their distinctive component parts.
- (3) Powder and explosives specially prepared for use in war.
- (4) Ingredients of explosives, viz., nitric acid, sulphuric acid, glycerine, acetone, calcium-acetate, and all other metallic acetates; sulphur, potassium nitrate; the fractions of the distillation products of coal tar between benzol and cresol inclusive; aniline, methylaniline, dimethylaniline, ammonium perchlorate, sodium perchlorate, sodium chlorate, barium chlorate, ammonium nitrate, cyanamide, potassium chlorate, calcium nitrate, mercury.
- (5) Resinous products, camphor, and turpentine oil and spirit.

- (6) Gun-mountings, limber boxes, limbers, military wagons, field targets of all kinds, and their distinctive component parts.
- (7) Range finders, and their distinctive component parts.
- (8) Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.
- (9) Saddle, draught, and pack animals suitable for use in war.
- (10) All kinds of harness of a distinctively military character.
- (11) Articles of camp equipment, and their distinctive component parts.
- (12) Armour plates.
- (13) Ferro-alloys, including ferro-tungsten, ferro-molybdenum, ferro-manganese, ferro-vanadium, ferro-chrome.
- (14) The following metals, viz., tungsten, molybdenum, vanadium, nickel, selenium, cobalt, hæmatite, pig iron, manganese.
- (15) The following ores, viz., wolframite, scheelite, molybdenite, manganese ore, nickel ore, chrome ore, hæmatite iron ore, zinc ore, lead ore, bauxite.
- (16) Aluminium, alumina, and salts of aluminium.
- (17) Antimony, together with the sulphides and oxides of antimony.
- (18) Copper unwrought and part wrought and copper wire.
- (19) Lead, pig, sheet, or pipe.
- (20) Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting the same.
- (21) Warships, including boats, and their distinctive component parts, of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.
- (22) Submarine sound signalling apparatus.
- (23) Aeroplanes, airships, balloons, and aircraft of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles recognizable as intended for use in connection with balloons and aircraft.
- (24) Motor vehicles of all kinds, and their component parts.
- (25) Tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles or materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres.
- (26) Rubber, including raw, waste, and re-claimed rubber, and goods made wholly of rubber.
- (27) Iron pyrites.
- (28) Mineral oils and motor spirit, except lubricating oils.
- (29) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture of and repair of arms or war material for use on land and sea.

Conditional Contraband.

- (1) Food stuffs.
- (2) Forage and feeding stuffs for animals.
- (3) Clothing, fabrics for clothing, and boots and shoes suitable for use in war.
- (4) Gold and silver in coin or bullion.
- (5) ...

- (11) Harness and saddlery.
- (12) Hides of all kinds, dry and wet pigskins, raw or dressed, leather undressed or dressed suitable for saddlery, harness, or military boots.
- (13) Field glasses, telescopes, chronometers, and all kinds of nautical instruments.

Given at Colombo, in the said Island of Ceylon, this Sixth day of January, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Fifteen.

By His Excellency's command,

GOD SAVE THE KING.

R. E. STUBBS,
Colonial Secretary.

APPOINTMENTS, &c., BY THE GOVERNOR.

No. 1 of 1915.

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

Mr. E. RODRIGO to be, in addition to his own duties, Additional District Judge, Negombo, for January 9, 1915.

Mr. V. J. COOKE to act as Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Chilaw and Marawila; Additional District Judge, Chilaw; and Assistant Superintendent of the Chilaw Jail, with effect from January 4, 1915, during the absence of Mr. C. COOMARASWAMY on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. W. J. L. ROGERSON to the office of Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Matale; and Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate,

Panwila and Teldeniya; and to be Police Magistrate under section 3 of Ordinance No. 4 of 1891 for the Revenue Districts of Kandy and Matale, with effect from January 5, 1915, until further orders.

Mr. T. K. CARRON to act as Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Negombo, from January 11 to 13, 1915, inclusive, during the absence of Mr. E. RODRIGO from the station.

Mr. N. J. LUDINGTON to be, in addition to his own duties, Additional Police Magistrate and Commissioner of Requests, Kurunegala, for January 11, 1915.

Mr. S. D. KRISNARATNE to act as Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Anuradhapura, from January 11 to 23, 1915, inclusive.

Mr. T. G. WILLET to be, in addition to his own duties, Additional Police Magistrate, Kegalla, for January 18, 1915.

By His Excellency's command,
Colonial Secretary's Office, R. E. STUBBS,
Colombo, January 7, 1915. Colonial Secretary.

No. 2 of 1915.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to make the following appointment, with effect from January 1, 1915 :—

Mr. G. F. FORREST to be Assistant Commissioner of Excise for the Central Division, comprising the Uva and Sabaragamuwa Provinces and the District of Batticaloa of the Eastern Province.

By His Excellency's command,
Colonial Secretary's Office, R. E. STUBBS,
Colombo, January 5, 1915. Colonial Secretary.

No. 3 of 1915.

MR. L. D. C. HUGHES having been appointed a Cadet on the Civil Establishment of the Colony, HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to direct that he be attached to the Colombo Kachcheri, with effect from December 23, 1914, until further orders.

By His Excellency's command,
Colonial Secretary's Office, R. E. STUBBS,
Colombo, January 5, 1915. Colonial Secretary.

No. 4 of 1915.

MR. C. E. JONES having been appointed a Cadet on the Civil Establishment of the Colony, HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to direct that he be attached to the Kegalla Kachcheri, with effect from December 30, 1914, until further orders.

By His Excellency's command,
Colonial Secretary's Office, R. E. STUBBS,
Colombo, January 5, 1915. Colonial Secretary.

No. 5 of 1915.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased under the provisions of section 103 of Ordinance No. 6 of 1910, to nominate Mr. W. W. WOODS to be Auditor of the accounts of the Municipalities of Colombo, Kandy, and Galle for the year 1915.

By His Excellency's command,
Colonial Secretary's Office, R. E. STUBBS,
Colombo, January 6, 1915. Colonial Secretary.

No. 6 of 1915.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased, pending the receipt of instructions from HIS MAJESTY'S Government, to recognize Mr. WILLIAM FREDERIC DIACONO provisionally as Acting Consul for Italy at Colombo.

By His Excellency's command,
Colonial Secretary's Office, R. E. STUBBS,
Colombo, January 7, 1915. Colonial Secretary.

No. 7 of 1915.

IT is notified for information that Second Lieutenant JOHN MORIARTY'S resignation of his Commission in the Ceylon Light Infantry has been accepted by HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

By His Excellency's command,
Colonial Secretary's Office, R. E. STUBBS,
Colombo, January 6, 1915. Colonial Secretary.

No. 8 of 1915.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has, under the provisions of section 13 of Ordinance No. 10 of 1861, been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned gentlemen to be Members of the Provincial Road Committee, Central Province, for the year 1915 :—

Mr. JOHN B. COLES.
Mr. WALLACE R. WESTLAND.
Mr. MARTIN M. SMITH.
Mr. EDWIN BEVEN.
Mr. CHARLES TALDEN.

By His Excellency's command,
Colonial Secretary's Office, R. E. STUBBS,
Colombo, January 6, 1915. Colonial Secretary.

No. 9 of 1915.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint Mr. APPAKUDDY APPATHURAI, of 83, Temple road, Colombo, to be a Notary Public at Jaffna and throughout the judicial division of Jaffna, and to practise as such in the English and Tamil languages.

By His Excellency's command,
Colonial Secretary's Office, R. E. STUBBS,
Colombo, January 5, 1915. Colonial Secretary.

APPOINTMENTS, &c., OF REGISTRARS.

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

Mr. S. BASTIANPILLAI, Secretary, District Court, Trincomalee, to act as Registrar of Lands, Trincomalee, for two weeks and one day from January 7, 1915, during the absence of Mr. V. R. ARULAMPALAM from the station on leave, or until further orders.

LIYANAGEDARA APPUHAMI provisionally as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Sinhala pattu division, and of Marriages (Kandyan and General) of Tamankadu palata division, in the Anuradhapura District of the North-Central Province, with effect from December 23, 1914, *vice* H. M. KIRI BANDA, deceased. His office will be at Heratgedara, Giritale.

By His Excellency's command,
Colonial Secretary's Office, R. E. STUBBS,
Colombo, January 5, 1915. Colonial Secretary.

THE following appointments under section 3 of Ordinance No. 23 of 1900 and section 7 of Ordinance No. 19 of 1907 are hereby notified:—

The Provincial Registrar, Central Province, has appointed Mr. DON CORNELIUS DE SILVA to act as Registrar of Marriages (General) of Kandy Municipality division, in the Kandy District of the Central Province, for three days from December 21, 1914, during the absence of the Registrar, Mr. E. A. JAYASEKERE, on leave. His office will be at Kandy Kachcheri.

The Provincial Registrar, North-Central Province, Anuradhapura, has appointed NAMBIRALA KORALAGE JAYATURALA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Eppawala korale division, and of Marriages (General) of Nuwaragam palata division, in the Anuradhapura District of the North-Central Province, for fourteen days from January 1, 1915, *vice* T. M. NAMBIRALA, deceased. His office will be at Tammuttégama.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Nuwara Eliya District, has appointed HERATMUDIYANSELAGE PUNCHIRALA DHARMAWARDENA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Udapone korale, and of Marriages (General) of Kotmale division, excluding Nuwara Eliya town, in the Nuwara Eliya District of the Central Province, for eighteen days from December 18, 1914, during the absence of the Registrar, B. M. PUNCHIRALA, on leave. His office will be at Niyan-gandora.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Matale, has appointed WICKRAMASINHA NAWARATNA ABEYKON PANDITA WAHALA MUDIYANSELE SENEVIRATNA BANDARA HAPUGODA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Gampahasiya pattu division, and of Marriages (General) of Matale South No. 4 division, in the Matale District of the Central Province, for six days from December 16, 1914, during the absence of the Registrar, H. M. B. DORAKUMBURA, on leave. His office will be at Alutwalawewatta in Dorakumbura; station: Mudiyanselegawatta in Madawala.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Matale, has appointed DASSANAYAKA MUDIYANSELE KORALEGEDARA DINGIRI BANDA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Matale Pallesiya pattu No. 2 division, and of Marriages (General) of Matale East No. 3 division, in the Matale District of the Central Province, for one week from December 17, 1914, during the absence of the Registrar, D. M. KALU BANDA, on leave. His office will be at Koralegedarawatta in Gurubebila; station: Jayasekera Mudiyanselegedara in Kumbaloluwa.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Galle, has appointed Mr. DEIRIS EDIRIWIIRA WIJESOORIYA to act as Registrar

of Marriages (General) of Four Gravets of Galle and Akmimana division, in the Galle District of the Southern Province, for three days from December 29, 1914, during the absence of the Registrar, Mr. W. DE ZOYSA, on leave. His office will be at the Galle Kachcheri.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Hambantota, has appointed Mr. ROBERT DE ZILVA to act as Registrar of Marriages (General) of Magam pattu division, in the Hambantota District of the Southern Province, for three days from December 29, 1914, during the absence of the Registrar, Mr. R. E. PERERA, on leave. His office will be at Police Court, Hambantota.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Hambantota, has appointed DON CAROLIS JAYAWARDANA DISANAYAKA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Wewugampalata division, and of Marriages (General) of East Giruwa pattu division, in the Hambantota District of the Southern Province, for three days from December 29, 1914, during the absence of the Registrar, D. D. KULATUNGA, on leave. His office will be at Walauwewatta in Dabarella.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Hambantota, has appointed DON JAMES DE SILVA SUDUSINHA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Western Walakada division, and of Marriages (General) of Magam pattu division, in the Hambantota District of the Southern Province, for twenty-five days from December 31, 1914, *vice* Registrar, D. D. KULATUNGA, transferred. His office will be at Malittangahawatta in Wanduruppa.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Hambantota, has appointed Mr. JOSEPH DANIEL DE SILVA WICKRAMANAYAKE to act as Registrar of Marriages (General) of Magam pattu division, in the Hambantota District of the Southern Province, for sixteen days from January 1, 1915, during the absence of the Registrar, Mr. R. E. PERERA, on leave. His office will be at Police Court, Hambantota.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Trincomalee, has appointed Dr. F. R. BARTHOLOMEUSZ to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Trincomalee town division, in the Trincomalee District of the Eastern Province, for thirty days from December 25, 1914, *vice* Dr. S. P. JOSEPH, transferred. His office will be at the Civil Hospital, Trincomalee.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Kurunegala, has appointed TKIRI BANDA KANUMALE to act as Registrar of Marriages (General) of Weudawili hatpattu division, in the Kurunegala District of the North-Western Province, for three days from December 29, 1914, during the absence of the Registrar, Mr. J. W. A. PERERA, on leave. His office will be at the Kachcheri, Kurunegala.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Puttalam-Chilaw, has appointed Mr. TEVASAGAYAM WILLIAM to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths and of Marriages (General) of Mundel division, in the Puttalam District of the North-Western Province, for six days from December 26, 1914, during the absence of the Registrar, S. SANTA FERNANDO, on leave. His office will be at the permanent Registrar's house at Mundel.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Badulla, has appointed D. M. I. PUNCHIRALA, Town Arachchi of Dikwella, to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Bogodapalata division, and of Marriages (General) of Yatikinda division, in the Badulla District of the Province of Uva, for three days from December 28, 1914, *vice* the Registrar, D. M. I. APPUHAMI, deceased. His office will be at Idamegedara in Dikwella.

Registrar-General's Office, W. L. KINDERSLEY,
Colombo, January 6, 1915. Registrar-General.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

A DESPATCH has been received from the Secretary of State approving the acceptance of Mr. G. S. Saxton's resignation as from November 30 last.

His Excellency the Governor desires to place on record his high appreciation of the valued services rendered by Mr. Saxton in this Colony during a period of over thirty-five years. Mr. Saxton retired as a Member of the Legislative Council and Government Agent of the Central Province; two-thirds of his service were spent amongst the Kandyan population, in whose welfare he displayed the greatest interest, and by whom he will always be remembered as a sympathetic and able administrator.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, January 8, 1915.

By His Excellency's command,
R. E. STUBBS,
Colonial Secretary.

WITH reference to the Minute on the Ceylon Civil Service dated November 7, 1913, published in the *Government Gazette* of December 5, 1913, it is hereby notified that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to direct that the following new clause be added to the Minute and numbered 15 (ii.) :—

15. (ii.) A Cadet who has been appointed subsequently to May 15, 1914, will not be promoted to Class IV. until he has served at least two years as a Cadet and has passed the prescribed examinations.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, December 22, 1914.

By His Excellency's command,
R. E. STUBBS,
Colonial Secretary.

IT is hereby notified that a license to import explosives into Ceylon during the year 1915 has been issued to Messrs. Walker, Sons & Co., Ltd., of Colombo.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, December 30, 1914.

By His Excellency's command,
R. E. STUBBS,
Colonial Secretary.

IT is hereby notified that a license to import explosives into Ceylon during the current year has been issued to the Colombo Apothecaries Company, Limited, of Colombo.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, January 4, 1915.

By His Excellency's command,
R. E. STUBBS,
Colonial Secretary.

IT is hereby notified that a license to import explosives into Ceylon during the current year has been issued to Messrs. Bosanquet & Co., Agents, Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd., of Colombo.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, January 4, 1915.

By His Excellency's command,
R. E. STUBBS,
Colonial Secretary.

IT is hereby notified that a license to import fuse and other explosives into Ceylon during the current year has been issued to Messrs. Clark, Young & Co., of Colombo.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, January 4, 1915.

By His Excellency's command,
R. E. STUBBS,
Colonial Secretary.

"THE CEMETERIES AND BURIALS ORDINANCE, 1899."

N given that His Excellency the Governor, in exercise of the powers vested in him by section 34 of the Cemeteries and Burials Ordinance, No. 9 of 1899, and on the recommendation of the proper authority, the Government Agent of the Central Province, made under the said section 34, has approved of the allotment of land as detailed in the schedule hereto being provided and used as a burial ground for the Nonconformist Christians in Nuwara Eliya, in Nuwara Eliya District, from the date hereof.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, January 5, 1915.

By His Excellency's command,
R. E. STUBBS,
Colonial Secretary.

SCHEDULE.

Name of Land.—Barrack Plains, land lot 1974 in preliminary plan No. 6,552.

Location.—Hawa Eliya in Nuwara Eliya town, in Nuwara Eliya District.

Boundaries.—North by road reservation, east by Barrack Plains leased to Messrs. J. M. Saibo, south by reservation for road from Naseby estate to Moon Plains, and west by Barrack Plains Crown patana.

Extent.—2 roods and 3.75 perches.

"THE MOTOR CAR ORDINANCE, No. 25 OF 1908."

IN terms of regulations Nos. 55, 56, and 57 of the regulations dated August 4, 1910, and October 11, 1913, framed under "The Motor Car Ordinance, No. 25 of 1908," it is hereby notified for general information that the roads mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed are suitable for use by motor lorries, subject to their compliance with the regulations governing the use of motor cars, motor lorries, and motor cycles, and with the modified conditions specified in the schedule referred to.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, December 31, 1914.

R. E. STUBBS,
Colonial Secretary.

SCHEDULE.

1. Roads on which there is no objection to motor lorries being run under the regulations:—

Western Province.

Colombo-Kandy road.
Horana-Alutgama road (with the exception of the Anguruwatota ferry).
Katukurunda-Nagoda-Kalawellawa road.
Colombo-Kalutara-Bentota road (with the exception of the Digarolla bridge).

Central Province.

Kandy-Haragama road to junction of Dumbara Valley road.
Dumbara Valley road.
Gonawatta ferry to Rajawella road.
Talawakele-Agrapatana road.
Gampola-Pussellawa road (with the exception of Gampola bridge).
Pupuressa road.
Tispane road.
Kandy-Deltota road.
Kandy-Rangalla road.
Nawalapitiya-Kotmale road.
Dotale road.
Wattegama *via* Teldeniya to Nugatenna Gap.
Wattegama Railway Station *via* Madulkele to Bambara-ela.
Talawakele to Watagoda up to the turn off to Watagoda Factory.

Southern Province.

Matara-Deniyaya road.
Deniyaya-Hayes road.
Colombo-Matara road (within the Municipal limits of Galle).
Galle-Udugama road.

Province of Uva.

Bandarawela-Badulla road.
Badulla-Passara road.
Spring Valley road.
Bandarawela-Haputale road.
Kumbalwella-Passara road.
Bandarawela-Leangahawela road.
Dikwella-Madulla road.
Haldummulla-Haputale road.
Koslanda-Haldummulla road.
Passara-Madulsima road.

Province of Sabaragamuwa.

Colombo-Kandy road (Colombo to Kegalla only).
Ratnapura-Karawita road.
Pelmadulla-Rakwana road.
Ratnapura-Balangoda road.

2. Roads on which there is no objection to motor lorries being run under modified conditions as to total weights stated:—

	Weight allowed. Tons.
<i>Western Province.</i>	
Nambapana road	3½
Tebuwana-Anguruwatota road	3
Nagoda-Neboda road	2½
Labugama road	3½
Colombo-Avissawella road	4½
Horawala-Moragala road	3½
<i>Central Province.</i>	
Wattegama-Rangalla road	3
Kandy-Matale road	3
Matale-Dambulla road	3
Nawalapitiya-Dolobbage road	3
Craighead-Somerset road	3
Tawalantenna-Pundaluoya-Watagoda road	3
Lindula-Naruoya road	3
Deltota-Hewaheta-Rikiligasgoda road	4½
Hatton-Norwood bridge road at a speed of not more than 3 miles an hour over Wanarajah bridge	4

	Weight allowed. Tons.
Glenugie-Upcot road	3
Maskeliya road : Norwood bridge to Moray	3
Maskeliya road : Maskeliya to Cruden	3
Dikoya road : Norwood bridge to Champion	3
Bathford Valley road	3
Annfield road	3
Dimbula-Dikoya road	3
Gorge Valley road up to the bridge on Henford estate	4½
Wallaha road	3
Iriyagama-Aladeniya road, 2nd to 6th mile	2½
Kandy-Padiyapelella-Mulhalkele road (with the exception of Mulhalkele bridge)	3½
Rattota road	3
Nanu-oya Station to Nuwara Eliya	4½
Nuwara Eliya to Ramboda	4½
Nuwara Eliya to Hakgala	4½
Nuwara Eliya-Uda Pussellawa road	4½
<i>Southern Province.</i>	
Muppene-Hambantota road	2½
<i>Eastern Province.</i>	
Bibile-Batticaloa road	3
<i>Province of Uva.</i>	
Muppene-Hambantota road	2½
Bibile-Batticaloa road	3
<i>Province of Sabaragamuwa.</i>	
Avissawella-Ratnapura road	4
Yatiantota-Kitulgala road	3½
Karawanella-Glenalla road up to, but not over, the 40 ft. bridge on 49th mile	3
Yatiantota-Polatagama road	3
Yatiantota-Ardross road	3
Kegalla-Bulatkohupitiya road	3
Polgahawela-Kegalla road	3
Rambukkana-Aranayaka road	3
Avissawella-Yatiantota road, except bridge on 41st mile	4½

WITH reference to the Notification dated September 14, 1914, appearing in the *Gazette* of October 16, 1914, it is hereby notified that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the persons whose names appear in the subjoined schedule to be Registrars of Births and Deaths for the divisions noted opposite their respective names, holding office in the places appearing in column 4.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, December 16, 1914.

R. E. STUBBS,
Colonial Secretary.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO.

North-Western Province, Kurunegala District.

No. of Division.	Name of Registrar.	Name of Registration Division.	Place of Office.
1 ..	Dr. Richard Francis La Brooy ..	Kurunegala Town	Civil Hospital Kurunegala
	Dr. Ivo Meier (Deputy) ..	do.	do.
	Kurukulasuriya Bernard Peter Fernando (Additional Deputy)	do.	do.
2 ..	Wijayasinha Tilakaratna Abaya- kon Chandrasekera Herat Mudiyanselage Banda	Tiragandahe korale (excluding the portion included in Kurunegala Town division)	Alutwatta in Wan- duragala
10 ..	Jayasundara Mudiyanse	Mudiyanselage Mahagalboda goda korale (ex- cluding the por- tion included in Kurunegala Town division)	Me- Hitinagedarawatta in Wellawa
6a ..	Edirisinha Mudiyanselage Ukku Banda (provisionally)	Ihalawisideke Korale East	Pahalagederawatta in Mipitiya
6b ..	Hitinayaka Mudiyanselage Din- giri Banda (provisionally)	Ihalawisideke Korale West	Hitinagedarawatta in Moragasgoda

WITH reference to the Notification dated November 20, 1914, appearing in the *Gazette* of December 11, 1914, it is hereby notified that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the persons whose names appear in the subjoined schedule to be Registrars of Births and Deaths of the divisions noted opposite their respective names, holding office in the places appearing in column 4.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, December 14, 1914.

By His Excellency's command,
R. E. STUBBS,
Colonial Secretary.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO.
Southern Province, Galle District.

No. of Division.	Name of Registrar.	Name of Registration Division.	Place of Office.
8 (a) ..	Walimuni Saravis Mendis Abeyasekera (provisionally)	Madampe ..	Maradanewatta at Wenamula
8 (b) ..	Hikkaduwa Vidaneralalage Don Arthur Abeyratne Wickramasinghe (provisionally)	Weragoda ..	Pingahawatta at Godagama
11 ..	Mawannehewa John de Silva	Batapola ..	Godagewatta at Batapola
10 (b) ..	Kankani Tantri Andoris de Silva Sumanasuriya (provisionally)	Maha Ambalangoda	Saundagegederawatta in Maha Ambalangoda
10 (c) ..	(1) Don Adrian de Silva, (2) David Aron Gooneratne (Deputy)	Ambalangoda town	Civil Dispensary, Ambalangoda

THE following copy of a Convention which has been entered into between the British and French Governments for determining the jurisdiction over joint captures which may be made during the present war by the naval forces of the French and British Governments, and for regulating the distribution of the proceeds of joint captures, is published for general information.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, December 31, 1914.

By His Excellency's command,
R. E. STUBBS,
Colonial Secretary.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and the President of the French Republic, being desirous to determine the jurisdiction to which the adjudication of joint captures which may be made during the course of the present war by the naval forces of the allied countries shall belong, or of captures which may be made of merchant vessels belonging to nationals of one of the countries by the cruisers of the other, and being desirous to regulate at the same time the mode of distribution of the proceeds of joint captures, have named as their Plenipotentiaries for that purpose, that is to say :

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India : The Right Honourable Sir Edward Grey, a Baronet of the United Kingdom, a Member of Parliament, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs ; and

The President of the French Republic : His Excellency M. Paul Cambon, Ambassador of the French Republic at London ;

Who, having reciprocally communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles :—

ARTICLE 1.

The adjudication of neutral or enemy prizes shall belong to the jurisdiction of the country of the capturing vessel, without distinguishing whether that vessel was placed under the orders of the naval authorities of one or other of the allied countries.

ARTICLE 2.

In case of the capture of a merchant vessel of one of the allied countries, the adjudication of such capture shall always belong to the jurisdiction of the country of the captured vessel. In such case the cargo shall be dealt with, as to the jurisdiction, in the same manner as the vessel.

When a merchant vessel of one of the allied countries, whose original destination was an enemy port, and which is carrying an enemy or neutral cargo liable to capture, has entered a port of one of the allied countries, the prize jurisdiction of that country is competent to pronounce the condemnation of the cargo. In such case the value of the goods, after deducting the necessary expenses, shall be placed to the credit of the Government of the allied country whose flag the merchant vessel flies.

ARTICLE 3.

When a joint capture shall be made by the naval forces of the allied countries, the adjudication thereof shall belong to the jurisdiction of the country whose flag shall have been borne by the officer having the superior command in the action.

ARTICLE 4.

When a capture shall be made by a cruiser of one of the allied nations in the presence and in the sight of a cruiser of the other, such cruiser having thus contributed to the intimidation of the enemy and encouragement of the captor, the adjudication thereof shall belong to the jurisdiction of the actual captor.

ARTICLE 5.

In case of condemnation under the circumstances described in the preceding articles :

1. If the capture shall have been made by vessels of the allied nations whilst acting in conjunction, the net proceeds of the prize, after deducting the necessary expenses, shall be divided into as many shares as there were men on board the capturing vessels, without reference to rank, and the shares of each ally as so ascertained shall be paid and delivered to such person as may be duly authorized on behalf of the allied Government to receive the same ; and the allocation of the amount belonging to each vessel shall be made by each Government according to the laws and regulations of the country.

2. If the capture shall have been made by cruisers of one of the allied nations in the presence and in sight of a cruiser of the other, the division, the payment, and the allocation of the net proceeds of the prize, after deducting the necessary expenses, shall likewise be made in the manner above mentioned.

3. If, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 1, a capture, made by a cruiser of one of the allied countries, shall have been adjudicated by the courts of the other, the net proceeds of the prize, after deducting the necessary expenses, shall be made over in the same manner to the Government of the captor, to be distributed according to its laws and regulations.

ARTICLE 6.

The commanders of the vessels of war of the allied countries shall, with regard to the sending in and delivering up of prizes, conform to the instructions which are annexed to the present Convention, and which the two Governments reserve to themselves the right to modify by common consent, if it should become necessary.

ARTICLE 7.

When, with a view to the execution of the present Convention, it shall become necessary to proceed to the valuation of a captured vessel of war, the calculation shall be according to the real value of the same; and the allied Government shall be entitled to delegate one or more competent officers to assist in the valuation. In case of disagreement, it shall be decided by lot which officer shall have the casting voice.

ARTICLE 8.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in London as soon as possible.

ARTICLE 9.

The non-signatory allied Powers shall be invited to accede to the present Convention.

A Power which desires to accede shall notify its intention in writing to the Government of His Britannic Majesty, who shall immediately forward to the Government of the French Republic a duly certified copy of the notification.

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

Done at London, in duplicate, the 9th day of November, 1914.

(L. S.) E. GREY.

(L. S.) PAUL CAMBON.

ANNEX.

Instructions to the Commanders of Ships of War of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the French Republic.

You will find enclosed a copy of a Convention which was signed on November 9, 1914, between His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the President of the French Republic, regulating the jurisdiction to which shall belong the adjudication of the captures made by the allied naval forces, or of the captures of merchant vessels belonging to the nationals of either of the two countries which shall be made by the cruisers of the other, as likewise the mode of distribution of the proceeds of such joint captures.

In order to ensure the execution of this Convention, you will conform yourself to the following instructions:—

ARTICLE 1.

Whenever, in consequence of a joint action, you are required to draw up the report or *procès-verbal* of a capture, you will take care to specify, with exactness, the names of the ships of war present during the action, as well as the names of their commanding officers, and, as far as possible, the number of men embarked on board those ships at the commencement of the action, without distinction of rank.

You will deliver a copy of that report or *procès-verbal* to the officer of the allied Power who shall have had the superior command during the action, and you will conform yourself to the instructions of that officer, as far as relates to the measures to be taken for the conduct and the adjudication of the joint captures so made under his command.

If the action has been commanded by an officer of your nation, you will conform yourself to the regulations of your own country, and you will confine yourself to handing over to the highest officer in rank of the allied Power who was present during the action a certified copy of the report or of the *procès-verbal* which you shall have drawn up.

ARTICLE 2.

When you shall have effected a capture in presence and in sight of an allied ship of war, you will mention exactly, in the report which you will draw up when the capture is a ship of war, and in the report or *procès-verbal* of the capture when the prize is a merchant vessel, the number of men on board your ship at the commencement of the action, without distinction of rank, as well as the name of the allied ship of war which was in sight, and, if possible, the number of men embarked on board that ship, likewise without distinction of rank. You will deliver a certified copy of your report, or *procès-verbal*, to the commander of that ship.

ARTICLE 3.

Whenever, in the case of a violation of a blockade, of the transport of contraband articles, of land or sea troops of the enemy, or of official despatches from or for the enemy, you find yourself under the necessity of stopping and seizing a merchant vessel of the allied nation, you will take care—

1. To draw up a report (or *procès-verbal*), stating the place, the date, and the motive of the arrest, the name of the vessel, that of the captain, the number of the crew; and containing besides an exact description of the state of the vessel and her cargo;

2. To collect and place in a sealed packet, after having made an inventory of them, all the ship's papers, such as registers, passports, charter-parties, bills of lading, invoices, and other documents calculated to prove the nature and the ownership of the vessel and of her cargo;

3. To place seals upon the hatches;

4. To place on board an officer, with such number of men as you may deem advisable, to take charge of the vessel, and to ensure its safe conduct;

5. To send the vessel to the nearest port belonging to the Power whose flag it carried;

6. To deliver up the vessel to the authorities of the port to which you shall have taken her, together with a duplicate of the report (or *procès-verbal*), and of the inventory above mentioned, and with the sealed packet containing the ship's papers.

ARTICLE 4.

The officer who conducts the captured vessel will procure a receipt proving his having delivered her up, as well as his having delivered the sealed packet and the duplicate of the report (or *procès-verbal*) and of the inventory above mentioned.

ARTICLE 5.

In case of distress, if the captured vessel is not in a fit state to continue its voyage, or in case the distance should be too great, the officer charged to conduct to a port of the allied Power a prize made on the merchant service of that Power, may enter a port of his own country, and he will deliver his prize to the local authority without prejudice to the ulterior measures to be taken for the adjudication of the prize. He will take care, in that case, that the report or *procès-verbal*, and the inventory which he shall have drawn up, as well as the sealed packet containing the ship's papers, be sent exactly to the proper Court of Adjudication.

E. GREY.

PAUL CAMBON.

THE following circular despatch dated November 27, 1914, received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, is published for general information.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, December 30, 1914.

By His Excellency's command,
R. E. STUBBS,
Colonial Secretary.

Circular Despatch from the Right Hon. the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

Downing street, November 27, 1914.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to transmit to you, for your information, the accompanying copy of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. V., Ch. 17).

2. This Act has been passed in order to give effect to a resolution approved by the Imperial Conference of 1911 in the following terms, viz. :—

That the Conference approves the scheme of Imperial citizenship based on the following five propositions :—

- (1) Imperial nationality should be world-wide and uniform, each Dominion being left free to grant local nationality on such terms as its Legislature thinks fit.
- (2) The mother country finds it necessary to maintain five years as the qualifying period. This is a safeguard to the Dominions as well as to her, but five years anywhere in the Empire should be as good as five years in the United Kingdom.
- (3) The grant of Imperial nationality is in every case discretionary, and this discretion should be exercised by those responsible in the area in which the applicant has spent the last twelve months.
- (4) The Imperial Act should be so framed as to enable each self-governing Dominion to adopt it.
- (5) Nothing now proposed would affect the validity and effectiveness of local laws regulating immigration and the like, or differentiating between classes of British subjects.

3. You will observe that section 8 of the Act confers upon the Government of any British Possession the same power, subject to the terms of the proviso to sub-section (1) of that section, to grant a certificate of Imperial naturalization as the Secretary of State has in the United Kingdom under the Act. The "person acting under his authority" mentioned in the proviso should necessarily be a high official, such as the Colonial Secretary or Acting Colonial Secretary. Under section 3 (1) of the Act a person to whom a certificate of naturalization is granted becomes entitled to all political and other rights, powers, and privileges, and becomes subject to all obligations, duties, and liabilities to which a natural-born British subject is entitled or subject, and, as from the date of naturalization, receives, to all intents and purposes, the status of a natural-born British subject.

4. The existing powers of the Legislature of a British Possession to provide for local naturalization, having effect only within the limits of that Possession, are prescribed by section 26.

5. The Act does not confer upon the Government of a Protectorate any power to grant certificates of naturalization.

6. It will be observed that Part I. of the Act amends and consolidates the English Statute and common law with regard to British nationality.

7. I regret that, through an oversight caused through the pressure arising out of the war, the Act was not communicated to you at an earlier date.

I have, &c.,
L. HARCOURT.

British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914.
[4 & 5 GEO. 5, CH. 17.]

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

PART I.

NATURAL-BORN BRITISH SUBJECTS.

Section.

1. Definition of natural-born British subject.

PART II.

NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS.

2. Certificate of naturalization.
3. Effect of certificate of naturalization.
4. Special certificate in case of doubt.
5. Persons under disability.
6. Persons previously naturalized.
7. Revocation of certificate of naturalization.
8. Power of Governments of British Possessions to grant certificates of Imperial naturalization.
9. Application of Part II. to Self-Governing Dominions.

PART III.

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10. National status of married women.
11. Status of widows.
12. Status of children.

Section. *Loss of British Nationality.*

13. Loss of British nationality by foreign naturalization.
14. Declaration of alienage.
15. Power of naturalized subjects to divest themselves of their status in certain cases.
16. Saving of obligations incurred before loss of nationality.

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17. Capacity of alien as to property.
18. Trial of alien.

Procedure and Evidence.

12. Regulations by Secretary of State.
20. Evidence of declarations.
21. Evidence of certificates of naturalization.
22. Evidence of entries in registers.
23. Penalty for false representation or statement.
24. Form of oath of allegiance.

Supplemental.

25. Saving for letters of denization.
26. Saving for powers of Legislatures and Governments of British Possessions.
27. Definitions.
28. Repeal, short title, and commencement. Schedules.

Chapter 17.

An Act to consolidate and amend the Enactments relating to British Nationality and the Status of Aliens.

[7th August, 1914.]

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

PART I.

NATURAL-BORN BRITISH SUBJECTS.

Definition of natural-born British subject.

1. (1) The following persons shall be deemed to be natural-born British subjects, namely :—
 - (a) Any person born within His Majesty's dominions and allegiance ; and
 - (b) Any person born out of His Majesty's dominions, whose father was a British subject at the time of that person's birth and either was born within His Majesty's allegiance or was a person to whom a certificate of naturalization had been granted ; and
 - (c) Any person born on board a British ship whether in foreign territorial waters or not.

Provided that the child of a British subject, whether that child was born before or after the passing of this Act, shall be deemed to have been born within His Majesty's allegiance if born in a place where by treaty, capitulation, grant, usage, sufferance, or other lawful means His Majesty exercises jurisdiction over British subjects.

(2) A person born on board a foreign ship shall not be deemed to be a British subject by reason only that the ship was in British territorial waters at the time of his birth.

(3) Nothing in this section shall, except as otherwise expressly provided, affect the status of any person born before the commencement of this Act.

PART II.

NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS.

Certificate of naturalization.

2. (1) The Secretary of State may grant a certificate of naturalization to an alien, who makes an application for the purpose, and satisfies the Secretary of State—
 - (a) That he has either resided in His Majesty's dominions for a period of not less than five years in the manner required by this section, or been in the service of the Crown for not less than five years within the last eight years before the application ; and
 - (b) That he is of good character, and has an adequate knowledge of the English language ; and
 - (c) That he intends if his application is granted either to reside in His Majesty's dominions or to enter or continue in the service of the Crown.

(2) The residence required by this section is residence in the United Kingdom for not less than one year immediately preceding the application, and previous residence, either in the United Kingdom or in some other part of His Majesty's dominions, for a period of four years within the last eight years before the application.

(3) The grant of a certificate of naturalization to any such alien shall be in the absolute discretion of the Secretary of State, and he may, with or without assigning any reason, give or withhold the certificate as he thinks most conducive to the public good, and no appeal shall lie from his decision.

(4) A certificate of naturalization shall not take effect until the applicant has taken the oath of allegiance.

(5) In the case of a woman who was a British subject previously to her marriage to an alien, and whose husband has died or whose marriage has been dissolved, the requirements of this section as to residence shall not apply, and the Secretary of State may in any other special case, if he thinks fit, grant a certificate of naturalization, although the four years' residence or five years' service has not been within the last eight years before the application.

Effect of
certificate of
naturalization.

3. (1) A person to whom a certificate of naturalization is granted by a Secretary of State shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be entitled to all political and other rights, powers, and privileges, and be subject to all obligations, duties, and liabilities to which a natural-born British subject is entitled or subject, and, as from the date of his naturalization, have to all intents and purposes the status of a natural-born British subject.

12 & 13 Will. 3,
c. 2.

(2) Section three of the Act of Settlement (which disqualifies naturalized aliens from holding certain offices) shall have effect as if the words "naturalized or" were omitted therefrom.

Special
certificate in
case of doubt.

4. The Secretary of State may, in his absolute discretion in such cases as he thinks fit, grant a special certificate of naturalization to any person with respect to whose nationality as a British subject a doubt exists, and he may specify in the certificate that the grant thereof is made for the purpose of quieting doubts as to the right of the person to be a British subject, and the grant of such a special certificate shall not be deemed to be any admission that the person to whom it was granted was not previously a British subject.

Persons under
disability.

5. (1) Where an alien obtains a certificate of naturalization, the Secretary of State may, if he thinks fit, on the application of that alien, include in the certificate the name of any child of the alien born before the date of the certificate and being a minor, and that child shall thereupon, if not already a British subject, become a British subject; but any such child may, within one year after attaining his majority, make a declaration of alienage, and shall thereupon cease to be a British subject.

(2) The Secretary of State may, in his absolute discretion in any special case in which he thinks fit, grant a certificate of naturalization to any minor, although the conditions required by this Act have not been complied with.

(3) Except as provided by this section, a certificate of naturalization shall not be granted to any person under disability.

Persons
previously
naturalized.

6. An alien who has been naturalized before the passing of this Act may apply to the Secretary of State for a certificate of naturalization under this Act, and the Secretary of State may grant to him a certificate on such terms and conditions as he may think fit.

Revocation of
certificate of
naturalization.

7. (1) Where it appears to the Secretary of State that a certificate of naturalization granted by him has been obtained by false representations or fraud, the Secretary of State may by order revoke the certificate, and the order of revocation shall have effect from such date as the Secretary of State may direct.

(2) Where the Secretary of State revokes a certificate of naturalization, he may order the certificate to be given up and cancelled, and any person refusing or neglecting to give up the certificate shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds.

Power of
Governments
of British
possessions
to grant
certificates of
Imperial
naturalization.

8. (1) The Government of any British Possession shall have the same power to grant a certificate of naturalization as the Secretary of State has under this Act, and the provisions of this Act as to the grant and revocation of such a certificate shall apply accordingly, with the substitution of the Government of the Possession for the Secretary of State, and the Possession for the United Kingdom, and also, in a Possession where any language

is recognized as on an equality with the English language, with the substitution of the English language or that language for the English language.

Provided that in any British Possession other than British India and a Dominion specified in the First Schedule to this Act the powers of the Government of the Possession under this section shall be exercised by the Governor or a person acting under his authority, but shall be subject in each case to the approval of the Secretary of State, and any certificate proposed to be granted shall be submitted to him for his approval.

(2) Any certificate of naturalization granted under this section shall have the same effect as a certificate of naturalization granted by the Secretary of State under this Act.

Application of Part II. to Self-Governing Dominions.

9. (1) This Part of this Act shall not, nor shall any certificate of naturalization granted thereunder, have effect within any of the Dominions specified in the First Schedule to this Act, unless the Legislature of that Dominion adopts this Part of this Act.

(2) Where the Legislature of any such Dominion has adopted this Part of this Act, the Government of the Dominion shall have the like powers to make regulations with respect to certificates of naturalization and to oaths of allegiance as are conferred by this Act on the Secretary of State.

(3) The Legislature of any such Dominion which adopts this Part of this Act may provide how and by what Department of the Government the powers conferred by this Part of this Act on the Government of a British Possession are to be exercised.

(4) The Legislature of any such Dominion may at any time rescind the adoption of this Part of this Act, provided that no such rescission shall prejudicially affect any legal rights existing at the time of such rescission.

PART III.

GENERAL.

National Status of Married Women and Infant Children.

National status of married women.

10. The wife of a British subject shall be deemed to be a British subject, and the wife of an alien shall be deemed to be an alien. Provided that where a man ceases during the continuance of his marriage to be a British subject, it shall be lawful for his wife to make a declaration that she desires to retain British nationality, and thereupon she shall be deemed to remain a British subject.

Status of widows.

11. A woman who, having been a British subject, has by, or in consequence of, her marriage become an alien, shall not, by reason only of the death of her husband, or the dissolution of her marriage, cease to be an alien, and a woman who, having been an alien, has by, or in consequence of, her marriage become a British subject, shall not, by reason only of the death of her husband or the dissolution of her marriage, cease to be a British subject.

Status of children.

12. (1) Where a person being a British subject ceases to be a British subject, whether by declaration of alienage or otherwise, every child of that person, being a minor, shall thereupon cease to be a British subject, unless such child, on that person ceasing to be a British subject, does not become by the law of any other country naturalized in that country.

Provided that where a widow who is a British subject marries an alien, any child of hers by her former husband shall not, by reason only of her marriage, cease to be a British subject, whether he is residing outside His Majesty's dominions or not.

(2) Any child who has so ceased to be a British subject may, within one year after attaining his majority, make a declaration that he wishes to resume British nationality, and shall thereupon again become a British subject.

Loss of British Nationality.

Loss of British nationality by foreign naturalization.

13. A British subject who, when in any foreign state and not under disability, by obtaining a certificate of naturalization, or by any other voluntary and formal act, becomes naturalized therein, shall thenceforth be deemed to have ceased to be a British subject.

Declaration of alienage.

14. (1) Any person who by reason of his having been born within His Majesty's dominions and allegiance or on board a British ship is a natural-born British subject, but who at his birth or during his minority became under the law of any foreign state a subject also of that state, and is still such a subject, may, if of full age and not under disability, make a declaration of alienage, and on making the declaration shall cease to be a British subject.

(2) Any person who though born out of His Majesty's dominions is a natural-born British subject may, if of full age and not under disability, make a declaration of alienage, and on making the declaration shall cease to be a British subject.

Power of naturalized subjects to divest themselves of their status in certain cases.

15. Where His Majesty has entered into a convention with any foreign state to the effect that the subjects or citizens of that state to whom certificates of naturalization have been granted may divest themselves of their status as such subjects, it shall be lawful for His Majesty, by Order in Council, to declare that the convention has been entered into by His Majesty; and from and after the date of the Order any person having been originally a subject or citizen of the state therein referred to, who has been naturalized as a British subject, may, within the limits of time provided in the convention, make a declaration of alienage, and on his making the declaration he shall be regarded as an alien and as a subject of the state to which he originally belonged as aforesaid.

Saving of obligations incurred before loss of nationality.

16. Where any British subject ceases to be a British subject, he shall not thereby be discharged from any obligation, duty, or liability in respect of any act done before he ceased to be a British subject.

Status of Aliens.

Capacity of alien as to property.

17. Real and personal property of every description may be taken, acquired, held, and disposed of by an alien in the same manner in all respect as by a natural-born British subject; and a title to real and personal property of every description may be derived through, from, or in succession to an alien in the same manner in all respects as through, from, or in succession to a natural-born British subject.

Provided that this section shall not operate so as to—

- (1) Confer any right on an alien to hold real property situate out of the United Kingdom; or
- (2) Qualify an alien for any office, or for any municipal, parliamentary, or other franchise; or
- (3) Qualify an alien to be the owner of a British ship; or
- (4) Entitle an alien to any right or privilege as a British subject, except such rights and privileges in respect of property as are hereby expressly given to him; or
- (5) Affect any estate or interest in real or personal property to which any person has or may become entitled, either mediately or immediately, in possession or expectancy, in pursuance of any disposition made before the Twelfth day of May, Eighteen hundred and Seventy, or in pursuance of any devolution by law on the death of any person dying before that day.

Trial of alien.

18. An alien shall be triable in the same manner as if he were a natural-born British subject.

Procedure and Evidence.

Regulations by Secretary of State.

19. (1) The Secretary of State may make regulations generally for carrying into effect the objects of this Act, and in particular with respect to the following matters:—

- (a) The form and registration of certificates of naturalization granted by the Secretary of State.
- (b) The form and registration of declarations of alienage and declarations of resumption or retention of British nationality.
- (c) The registration by officers in the diplomatic or consular service of His Majesty of the births and deaths of British subjects born or dying out of His Majesty's dominions.
- (d) The time within which the oath of allegiance is to be taken after the grant of a certificate of naturalization.
- (e) The persons by whom the oath of allegiance may be administered, and the persons before whom declarations of alienage and declarations of resumption of British nationality may be made.
- (f) Whether or not oaths of allegiance are to be subscribed as well as taken, and the form in which the taking and subscription are to be attested.
- (g) The registration of oaths of allegiance.
- (h) The persons by whom certified copies of oaths of allegiance may be given; and the proof in any legal proceeding of any such oaths.
- (i) The transmission to the United Kingdom, for the purpose of registration or safe-keeping or of being produced as evidence, of any declarations, certificates or oaths made, granted or taken out of the United Kingdom in pursuance of this Act or of any Act hereby repealed, or of any copies thereof, also of copies of entries contained in any register kept out of the United Kingdom in pursuance of this Act or any Act hereby repealed.

(7) With the consent of the Treasury, the imposition and application of fees in respect of any registration authorized to be made by this Act or any Act hereby repealed, and in respect of the making of any declaration or the grant of any certificate authorized to be made or granted by this Act or any Act hereby repealed, and in respect of the administration or registration of any oath. Provided that in the case of a woman who was a British subject previously to her marriage to an alien, and whose husband has died or whose marriage has been dissolved, the fee for the grant of a certificate shall not exceed five shillings.

(2) Any regulation made by the Secretary of State in pursuance of this Act shall be of the same force as if it had been enacted therein, but shall not, so far as respects the imposition of fees, be in force in any British Possession, and shall not, so far as respects any other matter, be in force in any British Possession in which any Act or Ordinance, or, in the case of a Dominion specified in the First Schedule to this Act, any regulation made by the Government of the Dominion under Part II. of this Act, to the contrary of, or inconsistent with, any such regulation may for the time being be in force.

(3) Any regulations made by the Secretary of State under any Act hereby repealed shall continue in force and be deemed to have been made under this Act.

Evidence of declarations.

20. Any declaration made under this Act or under any Act hereby repealed may be proved in any legal proceeding by the production of the original declaration or of any copy thereof certified to be a true copy by the Secretary of State, or by any person authorized by him in that behalf, and the production of the declaration or copy shall be evidence of the person therein named as declarant having made the declaration at the date therein mentioned.

Evidence of certificates of naturalization.

21. A certificate of naturalization may be proved in any legal proceeding by the production of the original certificate or of any copy thereof certified to be a true copy by the Secretary of State or by any person authorized by him in that behalf.

Evidence of entries in registers.

22. Entries in any register made in pursuance of this Act or under any Act hereby repealed may be proved by such copies and certified in such manner as may be directed by the Secretary of State, and the copies of any such entries shall be evidence of any matters, by this Act or by any Act hereby repealed or by any regulation of the Secretary of State, authorized to be inserted in the register.

Penalty for false representation or statement.

23. If any person for any of the purposes of this Act knowingly makes any false representation or any statement false in a material particular, he shall, in the United Kingdom, be liable on summary conviction in respect of each offence to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding three months.

Form of oath of allegiance.

24. The oath of allegiance shall be in the form set out in the Second Schedule to this Act.

Supplemental.

Saving for letters of denization.

25. Nothing in this Act shall affect the grant of letters of denization by His Majesty.

Saving for powers of Legislatures and Governments of British Possessions.

26. (1) Nothing in this Act shall take away or abridge any power vested in, or exercisable by, the Legislature or Government of any British Possession, or affect the operation of any law at present in force which has been passed in exercise of such a power, or prevent any such Legislature or Government from treating differently different classes of British subjects.

(2) All laws, statutes, and ordinances made by the Legislature of a British Possession for imparting to any person any of the privileges of naturalization to be enjoyed by him within the limits of that Possession shall, within those limits, have the authority of law.

(3) Where any parts of His Majesty's Dominions are under both a central and a local legislature, the expression "British Possession" shall, for the purposes of this section, include both all parts under the central legislature and each part under a local legislature. Provided that nothing in this provision shall be construed as validating any law, statute, or ordinance with respect to naturalization made by any such local legislature in any case where the central legislature possesses exclusive legislative authority with respect to naturalization.

- Definitions.**
27. (1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—
 The expression "British subject" means a person who is a natural-born British subject, or a person to whom a certificate of naturalization has been granted.
 The expression "alien" means a person who is not a British subject.
 The expression "certificate of naturalization" means a certificate of naturalization granted under this Act or under any Act repealed by this or any other Act.
 The expression "disability" means the status of being a married woman, or a minor, lunatic, or idiot.
 The expression "territorial waters" includes any port, harbour, or dock.
- (2) Where in pursuance of this Act the name of a child is included in a certificate of naturalization granted to his parent, such child shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be a person to whom a certificate of naturalization has been granted.
- Repeal, short title, and commencement.**
28. (1) The enactments mentioned in the Third Schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the third column of that schedule.
- (2) This Act may be cited as the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914.
- (3) This Act shall come into operation on the First day of January, Nineteen hundred and Fifteen.

SCHEDULES.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

List of Dominions.

(Sections 8, 9, 19.)

The Dominion of Canada.
 The Commonwealth of Australia (including for the purposes of this Act the territory of Papua and Norfolk Island).
 The Dominion of New Zealand.
 The Union of South Africa.
 Newfoundland.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Oath of Allegiance.

(Section 24.)

"I, A. B., swear by Almighty God that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King George the Fifth, his heirs and successors, according to law."

THIRD SCHEDULE.

Enactments Repealed.

(Section 28.)

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal
25 Edw. 3. stat. 1	Statute for those who are born in parts beyond the seas.	From "and in the right of other children" to the end of the statute.
42 Edw. 3. c. 10	A statute made at Westminster on the First day of May, in the Forty-second year of King Edward III.	The whole chapter.
12 & 13 Will. 2. c. 2	The Act of Settlement	In section 3 the words "naturalized or."
7 Anne, c. 5	The Foreign Protestants (Naturalization) Act, 1708.	The whole Act.
4 Geo. 2, c. 21	The British Nationality Act, 1730.	The whole Act.
13 Geo. 3. c. 21	The British Nationality Act, 1772.	The whole Act.
33 & 34 Vict., c. 14	The Naturalization Act, 1870.	The whole Act.
33 & 34 Vict., c. 102	The Naturalization Oath Act, 1870.	The whole Act.
58 & 59 Vict., c. 43	The Naturalization Act, 1895.	The whole Act.

WITH reference to the notice dated April 19, 1902, published in the *Government Gazette* of the 25th idem, relative to the importation of dogs into Great Britain, the following circular despatch and its enclosure received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies are published for general information.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, December 29, 1914.

By His Excellency's command,
R. E. STUBBS,
Colonial Secretary.

Circular Despatch from the Right Hon. the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

Downing street, November 16, 1914.

SIR,—WITH reference to Mr. Chamberlain's circular despatch of March 11, 1902, I have the honour to transmit, for information in the Colony under your Government, copies of an Order made by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, entitled the Importation of Dogs Order, 1914. This Order, which supersedes the Order of 1901, came into operation on the 1st instant.

2. The principal changes effected by the new Order are :—

- (a) An alteration from *six* to *four* calendar months in the prescribed period of detention of imported dogs (Article 2) ; and
- (b) An additional provision to secure that transshipments of imported dogs in ports in Great Britain are regulated (Article 8).

3. With regard to (a), the Board have decided to discontinue the procedure hitherto adopted, under which the prescribed period of quarantine of an imported dog was, on production by the owner of a satisfactory declaration as to the care and control of the dog prior to importation, reduced in certain cases to a minimum period of three calendar months from the date of the landing of the dog. The new period of *four* calendar months' quarantine will therefore apply to all dogs landed in Great Britain from abroad, subject to certain exceptions in the case of dogs brought from Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Jamaica.

I have, &c.,
L. HARCOURT.

Order of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries dated October 23, 1914.

○ IMPORTATION OF DOGS ORDER OF 1914.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in them under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1914, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

Restriction on Importation of Dogs.

1. (1) An imported dog, that is to say, a dog brought to Great Britain from any other country, except Ireland, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, shall not be landed in Great Britain, unless its landing is authorized by a licence of the Board previously obtained, and when landed it shall be subject to the provisions of this Order, and to the conditions inserted in any licence authorizing its landing.

(2) The provisions of this Order shall also apply to a dog taken from Great Britain, Ireland, the Channel Islands, or the Isle of Man into any port in any country (except Great Britain, Ireland, the Channel Islands, or the Isle of Man), as if the animal were an imported animal, unless it is shown to the satisfaction of the Board that the animal has not been landed in that country, and that while on board it has not been allowed to come in contact with any dog or other canine animal from that country, and unless the landing of the animal in Great Britain is authorized by a licence of the Board previously obtained.

Detention and Isolation of Imported Dogs.

2. (1) An imported dog shall, for a period of four calendar months after its landing, be detained and isolated at the expense of its owner upon premises in the occupation or under the control of a Veterinary Surgeon, which shall have been previously approved in writing by the Board for that purpose, and such premises are in this Order referred to as the "place of detention."

(2) During the said period the dog shall not be moved from the place of detention except to another place of detention or to a vessel for exportation, and in either case only with a licence of the Board authorizing such movement.

(3) This Article shall apply to (a) an imported dog which is shown to the satisfaction of the Board to be a *bona fide* performing dog, or (b) an imported dog which is intended to be exported from Great Britain within forty-eight hours after its landing, only so far as its provisions are applied by way of conditions inserted in the licence authorizing the landing of the dog.

Conditions of Licence.

3. The Board may insert in any licence granted by them under this Order authorizing the landing of an imported dog such conditions as they think necessary or desirable for the following purposes :—

- (i.) For prescribing and regulating the detention and isolation of the dog so far as the same is not prescribed and regulated by this Order ;
- (ii.) For prescribing the person by whom and the premises on which the dog shall be detained and isolated ;
- (iii.) For regulating the movement of the dog to the place of detention or vessel for exportation, and for prohibiting or regulating its movement during a period of four calendar months after its landing or until its exportation, as the case may be ;
- (iv.) For prescribing the confinement of the dog in a suitable hamper, crate, box, or other receptacle during the movement of the dog by railway or along a highway or thoroughfare ;
- (v.) For prescribing the mode of isolation of the dog ;
- (vi.) For prescribing the muzzling of the dog ;
- (vii.) For prescribing the notice to be given of the death or loss of the dog, or of any matter arising in connection with the movement, detention, or isolation of the dog, and the persons by whom and to whom the notice is to be given ; and
- (viii.) For prescribing the production of a licence for inspection by an officer of the Board, or police constable, or officer of Customs and Excise.

Notice of Detention in case of Illegal Landing.

4. (1) Where an Inspector or other officer of the Board, or of a Local Authority, has reason to believe that a dog has been landed in contravention of this Order or of any Order hereby revoked, he may give notice to the owner or person in charge of the dog requiring that, within a time specified in such notice, the dog shall be moved (a) to a vessel for exportation, or (b) to a place of detention for the purpose of detention and isolation in accordance with the provisions of such notice.

(2) Such provisions may be inserted in the notice as the Board may think necessary or desirable for any of the purposes mentioned in the preceding Article.

(3) The operation of a notice under this Article may be terminated by notice to that effect given by an Inspector or other officer of the Board or of the Local Authority to the owner or person in charge of the dog on proof to the satisfaction of the Inspector or officer that the dog was not landed in contravention of the said Orders, or that four calendar months have expired since its landing.

(4) If the owner or person in charge of the dog, after receipt of such notice, fails to move the dog as required by the notice, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Withdrawal of Licence in cases of Default.

5. (1) If an imported dog is not detained and isolated in conformity with the provisions of this Order or of the conditions or provisions of a licence or notice issued thereunder, the Board, or an Inspector or other officer of the Board, may give notice to such owner or person in charge requiring him to move the dog to a vessel for exportation within a time specified in such notice.

(2) If the owner or person in charge of the dog, after receipt of such notice, fails to move the dog as required by the notice, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Seizure of Dogs in case of Default.

6. (1) If an imported dog is not detained and isolated as required by this Order or by the conditions or provisions of any licence or notice thereunder, an Inspector of the Board may seize the dog, and thereupon the Board shall detain and isolate it at the place of detention specified in the licence or notice, or any other place of detention selected by them, in accordance with the requirements of this Order or the said conditions or provisions, at the expense of the owner of the dog.

(2) If the owner of the dog does not, within ten days after the expiration of the period of detention specified in this Order or in the licence or notice, claim the said dog from the Board and pay to them their expenses of detaining and isolating the dog, the Board may destroy or otherwise dispose of the dog as they think expedient.

Re-landing prohibited of Imported Dogs moved to Vessels for Exportation.

7. An imported dog which has been moved to a vessel for exportation in accordance with a licence or notice under this Order shall not be re-landed in Great Britain without a licence of the Board authorizing such landing.

Regulation of Transshipment of Imported Dogs.

8. An imported dog shall not be transhipped in a port in Great Britain except with the written permission of an officer of the Board or of an officer of Customs and Excise.

Proceedings under Customs Acts for Unlawful Landing.

9. (1) If any person lands or attempts to land a dog in contravention of this Order, he shall be liable, under and according to the Customs Acts, to the penalties imposed on persons importing or attempting to import goods the importation whereof is prohibited by or under the Customs Acts, without prejudice to any proceedings against him under the Act of 1894 for an offence against that Act.

(2) The dog in respect whereof the offence is committed, shall be forfeited under and according to the Customs Acts in like manner as goods the importation whereof is prohibited by or under the Customs Acts.

Detention of Dogs on Vessels in Port.

10. (1) Every dog to which this Article applies shall at all times while on board a vessel in any port in Great Britain be—

- (a) Secured to some part of the vessel by a collar and chain and muzzled with a wire cage muzzle, so constructed as to render it impossible for such dog while wearing the same to bite any person or animal, but not so as to prevent such dog from breathing freely or lapping water; or
- (b) Confined in an enclosed part of the vessel from which the dog cannot escape.

(2) If any dog to which this Article applies shall die, or be lost from a vessel, in any port in Great Britain, the person in charge of the dog shall forthwith give notice of such death or loss to the Board.

(3) The provisions of this Article shall apply to every imported dog which is not accompanied by a licence issued by the Board authorizing the landing of such dog in Great Britain.

Extension of certain Sections of Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

11. Dogs shall be animals, and rabies shall be a disease, for the purposes of the following sections of the Act so 1894 (namely):—

- Section forty-three (*Police*);
- Section forty-four (*General Administrative Provisions*);
- Section fifty-six (*Proceedings under Customs Acts for unlawful Landing or Shipping*);

and also for the purposes of all other sections of the said Act containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of those sections and this Order, including such sections as relate to offences and legal proceedings.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

12. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Offences.

13. (1) If a dog is landed or transhipped in contravention of this Order, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel from which it is landed or transhipped, and the owner of the dog, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the landing or transhipment, and the person landing or transhipping the same, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been landed or transhipped in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2) If a dog is moved in contravention of this Order, or of the conditions or provisions of a licence or notice thereunder, the owner of the dog, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving the dog, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the dog is moved, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3) If a dog is not kept isolated as required by this Order, or by the conditions or provisions of a licence or notice thereunder, the owner of the dog, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the occupier of the place where such dog is detained, and the person failing or neglecting to isolate the dog, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts, defaults, or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(4) If a dog is not secured, muzzled, or confined as required by this Order, or by the conditions or provisions of a licence or notice thereunder, the owner of the dog, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the master of any vessel on board which the dog is or has been carried to Great Britain, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(5) If a person with a view unlawfully to evade or defeat the operation of this Order, or of the conditions or provisions of a licence or notice thereunder, allows a dog to stray, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(6) If the owner or person in charge of a dog fails to give, produce, or do any notice, licence, or thing which by this Order, or by the conditions or provisions of a licence or notice thereunder, he is required to give, produce, or do, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Revocation of Order ; Existing Licences.

14. (1) The Importation of Dogs Order of 1901 is hereby revoked.

(2) A licence granted or notice given under the Order hereby revoked shall have effect as if it had been granted or given under this Order, and may be enforced accordingly ; but any such licence or notice shall, as from the commencement of this Order, be read and have effect as if the period of detention referred to therein were four calendar months instead of six calendar months.

Interpretation.

15. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires—

“ The Board ” means the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

“ The Act of 1894 ” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

“ Master ” includes a person having the charge or command of a vessel.

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Commencement.

16. This Order shall come into operation on the First day of November, Nineteen hundred and Fourteen.

Short Title.

17. This Order may be cited as the Importation of Dogs Order of 1914.

In witness whereof, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have hereunto set their Official Seal, this Twenty-third day of October, Nineteen hundred and Fourteen.

(L. S.) SYDNEY OLIVIER,
Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTAL NOTICES.

Cambridge Local Examinations, December, 1915.

Modern European History.—In addition to the papers announced in the first issue of the Regulations for the Cambridge Examinations (published in the *Government Gazette* of September 18, 1914), a paper will be set for Seniors, in December, 1915, on the Outlines of Modern European History, 1815–1871 A.D., including questions on the most important events in the periods 1789–1814 and 1872–1900. In the time table this subject is enclosed in the same bracket with English History, British History, and Roman History.

Education Office, J. HARWARD,
Colombo, January 6, 1915. Director of Education.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application has been received from K. Dhammananda Unnanse for a grant in aid of his Imbulgoda Girls' Vernacular School, which is situated in Meda pattu of Siyane korale of the Colombo District of the Western Province.

Observations will be received not later than February 8, 1915.

J. HARWARD,
Director of Education.

Education Office,
Colombo, January 5, 1915.

NOTICES CALLING FOR TENDERS.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the conveyance of mails and officers of the Postal Department by steamers or other boats between the Colombo jetty and mail or other steamers (except those of the P. & O., M. M., and Orient Companies) on their arrival in, or departure from, the Colombo Harbour, and whenever required to take Postal Officers to and from any steamer in the Harbour, for a period of four years from October 1, 1915. The boats must be properly manned with at least four oarsmen and a coxswain. The boats must be reserved exclusively for the mails, and no passengers other than the mail officers may be conveyed by these boats.

2. The contractor will be required to provide extra boats at all times when necessary to meet the exigencies of the mail service without any charge.

3. All tenders should be in duplicate and sealed under one cover, and should be addressed to the Postmaster-General, Colombo. Tenders should either be deposited in the tender box in the Office of the Postmaster-General, or be sent to him through the post.

4. Tenders should be marked “ Tenders for the Conveyance of Mails by Steamer or Boat ” in the left hand top corner of the envelope, and should reach the Office of the Postmaster-General not later than midday on Tuesday, February 23, 1915.

5. Tenders are to be made upon forms which will be supplied on application to the Postmaster-General, Colombo, and no tender will be considered unless it is on the recognized form.

6. Any alteration in a tender must bear the initials of the tender, otherwise the tender may be treated as informal and rejected.

7. A deposit of Rs. 50 must be made with the Postmaster-General, and a receipt produced for the same before a tender form is issued. Should any person decline to enter into the contract and bond, or fail to furnish approved security, within ten days of receiving notice in writing from the Postmaster-General, or his duly authorized representative, that his tender has been accepted, such deposit will be forfeited to the Crown. All other deposits will be returned upon signature to the contract.

8. Security to the amount of one-tenth of the annual subsidy asked will be required in cash for this service.

9. The contractor will be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10 a day for using or allowing to be used for the service under the contract a boat which has been condemned by the Postmaster-General or any of his Assistants, or by any other competent officer.

10. The hours of arrival and departure of boats to be according to the arrival and departure of mail or other steamers.

11. All other information can be obtained on application to the Postmaster-General, Colombo.

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

13. The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right, without question, of rejecting any or all of the tenders, and the right of accepting any portion of a tender.

F. J. SMITH,
General Post Office, Postmaster-General and
Colombo, December 30, 1914. Director of Telegraphs.

IT is hereby notified with reference to paragraph 11 of the notice calling for tenders for conveyance of mails between Bandarawela and Batticaloa by motor car, appearing in the *Ceylon Government Gazette* No. 6,679 of November 6, 1914, that the date for opening the tenders has been postponed to January 19, 1915.

Postmaster-General's Office, F. J. SMITH,
Colombo, December 19, 1914. Postmaster-General.

TENDERS for the contract of daily scavenging and cleaning drains and latrines in the town of Kaduganawa, within the Sanitary Board limits, for eleven months from February 1, 1915, to December 31, 1915, will be received by the Chairman, Sanitary Board, Kandy District, at the Kandy Kachcheri, up to noon on January 9, 1915.

For particulars of work and conditions of contract apply to the Chairman, Sanitary Board, Kandy.

Kandy Kachcheri, H. E. JANSZ,
December 17, 1914. for Chairman.

TENDERS will be received by the Hon. the Government Agent, Southern Province, until 2 P.M., on January 15, 1915, for the lease of the following:—

- (a) Well adjoining house No. 227 B.
- (b) Three wells in Cotton Gardens, and fruit trees in premises lots 4 and 5.

2. All tenders should be in duplicate and sealed under one cover, and should be addressed to the Hon. the Government Agent, Southern Province.

3. Tenders should either be deposited in the Kachcheri box in the office, or be sent through the post.

4. Tenders should be marked "Tender for Lease of the Wells" in the left hand top corner of the envelope, and should reach the Kachcheri not later than 2 P.M. on January 15, 1915.

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

Galle Kachcheri, J. R. WALTERS,
December 31, 1914. for Government Agent.

SEALED Tenders, marked on the envelopes "Tender for transporting and weighing Salt into Government Stores at Nachchikali," will be received by the Assistant Government Agent of Puttalam, up to noon of January 15, 1915, from persons willing to contract for the service of transporting from the Nachchikali saltern all the salt collected in them of the maha manufacture of 1914, and weighing and storing the same in the salt stores at Nachchikali.

Tenderers will note the following requirements:—

1. They should specify the rate for 1,000 cwt. for transporting, weighing, and storing.

2. Tenderers should be prepared to bring in and weigh and deliver 1,000 cwt. daily.

3. Each tenderer must deposit a sum of Rs. 25 in any Kachcheri before tendering. No tender will receive any consideration where no such deposit has been made. This deposit will be forfeited to Government if the tenderer is not prepared to enter into contract, or is unable to furnish certified security in Rs. 500 for the due fulfilment of the contract. Unforfeited deposits will be returned to the tenderer.

4. Tenderer must name an address in Puttalam, where all letters or notices may be served on or left for him.

5. A letter signed by two responsible persons, whose addresses must be given, engaging to become security for the due fulfilment of the contract, should accompany the tender.

6. Every alteration in the rates of tender should be initialled by the tenderer.

7. A duplicate of the tender should be forwarded by the tenderer by post to the Hon. the Controller of Revenue, Colombo, at the same time he forwards the original to the Assistant Government Agent of Puttalam.

8. The tenderers should be at hand at the Kachcheri on the day of opening of tenders, so that they or any of them may be spoken to if it is found necessary to do so.

9. Crown Counsel's fees for settling bond and contract should be paid by the successful tenderer.

Puttalam Kachcheri, S. M. P. VANDERKOEN,
December 29, 1914. for Assistant Government Agent.

SEALED Tenders, marked on the envelopes "Tender for weighing, transporting, and weighing Salt into Government Stores at Kalpitiya," will be received by the Assistant Government Agent of Puttalam up to 1 P.M. of January 15, 1915, from persons willing to contract—

For the service of weighing and transporting from the Karativu salterns all the salt collected in them of the maha manufacture of 1914 and weighing and storing the same in the salt stores at Kalpitiya.

Tenderers will note the following requirements:—

1. They should specify the rate for 1,000 cwt. for weighing and transporting in bags properly secured and tied from Karativu, and weighing and storing the same into stores at Kalpitiya.

2. Tenderers should be prepared to bring in and weigh and deliver 1,000 cwt. daily.

3. Each tenderer must deposit a sum of Rs. 20 in the Kachcheri before tendering. No tender will receive any consideration where no such deposit has been made. This deposit will be forfeited to Government if the tenderer is not prepared to enter into contract, or is unable to furnish certified security in Rs. 500 for the due fulfilment of the contract. Unforfeited deposits will be returned to the tenderer.

4. Tenderer must name an address in Puttalam where all letters or notices may be served on or left for him.

5. A letter signed by two responsible persons, whose addresses must be given, engaging to become security for the due fulfilment of the contract, should accompany the tender.

6. Every alteration in the tender should be initialled by the tenderer.

7. A duplicate of the tender should be forwarded by the tenderer by post to the Hon. the Controller of Revenue, Colombo, at the same time as he forwards the original to the Assistant Government Agent of Puttalam.

8. The tenderers should be at hand at the Kachcheri on the day of opening of tenders, so that they or any of them may be spoken to if it is found necessary to do so.

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

Puttalam Kachcheri, S. M. P. VANDERKOEEN,
December 29, 1914. for Assistant Government Agent.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of glass chimneys and glass panes from July 1, 1915, to September 30, 1916.

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 "Tender for Glass Chimneys and Glass Panes" in the left hand top corner of the envelope, and should reach the Office of the Controller of Revenue not later than midday on January 19, 1915.

5. The tenders are to be made upon forms which will be supplied upon application at the Office of the Colonial Storekeeper, and no tender will be considered unless it is on the recognized form.

6. A deposit of Rs. 100 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 to enter into the contract and bond, or fail 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. 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. The glass chimneys must be equal to the standard samples in the Office of the Colonial Storekeeper.

9. The amount of security required will be Rs. 250 in cash. All other necessary information can be ascertained upon application at the office referred to in section 5.

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

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

December 23, 1914.

W. A. TAYLOR,
Colonial Storekeeper.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of timber from April 1, 1915, to September 30, 1916.

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 "Tender for Timber" in the left hand top corner of the envelope, and should reach the Office of the Controller of Revenue not later than midday on January 26, 1915.

5. The tenders are to be made upon forms which will be supplied upon application at the Office of the Colonial Storekeeper, and no tender will be considered unless it is on the recognized form.

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 to enter into the contract and bond, or fail 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. 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. If required, samples must be deposited with the Colonial Storekeeper.

9. Sufficient sureties will be required to join in a bond for the due fulfilment of each contract. The amount of security required will be Rs. 1,500 in cash. All other necessary information can be ascertained upon application at the office referred to in section 5.

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

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

December 30, 1914.

W. A. TAYLOR,
Colonial Storekeeper.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the service named in the schedule hereunder for the period commencing from the date of acceptance of the tender and terminating on September 30, 1915.

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 "Tender for the ————" in the left hand top corner of the envelope, and should reach the Office of the Controller of Revenue not later than midday on January 19, 1915.

5. The tenders are to be made upon forms which will be supplied upon application at the Office of the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals, Colombo, 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 cash deposit according to the schedule hereunder will be required to be made at any Kachcheri, and a receipt produced for the same before any form of tender is issued. Should any person decline to enter into the contract and bond after he has tendered, or fail to furnish the approved security, 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 to the contract. No deposits for tender forms will be accepted at the Principal Civil Medical Officer's Office.

7. The successful tenderer will be required to furnish cash security according to the schedule hereunder, and to sign the bond given in the tender for the due fulfilment of the contract. The amount deposited for tender forms will form part of the security.

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

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

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

Colombo, December 23, 1914.

W. C. H. TRIPP,
for Principal Civil Medical Officer and
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Schedule referred to.

Service.	Amount of Tender Deposit. Rs.	Amount of Security. Rs.
Leper Asylum, Hendala : Purchase of coconuts	50	100

SALES OF UNSERVICEABLE ARTICLES.

THE under-mentioned unserviceable articles will be sold by public auction at the Education Office, Darley road, Maradana, on Tuesday, January 19, 1915, at 9.30 A.M.—

2 boxes, tin	2 desks, single
1 book rack	3 tables
1 cart, hand	3 trays
2 cupboards	50 typewriting keyboards
1 picture	

Education Office, E. E. DAVIDSON,
Colombo, January 4, 1915. for Director of Education.

THE under-mentioned unserviceable article belonging to the Department of Agriculture, Peradeniya, will be sold by public auction by the District Engineer, Kandy, on Friday, January 22, 1915, at 10.15 A.M., at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya :—

1 galvanized tank, 400 gallons
Royal Botanic Gardens, R. N. LYNE,
Peradeniya, December 30, 1914. Director of Agriculture.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will, under instructions from the District Court, Kandy, put up to sale at public auction at my office at 10.30 A.M. on January 21,

1915, the following effects of patients who died in the hospitals in Kandy District, unless sooner claimed :—

273 bangles and bracelets of sorts
75 earrings of kinds
136 necklets and strings of beads and single beads
306 rings of kinds
9 chains, waist-chains, and bits of chains.
17 thalies of kinds
32 noserings, mookutties, and toerings
7 toothpicks, hairpins, and pins
6 loose keys and bunches of keys
3 lockets and poralickams
1 arecanut cutter and 1 silver necklet
2 suras and a knife

District Court, C. E. FERDINAND,
Kandy, December 30, 1914. Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned unserviceable article will be sold by public auction in the office of the Sub-Collector of Customs, Kalkudah, on February 24, 1915, at 2 P.M. :—

One canoe
H. M. Customs, H. E. NEWNHAM,
Colombo, December 31, 1914. for Principal Collector.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Registrar-General's Weekly Health Report of the City of Colombo for the Week ended December 26, 1914.

Births.—The total births registered in the city of Colombo in the week were 67 (1 European, 6 Burghers, 38 Sinhalese, 7 Tamils, 13 Moors, and 2 Malays). The birth-rate per 1,000 per annum (calculated on the estimated population on July 1, 1914, viz., 243,089) was 14.4, as against 26.4 in the preceding week, 13.5 in the corresponding week of last year, and 24.4 the weekly average for last year.

Deaths.—The total deaths registered were 114 (1 European, 4 Burghers, 58 Sinhalese, 24 Tamils, 17 Moors, 6 Malays, and 4 Others). The death-rate per 1,000 per annum was 24.4, as against 29.8 in the previous week, 32.9 in the corresponding week of last year, and 28.0 the weekly average of last year.

Infantile Deaths.—Of the 114 total deaths, 26 were of infants under one year of age, as against 28 in the preceding week, 30 in the corresponding week of the previous year, and 31 the average of last year.

Stillbirths.—The number of stillbirths registered during the week was 7.

Principal Causes of Death.—Thirteen deaths from *Phthisis* were registered, as against 11 in the previous week and 13 the weekly average for last year. Of these, 5 were in Maradana (including 3 deaths of non-residents in hospitals), 3 in New Bazaar, 2 in St. Paul's, 2 in Kotahena, and 1 in Slave Island.

2. Eleven deaths from *Pneumonia* were registered, as against 12 in the previous week and 15 the weekly average for last year. Of these, 3 were in Maradana (including 1 death of a non-resident in hospital), 2 in San Sebastian, 2 in Kotahena, 2 in New Bazaar, 1 in St. Paul's, and 1 in Wellawatta. Three deaths from *Bronchitis* were registered.

3. Two deaths from *Plague* were registered as in the previous week. Of these, 1 was in San Sebastian and the other in St. Paul's. Three cases were reported, as against 9 in the previous week.

4. Two deaths from *Enteric Fever* were registered as in the previous week, against 3 the weekly average for last year. Of these, 1 was in St. Paul's and the other in Kotahena.

5. No deaths from *Smallpox* were registered. There were 4 in the previous week. Twenty-two cases were reported, as against 2 in the previous week.

6. Fourteen deaths from *Debility* were registered, 10 from *Infantile Convulsions*, 6 from *Enteritis*, 2 from *Dysentery*, 2 from *Worms*, 2 from *Tetanus*, 1 from *Diarrhoea*, and 46 from *Other Causes*.

7. Six cases of *Chickenpox* were reported, as against 9 in the previous week.

State of the Weather.—The mean temperature of air was 79.2°, against 79.4° in the preceding week and 86.5° in the corresponding week of the previous year. The mean atmospheric pressure was 29.879 in., against 29.843 in. in the preceding week and 29.970 in. in the corresponding week of the previous year. The total rainfall in the week was 0.16 in., against 0.72 in. in the preceding week and 0.81 in. in the corresponding week of the previous year.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, December 30, 1914.

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

Registrar-General's Weekly Health Report of the City of Colombo for the Week ended January 2, 1915.

Births.—The total births registered in the city of Colombo in the week were 72 (1 European, 12 Burghers, 43 Sinhalese, 5 Tamils, 5 Moors, 3 Malays, and 3 Others). The birth-rate per 1,000 per annum (calculated on the estimated population on July 1, 1914, viz., 243,089) was 15·4, as against 14·4 in the preceding week, 24·5 in the corresponding week of last year, and 24·4 the weekly average for 1913.

Deaths.—The total deaths registered were 160 (5 Burghers, 85 Sinhalese, 29 Tamils, 30 Moors, 5 Malays, and 6 Others). The death-rate per 1,000 per annum was 34·3, as against 24·4 in the previous week, 36·3 in the corresponding week of last year, and 28·0 the weekly average of 1913.

Infantile Deaths.—Of the 160 total deaths, 43 were of infants under one year of age, as against 26 in the preceding week, 33 in the corresponding week of the previous year, and 31 the average of 1913.

Stillbirths.—The number of stillbirths registered during the week was 8.

Principal Causes of Death.—Sixteen deaths from *Pneumonia* were registered, as against 11 in the previous week and 15 the weekly average for 1913. Of these, 4 were in Wellawatta, 3 in Kollupitiya, 3 in Maradana (including 1 death of a non-resident in hospital), 2 in Kotahena, 2 in New Bazaar, 1 in San Sebastian, and 1 in St. Paul's. Five deaths from *Bronchitis* were registered.

2. Twelve deaths from *Phthisis* were registered, as against 13 in the previous week and the weekly average for 1913. Of these, 3 were in San Sebastian, 3 in Kotahena, 2 in St. Paul's, 1 in Fort and Galle Face, 1 in New Bazaar, 1 in Maradana, and 1 in Kollupitiya.

3. Six deaths from *Enteric Fever* were registered, as against 2 in the previous week and 3 the weekly average for 1913. Of these, 2 were in San Sebastian, 1 in Kotahena, 1 in Maradana, 1 in Slave Island, and 1 in Wellawatta.

4. Six deaths from *Plague* were registered, as against 2 in the previous week. Of these, 4 were in San Sebastian, 1 in Pettah, and 1 in Maradana. Nine cases were reported, as against 3 in the previous week.

5. Three deaths from *Smallpox* were registered. Of these, 1 was in San Sebastian, 1 in Maradana, and 1 in Slave Island. No deaths from *Smallpox* were registered in the previous week. Fourteen cases were reported, as against 22 in the previous week.

6. Twenty deaths from *Infantile Convulsions* were registered, 17 from *Debility*, 14 from *Enteritis*, 6 from *Diarrhoea*, 4 from *Worms*, 3 from *Tetanus*, 2 from *Dysentery*, and 46 from *Other Causes*.

7. Three cases of *Chickenpox* were reported, as against 6 in the previous week.

State of the Weather.—The mean temperature of air was 79·4°, against 79·2° in the preceding week and 78·6° in the corresponding week of the previous year. The mean atmospheric pressure was 29·892 in., against 29·879 in. in the preceding week and 29·979 in. in the corresponding week of the previous year. The total rainfall in the week was 0·59 in., against 0·16 in. in the preceding week and nil in the corresponding week of the previous year.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, January 5, 1915.

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