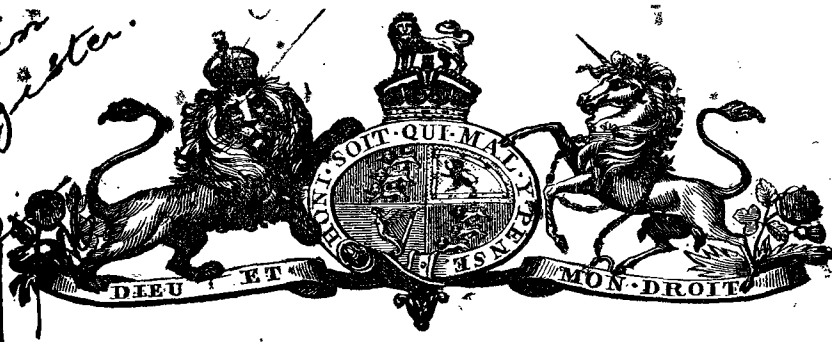


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PART II.—Legal and Judicial.
PART III.—Provincial Administration.
PART IV.—Land Settlement.
PART V.—Mercantile, Marine, Municipal, Local, &c.
Separate paging is given to each Part, in order that it may be filed separately.

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

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PROCLAMATIONS 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 JOHN ANDERSON, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, 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.

JOHN ANDERSON.

WHEREAS the Government Agent of the Province of Uva, by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 11 of "The Irrigation Ordinance, 1906," has drawn up the irrigation rules set forth in the schedule hereto for Wellassa division, in Badulla District, Province of Uva:

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

Given at Kandy, in the said Island of Ceylon, this Eleventh day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Sixteen.

By His Excellency's command,

R. E. STUBBS,
 Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Schedule.

VILLAGE IRRIGATION RULES FOR WELLASSA DIVISION FRAMED UNDER SECTION 11 OF ORDINANCE NO. 16 OF 1906.

Appointment and Duty of Irrigation Headmen.

1. Each Arachchi or Duraya shall be *ex officio* local Irrigation Headman in his *wasama*.
2. Guardians and Ela- and Vel-Vidanes shall be appointed by the Government Agent.
3. The Ela- and Vel-Vidanes who shall be proprietors in the tract of fields to which they are appointed shall be elected by a majority of the proprietors, as required by section 14 of Ordinance No. 16 of 1906.
4. All village irrigation works and cultivation shall be under the supervision of the proper Ela- or Vel-Vidane, and they shall strictly enforce all rules and customs and bring breaches of the same before the Gansabhawa. Any tampering or interference by any other not specially appointed shall be considered as a breach of this rule.
5. The Headmen appointed shall be responsible for all irrigation works and property in their charge.
6. The Ela- or Vel-Vidane shall keep a register of all paddy fields under each ela or tank showing the names of owners, the area of fields owned by each, length of section of ela to be repaired and maintained by each owner, length of fence to be erected for each field, and the yield for each harvest. This register is to be amended yearly, and a copy of it to be sent to the Ratamahatmaya before January 10.
7. The Ela- or Vel-Vidane shall inspect at least once a week, and during the rainy months three times a week, all the elas, water-courses, amunu, and tanks which are in their divisions to distribute water and inspect the maintenance of the works. In the event of any accident to any of the elas or amunu that are in their charge, or theft of water taking place, or any breach of the rules, they shall at once report the same to the Gansabhawa.
8. The Irrigation Headmen of each division shall reside within the limits of such division, and they shall not absent themselves (during the cultivation season or at other times) without leave from the Government Agent.
9. The Irrigation Headmen shall regulate the karamaru system, keeping a list of all karamaru fields and entering the names of all proprietors thereof according to their proper turn of cultivation, and all proprietors of such fields shall sign this list, which shall be attested by the Korala and the Irrigation Headman.

Huwandiram.

10. All lands under cultivation shall be liable to the Vel-Vidane for four kurunies per amunam of sowing extent for yala and maha as huwandiram. If there is an Ela-Vidane, he shall receive one-fourth of the huwandiram paid to the Vel-Vidane.
11. Persons neglecting or refusing to give the share of huwandiram from their fields shall be liable to prosecution and to a fine equal to double the value of the huwandiram due, half the fine to be credited to the Fine Fund and the other half to be paid in satisfaction of the huwandiram.

Repairing of Ela, Amunu.

12. When the time of cultivation arrives, the Ela- or Vel-Vidane shall give a week's notice to all the cultivators of the date appointed for commencing the work on the ela and amunu or wewa. On receipt of this notice the cultivators shall be bound to assemble together on the date appointed and work for as many days as may be required to complete the portion of work allotted for each person in a proper manner.
13. All the cultivators shall, in proportion to the extent of land cultivated by each, contribute the quota of labour towards the usual and ordinary repair and clearance of the elas, provided that amunu and pota shall be constructed and repaired as at present by the joint labour of all the cultivators.
14. The proportion due for any Crown field in the tract shall be performed by the cultivators, if it be uncultivated by the joint labour of all the cultivators or proprietors in the tract.
15. The proportion of such work of construction or repair due and to be rendered by each shall be assigned by the Ela-Vidane.
16. No person shall be exempted from his share of labour under these rules on the ground that his land is not being cultivated.
17. It shall be the duty of the cultivators to clear and repair the ela in proportion to the extent cultivated by each, and they shall keep their portions of ela hewali and imaniyara always in good repair, free from silt, jungle, and weeds, and shall otherwise repair and keep in good condition the bund of the ela.
18. The repair of the ela amunu for the yala cultivation shall be commenced and completed in July each year.
19. The repairs of the ela amunu tanks for the maha cultivation shall be commenced in August and completed in October each year.
20. The repairs of the ela amunu for the cultivation of malan fields shall be commenced in August and completed in September each year.

Ploughing.

21. The ploughing of the fields for yala shall be done in September each year.
22. The ploughing of fields for maha shall be commenced in November and finished in February each year.
23. The ploughing of malan fields shall be commenced as soon as the rain sets in.

24. The time allowed to each cultivator for ploughing shall be calculated according to the extent of each man's field, and if a cultivator neglects to plough in proper time he shall lose his turn of water.

Sowing.

25. The sowing of fields for yala shall be done in October in each year.
 26. The sowing of fields for maha shall be done in March each year.
 27. The sowing of malan fields shall be done on or before January 15 each year.
 28. Before the commencement of any sowing season, the majority of the cultivators shall decide on the kind or kinds of paddy that shall be sown for that season. If the cultivators neglect to decide as above, the Ratemahatmaya or the Korala shall do so for them.
 29. The Ratemahatmaya may grant an extension in special cases in the maha season only not exceeding fifteen days.

Fence and Watch Huts.

30. The fence round the whole tract shall be measured off in proportion to the extent each person cultivates, and shall be erected within six days after notice has been given, without any regard as to whether the fence adjoins the field or not.
 31. The fence shall be made sufficiently strong to keep out cattle, and all cultivators shall put up fences before sowing has commenced, and each cultivator shall keep his portion of the fence in proper order throughout the cultivation season until the crop is reaped and gathered.
 32. Each cultivator shall erect a proper watch hut adjoining the fence put up by him before sowing has commenced, and shall watch regularly until the crop is reaped and gathered whether his own paddy is reaped or not.

Threshing-floors.

33. Threshing-floors shall be cleared and fenced with strong stakes by the joint labour of those stacking crops there, and each cultivator shall keep up his fence and watch the threshing-floor until his own paddy has been threshed and removed.
 34. No paddy shall be removed from the threshing-floor at the termination of the harvest until the huwandiram share has been paid.
 35. Should a field in any tract ripen before the rest, the cultivator of that field shall be allowed by the Vel-Vidane to reap and store the crop, but he shall continue to contribute his usual amount of assistance towards the protection of the tracts until all the crop is reaped and stored; but this rule does not prevent any cultivator from removing the paddy out of the limit of the tract and threshing it.

Distribution of Water.

36. The distribution of water from the ela shall be made by the Vel-Vidane, and no person shall issue, distribute, cut off, divert, or use in any manner the water, except with the consent of the Vel-Vidane, and no cultivator under any pretence whatever shall block up the ela, water passage, or open a sluice or dam.
 37. If any person shall wilfully prevent water flowing to the field below his own, the Vel-Vidane shall proceed to the spot with witnesses and open the wakkadas himself.
 38. Where water is carried in elas through paddy fields in transit for the purpose of irrigating fields below, no person shall divert the water from such elas to the fields through which it passes or obstruct or otherwise injure the same.
 39. No person shall take water for any other purpose other than paddy cultivation without the consent of the Vel-Vidane.
 40. Each cultivator shall be allowed water from the elas for his cultivation in proportion to the extent of the field.
 41. In distributing water from the ela the water shall be first taken to the agawatha fields, and thence to the daranda fields, and no one shall in any way interfere to the prejudice of others with the distribution of water.
 42. Water shall be obtained for the use of each particular field only through its proper wakkadas and at such time as has been fixed by the Vel-Vidane; no enlargement or alteration whatever in size or number of wakkadas shall be made without the consent of the Vel-Vidane. After a sufficient quantity of water has been obtained for the fields it shall be allowed to run into, and be taken for the use of, the adjoining fields.
 43. The Vel-Vidane shall in consultation with the Ela-Vidane determine the proportion of water to be allowed to each tract irrigated by the principal ela. Stones on the same level with each other to regulate the supply shall be placed in the presence of the cultivators at the entrance of each wakkada through which water is turned off to the respective tracts, and the quantity of water thus determined upon shall on no account be increased at the will or pleasure of any individual cultivator; provided, however, that, in case of complaint as to the just and proper division of water, the matter of such complaint shall be determined by the Ratemahatmaya or Korala.
 44. The distribution of water from any amuna shall be regulated by the Ela- or Vel-Vidane upon requisition from the Irrigation Headman.
 45. No wakkadas in any permanent dam shall be cut, but wooden pipes inserted where necessary by the Irrigation Headman. The cost to be borne by the proprietors depending on such outlets in proportion to the extents owned by them.
 46. If owing to the drought or any unexpected accident to a dam the quantity of water available be found insufficient for the season, the Ratemahatmaya (or the Korala) shall make a division to the several tracts or fields by allowing the full volume of water to each tract or field for a given time, and such division shall be final, subject to appeal to the Government Agent.

47. If there be several amunu in a river or a stream, the Korala shall determine what proportion of water shall be allowed to the lower amunu.

48. If owing to the insufficiency of water in the ela or a spring certain tracts of the series or certain fields of a tract only can be cultivated, the Korala shall inspect with Irrigation Headmen, and shall decide which fields are to be cleared and cultivated. This decision, unless set aside or varied by the Government Agent on appeal, shall be binding on all concerned.

49. Any act done which tends to diminish the water supply of any tract or field, or which deprives any cultivator of due share of water, or which causes wanton waste of water, or generally which benefits one to the detriment of the other, shall be considered as a breach of rules.

50. Cattle or goats found upon the bank of the ela shall be liable to be seized and handed over to the Arachchi to be dealt with by the Gansabhawa, which shall have power to impose a fine on the owner, in addition to the sum awarded for the damage done and cost of maintenance.

51. No cattle shall be introduced into any paddy field which has been fenced and laid under cultivation until all the fields are reaped and paddy stacked.

52. The usual paths shall be preserved for taking cattle and agricultural implements to and from the paddy fields.

53. No person shall take or drive cattle or goats along the bund of the elas.

54. Any animal trespassing upon a cultivated land shall be seized and delivered to the Village Headman, who, after inspection and assessment of damages, shall require the owner to pay the amount forthwith; if he declines to do so, the Headman shall report the circumstance to the President, who shall hold an inquiry regarding the trespass. The animal shall remain in the charge of the Headman pending final settlement, and shall be liable to sale for the recovery of damages and poundage.

Miscellaneous.

55. If a proprietor or cultivator shall absent himself at the cultivation season or neglect to cultivate his field, the Vel-Vidane may allow such field to be cultivated by any other cultivator free of rent; such person shall be liable to all obligations under these rules in respect of such fields.

56. The cultivation, ploughing, sowing, and turning of water shall be commenced from the agawatha to the daranda fields.

57. Fowls, ducks, geese, and pigs damaging paddy shall be shot and the carcasses delivered to the owner.

58. It shall be compulsory on every proprietor to construct an ela of sufficient capacity to lead the water from the main ela through his own lands to that of his neighbours adjoining. The course of such elas shall be determined by the Ratamahatmaya or Korala.

59. The proprietors of paddy lands shall give the Vel-Vidane in writing one month before the commencement of work for each harvest a statement showing the names of the cultivators of their fields and the area they wish to cultivate.

60. No one shall throw any rubbish or other matter into the ela whereby passage of water may be impeded or polluted.

61. No person shall wash clothes, mats, pots, and pans, or bathe or wash cattle in the elas so as to pollute the water.

62. No limitary ridge or dam of any field shall be effaced, destroyed, altered, nor wilfully damaged, nor shall any other wanton or malicious injury either to a field, an ela, amuna, or fence be made.

63. Limitary dams separating the fields of different proprietors shall not be cleared, renewed, or repaired except in the presence of the parties concerned, or except in the presence of the Vel-Vidane after due notice to such parties.

64. No proprietor shall be considered entitled to exemption from any agricultural work under these rules on the excuse of his lands not being cultivated.

65. No person shall open any drain from high land into the ela or paddy field so as to damage the ela or field.

66. The proprietors of paddy lands shall keep all the paths and roads leading through their fields 4 feet wide in proportion to the extent of field owned by each proprietor. No person shall cut any such path or road with the intention of narrowing, defacing, or damaging it.

67. The proprietors shall construct and maintain all roads and paths by which access is obtained to the fields and other irrigation works.

68. After sowing the field for any harvest the usual and ordinary repairs to ela and amuna shall be done by the cultivators.

69. In the event of a serious accident on an ela or any other irrigation work requiring immediate repair, the Arachchi and the Ela- or Vel-Vidane shall immediately report the same to the Ratamahatmaya, and by beat of tom-tom, or otherwise as shall appear most effectual, collect all the proprietors or their managers or lessees either by day or night as may be necessary, and shall forthwith perform the needful work and report to the Ratamahatmaya.

70. Every proprietor of a paddy field shall co-operate with the other proprietors of fields in the same tract in the execution of the various agricultural works above described and which require co-operation, and shall defray a share of the expenses of such work either in money or labour proportionate to the extent of land belonging to him. No person shall interfere with the flow of water in any ela or amuna.

71. The Irrigation Headmen shall grant receipts in acknowledgment of the huwandiram.

72. Whenever it occurs that there is not sufficient water in any amuna, the Ratamahatmaya or Korala shall decide how much of the tract shall be cultivated, and the cultivators generally shall cultivate such portion or portions without reference to ownership.

73. After the reaping is over the fence sticks shall, if required for second cultivation, be removed by the cultivators and heaped in a place appointed by the Irrigation Headmen. No one shall remove fence sticks without the consent of the Irrigation Headmen.

74. Before commencement of ploughing the askanatu shall be cleared 6 feet wide, and shall be well weeded and kept in repair till the paddy is reaped.

75. The bunds of elas shall be kept 4 feet wide, and shall be divided in proportion to the extent of the field under them, and each cultivator shall keep the portion assigned to him always free from jungle, brushwood, overgrowth of every description and from white ants' nests.

76. Six feet of jungle on either side of the ela shall be cleared, and all roots, silt, sand, and stones in the bed shall be removed, and the elas shall be kept in good repair always.

77. The cultivators of fields shall clear and repair the imaniyara and hewali adjoining their respective fields, and no person shall in any way alter or injure any imaniyara or hewali.

78. All trees growing on the borders of the elas which impede the free flow of water shall be cut down and such obstruction removed, and no person shall prevent the removal of such trees.

79. Owners of cattle and proprietors of paddy fields shall clear and maintain all paths and roads (pitaparawal) outside the paddy fields which have been constructed or hereafter may be constructed to drive in and out cattle.

80. The amunu shall be constructed properly and sufficiently strong as ordered by the Ratemahatmaya.

81. Trees or jungle likely to occasion damage by giving cover to wild animals or otherwise shall be removed by the cultivators or proprietors of the land whenever they may be growing when ordered by the Irrigation Headmen.

82. It shall be the duty of the Irrigation Headmen and Village Headmen strictly to enforce these rules, and any neglect on their part shall render them liable to fine.

83. No person shall furtively lead water into his field by cutting or piercing the dam or take water given for another field or fields before his turn comes.

84. No new amuna or ela shall be made for the cultivation or irrigation of new lands or for other purposes which may in any way affect the taking of water to the existing fields without the permission of the Government Agent.

85. No jungle or trees growing near and protecting an ela or spring shall under any circumstance be cleared or felled, and no one shall plant any kind of trees on the bank of any ela or an amuna.

86. The tenants of fields belonging to dewales and vihares shall act according to these rules.

87. Where roads and paths are crossed by water-courses, proper pipes or kumbahas must be provided by the parties requiring water.

88. No road shall be fenced across without the leave of the Government Agent.

89. All breaches of rules shall without delay be reported by the Irrigation and the Village Headmen to the Ratemahatmaya, who shall take necessary steps in their matter.

90. Any person, including Irrigation and Village Headmen, infringing these rules shall be liable to a fine under section 22 of Ordinance No. 16 of 1906.

91. The Ela- or Vel-Vidane with the help of the Irrigation Officer shall divide the ela or tank bund among the cultivators. The cultivators will place stout numbered pickets at the commencement of the portion of ela or tank bund allotted to them. Particulars in respect of such allotments are to be noted in the ela or tank register to be kept by the Ela- or Vel-Vidane.

92. Irrigation Officers in charge of village works shall keep a book in which they must enter quantities of work done by field owners on the various elas or tanks in their charge.

93. The Irrigation Officers will fix dates and time allowed for doing the work, and serve written notices on printed forms (copy of form annexed) on the Ela- or Vel-Vidane two weeks previous to the required time calling out the labour, and the Ela- or Vel-Vidane shall communicate the contents of the notice to the parties concerned; on receipt of this notice the cultivators shall be bound to assemble and complete the portion of work allotted to them in the given time. Those persons who failed to attend on the first date to the proportion of work allotted to them should be noticed a second time; should they default, a list of such defaulters should be prepared in presence of Ela- or Vel-Vidane, and their signatures obtained as witnesses. The Irrigation Officer with the assistance of Ela-Vidane or Vel-Vidane shall then have the default work carried out by hired labour. The Irrigation Officer will then write out the plaint forms and send them to the Gansabhawa President for the prosecution of defaulters.

94. The fields under village tanks shall be treated as "malan" fields.

95. No tank water shall be allowed for ploughing, &c., but only for irrigating paddy plants. All other works should be done with rain water. In exceptional cases the Ratemahatmaya may allow tank water for ploughing, &c.

96. All rules enacted previous to this are hereby cancelled, provided that such cancellation shall not affect—

(a) The past operation of such rules.

(b) Any right, obligation of liability acquired, accrued, or incurred thereunder.

(c) Any punishment or penalty incurred in respect of any breach of the said rules.

(d) Any investigation or legal proceeding or remedy in respect of such right, obligation, liability, penalty, or punishment, and every such investigation, legal proceeding, and remedy may be carried on as if the above rules had not been published.

Copy of Form. (See Rule 93.)

Notice calling for Labour on Village Irrigation Works.

No. ———.
 Name of korale : ———.
 Name of village : ———.
 Number of shares : ———.
 Name of tank or ela : ———.
 Quantity or extent and the nature of work to be done : ———.
 Date of commencement : ———.
 Date of completion : ———.
 Signature of Ela- or Vel-Vidane : ———.
 Signature of Irrigation Officer : ———.
 Date : ———.

No. ———.
 Name of korale : ———.
 Name of village : ———.
 Number of shares : ———.
 Name of tank or ela : ———.
 Quantity or extent and the nature of work to be done : ———.
 Date of commencement : ———.
 Date of completion : ———.
 Signature of Ela- or Vel-Vidane : ———.
 Signature of Irrigation Officer : ———.
 Date : ———.

APPOINTMENTS, &c., BY THE GOVERNOR.

No. 161 of 1916.

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

Mr. T. B. RUSSELL to be, in addition to his own duties, Additional Government Agent, Eastern Province, with effect from May 19, 1916, until further orders.

Mr. A. C. G. WIJEYEKOON to act as Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate and Municipal Magistrate, Kandy, from May 22 to 27, 1916, inclusive, during the absence of Mr. E. T. DYSON from the station.

Mr. L. J. B. TURNER to be, in addition to his own duties, Additional Police Magistrate and Additional District Judge, Galle, with effect from May 13, 1916.

Mr. L. W. DE SARAM to act as Additional Police Magistrate, Colombo, Negombo, and Avissawella, and Additional Commissioner of Requests, Avissawella, from May 18, 1916, until further orders.

Mr. R. B. NAISH to act, in addition to his own duties, as Assistant Collector of Customs, Galle, for May 15 and 16, 1916, during the absence of Mr. M. M. ANTHONISZ from the station.

The Venerable F. H. DE WINTON, Archdeacon of Colombo, to be a Member of the Board of Education during the absence from the Island of the Right Rev. E. A. COPLESTON, Bishop of Colombo.

Mr. E. C. VILLIERS to be a Justice of the Peace and Unofficial Police Magistrate for the District of Ratnapura.

Mr. A. D. SLY to be a Justice of the Peace and Unofficial Police Magistrate for the District of Kegalla.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office, R. E. STUBBS,
 Colombo, May 18, 1916. Colonial Secretary.

No. 162 of 1916.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to make the following appointments, with effect from June 1, 1916:—

Mr. P. E. PARSONS to be Assistant Superintendent of Excise, Galle Circle, comprising the Galle and Kalutara Revenue Districts.

Mr. H. E. D. BANDARANAYAKA to be Assistant Superintendent of Excise, Colombo and Henaratgoda Circles comprising the whole of the Colombo District, excluding the Municipality of Colombo.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office, R. E. STUBBS,
 Colombo, May 12, 1916. Colonial Secretary.

No. 163 of 1916.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to nominate Mr. WALTER ASHBY CAVE, under section 35 of the Ordinance No. 6 of 1910, to be a Councillor of the Municipal Council of Colombo, *vice* Mr. C. S. BURNS, resigned.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office, R. E. STUBBS,
 Colombo, May 13, 1916. Colonial Secretary.

No. 164 of 1916.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of the powers committed to him by section 30 of "The Housing and Town Improvement Ordinance, No. 19 of 1915," **HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR** has been pleased to appoint Mr. W. SUTHERLAND ROSS to be a Member of the Board of Improvement Commissioners for the Municipal limits of the city of Colombo.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office, R. E. STUBBS,
 Colombo, May 15, 1916. Colonial Secretary.

No. 165 of 1916.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased, under section 4 of Ordinance No. 6 of 1907, to appoint Mr. M. J. PAINE to be a Member of the Plant Pests Board for the Revenue District of Kegalla, in the place of Mr. DE LA HOYDE, who has left the Island.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office, R. E. STUBBS,
 Colombo, May 12, 1916. Colonial Secretary.

No. 166 of 1916.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint Mr. VICTOR ARIYANAYAGAM PAUL, of 84, Dam street, Colombo, to be a Notary Public at Colombo and throughout the judicial division of Colombo, and to practise as such in the English language.

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

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, May 13, 1916.

No. 168 of 1916.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint Mr. DON ARTHUR MOONESINGHE, of Panadure, to be a Notary Public at Panadure and throughout the judicial division of Panadure, and to practise as such in the English language.

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

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, May 13, 1916.

No. 167 of 1916.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint Mr. SINNETAMBY SUPPRAMANIAM, of Bambalapitiya, to be a Notary Public at Colombo and throughout the judicial division of Colombo, and to practise as such in the English language.

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

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, May 13, 1916.

No. 169 of 1916.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint Mr. HENRY ERSKINE WICKRAMANAYAKE, of Tangalla, to be a Notary Public at Tangalla and throughout the judicial division of Tangalla, and to practise as such in the English language.

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

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, May 13, 1916.

APPOINTMENTS, &c., OF REGISTRARS.

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

ANGAMMANA RANPANHINDA DIWAKARA SENANAYAKE SENEWIRATNA WASALA MUDIYANSELAGE TIKIRI BANDA to act as Registrar of Marriages (Kandyan) of Udapalata, No. 3 Division, in the Kandy District of the Central Province, with effect from May 11, 1916, *vice* Registrar, N. M. UKKU BANDA, resigned. His office will be at Polwatte Walawwa at Kobbewala.

NAMBI KALUARACHCHIGE GUNASEKARA to act as Registrar of Marriages (Kandyan) of Uda Howaheta division, in the Nuwara Eliya District of the Central Province, for thirty days, with effect from May 18, 1916, *vice* Registrar, L. B. SENEVIRATNA, interdicted. His office will be at Udapihillegedara at Makuruppe.

Mr. JAMES JOSEPH TISSEVERASINGHE to be Registrar of Marriages (General) of Mannar Island division, in the Mannar District of the Northern Province, with effect from June 1, 1916, *vice* Mr. R. M. THEVATHASAN, transferred. His office will be at the Land Registry, Mannar.

ARUNASALAM VISUVALINGAM provisionally to be Registrar of Births and Deaths of Kaddukkulam North division, and of Marriages (General) of Kaddukkulam East division, in the Trincomalee District of the Eastern Province, with effect from May 31, 1916, *vice* Registrar, S. ARUNASALAM, resigned. His office will be at Palakkollai in Tiriya.

Mr. RICHARD MUTHALITAMBY THEVATHASAN to be Registrar of Marriages (General) of Puttalam pattu and Gravets division, in the Puttalam District of the North-Western Province, with effect from May 26, 1916, *vice* Mr. S. VELUPPILLAI, transferred. His office will be at the Puttalam Kachcheri.

DISSANAYAKE MUDIYANSELAGE DINGIRI BANDA provisionally to be Registrar of Births and Deaths of Kiralawa korale division, and of Marriages (Kandyan and General) of Kalagam palata division, in the Anuradhapura

District of the North-Central Province, with effect from May 22, 1916, *vice* Registrar, D. M. KAPURUHAMI, resigned. His office will be at Migahagedara in Marasinghammillewa.

JAYASUNDERA MUDIYANSELAGE MUDIYANSE to act as Registrar of Marriages (Kandyan) of Galboda and Kinigoda korales division, in the Kegalla District of the Province of Sabaragamuwa, with effect from May 15 to 31, 1916, inclusive, *vice* Registrar, MEDDUMA BANDA, on sick leave. His office will be at Nagahagodawatta in Miduma.

By His Excellency's command,
Colonial Secretary's Office, R. E. STUBBS,
Colombo, May 16, 1916. Colonial Secretary.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to confirm the appointment of MAGALAGE PAUL PERERA as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Ambatalenpahala West division, and of Marriages (General) of Ambatalenpahala division, of the Colombo District of the Western Province.

By His Excellency's command,
Colonial Secretary's Office, R. E. STUBBS,
Colombo, May 15, 1916. Colonial Secretary.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to confirm the appointment of HETTIARACHCHIGE DON DIAS JAYASEKERA as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Horawala division, and of Marriages (General) of Iddagoda pattu division, in the Kalutara District of the Western Province.

By His Excellency's command,
Colonial Secretary's Office, R. E. STUBBS,
Colombo, May 12, 1915. Colonial Secretary.

WITH reference to the *Gazette* notice dated May 7, 1915, it is hereby notified that HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to confirm MORAGODA ARACHCHILLAYE PUNCHIMAHATMAYA as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Balangoda division, and of Marriages (Kandyan and General) of Meda korale division, in the Ratnapura District of the Province of Sabaragamuwa. His office will be at Gorakagahawatta in Balangoda.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, May 12, 1916.

R. E. STUBBS,
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, Eastern Province, has appointed TAMBIMUTTU SIVASAMPU to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Koralai Pattu South division, and of Marriages (General) of Koralai Pattu division, in the Batticaloa District of the Eastern Province, for eighteen days from May 14, 1916, *vice* Registrar, S. SATHASIVAM, deceased. His office will be at his residing garden at Kiran, with stations at Santiveli and Murakkodanchenai.

The Additional Assistant Provincial Registrar, Colombo, has appointed Dr. JAMES F. PERIES to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Division No. 2B of the Colombo Municipality, in the Colombo District of the Western Province, for one day, May 16, 1916, during the absence of the Registrar, Dr. (Miss) VERONA F. WIRASEKARA, on leave. His office will be at "Leelands," 65, Galle road, Bambalapitiya.

The Additional Assistant Provincial Registrar, Kalutara, has appointed DON CHARLES KULASEKERA APPUHAMY to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Magura division, and of Marriages (General) of Maha Pattu South division, in the Kalutara District of the Western Province, for five days from May 8, 1916, during the absence of the Registrar, DON JOHANNES JAYAWARDENA, on leave. His office will be at Arachchigewatta in Badureliya.

The Additional Assistant Provincial Registrar, Kandy, has appointed HERAT MUDIYANSELAGE DINGIRI BANDA HINDAGALA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths and of Marriages (General) of Udapalata No. 4 Division, in the Kandy District of the Central Province, for thirty days from May 1, 1916, *vice* Registrar, A. R. D. S. S. TIKIRI BANDA, transferred to Udapalata No. 3 Division. His office will be at Hindagala Walawwa in Hindagala.

The Additional Assistant Provincial Registrar, Kandy, has appointed ANGAMMANA RANPANHINDA DIWAKARA SENANAYAKE SENEWIRATNA WASALA MUDIYANSELAGE TIKIRI BANDA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths and of Marriages (General) of Udapalata No. 3 Division, in the Kandy District of the Central Province, for thirty days from May 1, 1916, *vice* Registrar, N. M. UKKU BANDA, resigned. His office will be at Polwatte Walawwa in Kobbewala.

The Additional Assistant Provincial Registrar, Kandy, has appointed Dr. JOHN MYLVAGANAM SOMASUNDRUM to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Nawalapitiya town division, in the Kandy District of the Central Province, for thirty days from May 2, 1916, during the absence of Medical Registrar, Dr. H. M. PEIRIS, on leave. His office will be at the Government Civil Hospital, Nawalapitiya.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Nuwara Eliya, has appointed MALAWIGE HENDRICK SILVA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Dimbula division, and of Marriages (General) of Kotmale, excluding the portion included in the Gravets division, in the Nuwara Eliya District of the Central Province, for thirty days from May 10, 1916, during the absence of the Registrar, M. A. SILVA JAYASURIYA, on leave. His office will be at Holbrook, Agra-patana.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Galle, has appointed ROBERT PETER KARUNARATNA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Hiniduma division, and of Marriages (General) of Hinidum pattu division, in the Galle District of the Southern Province, for four days from May 19, 1916, during the absence of the Registrar, C. E. D. W. KARUNARATNA, on leave. His office will be at Danewalagedarawatta in Hiniduma.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Hambantota, has appointed GIRIGORIS DIAS RATNATUNGA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Kahawatta Pahalawalakada division, and of Marriages (General) of West Giruwa pattu division, in the Hambantota District of the Southern Province, for three days from May 8, 1916, during the absence of the Registrar, C. G. KANDAMBY, on leave. His office will be at Inginigahahena in Angulmaduwa.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Hambantota, has appointed DON MOWLIS WIJESEKARA DISSANAYAKA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Paranagampalata division, and of Marriages (General) of East Giruwa pattu division, in the Hambantota District of the Southern Province, for eleven days from May 18, 1916, during the absence of the Registrar, C. A. WIRASINGHA, on leave. His office will be at Bulugahawatta *alias* Walauwewatta in Welipitiya.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Jaffna District, has appointed Mr. KAITAMPILLAI PHILIP to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths and of Marriages (General) of Delft division, in the Jaffna District of the Northern Province, for three weeks from May 10, 1916, during the absence of the Registrar, S. CHELLIAH, on leave. His office will be at Star of the Sea in Delft.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Mannar, has appointed Mr. JAMES JOSEPH TISSEVERASINGHE to act as Registrar of Marriages (General) of Mannar Island division, in the Mannar District of the Northern Province, for twelve days from May 20, 1916, *vice* Registrar, Mr. R. M. THEVATHASAN, transferred. His office will be at the Land Registry, Mannar.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Trincomalee, has appointed ARUNASALAM VISUVALINGAM to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Kaddukkulam North division, and of Marriages (General) of Kaddukkulam Pattu East division, in the Trincomalee District of the Eastern Province, for thirty days from May 1, 1916, *vice* S. ARUNASALAM, resigned. His office will be at Palakkollai in Tiriyai.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Kurunegala, has appointed SAMARAKONMUDIYANSELAGE AWUSADAHAMY to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Rekopattu korale division, and of Marriages (General) of Dambadeni hatpattu division, in the Kurunegala District of the North-Western Province, for two weeks from May 8, 1916, during the absence of the Registrar, N. M. BANDA, on leave. His office will be at the permanent Registrar's residence at Kanumale.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Badulla, has appointed JAYASUNDERA MUDIYANSELAGE KIRI BANDA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Wellawaya division, and of Marriages (General) of Wellawaya division, in the Badulla District of the Province of Uva, for thirty days from June 1, 1916, during the absence of the Registrar, S. M. PERERA, on leave. His office will be at Wewala in Wellawaya.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Kegalla, has appointed VIDANELAGE PUNCHIMAHATMAYA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Atulugam Korale East division, and of Marriages (General) of Three Korales and Lower Bulatgama division, in the Kegalla District of the Province of Sabaragamuwa, for six days from May 15, 1916, during the absence of the Registrar, H. A. SIRWARDANAHAMY, on leave. His office will be at Gurugalagawahenewatta in Udabage.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, May 16, 1916.

W. L. KINDERSLEY,
Registrar-General.

IT is hereby notified that DON FRANCIS DIAS JAYASIRI GUNAWARDANE SENEWIRATNE, Registrar of Births and Deaths of Telikada division, and of Marriages (General) of Gangaboda pattu division, in the Galle District of the Southern Province, will on Thursday, May 18, 1916, hold his office at Ambagahawitatotupolewatta in Majuwana, instead of at Ambagahawatta in Keradewala, as notified in the *Government Gazette* No. 6,714 of May 21, 1915.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, May 13, 1916.

W. L. KINDERSLEY,
Registrar-General.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

HIS Excellency the Governor will open the Session of the Legislative Council on Wednesday, June 7, 1916, at 3 o'clock P.M.

Council Chamber,
Colombo, May 1, 1916.

By order,
A. G. CLAYTON,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

IT is hereby notified that an examination under the regulations of November 7, 1913, for gentlemen in the Civil Service will be held in the Council Chamber on Monday, July 17, 1916, at 10.30 A.M., and following days, namely:—

| | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Monday, July 17 | .. Sinhalese | Thursday, July 20 | .. Law |
| Tuesday, July 18 | .. Law | Friday, July 21 | .. Accounts |
| Wednesday, July 19 | .. Law | Saturday, July 22 | .. Tamil |

If necessary, the examination in Tamil will be extended to Monday, July 24, 1916.

The examination for officers in the Police Department and the Forest Department, and the *viva voce* examination in the native languages for officers in the Public Works Department, the Irrigation Department, the Railway Department, and the Harbour Engineer's Department, will be held at the same time and place.

Candidates are required to send in their names so as to reach this office not later than June 20, 1916.

Gentlemen in the Civil Service should state in their applications whether they are presenting themselves for the first or second examination, and whether they intend taking up Sinhalese or Tamil.

The hours of examination will be from 10.30 A.M. to 1.30 P.M. and from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M., exclusive of the *viva voce* examinations, which will be specially arranged for.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, May 12, 1916.

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

IT is hereby notified that the under-mentioned officers have passed the departmental examinations noted against their names held in April, 1916:—

Police Department.

Mr. G. Manwaring : Sinhalese—Second Examination.

Railway Department.

Mr. H. Firth : Tamil.
Mr. R. H. Dawson : Tamil.

Harbour Engineer's Department.

Mr. R. Underdown : Tamil.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, May 12, 1916.

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

" THE BUTCHERS ORDINANCE, 1893."

THE following rule made by the Local Board of Health of Trincomalee, under the provisions of section 23 of "The Butchers Ordinance, 1893," in respect of the public slaughter-house, Trincomalee, has been confirmed by the Governor in Executive Council, and is hereby published for general information.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, May 11, 1916.

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

RULE REFERRED TO.

10. It shall not be lawful for any person to slaughter any animal in the public slaughter-house in the presence of other animals.

IT is hereby notified that a despatch has been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies intimating that it has been decided that goods shipped from Italy to the United Kingdom, to British Colonies not possessing Responsible Government, and to British Protectorates, may now be exempted from the requirement that they should be accompanied by British Consular certificates of origin.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, May 19, 1916.

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

THE following documents relating to the regulations in force in Mauritius with regard to the importation of animals into that Colony are published for general information.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, May 9, 1916.

By His Excellency's command,

R. E. STUBBS,
Colonial Secretary.

ORDINANCE No. 11 OF 1915.

An Ordinance enacted by the Governor of Mauritius, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government thereof.

To consolidate the Laws on Animal Diseases.

I assent, J. R. CHANCELLOR, Governor.

28th August, 1915.

BE it enacted by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government, as follows :—

1. For the purposes of this Ordinance—

“ Animals ” shall include cattle (bulls, oxen, cows, heifers, and calves), sheep, goats, horses, mules, donkeys, pigs, dogs, cats, or any other animal which may be added to this list by regulations ;

“ Diseases ” shall mean any of the following diseases :—Anthrax, East Coast fever, Epizootic lymphangitis, foot-and-mouth disease, glanders and farcy, pleuro-pneumonia, rabies, rinderpest or cattle plague, swine fever, trypanozoonosis, tuberculosis, and any other animal disease which may be added to this list by regulations ;

“ Carcase ” shall mean the carcase of an animal and shall include a part of a carcase, and the meat, bones, hides, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or any other part of an animal, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof ;

“ Veterinary Surgeon ” shall mean the Government Veterinary Surgeon or any Veterinary Surgeon appointed by the Governor for the purposes of this Ordinance ;

“ Owner ” shall mean every person who is the sole or part owner of any animal ; and in the case of dogs, the person who shall be in the actual possession of the house, place, or premises where such dog shall be found shall be deemed to be the owner, unless reasonable proof to the contrary is adduced ;

“ Fodder ” shall mean hay, chaff, or other substance commonly used for food of animals ;

“ Litter ” shall mean straw or other substance commonly used for bedding or otherwise for or about animals ;

“ Regulations ” means regulations made by the Governor in Executive Council. Such regulations shall be laid on the table of the Council.

SECTION I.—IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS.

2. Regulations may be made prohibiting absolutely or admitting, subject to such conditions as the Governor in Executive Council may be advised to impose, all or any importations of any kind from any port, place, or country where a disease of animals shall be reported to exist.

3. (1) All animals to be imported into the Colony shall be accompanied with a certificate signed by a Veterinary Surgeon. Where such Veterinary Surgeon is not in the employ of Government, the certificate shall be endorsed by a responsible officer of a Government Department of Agriculture or by any officer of the British Consular Service. Where no Veterinary Surgeon is available, the certificate shall be given by a qualified medical officer. Such certificate shall be produced by the master or person in charge of the vessel arriving with the animals on board, and shall show—

(a) The number of animals shipped ;

(b) The place from which the animals have come ;

(c) What, if any, disease of animals existed at the time of departure of the animals at the place or country adjacent thereto from which the animals have been brought.

(2) The master or person in charge of such vessel shall also be bound to produce a bill of health signed by a qualified Veterinary Surgeon or by the Medical Officer of the port, showing, at the port or place from which animals have been embarked and in the country adjacent thereto, what disease of animals, if any, existed at time of embarkment.

Failing such certificates, the landing of animals shall be prohibited.

4. The master or person in charge of a vessel arriving with animals on board shall be bound to make a declaration to the Veterinary Surgeon, which shall show—

(a) The number of animals carried on the vessel during its voyage, where they were taken on, and their respective destination ;

(b) Whether any disease or death has occurred among animals on board his vessel during his voyage.

5. In case the declaration made by such master or person shall be false, and such master or person shall have made it knowing it to be false, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two thousand rupees (Rs. 2,000), and to imprisonment not exceeding one year.

6. The Veterinary Surgeon shall inspect all animals on board, and no animal shall be permitted to be landed by the Collector of Customs from any vessel without a written certificate of the Veterinary Surgeon stating that they are free from disease, or that they are to be landed under his supervision in quarantine.

7. If the Veterinary Surgeon shall have proof or suspicion from the master's declaration or otherwise that any disease of animals prevails on board, or prevailed or had recently prevailed at the port or place from which they are brought or the country adjacent thereto at the time of the vessel's departure therefrom, or at any port or place at which the vessel may have embarked animals during the voyage, it shall be lawful for such Veterinary Surgeon to prohibit the landing of the animals or any carcase until after consultation with the Director of Agriculture.

8. After such consultation the Veterinary Surgeon may prohibit the landing of such infected or suspected animals or order or impose at the charge of the owner any or all of the following measures :—

- (a) Destruction at some fit or proper place of any animal or carcase affected with disease ;
- (b) Destruction and disposal of all fodder, litter, or dung ;
- (c) Inoculation, disinfection, testing, dipping, spraying, or muzzling of any animal ;
- (d) Landing and isolation under his supervision of any animals suspected of being infected with disease at some fit and proper place specified by regulations ;
- (e) Detention of such animals under observation for periods to be fixed by regulations ;
- (f) Disinfection and fumigation of such parts of the vessel and cargo as may be deemed necessary ;
- (g) Disinfection and fumigation of the clothes and personal effects of passengers and crew.

9. The responsibility for the feeding, watering, tending, and herding of animals while under observation shall be upon the owner, unless otherwise provided by regulations.

10. Any master of a vessel or person causing or allowing, or any person concerned in the removal of, any animal, carcase, fodder, litter, or dung from any vessel or from any quarantine station, in breach of any order of the Veterinary Surgeon or of the provisions of this Ordinance or of the regulations made thereunder, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two thousand rupees (Rs. 2,000), and to imprisonment not exceeding one year.

SECTION II.—ANIMAL DISEASES IN THE COLONY.

11. Where it appears to an Inspector appointed by the Governor for the purpose of this Ordinance or to any owner that any animal on any land or in any place has become infected or is suspected of being infected with disease, he shall report the same to the Veterinary Surgeon.

12. (1) The Veterinary Surgeon, if satisfied that a disease exists on the said land or place, may declare any defined area of that land or place to be an infected area.

(2) Such a declaration shall be served upon the owner or person in charge of the animals, and, if the Director of Agriculture so determines, shall also be notified in the *Gazette* and in three daily newspapers. Every such notice shall state the limits of the infected area and the disease with which it is declared infected, and a copy of the same shall be forwarded to the owner, to the Inspector of Police, and to the Sanitary Authority of the district.

13. Within any declared infected area the Veterinary Surgeon shall, after consultation with the Director of Agriculture, issue orders in writing to carry out all or parts of the regulations made for the following purposes :—

- (a) For branding, isolating, inoculating, disinfecting, testing, dipping, spraying, muzzling, or destroying any animal ;
- (b) For prohibiting or regulating the movements of animals and persons into, out of, or within the infected area or place ;
- (c) For the destruction, disposal, or treatment of any carcase, grass, fodder, litter, or dung ;
- (d) For the cleaning and disinfecting of infected areas or parts thereof ;
- (e) For the disinfection of the clothes of any person within an infected area, and for restricting or preventing the movements of persons where any such movements are likely to spread disease, and prescribing the precautions to be taken by any person whose movements are so restricted ;
- (f) For the disinfection or treatment of any pasture or grazing ground within an infected area ;
- (g) For closing or controlling abattoirs or pounds ;
- (h) For regulating applications for compensation and the scale of payment in the case of any animals slaughtered by order, and for ascertaining the value of such animals when necessary.

14. No infected area or portion of such area shall be considered to be free from any disease until such area or portion thereof be declared in writing by the Veterinary Surgeon to be free from such disease, and if notice of infection has been published in the *Gazette* and in daily newspapers, such declaration of freedom from disease shall likewise be published.

15. Any Inspector appointed for the purposes of this Ordinance shall have the right to enter any land, place, or premises in order to carry out any investigations under the provisions of this Ordinance and of the regulations made thereunder. Provided that it shall not be lawful to enter any dwelling house between sunset and sunrise without a warrant from a Magistrate.

16. Officers of Police and Sanitary Officers shall execute and enforce the provisions of this Ordinance and any order given thereunder ; and where any person is seen or found committing or is reasonably suspected of being engaged in committing an offence against any provisions of this Ordinance he may be arrested without warrant, and if unknown to such an officer may be caused to be detained until otherwise ordered by the competent Magistrate, and such offenders shall as soon as possible be taken before such Magistrate, and he may examine any animal, vehicle, or thing to which the offence or suspected offence relates, and require and enforce the same to be forthwith taken back to or into the place or area wherefrom it was unlawfully removed.

17. In all prosecutions or contraventions under this Ordinance or regulations made thereunder no proof shall be required of the appointment or handwriting of any Inspector or Veterinary Surgeon, and any information in such cases may be exhibited by any Sanitary Officer or Officer of Police.

18. Any person who is guilty of any offence, not otherwise provided for, against any provision of this Ordinance or of the regulations made thereunder, or contravenes, disobeys, or fails to comply with any lawful order or the conditions of any permit or other document made or issued by the Veterinary Surgeon, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees (Rs. 1,000), and to imprisonment not exceeding three months.

19. It shall be lawful by regulations to extend the whole or part of this Ordinance to the dependencies or to any of them with such modifications as may appear necessary.

20. The Ordinances mentioned in the schedule are repealed to the extent in the third column of that schedule mentioned.

21. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Animal Diseases (Consolidation) Ordinance, 1915."

Passed in Council at Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, this Twenty-seventh day of September, One thousand Nine hundred and Fifteen.

E. BATHFIELD,
Clerk of the Council of Government.

Published by order of His Excellency the Governor this Twenty-eighth day of August, One thousand Nine hundred and Fifteen.

J. MIDDLETON,
Colonial Secretary.

SCHEDULE.—ORDINANCES REPEALED.

| Number and Year of Ordinance. | Title. | Extent of Repeal. |
|-------------------------------|--|---|
| No. 26 of 1845 | For revising and amending Ordinance No. 14 of 1843 on Dogs and Hydrophobia | The whole. |
| No. 46 of 1848 | To alter some of the provisions of the Ordinance on Dogs and Hydrophobia | The whole. |
| No. 12 of 1887 | An Ordinance to repeal certain of the provisions of Ordinance No. 26 of 1845, and to make further provision relative to the Introduction of Dogs into Mauritius and its Dependencies | Articles 3, 4, and 6. |
| No. 39 of 1881 | The Cattle Plague Ordinance, 1881 | The whole. |
| No. 32 of 1894-95 | The Public Health Ordinance, 1894-95 | Article 20, paragraph (3); Article 24, paragraph (o). |
| No. 19 of 1902 | The Cattle Plague (Amendment) Ordinance, 1902 | The whole. |
| No. 258. | | December 18, 1915. |

His Excellency the Governor directs the publication, for general information, of the following regulations.

J. MIDDLETON,
Colonial Secretary.

Regulations made under the Animal Diseases Consolidation Ordinance, No. 11 of 1915.

REGULATIONS MADE UNDER SECTION I., ARTICLE 2.

Prohibition of Importation.

1. Owing to prevalence of disease no animal, carcase, fodder, or litter shall be allowed to be landed in Mauritius from the following countries, ports, or places:—

Réunion, Persian Gulf Ports, Basutoland, Zululand, Rhodesia, South Madagascar (Provinces of Tulear, Fianarantsoa, Farafangana, and in the Military Circles of Fort Dauphin and Mahafaly).

2. No raw leather, untanned hides or fresh hides, or manures or other fertilizing agents of animal origin shall be allowed to be landed from the following countries, ports, or places:—

Réunion, Persian Gulf Ports, Basutoland, Zululand, Rhodesia, India.

REGULATIONS FOR PARTICULAR DISEASES MADE UNDER SECTION I., ARTICLES 2 AND 8 (c).

Anthrax.

3. No animal coming from a port or place in which anthrax has existed or is reported to have existed during the six months previous to shipment shall be allowed to be landed unless accompanied with a certificate stating that the animal has, within ten days of shipment, been inoculated with anti-anthrax serum, and until it has passed since embarkation a period of quarantine of twenty-one days including the voyage.

East Coast Fever.

4. No animal coming from a port or place in which East Coast fever has existed or is reported to have existed during the six months previous to shipment shall be allowed to be landed until after it has been sprayed or dipped with a tick-destroying spray or dip, and until it has passed since embarkation a period of quarantine of twenty-one days including the voyage.

Epizootic Lymphangitis.

5. No animal coming from a port or place in which epizootic lymphangitis has existed or is reported to have existed during six months previous to shipment shall be allowed to be landed.

Foot-and-mouth Disease.

6. No animal coming from a port or place in which foot-and-mouth disease has existed or is reported to have existed during the six months previous to shipment shall be allowed to be landed.

Glanders and Farcy.

7. No animal coming from a port or place in which glanders has existed or is reported to have existed during the three months previous to shipment shall be allowed to be landed unless accompanied with a certificate stating that the animal has, within ten days of the shipment, been subjected to the mallein test with a favourable result, and until it has passed since embarkation a period of quarantine of fourteen days including the voyage.

Pleuro-pneumonia.

8. No animal coming from a port or place in which pleuro-pneumonia has existed or is reported to have existed during the six months previous to shipment shall be allowed to be landed.

Rabies.

9. Any dog or cat coming from a port or place or country in which rabies has existed or is reported to have existed during the twelve months previous to shipment 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 qualified Veterinary Surgeon, which have been previously approved in writing by the Director of Agriculture. During detention such dog or cat shall be examined at regular intervals by the Veterinary Surgeon, and if found to be diseased may be ordered to be destroyed. No dog or cat so detained shall during the period of detention 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 written permission from the Director of Agriculture.

10. Any dog or cat on board any vessel at Port Louis shall be notified by the master to the officer of the Harbour Department who shall first board such vessel, and every dog or cat which is not landed shall be secured to the vessel by a collar or chain or confined in such a way that it cannot escape. Before unmooring any vessel on her departure from the port the Collector of Customs shall require from the Tide Surveyor a certificate that the dogs or cats, if any, which were on board the vessel at the time of arrival actually remained on board, except such as have been legally landed and such as may have died between the period of arrival and of clearing of the vessel, in which latter case the Tide Surveyor shall certify that the bodies of the dogs or cats which have so died have been produced to him.

Rinderpest or Cattle Plague.

11. No animal coming from a port or place in which rinderpest has existed or is reported to have existed during the six months previous to shipment shall be allowed to be landed, except that cattle for stud purposes may be allowed to be landed if accompanied with a certificate stating that the animal has before shipment been inoculated with anti-rinderpest serum. Such animal may be quarantined until it has passed since embarkation a period of twenty-eight days including the voyage.

Swine Fever.

12. No animal coming from a port or place in which swine fever has existed or is reported to have existed during the three months previous to shipment shall be allowed to be landed.

Trypanozoonosis.

13. No animal coming from a port or place in which trypanozoonosis has existed or is reported to have existed during the six months previous to shipment shall be allowed to be landed, except that cattle required for stud purposes may be allowed to be landed and subjected to tests and quarantine, at the owner's expense, extending over one month from time of landing, subject to being slaughtered without compensation if found to be infected.

Tuberculosis.

14. No animal coming from a port or place in which tuberculosis has existed or is reported to have existed in epidemic form shall be allowed to be landed. Any cattle imported from any country for stud purposes may be subjected to the tuberculin test on landing, if not accompanied with a certificate stating that it has been tested and has not reacted to tuberculin, and shall be slaughtered without compensation if found to react.

REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF DISEASES IN THE COLONY MADE UNDER SECTION II, ARTICLE 13.

Anthrax.

15. Any animal suffering from anthrax or suspected of suffering from anthrax shall be isolated to the satisfaction of the Veterinary Surgeon, and in no case shall such animals have access to water or grazing ground used by healthy animals.

16. Any animal suffering from anthrax or suspected of suffering from anthrax may be ordered to be branded by a special brand, and again branded by a special brand when cured.

17. Any animal suspected of suffering from anthrax shall be tested, and any Inspector or person authorized by him in writing may take or cause to be taken from such animals, between sunrise and sunset, blood smears for purposes of examination.

18. The Veterinary Surgeon may dissect the carcass of, or remove portions of, an animal which has died of anthrax for the purpose of diagnosis, if he considers such action necessary.

19. When an animal has died or is suspected of having died of anthrax, the owner or person in charge of the carcass shall cause the same to be properly burned or buried to a depth of at least three feet with lime.

20. An owner or a person in charge of an animal suffering from anthrax shall not permit any person to have access to such animal other than the person whose access to the animal is necessary for the proper care thereof or a person entitled under the Ordinance to examine such animal.

21. Any person who has been in contact with the excreta, discharges, or any portions of an animal which has died or is suspected of having died of anthrax may be required to disinfect his person and apparel.

22. The person in charge of an animal suffering from anthrax shall cause all excreta, litter, and discharge whatsoever therefrom to be burned, and the place where such excretions or discharges have lain to be properly disinfected.

23. All stables or sheds in which animals suffering from anthrax have been stabled or isolated shall be either burned or disinfected. Any hay, fodder, grain, or other materials found in such stables shall be burned.

24. Any animal suffering from or suspected of suffering from anthrax, or which has been in contact with such animals, may be ordered to be inoculated and slaughtered. If such animals are grazing at pasture, no animal shall be removed from such pasture without a permit from the Veterinary Surgeon.

25. The owner or person in charge of an animal ordered to be slaughtered shall give effect to such order without delay.

26. If an animal ordered to be inoculated is not inoculated within a delay of 48 hours, such animal shall be slaughtered and the carcass destroyed by the owner or by order of the Veterinary Surgeon in case of non-compliance without any compensation being payable.

East Coast Fever.

27. Any animal suffering from East Coast fever or suspected of suffering from East Coast fever must be isolated to the satisfaction of the Veterinary Surgeon, and in no case shall such animal have access to water or grazing ground used by healthy animals.

28. Any animal suffering from East Coast fever or suspected of suffering from East Coast fever may be ordered to be branded by a special brand, and again branded with a special brand when cured.

29. Any animal suspected of suffering from East Coast fever shall be tested, and any Inspector or any person authorized in writing by him may take or cause to be taken, between sunrise and sunset, blood smears from such animals for purposes of examination.

30. No person shall, without a written permit from the Veterinary Surgeon, move any cattle, hoofs, hides, or portions of hides within an infected area; likewise no grass, hay, litter, or manure shall be removed without a written permit.

31. No person shall move any cattle within an infected area without an authorization in writing from the Veterinary Surgeon. Means shall be taken by owners of cattle or by persons in charge thereof to have cattle in an infected area properly herded and to take steps to prevent straying.

32. No permit for the removal of cattle will be issued until the Veterinary Surgeon is satisfied that they have been freed from ticks by regular dipping or spraying with an effective tick-destroying dip or spray, and no permit for the removal of hoofs, hides, or portions of hides until after they have been disinfected to the satisfaction of the Veterinary Surgeon.

33. Any animal suffering from or suspected of suffering from East Coast fever or which has been in contact with such animals shall be dipped or sprayed with an effective tick-destroying solution at such intervals as may be considered necessary, and in the case such operations are not carried out to the satisfaction of the Veterinary Surgeon, they may be carried out by Government at the expense of the person concerned.

Epizootic Lymphangitis.

34. Any animal suffering from or suspected of suffering from epizootic lymphangitis shall be isolated to the satisfaction of the Veterinary Surgeon, and in no case shall such animals have access to water used by healthy animals, and treatment shall be carried out in respect of such animals by qualified Veterinary Surgeons.

35. If the treatment be not undertaken, or if the affected animal is, in the opinion of the Veterinary Surgeon, incurable, such animal shall be slaughtered without any compensation being payable.

36. No equine shall be allowed to enter a stable which is occupied by an animal suffering from epizootic lymphangitis or into any stable which has been occupied by such animal until such stable has been properly disinfected. Any such contacts may be ordered to be isolated for definite specified periods.

37. All stables or sheds in which animals suffering from epizootic lymphangitis have been stabled or isolated shall be either burned or disinfected. Any hay, fodder, grain, or other materials found in such stables shall be burned.

Foot-and-mouth Disease.

38. Any animal suffering from or suspected of suffering from foot-and-mouth disease shall be isolated to the satisfaction of the Veterinary Surgeon, and in no case shall such animals have access to water or grazing ground used by healthy animals, and no declared area shall be considered to be free from infection until fifteen days after the death, slaughter, or recovery of the last case detected.

39. No animal shall be moved into or from an area declared an infected area on account of foot-and-mouth disease unless accompanied with a written permission from the Veterinary Surgeon.

40. An owner or person in charge of an animal suffering from foot-and-mouth disease shall not permit any person to have access to such animal other than the person whose access to the animal is necessary for the proper care thereof or a person entitled under the Ordinance to examine such animal.

41. Any person who has been in contact with the excreta, discharges, or any portions of an animal which has died or is suspected of having died of foot-and-mouth disease may be required to disinfect his person and apparel, and shall be required to disinfect his hands and boots or feet.

42. The person in charge of an animal suffering from foot-and-mouth disease shall cause all excreta, litter, and discharge whatsoever therefrom to be burned, and the place where such excretions or discharges have lain to be properly disinfected.

43. All stables or sheds in which animals suffering from foot-and-mouth disease have been stabled or isolated shall be either burned or disinfected. Any hay, fodder, grain, or other materials found in such stables shall be burned.

44. No person shall move or cause or permit to be moved milk from any place or premises where foot-and-mouth disease is known or suspected to exist.

45. All carcasses of animals which have died from foot-and-mouth disease shall be burned, and the Veterinary Surgeon may order any animal suffering from or suspected of suffering from foot-and-mouth disease or which have been in contact with such animals to be slaughtered.

Glanders and Farcy.

46. Any animal suffering from or suspected of suffering from glanders or farcy shall be isolated to the satisfaction of the Veterinary Surgeon, and in no case shall such animal have access to water used by healthy animals.

47. Any animal visibly suffering from glanders or farcy shall be slaughtered, and all animals suspected of suffering from glanders or farcy shall be subjected to the mallein test, and such animals as react to that test shall be destroyed.

48. All stables or sheds in which animals suffering from glanders or reacting to the mallein test have been stabled or isolated shall be either burned or disinfected. Any hay, fodder, grain, or other materials found in such stables shall be burned.

Pleuro-pneumonia.

49. Any cattle suffering from pleuro-pneumonia shall be destroyed.

50. Any cattle which have been or are suspected of having been in contact with any cattle suffering from or suspected of suffering from pleuro-pneumonia shall be isolated, and, if considered necessary, inoculated. No animal so isolated shall be liberated from such isolation until three months have elapsed since the last infected or suspected head of cattle was destroyed or inoculated.

51. No carcase of cattle slaughtered on account of pleuro-pneumonia may be sold or disposed of for food until the affected organs and tissues have been destroyed under the supervision of the Veterinary Surgeon.

Rabies.

52. Any animal affected or suspected of being affected with rabies shall be immediately destroyed. Any animal found wandering about in an infected area in the streets or on roads in a furious or rabid state may be at once destroyed by any person.

53. Any animal which has been bitten or is suspected of having been bitten by a rabid animal may be ordered to be destroyed or quarantined in a place of isolation and kept under observation for a period of six months.

54. The carcasses of animals which have died of rabies or that have been destroyed on account of rabies shall be burned.

55. Any dog found loose or wandering or running about in the streets, squares, highways, and other public places, unless muzzled or tied about with a string or chain, in any area declared as infected with rabies shall be destroyed; provided that any dog having a collar round its neck with the name and address of its owner may be returned to its owner on payment to the person having recovered the said dog of ten rupees (Rs. 10).

56. In any area declared as infected with rabies any signs of sickness of a dog or cat shall be immediately reported to the Veterinary Surgeon, who may order isolation or destruction.

Rinderpest or Cattle Plague.

57. Any animal suffering from rinderpest or cattle plague may be ordered to be destroyed.

58. Any animal suspected of suffering from rinderpest or which may have been in contact with animals suffering from or suspected of suffering from rinderpest shall be inoculated and isolated for not less than fourteen days after the death, slaughter, or recovery of the last affected animal.

59. Any animal suffering from or suspected of suffering from rinderpest may be ordered to be branded with a special brand, and again branded with a special brand when cured.

60. No cattle shall be moved within or from an area declared infected with rinderpest without a written permit from the Veterinary Surgeon, and no horse, ass, or mule that has been in contact with any animal which has died or is suspected of having died of rinderpest or to be suffering from the disease shall be moved until the hoofs have been disinfected to the satisfaction of the Veterinary Surgeon.

61. An owner or a person in charge of an animal suffering from rinderpest shall not permit any person to have access to such animal other than the person whose access to the animal is necessary for the proper care thereof or a person entitled under the Ordinance or these regulations to examine such animal.

62. Any person who has been in contact with the excreta, discharges, or any portion of an animal which has died or is suspected to have died of rinderpest may be required to disinfect his person and apparel, and shall disinfect his boots or feet before leaving the stable or place where such cattle were housed or herded.

63. All carcasses of animals that have died or are suspected of having died of rinderpest shall be destroyed, and no blood, meat, milk, hides, or excretions of animals suffering from or suspected of suffering from rinderpest shall be brought into contact with other animals or removed from an infected area.

64. All stables or sheds in which animals suffering from rinderpest have been stabled or isolated shall be either burned or disinfected. Any hay, fodder, grain, or other materials found in such stables shall be burned.

65. No manure or litter from animals suffering or suspected of suffering from rinderpest nor any fodder shall be removed from an area infected with such disease except under written permit from the Veterinary Surgeon.

Swine Fever.

66. Any swine suffering from swine fever shall be destroyed and their carcasses burned.

67. Any swine which, within a period of thirty days, has been in contact with swine suffering from swine fever shall be isolated for a period of not less than thirty days after the slaughter or death of the last affected animal.

68. No manure or litter from swine suffering from or suspected of suffering from swine fever shall be removed from an infected area, and such manure or litter may be used within an infected area only after such treatment as the Veterinary Surgeon may prescribe.

69. An owner or a person in charge of an animal suffering from swine fever shall not permit any person to have access to such animals other than the person whose access to the animal is necessary for the proper care thereof or person entitled under the Ordinance to examine such animal.

70. Any person who has been in contact with swine suffering from swine fever shall not leave the stable or place where such swine are kept without disinfecting his hands and boots or feet.

71. All piggeries in which swine suffering from or suspected of suffering from swine fever have been kept or isolated shall be burned or disinfected.

Trypanozoonosis.

72. Any animal affected with or suspected of being affected with trypanozoonosis shall be isolated to the satisfaction of the Veterinary Surgeon or an Inspector under the Ordinance. Such place of isolation shall be at least one hundred and fifty feet from stables used for healthy animals or three hundred feet from any public road or place.

73. No animal affected with trypanozoonosis shall have access to water or grazing ground used by healthy animals, and no animal affected or suspected of being affected with trypanozoonosis shall be or allowed to be moved along any public road or place between the hours of 5 A.M. and 7 P.M.

74. Any animal affected with trypanozoonosis shall, and any contacts may, be treated by a qualified Veterinary Surgeon selected by the owner, or in accordance with instructions issued by the Veterinary Surgeon, and all infected horses, asses, mules, or cattle shall be slaughtered upon the order of an Inspector in case of non-compliance with such treatment without compensation.

75. No animal affected or suspected of being affected with trypanozoonosis shall be considered to be free from disease until it has been tested by the Veterinary Surgeon and found to be no longer capable of conveying infection to healthy animals.

76. Any affected animal found straying in any place, public or private, may be seized and destroyed or otherwise dealt with as the Veterinary Surgeon shall decide, and the owner or keeper thereof shall be entitled to no compensation whatsoever.

77. All carcasses of animals that have died of trypanozoonosis or have been slaughtered shall be buried or otherwise disposed of at the expense of the owner as soon as possible after death to the satisfaction of the Inspector.

Tuberculosis.

78. Any animal affected or suspected of being affected with tuberculosis shall be submitted to the tuberculin test, and it shall be the duty of every person or Veterinary Surgeon to report the results of any tuberculin test performed by him within forty-eight hours of the completion thereof to the Veterinary Surgeon appointed under the Ordinance. Any animal which gives a doubtful reaction shall be isolated and treated as a suspect until a re-test can be made.

79. Any bovine in an emaciated condition reacting to the tuberculin test shall be slaughtered, and the carcass shall not be sold or disposed of for human consumption.

80. Any cow used for the supply of milk reacting to the tuberculin test shall be slaughtered. The milk of suspected animals shall not be sold until after a re-test with tuberculin has been made.

81. All stables and sheds occupied by animals which react to the tuberculin test shall be destroyed or disinfected, and no stable or shed which has been occupied by an animal affected with tuberculosis shall be occupied by other animals until after disinfection.

PAYMENTS AND COMPENSATIONS.

82. All veterinary surgeons should report cases of diseases, and payments for such reports on presentation to the Department of Agriculture will be made in accordance with the terms of the schedule.

83. Compensation for compulsory slaughter will be paid in accordance with the terms of the schedule. The value of the animal ordered to be slaughtered will be reported on by the Veterinary Surgeon, but it will be opened at the same time to the owner to send a valuation in writing from a qualified Veterinary Surgeon for the consideration of the Director of Agriculture, whose decision shall be final.

Approved by the Governor in Executive Council at a meeting held on the Twenty-sixth day of November, 1915.

E. BATHFIELD,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Laid before the Council of Government at a meeting held on the Seventh day of December, 1915.

E. BATHFIELD,
Clerk of the Council of Government.

SCHEDULE.

OF PAYMENTS AND COMPENSATIONS UNDER THESE REGULATIONS.

Payments.

For every certificate delivered by a qualified Veterinary Surgeon to an Inspector on a genuine case of disease; provided that more than one fee shall not be paid for certificates issued by the same Veterinary Surgeon within two weeks for animals belonging to the same owner and kept on the same premises: = Rs. 2.

Compensations.

Compensation for Compulsory Slaughter.

| Disease. | Compensation for Compulsory Slaughter. |
|---------------------------|---|
| Anthrax .. | .. If considered incurable: nil; otherwise: one-fourth valuation with a maximum of Rs. 50 for cattle and Rs. 150 for horses. |
| Foot-and-mouth Disease .. | .. One-fourth valuation with a maximum of Rs. 50. |
| Glanders and Farcy .. | .. Visibly infected: one-fourth valuation with a maximum of Rs. 75. Visibly healthy but reacting to mallein: one-fourth valuation with a maximum of Rs. 150. |
| Pleuro-pneumonia .. | .. One-fourth valuation with maximum of Rs. 50. |
| Tuberculosis .. | .. Cows used for supplying milk: one-fourth valuation with a maximum of Rs. 50. Bovines in state of emaciation: one-fourth valuation with a maximum of Rs. 25. |

GOVERNMENT OF MAURITIUS.

Veterinary Certificate to accompany Animals to be shipped to Mauritius.

Number of animals to be shipped: _____.

Place from which animals have come: _____.

What, if any, infectious or contagious disease of animals exists or has existed at place or country adjacent thereto from which animals have been brought—during the past six months:—

Anthrax, East Coast Fever, Epizootic Lymphangitis, Foot-and-mouth Disease, Glanders and Farcy, Pleuro-pneumonia, Rabies (during past twelve months), Rinderpest, Swine Fever (during past three months), Trypanozoonosis, Tuberculosis.

Any other disease: _____.

(Please strike out diseases which have not existed and make additions where necessary.)

The undersigned hereby declares that the above-mentioned statement is correct, and has been given in presence of the regulations in force in Mauritius as given below.

Qualified Veterinary Surgeon or Qualified Medical Officer.

Where Veterinary Surgeon is not in employ of Government, this certificate must be endorsed by _____

Officer of Government Department of Agriculture
or Officer of British Consular Service.

Extract from Ordinance No. 11 of 1915.

Art. 3 (1).—All animals to be imported into the Colony shall be accompanied with a certificate signed by a Veterinary Surgeon. Where such Veterinary Surgeon is not in the employ of Government, the certificate shall be endorsed by a responsible officer of a Government Department of Agriculture or by an officer of the British Consular Service. Where no Veterinary Surgeon is available, the certificate shall be given by a qualified medical officer. Such certificate shall be produced by the master or person in charge of the vessel arriving with the animals on board, and shall show—

- (a) The number of animals shipped;
- (b) The place from which the animals have come;
- (c) What, if any, disease of animals existed at the time of departure of the animals at the place or country adjacent thereto from which the animals have been brought.

ANIMAL DISEASES (CONSOLIDATION) ORDINANCE, No. 11 OF 1915.

Regulations respecting the Importation of Animals from Ports or Places where Disease exists or has existed during the Six Months previous to Shipment.

| Disease existing. | Regulation. |
|--|--|
| Anthrax .. | <i>Entry into Mauritius allowed</i> : If accompanied with certificate stating that animal has been inoculated with anti-anthrax serum within 10 days of embarkation and after a quarantine of 14 days. |
| East Coast Fever .. | After spraying or dipping at port of entry and quarantine for 21 days. |
| Epizootic Lymphangitis .. | No entry allowed. |
| Foot-and-mouth Disease .. | No entry allowed. |
| Glanders and Farcy .. | If accompanied with certificate stating that animal has been tested within 10 days of shipment with mallein with favourable result and after quarantine of 14 days. |
| Pleuro-pneumonia .. | No entry allowed. |
| Rabies (<i>during 12 months previous to shipment</i>) .. | After detention for four months in approved premises. |
| Rinderpest .. | If accompanied with certificate stating that animal has been inoculated with anti-rinderpest serum and after quarantine of 28 days. |
| Swine Fever (<i>during 3 months previous to shipment</i>) .. | No entry allowed. |
| Trypanozoonosis (Surra, &c.) .. | No entry allowed, except for animals for stud purposes, which, if found infected on landing, will be destroyed. |
| Tuberculosis .. | No entry allowed. Animals imported for stud purposes may be subjected to tuberculin test on landing, if not accompanied by certificate stating that they have been tested and given no reaction. |

GOVERNMENT OF MAURITIUS.

Veterinary Bill of Health from Port of Embarkation.

This is to certify that the following contagious or infectious diseases of animals exist at the port of _____ or in the country adjacent thereto at the time of departure of ss. _____ :-

Anthrax, East Coast Fever, Epizootic Lymphangitis, Foot-and-mouth Disease, Glanders and Farcy, Pleuro-pneumonia, Rabies (*during past twelve months*), Rinderpest, Swine Fever (*during the past three months*), Trypanozoonosis, Tuberculosis.

Any other disease : _____.

(*Please strike out diseases which have not existed during past six months except where indicated and make additions where necessary.*)

Given this _____, 191—, in presence of the regulations in force in Mauritius as given below. _____

Veterinary Surgeon or Port Medical Officer.

ANIMAL DISEASES (CONSOLIDATION) ORDINANCE, No. 11 OF 1915.

Regulations respecting the Importation of Animals from Ports or Places where Disease exists or has existed during the Six Months previous to Shipment.

| Disease existing. | Regulation. |
|--|--|
| Anthrax .. | <i>Entry into Mauritius allowed</i> : If accompanied with certificate stating that animal has been inoculated with anti-anthrax serum within 10 days of embarkation and after a quarantine of 14 days. |
| East Coast Fever .. | After spraying or dipping at port of entry and quarantine for 21 days. |
| Epizootic Lymphangitis .. | No entry allowed. |
| Foot-and-mouth Disease .. | No entry allowed. |
| Glanders and Farcy .. | If accompanied with certificate stating that animal has been tested within 10 days of shipment with mallein with favourable result and after quarantine of 14 days. |
| Pleuro-pneumonia .. | No entry allowed. |
| Rabies (<i>during 12 months previous to shipment</i>) .. | After detention for four months in approved premises. |
| Rinderpest .. | If accompanied with certificate stating that animal has been inoculated with anti-rinderpest serum and after quarantine of 28 days. |
| Swine Fever (<i>during 3 months previous to shipment</i>) .. | No entry allowed. |
| Trypanozoonosis (Surra, &c.) .. | No entry allowed, except for animals for stud purposes, which, if found infected on landing, will be destroyed. |
| Tuberculosis .. | No entry allowed. Animals imported for stud purposes may be subjected to tuberculin test on landing, if not accompanied by certificate stating that they have been tested and given no reaction. |

THE following notices which appeared in the Board of Trade Journal of April 13, 1916, are published for information.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, May 16, 1916.

By His Excellency's command,

R. E. STUBBS,
Colonial Secretary.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

Firms on the Statutory List under the Proclamation of February 29, 1916, and subsequent Orders of Council.

THE Controller of the Foreign Trade Department wishes to call the attention of houses engaged in foreign trade with neutral countries to the Royal Proclamation of February 29, 1916, containing a statutory list of firms of enemy nationality or association with whom dealings by persons and firms resident or carrying on business in this country are prohibited, and to the subsequent additions which have been made to the list.

It is desired to point out once more that all transactions with persons or firms on the statutory list are strictly prohibited under similar penalties to those attaching to transactions with persons or firms in enemy countries, except under a general or special license granted by the Foreign Trade Department. It is also desired to point out that transactions with persons or firms on the statutory list include, as well as actual sales to or purchases from such persons or firms, all correspondence therewith in regard to past or pending business, and the receipt or payment of money.

The Controller wishes to warn all concerned of the necessity of making themselves acquainted with and strictly observing these regulations, as, notwithstanding a previous notice issued to the press, and the publication of the lists in the Board of Trade Journal and various trade journals, a large number of individuals and firms appear to be unaware of their obligations in the matter, and of the penalties to which they are rendering themselves liable by neglecting them.

Firms engaged in foreign trade with neutral countries are strongly advised to ensure that they obtain the lists as they appear by ordering them to be supplied regularly, either direct or through a bookseller, from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter lane, E.C., who can supply them separately at a trifling cost, or by subscribing to the "Board of Trade Journal" or the "London Gazette."

All applications for licenses should be marked "Application for License" on the envelope, and be addressed to the Controller, Foreign Trade Department, Lancaster House, St. James's, S.W.

(N.B.—The text of the "Trading with the Enemy (Neutral Countries) Proclamation, 1916," appeared on pages 607–617 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of March 2. Certain additions and alterations in the statutory list were published on pages 848–50 of the "Journal" of March 23 and pages 929–36 of the "Journal" of March 30; see also pages 77–79 of this issue. Any further additions or alterations which may be made will be duly notified in the Board of Trade Journal.)

WARNING TO IMPORTERS.

The Board of Trade direct the particular attention of all manufacturers and traders concerned to the need for scrupulous care in the transaction of their business abroad, in view of the fact that some traders in some neutral countries are making themselves agents for the supply of goods to and from enemy countries. Especial care should be taken in opening new accounts in neutral countries, and in relation to any orders or inquiries of an abnormal character. In any case of doubt as to particular firms abroad, business should be suspended pending reference as regards firms in foreign countries *outside Europe* to the Controller, Foreign Trade Department, Lancaster House, St. James's, London, S.W., and as regards firms *in Europe* to the Chairman, War Trade Intelligence Department, Broadway House, Tothill street, Westminster, London, S.W. It is inadvisable that any new accounts should be opened by any British trader in neutral countries during the war, without the fullest inquiries as to the character of the business proposed to him.

The Proclamations relating to trading with the enemy cover indirect trading with the enemy through neutral agents, and carelessness in transacting neutral business may involve traders in the severe penalties attachin to trading with the enemy.

TRADE WITH CHINA AND SIAM.

The "London Gazette" of April 7 publishes names of firms in *Siam* additional to the lists of approved consignees in China and Siam which were published in the supplement (dated March 29) to the "London Gazette" of March 28.

The "Gazette" of April 11 publishes additions to, and corrections in, the approved list of consignees in *China*.

The issues of the "Gazette" referred to may be obtained, price 1s. 0½d. each, post free, from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter lane, London, E.C.

The revised lists of approved consignees in China and Siam may be consulted by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall street, London, E.C.

(N.B.—The white list of approved consignees in China does not apply to firms in the British Colony of Hong Kong—see notice on page 310 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of February 3, and also the issue of the "Journal" of March 18, 1915, page 777, regarding the winding-up of the trade affairs of enemy firms in Hong Kong.)

IMPORTS FROM ITALY.

Notice to Traders.

In connection with the abolition of the requirement of certificates of origin for goods imported into the United Kingdom from Italy (see page 775 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of March 16), the Board of Trade desire to remind traders that the obligation remains upon them to satisfy themselves that no goods which have left enemy territory since the outbreak of war are imported into the United Kingdom on their account.

The Customs Authorities are empowered to detain all goods of doubtful origin for inquiries.

CONSIGNMENTS TO HOLLAND.

The Board of Trade desire to notify exporters in the United Kingdom that the provision in the Order of Council of October 7 (see pages 88–9 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of October 15, 1915), which permits the consignment of goods to British, Allied, and neutral diplomatic and consular officers in Holland, is only intended to enable such officers to import goods into Holland for their personal use without the necessity of consignment to the Netherland Oversea Trust. The Order does not contemplate any concession to diplomatic and consular officers so far as ordinary trade is concerned.

WITH reference to the Notification dated April 11, 1916, published in the *Government Gazette* of the 14th idem, the following further modifications of the statutory list of firms with whom trading is prohibited are hereby notified for general information.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, May 15, 1916.

By His Excellency's command,

R. E. STUBBS,
Colonial Secretary.

Additions to List.

NETHERLANDS.

Allgemeine Electricitäts Gesellschaft,
Amsterdam.
Boone, Jos., Ginneken.
Bosschaert, W. & R. van Dieren, The
Hague.
Continental Caoutchouc and Gutta
Percha Company, Prinsengracht,
1077, Amsterdam.
Delden, Simon, Seinpostduin, 22 ;
Havenkade, 47, Scheveningen.
Delden & Blitz, Seinpostduin, 22 ;
Havenkade, 47, Scheveningen.
Blitz, Seinpostduin, 22 ; Havenkade,
47, Scheveningen.
De Ruijter & Co., Linke Rottekade, 145,
Rotterdam.
Eils, Joseph, Maaskade, 164, Rotter-
dam.
Fischer, A., Amsterdam.
Fischer, Bernard, Amsterdam.
Fischer, Leon, Amsterdam.
Fischer, Maurice, Amsterdam.
Grootkerk, S., Junior, Linnaenstraat,
45, Amsterdam.
Kan, A. Jzn., Blasins-sstraat, 1,
Amsterdam.
Klop, P. W. H., Raadhuisstraat, 18,
Amsterdam.

Komeet, N. V. De v/h Dumoncean
Freres, Kanaaldijk, St. Pieter, near
Maastricht.
König, H. W., & Co., Paul Krugerstraat,
8, Rotterdam.
Lichtenstein, M., Leuvehaven, 34B,
Rotterdam.
Meiger & Company, Stationsweg, E. 99,
Velseroord.
Monnickendam, D., Zomerhofstraat,
71B, Rotterdam.
Ossedrijver, E., Leuvehaven, 55, Rot-
terdam.
Ozonwerken "Nederland," Schiedam.
Stolberg, Jn. (J.E.), & Co., Amsterdam.
Swarttouw's (Cornelius) N.V. Steve-
doring Company, Achterhaven,
74A-B, Rotterdam.
Voogt, A. de, Prinsenstraat, 65A,
Amsterdam.

NETHERLAND EAST INDIES.

Gumprich & Strauss, Batavia.
Hallerman, Medan and Palembang.
"Java Bode," Batavia.
Vankhee, Macassar, Menado, and
Gorontalo.
Vlieland Hein & Co., Batavia.
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.
Almeida, Porto Amelia, Palma, and Ibo.
Arabi Moosa, Porto Amelia, Palma, and
Ibo.

Habib, Jacob, Porto Amelia, Palma,
and Ibo.
Ismail Juma, Porto Amelia, Palma, and
Ibo.
Ragchand Premchand, Mozambique.
Villa Major, A. F., Loureço Marques.

Removals from List.

GREECE.

Weber, Karl, Athens.

MOROCCO.

Benchimoni, Abraham, Alcazar.
Beniflah, Judah M., Laraiche.
Mohammed Berrada (Ahmed Berrada),
Alcazar.
Mohammed Lazrac, Alcazar.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

Brito, Palma, Ibo, and Porto Amelia.

Variation.

NETHERLANDS.

Deventer Glas Maatschappij (N.V.),
Deventer, in the statutory list
issued on February 29 should read
Deventer Glas Maatschappij
Voorheen J. Pouwels Coelingh (N.V.),
Deventer.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTAL NOTICES.

Prices of Food Stuffs, &c., in Colombo on
May 16, 1916.

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|-----|-------|
| Muttusamba, No. 1 quality .. Per bushel | .. | 5 75 |
| Kara Rice .. do. | .. | 4 75 |
| Kallunda, No. 1 quality .. Per bag (2½ bushels) | 11 | 25 |
| Sulai, No. 1 do. .. do. | .. | 13 25 |
| Kora (Mill) No. 1 do. .. do. | .. | 12 0 |
| Raw Rice, Rangoon .. Per bushel | .. | 4 50 |
| Do. Singapore .. do. | .. | 4 25 |
| Mysore Dhol .. do. | .. | 5 75 |
| Green Peas (Gram) .. do. | .. | 4 75 |
| Thovarem Dhol .. do. | .. | 5 25 |
| Chillies, No. 1 quality .. Per thulan (26½ lb.) | 5 | 50 |
| Do. Rangoon .. do. | .. | — |
| Red Onions .. do. | .. | 1 37 |
| Bombay Onions .. Per cwt. | .. | 5 0 |
| Potatoes, Indian .. do. | .. | 10 0 |
| Do. Bangalore .. do. | .. | — |
| Maldiva Fish, No. 1 quality .. do. | .. | 37 50 |
| Sugar, Crystal .. Per bag (2 cwt.) | .. | 41 0 |
| Soft Sugar .. Per cwt. | .. | 22 0 |
| Matches, "Three Stars" .. Per case of 50 gross boxes | .. | 125 0 |
| Kerosine Oil, "Monkey Brand" .. Per tin | .. | 4 50 |
| Kerosine Oil, "Daylight" .. do. | .. | 4 75 |
| Coriander .. Per lb. | .. | 0 16 |
| Beef .. do. | .. | 0 30* |
| Mutton .. do. | .. | 0 55* |
| Chicken .. Each | .. | 0 62* |
| Fish, fresh (seer) .. Per lb. | .. | 0 80* |
| Do. (common) .. do. | .. | 0 40* |

| | Rs. | c. |
|--|-----|-------|
| Dry Fish, No. 1 quality .. 1,000 kumbalawas | 16 | 87 |
| Do. (Halmessan) No. 1 quality .. Per cwt. | .. | 14 0 |
| Eggs .. Each | .. | 0 5½* |
| Milk, fresh, cow .. Per pint | .. | 0 32* |
| Bread .. Per lb. | .. | 0 16* |
| Plantains .. Each | .. | 0 1* |
| Limes .. Per 100 | .. | 2 0 |
| Salt .. Per bushel | .. | 2 40 |
| Coconuts .. Per 100 | .. | 6 50 |
| Firewood .. Per cwt. | .. | 1 10 |

* Retail prices.

C. W. BICKMORE,
Acting Financial Assistant to the
Chairman, Municipal Council.

May 16, 1916.

Madampe-Narammalla Road.

THE 34th to 39th miles of the above road will be closed
to wheeled traffic from the 22nd to 24th instant,
inclusive, owing to bridge reconstruction work in progress.

Public Works Office, G. N. LOGGIN,
Colombo, May 12, 1916. for Director of Public Works.

Karawanella-Glenalla Road.

THE Karawanella-Glenalla road will be closed to traffic
between the 48½ and 48¾ mileposts from June 15 to
July 4, 1916, inclusive, to permit of the reconstruction of
a bridge.

Public Works Office, G. N. LOGGIN,
Colombo, May 16, 1916. for Director of Public Works.

A DDITIONS and alterations to the Government Stores Price List, 1910.

Government Stores,
Colombo, May 11, 1916.

W. A. TAYLOR,
Colonial Storekeeper.

SECTION A.

| Store No. | Article. | Per | Rs. c. |
|-----------|------------------------------------|------------|--------|
| 456 | Paper, printing, "Gazette," 43 lb. | .. ream .. | 6 46 |
| 500 | Thread, linen, bookbinder's | .. lb. .. | 2 54 |

SECTION B.

| | | | |
|------|---|------------|-------|
| 1064 | Surface boxes for stop cocks | .. each .. | 4 38 |
| 1736 | Rivets, mild steel, round head, 1 in. × $\frac{1}{4}$ in. | .. cwt. .. | 19 39 |
| 1811 | Do. $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. × $\frac{7}{8}$ in. | .. cwt. .. | 15 86 |
| 1823 | Tin solder, in sticks | .. lb. .. | 0 96 |

SECTION C.

| | | | |
|-------|---|-------------|------|
| 2937 | Mops with handles | .. each .. | 0 98 |
| 2940 | Iron roller buckles, galvanized, $\frac{3}{4}$ in., for dog collars | .. gross .. | 2 31 |
| 3301 | Kettles, enamelled iron, 8 quarts | .. each .. | 7 97 |
| 3306 | Saucepans, enamelled iron, 4 quarts | .. each .. | 3 41 |
| 3588 | Creosote oil | .. gallon.. | 1 9 |
| 3634 | Asbestos packing, $\frac{7}{8}$ in. diameter | .. lb. .. | 0 98 |
| 3651 | Palmetto packing, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. square | .. lb. .. | 2 42 |
| 3651a | Do. $\frac{3}{8}$ in. square | .. lb. .. | 2 42 |
| 3651b | Do. $\frac{1}{2}$ in. square | .. lb. .. | 2 42 |
| 3651e | Do. $\frac{7}{8}$ in. square | .. lb. .. | 2 42 |
| 3866 | Screws, brass, countersunk head, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. × No. 12 | .. gross .. | 2 80 |
| 4315 | Sailors' clasp knives | .. each .. | 1 58 |

SECTION D.

| | | | |
|------|--------------------|------------|------|
| 4803 | Khaki cotton drill | .. yard .. | 0 48 |
| 5109 | Sponge cloths | .. doz. .. | 1 2 |

SECTION E.

| | | | |
|------|--|------------|-------|
| 5256 | Latrine buckets, galvanized iron, Moule's, No. 7,755 | .. each .. | 5 96 |
| 5258 | Do. round | .. each .. | 3 14 |
| 5336 | Dustbins, galvanized iron, with lids | .. each .. | 11 28 |
| 5851 | Scales, letter balances, to weigh from $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 16 oz. | .. each .. | 22 35 |

IT is hereby notified under Ordinance No. 26 of 1909 that the under-mentioned has been registered and licensed to practise as Surveyor for the current year:—

| Date of License. | Registration No. | License No. | Name. | Address. |
|------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| May 4, 1916 | .. 336 | .. A 241 | .. Vanderput, S. J. L. | .. Jail Quarters, Negombo |

Surveyor-General's Office,
Colombo, May 10, 1916.

A. J. WICKWAR,
for Surveyor-General.

NOTICES CALLING FOR TENDERS.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of provisions to the hospitals named in the schedule hereunder for the period commencing from October 1, 1916, and terminating on September 30, 1919.

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 Supply of Provisions to the _____ Hospital" in the left hand top corner of the envelope, and should reach the Office of the Controller of Revenue not later than midday on June 13, 1916.

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, within ten days of receiving notice in writing of the acceptance of the tender, 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 deposit for tender forms will be accepted at the Principal Civil Medical Officer's Office.

7. If required, samples must be deposited.

8. 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.

9. Contracts may not be assigned, sublet, or otherwise transferred without the previous written sanction of the Principal Civil Medical Officer. Sanction will not be given for any transfers, including powers of attorney, in favour of persons in the defaulting contractors' list.

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 or the whole of it, for one, two, or three years.
12. Any further information can be obtained on application to the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals, Colombo.

Colombo, May 13, 1916.

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

Schedule referred to.

| Place. | Nature of Provisions required. | Amount of Tender Deposit. Rs. | Amount of Security. Rs. |
|---|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Leper Asylum, Hendala | Uncooked diets without milk | 500 .. | 1,000 |
| Lunatic Asylum, Colombo | do. | 1,000 .. | 2,000 |
| Borella Female Hospital and Police Hospital, Colombo | do. | 200 .. | 400 |
| General Hospital, Colombo (Pauper Section) | do. | 1,000 .. | 2,000 |
| General Hospital, Colombo (Paying Section) | do. | 500 .. | 1,000 |
| Kanatta Infectious Diseases Hospital | do. | 250 .. | 500 |
| Lady Havelock Hospital, Colombo | do. | 500 .. | 1,000 |
| Victoria Memorial Eye Hospital, Colombo | do. | 200 .. | 400 |
| De Soysa Lying-in Home, Colombo | do. | 200 .. | 400 |

TENDERS are hereby invited for the service named in the schedule hereunder for the period commencing from October 1, 1916, and terminating on September 30, 1919.

2. All tenders should be in duplicate and sealed under one cover, and should be addressed to the Principal Civil Medical Officer, Colombo.

3. Tenders should either be deposited in the tender box in the Office of the Principal Civil Medical Officer, or be sent through the post.

4. Tenders should be marked "Tender for ————" in the left hand top corner of the envelope, and should reach the Office of the Principal Civil Medical Officer not later than midday on June 6, 1916.

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, within ten days of receiving notice in writing of the acceptance of the tender, 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. Contracts may not be assigned, sublet, or otherwise transferred without the previous written sanction of the Principal Civil Medical Officer. Sanction will not be given for any transfers, including powers of attorney, in favour of persons in the defaulting contractors' list.

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

10. The Government reserves to itself the right, without question, of rejecting any or all tenders, and the right of accepting any portion of a tender or the whole of it, for one, two, or three years.

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

Colombo, May 10, 1916.

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. |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Purchase of kitchen refuse, Leper Asylum, Hendala .. | 25 .. | 25 |

TENDERS are hereby invited for the privilege of selling refreshments inside Railway premises at (a) the Colombo Goods Shed, and (b) at the Maradana Kelani Valley Goods Shed from October 1, 1916, to September 30, 1917, from persons willing to tender for same.

2. All tenders should be in duplicate and sealed under one cover, and should be addressed to the General Manager of the Railway, Colombo.

3. Tenders should either be deposited in the Office of the General Manager of the Railway, or be sent through the post.

4. Tenders should be marked "Tender for the privilege of selling Refreshments at Goods Sheds" in the left hand corner of the envelope, and should reach the Office of the General Manager of the Railway not later than midday on Tuesday, May 30, 1916.

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

6. A deposit of Rs. 25 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, and the defaulter will render himself liable to be included in the list of defaulting contractors precluded from having any concern in a Government contract. All other deposits will be returned upon signature of a contract.

7. The successful tenderers will be allowed the sole and exclusive right to sell fruits, bread, cakes, and other refreshments, exclusive of intoxicating liquors, within the Railway premises at (a) the Colombo Goods Shed and (b) at Maradana Kelani Valley Goods Shed during such hours as the said premises are opened to traffic work.

8. The successful tenderers should provide at their own expense portable huts of design approved by the General

Manager, not exceeding 14 ft. by 7 ft., which will be permitted to be placed at spots to be pointed out by the Goods Agent, Colombo, and the Chief Goods Clerk, Maradana Kelani Valley Goods Shed, on the understanding that they may at any time be called upon to remove the same should the sites on which they are placed be required for other purposes.

9. The Government will accept no responsibility for the safe custody of the contents of the huts.

10. The successful tenderers shall agree to subject themselves and their servants to all reasonable orders of the General Manager, Traffic Superintendent, or the Goods Agent, or the Chief Goods Clerk, Maradana Kelani Valley Goods Shed.

11. The number of salesmen or other servants admitted to the Railway premises will be limited to two in respect of each service.

12. The successful tenderers will be required to keep their huts and surroundings in a clean and tidy condition, and remove all the refuse matter from the Railway premises each day.

13. The successful tenderers will be required to deposit as security for the good behaviour of themselves and their servants and for ensuring compliance with all the conditions of the contract the sum of Rs. 150 and Rs. 50 respectively.

14. The tenderers should state the amounts they are prepared to pay in advance on the first day of each calendar month for the privilege. All other necessary information can be ascertained upon application at the office referred to in section 5.

15. The security should be furnished within ten days of acceptance of tenders being notified.

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

17. No tender will be considered unless in respect of it all the conditions above laid down have been strictly fulfilled, and any offers received containing conditions not mentioned herein will be rejected without question.

18. 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.

19. Before tender forms are supplied to persons wishing to tender, they will have to satisfy the General Manager or person delegated by him that they are in a position to execute the contract in a satisfactory manner, and for this purpose they must be prepared to produce documentary or other evidence if called for.

20. Contracts may not be assigned or sublet without the authority of the General Manager.

21. A Government contractor must not issue a power of attorney to a person whose name is in the defaulting contractor's list authorizing him to carry on the contract.

General Manager's Office,
Colombo, April 25, 1916.

G. P. GREENE,
General Manager.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the right to sell liquors and aerated waters to 1st and 2nd class passengers, and also fruits, &c., to 3rd class passengers, on the platform at (a) Vavuniya, (b) Waga, (c) Negombo, and (d) Avissawella Railway Stations from October 1, 1916, to September 30, 1917, from persons willing to tender for the same.

2. All tenders should be in duplicate and sealed under one cover, and should be addressed to the General Manager of the Railway, Colombo.

3. Tenders should either be deposited in the Office of the General Manager of the Railway, or be sent through the post.

4. Tenders should be marked "Tender for selling Liquors, &c., at Railway Stations" in the left hand corner of the envelope, and should reach the Office of the General Manager of the Railway not later than midday on Tuesday, May 30, 1916.

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

6. A deposit of Rs. 20 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, and the defaulter will render himself liable to be included in the list of defaulting contractors precluded from having any concern in a Government contract. All other deposits will be returned upon signature of a contract.

7. Each tender must be accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons, whose addresses must be given, engaging to become security for the due fulfilment of the contract.

8. The amount of security required will be Rs. 50 for Vavuniya, Rs. 100 for Waga, Rs. 100 for Negombo, and Rs. 250 for Avissawella contracts in cash. All other necessary information can be ascertained upon application at the office referred to in section 5.

9. The security should be furnished within ten days of acceptance of each tender being notified.

10. The sale of liquor to take place only at train time, and then only to *bona fide* 1st and 2nd class passengers travelling by train, in a manner satisfactory to the General Manager or Officers of the Railway.

11. The prices charged for liquors and waters are to be moderate and to the satisfaction of the General Manager.

12. Each successful tenderer will be called upon to take out a liquor license, in respect of which a small fee will be charged. The number of salesmen or other servants admitted to the Railway premises will be limited to six.

13. Each successful tenderer should provide at his own expense a neat wooden shelter for the sale of refreshments to 1st and 2nd class passengers, the design of which must be approved by the General Manager. At Vavuniya a refreshment room is provided by the Department.

14. The Government reserves to itself the right to cancel the contract on one month's notice, if same is not conducted in accordance with the conditions and to complete satisfaction of the General Manager.

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

16. No tender will be considered unless in respect of it all conditions above laid down have been strictly fulfilled, and any offers received containing conditions not mentioned herein will be rejected without question.

17. 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.

18. Before tender forms are supplied to persons wishing to tender, they will have to satisfy the General Manager or person delegated by him that they are in a position to execute the contract in a satisfactory manner, and for this purpose they must be prepared to produce documentary or other evidence if called for.

19. Contracts may not be assigned or sublet without the authority of the General Manager.

20. A Government contractor must not issue a power of attorney to a person whose name is in the defaulting contractors' list authorizing him to carry on the contract.

General Manager's Office,
Colombo, April 25, 1916.

G. P. GREENE,
General Manager.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the privilege of selling fruits, &c., on the platform to third class passengers at Henaratgoda, Veyangoda, Rambukkana, Gampola, Nawalapitiya, Talawakele, Ohiya, Moratuwa, Galle, Galgamuwa, Ganewatta, Kurunegala, and Madawachehi from October 1, 1916, to September 30, 1917, from persons willing to tender for the same.

2. All tenders should be in duplicate and sealed under one cover, and should be addressed to the General Manager of the Railway, Colombo.

3. Tenders should either be deposited in the Office of the General Manager of the Railway, or be sent through the post.

4. Tenders should be marked "Tender for the privilege of selling Fruits, &c., on the Platform to Third Class Passengers" in the left hand corner of the envelope, and should reach the Office of the General Manager of the Railway not later than midday on Tuesday, May 30, 1916.

5. The tenders are to be made upon forms which will be supplied upon application at the Office of the General

Manager of the Railway, and no tender will be considered unless it is on the recognized form.

6. A deposit of Rs. 10 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, and the defaulter will render himself liable to be included in the list of defaulting contractors precluded from having any concern in a Government contract. All other deposits will be returned upon signature of a contract.

7. The amount of security required will be a month's rent in cash. All other necessary information can be ascertained upon application at the office referred to in section 5.

8. The security should be furnished within ten days of acceptance of tender being notified.

9. Sales will not be allowed for the Night Mail trains.

10. Only four salesmen will be allowed on the platform in attendance on any one train.

11. The contract is on no account to be assigned or sublet without the authority of the General Manager.

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

13. No tender will be considered unless in respect of it all the conditions above laid down have been strictly fulfilled, and any offers received containing conditions not mentioned herein will be rejected without question.

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

15. Before tender forms are supplied to persons wishing to tender, they will have to satisfy the General Manager or person delegated by him that they are in a position to execute the contract in a satisfactory manner, and for this purpose they must be prepared to produce documentary or other evidence if called for.

16. No structure of any kind will be allowed to be erected on the platform.

17. A Government contractor must not issue a power of attorney to a person whose name is in the defaulting contractors' list authorizing him to carry on the contract.

General Manager's Office,
Colombo, May 16, 1916.

G. P. GREENE,
General Manager.

TENDERS are hereby invited for loading, unloading, and stacking firewood at the following places from October 1, 1916, to September 30, 1917:—

Between Nanu-oya and Ohiya, loading into special trains.
At Nawalapitiya, unloading from wagons and stacking on the ground.

Between Talawa and Anuradhapura or at Vavuniya, loading into special trains.

At Anuradhapura, unloading from wagons and stacking on the ground.

At Killinochchi, loading into special trains.

At Kankasanturai, unloading from wagons and stacking on the ground.

2. All tenders should be in duplicate and sealed under one cover, and should be addressed to the General Manager of the Railway, Colombo.

3. Tenders should either be deposited in the Office of the General Manager of the Railway, or be sent through the post.

4. Tenders should be marked "Tender for Loading, Unloading, and Stacking Firewood" in the left hand corner of the envelope, and should reach the Office of the General Manager of the Railway not later than midday on Tuesday, June 27, 1916.

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

6. A deposit of Rs. 20 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, and the defaulter will render himself liable to be included in the list of defaulting contractors precluded from having any concern in a Government contract. All other deposits will be returned upon signature of a contract.

7. The amount of security required will be Rs. 50 in cash. All other necessary information can be ascertained upon application at the office referred to in section 5.

8. The security should be furnished within ten days of acceptance of tender being notified.

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

10. No tender will be considered unless in respect of it all the conditions above laid down have been strictly fulfilled. Any offer received containing conditions outside the specification will be rejected without question.

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.

12. Before tender forms are supplied to persons wishing to tender, they will have to satisfy the General Manager or person delegated by him that they are in a position to execute the contract in a satisfactory manner, and for this purpose they must be prepared to produce documentary or other evidence if called for.

13. Contracts may not be assigned or sublet without the authority of the General Manager.

14. A Government contractor must not issue a power of attorney to a person whose name is in the defaulting contractors' list authorizing him to carry on the contract.

General Manager's Office,
Colombo, May 12, 1916.

G. P. GREENE,
General Manager.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of 750 tons of smith shop coke for use on the Ceylon Government Railway from October 1, 1916, to September 30, 1917.

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 Supply of Smith Shop Coke to the Ceylon Government Railway" in the left hand corner of the envelope, and should reach the Office of the Controller of Revenue not later than midday on Tuesday, May 30, 1916.

5. The tenders are to be made upon forms which will be supplied upon application at the Office of the General Manager of the Railway, 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, and the defaulter will render himself liable to be included in the list of defaulting contractors precluded from having any concern in a Government contract. All other deposits will be returned upon signature of a contract.

7. A sample of coke must be submitted for testing purposes, irrespective of whether the coke has or has not been previously tested or used by the Ceylon Government Railway.

8. Each sample of coke for testing must be delivered to the railway workshops in a lot of 5 cwt. free of all cost, loaded in bags, and with the name of the coke labelled on each bag (linen labels should be used).

9. The samples should be delivered as early as possible, but in no case later than June 30, 1916, and must be from bulk and not hand picked.

10. The coke must be suitable for smith shop purposes. All inferior and unsuitable coke will be rejected.

11. The coke is to be delivered free of all charges in either railway wagon or cart to the railway workshops, and the quantity delivered is to be in twelve monthly instalments of not under 60 tons or over 100 tons in any one month, as may be ordered from time to time by the General Manager.

12. In addition to the definite supply of coke as specified above, the contractor shall, if required, supply a further quantity of coke up to, but not exceeding, 150 tons, at the same rates and subject to the conditions laid down in the contract, and delivery of all or a part of this extra contract supply shall be given whenever required up to the end of September, 1916, on two months' notice in writing being given to the contractor by the General Manager of the Railway.

13. 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.

14. 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. 250. All other necessary information can be ascertained upon application at the office referred to in section 5.

15. The security should be furnished within ten days of acceptance of tender being notified.

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

17. No tender will be considered unless in respect of it all the conditions above laid down have been strictly fulfilled. Any offers received containing conditions outside the specification will be rejected without question.

18. Fines will be inflicted for delays in complying with orders.

19. 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.

20. Before tender forms are supplied to persons wishing to tender, they will have to satisfy the General Manager or person delegated by him that they are in a position to execute the contract in a satisfactory manner, and for this purpose they must be prepared to produce documentary or other evidence if called for.

21. Contracts may not be assigned or sublet without the authority of the Tender Board.

22. A Government contractor must not issue a power of attorney to a person whose name is in the defaulting contractors' list authorizing him to carry on the contract.

General Manager's Office,
Colombo, May 12, 1916.

G. P. GREENE,
General Manager.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of 150 tons of hard foundry coke for use on the Ceylon Government Railway from October 1, 1916, to September 30, 1917.

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 Supply of Hard Foundry Coke to the Ceylon Government Railway" in the left hand corner of the envelope, and should reach the Office of the Controller of Revenue not later than midday on Tuesday, May 30, 1916.

5. The tenders are to be made upon forms which will be supplied upon application at the Office of the General Manager of the Railway, 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 Kacheheri, 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, and the defaulter will render himself liable to be included in the list of defaulting contractors precluded from having any concern in a Government contract. All other deposits will be returned upon signature of a contract.

7. A sample of coke must be submitted for testing purposes, irrespective of whether the coke has or has not been previously tested or used by the Ceylon Government Railway.

8. Each sample of coke for testing must be delivered to the Railway workshops in a lot of 1 ton free of all cost loaded in bags, and with the name of the coke labelled on each bag (linen labels should be used).

9. The samples should be delivered as early as possible, but in no case later than June 30, 1916, and must be from bulk and not hand picked.

10. The coke must be hard and suitable for foundry purposes. All inferior and unsuitable coke will be rejected.

11. The coke is to be delivered free of all charges in either railway wagon or cart to the Railway workshops, and delivery is to be made in six bi-monthly instalments of about 25 tons each, as may be ordered from time to time by the General Manager.

12. In addition to the supply of coke as specified above, the contractor shall, if required, supply a further quantity of coke up to, but not exceeding, 50 tons, at the same rates and subject to the conditions laid down in the contract, and delivery of all or a part of this extra contract supply shall be given whenever required up to the end of September, 1916, on two months' notice in writing being given to the contractor by the General Manager of the Railway.

13. 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.

14. 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. 250. All other necessary information can be ascertained upon application at the office referred to in section 5.

15. The security should be furnished within ten days of acceptance of tender being notified.

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

17. No tender will be considered unless in respect of it all the conditions above laid down have been strictly fulfilled, and any offers received containing conditions not mentioned herein will be rejected without question.

18. Fines will be inflicted for delays in complying with orders.

19. 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.

20. Before tender forms are supplied to persons wishing to tender, they will have to satisfy the General Manager or person delegated by him that they are in a position to execute the contract in a satisfactory manner, and for this purpose they must be prepared to produce documentary or other evidence if called for.

21. Contracts may not be assigned or sublet without the authority of the Tender Board.

22. A Government contractor must not issue a power of attorney to a person whose name is in the defaulting contractors' list authorizing him to carry on the contract.

General Manager's Office,
Colombo, May 12, 1916.

G. P. GREENE,
General Manager.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the work of repairing the various Government quarters occupied by the staff of the Southern Salt Depot.

2. The tender should be enclosed in a sealed envelope, on the left corner of which must be written the words "Tender for repairing the various Government Quarters occupied by the Staff of the Southern Salt Depot," and should be sent to the Assistant Government Agent, Puttalam, so that he may receive it before 1 P.M. on May 27, 1916.

3. Before sending his tender to the Assistant Government Agent, the intending tenderer must deposit a sum of Rs. 10 at any Kacheheri under the head of "Tender Forms," and should annex to his tender the receipt obtained for the deposit of the sum.

4. This sum will be held as security for his entering, in the event of his tender being accepted, into a contract with the Assistant Government Agent within a reasonable time, after the acceptance of his tender, for completing the work in a satisfactory manner.

5. The tenderer should name an address at Puttalam where letters for him may be delivered or left.

6. The work should be completed within 5 weeks after the contract was entered into.

7. Further particulars may be obtained from the Salt Inspector, Puttalam.

Particulars of the Work to be done.

(1) All the decayed and otherwise worthless timber, cadjan, and fixtures that are on the buildings now should be replaced by fresh and sound materials.

(2) The roof of all the houses and outhouses should be rethatched with new cadjan; and pootus should be placed on the top to serve as weights.

(3) The floor of all the houses should be raised with clay wherever required, levelled, stamped, and cowdunged.

(4) The walls, whether of mud or cadjan, and the fences enclosing the various premises should also be repaired wherever necessary.

(5) The locks of the kitchen door in the Storekeeper's quarters should be repaired.

(6) In the quarters occupied by the Salt Storekeeper, the 1st Class Constable, and the 2nd Class Constable the door and windows should be painted in red; and in those occupied by the Salt Storekeeper, the 1st and the 2nd Class Constables, and Patrols L. C. Martin and M. Ibrahim the walls should be whitewashed.

(7) One of the rooms in the Storekeeper's quarters should be provided with a door and frame.

(8) The houses occupied by the 1st Class Constable and the office peon also should each be provided with a door and frame.

(9) The door of the Salt Watcher's house should be provided with a lock and key.

(10) Kitchen walls of the Salt Searcher's house and a portion (on the eastern side) of the kitchen wall of the 2nd Class Constable should be erected with clay.

Puttalam Kachcheri, S. M. P. VANDERKOEN,
May 10, 1916. Assistant Government Agent.

TENDERS are invited for supplying best kallundai and best country rice for the use of the Irrigation Department from November 1, 1916, to October 31, 1917. Tenders may be submitted for supplying rice at one or more of the works enumerated below:—

| Name of Work. | Place of Delivery. |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Karachchi, Northern Province | Iranamadu and Man-kulam |
| 2. Kirinde-oya Works, Southern Province | Pannagamuwa and Tissa |
| 3. Walawe Right Bank Works, Southern Province | Mamadola |
| 4. Unnichchai, Eastern Province | Unnichchai |
| 5. Rugam, Eastern Province .. | Rugam and Illuppadi-chenai |
| 6. Pattipolai-aruru Works, Eastern Province | Amparai and Kal-munai |
| 7. Vakaneri, Eastern Province .. | Vakaneri |

| Name of Work | Place of Delivery. |
|--|---|
| 8. Allai, &c., Eastern Province.. | Trincomalee, Tangle-gam, Kantalai, Muthur, Thoppur, Killiveddi, and Kall-laru |
| 9. Nachchaduwa, North-Central Province | Nachchaduwa, Maha Iluppallama, Kala-wewa, Minneri, and Anuradhapura |

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 Supply of best Kallundai and Best Country Rice to the Irrigation Department" in the left hand top corner of the envelope, and should reach the Office of the Controller of Revenue not later than midday on Tuesday, August 8, 1916.

5. The tenders are to be made in duplicate upon forms which will be supplied upon application either at the Office of the Director of Irrigation, Trincomalee, or at any Kachcheri, and no tender will be considered unless it is on the recognized form. Alterations must be initialled, otherwise the tenders may be treated as informal and rejected.

6. A deposit of Rs. 100 will be required to be made either at the Treasury or a Kachcheri, and a receipt produced for the same before any form of tender is issued. Should any person decline to enter into the contract within ten days of receiving notice in writing from the Director of Irrigation, or his duly authorized representative, that his tender has been accepted, such deposit will be forfeited to the Crown, and he will render himself liable to be included in the list of defaulting contractors precluded from having any concern in a Government contract. All other deposits will be returned upon signature of a contract.

7. Samples of rice tendered for are to be deposited in sealed bottles—not in bags—at the Office of the Director of Irrigation, Trincomalee, not later than August 1, 1916, labelled with the name of the tenderer, a description of the rice, and the name of the work to which the supply of rice is tendered for.

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

9. Contracts may not be assigned or sublet without the authority of the Tender Board.

10. A Government contractor must not issue a power of attorney to a person whose name is on the defaulting contractors' list authorizing him to carry on the contract.

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.

GODFREY BRADLEY,
for Acting Director of Irrigation.
Office of the Director of Irrigation,
Trincomalee, May 9, 1916.

SALES OF UNSERVICEABLE ARTICLES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned articles belonging to the Survey Department will be sold by public auction at the Surveyor-General's Office, Fort, Colombo, on Friday, May 26, 1915, at 11 A.M.:—

26 weights, paper
1 box, cash
1 rack, letter
1 stool, rattanned
1 tray, letter
1 barrow, wheel
1 compass, mariner's
3 stills, water
2 clocks, control
3 dials, electro-magnetic

31 rain gauges
3 barrels, cement
1 lot concrete moulds
1 lot bottles
1 lot tins
1 lot zinc and copper
1 lot old planks, &c.
1 long beam
1 lot tent poles
1 lot iron drums

Surveyor-General's Office,
Colombo, May 15, 1916.

A. H. G. DAWSON,
for Surveyor-General.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following will be sold in the Colombo Museum by auction on Saturday, May 20, 1916, at 9 A.M.:—

104 large door frames in teak with brass lattice work
104 small door frames in teak with brass lattice work

JOSEPH PEARSON,
Director.

THE old ferry boat at Halpatota, on the 6th mile of the Dodanduwa-Baddegama road, in the Southern Province, will be sold by public auction on the spot at 10 A.M. on May 31, 1916.

Public Works Office,
Colombo, May 12, 1916.

G. N. LOGGIN,
for Director of Public Works.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following unserviceable articles will be sold by public auction at the Telegraph Stores, Telephone Exchange, Fort, on Tuesday, May 30, 1916, at 2 P.M. :—

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 18 cart lanterns | 1 lot unserviceable empty barrels |
| 21 waterproof capes | 1 lot unserviceable manila rope |
| 5 waterproof coats | 1 lot unserviceable tin linings |
| 1 brass petrol tank | 1 lot scrap iron |
| 1 lot unserviceable dry cells | |

Colombo, May 16, 1916. A. E. McCLOSKEY,
Chief Engineer.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following unclaimed productions in P. C. 7,959 will be sold in the Police Court of Puttalam by auction on Monday, June 12, 1916, at 12 noon :—

2 cart wheels

V. COOMARASWAMY,
Police Magistrate.

Police Court,
Puttalam, May 15, 1916.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Registrar-General's Weekly Health Report of the City of Colombo for the Week ended May 13, 1916.

Births.—The total births registered in the city of Colombo in the week were 81 (1 European, 7 Burghers, 46 Sinhalese, 9 Tamils, 7 Moors, 7 Malays and 4 Others). The birth-rate per 1,000 per annum (calculated on the estimated population on January 1, 1916, viz., 255,354) was 16·6, as against 16·4 in the preceding week, 23·6 in the corresponding week of last year, and 22·7 the weekly average for last year.

Deaths.—The total deaths registered were 118 (2 Europeans, 6 Burghers, 57 Sinhalese, 12 Tamils, 27 Moors, 6 Malays, and 8 Others). The death-rate per 1,000 per annum was 24·2, as against 26·0 in the previous week, 21·3 in the corresponding week of last year, and 25·8 the weekly average for last year.

Infantile Deaths.—Of the 118 total deaths, 21 were of infants under one year of age, as against 18 in the preceding week, 24 in the corresponding week of the previous year, and 29 the average for last year.

Stillbirths.—The number of stillbirths registered during the week was 13.

Principal Causes of Death.—Sixteen deaths from *Pneumonia* were registered, as against 15 in the previous week and 11 the weekly average for last year. Of these, 6 were in Maradana (including a death of a non-resident in hospital), 4 in St. Paul's, 3 in Kotahena, 2 in New Bazaar, and 1 in Wellawatta. Four deaths from *Bronchitis* were registered.

2. Fourteen deaths from *Phthisis* were registered, as against 16 in the previous week and 15 the weekly average for last year. Of these, 6 were in Maradana (including 2 deaths of non-residents in hospitals), 4 in Kotahena, 2 in Pettah, 1 in San Sebastian, and 1 in New Bazaar.

3. Seven deaths from *Enteric Fever* were registered, as against 2 in the previous week and 3 the weekly average for last year. Of these, 3 were in Maradana (including a death of a non-resident in hospital), 2 in Kotahena, 1 in Pettah, and 1 in Slave Island.

4. Two deaths from *Measles* were registered (in Slave Island), as against 1 in the previous week. Forty-two cases reported, as against 92 in the previous week.

5. One death from *Cholera* was registered (in Fort and Galle Face), as against 1 in the previous week. Five cases were reported during the week. None were reported in the previous week.

6. No deaths from *Plague* was registered. There was 1 in the previous week. No cases were reported during the week. Three were reported in the previous week.

7. No deaths from *Chickenpox* were registered either in this week or in the previous week. Seventy-two cases were reported, as against 161 in the previous week. One case of *Smallpox* was reported.

8. Eight deaths from *Debility* were registered, 7 from *Enteritis*, 5 from *Infantile Convulsions*, 3 from *Dysentery*, 3 from *Worms*, 1 from *Diarrhœa*, and 47 from *Other Causes*.

State of the Weather.—The mean temperature of air was 81·8°, against 81·4° in the preceding week and 85·7° in the corresponding week of the previous year. The mean atmospheric pressure was 29·812 in., against 29·809 in. in the preceding week and 29·760 in. in the corresponding week of the previous year. The total rainfall in the week was 0·51 in., against 6·30 in. in the preceding week and 0·73 in. in the corresponding week of the previous year.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, May 16, 1916.

F. L. ANTHONISZ,
for Registrar-General.

[Notices received after closing of Part II.]

DISTRICT AND MINOR COURTS NOTICES.

IN terms of section 6 of the Ordinance No. 12 of 1894, notice is hereby given that all District Court civil cases, from No. 1 of the year 1890 up to the end of the year 1905, exclusive of actions referring to lands, appeal cases, and mortgage decrees, will, three months from this date, be destroyed, unless any person interested in any record, personally or by proctor, or by duly authenticated petition, claim, upon good cause shown, that such record may not be destroyed.

District Court,
Kegalla, May 15, 1916.

A. P. BOONE,
District Judge.

IN terms of section 6 of the Ordinance No. 12 of 1894, notice is hereby given that all Court of Requests cases, from No. 4,950 of the year 1901 up to the end of the year 1905, exclusive of actions referring to lands, appeal cases, and mortgage decrees, will, three months from this date, be destroyed, unless any person interested in any record, personally or by proctor, or by duly authenticated petition, claim, upon good cause shown, that such record may not be destroyed.

Court of Requests,
Kegalla, May 15, 1916.

A. P. BOONE,
Commissioner of Requests.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS IN CEYLON DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1916.

| STATION. | OBSERVER. | RAINFALL. | | | | BAROMETER REDUCED TO 32°. | | | | | | | | | | TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR AND OF EVAPORATION. | | | | | | | | | | STATION. | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|------|-----------|---------------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------------|--|--------|--|----------------------------------|--|------|--|-----------------------------|--|--|---|-----|--------------|-----------------|------|------|----------|-----|-----------------------|
| | | Total No. of Inches. | Greatest Quantity in any 24 hours. | | | Mean Reading. | | Highest Reading. | Lowest Reading. | Mean Daily Maximum Temperature in Shade. | | Mean Daily Minimum Temperature in Shade. | Adapted Mean Temperature of Air. | Adapted Mean Temperature of Evaporation. | | Maximum Temperature of Air. | Minimum Temperature of Air. | Mean Daily Minimum Temperature on the Grass. | Mean Daily Maximum Temperature on the Grass. | Mean of Mean of Days on which Registered. | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Feet. | In. | In. | Date. | At 9 A.M. | | | At 3 P.M. | In. | | | In. | In. | | | | | | In. | In. | In. | In. | In. | | In. | In. |
| 1 Colombo | Mr. F. A. P. Pullenayegum. | 24 | 4.47 | 1.54 | 6th-7th | 16 | 104 | 310 | 29.947 | 29.813 | 29.880 | 30.012 | 1st | 29.747 | 30th | 88.4 | 73.6 | 81.0 | 75.7 | 79.4 | 79 | 90.1-23rd | 68.5-1st | 69.8 | 62.8 | 1st | 4.9 | Colombo |
| 2 Puttalam | H. M. C. Muttikistana | 27 | 3.75 | 0.97 | 10th-11th | 9 | 92 | 270 | 29.936 | 29.808 | 29.872 | 29.993 | 26th | 29.738 | 30th | 85.7 | 73.7 | 81.2 | 76.1 | 81.1 | 80 | 93.3-25th | 65.6-5th | 70.3 | 59.9 | 1st | 3.1 | Puttalam |
| 3 Mannar | A. Chelliah | 12 | 1.32 | 1.08 | 6th-7th | 5 | 145 | 340 | 29.964 | 29.829 | 29.897 | 30.027 | 27th | 29.743 | 30th | 92.0 | 75.4 | 83.7 | 76.1 | 77.0 | 72 | 97.1-26th | 70.2-5th | 73.5 | 63.3 | 1st | 4.7 | Mannar |
| 4 Jaffna | N. V. Kailasa Pillai | 11 | 5.33 | 3.14 | 6th-7th | 4 | 140 | 135 | 29.981 | 29.847 | 29.914 | 30.039 | 27th | 29.756 | 30th | 89.0 | 76.0 | 82.5 | 76.4 | 80.5 | 75 | 94.0-26th | 70.4-14th | 71.0 | 64.2 | 1st | 3.0 | Jaffna |
| 5 Trincomalee | T. Balasubramaniam | 99 | 3.95 | 2.95 | 6th-7th | 3 | 158 | 95 | 29.875 | 29.748 | 29.812 | 29.935 | 27th | 29.661 | 30th | 83.7 | 74.1 | 81.5 | 76.3 | 81.8 | 81 | 94.0-30th | 68.6-1st | 71.5 | 62.2 | 1st | 2.9 | Trincomalee |
| 6 Batticaloa | M. Gnanapragasam | 26 | 1.82 | 0.80 | 12th-13th | 7 | 135 | 280 | 29.948 | 29.828 | 29.888 | 29.982 | 1st | 29.681 | 30th | 82.7 | 74.9 | 81.5 | 76.3 | 81.8 | 80 | 89.3-18th | 67.0-1st | 72.4 | 65.4 | 1st | 2.9 | Batticaloa |
| 7 Hambantota | S. R. Andreas | 64 | 3.02 | 1.63 | 21st-22nd | 11 | 226 | 110 | 29.908 | 29.781 | 29.845 | 30.002 | 1st | 29.674 | 30th | 88.4 | 74.1 | 81.5 | 76.3 | 81.8 | 80 | 88.9-26th | 72.2-1st & 23rd | 72.1 | 68.0 | 1st | 4.9 | Hambantota |
| 8 Galle | C. M. Wickramaratna | 89 | 17.47 | 3.71 | 22nd-23rd | 21 | 115 | 300 | 29.851 | 29.726 | 29.789 | 29.938 | 1st | 29.649 | 30th | 85.4 | 74.9 | 80.7 | 76.2 | 81.8 | 74 | 98.8-1st | 63.2-1st | 72.5 | 64.2 | 1st | 5.6 | Galle |
| 9 Ratnapura | D. M. Jayasundera | 295 | 2.06 | 0.73 | 23rd-24th | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100.0-31st | 62.0-5th | 68.9 | 54.0 | 2nd | 6.0 | Ratnapura |
| 10 Anuradhapura | M. N. Yousof | 381 | 5.80 | 1.37 | 6th-7th | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 97.4-1st | 66.7-1st | 71.1 | 61.5 | 1st | 5.2 | Anuradhapura |
| 11 Kurunegala | M. Simon Dias | 1654 | 7.77 | 3.01 | 24th-25th | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 84.1-1st & 2 | 60.1-1st | 65.2 | 44.4 | 1st | 4.4 | Kurunegala |
| 12 Kandy | P. B. Dias | 2225 | 5.47 | 1.42 | 7th-8th | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 86.9-30th | 51.0-1st | 68.4 | 43.1 | 1st | 4.4 | Kandy |
| 13 Badulla | P. A. Perera | 4367 | 2.43 | 0.80 | 13th-14th | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 89.4-31st | 52.8-4th | 61.8 | 41.4 | 3rd | 5.6 | Badulla |
| 14 Diyatalawa | R. J. Christoffels | 5581 | 4.41 | 0.79 | 9th-10th | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 72.6-30th | 45.4-30th | 60.4 | 42.2 | 5th | 6.6 | Diyatalawa |
| 15 Hakgala, Nuwara Eliya | R. B. Kulugammana | 6189 | 3.72 | 0.71 | 13th-14th | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 57.6-30th | 36.5-30th | 39.8 | 29.1 | 30th | 6.2 | Hakgala, Nuwara Eliya |
| 16 Nuwara Eliya | R. B. Kulugammana | 6189 | 3.72 | 0.71 | 13th-14th | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 57.6-30th | 36.5-30th | 39.8 | 29.1 | 30th | 6.2 | Nuwara Eliya |

| STATION. | NAME OF SENDER. | RAINFALL. | | | | STATION. | NAME OF SENDER. | RAINFALL. | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|-----------|-------|-----|-------|--------------------------------------|---|-----------|-------|------|---------|
| | | Feet. | In. | In. | Date. | | | Feet. | In. | In. | Date. |
| 17 Alagalla Railway Station | Telegraph Master, C. G. R. | 1082 | 6.78 | 9 | 3-9th | 138 Lunugala Estate, Bandarawela | Mr. R. G. Coombe | 18-19 | 16 | 5.08 | 8th-9th |
| 18 Allai Tank, Toppur | Divisional Irrigation Engineer, Trincomalee | 20 | 0.61 | 2 | 0-4th | 139 Maduwachchiya | District Engineer, Mihintale | 280 | 6.45 | 9 | 2.22 |
| 19 Alutuwara Field Hospital | Medical Officer, Alutuwara, Badulla | 300 | 3.74 | 10 | 0-8th | 140 Madugoda Dispensary | Apothecary, Madugoda | 5 | 5.84 | 12 | 1.31 |
| 20 Ambapitiya | District Engineer, Kogalla | 739 | 12.42 | 13 | 3-12 | 141 Madurankul Resthouse | Assistant Government Agent, Puttalam | 4 | 4.40 | 5 | 1.47 |
| 21 Ampara Tank | Apothecary, Anamaduwa, Kalmunai, S. D. | 125 | 2.76 | 5 | 1-23 | 142 Maduwawala | Government Agent, Ratnapura | 750 | 8.77 | 10 | 3.80 |
| 22 Anamaduwa Dispensary | Divisional Irrigation Engineer, Trincomalee | 40 | 3.10 | 3 | 1-10 | 143 Magalawewa | Subdivisional Officer, Nikaweratiya Subdivision, Nikaweratiya | 176 | 6.09 | 7 | 2.40 |
| 23 Andakkulam Tank, Trincomalee | Medical Officer, Andakkulam, Trincomalee | 4300 | 8.72 | 19 | 1-30 | 144 Mahadova Estate, Madulima | Mr. Guy S. Morris | 4500 | 1.89 | 13 | 3.21 |
| 24 Annal Estate, Dikoya | Mr. E. C. Anderson | 1400 | 16.36 | 19 | 3-8th | 145 Mahaya Hospital | Subdivisional Officer, Nikaweratiya Subdivision, Nikaweratiya | 18 | 4.30 | 9 | 1.10 |
| 25 Annangoda Estate, Deniyaya | Medical Officer, Aranyaka | 1000 | 9.02 | 11 | 2-18 | 146 Mahaya Hospital | Subdivisional Officer, Nikaweratiya Subdivision, Nikaweratiya | 11.57 | 13 | 2.27 | |
| 26 Aranyaka Dispensary | Mr. George de Sarum | 100 | 13.52 | 10 | 1-15 | 147 Mahawela | Government Agent, Ratnapura | 666 | 11.00 | 17 | 2.40 |
| 27 Aduuripiya Estate, Homagama | District Engineer, Avissawella | 250 | 20.07 | 19 | 3-20 | 148 Mahawela | Government Agent, Ratnapura | 666 | 11.00 | 17 | 2.40 |
| 28 Avissawella | Mr. R. St. G. Jackson | 50 | 13.24 | 17 | 1-8.5 | 149 Mahawela | Government Agent, Ratnapura | 666 | 11.00 | 17 | 2.40 |
| 29 Avissawella Estate, Puwakpitiya | Mr. E. Winter | 406 | 4.98 | 7 | 1-7 | 150 Maramadola | Irrigation Engineer, Hambantota Subdivision, Tissae | 56 | 7.33 | 10 | 1.25 |
| 30 Baddegama Estate, Baddegama | District Engineer, Baddegama, Monaragala | 4036 | 4.38 | 12 | 1-09 | 151 Manapitiya Anicut | Irrigation Engineer, Kalmunai, S. D. | 21 | 2.15 | 4 | 1.34 |
| 31 Baddegama Dispensary | District Engineer, Badulla | 422 | 9.25 | 16 | 1-16 | 152 Manaukiam | District Engineer, Vavuniya | 167 | 1.00 | 4 | 0.80 |
| 32 Baddegama Dispensary | Subdivisional Officer, Deduru-oya Subdivision, Ibbagamuwa | 422 | 9.25 | 16 | 1-16 | 153 Mantota Hospital | District Engineer, Mantota, Mannar | 443 | 4.08 | 8 | 0.23 |
| 33 Baddegama Dispensary | Assistant Government Agent, Puttalam | 500 | 18.11 | 19 | 2-26 | 154 Maradankadawala | Mr. L. B. Gowry | 2200 | — | — | — |
| 34 Baddegama Dispensary | Mr. A. E. Robb | 500 | 18.11 | 19 | 2-26 | 155 Maragala Estate, Monaragala | Mr. Chas. Bourcier | 400 | 17.95 | 19 | 2.69 |
| 35 Baddegama Dispensary | Mr. C. H. Bevan | 500 | 18.11 | 19 | 2-26 | 156 Marambekanda Estate, Puwakpitiya | Mr. P. P. C. Walker | 160 | 8.75 | 13 | 2.85 |
| 36 Bair Athal Estate, Dikoya | Apothecary, Bible | 3738 | 9.78 | 17 | 2-00 | 157 Marawatta Estate, Gampola | Apothecary, Marochchukkaddi, Mannar | 8 | 2.96 | 6 | 1.60 |
| 37 Balagampitiya | Divisional Irrigation Engineer, C. D., Haldummulla | 500 | 8.33 | 6 | 3-32 | 158 Marawatta Estate, Gampola | Medical Officer, Maskeliya | 4200 | 9.70 | 18 | 1.55 |
| 38 Balagampitiya | Medical Officer, Battala | 4273 | 3.34 | 13 | 0-32 | 159 Maskeliya Hospital | District Engineer, Maskeliya | 1208 | 4.62 | 10 | 1.32 |
| 39 Balagampitiya | Mr. G. Mackintosh Smith | 4500 | 8.94 | 18 | 2-28 | 160 Matale | District Engineer, Matale | 15 | 6.58 | 10 | 2.82 |
| 40 Balagampitiya | Mr. H. W. Noyce | 4500 | 8.94 | 18 | 2-28 | 161 Matare | Medical Officer, Matare | 3226 | 9.20 | 10 | 2.40 |
| 41 Balagampitiya | Mr. C. L. Alsop | 14 | 8.00 | 22 | 2-18 | 162 Maturata Hospital | Medical Officer, Maturata | 800 | 4.00 | 6 | 1.68 |
| 42 Balagampitiya | Irrigation Engineer, Kalmunai, S. D. | 63 | 0.83 | 6 | 0-41 | 163 Medagama Hospital | Subdivisional Officer, Nikaweratiya Subdivision, Nikaweratiya | 3800 | 17.51 | 9 | 1.24 |
| 43 Balagampitiya | District Engineer, Pallai | 16 | 2.67 | 2 | 6-7 | 164 Medagama Tank | Subdivisional Officer, Nikaweratiya Subdivision, Nikaweratiya | 3800 | 17.51 | 9 | 1.24 |
| 44 Balagampitiya | District Engineer, Chilaw | 3800 | 7.59 | 15 | 0-70 | 165 Meerabadia Estate, Haputale | Mr. W. van Schoonbeek | 4450 | 4.96 | 7 | 2.19 |
| 45 Balagampitiya | Mr. H. C. Bryett | 1400 | 1.84 | 11 | 0-71 | 166 Meerabadia Estate, Haputale | District Engineer, Mihintale | 1707 | 8.17 | 7 | 2.45 |
| 46 Balagampitiya | Medical Officer, Battala | 400 | 5.01 | 10 | 2-88 | 167 Meerabadia Estate, Haputale | Irrigation Engineer, Anuradhapura Subdivision | 309 | 7.21 | 9 | 2.80 |
| 47 Balagampitiya | Mr. G. Mackintosh Smith | 4500 | 8.94 | 18 | 2-28 | 168 Meerabadia Estate, Haputale | Medical Officer, Monaragala | 700 | 6.55 | 10 | 1.75 |
| 48 Balagampitiya | Mr. H. W. Noyce | 4500 | 8.94 | 18 | 2-28 | 169 Minneriya | Apothecary, Morawaka | — | 18.33 | 12 | 2.60 |
| 49 Balagampitiya | Mr. C. L. Alsop | 14 | 8.00 | 22 | 2-18 | 170 Monaragala Hospital | Mr. C. G. Fritschard | 4500 | 10.84 | 12 | 3.62 |
| 50 Balagampitiya | Irrigation Engineer, Kalmunai, S. D. | 63 | 0.83 | 6 | 0-41 | 171 Morawaka | District Engineer, Vavuniya | 13 | 3.95 | 4 | 2.95 |
| 51 Balagampitiya | District Engineer, Pallai | 16 | 2.67 | 2 | 6-7 | 172 Mousalgala Estate, Namunukula | District Engineer, Giant's Tank Subdivision, Murungu | 60 | 3.72 | 4 | 1.00 |
| 52 Balagampitiya | District Engineer, Chilaw | 3800 | 7.59 | 15 | 0-70 | 173 Mousalgala Estate, Namunukula | Irrigation Engineer, Anuradhapura Subdivision | 268 | 3.59 | 6 | 1.20 |
| 53 Balagampitiya | Mr. H. C. Bryett | 1400 | 1.84 | 11 | 0-71 | 174 Mousalgala Estate, Namunukula | Apothecary, Nalanda | 900 | 1.96 | 7 | 1.02 |
| 54 Balagampitiya | Medical Officer, Battala | 400 | 5.01 | 10 | 2-88 | 175 Mousalgala Estate, Namunukula | District Engineer, Nant-oya | 5343 | 4.70 | 13 | 1.91 |
| 55 Balagampitiya | Mr. G. Mackintosh Smith | 4500 | 8.94 | 18 | 2-28 | 176 Nant-oya | Irrigation Engineer, Kalmunai, S. D. | — | 0.96 | 6 | 0.28 |
| 56 Balagampitiya | Mr. H. W. Noyce | 4500 | 8.94 | 18 | 2-28 | 177 Nant-oya | District Engineer, Vavuniya | 122 | 2.00 | 2 | 2.25 |
| 57 Balagampitiya | Mr. C. L. Alsop | 14 | 8.00 | 22 | 2-18 | 178 Nant-oya | District Engineer, Negombo | 6 | 9.05 | 12 | 2.30 |
| 58 Balagampitiya | Irrigation Engineer, Kalmunai, S. D. | 63 | 0.83 | 6 | 0-41 | 179 Nedunkerny | Mr. H. Wilkinson Kay | 3600 | 11.94 | 15 | 3.28 |
| 59 Balagampitiya | District Engineer, Pallai | 16 | 2.67 | 2 | 6-7 | 180 Negombo | District Engineer, Dikoya | 3700 | 11.29 | 16 | 1.84 |
| 60 Balagampitiya | District Engineer, Chilaw | 3800 | 7.59 | 15 | 0-70 | 181 New Forest Estate, Galaha | Assistant Conservator of Forests, J. D., Jaffna | — | 2.65 | 2 | 1.50 |
| 61 Balagampitiya | Mr. H. C. Bryett | 1400 | 1.84 | 11 | 0-71 | 182 New Forest Estate, Galaha | District Engineer, Dikoya | 3700 | 11.29 | 16 | 1.84 |
| 62 Balagampitiya | Medical Officer, Battala | 400 | 5.01 | 10 | 2-88 | 183 New Forest Estate, Galaha | Assistant Conservator of Forests, J. D., Jaffna | — | 2.65 | 2 | 1.50 |
| 63 Balagampitiya | Mr. G. Mackintosh Smith | 4500 | 8.94 | 18 | 2-28 | 184 Oniya Railway Station | Mr. J. Gidlow | 5820 | 8.97 | 18 | 2.90 |
| 64 Balagampitiya | Mr. H. W. Noyce | 4500 | 8.94 | 18 | 2-28 | 185 Oravel Estate, Gampola | Superintendent | 60 | 3.84 | 13 | 1.20 |
| 65 Balagampitiya | Mr. C. L. Alsop | 14 | 8.00 | 22 | 2-18 | 186 Oravel Estate, Gampola | Instructor, Survey Training School | 1800 | 4.94 | 11 | 1.02 |
| 66 Balagampitiya | Irrigation Engineer, Kalmunai, S. D. | 63 | 0.83 | 6 | 0-41 | 187 Padukka | District Engineer, Dikoya | 1606 | 9.00 | 8 | 2.60 |
| 67 Balagampitiya | District Engineer, Pallai | 16 | 2.67 | 2 | 6-7 | 188 Padukka | District Engineer, Pallai | 24 | 3.08 | 3 | 1.54 |
| 68 Balagampitiya | District Engineer, Chilaw | 3800 | 7.59 | 15 | 0-70 | 189 Pallai | Mr. N. Perera | — | 6.83 | 7 | 2.73 |
| 69 Balagampitiya | Mr. H. C. Bryett | 1400 | 1.84 | 11 | 0-71 | | | | | | |