



Ceylon Government Gazette

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

PART II.—Legal and Judicial.

PART III.—Provincial Administration.

PART IV.—Marine and Mercantile.

PART V.—Municipal and Local.

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

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

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PROCLAMATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR.

EDWARD THE SEVENTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith.

WEST RIDGEWAY.

To all to whom these presents shall come.

GREETING.

WHEREAS Abraham Haas of No. 2, Lilly street, Slave Island, has under the provisions of "The Naturalization Ordinance, 1890," applied to Us, the Right Honourable Sir West Ridgeway, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., &c., Governor of Ceylon, in our Executive Council, that the privileges of naturalization may, in terms of the said Ordinance, be conferred on the said Abraham Haas, and We, in Executive Council, acting in pursuance of the powers in Us vested by section 3 of the said Ordinance, have made an order bearing date the 16th day of October, 1903, granting such application:

And whereas the said Abraham Haas has taken the oath of allegiance prescribed by section 4 of the said Ordinance, and has produced to Us a certificate of his having taken and subscribed such oath and of the date of his taking and subscribing the same, and We are satisfied that the said Abraham Haas has taken the prescribed oath within the period specified in the said section of the said Ordinance:

Now know Ye that We do hereby grant to the said Abraham Haas all the rights and privileges of a British subject, and declare that the said Abraham Haas shall, within the limits of this Colony, be entitled to all political and other rights, powers, and privileges, and be subject to all obligations to which a natural-born British subject is entitled or subject.

Given at Colombo, in the said Island of Ceylon, under the Public Seal thereof, this Twentieth day of October, in the year of Our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Three.

By His Excellency's command,

EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

IN the Name of His Majesty EDWARD THE SEVENTH, 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 the Right Honourable Sir J. WEST RIDGEWAY, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Governor and Commander in-Chief in and over the Island of Ceylon, with the Dependencies thereof.

WEST RIDGEWAY.

WHEREAS by section 28 of "The Courts Ordinance, 1889," it is amongst other things enacted that Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court shall be holden by one of the Judges thereof, or by a Commissioner of Assize duly appointed under the provisions of the said Ordinance, for each of the circuits into which the Island is divided for the hearing, trying, and determining all prosecutions which shall be commenced against any person for or in respect of any crime or offence or alleged crime or offence—

For the Southern Circuit, twice at least at Galle, and such other places in such Circuit as the Governor, after previous consultation with the Judges, shall appoint :

And whereas it appears to Us expedient to order that a Criminal Session of the Supreme Court should be holden at Matara, a place included within the said Southern Circuit :

Now, therefore, know Ye that We, the said Governor, for sufficient reasons to Us appearing, and after previous consultation with the Judges of the Supreme Court, do order and appoint that a Criminal Session of the Supreme Court shall be holden at Matara, in the said Southern Circuit, on or about Monday, the Second day of November, 1903.

Given at Colombo, in the said Island of Ceylon, this Nineteenth day of October, in the year of Our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Three.

By His Excellency's command,

GOD SAVE THE KING.

EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

IN the Name of His Majesty EDWARD THE SEVENTH, 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 the Right Honourable Sir J. WEST RIDGEWAY, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Ceylon, with the Dependencies thereof.

WEST RIDGEWAY.

WHEREAS by section 26 of the Village Communities Ordinance, No. 24 of 1889, it is amongst other things enacted that the Governor may at his discretion, acting with the advice of the Executive Council, establish Village Tribunals in any Chief Headman's Division or part thereof brought under the operation of the said Ordinance :

And whereas by the joint operation of a Proclamation of His Excellency the Governor in Council, dated the First day of July, 1882, and of section 53 of the above-recited Ordinance, the Chief Headman's Division of Matale South, in the Central Province, has been brought under the operation of the said Ordinance, and it is expedient to establish a Village Tribunal in the said division :

Now know Ye that We, the said Governor, acting with the advice of the Executive Council, do hereby establish a Village Tribunal in the Chief Headman's Division of Matale South in the Central Province, set out in the schedule hereto, as from and after the First day of November, 1903.

Given at Colombo, in the said Island of Ceylon, this Nineteenth day of October, in the year of Our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Three.

By His Excellency's command,

EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

SCHEDULE.

Subdivisions in Matale South.

Kohonsiya pattu
Matale Udasiya pattu
Medasiya pattu

Gampahasiya pattu
Asgiri Udasiya pattu
Asgiri Pallesiya pattu

Wasamas comprising the Subdivisions.

Kohonsiya pattu.

1. Warakamure
2. Purijjala
3. Tibbotuwawa
4. Owilla
5. Tenna
6. Padivita
7. Hulangamuwa
8. Nagolla
9. Harasgama
10. Gongawala
11. Matale town

Matale Udasiya pattu.

1. Udangamuwa
2. Pallehapuvida
3. Warapitiya
4. Bandarapola
5. Muwandeniya
6. Ulpotapitiya
7. Ratwatta
8. Wehigala

Medasiya pattu.

1. Marukona
2. Kaduwela
3. Imbulpitiya
4. Wariyapola
5. Ukuwela
6. Bowatta

7. Nugapitiya
8. Warakamure

Gampahasiya pattu.

1. Udugama
2. Imbulandanda
3. Dombawala
4. Galwadukumbura
5. Waradamuna
6. Madawala
7. Narangamuwa
8. Ambana
9. Aluwihare
10. Dorakumbura

Asgiri Udasiya pattu.

1. Dullewa
2. Etipola
3. Embitiyawa
4. Pamunuwa
5. Alutgama

Asgiri Pallesiya pattu.

1. Ambanpola
2. Yatawatta
3. Mahawela
4. Gammulla
5. Selagama
6. Udasgiriya
7. Nikagolla

In the Name of His Majesty EDWARD THE SEVENTH, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith.

PROCLAMATION.

Ry His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir J. WEST RIDGEWAY, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Ceylon, with the Dependencies thereof.

WEST RIDGEWAY.

WHEREAS by section 27 of "The Village Communities Ordinance, 1889," it is amongst other things enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, to add to the jurisdiction of any Village Tribunal any other village or villages or group of villages in the same or any other division :

And whereas by a Proclamation bearing date the Nineteenth day of October, 1903, a village Tribunal was duly established in the Chief Headman's Division of Matale South, Central Province, and it is expedient to add to the jurisdiction of the said Village Tribunal a certain group of villages comprised in Matale Pallesiya pattu in Matale East, which has hereto been within the jurisdiction of the Village Tribunal of Matale East :

Now know Ye that We, the said Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, do hereby add to the jurisdiction of the said Village Tribunal so established in the Chief Headman's Division of Matale South, Central Province, the group of villages comprised in Matale Pallesiya pattu in Matale East set out in the schedule hereto, as from and after the First day of November, 1903.

Given at Colombo, in the said Island of Ceylon, this Nineteenth day of October, in the year of Our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Three.

By His Excellency's command,
EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

SCHEDULE

Subdivision in Matale East.

Matale Pallesiya pattu.

Wasamas comprising the Subdivision.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. Weeragama | 5. Maussagolla |
| 2. Owala | 6. Dankanda |
| 3. Pallegama | 7. Nikawella |
| 4. Udagama | 8. Rattota town |

IN the Name of His Majesty EDWARD THE SEVENTH, 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 the Right Honourable Sir J. WEST RIDGEWAY, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Ceylon, with the Dependencies thereof.

WEST RIDGEWAY.

WHEREAS by section 17 of the "The Police Ordinance, 1865," it is among other things enacted that whenever the Government Agent shall forward an application of the nature described in sections 15 and 16 of the said Ordinance to Government, together with his report as to the necessity for locating a police force in any district, and as to the number of men to compose such force and the amount in money required for its upkeep, it shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, by Proclamation in the *Government Gazette*, to establish a police force in such district from such time as shall be therein named, and to introduce therein such of the clauses of the said Ordinances as the Governor and Council shall consider expedient :

And whereas the Government Agent of the Central Province did forward to Government an application of the nature described in sections 15 and 16 of the said Ordinance, together with his report as to the necessity for locating a police force in the District of Matale West, in the Central Province, and as to the number of men to compose such force, and the amount in money required for its upkeep as required by the said section 17 of the said Ordinance :

Now know Ye that We, the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, do hereby establish a police force in the said District of Matale West, in the Central Province, as from and after the 21st day of October, 1903, and We do hereby introduce the following clauses of "The Police Ordinance, 1865," in the said district, viz., all the clauses of Ordinance No. 16 of 1865, except 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 49, 80 and the following up to 97 inclusive, and the said District shall, for the purpose of the said Police Ordinance, 1865, consist of and comprise all lands and high roads included within the external boundary of the estates specified in the schedule hereto:

Given at Colombo, in the said Island of Ceylon, this Twentieth day of October, in the year of Our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Three.

By His Excellency's command,
EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

SCHEDULE.

Name of Estate.	Approximate Acreage.		
1. Alloowihare	210
2. Kaludawela	145
3. Dickeria...	196
4. Hampshire	55

IN the Name of His Majesty EDWARD THE SEVENTH, 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 the Right Honourable Sir J. WEST RIDGEWAY, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Ceylon, with the Dependencies thereof.

WEST RIDGEWAY.

WHEREAS by section 17 of "The Police Ordinance, 1865," it is among other things enacted that whenever the Government Agent shall forward an application of the nature described in sections 15 and 16 of the said Ordinance to Government, together with his report as to the necessity for locating a police force in any district, and as to the number of men to compose such force and the amount in money required for its upkeep, it shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, by Proclamation in the *Government Gazette*, to establish a police force in such district from such time as shall be therein named, and to introduce therein such of the clauses of the said Ordinance as the Governor and Council shall consider expedient :

And whereas the Government Agent of the Central Province did forward to Government an application of the nature described in sections 15 and 16 of the said Ordinance, together with his report as to the necessity for locating a police force in the district of Matale South, in the Central Province, and as to the number of men to compose such force, and the amount in money required for its upkeep as required by the said section 17 of the said Ordinance :

Now know Ye that We, the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, do hereby establish a police force in the said District of Matale South, in the Central Province, as from and after the 21st day of October, 1903, and We do hereby introduce the following clauses of "The Police Ordinance, 1865," in the said district, viz : all the clauses of Ordinance No. 16 of 1865 except 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 49, 80 and the following up to 97 inclusive, and the said district shall, for the purpose of the said Police Ordinance, 1865, consist of and comprise all lands and high roads included within the external boundaries of the estates specified in the schedule hereto.

Given at Colombo, in the said Island of Ceylon, on this Twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Three.

By His Excellency's command,

EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Name of Estate.	SCHEDULE.			Approximate Acreage.
1. Bandarapola	224
2. Wariapola	630
3. Suduganga	313

IN the Name of His Majesty EDWARD THE SEVENTH, 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 the Right Honourable Sir J. WEST RIDGEWAY, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Ceylon, with the Dependencies thereof.

"THE IRRIGATION AND PADDY CULTIVATION ORDINANCE, 1889."

WEST RIDGEWAY.

WHEREAS by a notification dated the 24th day of October, 1902, certain rules were framed under the provisions of section 16 of the above-named Ordinance and published for the Irrigation Districts of (1) Punaryn Division, (2) Tunukai Division, and (3) Karunaval pattu in Jaffna District ; (1) Mantai Division, (2) Musali Division, and (3) Nannadan Division in Mannar District ; (1) Vavuniya North Division, (2) Vavuniya South Division, and (3) Maritime pattus in Mullaittivu District, in the Northern Province :

And whereas the Government Agent of the said Province, in pursuance of section 26 of the above-named Ordinance, has repealed the said rules and has drawn up in lieu thereof the new rules set out in the schedule hereto, and has transmitted the same to Us in terms of the said section for approval or disallowance :

Now know Ye that We, the Governor of Ceylon, in exercise of the powers in Us vested by section 26 of the said Ordinance, and with the advice of the Executive Council, do by this Our Proclamation give notice of Our approval of the said new rules set out as aforesaid in the schedule hereto.

Given at Colombo, in the said Island of Ceylon, this Twenty-sixth day of September, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Three.

By His Excellency's command,

GOD SAVE THE KING.

EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

Rules referred to.

1. The tank is the property of Government; but so long as the tract of fields attached to it is occupied, it shall, for agricultural purposes, be considered to be the joint property of the proprietors of the fields in proportion to the shares held by them.
2. Every proprietor of land irrigated from a tank shall contribute annually either in labour or money in the following proportion towards any work of construction, repair, restoration, improvement, or upkeep of the tank or channel or water-courses connected with it, in such manner as the Government Agent after due inquiry shall consider necessary and shall order to be carried out, viz., six days' labour or its equivalent in money paid in advance at the rate of fifty cents a day for one bushel sowing extent of land or any less extent owned by him, and one day's labour or its equivalent in money for each additional bushel sowing extent.
3. In any case however in which Government supplies a sluice free of cost each proprietor of land benefitted shall furnish labour annually at the rate of ten days for one bushel sowing extent or any less extent and two day's labour for each additional bushel sowing extent owned by him. A fair day's labour shall be considered to be nine hours a day, viz., from 6 A.M. to 11 A.M. and 1 P.M. to 5 P.M.
4. In addition to the ordinary annual labour contributed under the above sections 2 and 3, the shareholders are hereby required to keep the tanks, bunds, spills, and channels clear of vegetation, and in addition to the ordinary labour of the year, as above provided for, whenever the Government Agent, Assistant Agent, or person acting under their orders, shall find it necessary to call out the labour of a village to perform an urgent work of repair or of prevention of otherwise inevitable damage, uncommutable labour, either in person or by substitute, shall at once be furnished by every shareholder and continued daily until the completion of the work.
5. Notice shall be given by beat of tom-tom by the Government Agent, Assistant Government Agent, or by the officers deputed by them in the village, not less than twenty days beforehand, of the intention to call out the labour of a village provided for in the 2nd and 3rd clauses, and of the proportion of labour required.
6. By the tenth day from the commencement of the notice by beat of tom-tom, proprietors intending to commute shall make their intention known, and shall pay in, before the day fixed for the commencement of the work, the full sum of commutation due by them. Each proprietor electing to work shall attend at the appointed place for work at 6 A.M., continue to work to 11 A.M., and again from 1 to 5 P.M., and shall carefully carry out the work assigned to him by the officer in charge of the work.
7. The construction or improvement of water-courses and channels inside the fields shall be considered to belong to the description of work provided for by clause 2. The mere upkeep, however, of water-courses and channels inside the fields shall be maintained by the proprietors of the shares through which they lead, whether such shares be cultivated or not.
8. Each proprietor shall be allowed water from the tank for his paddy cultivation in proportion to his share; and water shall be taken from the tank at such intervals as the majority of the proprietors shall decide on; and no proprietor shall be allowed to take water for any other purpose without the consent of all the proprietors. Water shall be taken first to the high lands and then to the low lands. In the event of an irrigation headman being appointed, water shall only be given from the tank under the direction and superintendence of such headman.
9. At the commencement of the sowing season it shall be decided by a majority of the proprietors of any tank and fields, whether or not the tank or any portion of it shall be cultivated; and if it be decided to cultivate any portion of it, each proprietor shall be entitled to a share of the extent it is proposed to cultivate, in proportion to his share of the fields; and no proprietor shall be allowed to cultivate any portion of the tank, if it be decided by a majority of the proprietors not to carry on any cultivation in the bed of the tank. An appeal from a decision in this case may be made to the Government Agent or the Assistant Agent of the District, whose decision shall be final.
10. Before the commencement of the sowing season the proprietors of each tract of field intending to cultivate for the season shall decide on the description of paddy that shall be sown for that season; and any proprietor sowing any other description of paddy than that agreed on by the majority shall do so on his own responsibility and risk, and shall continue to watch, fence, and perform all the duties as hereinafter mentioned until all the paddy in the field is reaped. For instance, if it be decided to sow five months' paddy, and a proprietor chooses to sow three months' paddy, he shall, nevertheless, continue to watch the fields till the whole of the five months' paddy is reaped. But whereas in some fields it is not possible to sow the same description of paddy over the whole extent, in consequence of the varieties of the soil, a majority of the proprietors intending to cultivate for the season shall decide on the description of paddy that shall be sown, and all the proprietors shall watch, keep up the fence, &c., until all the paddy is reaped.
11. Whereas in these districts the sowing season for the Kalapokam commences long before the tanks are full, and it cannot possibly be known until after the heavy rains how much water will be available, and whether there will be sufficient for the full extent of the fields sown, if, after the rains, it be found that the supply of water is insufficient for

all the fields sown, a majority of the proprietors of the fields sown for the season shall decide on what fields shall be abandoned. In the event of the proprietors not coming to a decision, it shall be open to the Government Agent or the Assistant Government Agent to decide what fields shall be abandoned: and in the event of a proprietor being aggrieved by the decision of the majority, it shall be open to him to appeal to the Government Agent or the Assistant Government Agent, whose decision shall be final.

12. If a proprietor absent himself at the sowing season, or neglect to cultivate his share, it may be cultivated by the other proprietors or by one of them, as the majority may decide, free of rent for that season, all the duties required of the owner being performed by the person cultivating for that season. It must be understood that such duties do not include services required of the proprietors by the 2nd and 3rd clauses. In the event of the share of an absentee not being cultivated by the other shareholders, the proprietor himself shall perform all the duties required of a proprietor, whether he cultivates the land or not. The cases of proprietors unable to cultivate their shares for any year from ill-health or some unavoidable cause, will be specially considered by the Government Agent, who may, if he thinks fit so to do, remit the commutation for service due for that year under the 2nd and 3rd clauses.

13. A proprietor, if unable to attend personally, may provide for the cultivation of his share by substitute or "varakkudi" in the performance of the duties required. No proprietor shall employ any substitute or "varakkudi," who is in the service of another proprietor as "varakkudi," without the consent of such other proprietor.

14. Each proprietor shall erect a proper watch-hut in his share, and shall watch his share until all the paddy in the field is reaped, whether his own paddy has been reaped or not.

15. Each proprietor shall assist in fencing the field in proportion to his share in the field; the fence shall be made sufficiently strong to keep out cattle, and all cultivators shall put up their fences before commencing to cultivate; and each proprietor shall see that his portion of the fence is kept in proper order throughout the Kalapokam season, until the crop is finally reaped, whether he cultivates his share or not, unless his share be cultivated by some other proprietor.

16. Each proprietor shall be allowed a share in one of the threshing-floors in which to stack his paddy till it is threshed; and all the shareholders of each threshing-floor shall put up a strong stake fence round it, and keep up the fence till all the paddy is threshed. Each proprietor shall watch the threshing-floor, though his own paddy shall have been threshed, for at least fourteen days after his paddy has been threshed.

17. Whereas in these districts there is in general very little water available for Idaipokam and Sirupokam cultivation, when the sowing season for these crops arrives a majority of the proprietors of each field shall decide on the extent and portion of the field to be cultivated, and all such proprietors as are desirous of sowing for the Idaipokam or Sirupokam shall have a share in such extent in proportion to their shares in the field. But no shareholder shall be bound to cultivate for the Idaipokam or Sirupokam, and all the duties regarding the watching and fencing the Idaipokam and Sirupokam shall be performed by those proprietors alone who have undertaken to cultivate for these harvests; and any shareholder sowing for the Idaipokam or Sirupokam shall perform all such duties until the whole of the Idaipokam or Sirupokam is reaped, whether his own share succeed or not.

18. All buffaloes shall be driven to a distance from the field during the cultivation season, and shall have wooden bells attached to their necks, and all known fence-breakers or dangerous animals shall be yoked with others.

All black cattle, goats, and sheep shall be herded during the day and folded during the night outside the fields, and when in any village a place has been fixed on, after due inquiry by the Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent, as the place in which buffaloes, black cattle, goats, and sheep shall be folded during the cultivation season, no proprietor shall fold his buffaloes, cattle, goats, or sheep in any place nearer than the one fixed on to the tank, field, or village.

Proprietors of buffaloes, black cattle, goats, and sheep shall not suffer their cattle, goats, or sheep to trespass on the cultivation of any neighbouring village, nor shall they fold their cattle or drive them to pasture near the cultivation of or within the limits of any neighbouring village.

And whereas it is the practice to pasture cattle from Jaffna and other places near the cultivated fields in the Mannar and Mullaitivu Districts, all persons owning, possessing, and tending such cattle, whether they be villagers or not, shall obtain from the Government Agent authority to pasture their cattle in either district only under a license, indicating the name of the owner and the person in whose charge they are to be left, and the number and description and brandmarks of the cattle.

Such license shall be in force only for the period named in it.

All persons so licensed shall be subject to these rules, and liable to the same penalties as the cultivators, for breach of them.

19. All adult male inhabitants of a village, and all proprietors, whether male or female, of fields in the village shall keep the paths leading from their village to the neighbouring villages clear of obstruction, bushes, &c., to a width not less than six feet half-way between their villages and the neighbouring villages; and shall keep, free of jungle, a space round the outermost fences of the inhabited portion of the village, of a width proportionate to the number of the inhabitants, viz., villages containing 50 inhabitants and 5 valavus, 200 yards; under 50 inhabitants and over 25, 100 yards; containing 25 and under, 50 yards.

Any neglect to comply with the above rules, or any act committed in breach of them, will subject the offender to the penalties provided for by the 27th section of the Ordinance No. 23 of 1889.

SCHEDULE.

<i>Jaffna District.</i>	<i>Mannar District.</i>	<i>Mullaitivu District.</i>
1. Punaryn Division.	1. Mautai Division.	1. Vavuniya North Division.
2. Tunukai Division.	2. Musali Division.	2. Vavuniya South Division.
3. Karunaval Pattu.	3. Nannadan Division.	3. Maritime Pattus.

IN the Name of His Majesty EDWARD THE SEVENTH, 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 the Right Honourable Sir J. WEST RIDGEWAY, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Ceylon, with the Dependencies thereof.

“THE NOTARIES ORDINANCES, 1877, 1890, and 1900.”

WEST RIDGEWAY.

WHEREAS by section 4 of the Ordinance No. 21 of 1900 His Excellency the Governor is empowered, with the advice of the Executive Council, to make rules for the direction and guidance of Notaries, not being Advocates or Proctors :

Now know Ye that We, the said Governor, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, have made the rule appearing in the schedule hereto for the direction and guidance of Notaries, not being Advocates or Proctors, in the discharge of their notarial duties, and the said rule having been published in two successive issues of the Government Gazette in the English, Sinhalese, and Tamil languages, and not having been objected to by the Legislative Council within forty days after its being laid before the said Legislative Council, is hereby proclaimed.

Given at Colombo, in the said Island of Ceylon, this Thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Three.

By His Excellency's command,

EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Rule referred to.

Every Notary, not being an Advocate or a Proctor, shall put up in a conspicuous place in his office a table of the fees prescribed by the Ordinance No. 2 of 1877, section 30, in the language in which he practises.

මහාබිරිතානායක හා ඵේරිලන්තය ඇතුලත් එක්සත් රාජ්‍යයෙහිත් මුද්‍රවලින් එතර පිහිටි බිරිතානා ප්‍රදේශවලත් රජතන්වුද ආගම පාලනයකරන්නාවුද හත්වෙනි ඇඩ්වර්ට්ස් නාමෝපලක්‍ෂිත මහෝත්තම සාහන්වහන්සේගේ නාමයෙන්ය.

1877, 1890, 1900 යන වම්වල නොතාරිස් ආඥපණත්.

ප්‍ර කා ශ ප ත්‍ර ය.

සත්ත මෙකල්ගේ හා සත්ත ජෝර්ජ්ගේ අතිප්‍රසිද්ධ පඩකතිගේ නොව්ගර්ග්ග් ක්‍රොස්, බාත් නමැති අති ගෝරවණිය පඩකතිගේ නොව් කොමිමැන්ඩර්, ඉන්දියාවේ ස්ටාර් නමැති අති උතාම පඩකතිගේ නොව් කොමිමැන්ඩර්, යටත් ප්‍රදේශ ඇතුළුවු ලංකාවේ පයෙහි ආණ්ඩුකාරධුරය හා සේනාධි පතිධුරය, යන මෙකී පදවි උසුලන්නාවු අති ගෝරවණිය සර් ජේ. වැස්ට් රිජ්වේ උතුමානන්වහන්සේ විසින්ය.

වැස්ට් රිජ්වේ.

ආදේවකාන්වරුන් හෝ පෙරකඳුරුවරුන් නොවන නොතාරිස්වරුන්ගේ නොතාරිස් කටයුතු කිරීමේදී මවුන් නිසි මාගියෙහි හසුරුවනු පිණිසත් ගණයනු පිණිසත් කාරක මනත්‍රිසභාවේ මනත්‍රණය ඇතුළු නියෝග සෑදීමට වම් 1900 අඩක 21 ආඥපණතේ 4 වෙනි වගන්තියෙන් ආණ්ඩුකාර උතුමානන්වහන්සේට බලයදී තිබේ.

එහෙයින් ආදේවකාන්වරුන් හෝ පෙරකඳුරුවරුන් නොවන නොතාරිස්වරුන්ගේ නොතාරිස් කටයුතු කිරීමේදී මවුන් නිසි මාගියෙහි හසුරුවනු පිණිසත් ගණයනු පිණිසත් මිට සමබකකොට තිබෙන ලේඛනයේ පෙණෙන නියෝගය කාරක මනත්‍රිසභාවේ මනත්‍රණය ඇතුළු යටෝත්ත [ආණ්ඩු කාරයාවු අප විසින් සෑදූ බවද, ඉංග්‍රීසි සිංහල දෙමල යන භාෂාවලින් එකලභ ආණ්ඩුවේ ගැසට් කලාප දෙකක පලකරණලදුව එය නීතිදයක මනත්‍රිසභාව ඉදිරියෙහි තැබූ සහළුස් දිනක් ඇතුලතදී එක් නීතිදයක මනත්‍රිසභාව විසින් ඊට විර්ධනොවූ හෙයින් එය මෙයින් ප්‍රකාශකරණ බවද හුමලා විසින් දනගත යුත්තේය.

Mr. E. T. ABENAIKE to be an Inspector of Coaches for the North-Central Province.

By His Excellency's command,
EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary's Office, Colonial Secretary.
Colombo, October 21, 1903.

No. 84 of 1903.

IT is hereby notified that Second Lieutenant W. FORSYTHE'S resignation of his Commission in the Ceylon Planters' Rifle Corps has been accepted by His Excellency the Governor.

By His Excellency's command,
EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary's Office, Colonial Secretary.
Colombo, October 16, 1903.

No. 85 of 1903.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint Mr. THEODORE PENNY-CUICK ATTYGALLE to be an Assistant Superintendent of Police, additional to the existing staff, with effect from October 17, 1903.

By His Excellency's command,
EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary's Office, Colonial Secretary.
Colombo, October 23, 1903.

No. 86 of 1903.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased, under the provisions of section 5 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1866, to appoint the following persons to be Assessors for the town of Koslanda for the year 1904:—

- ✓ APPUHAMI ARACHCHI.
- ✓ SATTIANADER PILLAL.
- ✓ U. B. NIKAPOTA.

By His Excellency's command,
EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary's Office, Colonial Secretary.
Colombo, October 21, 1903.

No. 87 of 1903.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint Dr. J. C. COOKE, District Medical Officer, to be an Official Member of the Local Board of Health and Improvement of Gampola, *vice* Dr. F. VETHECAN, transferred.

By His Excellency's command,
EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary's Office, Colonial Secretary.
Colombo, October 22, 1903.

No. 88 of 1903.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint Mr. HETTIKANKANANGE CHARLES PERERA SAMARASEKARA of Ratgama to be a Notary Public throughout the Panadura Totamune of the District of Kalutara, residing and holding office at Kudawaskaduwa, and to practise as such in the Sinhalese language.

By His Excellency's command,
EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary's Office, Colonial Secretary.
Colombo, October 22, 1903.

No. 89 of 1903.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint Mr. CYRIL ALBERT LEDULX ORR of Kalutara to be a Notary Public at Kalutara and throughout the District of Kalutara, and to practise as such in the English language.

By His Excellency's command,
EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary's Office, Colonial Secretary.
Colombo, October 22, 1903.

No. 90 of 1903.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint Mr. SILVESTER DE MEL SENAVIRATNA of Moratuwa to be a Notary Public throughout the Salpiti korale of the District of Colombo, residing and holding office at Moratuwa and holding an additional office at Katukurunda, and to practise as such in the Sinhalese language.

By His Excellency's command,
EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary's Office, Colonial Secretary.
Colombo, October 22, 1903.

No. 91 of 1903.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint Mr. ALEXANDER MENDIS ABAYAGUNARATNA of Kurunegala to be a Notary Public throughout the Weudawili hatpattu of the District of Kurunegala, residing and holding office at Kurunegala town, and to practise as such in the Sinhalese language.

By His Excellency's command,
EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary's Office, Colonial Secretary.
Colombo, October 22, 1903.

APPOINTMENTS. &c. OF REGISTRARS.

WITH reference to the *Gazette* notice dated October 27, 1898, it is hereby notified that DON ANDRIS ALWIS GUNATILAKA, Registrar of Births and Deaths of the Migahatenna division and Registrar of Marriages of the Mahapattu south division of Pasdun korale east of the Kalutara District of the Western Province, will, with effect from October 27, 1903, hold his office at Kurunduwatta in Migahatenna, and not at Thahingedarawatta in Moragala as therein notified.

H. WHITE,
Registrar-General.
Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, October 16, 1903.

THE following appointments under sections 2 and 3 of the Ordinances Nos. 19 and 23 of 1900, respectively, are hereby notified:—

The Registrar-General has appointed Dr. G. J. WOUTERSZ to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Division No. 1 of the Colombo Municipality in the Colombo District of the Western Province for thirty days from October 17, 1903, *vice* Dr. H. A. KEEGEL, transferred. His office will be at the Port Surgeon's Office, Fort.

The Provincial Registrar, Kandy, has appointed Dr. J. C. COOKE to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of the Gampola town, division in the Kandy District of

the Central Province for thirty days from October 6, 1903, during the absence of the Registrar, Dr. F. VETHECAN, on other duty. His office will be at the Government Civil Hospital, Gampola.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Galle, has appointed SIMON MENDIS WIJAYASEKARA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of the Bussa division and as Registrar of Marriages of the Wellaboda pattu division in the Galle District of the Southern Province for November 2, 1903, during the absence of the Registrar, A. M. W. RAJAKARUNA, on leave. His office will be at Mulgedarawatta in Ratgama.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Hambantota, has appointed CAROLIS DE SILVA WIJAYASIRIWARDANA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of the Upper Kahawatta division and as Registrar of Marriages of the West

Giruwa pattu division in the Hambantota District of the Southern Province for one week from October 18, 1903, during the absence of the Registrar, ALLIS DE SILVA WIJAYASIRIWARDANA, on leave. His office will be at Pansalawatta in Nihiluwa.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Mullaitivu, has appointed Mr. POOTHAR KANAPATHY PILLAI to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of the Melpattu east and south division in the Mullaitivu District of the Northern Province for thirty days from October 15, 1903, *vice* S. M. SIVASIDEMPARAM, resigned. His office will be at Udaiyavalavu in Unchalkaddy.

H. WHITE,
Registrar-General.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, October 22, 1903.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

BY virtue of the powers in him vested by the 90th section of "The Ceylon Postal and Telegraph Ordinance, 1892," it is hereby ordered by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, that for rule No. IV. of the rules governing the Free Transmission of Telegrams on Her Majesty's Service, issued on the 3rd day of June, 1893, by circular letter No. 44, the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—

IV. Every officer who applies by telegram for leave of absence must prepay the charges for the transmission of such telegram, and of every subsequent telegram sent by him on the same subject, even though such subsequent telegram may be in reply to his official chief or to an officer in Schedule A.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, October 21, 1903.

By His Excellency's command,

EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

IT is hereby notified that the Board of Health of Ambalangoda has, with the sanction of His Excellency the Governor in Executive Council, in terms of section 7 of Ordinance No. 18 of 1892, made and assessed during the year 1904 a rate of 4 per cent. on the annual value of houses and buildings of every description and lands and tenements in the town of Ambalangoda as defined by and for the purposes of the said Ordinance by Proclamation dated 12th day of November, 1900.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, October 20, 1903.

EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

Comparative Statement of the Actual Revenue of the Colony of Ceylon for the First Nine Months of 1902 and 1903.

REVENUE.	1902.		1903.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
1. Customs ...	5,278,909	8	5,465,537	18	186,628	10	—	—
2. Port, Harbour, Wharf, and Lighthouse Dues ...	993,463	72	1,012,440	51	19,976	79	—	—
3. Licenses, Excise, and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified ...	4,370,686	50	4,760,868	34	390,181	84	—	—
4. Fees of Court or Office, Payment for Specific Services, and Reimbursements in Aid ...	1,322,951	48	1,387,378	58	64,427	10	—	—
5. Post and Telegraph ...	838,553	62	808,579	65	—	—	29,973	97
6. Government Railways ...	5,911,634	28	6,189,798	78	278,164	50	—	—
7. Rent of Government Property ...	94,796	34	120,021	20	25,224	86	—	—
8. Interest... ...	378,281	64	391,989	9	13,707	45	—	—
9. Miscellaneous Receipts ...	29,284	4	68,027	55	38,743	51	—	—
10. Sale of Government Property ...	205,974	42	1,078,847	6	872,872	64	—	—
Total, exclusive of Land Sales...	19,424,535	12	21,283,487	94	1,859,926	79	—	29,973 97
11. Land Sales ...	453,557	80	534,161	11	80,603	31	—	—
Total ...	19,878,092	92	21,817,649	5	1,970,530	10	—	29,973 97
					Deduct Decrease ...	29,973 97		
					Net Increase ...	1,940,556 13		

Audit Office,
Colombo, October 16, 1903.

FRAS. R. ELLIS,
Auditor-General.

WITH reference to the notice dated July 4, published in the *Gazette* of July 10, the following copy of a further Circular Despatch and its enclosures, received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, relative to the Cancer Research Fund, is published for general information.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, September 29, 1903.

EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

The Right Hon. J. CHAMBERLAIN, M.P., to Governor the Right Hon. Sir J. WEST RIDGEWAY,
G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.

Downing street, August 27, 1903.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to transmit to you, with reference to my Circular Despatch of the 27th of May, copies of the First Annual Report of the Cancer Research Fund and copies of the speeches delivered by the Prime Minister and others at a meeting of the General Committee on the 30th of July, when the report was adopted.

2. I request that, as in the case of the papers transmitted to you in my previous despatch, you will bring the enclosures in the present despatch to the notice of the public.

I have, &c.,

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

CANCER RESEARCH FUND.

[Reprinted from *The Times*, 31st July, 1903.]

SPEECH BY MR. BALFOUR.

Mr. BALFOUR presided yesterday afternoon over the First Annual Meeting of the General Committee of the Cancer Research Fund, which was held at the Examination Hall, Victoria Embankment. Among those present were Lord Strathcona, Sir Frederick Bramwell, Sir William Broadbent, Mr. C. W. Bell, Sir William Church, Sir Henry Howse, Dr. P. H. Pye-Smith, Sir R. Douglas Powell, Mr. Brudenell Carter, Mr. John Tweedy, P.R.C.S., Mr. Henry Morris (Hon. Treasurer), Dr. E. F. Bashford (General Superintendent and Director of the Central Laboratory), and Mr. Frederic G. Hallet (Secretary).

The First Annual Report stated that the organization is being developed on a wide basis, not only in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, but also with reference to kindred organizations in America and on the Continent. The actual investigations fall mainly into three categories—experimental work, therapeutics, and statistics of cancer. It is deemed premature to make any detailed statement on the experimental work in progress, but sufficient indications are given to show the importance assigned to the study of cancer throughout the animal kingdom and to attempts to devise methods for the more early diagnosis of cancer. The emphasis laid on the necessity for thorough investigation of cancer in the animal kingdom will appear to most readers as a new feature in cancer research. Although cancer research committees have been active in America, Germany, France, Russia, &c., for some time, the definition of the zoological distribution of cancer has not hitherto been attempted, and if we know little about its occurrence among the various races of mankind, we know still less in regard to the lower animals. Prominence is given to the necessity for securing farm accommodation where animals may be kept under observation; the present accommodation is of a temporary nature, and is inadequate for carrying out extensive investigations. Under therapeutics only the electric and light treatment of cancer is touched upon. The beneficial action of the Röntgen rays on the superficial form of cancer known as rodent ulcer is shown by the results obtained. No similar results have as yet been proved to follow the application of this treatment to deeper-seated forms of malignant growth, although relief of pain and temporary arrest of growth have in some cases been recorded. The public are warned against the dangers attendant upon the application of these methods by any but those specially skilled in the application of electricity for medical purposes. Owing to the prominent position which the statistics of cancer have obtained in reference to the questions of the increase of cancer, heredity, contagion, infection, cancer houses, and cancer areas, it is natural that very serious work should have been devoted to statistical investigations. By not instituting an extensive topographical analysis of the occurrence of cancer throughout the country, or a so-called cancer census, the Cancer Research Fund has not followed the lead of the German or other cancer committees, but has struck out in a path of its own. The reasons for so doing are given at some length, and practically amount to a recognition of the futility of such a method of inquiry until it is possible to make it also comprise a differentiation of the different types of cancer. The statistics of cancer are treated solely from the pathological standpoint. An attempt is being made to compile extensive statistics on the best pathological material available, namely, that accumulated in the London and provincial hospitals. A preliminary statement of the results of studying some 3,000 cases of cancer is given. It has been considered necessary to compile statistics of cases in which the diagnosis of cancer has been verified by pathological examination in order that the value of the data on which existing statistical conclusions are based may be determined and sources of fallacy obviated in future. It is also hoped that other valuable information may be obtained from these investigations. In the further carrying out of the statistical inquiries the collaboration of the hospitals has been sought, and in the interests of the public they have willingly agreed to assist in this important inquiry. Attention is called to the necessity for co-operation among workers in other biological and medical research laboratories, and in order to stimulate such investigations the executive are prepared to give grants to those willing to undertake research in various fields of medical and biological science in relation to the malignant new growths from which mankind, in common with animals, suffer. The total of the fund, including promises and dividends received from the investment, amounted in the year to £52,663 3s., and the amount expended was £997 2s. 3d. As a matter of fact, however, this sum represents half the year's expenses only, as the scheme cannot be said to have been in working order much before January. It is a significant fact that, notwithstanding the wide publicity given to it through the medium of leading articles and special paragraphs in the daily Press, and despite the universal dread and abhorrence of the very name of "cancer," and of the world-wide desire that a cure for this disease might be found, only 213 subscribers have hitherto contributed to the Research Fund. Of these, nine are City guilds, the total contributions from which amount to £5,567 10s. It will be impossible to defray the expenses of the research from the income of the fund, unless the capital is at least doubled; in other words, that the amount originally estimated—*i.e.*, £100,000—be obtained. It is a matter of regret that the offer of "Research" to contribute £5,000 if thirteen other "individuals, groups of members of families, firms, or co-operative bodies" would give the sum before the Coronation, did not attain its object, namely, the acquisition to the fund of £70,000 then (in April, 1902) required to make up the full sum; but it is still hoped that the sum of £42,336 17s. may be contributed before the end of the present year, and that "Research" will still be disposed to complete the £100,000 by his offered contribution of £5,000. As the investigation proceeds, it is evident that more workers will be wanted, and additional expenses incurred for laboratory work, travelling expenses for the purposes of local investigations and statistical inquiries; whilst, as it is impossible to foresee what line of research will eventually prove to be the successful one, it is necessary to be in readiness to devote special attention to any new branch to which

attention may be drawn from time to time. Warm acknowledgment is given of the valuable assistance rendered to the fund by various private individuals and City Companies. No public meeting has been held or other popular means employed to obtain money, and it is therefore probable that many who are anxious to assist in finding a cure for cancer have not heard of this fund; it is earnestly hoped that this report may be the means of directing their attention to, and of enlisting their sympathy for, its objects. Contributions may be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, Cancer Research Fund, Examination Hall, Victoria Embankment, London, or to the account of the fund, London and Westminster Bank, Marylebone branch, Stratford Place, W.

Lord STRATHCONA moved the adoption of the report, and in doing so said that the work for which the fund was started had been successfully inaugurated. The experiments and researches which were now being made into the causes and operations of that dread disease were being conducted in a methodical and thorough manner, which had not hitherto been possible. Considering the millions who were interested in the investigation of that disease, surely a further appeal to the public, showing what had been done and what it was proposed to do, should be instrumental in bringing in the further sum of £40,000 or £50,000 which was absolutely necessary to enable the research to be thoroughly carried on. The report had been submitted to their President, the Prince of Wales, who had expressed his satisfaction with it.

Mr. BALFOUR said that was so. The Prince of Wales, whose substitute he was that day, had been through the report, and, had he been able to be present, would himself have expressed his satisfaction and have taken an active part in suggesting that the report should be adopted.

Mr. BELL seconded the resolution, which was carried.

Sir FREDERICK BRAMWELL moved a vote of thanks to those who had assisted in the work of the fund during the year, and this, having been seconded by Mr. HAROLD J. STILES, was also carried.

Sir WILLIAM CHURCH, Chairman of the Executive Committee, replied, and pointed out the great difficulty there was in organizing such an undertaking as that which they, the two Royal Colleges of this country, were directing. He trusted that they might make more show in another year than they had done in the past. They felt most strongly the need for experimental work and for scientifically prepared statistics.

Sir WILLIAM BROADBENT moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Balfour for presiding. In the course of his speech he referred to the interest which Mr. Balfour took in that important question, and said that no method of cure which came before the committee with any kind of evidence in its favour would be neglected, but would be made the subject of thorough and complete investigation.

Mr. JOHN TWEEDY seconded the resolution, which was heartily carried.

MR. BALFOUR, in reply, said:—Sir William Broadbent, Mr. Tweedy, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The motion which you have so kindly passed affords me, I need hardly tell you, very great gratification. I am here, as you know, as the substitute for the Prince of Wales, whose regretted absence we all deplore. I could have wished that he had been able to give yet another practical proof of his great sympathy with the movement in which you are all concerned. But I am not going beyond my duty when I repeat that he is not content merely to watch your proceedings as an outside spectator, but that he has actively interested himself in the report which has been approved and adopted to-day, and that he is as zealous as ever in furthering the great work on which you are engaged. I confess I thought that Sir William Church, in the observations which he addressed to us at an earlier stage, was somewhat unnecessarily apologetic as to the amount of work shown in the report to have been already accomplished. I cannot imagine that anybody who has read it with attention can do otherwise than admire the rapidity with which the great work of research has been organized, and the breadth of view which already characterizes those who have made themselves responsible for the direction in which the research is to take place.

The Prospects of Good Results from Inquiry.

I am aware that not merely large numbers of the public, but large numbers of the medical profession also, take so pessimistic a view of this undoubtedly difficult subject that they seem almost to think that the time, the money, and the labour which must necessarily be expended before any adequate results are obtained are in all probability likely to be thrown away. I cannot agree with that. I am sure we ought not to agree with any prophecies so pessimistic, so discouraging, so contrary, after all, to the progress of science, the progress of medicine, the progress of the therapeutics. After all, if we look at what the surgeon and doctor can accomplish at the beginning of the twentieth century and compare it with what could be accomplished by medical skill and science 100 years ago, we have no cause to doubt that the progress of medicine will be at least as rapid in the future as it has been in the past, and that, as in 1800, problems and operations which seemed insoluble and impossible are now matters of daily experience, so in the course of a few years we may look back upon our present state of knowledge, and not only congratulate ourselves on the progress that has been made, but wonder that anybody was ever so little of faith as to doubt that such progress was possible. For my own part, I have taken comfort and consolation from one of the things that seems most to discourage some of those who are interested in these points. I derive consolation from the very breadth and sweep of the inquiry which has been undertaken by this Association. Isolated endeavour has now been going on in every hospital and by every medical practitioner in every civilized country in the world for several years past. What is wanted is, in the first place, co-operation between the different workers in this field; but not merely co-operation among those engaged in combating to the best of their ability as practitioners the ravages of this disease, but of all those who by their scientific and biological attainments can throw light upon that subject which is still wrapped in absolute darkness, namely, the cause and origin of the disease itself and the cause of its special distribution among age, sex, and locality.

The Disease in Man and the Lower Animals.

I notice with special gratification that those responsible for the direction of these researches have regarded it as one of their first duties not merely to consider the manifestations of the disease as it shows itself in man, but the manifestations of the disease as it shows itself also in the lower animals. I believe it will come as a surprise to a large number even of the instructed public to know the degree in which not only mammals, not only the higher orders of the lower animals, but even species still lower in the scale of organization suffer from a disease which is not only similar in its general characteristics to that from which the human race has suffered so greatly, but seems to be absolutely identical in all its peculiarities. The wider sphere of comparative study thus opened cannot but show, I think, great results, and enable us to form some estimate of the cause and course of this disease, and some knowledge of the cause and course of this disease must, after all, be the basis of any reasonable and rational attempt to find a modification or a cure. It is true that happy experiments, the inspiration of some fortunate man of genius, may, in anticipation of these wider generalizations, put us on the track of some conclusive, some effective remedy. May it be so; but we cannot count upon that, and in any case the work of this fortunate genius will inevitably be greatly aided by the wider scientific generalizations which the course of investigation and experiment now entered upon must inevitably induce. I have digressed rather further into other scientific fields than I had at first intended, or was perhaps altogether proper in the presence of the audience I am addressing, who are so far more competent to deal with problems such as this upon which I have briefly touched.

All Supposed Cures to be investigated.

May I then more modestly express my gratification at something that fell from Sir William Broadbent to the effect that there was no supposed or suggested cure which the Committee would regard as unworthy of careful and impartial investigation? The number of quack remedies, the number of perfectly futile remedies, which have from time to time been suggested, sometimes by those who were ignorant and sometimes by those who only desired to make money out of other people's ignorance, has been so great that no one can wonder at the natural impatience with which the trained and scientific practitioner looks at most of those supposed cures; and, indeed, I fear that we must anticipate that the vast majority of them will not bear any examination. But undoubtedly the proper spirit in which we should enter into these investigations is not to reject hastily or impatiently anything that has even a *prima facie* right to be carefully and critically considered, but to see that the examination into its merits shall be conducted in a perfectly and impartially scientific manner. Only one other observation need I make before I sit down. We have had many theories put before the scientific world as to the true character and cause of cancer. Sir William Broadbent has alluded to the two which now chiefly hold the field. I need not say that I am not going even to suggest a preference for one or the other, or to touch in the briefest or most superficial manner on any of the arguments which may be adduced either in favour of one source of this malady or any of the alternatives that may be suggested. The maxim, after all, that should direct the researches of our Society is that which has directed almost all research since scientific investigation became one of the principal businesses of mankind—it is to use hypothesis as a guide to the collection and examination of facts, but not to start on your examination and collection of facts with any hypothesis so firmly rooted in your mind as to impair the critical impartiality of the way in which you look at the subject of your examination. I am certain that it is in that spirit that this investigation has been and is going to be carried out. And I would earnestly press on the public, as far as my voice can reach them, not to show impatience at the slow march of discovery in a matter which has, after all, defied the greatest physicians in the world up to the present time, but to come forward in a liberal spirit, recognizing that success, however certain, must be slow, not too impatient of result, not too anxious to find a dividend in discovery for every subscription they may give to our work, but anxious to endow this great machinery for scientific and pathological investigation in a way which shall, by the accumulated learning and experience of years, do something to relieve mankind of what is, after all, one of the greatest curses under which humanity groans. I heard with some dismay, or at least with some disquiet, that though the sum which we have at our disposal appears to be a large one, it was yet contributed by 213 persons only out of a community of 40,000,000. Considering that every one of the 40,000,000 has either in his own person or in the persons of those dear to him—wife, children, grandchildren, or others—a direct interest and the closest possible interest in the successful results of these investigations, it appears to me to be a melancholy fact that they should be either so ignorant, or so indifferent, or so impatient, that they should not think they should add their contribution to the success of our work. I hope, at all events, that when the next annual meeting takes place it may be found that these, too, have come forward, and that we may look to the future with that knowledge of a sure financial basis for our future efforts which will be the best guarantee of our ultimate success. (Loud cheers.)

Sir WILLIAM CHURCH proposed that Sir Henry Howse should be added to the General Committee. Sir H. Howse had taken very great interest in the organizing of that Research Fund, but in consequence of his having vacated the office of President of the Royal College of Surgeons he had gone off the Executive Committee.

This was unanimously agreed to; and the proceedings then ended.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CANCER RESEARCH FUND.

Under the Direction of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

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Secretary.

Mr. FREDERIC G. HALLETT.

Office and Laboratory.

EXAMINATION HALL, VICTORIA EMBANKMENT, LONDON, W.C.

[This report having previously been approved by the President, HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, was submitted to and adopted by the General Committee at the Annual Meeting held on the 30th July, 1903, and presided over by the Right Honourable A. J. BALFOUR, M.P., Vice-President.]

CANCER RESEARCH FUND.**Report of the Secretary.**

IN this, the first report of the Cancer Research Fund, it may be well to place on record the origin of the idea to form such a fund in England for the purpose of investigating the cause, nature, and treatment of cancer.

It originated in October, 1901, in some conversation between a private gentleman and a Member of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. It was confidently anticipated by this gentleman that, through his influence in the city of London and elsewhere, he would be able to obtain, within a short period, a sum of £100,000 to £150,000 as the capital of such a fund. It was then, and still is, thought that £100,000 at least would be necessary because of the great complexity and difficulty of the undertaking and of the length of time all such scientific investigations require for their prosecution and verification. The intention was to raise this sum of money, the interest on which would suffice, or nearly suffice, for the annual working expenses, the capital being invested in the names of five Trustees, and that, in the happy event of the investigation proving successful, the fund should be subsequently employed either in furthering the prevention of cancer, and for the treatment of poor people afflicted with the disease, or for the scientific investigation of other diseases and their treatment.

From the first it was desired that the control of the investigation should be placed in the hands of responsible bodies, and with this view the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons were approached with the request that they would take the control of the investigation. This the Royal Colleges consented to, subject to the condition that the money was forthcoming in the manner stated, and without any appeal for funds being made either by or in the names of the Royal Colleges.

A General Committee was appointed by the Royal Colleges to formulate a scheme of research, and as the result of their deliberations extending over many meetings a scheme (see Appendix I.) was approved by the Royal Colleges on the 4th July, 1902.

Unfortunately, the gentleman referred to became seriously ill immediately after the Royal Colleges had taken the matter into consideration, and his death followed in the Spring of 1902, before he had been able to bring the matter to the notice of his official and private friends.

The scheme, however, was not allowed to drop, and promises of donations of £5,000 each from the Goldsmiths Company, Mr. Bischoffshiem, and Messrs. Wernher, Beit & Co. were obtained. Further, an appeal letter was published in *The Times* of 18th April, 1902, signed by Adeline, Duchess of Bedford, and seventeen other influential ladies and gentlemen (see Appendix II.). The cause was warmly advocated by *The Times* in leading and special articles on the 21st April.

As soon as the sum of £30,000 was in hand the two Royal Colleges consented to make a start with the investigation, though recognizing the fact that with so small a fund it would be imperative to spend the capital, and that thus the period over which the research could be maintained, as well as the scope of the research, would have to be limited.

A commencement was made by the Royal Colleges in July, 1902, by the appointment of Sir R. Douglas Powell, Bart., K.C.V.O., M.D., and Sir Alfred Cooper as two of the five Trustees, of Mr. Henry Morris as the Honorary Treasurer, and of the following Members of the Executive Committee, viz.:—Sir William S. Church, Bart., K.C.B., President, Sir William Broadbent, Bart., K.C.V.O., F.R.S., and Dr. Sidney Martin, F.R.S., representing the Royal College of Physicians; and Sir Henry G. Howse, President, Mr. Henry Morris, and Mr. John Langton, representing the Royal College of Surgeons.

Dr. J. Rose Bradford, F.R.S., and Professor J. McFadyean were nominated members of the Executive Committee by the Royal Society and the Royal Veterinary College respectively.

On the 17th July the donors of sums of £1,000 and upwards met to elect the remaining three Trustees, when Mr. J. Ashley Mullens, Mr. Ludwig Neumann, and Dr. T. T. Whipham (representing the Goldsmiths' Company) consented to serve in that capacity.

On the 23rd July the first meeting of the Trustees was held, when it was decided to invest £30,000: £10,000 each in Surrey County Stock, Middlesex County Stock, and Exchequer Bonds.

The offer of Messrs. Mullens, Marshall & Co., to invest the funds free of commission was gratefully accepted.

The following gentlemen were nominated by the several bodies mentioned in the scheme as representatives on the General Committee, viz.:—

Dr. J. F. W. Tatham, Local Government Board.
 H. J. Read, Esq., The Colonial Office.
 W. Watson Cheyne, Esq., C.B., F.R.S., Royal Society.
 Sir Thomas R. Fraser, M.D., F.R.S., Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.
 Harold J. Stiles, Esq., Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.
 Professor Robert Muir, Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow.
 Professor O'Sullivan, Royal College of Physicians, Ireland.
 L. H. Ormsby, Esq., Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.
 Professor J. McFadyean, Royal Veterinary College, London.
 Professor J. R. A. Dewar, Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, Edinburgh.
 Professor A. E. Mettam, Royal Veterinary College, Ireland.

On the 25th July the first meeting of the General Committee was held, when Sir William Church, Bart., K.C.B., President of the Royal College of Physicians, was asked to take the Chair. On this occasion the Chairman stated that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had expressed his willingness to accept the position of President of the fund, and that Lord Lister, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P., Sir Frederick Bramwell, Bart., Sir William Broadbent, Bart., K.C.V.O., M.D., and Mr. H. L. Bischoffsheim had consented to become Vice-Presidents.

The General Committee elected Professor G. Sims Woodhead, M.D., and Mr. W. Watson Cheyne, C.B., F.R.S. as their representatives on the Executive Committee, and decided to ask Mr. Julius Wernher to accept the position of a Vice-President.

The Laboratories' Committee of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons nominated the Chairman, Dr. P. H. Pye-Smith, and Mr. Henry T. Butlin as their representatives on the Executive Committee.

The first meeting of the Executive Committee was held on the 30th July, when Sir William Church, Bart., K.C.B., President of the Royal College of Physicians, was elected Chairman. At the request of the Committee I undertook the duties of Secretary, and a resolution was adopted that a Superintendent of Cancer Research be appointed at a salary of £800 per annum. It was determined to advertise the post.

At the second meeting of the Executive Committee, on the 13th October, twelve applications for the post of Superintendent were considered, and of these seven were referred to a Sub-Committee consisting of Professor Woodhead, Dr. Rose Bradford, Mr. Watson Cheyne, Dr. Sidney Martin, and Professor McFadyean for further consideration and report.

The Sub-Committee held its first meeting on the 20th October, and after seeing all of the seven candidates, reduced the list to five, and requested each of these gentlemen to send in an outline sketch of the plan they would propose to adopt for prosecuting the research.

On the 30th October the Sub-Committee decided to report that, in their opinion, Dr. Ernest F. Bashford was the most suitable candidate for the post, and on the 3rd November the Executive Committee unanimously appointed him Superintendent of Cancer Research. At the same meeting a letter from Sir Dighton Probyn, V.C., G.C.B., was read, stating that His Majesty the King had been pleased to accord his patronage to the fund.

On the 12th November, at the fourth meeting of the Executive Committee, Dr. Bashford was introduced, and discussed with the Committee various methods of procedure. With the full consent of the Committee Dr. Bashford determined to visit Germany to inquire into the position of the investigation there, and to endeavour to co-operate with workers in that country.

Through the courtesy of Lord Lansdowne and the British Embassy in Berlin the objects of Dr. Bashford's visit to Germany were greatly furthered by the assistance of the German Foreign Office. Geheimrath E. von Leyden and other members of the German Cancer Committee did their utmost to make the visit profitable in many directions, and to them the thanks of the Executive Committee are due. At a subsequent date Dr. Bashford was elected a foreign member of the German Cancer Committee.

A Statistical Sub-Committee was also appointed, on which Dr. J. F. W. Tatham, representing the Local Government Board; Mr. H. J. Read of the Colonial Office; Dr. B. A. Whitelegge, H. M. Chief Inspector of Factories; Dr. A. Newsholme, Medical Officer of Health for Brighton; and Sir Francis Lovell, C.M.G., Dean of the School of Tropical Medicine, and late Principal Medical Officer for Trinidad; consented to serve.

A Pathological Sub-Committee consisting of Professor Woodhead, Dr. Rose Bradford, and Professor McFadyean was also appointed.

Both of these Sub-Committees have held several meetings, whilst the Executive Committee has met frequently since the 1st January, and is now holding regular monthly meetings; but as the transactions are embodied in the report of the Superintendent, it is unnecessary to refer to them in detail.

The laboratories placed at the disposal of the Cancer Research Fund by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons have been constantly utilized since Dr. Bashford's appointment as Director, and the services of Dr. Murray have been secured as his assistant.

The Trustees held another meeting on the 13th January and decided to invest a further sum of £17,500 by the purchase of £10,000 Midland 2½ per cent. Debenture Stock and £10,000 London County Council 2½ per cent. Stock.

Mr. Ernest R. Frere, of the firm of Messrs. Prideaux, Booker, and Frere, Lincoln's Inn Fields, has been appointed Auditor of the fund.

FREDERIC G. HALLETT.

Report of the General Superintendent.

THE following is a statement of the steps taken to organize the research upon as wide a basis as the funds available will allow.

I.—EXPERIMENTAL WORK.

Until the scope of the research is sufficiently developed, extensive experimental work cannot be satisfactorily undertaken.

The experimental side of the inquiry has, however, not been neglected, and progress has been made in studying certain malignant new growths in animals to ascertain their direct bearing on cancer in man.

The term "cancer" has been taken to include all malignant new growths, and is intended to embrace the malignant new growths from which animals, in common with mankind, suffer, for the purpose of studying the

comparative nature of the new growths occurring in man and animals, and the question of the possibility of transmission of the diseases from one species to another and from animals to man. It is necessary for such a purpose that "cancer" be regarded not alone from the pathological standpoint of a disease occurring only in man, but as a part of a general biological investigation.

With the voluntary assistance of many members of the Veterinary profession and of the Board of Agriculture a large number of malignant new growths from animals have been obtained, and microscopically examined with the object of endeavouring to ascertain, in the first instance, whether it is possible to establish the identity of the malignant new growths obtaining in man and animals. In the greater proportion of the cases examined no doubt was entertained that they were identical. A certain proportion of cases were of an indeterminate nature, and difficult to differentiate from others which undoubtedly belonged to groups of the infective granulomata. An early opportunity was taken to interest Mr. Frank Beddard, F.R.S., Prosecutor to the Zoological Society, in the research. Mr. Beddard has undertaken to have attention directed to the occurrence of tumours in animals at the Gardens, and already two interesting tumours from birds have been obtained.

In the course of the inquiry it is probable that the study of malignant new growths in animals will develop into a very important feature. Should this be the case, it will be necessary for the Cancer Research Fund to provide itself with a farm for the accommodation of animals. Up till now farm accommodation for the animals under observation by the Cancer Research Fund has been provided by a member of the Executive Committee. It has thus been possible for a number of animals to be kept under observation.

The laboratory accommodation placed at the disposal of the Cancer Research Fund has been fully occupied. The examination of a large number of specimens of tumours from animals has caused a great deal of histological and bacteriological work to devolve upon Dr. Murray. The true nature of the specimens sent was determined, and in many instances microscopical preparations of the tumours were forwarded to the senders.

Among the specimens sent as cancer were cases of actinomycosis, tuberculosis, and other infective conditions, and thirty-one cases of true malignant new growths, from the dog, horse, cow, sheep, and mouse. The primary sites, age, sex, and race of the animals were ascertained in practically all cases, and necessitated much correspondence. An interesting feature has been a series of true epitheliomata from the horse, cow, and dog; and, in addition, some specimens from the dog presenting the histological appearances characteristic of rodent ulcer in man.

The problem of the genesis of malignant new growths has been differentiated from the question of the conditions of growth, that is, from the causes which are the determining factors in their mere increase in size and extension in the animal primarily affected.

It is too early to draw any deduction from the experimental work which is in progress.

II.—THERAPEUTICS.

Certain alleged therapeutic measures applied to cancer in man have been the object of serious attention. In particular, the results of electro-therapeutics (Finsen light, high-frequency current, and X-rays) have been the subject of inquiries directed to those in charge of the electrical departments of hospitals. Reports on the treatment of some 400 cases have been sent in for the consideration of the Cancer Research Fund.

The results obtained by treating rodent ulcer with X-rays are confirmatory of previous experiences. Rodent ulcer has been found to be so much more amenable to treatment than the other forms of malignant new growth that it is advisable in this connection to consider this affection apart. The general consensus of opinion is that many superficial rodent ulcers, even if very extensive and of long standing, can be made to heal completely by the X-rays alone. Recurrences occur in from 20 to 40 per cent. of the cases, but are, as a rule, as amenable to treatment as the primary condition.

Complete healing was obtained in 141 out of 216 cases on which we have detailed reports, a proportion of 65 per cent. As the majority of cases were so extensive as to be inoperable, or had already been excised and recurred, this high percentage of successes is very satisfactory. Of the remaining cases, improvement was recorded in 43, no benefit resulted in 16, and aggravation in 3 instances. The resulting scar is described as soft, pliable, and of the same colour as normal skin, occasionally darker or lighter.

In other forms of malignant new growth, as distinguished from rodent ulcer, at the present time it is extremely difficult to estimate the effects of treatment. The results so far brought to our notice do not establish the efficiency of any of these measures as curative agents in sarcoma and carcinoma. In some cases of epithelioma, a form of cancer which may be placed in a position intermediate between rodent ulcer and other carcinomata, curative results have been claimed, but it must be pointed out that rodent ulcer may present features (viz., tendencies to keratinization) simulating epithelioma. The exceptional results obtained in rodent ulcer may, however, be due more to its superficial character than to differences in its nature. At the present juncture, when so much activity is being displayed in developing electro-therapeutics, it will be well to regard the whole question as still *sub judice*.

An aggravation of the symptoms in certain instances indicates the necessity for the greatest care in the application of these methods, and for skilled medical control in all cases.

For reports on cases treated by various electro-therapeutical measures the Cancer Research Fund has to express indebtedness to the following members of the Medical Profession:—Dr. J. H. Bryant (Guy's Hospital), Dr. W. B. Coley (Boston, U.S.A.), Mr. A. H. Greg (St. Thomas's Hospital), Dr. E. Thurston Holland (Royal Southern Hospital, Liverpool), Dr. Lewis Jones (St. Bartholomew's Hospital), Dr. J. R. Levank (Royal Infirmary, Aberdeen), Mr. F. Harrison Low (King's College Hospital), Mr. Cecil Lyster (Middlesex Hospital), Dr. H. Rainy (Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Edinburgh), Mr. A. D. Reid (King's College Hospital), Dr. J. R. Riddell (Glasgow Royal Infirmary), Dr. J. H. Sequeira (London Hospital), Mr. E. W. H. Shenton (Guy's Hospital), Dr. J. Taylor (Bristol Royal Infirmary), Dr. Dawson Turner (Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh), Dr. J. J. Veyzev (Miller Hospital and Royal Kent Dispensary), Dr. Hugh Walsham (St. Bartholomew's Hospital), Dr. R. B. Wild (Superintendent, Christy Hospital for Cancer, Manchester), and Dr. E. S. Worrall (University College Hospital).

At the instance of the Cancer Research Fund the German Cancer Committee have undertaken a similar investigation into the results of the electro-therapeutics of malignant new growths in Germany.

III.—STATISTICS.

Much work has been directed to an endeavour to establish the statistics of cancer on a secure pathological basis.

Statistical investigations on the incidence of cancer are very numerous, but they are unfortunately divergent in their nature. The conclusions drawn from existing statistics fall mainly into two categories, as the compiler records the subject from the purely statistical or from the purely pathological standpoint.

Statistics of cancer of a sufficiently extensive nature and compiled upon a thoroughly sound basis may be expected to throw much light upon various problems, and clear up many controversial and contradictory matters which the existing statistics have in some instances largely contributed to create.

A census to ascertain the topographical distribution of cancer will be of value when it is possible to determine the local incidence of specific types of malignant new growth. Much useful work has already been done on the geographical distribution of cancer, considered as a whole, but we are not likely to add to our knowledge by further

general investigations of this nature. Agencies acting on or entering the body from without may, or may not, be the cause of some or of all types of cancer. The possibility of malignant new growths not being produced by such external agencies is obscured by a cancer census in which specific forms are not separated, more especially if undertaken with preconceived ideas of the causative influence of external factors.

An extensive statistical inquiry covering the widely divergent races, regions, isolated communities, &c., of the British Empire, with the cognizance of the incidence of similar conditions in domestic and wild animals, will be of the greatest value. The inquiry must include the compilation of accurate statistics bearing on all the conceivable conditions possibly associated with the incidence of the disease. Such statistics, or preliminary inquiries on a more limited basis, will be essential adjuncts to the other lines of inquiry, to a satisfactory definition of which they will greatly contribute.

The elucidation of problems associated with the questions of whether contagion, infection, and heredity (or inherited susceptibility) may be active agencies in determining the incidence of cancer, has also been approached largely from the statistical side. The divergence of the methods hitherto adopted in compiling statistical data, and the confusion of ideas not infrequently displayed in adducing evidence reputed to have a bearing on these matters, have tended more to confuse the issues than to throw light upon them.

From whatever aspect one regards cancer statistics, the chaotic condition into which this line of inquiry has fallen impresses itself upon the impartial inquirer. The necessity for advocating the adoption throughout civilized countries of conformity in method and in aim in statistical investigations on cancer is prominently brought home to one as a matter of urgency. Failing the probability of the immediate adoption of a scheme calculated to secure this uniformity, and in view of the difficulty of formulating such a plan, it behoves those engaged on cancer research to endeavour to compile in the first instance more limited statistics based upon sound principles, in the hope that within a few years facts will be brought to light which will point to the special direction or directions in which further profitable investigations can be undertaken.

The study of the age periods at which cancer is most frequent has played an important rôle in cancer statistics, because of the higher incidence of cancer at certain ages. This fact has necessitated an actuarial correction in comparing the incidence of cancer in different geographical areas. The correction has, however, not always been adequately made in many recent statistics, even if attempted, nor has the necessity for obviating by this means the fallacies which may arise in tabulating and comparing the cancer rate in different trades and professions been sufficiently recognized.

The age at which cancer is most common has, however, another significance which has been altogether lost sight of hitherto. Cancer is recognized to be a disease with its maximum rate in later life. What we recognize as cancer in animals also occurs to a greater degree in later life. "Later life" in different races of man, or even in men and women, and still more in various animals, *e.g.*, the mammalia, is reached at very different ages. This aspect of a statistical inquiry is being followed out in relation to its possible biological bearings, not only in the case of white men, but also on data obtained from the tropical Colonies and from the animal kingdom.

The compilation and interpretation of the statistics of cancer in Great Britain have included an examination of the increase in the number of deaths attributed to cancer, and the reasons which have been advanced in explanation.

This has involved the carrying out of an elaborate investigation and analysis of the records of deaths from malignant new growths in the London hospitals. The Statistical Committee, after consideration of the results of this preliminary investigation, recommended its continuation and extension. The Executive Committee deemed it desirable to invite the hospitals to collaborate for the future with the Cancer Research Fund in the compilation of statistics upon the lines which have been laid down. The results of the work in this direction are appended in the form of a special report with tables on hospital statistics (Appendix III.).

The inquiry into the feasibility of attempting to utilize the materials accumulated in hospitals rendered it advisable that this line of inquiry should be made more complete by extending it to a study of the facts accumulated in the records of Life Assurance Societies, whose experience is drawn from a social level excluded from hospital practice. Steps have been taken to carry out this suggestion.

At the request of the Statistical Sub-Committee, Dr. Tatham, of the General Register Office, reported what steps could be taken to secure a fuller utilization of the data on which the annual reports of the Registrar-General are based.

Under Dr. Tatham's direction, with the object of ascertaining the relative incidence of fatal cancer on the more important occupations, setting forth particulars of the type of disease and of organ effected, certain clerks in the General Register Office are engaged in abstracting the facts from the registers of the last three years.

Cancer in Ireland has been made the subject of a special report recently presented to Parliament.

This report has been considered by the various Committees of the Cancer Research Fund, but owing to the methods adopted in the compilation of the report, the statistics given are not comparable with those which the Cancer Research Fund are now preparing.

The number of cases of fatal cancer recorded in Ireland is relatively much smaller than the total reached in the rest of the United Kingdom. An endeavour is being made to ascertain what may be the cause or causes of this difference, and the bearing the information obtained may have upon the increase in the number of deaths ascribed to cancer. An effort is therefore being made to find out the proportion of cancer patients to total of patients treated in hospitals and in connection with dispensaries in Ireland, with a view to a comparison with the relative numbers of similar cases in hospitals elsewhere, and with the occurrence of cancer generally in Ireland. In the absence of any printed hospital reports, it has been necessary to issue letters to hospitals in Ireland. A large number of replies have already been received, but the matter is not sufficiently advanced for any conclusions to be drawn.

With the assistance of the Veterinary profession, information bearing on the geographical distribution of the incidence of malignant new growths in domestic animals is being collected.

An examination into the occurrence of cancer in India and in the Colonies has called for certain special proceedings. Although it is out of the question to expect statistical inquiries in these regions to yield information justifying conclusions with reference to total cases of cancer and total population, investigations in these parts of the Empire are expected to yield very valuable evidence as to whether cancer spares any particular race, or whether its incidence is limited by any of the conditions of climate and of living, &c., obtaining in the widely-scattered regions which are being investigated. The relation of the age incidence of cancer in diverse races of mankind will thus be compared to some extent.

To avoid misapprehension, secure uniformity, intelligibility, and ready classification of the information which will be obtained from such divergent sources as isolated Crown Colonies, town and country communities, definite questions have been formulated in a memorandum which, after approval by the Pathological and Executive Committees, was transmitted to the Colonial Office. This memorandum has been printed as an official paper, and issued by the Right Honourable Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., to the self-governing and Crown Colonies along with covering despatches.

The issue of this memorandum has also been extended to the various Protectorates under the administration of the Foreign Office. The India Office has also been communicated with, and there is every hope that similar proceedings will be possible in a form appropriate to the extension of inquiries to India.

The Cancer Research Fund has fortunately been able to profit by the projected visit of a properly equipped scientific expedition to New Guinea, one of the regions where cancer is reported to be absent. Mr. W. Cooke Daniels,

the leader of the expedition, and Dr. Seligmann, a competent pathologist, have undertaken to make a thorough investigation of the accuracy of the statement as to the non-occurrence of cancer there.

Cancer has also been asserted to be rare, or absent, in the Malay Peninsula. The Institute for Medical Research, Kwala Lumpur, Malay Peninsula, is affiliated to the London School of Tropical Medicine, the authorities of which have given instructions to the Director of that Institute, Dr. C. W. Daniels, to the effect that a search may be made for any evidence of the occurrence or absence of malignant new growths among the natives of those regions.

In making their arrangements the Executive Committee have been much indebted to the Right Honourable Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies, for his sympathy and support, and for nominating a member of the Colonial Office, Mr. H. J. Read, to serve on the General Committee. They also owe their warm acknowledgments to Sir Francis Lovell, C.M.G., Dean of the London School of Tropical Medicine.

From what has been stated above, it will be evident that in organizing the statistical and other inquiries, great assistance is being given by those who have been enlisted in the service through the different Government Departments—Colonial Office, India Office, Local Government Board, Board of Agriculture, General Register Office, and various local authorities having medical or veterinary officers in their services.

In addition, a great deal of voluntary assistance has been given, particularly by members of the staffs of Hospitals and by individual members of the Medical and Veterinary professions in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

It has seemed of vital importance to get into closer touch with other bodies engaged in investigating cancer, in order that an understanding for mutual collaboration might be established, and needless overlapping in the work undertaken be avoided. Such understandings have thus far been arrived at with the Huntingdon Cancer Research Fund (Boston); U.S.A., and with the German Cancer Committee. A connection has also been formed with Mr. J. A. Gilruth, Chief of the Veterinary Division of the Department of Agriculture, New Zealand; Mr. T. A. Coghlan, Chief Statistician, New South Wales; and Dr. W. E. Roth, Northern Protector of Aborigines, Queensland.

In the further carrying out of this research the assistance and co-operation of skilled workers in many fields will be necessary.* There are many who might greatly further the research by undertaking special work in already existing laboratories either on their own initiative or as the result of communications with the Executive Committee. It may be added that work of this nature could be performed in any laboratory. It is needless to add that in making this suggestion no interference with the internal administration of such laboratories is or will be contemplated.

Much hope is entertained that by placing the inquiry upon a wide basis new and important knowledge of the nature of cancer will be acquired; and with the attainment of this, the prospect of the discovery of remedial and preventive measures will be rendered more hopeful.

Ample acknowledgment of the services rendered by Dr. Murray must be given.

ERNEST F. BASHFORD, M.D.

Report of the Honorary Treasurer.

ON looking to the audited accounts for this the first year of the existence of a National Cancer Research Fund it will be seen that the donations paid in up to the present time amount to £49,686 9s. 6d. To this may be added a further sum of £2,000 promised by the Duke of Bedford, to be paid in two instalments, one on the 1st of January, 1904, the second on the 1st of January, 1905; and also a further sum of £80 promised by a gentleman from whom a donation of £20 has already been received.

If to these sums be added £896 13s. 6d., being the dividends on the invested capital, we have a sum total of £52,663 3s. 0d.

The amount expended up to the present is £997 2s. 5d. But as, with the exception of the Secretary's honorarium, of a grant towards the expenses of the General Superintendent of research during his visit to Germany, and the payments for such items as printing, stationery, and postage, the working expenses did not commence till the 1st of January, 1903, the total expenditure up to the present represents but little more than that for half a year.

It is a significant fact that, notwithstanding the wide publicity given to it through the medium of leading articles and special paragraphs in the daily Press, and despite the universal dread and abhorrence of the very name of cancer, and of the world-wide desire that a cure for this disease might be found, only 213 subscribers have hitherto contributed to the Research Fund.

Of these 213 subscribers nine are City Guilds, the total contributions from which amount to £5,667 10s. Of these Worshipful Companies, the Goldsmiths' stands conspicuously at the head with a donation of £5,000—a donation of the greatest value and importance, because it was one of the earliest promised and one of the first few actually paid.

The first donation was one of £1,000 from Mr. Charles Bell, who as early as October, 1901, as soon as the scheme was proposed and many months before it was actually developed, came forward with the promise of this help, and has since subscribed a further sum of the same amount. The next to promise assistance was Mr. George Wills, who has given £500; and then followed Sir T. A. De la Rue, Bart., with £105, and Sir Frederick Bramwell, Bart., Lord Strathcona, and the late Mr. Thomas Rudd, with £1,000 each.

These donors, with Mr. Bischoffsheim and Messrs. Wernher, Beit & Co., with gifts of £5,000 each, may be said to have really floated the scheme.

To Lady Glen-Coats, one of the signatories of the letter of appeal published in *The Times* of April 18th 1902, the fund is indebted to the extent of £5,000, subscribed in part by her, and collected from members of the Glen-Coats family. And from the brothers Messrs. Archibald, Peter, and David Coats the collective sum of £5,000 has been received.

Special mention should be made of the names of Mr. Ludwig Neumann for his personal generosity and active advocacy which resulted in £4,700, and of Mr. Robert Littlejohn, who in the same way benefited the fund to the extent of £2,355 5s.

The fund is also largely indebted to Adeline, Duchess of Bedford, for the interest shown by Her Grace in the issue of the appeal letter, and for much other active and valuable assistance; and to His Grace the Duke of Bedford for his contributions, which together will amount to £3,000.

Special thanks are also due to Mr. J. Ashley Mullens, who, in addition to contributing £1,000, consented to be one of the Trustees, and through whose connection with the firm we are indebted to Messrs. Mullens & Marshall for making the investments free of commission.

In looking ahead to the coming year it is impossible not to foresee that, unless further considerable additions are made to the fund, the income derived from present investments will not be sufficient to meet expenses, and the capital of the fund will have to be encroached upon if the scheme of research is not to be curtailed.

* *Vide* Report of Honorary Treasurer.

The necessary outgoings for salaries, laboratory charges, fees to scientific workers, the animals' farm, printing, and other sundries will, as far as can be anticipated, not be less than from £1,700 to £1,800 for the year.

This estimate does not include any special grants to workers in other laboratories or elsewhere; nor the travelling expenses of those who may be sent to distances to make special investigations on the spot.

Collaboration has from the first been one of the primary objects of the proposers of this research scheme, and with this in view the aim is to stimulate and encourage research work at many centres. It will shortly be necessary to give assistance from the fund to reliable scientific private investigators who may not otherwise have the means at their disposal to prosecute lines of inquiry initiated by themselves or taken up at the suggestion of the General Superintendent or the Scientific Committees of the fund.

Such workers, after having been adjudged worthy of the confidence of the Executive Committee, will make periodical reports upon their results to the Executive Committee, but beyond this they should be left absolutely free to carry on their researches in their own way uncontrolled and uninterfered with by any authority acting under the scheme.

It has with much reason, based on past events, repeatedly been said that the discovery of the cause and nature of cancer will in all probability be made by some individual working at his own expense, in his own way, and in his own or some private or hospital laboratory; not by an organized body specially endowed for the purposes of research. Nothing is less improbable; only in admitting the possible realization of this statement it ought not to be taken to mean that organized and endowed research is unnecessary or likely to be unfruitful.

The individual scientific research worker will enter upon his observations and experiments—and will indeed be better able to determine in what direction to make observations and experiments—when many doubts, at present existing, have been cleared away; and when trustworthy information has been obtained on a number of important questions such as those relative to statistics, infection, the communicability of cancerous diseases from man to animals or *vice versa*, and from one animal to another of the same species, the topographical distribution of cancer, and the conditions under which cancerous diseases are most frequently met with in different countries and amongst different races, &c. These intricate and wide-reaching inquiries, necessitating lengthy, costly, and detailed investigation, can only be undertaken, with any reasonable hope of fruition, by an organized body having resources and labourers at its command, and able thus to provide for sustained efforts by relays, if necessary, of scientific men.

With our present lack of knowledge it is not possible to any one to say that any branch of investigation as to cancer is useless. It is impossible to foresee what line of research will eventually prove to be the successful one, or to foretell what results will be obtained from any particular investigation. It ought, however, not to be forgotten, when speaking of cancer research work, that bacteriology and pathology are not the only branches of science which have to be pursued; and that whereas it is true these sciences can be followed out to the full by individual workers, there are yet other branches of inquiry no less important which can only be pursued, or at any rate properly and fully pursued, by an organization such as this.

Another direction in which it is easy to foresee that expenditure will be required is in the establishment of a small library at the Examination Hall or elsewhere, wherein may be collected all the books, essays, pamphlets, papers, and reports on cancer, sarcoma, malignant, and benign tumours, and other kindred subjects relating to man and animals.

It would be necessary to have at the library a librarian whose duties would be to make and keep up a catalogue of all the various works; to make brief abstracts and issue short reports, from time to time, of the additions to cancer literature; to give assistance to readers and visitors to the library and, if his other duties permit, to render assistance in the correspondence and other clerical work of the General Superintendent's or Secretary's department.

A further probable cause of greater expenditure in the future than has been hitherto made is the payment of the members of the various Scientific Committees for their attendance at Committee meetings. The number of these Committees is almost sure to increase, and the amount of work which will fall upon the individual members of the several Committees will certainly do so.

It has very properly been decided by the Executive Committee that it was not right to accept the altogether gratuitous services of the distinguished and busy men who form these Scientific Committees. The demands made upon the time and energies of these gentlemen by the work which they do for the cause is by no means represented by their mere attendance at the committee meetings; but as these meetings are often prolonged, and as some of the members come long journeys by train to attend them, the Executive considered it only right and proper to offer £2 2s. to each member for each attendance at a Scientific Committee meeting.

I perhaps need hardly say that no fee of any kind is paid to the members of the Executive Committee for their attendance at the meetings of that Committee.

It will be admitted by all who can form any idea of the difficulties of the inquiry, of the lengthy period over which the inquiry will of necessity extend, and of the uncertain duration of such period, that it will be very regrettable if the subscribed capital itself has to be expended.

Even after all the investigations and necessary check investigations which may establish the true nature and cause of cancer, much will probably remain to be done to ascertain the cure and mode of prevention of the disease. Twenty years and more elapsed between the discovery of the infectious nature of tuberculosis and the discovery of the specific bacillus of infection; and twenty years more have elapsed, and yet much money and much brain power are being expended in the pursuit of the cure of this disease.

So may it be with cancer. At any rate it is but ordinary foresight and common prudence to try and provide for such contingencies.

If a fund sufficient to yield an income large enough to cover the working expenses of the cancer research be properly invested in the names of the Trustees, it will serve, after the completion of the cancer research work, for the furtherance of other great scientific inquiries having for their end the discovery or the application of what will be beneficial or serviceable to mankind. For these reasons it is to be hoped that further donations, at any rate sufficient to make the fund up to £100,000, will shortly be forthcoming.

It has been a condition upon which the two Royal Colleges have taken this national research scheme in hand, that neither by them nor in their names should money be asked for. No public meeting therefore has been held or other popular means employed to obtain money; all that has been hitherto accomplished has been through private personal appeals, and by voluntary gifts from those who have seen in the Press or heard through private sources of the existence of the fund.

It was a matter of regret that the letter which appeared in *The Times* of 23rd April, 1902, signed "Research" and offering £5,000 if thirteen other "individuals, groups of members of families, firms or corporate bodies" would give the same before the Coronation, did not obtain its object, namely, the acquisition to the fund of the £70,000 then required to make up the £100,000. Is it too much to hope that £42,336 17s. may be contributed before the end of the present year, and that "Research" will still be disposed to complete the £100,000 by his offered contribution of £5,000?

HENRY MORRIS.

* See also *The Times*, May 3, 1902.

LIST OF DONATIONS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
H. R. H. the Prince of Wales ...	105	0	0	F. S. Watts, Esq. ...	52	10	0
The Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths ...	5,000	0	0	Miss Coats ...	50	0	0
H. L. Bischoffsheim, Esq. ...	5,000	0	0	Miss Lily Coats ...	50	0	0
Messrs. Wernher, Beit & Co. ...	5,000	0	0	Mrs. Boyd ...	50	0	0
Messrs. Archibald, Peter, and Daniel Coats ...	5,000	0	0	H. Seymour Trower, Esq. ...	50	0	0
Charles W. Bell, Esq. (late XVth Hussars) ...	2,000	0	0	Baron J. de Gunsberg ...	50	0	0
Sir Frederick Bramwell, Bart. ...	1,000	0	0	M. B. Lehmaier, Esq. ...	50	0	0
Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G. ...	1,000	0	0	J. G. Mosenthal, Esq. ...	50	0	0
Sir Thomas Glen-Coats, Bart. ...	1,000	0	0	Hedley Cuthbertson, Esq. ...	50	0	0
James Coats, Esq. ...	1,000	0	0	"Anon" ...	50	0	0
W. A. Coats, Esq. ...	1,000	0	0	Miss Louisa Gertrude Embleton ...	50	0	0
The late Thomas Rudd, Esq. ...	1,000	0	0	Mrs. Henderson ...	50	0	0
Messrs. S. Neumann & Co. ...	1,000	0	0	Mrs. L. Hardy ...	50	0	0
Messrs. Barnato Bros. ...	1,000	0	0	William W. Lupton, Esq., per Prof. T. Clifford Allbutt, F.R.S. ...	50	0	0
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons ...	1,000	0	0	The Worshipful Company of Haberdashers ...	50	0	0
Charles D. Rudd, Esq. ...	1,000	0	0	C. H. Goschen, Esq. ...	50	0	0
Duke of Bedford, K.G. (1st instalment of £3,000) ...	1,000	0	0	Mrs. Armstrong (In Memoriam) ...	50	0	0
Henry Louis Florence, Esq. ...	1,000	0	0	Mr. & Mrs. S. Vaughan Morgan ...	50	0	0
J. Ashley Mullens, Esq. ...	1,000	0	0	Mrs. Steedman ...	50	0	0
George Wills, Esq. ...	500	0	0	The Worshipful Company of Tallow Chandlers ...	26	5	0
Mrs. Watney ...	500	0	0	T. H. G. Newton, Esq. ...	25	0	0
A. Dunkels, Esq. ...	500	0	0	Prof. V. H. Stanton ...	25	0	0
Dr. F. Rutherford Harris ...	500	0	0	Edward Henry Cardwell, Esq. ...	25	0	0
A. W. Davis, Esq. ...	500	0	0	W. F. Blaine, Esq. ...	25	0	0
A. Marc, Esq. ...	500	0	0	Miss Trounson (collected by) ...	25	0	0
Ludwig Neumann, Esq. ...	500	0	0	R. Littlejohn, Esq. ...	25	0	0
Alex. Bailey, Esq. ...	500	0	0	Mrs. Thomas Rudd ...	25	0	0
Messrs. Ansell, Mankiewicz, & Tallerman ...	500	0	0	Mrs. J. Tait Black ...	25	0	0
H. B. Marshall, Esq. ...	500	0	0	Mrs. Barclay ...	25	0	0
Messrs. Lewis & Marks ...	500	0	0	George Barclay, Esq. ...	25	0	0
Earl Egerton of Tatton ...	500	0	0	Mrs. Arthur ...	25	0	0
"Anonymous Donor" ...	500	0	0	W. Heward Bell, Esq. ...	25	0	0
James Coats, Esq. ...	500	0	0	H. S. Sanders Clark, Esq. ...	21	0	0
George Coats, Esq. ...	500	0	0	Rev. John Warren ...	21	0	0
Andrew Coats, Esq. ...	500	0	0	"K. F. J." ...	20	0	0
The Worshipful Company of Merchant Tailors ...	262	10	0	Mrs. E. G. Davidson ...	20	0	0
Earl of Eldon ...	250	0	0	Morden Rigg, Esq. ...	20	0	0
Messrs. Higham Bros. ...	250	0	0	Mrs. George Coats ...	20	0	0
Messrs. Mosenthal, Sons & Co. ...	250	0	0	Per "C. M." ...	20	0	0
Lord Ashcombe ...	250	0	0	Hugh Bell, Esq. (1st instalment of £100) ...	20	0	0
The Worshipful Company of Leather Sellers ...	250	0	0	Mrs. Duff Baker ...	15	15	0
Lady Glen-Coats ...	220	0	0	C. W. Archer, Esq. ...	12	0	0
Executors of the late Mrs. Brydges Wilyams (per Messrs. Alfred Cox & Son, Solicitors) ...	210	0	0	"In Memory of my Father" ...	10	10	0
Joseph Lewis, Esq. ...	200	0	0	Adam Black, Esq. ...	10	10	0
Sir Thomas A. de la Rue, Bart. ...	105	0	0	Mrs. Maurice Beddington ...	10	10	0
F. W. Wigan, Esq. ...	105	0	0	F. J. Mankiewicz, Esq. ...	10	10	0
The London and Westminster Bank ...	105	0	0	The Worshipful Company of Pewterers ...	10	10	0
Sir Robert Harvey ...	105	0	0	The Worshipful Company of Cutlers ...	10	10	0
R. H. Henning, Esq. ...	105	0	0	"H. B.," per Messrs. J. A. Bell & Co. ...	10	10	0
Marquess of Salisbury, K.G. ...	100	0	0	"Anon" ...	10	10	0
D. C. Stiebel, Esq. ...	100	0	0	Miss Louisa H. Waldron ...	10	0	0
A. Ries, Esq. ...	100	0	0	Miss Marie L. C. Broughton ...	10	0	0
O. Beit, Esq. ...	100	0	0	Mrs. Craig Sellar ...	10	0	0
T. H. Lowinsky, Esq. ...	100	0	0	Duke of Norfolk, K.G. ...	10	0	0
Messrs. Weil Bros. ...	100	0	0	Hon. W. Reginald Wyndham ...	10	0	0
"A Friend" ...	100	0	0	F. Wray, Esq. ...	10	0	0
Charles Leonard, Esq. ...	100	0	0	Michael A. Green, Esq. ...	10	0	0
W. P. Taylor, Esq. ...	00	0	0	G. T. Pilcher, Esq. ...	10	0	0
Mr. & Mrs. Nicol ...	100	0	0	W. M. Wroughton, Esq. ...	10	0	0
Charles Milnes Gaskell, Esq. ...	100	0	0	F. W. Lucas, Esq. ...	10	0	0
Adolph B. H. Goldschmidt, Esq. ...	100	0	0	Mrs. Mary Goodwin ...	10	0	0
Mr. & Mrs. H. B. Blandy ...	100	0	0	Messrs. Herbert & Webb ...	10	0	0
"A Lady," per A. W. Mayo Robson, Esq. ...	100	0	0	"Anon," per A. W. W. Brown, Esq. ...	10	0	0
Miss Ida Bevan ...	100	0	0	H. L. Arbuthnot, Esq. ...	10	0	0
Messrs. J. & A. Friedlander ...	100	0	0	J. Eardley Hall, Esq. ...	10	0	0
William Asch, Esq. ...	100	0	0	Mrs. W. Heward Bell ...	10	0	0
William Younger, Esq., M.P. ...	100	0	0	Edward E. Micholls, Esq., J.P. ...	10	0	0
The Worshipful Company of Mercers ...	52	10	0	Miss Coats ...	10	0	0
Charles Davis, Esq. ...	52	10	0	The Misses Jacob ...	8	8	0
"In memory of our dear Mother, Hannah Emanuel" ...	52	10	0	Gen. Sir George Schomberg ...	5	5	0
				Miss Dresden ...	5	5	0
				J. C. Herbert, Esq. ...	5	5	0

Fund Account Balance Sheet.

24th June, 1903.

Fund Accounts—		Investments—	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance unexpended, as per receipts and expenditure account ...	49,586 0 9	Middlesex County 3 per cent. £10,000 cost	9,862 11 0
		Surrey County 3 per cent. £10,300. 11s.	10,068 16 9
		Exchequer Bonds £10,000	10,068 12 3
		London County 2½ per cent. £10,000	8,687 11 0
		Midland Railway 2½ per cent. £10,000 Debenture Stock	8,375 1 0
			47,062 12 0
		Cash—	
		On deposit	2,000 0 0
		Do. interest accrued due	6 6 0
		On current account	496 11 7
		On petty cash account	20 11 2
			2,523 8 9
			£49,586 0 9

HENRY MORRIS,
Honorary Treasurer.

Having examined the foregoing accounts with the books and vouchers of the fund, I certify that they are correct. I further certify that I have satisfied myself of the correctness of the cash balances and have verified the investments.

June 30th, 1903.

E. R. FRERE,
Chartered Accountant,
48, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

APPENDIX I.

SCHEME.

I.—Objects of the Fund.

IN order to promote investigations into all matters connected with or bearing on the causes, prevention, and treatment of cancer and malignant disease, steps shall be taken—

1. To provide, extend, equip, and maintain laboratories to be devoted to cancer research.
2. To encourage researches on the subject of cancer within the United Kingdom or in the British Dominions beyond the Seas.
3. To assist in the development of cancer research in various hospitals and institutions approved by the Executive Committee; and
4. Generally to provide means for systematic investigation into the causes, prevention, and treatment of cancer.

Should the objects of the fund be attained by the discovery of the cause and nature of cancer, and of an effective method of treatment, the Royal Colleges, with the consent of the Trustees, shall be empowered to utilize the fund either, (a) for equipping with the necessities for such treatment such hospitals as they may select, or (b) for forwarding research into other diseases.

There shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, Trustees, Honorary Treasurer, General Committee, and Executive Committee of the fund.

The office of the fund shall (with the consent of the Royal Colleges) be at the Examination Hall, Victoria Embankment.

II.—The President, Vice-Presidents, Trustees, and Treasurer.

1. The first President shall be _____, and future Presidents shall be appointed by the General Committee.
2. The first Vice-Presidents shall be _____, and future Vice-Presidents shall be appointed by the General Committee.
3. There shall be five Trustees of the fund.
4. Of the first Trustees, three may be nominated by the donors of sums of £1,000 and upwards, and one each by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and of Surgeons.
5. In the event of vacancies occurring by death, resignation, or other cause, the General Committee may nominate new Trustees, and shall be called upon to do so in case the number shall fall below three.
6. All moneys, other than annual grants or subscriptions, or sums specially given for definite objects, or under special conditions, shall be invested as capital in the names of the Trustees.
7. The Trustees shall pay over to the account of the Executive Committee all dividends on the invested trust funds as they fall due.
8. If in any year the income derived from the invested capital is insufficient to defray the expenses authorized by the Executive Committee, the Trustees shall, at the request of the Executive Committee, realize sufficient funds to raise such sum as may be requisite to cover such deficiency.
9. The first Honorary Treasurer shall be _____.
10. In the event of a vacancy in the post of Honorary Treasurer the General Committee shall appoint some person to that office.
11. The Honorary Treasurer may be one of the Trustees.
12. The Honorary Treasurer shall be responsible for the receipt of all moneys on behalf of the fund.
13. The Honorary Treasurer shall pay over to the Trustees all sums received by him other than annual grants and subscriptions, and other than any sums specially given for definite objects or under special conditions, which sums he shall pay to the account of the Executive Committee.

III.—General Committee.

1. The General Committee shall consist of—

- (a) The President.
 - (b) The Vice-Presidents.
 - (c) The five Trustees.
 - (d) The Honorary Treasurer.
 - (e) The Executive Committee.
 - (f) One member to be nominated by the Local Government Board.
 - (g) One member to be nominated by the Colonial Office.
 - (h) One member to be nominated by the Royal Society.
 - (i) One member each nominated by the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland, and the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.
 - (j) One member each nominated by the Royal Veterinary College, London ; the Royal Veterinary College, Edinburgh ; and the Royal Veterinary College of Ireland.
 - (k) Donors of sums of £1,000 and upwards, whether given in one sum or more.
- With power to add to their number.

2. The General Committee shall nominate two members of the Executive Committee, who shall hold office for three years, and shall be eligible for re-election.

3. The General Committee shall meet at least once a year to receive reports from the Executive Committee on the general progress of the research, an account of expenditure, and the audited financial statement, and at such times as they may be summoned by the Executive Committee.

4. The President shall summon a special meeting of the General Committee on receiving a requisition so to do, signed by five members of the General Committee.

IV.—The Executive Committee.

1. The Executive Committee shall consist of—

(a) The President (for the time being) and two Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians of London to be nominated by the Fellows of such College	...	...	3
(b) The President (for the time being) and two Members of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England to be nominated by the Council of such College	...	...	3
(c) Two members of the Laboratories' Committee of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons to be nominated by such Committee	...	...	2
(d) Two members nominated by the General Committee	...	...	2
(e) One member nominated by the Royal Society	...	...	1
(f) One member nominated by the Royal Veterinary College, London	...	...	1
			12

The members of the Executive Committee shall hold office for three years, and shall be eligible for re-election.

2. The Executive Committee shall have control of the income of the fund, which shall be expended in furthering the objects stated in section I., including the assignment of funds—

- (a) For the erection or extension of laboratories, or for the equipment of any existing laboratory in which investigations are, or shall be, pursued ;
- (b) For grants to individual workers in laboratories or elsewhere ;
- (c) For investigations other than those in laboratories ;
- (d) For the collection of statistical, dietetic, topographical, and other information ;
- (e) For the salaries of any officials who may be appointed.

3. The Executive Committee shall be charged with the general supervision and management of the arrangements to carry out the objects of the fund, and particularly—

- (a) They shall appoint the Working and Consultative Staff under such conditions as they may think desirable.
- (b) They may appoint a General Superintendent of the Investigations, who may be Director of the Central Laboratory, and such assistants as may be considered necessary.
- (c) They shall draw up the regulations under which the work of the staff shall be conducted in such rooms as may be placed at their disposal by the Royal Colleges, or elsewhere.
- (d) They may seek the advice of the members of the Working and Consultative Staff on any questions relating to the objects of the fund, and may appoint Committees to conduct investigations, or to collect statistics and information, and may assign funds for the expenses of these investigations and for the remuneration of the members of these Committees.
- (e) They may appoint a Secretary or other official to conduct the correspondence, summon and attend the meetings, keep the accounts, write the minutes, &c.
- (f) They may make arrangements for investigating methods of treatment in cases of cancer and malignant disease.
- (g) They may make arrangements to establish a system of correspondence with foreign and colonial laboratories and workers ; and
- (h) Generally they shall make such other arrangements as may seem to them best for the thorough investigation of this disease in all its aspects.

4. The Executive Committee shall be required to report their proceedings from time to time to the General Committee.

V.—Working and Consultative Staff.

1. The Working Staff may consist of—

- (a) A General Superintendent of the Investigations, who may be the Director of the Central Laboratory.
- (b) Assistants to the General Superintendent and Director.
- (c) Any other persons who may be appointed to make special investigations.

2. The Consultative Staff shall consist of persons skilled in scientific investigations, representatives of various Home and Colonial Government Departments, Physicians and Surgeons attached to hospitals, statistical experts, and others appointed by the Executive Committee.

3. The Consultative Staff may receive fees for attendance at meetings, and may be remunerated for any services preformed in connection with the objects of the fund, on such conditions as the Executive Committee may determine.

APPENDIX II.

CANCER RESEARCH.

[Reprinted from *The Times*, 19th April, 1902.]

SIR.—For some time past the Royal Colleges of Physicians and of Surgeons have been developing a scheme for fully investigating the cause, prevention, and treatment of cancer. This scheme has now been completed, and is ready to be started as soon as the necessary funds are forthcoming. It provides for systematic research in laboratories, for the collection and tabulation of statistical, dietetic, and topographical information, for the clinical study of the disease, and for the trial of methods of treatment.

The Executive Committee controlling the scheme will mainly consist of representatives of the two Royal Colleges, with whom will be associated representatives of the Royal Society and of the Royal Veterinary College. This Committee will appoint an acting and Consultative Staff of experts to carry out the work.

It is, of course, recognized that investigations into such an obscure disease as cancer will, in all probability, as in the case of tuberculosis, extend over a considerable number of years, and in order to secure an uninterrupted continuity of research it is hoped that a capital sum of, at least, £100,000 will be forthcoming, so as to enable the work to be carried on without encroaching upon the capital.

Up to the present rather more than £20,000 have been paid or promised, and the scheme might be put into force as soon as £30,000 are contributed, if it were thought desirable to spend the capital. But the Royal College, from their knowledge of the difficulties and the uncertain duration of the investigation, are unwilling to set the scheme in action before securing the means for continuing the research to a successful issue.

The Presidents of the Royal Colleges will be responsible for any sums transmitted to them for the furtherance of the object in view until a Treasurer has been appointed by the General Committee under the scheme; or donations may be sent to the "Cancer Research Fund," London and Westminster Bank, Stratford Place, London, W.

We are, Sir,

Your obedient Servants,

ADELINE M. BEDFORD,
GWENDOLEN CECIL,
CONSTANCE LECONFIELD,
ELISE GLEN-COATS,
RANDALL WINTON,
STRATHCONA,
ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR,
WALTER H. LONG,
SYDNEY HOLLAND,
RALPH THOMPSON,
L. NEUMANN,
THOMAS RUDD,
P. E. SINGER,
W. H. BROADBENT, M.D., F.R.S.,
THOMAS SMITH, F.R.C.S.,
R. DOUGLAS POWELL, M.D.,
JOHN WILLIAMS, M.D.,
THOMAS BARLOW, M.U.

APPENDIX III. (with Tables).

HOSPITAL STATISTICS.

THE necessity for endeavouring by a preliminary inquiry to ascertain in what manner the statistics of cancer could be most usefully compiled prevented application being made to all the metropolitan hospitals. Inquiries in the first instance were made at St. Thomas's Hospital, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Guy's Hospital, Charing Cross Hospital, and the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond street.

The Cancer Research Fund has to express its indebtedness to several of the officials of these hospitals, not only for the permission granted and the facilities afforded for the abstraction from the records kept by the hospital authorities, but also for personal assistance, particularly from Mr. Nitch and Dr. Gates, Dr. Fairbairn, and Dr. Seligmann (St. Thomas's), Mr. Waring (St. Bartholomew's), Dr. Bryant, Mr. Simpson, and Dr. French (Guy's), Mr. Clogg (Charing Cross), and Dr. Baumann (the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond street). Dr. Baumann kindly undertook to do the abstraction himself, and favoured us with the cases for a series of years.

The results of this preliminary inquiry have justified the hope that the hospitals were in a position to very greatly advance the cause of cancer research. Within a short time it was possible to obtain positive information on all the headings under which facts were sought. Some of the results obtained may be tabulated in the form appended, from which it is evident that a systematic utilization of the facts accumulated in hospitals will be of very great value, more particularly if the various authorities concerned can see their way to collaborate with the Committee towards the attainment of a uniform method of investigating, classifying, and recording cases of malignant new growths and cases which simulate malignant new growths. If attained, this uniformity will not fail to react upon statistical inquiries on cancer. The present chaotic condition of cancer statistics and the diversity of methods followed in compiling and interpreting them have largely contributed to the production of many of the contradictory and alarming statements which have obtained currency.

Tables have been drawn up to illustrate how the co-efficients for estimating the relative incidence of carcinomata and sarcomata (and in future it is hoped of other types) may be arrived at for each organ or tissue. In regard to the organs and tissues specified in the tables (Nos. I.A. and I.B.) these have been arranged in a provincial and artificial sequence, and tabulated with as much detail as the designations in the registers allowed. The grouping of sites together has been intentionally avoided, as liable to obscure the true distribution; tendency to more detail in such tables is to be encouraged; similarly in tabulating age incidence, five yearly periods, and not decennial periods, have been chosen. With a larger number of cases even more differentiation might be advantageously adopted, especially at important stages in the life cycle. (*Vide* pp. 900-901, 902-903.)

Another table (No. II.) has been drawn up to show the necessity that exists for uniformity in the pathological examinations of cases of malignant new growth. At present great variety exists in the extent to which malignant new growths occurring in different sites are subjected to microscopical examination. In many cases no microscopical examination is made because the naked eye appearances are so unequivocal that no doubt is entertained by the

observer of the nature of the condition ; but such cases, from the statistical standpoint, must be included among those in which no microscopical examination has been made, and the exact nature of the tumour therefore remains uncertain. It will be seen that conditions simulating malignant new growth, but not belonging to that category, can only be discovered when microscopical examination has been made. It is also only just to the clinician that conditions which during life did not manifest themselves as malignant new growths should be subjected to a thorough microscopical examination before being placed in the cancer group.

The cases of carcinoma and sarcoma are classified under two headings, one in which a microscopical examination was recorded, and the other where no such examination was on the notes. Under each heading there are three columns. The cases presenting clinical manifestations of malignant new growth during life are found in the first column. In the second column the cases without characteristic clinical manifestations are indicated by the plus (+) sign, and in the third column those simulating malignant new growth with the minus (-) sign. The cases in the second column are included in the age distribution tables (I A. and I B.), but those in the third column are not. (*Vide* pp. 904-905.)

Table III A. has reference only to operations performed for malignant new growth. It has seemed desirable to tabulate separately the cases in which a microscopical examination was or was not recorded. Under each of these headings the clinical facies of the cases (manifest, not manifest, and simulating malignant new growth) are brought under review for the purpose of illustrating the limitations within which malignant new growths are recognizable during life.

For purposes of clinical observation the conditions naturally fall into groups, accessible and inaccessible, with an intermediate transitional group. For the purposes of this table the latter has been omitted, and thus the cases occurring in the sites indicated in the table as accessible and inaccessible are brought into sharp contrast. It will be observed that among conditions occurring in accessible sites the simulation of malignant new growth is relatively prevalent, in the inaccessible sites practically absent. This undoubtedly is due to the fact that malignant new growths are devoid of a specific symptomatology. In the group designated as "inaccessible" it is evident that a very important proportion would never have been recognized without the agency of the surgeon's or pathologist's knife. It would consequently be unwarrantable to draw any inference of a far-reaching nature at the present juncture.

TABLE III A.—Operation Cases showing the relative Proportion of Cases of Carcinoma and Sarcoma which gave rise to characteristic Symptoms during Life, distributed according as they presented Clinical Manifestations or not, and according as a Microscopical Examination was or was not recorded.

Operation Cases.

CARCINOMA.						SARCOMA.					
Microscopical Examination.						Microscopical Examination.					
Recorded.			Not recorded.			Recorded.			Not recorded.		
With Clinical Manifestations.	Without Clinical Manifestations.	Simulating Malignant New Growth.	With Clinical Manifestations.	Without Clinical Manifestations.	Simulating Malignant New Growth.	With Clinical Manifestations.	Without Clinical Manifestations.	Simulating Malignant New Growth.	With Clinical Manifestations.	Without Clinical Manifestations.	Simulating Malignant New Growth.
Accessible... 265	12	20	122	—	—	37	9	6	21	4	—
Inaccessible... 26	9	2	81	33	—	14	7	—	11	6	—

* Note explaining the two groups "accessible" and "inaccessible."

Accessible.—Skin, lips, tongue, floor of mouth, penis, breast, vagina, antrum, maxilla, mandible, palate testis, sub-cutaneous, tissue, orbit, tonsil, cervical glands, scapula, clavicle, sternum, ribs and chest wall, arm leg, annularis, muscles of trunk, upper limbs, and lower limbs.

Inaccessible.—Pharynx, œsophagus, stomach, small intestine, cœcum, colon, hepatic flexure, splenic flexure, sigmoid, bladder, peritoneum, kidney, adrenal, ovary, lung, pleura and mediastinum, brain and cord, tracheal glands, retro-peritoneal glands, spine and pelvis.

Table III B. gives a similar review of post-mortem cases. The absence of a specific symptomatology is even more strongly brought out in this table, practically one-fifth of the cases presenting no characteristic clinical manifestations. In the sarcomata the proportion is even greater, probably in part because of the number of children and the number of cases of intrathoracic and intracranial new growths with obscure symptoms. In post-mortem cases the conditions simulating malignant new growth practically do not enter.

TABLE III B.—Post-mortem Cases, showing the relative Proportion of Cases of Carcinoma and Sarcoma, which gave rise to characteristic Symptoms during Life, distributed according as they presented Clinical Manifestations or not and according as a Microscopical Examination was or was not recorded.

Post-mortem Cases.

CARCINOMA						SARCOMA.					
Microscopical Examination.						Microscopical Examination.					
Recorded.			Not recorded.			Recorded.			Not Recorded.		
With Clinical Manifestations.	Without Clinical Manifestations.	Simulating Malignant New Growth.	With Clinical Manifestations.	Without Clinical Manifestations.	Simulating Malignant New Growth.	With Clinical Manifestations.	Without Clinical Manifestations.	Simulating Malignant New Growth.	With Clinical Manifestations.	Without Clinical Manifestations.	Simulating Malignant New Growth.
Accessible... 70	11	2	60	2	—	27	11	—	11	—	—
Inaccessible... 171	64	—	165	44	—	73	29	1	39	15	—

It may be worth while to point out the frequency with which malignant new growths present themselves at post-mortem examinations, for it has been ascertained by inquiries which have been addressed to hospitals in Ireland (it will be remembered the recorded cancer death-rate of Ireland is considerably behind that of Great Britain), that autopsies are performed with relative infrequency in that country. The following table, giving the total of autopsies and total of cases of malignant new growth for a number of years at Guy's Hospital, shows that on the average one case of malignant disease has occurred in every eight autopsies. It may be added that so long ago as 1888, in 82 per cent. of the cases of malignant new growth thus presenting themselves, a microscopical examination is found recorded.

Year.	<i>Guy's Hospital.</i>			Autopsies.	Malignant.
1901	479	64
1900	457	76
1899	462	71
1898	449	58
1897	483	52
1896	536	63
1895	516	63
1894	495	61
1893	507	46
1892	478	62
1891	494	61
1890	494	49
1889	474	41
1888	467	49
Total for 14 Years				6,791 ^a	818

One case in eight.

* The autopsies include all medical, surgical, and casualty cases.

Similar valuable information is available in the records of other hospitals in London and the Provinces.

Table IV. summarizes the results of the preceding two tables. It is perhaps needful to again emphasize the fact that conditions simulating malignant new growth can only be discovered when a microscopical examination has been undertaken. A relatively greater proportion of cases without clinical manifestations occur among the inaccessible cases. With the more general introduction of exploratory laparotomy, intra-abdominal tumours tend to come into the accessible category, and the existence of conditions simulating malignant new growth among such tumours has been drawn attention to by different observers. It must also be pointed out that what on microscopical examination has been pronounced to be non-malignant may in its subsequent clinical history show itself in a changed character, and become clinically malignant, or *vice versa*.

TABLE IV.—Showing the relative Proportion of Cases of Accessible and Inaccessible Malignant Disease giving rise to Characteristic Symptoms during Life.

	MALIGNANT DISEASE.					
	<i>Microscopical Examination.</i>					
	Recorded.			Not recorded.		
	With Clinical Mani- festations.	Without Clinical Mani- festations.	Simulating Malignant New Growth.	With Clinical Mani- festations.	Without Clinical Mani- festations.	Simulating Malignant New Growth.
Accessible	399	43	28	214	6	—
Inaccessible	284	109	3	296	38	—

In abstracting the clinical records great pains have been taken to determine the extent to which the clinical manifestations allowed of the recognition of the presence of malignant new growth during life. To speak of "error of diagnosis," and "under-" and "over-diagnosis" in this connection is quite unjustifiable, both from the absence of a specific symptomatology and from the fact that in the interest of the patient the clinician adopts treatment adapted to a condition less grave than that which he has reason to suspect. The historical importance which attaches to an accurate record of the actual clinical diagnoses should not be under-rated.

The success of the means of treatment already available are dependent upon the possibility of a sufficiently early diagnosis. There is at present no specific symptomatology of cancer. It is necessary by modern bio-chemical methods to see if any means can be devised for the more early and certain diagnosis of the presence of malignant new growth.

The importance of pain, ulceration, interference with nutrition and occurrence of metastasis and duration could be observed, but the results were not suitable for tabular representation.

On the question of heredity, or inherited susceptibility, the facts are not sufficiently numerous to justify any conclusions. These problems can be attacked experimentally with greater prospects of obtaining profitable results in animals whose span of life is short.

The conclusion drawn from the preliminary inquiry into the nature of cancer material existing in hospitals was that, in view of its value and amount, the Executive Committee deem it advisable that hospital authorities should be invited to collaborate for the future in its utilization.

...	5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50	51-55	56-60	61-65	66-70	71-75	76-80	81-85	86-	7	6
Kidney.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	
Adrenal.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Parotid.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Ovary.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	
Lung, pleura, and med.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	
Brain and cord	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	16	
Sub-cutaneous	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30	
Orbit.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Tonsil.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Tracheal glands.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	
Retro-peritoneal glands	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	
Cervical glands.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	
Not specified	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	
Skull.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Spine.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Sacrum.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Sternum and ribs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Scapula.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Clavicle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Humerus.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Arm.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Annularis.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Pelvic.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	12	
Leg.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	29	
Trunk muscles.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Upper limb muscles.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Lower limb muscles.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
C. S.	19	8	12	2	19	6	16	34	14	37	12	95	141	35	24	158	151	161	17	
S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50	51-55	56-60	61-65	66-70	71-75	76-80	81-85	86-	970	

STATEMENT of the Account of the Commissioners of Currency for the Month ended September 1903, as required by Section 20 of Ordinance No. 32 of 1884 :—

		CIRCULATION.		RESERVE.		Value.	
		In Gold.		In Silver.		In Securities.	
		Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Currency notes in circulation on September 30, 1903 ...		...		...		16,320,590	0
By gold £464,800 in sovereigns at Rs. 15 a sovereign ...		6,972,000	0	—		—	
By silver in the vault (10 cents copper) ...		—		1,905,309	90	—	
By investments made by the Crown Agents according to the annexed statements (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), and (i) ...		—		—		2,567,486	2
By amount Rs. 1,500,000, remitted to the Crown Agents for investment in sterling securities (j) ...		—		—		1,500,000	0
By investments made in Indian Government paper, according to the annexed statement (k) ...		—		—		3,375,794	10
		6,972,000	0	1,905,309	90	7,443,280	12
						Total ...	16,320,590 2

EVERARD IM THURN, Colonial Secretary,
 H. HAY CAMERON, Treasurer,
 FRAS. R. ELLIS, Auditor-General, } Currency Commissioners.

Value of the Securities calculated at the Market Prices of August, 1903.

Cost.	Face Value of Stock Held.		Description.	Original Rate at which purchased.	Market prices of Aug. 1903.	Net Value Deducting Brokerage.	Total.	
	Rs.	c.						£	s.	d.
(a) 599,283 0	1,470	0 0	Cape 4 per cent. Consolidated Stock ...	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	105	1,539 16 6		
	1,820	4 7	Do. do. ...	109 $\frac{1}{8}$	105	1,906 13 9		
	5,500	0 0	Canada Dominion 5 per cent. Debentures ...	111	101	5,541 5 0		
	6,200	0 0	Do. 4 do. do. ...	101	104	6,432 10 0		
	8,267	18 7	Do. 3 do. Stock ...	93 $\frac{3}{4}$	101	8,329 18 9		
	2,918	11 10	South Australia 4 do. do. ...	103 $\frac{3}{4}$	103 $\frac{3}{4}$	3,013 8 10		
	1,019	1 8	Queensland 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ do. do. ...	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	96	975 15 5		
	4,313	7 5	New South Wales 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ do. do. ...	96 $\frac{3}{4}$	101	4,345 14 5		
	1,436	4 10	Do. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ do. Inscribed Stock ...	104 $\frac{3}{4}$	101	1,447 0 2		
	480	3 4	Do. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ do. do. ...	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	483 15 4		
	584	19 9	Do. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ do. do. ...	102 $\frac{1}{8}$	101	589 7 5		
	1,100	0 0	Do. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ do. do. ...	100	101	1,108 5 0		
	100	0 0	Do. 4 do. do. ...	105	108	107 15 0		
	100	0 0	Do. 4 do. Debentures ...	98	100 $\frac{3}{4}$	100 5 0		
	(b) 292,708 50	8,600	0 0	Do. 5 do. do. ...	109	100	8,578 10 0	
8,000		0 0	Do. 4 do. do. ...	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,020 0 0		
103		6 3	Victoria 3 do. Stock ...	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	89	91 13 10		
1,500		0 0	Do. 3 do. do. ...	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	89	1,331 5 0		
6,914		16 10	Do. 3 do. do. ...	93 $\frac{3}{4}$	89	6,136 18 5		
6,400		0 0	Canada Dominion 4 do. Debentures ...	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	104	6,640 0 0		
5,000		0 0	Do. 4 do. do. ...	106	104	5,187 10 0		
5,000		0 0	South Australia 4 do. do. ...	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	5,037 10 0		
4,600		0 0	New Zealand 4 do. Stock ...	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	109	5,002 10 0		
5,000		0 0	Victoria 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ do. Debentures ...	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	5,037 10 0		
(c) 299,994 0		5,653	12 2	Do. 4 do. Inscribed Stock ...	109 $\frac{3}{4}$	100	5,639 9 6	
		11,732	17 2	Do. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ do. do. ...	92 $\frac{3}{4}$	98	11,468 17 5	
		8,000	0 0	South Australia 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ do. do. ...	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	7,980 0 0	
		5,277	0 5	Do. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ do. do. ...	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	5,263 16 7	
		9,344	14 4	New South Wales 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ do. do. ...	96 $\frac{3}{4}$	101	9,414 16 0	
	(d) 88,000 0	5,605	18 10	Cape 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ do. do. ...	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	99	5,535 17 4	
		5,089	0 8	Do. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ do. do. ...	98	99	5,025 8 5	
		10,000	0 0	Canada Dominion 3 do. do. ...	92 $\frac{3}{4}$	101	10,075 0 0	
		4,854	10 11	New Zealand 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ do. do. ...	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	4,890 19 0	
		5,270	1 4	Do. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ do. do. ...	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	5,309 11 10	
		3,145	9 1	Do. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ do. do. ...	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	3,169 0 11	
		2,053	17 9	New South Wales 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ do. do. ...	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	2,069 5 9	
		5,167	18 8	Consols 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ do. — ...	96 $\frac{3}{4}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,670 10 4	
		3,629	15 0	Local Loans 3 do. Stock ...	102 $\frac{7}{8}$	99	3,584 7 7	
		5,629	16 10	Queensland 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ do. do. ...	103 $\frac{7}{8}$	96	5,390 11 6	
10,705		8 9	South Australia 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ do. do. ...	107	100	10,678 13 5		
(e) 1,000,000 0		13,641	9 0	Local Loans 3 do. do. ...	103 $\frac{7}{8}$	99	13,470 18 8	
		5,242	8 3	South Australia 3 do. do. ...	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	4,705 1 4	
		5,174	11 11	New Zealand 3 do. do. ...	96 $\frac{3}{4}$	91	4,695 18 11	
		5,174	11 11	Natal 3 do. do. ...	96 $\frac{3}{4}$	93	4,799 8 9	
	8,322	9 0	Victoria 3 do. do. ...	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	89	7,386 3 6		
	5,089	4 2	Queensland 3 do. do. ...	98	90	4,567 11 3		
	5,446	7 4	Consols ...	101	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,922 3 0		
	3,507,486	2 235679 18 7						
	940,000	0 60361 14 7	Amount realized by sale of portion of above securities			231698 8 10	3,468,701 82	
	2,567,486	2 175318 4 0				=	940,000 0	
							=	2,528,701 82
	(j) 1,500,000	0 —	Amount remitted to the Crown Agents for investment in sterling securities					2,528,701 82
								1,500,000 0
	4,067,486	2 —	Carried over					4,028,701 82

at 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per rupee

Cost.	Face Value of Stock Held.	Description.	Original Rate at which purchased.	Market prices of Sept. 30, 1903.	Net Value Deducting Brokerage.	Total.
Rs. c.	Rs. c.					Rs. c.
4,067,486 2		Brought forward	—		—	4,028,701 82
	200,000 0	Indian Securities	95			
	300,000 0	Do.	95½			
	50,000 0	Do.	96½			
	100,000 0	Do.	96¾			
	25,000 0	Do.	96¼			
	75,000 0	Do.	96¾			
	200,000 0	Do.	96¼			
	364,600 0	Do.	97			
	31,800 0	Do.	97½			
	25,000 0	Do.	98			
	15,000 0	Do.	98¼			
(h) 3,375,794 10	66,200 0	Do.	98¾			
	89,700 0	Do.	98¾			
	80,000 0	Do.	98¾			
	50,000 0	Do.	98¾			
	375,000 0	Do.	99¾			
	100,000 0	Do.	100½			
	300,000 0	Do.	100¾			
	88,700 0	Do.	100¾			
	200,000 0	Do.	101¼			
	444,000 0	Do.	105			
	50,000 0	Do.	108¾			
	175,000 0	Do.	108¼			
	3,405,000 0	Do.	99	99		3,362,437 50
		Present Value of Securities				7,391,139 32
7,443,280 12		Original Cost of Securities				7,443,280 12

Depreciation Fund Investments.

Cost.	Face Value of Stock Held.	Description.	Original Rate at which purchased.	Market price of Aug. 1903.	Net Value Deducting Brokerage.	Total.
Rs. c.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	
13,390 55	837 16 9	Cape Consolidated Stock	109¾	105	877 12 7	
13,107 1	837 2 1	New South Wales 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock	110¼	108	901 19 7	
27,797 12	1,637 0 0	Do. 4 do. Stock	114¼	108	1,763 17 3	
35,336 50	2,259 13 7	Do. 3½ do. do.	104	101	2,276 12 6	
12,737 15	957 1 2	Canada Dominion 3 do. do.	95¾	101	964 4 8	
32,206 36	1,878 3 1	Do. 3 do. do.	99¾	101	1,892 4 9	
12,246 0	914 8 6	Victoria 3½ do. do.	100¾	98	893 17 0	
27,944 78	1,892 5 4	Do. 3½ do. do.	90¼	98	1,849 13 10	
13,776 75	966 15 3	South Australia 3½ do. do.	94¾	100	964 6 11	
23,676 96	1,763 0 1	New Zealand 3½ do. do.	96¾	101	1,776 4 6	
32,605 7	1,747 18 2	Queensland 3½ do. do.	97¾	96	1,673 12 6	
27,897 23	1,951 3 0	Natal 3 do. do.	95¾	93	1,809 13 10	
27,893 91	2,000 0 0	Trinidad 3 do. do.	93¾	91	1,815 0 0	
7,320 53	546 14 10	Gold Coast Govt. 3 do. do.	91	88	479 15 4	at 1s. 4½d. per rupee
312,935 92	20,189 1 10	Amount with Crown Agents for investment in sterling securities			19,938 15 3	= 293,498 43
26,195 41						= 26,195 41
339,131 33						= 324,693 84
Rs. c.				Market Price of September 30, 1903.		
59,998 62	60,000 0	Indian Securities	99¾			
36,582 48	37,000 0	Do.	98¾			
48,000 0	48,000 0	Do.	100			
56,373 68	54,000 0	Do.	104			
52,659 73	49,500 0	Do.	106¼			
86,399 51	84,800 0	Do.	101¼			
64,430 0	68,000 0	Do.	94¼			
54,253 16	55,000 0	Do.	98¾			
	456,300 0	Do.	99	99		450,596 25
		Present Value of Securities				775,290 9
797,828 51		Original Cost of Securities				797,828 51

(N.B.—Amount in deposit as yet uninvested, Rs. 33,393-19.)

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTAL NOTICES.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

Theology.

THE Intermediate Examination in Divinity and the B. D. Examination of the London University are held once in each year, and commence on the fourth Tuesday in June.

2. Candidates should notify to the Director of Public Instruction their intention to enter for either of the examinations six months prior to the date fixed for the examination, in order that arrangements may be made in time for holding the examination in Colombo.

3. The admission fee is £5 in each case, which should be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction by a Bank Draft payable to the University of London. If a candidate withdraws his name, or fails to present himself at the examination, or fails to pass it, the fee shall not be returned to him. The same fee shall be payable upon every re-entry.

4. Candidates for the Intermediate Examination should forward to the Director of Public Instruction a certificate of Good Conduct.

Intermediate Examination in Divinity.

No candidate shall be admitted to this examination unless he have passed the Matriculation Examination, or have been admitted under Statute 116,* at least one Academical year† previously.

All candidates for a Degree in Divinity must have taken Logic as one of the alternative subjects either at the time of passing the Matriculation Examination or at some subsequent Matriculation Examination (unless they have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts with Logic or the B.Sc. with Mental and Moral Science or Logic and Methodology). No fee to be payable for a first entry for Logic alone; for a second or subsequent entry the fee of £5 must be paid, which will include a first entry to the Intermediate Examination in Divinity.

Graduates in Arts of this University shall be excused the Intermediate Examination in Divinity; and candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts shall be excused the Classical Papers (section 2, (b) and (c) and section 3 (a) and (b) below) in Greek Grammar, Composition, and History, and Classical Greek Prose Author, and Latin Prose Author, Latin Grammar and Composition, and Roman History. Candidates who, having passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts, took Logic at that Examination, and Graduates in Science who took Mental and Moral Science or Logic and Methodology at the B.Sc. Examination, shall be excused from the necessity of having passed in Logic at a Matriculation Examination.

Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects:—

I.—ELEMENTARY HEBREW. (One Paper.)

Accidence. Easy translation from short set portion‡ of the Old Testament, and re-translation. Easy Composition, vocabulary to be given so far as not taken from the set portion. Pointing passages from the set portion.

II.—GREEK. (Three Papers.)

(a) New Testament, a Gospel or another book or portion of the Greek Testament.§ Translation, Grammar, and subject-matter.

(b) Grammar, Easy Composition, and Ancient Greek History to the death of Alexander the Great.

(c) Classical Greek Prose Author.|| Translation and simple questions arising out of the subject-matter.

III.—LATIN. (Two Papers.)

(a) Classical Latin Prose Author.¶ Translation and simple questions arising out of the subject-matter.

(b) Grammar, Composition, and a period of Roman History.‡‡

IV.—PSYCHOLOGY AND ETHICS. (Two Papers.)

A.—*Psychology.*

General Psychology of Intellect, Feeling, and Will.
Psychology of the Self.

B.—*General Philosophy.*

Nature and Validity of Knowledge.
Freedom of the Will.

C.—*Ethics.*

The General Principles of Ethics, Individual and Social.

One or two of such classical works as the following to be prescribed from time to time††:—Plato: *Republic*, Books I.—IV.; Aristotle: *Ethics*, Books I.—IV. and X.; Butler: *Fifteen Sermons on Human Nature and Ethics and the Dissertation on the Nature of Virtue*; Kant: *Metaphysics of Ethics*; Mill, J. S.: *Utilitarianism*; Green: *Prolegomena to Ethics*, Book III.; Martineau: *Types of Ethical Theory*, Part II., Book I.

* Every Candidate for admission as a Student of the University shall pass such Entrance or Matriculation Examination, or fulfil such other tests of fitness to be admitted as a Student, as may be from time to time prescribed.

† By the term "Academical Year" is ordinarily meant the period intervening between any Examination and an Examination of a higher grade in the following year, which period may be either more or less than a Calendar year. Thus the interval between the *Intermediate Examination in Arts* and the *Degree Examination* of the next year is about fifteen months, while the interval between the *B.A. Examination* and the *M.A. Examination* of the next year is less than eight months. Nevertheless each of these intervals is counted as an "Academical Year."

‡ For 1904, *The Book of Ruth*. For 1905, *Book of Jonah*.

§ For 1904, Matthew I.—XVI. inclusive. For 1905, *The Gospel of St. Mark*.

|| For 1904, Plato, *Phædo*. For 1905, Aristotle: *Nicomachean Ethics*, Books I. & II.

¶ For 1904, Cicero, *Academica*. For 1905, Cicero: *Pro Murena* and *Pro Caelio*.

** For 1904, B.C. 133—A.D. 68. For 1905, B.C. 80 to the death of Marcus Aurelius.

†† Set Books for 1904, Butler, *Fifteen Sermons on Human Nature and Ethics and the Dissertation on the Nature of Virtue*; J. S. Mill, *Utilitarianism*. For 1905, Martineau, *Types of Ethical Theory*, Part II., Book I.

The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, and shall extend over four days; in the morning from 10 to 1 and in the afternoon from 2 to 5.

The Examination shall be conducted in the following order:—

TUESDAY.

Morning, 10 to 1. Hebrew.
Afternoon, 2 to 5. New Testament (Greek).

WEDNESDAY.

Morning, 10 to 1. Greek and Greek History.
Afternoon, 2 to 5. Greek Prose Author.

THURSDAY.

Morning, 10 to 1. Latin Prose Author.
Afternoon, 2 to 5. Latin and Roman History.

FRIDAY.

Morning, 10 to 1 } Psychology and Ethics.
Afternoon, 2 to 5 }

Candidates shall not be approved by the Examiners unless they have shown a competent knowledge in the foregoing subjects.

B. D. Examination.

The regulations with regard to this Examination can be consulted at the Office of Public Instruction.

Public Instruction Office,
Colombo, October 17, 1903.

J. HARWARD,
Director of Public Instruction.

Abstract of Cooly Labourers on Estates in the several Provinces during the Quarter ended June 30, 1903.

District.	No. of Estates.	No. of Immigrants.	No. of Births.	No. of Deaths.
<i>Western Province.</i>				
Colombo	49	4,765	43	28
Kalutara	54	11,841	102	66
<i>Central Province.</i>				
Kandy	431	97,726	1,023	774
Matale	95	17,108	62	158
Nuwara Eliya	231	69,650	660	484
<i>Southern Province.</i>				
Galle and Matara	35	4,115	33	45

District.	No. of Estates.	No. of Immigrants.	No. of Births.	No. of Deaths.
<i>North-Western Province.</i>				
Kurunegala	26	2,322	25	23
Puttalam	8	177	1	3
Chilaw	30	887	2	1
<i>Province of Uva.</i>				
Badulla	142	35,583	411	307
<i>Province of Sabaragamuwa.</i>				
Ratnapura	55	11,217	96	84
Kegalla	117	29,787	286	270

EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, October 22, 1903.

NOTICE is hereby given that applications have been received for grants in aid for the following schools:—

Rev. S. Thwaite, Wesleyan Mission Society

... Indigastudawa Vernacular Boys' (C) School, which is situated in the Iddagoda pattu, Meegambadde, in the Pasdun korale of the Kalutara District, Western Province.

Acting Manager of Buddhist Schools, Maliban street, Pettah, Colombo

... Balabowa (Primary) Vernacular Girls' School, which is situated in the Dasiyapattu of Alutkuru korale in the Western Province.

Observations will be received not later than November 10, 1903.

Office of Public Instruction,
Colombo, October 20, 1903.

J. HARWARD,
Director.

THE following alterations and additions in the Government Stores Price List are published for general information:—

Alterations.

Buckets, latrine, galvanized, Rs. 2.65 each.
Waste, cotton, coloured, 17 cents per lb.
Waste, cotton, white, 21 cents per lb.

Additions.

Clocks, "Bee," Rs. 2.75 each.

F. W. VANE,
Controller of Government Stores.

Government Stores,
Colombo, October 16, 1903.

EIGHT vaccinated bull-calves and heifers, more or less, will be put up for sale by auction on Saturday, the 24th instant, at 2 P.M., at the New Calf Vaccine Depôt, Kanatta, Colombo.

J. CRAIG,
Colonial Surgeon, Western Province.

Colombo, October 17, 1903.

එනවත් කරවම යෙදුන ඵලවසන් සහ වැස්සියන් අවදෙතෙක් (වැසිය හෝ අඩුව හෝ) මෙම මස 24 වෙනි සෙනසුරුදු සවස දෙකේ තනි සමට කකත්තේ වස්සන් විදිත්ව අලුතෙන් සාදන බවට සඳහන් වූ වෙන්දේසිකර විකුනනවා ඇත.

ජේ. ක්‍රෙබ්,

කොලොන් නියල් සාර්ජන්.

වර්ෂ 1903 ක්වූ මක්කෝමු මස 17 වෙනි දින කොලොන් නියල්.

THE Sitawaka bridge, 31st mile, Avisawella-Ginigath-hena road, will be closed to traffic from December 10 to 20, 1903, both days inclusive, for repairs.

C. A. LOVEGROVE,
for L. CREASY,

Acting Director of Public Works,
Public Works Department,
Colombo, October 21, 1903.

NOTICE is hereby given that from and after November 1, 1906, no licenses will be issued to outrigger canoes to ply for hire in the Colombo Harbour.

Master Attendant's Office,
Colombo, October 16, 1903.

JOHN A. LEGGE,
Master Attendant.

NOTICES CALLING FOR TENDERS.

SEALÉD Tenders (in duplicate), marked on the envelopes "Tender for _____" will be received up to noon on Monday, November 2, 1903, from persons willing to contract for victualling the under-mentioned jails for one year commencing from January 1, 1904 :—

North-Western Province.—Puttalam.

Province of Sabaragamuwa.—Ratnapura.

2. Tenders should be submitted in duplicate, the original being forwarded to the Inspector-General of Prisons and the duplicate direct to the Hon. the Auditor-General, both being required to be forwarded at the same time.

3. Tenders are to be made upon forms which will be supplied upon application at the office of the respective jails and the Inspector-General of Prisons, and no tender will be considered unless it is furnished on the recognized form.

4. The under-mentioned deposits, which must be made at the Treasury or Kachcheri, will be required before any form of tender is issued :—

(a) A deposit of Rs. 50 for Ratnapura.

(b) A deposit of Rs. 25 for Puttalam jail.

5. And should any person fail (within a fortnight after he has been written to or notified to the address given by him of the acceptance of his tender) or decline to enter into the contract and bond with the Superintendent of the Jail after he has tendered, or fail to furnish approved security, such deposit will be forfeited to the Crown. All other deposits will be returned upon signature of a contract.

6. When required samples must be deposited. Sufficient securities will be required to join in a bond for the due fulfilment of the contract.

7. The amount of the bond and all other necessary information can be ascertained upon application at the offices specified, or at the office of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

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

9. The persons whose tenders are accepted by Government will be required to bear the expenses of having the security bonds prepared for the due performance of their contract, which bonds will be subject to the approval of the Attorney-General, but may be drawn by the tenderers' own lawyers.

10. When bonds have been drawn by the tenderers' own lawyers, the name or stamp of the proctor who drafted the bond should be affixed to the document.

11. Every alteration should bear the initials of the tenderers, and all tenders containing alterations not bearing the tenderers' initials will be treated as informal and rejected.

12. Every tenderer should write his address on his tender, giving the name of the street and the number of the house he lives in.

A. DE WILTON, Major,
Prisons Office, Inspector-General of Prisons.
Colombo, October 17, 1903.

SEALÉD Tenders (in duplicate) from persons willing to contract for the supply of the under-mentioned articles for the use of Government from January 1, 1904, to December 31, 1904, 1905, and 1906, will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on Thursday, November 5, 1903 :—

To be marked on the envelopes "Tender for Coal, Government Stores."

Welsh coal for the use of the tugs in the Master Attendant's Department.

2. Tenders should be submitted in duplicate, the original being forwarded to the Controller of Government Stores and the duplicate to the Hon. the Auditor-General, both being required to be forwarded at the same time.

3. A deposit of Rs. 30 will be required before any form of tender is issued; and should any person decline to enter into the contract and bond after he has tendered, or fail to furnish approved security, such deposit will be forfeited to the Crown. All other deposits will be returned upon signature of contract.

4. The deposit must be made in the Bank of Madras to the credit of the Controller of Government Stores, No. 3 Account, and the deposit receipt must be produced to the officer issuing the form of tender as his authority for making the issue.

5. No tender will be considered unless it is on such printed forms—to be obtained at the office of the Controller of Government Stores—and unless accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons, whose addresses must be given, engaging to become sureties for the due fulfilment of the contract.

6. The tenderer must deposit samples with the Controller of Government Stores before the date on which the tenders are due. No tender will be considered if the sample is not deposited. No tender forms will be issued on the date tenders are due.

7. The amount of security to be given will be Rs. 60. All other necessary information can be ascertained on application at the office of the Controller of Government Stores.

8. The person whose tenders has been accepted by Government will be required to bear the expenses of having security bonds prepared for the due performance of his contract, which bonds will be drawn out by Crown Counsel on a fee of Rs. 12.50.

9. The security should be furnished within two weeks of acceptance of tender being notified.

10. All alterations or erasures in tenders should bear the initials of the tenderers, and if the tender is not properly filled in, it will be treated as informal and rejected.

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

12. 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.

F. W. VANE,
Controller of Government Stores.

Government Stores,
Colombo, October 23, 1903.

Forest Department, North-Western Circle.

SEALÉD Tenders (in duplicate), marked on the envelopes "Tender for the Supply of Firewood," will be received up to noon on Monday, November 16, 1903, from persons willing to contract to carry out the under-mentioned work during 1904 :—

To fell and remove 1,800 cubic yards of firewood from Polkatukanda to the Railway line at the 36½ milepost.

Any person wishing to tender for the above work should deposit in the Kurunegala or Kandy Kachcheri the sum of Rs. 20 and submit the receipt to the Assistant Conservator of Forests, North-Western Circle, Kandy, who will thereupon issue to him the form on which the tender must be made. No tender will be considered unless it is furnished on the recognized form thus obtained.

The tender must be sent to the Assistant Conservator of Forests and the duplicate of it direct to the Hon. the Auditor-General, both being despatched at the same time.

Should any person tendering decline to enter into the contract and bond, or fail to furnish security, such deposit will be forfeited to the Crown.

The rate per cubic yard of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class respectively must be quoted, written both in words and figures, and the time stated within which the contract will be completed.

All alterations in any tender should be initialled by the person signing it. All tenders containing alterations not so initialled will be treated as informal and rejected.

The sum of Rs. 50 will have to be deposited as security for the due fulfilment of the contract before it is signed. The Government reserves to itself the right, without question, of rejecting any or all tenders, and of accepting any portion of a tender.

Further information may be obtained on application to the Assistant Conservator of Forests, North-Western Circle, Kandy.

H. R. SPENCE,
Assistant Conservator of Forests,
North-Western Circle.

Forest Department Office,
Kandy, October 13, 1903.

මෙහි පහත සඳහන් වැඩ 1904 ඊර් අම්බරුද්දට කරන වි
මනාස අයගෙන් මුද්දරන් වැනවිල ඇති
ලොස් උඩ Tender for the supply of Firewood “දර
සපයාදීමට වැනවිල” යන වාසනම ඇති ඉල්ලුම්පත් වසී
1903 න්වැනවැනි මස 16 වෙනි දින සදහා දවල් දක්වා
බාරගනු ලැබේ.

පොල්කඩකන්දේ සිට නොමිමර 36 1/2 ඊර් ඊර්පාරට දර
ජර 1,800 ක් කපා ඇදීමට.

මේ වැඩ කරන වි මනාස කෙනෙක් රුපියල් 20 ක් කුරු
කුලු කෙනෙක් මහනුවර කවුච්චේ බැද එතුන්වු
වසම පලාතේ උපකැලූ ඒජන්තවරයන්ගේට දෙන්න
බැනැය. එවිට උන්තාන්ගේ ඉල්ලුම්කළයු පෝර්මකොල
දෙන්නට ඇත.

එසේ නිමකරනලද කොලවල නොලියා එවනලද වැන
විට්පනු බාරගනු නොලැබේ.

මෙම ඉල්ලුම්පත් පලමුවෙනි කොපිය උපකැලූ ඒජන්ත
වරයන්ගේටද, දෙවෙනි පිටපත ගරුකටයුතු බිහිර්ජන
රුල්ලන්තාන්ගේටද අරින්න බැනැය. මෙම කොපි දෙකම
එකවිටම අරින්නට බැනැය.

ඉල්ලුම්කාරයා පොරෙන්දුවකට සහ ඇප මුද්දුවකට
බැඳෙන්නට බැරිය කිවොත් හෝ ඇප දෙන්නට බැරිවුනොත්
කවුච්චේ බිඳින මුද්දර රජසන්නක වෙනවා ඇත.

අතුරෙන් සහ ඉලක්කන්වලින් 1 පලමුවෙනි, 2 දෙවෙනි,
3 තුනවෙනි ජාරයකට ගනනද, නොවිමර කාලයකින්
කොන්ත්‍රාත්තුව කරනව ප්‍රච්චන්දසී හතු සඳහන්කරනව
බැනැය.

වැනවිලපනුගේ කඩගා නිබෙන තැන් ඉල්ලුම්කාරයාගේ
තම මුල් අකුරුවලින් අත්සන් කරනවබැනැය. එසේ අත්
සන් කොකර එවනලද ඉල්ලුම්පත් බාරගනු නොලැබේ.

කොන්ත්‍රාත්තුව අත්සන් කරනව ප්‍රච්ච කොන්ත්‍රාත්තුව
හරියකාර කිරීම පිණිස රුපියල් 50 ක් ඇප බිඳින්නට
බැනැය.

සම් කිසි වැනවිලකට හෝ සීමාව වැනවිල අහන්නිරි
වද එසේ නොව සම් වැනවිලකින් කොටසක් බාරගැනීම
එව් බලය ආණ්ඩුව නඩගන්නවා ඇත.

වැඩමකට කාරකා මහනුවර වසම පලාතේ උපකැලූ
ඒජන්තවරයන්ගේගෙන් දැනගනු යුතුයි.

එච්. ආර්. ස්පෙන්ස්,
වසම පලාතේ උපකැලූ ඒජන්තවරයන්ගේ.

වසී 1903 න්වැනවැනි මස
13 වෙනි දින මහනුවරදී.

1904 ම් ජුනියර් මිනිස් කාණ්ඩයට වෙලාවෙන්
සෙසු වරුප්පොත්වැනවිලට “විරතු වෙද්දි
කොන්ට්‍රාක්ට් කොට්ට් කේන්ඩ්ප්ප්ප්” “Tender
for the supply of Firewood” ඉරු පිරිසිකාණ මුද්දිකා
වෙද්දිප්ප්ප් කේන්ඩ්ප්ප් 1903 ම් ජුනියර් කාර්ති
කේ 16 න් තේනියාසි තිහිකර්මිමා මද්දිනාණම් මද්
දි ඉරුකර්කොන්ප්ප්ප්.

මොකද්දි ක්තේනියාසි 36 1/2 ත්පාර් කද්දේ හෙ
ව්ව් රොද්දි 1,800 පාර් විරතු වෙද්දිකොන්ට්‍රාක්ට්
කොට්ට්.

මොර්සොල්ව් වෙලාවෙන් කේද්දි වරුප්පොත්වැනවිල
කේනියාසි මුද්දිකා ක්සේසියිව්ල රුපාය් 20 පිනිකද්
ද්දිප්ප්ප් කේනියාසි වෙද්දිකොන්ට්‍රාක්ට් කොට්ට්
කේනියාසි කේනියාසි කේනියාසි මොද්දිප්ප්ප්
වෙද්දිප්ප් (පොර්ම්) තේනියාසි කොට්ට්පාර්. කේනියාසි
තිරම් අප් පොර්ම් තේනියාසි මොද්දිප්ප්ප්ප් කේනියාසි
පද් කේනියාසිප්ප්ප්.

කේනියාසිප්ප්ප් කොට්ට් ඉරුකර් මොද්දිකොන්ට්‍රාක්ට්
කේනියාසිප්ප් කේනියාසි මොද්දිකොන්ට්‍රාක්ට් කේනියාසි
මොද්දිකොන්ට්‍රාක්ට් කේනියාසි මොද්දිකොන්ට්‍රාක්ට්
කේනියාසි මොද්දිකොන්ට්‍රාක්ට් කේනියාසි මොද්දිකොන්ට්‍රාක්ට්

කේනියාසි මොද්දිකොන්ට්‍රාක්ට් කේනියාසි මොද්දිකොන්ට්‍රාක්ට්
කේනියාසි මොද්දිකොන්ට්‍රාක්ට් කේනියාසි මොද්දිකොන්ට්‍රාක්ට්
කේනියාසි මොද්දිකොන්ට්‍රාක්ට් කේනියාසි මොද්දිකොන්ට්‍රාක්ට්

1 වතු, 2-වතු, 3-වතු තරම් තුරා ඉරුකර් මොද්දිකොන්ට්‍රාක්ට්
කේනියාසි මොද්දිකොන්ට්‍රාක්ට් කේනියාසි මොද්දිකොන්ට්‍රාක්ට්
කේනියාසි මොද්දිකොන්ට්‍රාක්ට් කේනියාසි මොද්දිකොන්ට්‍රාක්ට්

කේනියාසි මොද්දිකොන්ට්‍රාක්ට් කේනියාසි මොද්දිකොන්ට්‍රාක්ට්
කේනියාසි මොද්දිකොන්ට්‍රාක්ට් කේනියාසි මොද්දිකොන්ට්‍රාක්ට්
කේනියාසි මොද්දිකොන්ට්‍රාක්ට් කේනියාසි මොද්දිකොන්ට්‍රාක්ට්

කොන්ට්‍රාක්ට් කේනියාසි මොද්දිකොන්ට්‍රාක්ට් කේනියාසි මොද්දිකොන්ට්‍රාක්ට්
කේනියාසි මොද්දිකොන්ට්‍රාක්ට් කේනියාසි මොද්දිකොන්ට්‍රාක්ට්
කේනියාසි මොද්දිකොන්ට්‍රාක්ට් කේනියාසි මොද්දිකොන්ට්‍රාක්ට්

කේනියාසි මොද්දිකොන්ට්‍රාක්ට් කේනියාසි මොද්දිකොන්ට්‍රාක්ට්
කේනියාසි මොද්දිකොන්ට්‍රාක්ට් කේනියාසි මොද්දිකොන්ට්‍රාක්ට්
කේනියාසි මොද්දිකොන්ට්‍රාක්ට් කේනියාසි මොද්දිකොන්ට්‍රාක්ට්

කේනියාසි මොද්දිකොන්ට්‍රාක්ට් කේනියාසි මොද්දිකොන්ට්‍රාක්ට්
කේනියාසි මොද්දිකොන්ට්‍රාක්ට් කේනියාසි මොද්දිකොන්ට්‍රාක්ට්
කේනියාසි මොද්දිකොන්ට්‍රාක්ට් කේනියාසි මොද්දිකොන්ට්‍රාක්ට්

ඉරුකර් මොද්දිකොන්ට්‍රාක්ට් කේනියාසි මොද්දිකොන්ට්‍රාක්ට්
කේනියාසි මොද්දිකොන්ට්‍රාක්ට් කේනියාසි මොද්දිකොන්ට්‍රාක්ට්
කේනියාසි මොද්දිකොන්ට්‍රාක්ට් කේනියාසි මොද්දිකොන්ට්‍රාක්ට්

කේනියාසි මොද්දිකොන්ට්‍රාක්ට් කේනියාසි මොද්දිකොන්ට්‍රාක්ට්
කේනියාසි මොද්දිකොන්ට්‍රාක්ට් කේනියාසි මොද්දිකොන්ට්‍රාක්ට්
කේනියාසි මොද්දිකොන්ට්‍රාක්ට් කේනියාසි මොද්දිකොන්ට්‍රාක්ට්

කේනියාසි මොද්දිකොන්ට්‍රාක්ට් කේනියාසි මොද්දිකොන්ට්‍රාක්ට්
කේනියාසි මොද්දිකොන්ට්‍රාක්ට් කේනියාසි මොද්දිකොන්ට්‍රාක්ට්
කේනියාසි මොද්දිකොන්ට්‍රාක්ට් කේනියාසි මොද්දිකොන්ට්‍රාක්ට්

Forest Department, North-Western Circle.

SEALED Tenders (in duplicate), marked on the envelopes “Tenders for the Supply of Firewood,” will be received up to noon on Monday, November 16, 1903, from persons willing to contract to carry out the under-mentioned work during 1904:—

To fell and remove 1,800 cubic yards of firewood from Mellakanda to the Railway line between 36 1/2 and 37th milepost.

Any person wishing to tender for the above work should deposit in the Kurunegala or Kandy Kachcheri the sum of Rs. 20 and submit the receipt to the Assistant Conservator of Forests, North-Western Circle, Kandy, who will thereupon issue to him the form on which the tender must be made. No tender will be considered unless it is furnished on the recognized form thus obtained.

The tender must be sent to the Assistant Conservator of Forests and the duplicate of it direct to Hon. the Auditor-General, both being despatched at the same time.

Should any person tendering decline to enter into the contract and bond, or fail to furnish security, such deposit will be forfeited to the Crown.

The rate per cubic yard of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class respectively must be quoted, written both in words and figures, and the time stated within which the contract will be completed.

All alterations in any tender should be initialled by the person signing it. All tenders containing alterations not so initialled will be treated as informal and rejected.

The sum of Rs. 50 will have to be deposited as security for the due fulfilment of the contract before it is signed.

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

Further information may be obtained on application to the Assistant Conservator of Forests, North-Western Circle, Kandy.

H. R. SPENCE,
Assistant Conservator of Forests,
North-Western Circle.

Forest Department Office,
Kandy, October 13, 1903.

1904 ம் ஆண்டில் இதன்பின் காணப்படும் வேலையைச் செய்ய விருப்பமானவர்களிடமிருந்து "விரகு வெட்டிக் கொண்டுவந்து கொடுக்கக் கேள்விப்பட்டதிரம்" Tender for the supply of Firewood (இரு பிரதிகளான) முத்திரையைக் க்கப்பட்ட கேள்விப்பட்டதிரங்கள் 1903 ம் ஆண்டு கார்த்திசை மீ 16 ந் தேதியாகிய திங்கட்கிழமை மத்தியானம் ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளப்படும்.

அப்பிலிகத்தையிலிருந்து 40½ க்கும் 41½ ம் நம்பர் கட்டடக்கு மிடையில் றையில் ரெட்டுக்கு 2,400 யார் விரகு வெட்டி கொண்டுவந்து கொடுக்க.

மேற்சொல்லிய வேலையைக் கேட்க விருப்பமானவர்கள் கண்டி அல்லது குருகுலக் கச்சேரியில் ரூபாய் 20 பிணைகட்டிப் பற்றுத்துண்டை வடமேற்குப்பகுதி காட்டு ஏஜண்டு துரையிடல் கொடுத்தால் கேள்விப்பட்டதிர மெழுதப்பட வேண்டிய (போறம்) தானக் கொடுப்பார். கேள்விப்பட்ட திரம் அப்போறம் தாளில் எழுதப்பட்டாலன்றி மற்றப்படி கவனிக்கப்படமாட்டாது.

கேள்விப்பட்டதிரத்தைக் காட்டு ஏஜண்டு துரைக்கும் அதி ன் இணைப்பிரதியைக் கௌரவ ஒடிந்நர் ஜனறலுக்கும் அனு ப்பவேண்டும். இரு பிரதிகளும் ஒரேமுறையில் அனுப்பப் படவேண்டும்.

கேள்விக்காரன் ஒப்பந்தத்துக்குட்பட அல்லது தேவை யான பிணையைக் கொடுக்கத்தவறினால் முற்பணமாகக் கட்டிய தொகை பறிமுதலாக்கப்பட்டு அரசாட்சிக்காய்விடும்.

1-வது, 2-வது, 3-வது தரத்து யார் ஒன்றுக்கு வீத மெ ன்ன வென்பதை இவ்விக்கத்திலும் எழுத்திலும் போடவேண் டும். எவ்வளவுகாலத்துக்குள் வேலையை முடித்துக்கொடுக்கப் படுமென்றது காட்டவேண்டும்.

கேள்விப்பட்டதிரத்தி லேதாவது மாற்றங்கள்செய்தால் அவ்விடங்களில் கேள்விக்காரனின் விவாசத்தை யிடவேண் டும். மாற்றங்கள் செய்யப்பட்டு விவாசமிடப்படாமலிரு க்கு மெல்லாக் கேள்விப்பட்டதிரங்களுள் கவனிக்கப்படமாட் டாது.

கொத்திராத்திற் கையொப்பமிடமுன் இவ்வேலையைச் செய்து முடிப்பதற்குப் பிணையாக 50 ரூபாய் கட்டவேண் டும்.

கேள்விப்பட்டதிரங்கள் லெதனையாவது அல்லது எல்லா வற்றையாவது தள்ளும் உருத்தும் ஒரு பத்திரத்தி லொரு பகுதியாவது ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளும் உருத்தும் அரசாட்சியாரு க்குண்பும்.

இதைப்பற்றிய மேலதனமான விளம்பரங்களை கண்டி வடமேற்குப்பகுதி காட்டு ஏசண்டு துரையவர்களிடம் வினா யியறிந்துகொள்ளலாம்.

எச். ஆர். ஸ்பென்சு,
வடமேற்குப்பகுதி உதவி காட்டுப்பாதுகாவலர்.

கண்டி வடமேற்குப்பகுதி காட்டுசெண்டு
கந்தோரில், 1903 ம் ஆண்டு ஐப்பசிமீ 13 ந் உ.

Forest Department, North-Western Circle.

SEALED Tenders (in duplicate), marked on the envelopes "Tender for the Supply of Firewood," will be received up to noon on Monday, November 16, 1903, from persons willing to contract to carry out the under-mentioned work during 1904 :—

To fell and remove 2,400 cubic yards of firewood from Maragalkanda to the Railway line at the 42½ milepost.

Any person wishing to tender for the above work should deposit in the Kurnnegala or Kandy Kachcheri the sum of Rs. 20 and submit the receipt to the Assistant Conservator of Forests, North-Western Circle, Kandy, who will thereupon issue to him the form on which the tender must be made. No tender will be considered unless it is furnished on the recognized form thus obtained.

The tender must be sent to the Assistant Conservator of Forests and the duplicate of it direct to the Hon. the Auditor-General, both being despatched at the same time.

Should any person tendering decline to enter into the contract and bond, or fail to furnish security, such deposit will be forfeited to the Crown.

The rate per cubic yard of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class respectively must be quoted, written both in words and figures, and the time stated within which the contract will be completed.

All alterations in any tender should be initialled by the person signing it. All tenders containing alterations not so initialled will be treated as informal and rejected.

The sum of Rs. 50 will have to be deposited as security for the due fulfilment of the contract before it is signed.

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

Further information may be obtained on application to the Assistant Conservator of Forests, North-Western Circle, Kandy.

H. R. SPENCE,
Assistant Conservator of Forests,
North-Western Circle.

Kandy, October 13, 1903.

1904 ம் ஆண்டில் இதன்பின் காணப்படும் வேலையைச் செய்ய விருப்பமானவர்களிடமிருந்து "விரகு வெட்டிக் கொண்டுவந்து கொடுக்கக் கேள்விப்பட்டதிரம்" Tender for the supply of Firewood (இரு பிரதிகளான) முத்திரையைக் க்கப்பட்ட கேள்விப்பட்டதிரங்கள் 1903 ம் ஆண்டு கார்த்திசை மீ 16 ந் தேதியாகிய திங்கட்கிழமை மத்தியானம் ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளப்படும்.

அப்பிலிகத்தையிலிருந்து 42½ நம்பர் கட்டடக்கு மிடையில் றையில் ரெட்டுக்கு 2,400 யார் விரகு வெட்டி கொண்டுவந்து கொடுக்க.

மேற்சொல்லிய வேலையைக் கேட்க விருப்பமானவர்கள் கண்டி அல்லது குருகுலக் கச்சேரியில் ரூபாய் 20 பிணைகட்டிப் பற்றுத்துண்டை வடமேற்குப்பகுதி காட்டு ஏஜண்டு துரையிடல் கொடுத்தால் கேள்விப்பட்டதிர மெழுதப்பட வேண்டிய (போறம்) தானக் கொடுப்பார். கேள்விப்பட்ட திரம் அப்போறம் தாளில் எழுதப்பட்டாலன்றி மற்றப்படி கவனிக்கப்படமாட்டாது.

கேள்விப்பட்டதிரத்தைக் காட்டு ஏஜண்டு துரைக்கும் அதி ன் இணைப்பிரதியைக் கௌரவ ஒடிந்நர் ஜனறலுக்கும் அனு ப்பவேண்டும். இரு பிரதிகளும் ஒரே முறையில் அனுப்பப் படவேண்டும்.

கேள்விக்காரன் ஒப்பந்தத்துக்குட்பட அல்லது தேவை யான பிணையைக் கொடுக்கத்தவறினால் முற்பணமாகக் கட்டிய தொகை பறிமுதலாக்கப்பட்டு அரசாட்சிக்காய்விடும்.

1-வது, 2-வது, 3-வது தரத்து யார் ஒன்றுக்கு வீத மெ ன்ன வென்பதை இவ்விக்கத்திலும் எழுத்திலும் போடவேண் டும். எவ்வளவுகாலத்துக்குள் வேலையை முடித்துக்கொடுக்கப் படுமென்றது காட்டவேண்டும்.

கேள்விப்பட்டதிரத்தி லேதாவது மாற்றங்கள்செய்தால் அவ்விடங்களில் கேள்விக்காரனின் விவாசத்தை யிடவேண் டும். மாற்றங்கள் செய்யப்பட்டு விவாசமிடப்படாமலிரு க்கு மெல்லாக் கேள்விப்பட்டதிரங்களுள் கவனிக்கப்படமாட் டாது.

கொத்திராத்திற் கையொப்பமிடமுன் இவ்வேலையைச் செய்து முடிப்பதற்குப் பிணையாக 50 ரூபாய் கட்டவேண் டும்.

கேள்விப்பட்டதிரங்கள் லெதனையாவது அல்லது எல்லா வற்றையாவது தள்ளும் உருத்தும் ஒரு பத்திரத்தி லொரு பகுதியாவது ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளும் உருத்தும் அரசாட்சியாரு க்குண்பும்.

இதைப்பற்றிய மேலதனமான விளம்பரங்களை கண்டி வடமேற்குப்பகுதி காட்டு ஏசண்டு துரையவர்களிடம் வினா யியறிந்துகொள்ளலாம்.

எச். ஆர். ஸ்பென்சு,
வடமேற்குப்பகுதி உதவி காட்டுப்பாதுகாவலர்.

கண்டி வடமேற்குப்பகுதி காட்டுசெண்டு
கந்தோரில், 1903 ம் ஆண்டு ஐப்பசிமீ 13 ந் உ.

1904 ம் ஆண்டில் இதன்பின் காணப்படும் வேலையைச் செய்ய விருப்பமானவர்களிடமிருந்து "விரகு வெட்டிக் கொண்டுவந்து கொடுக்கக் கேள்விப்பட்டதிரம்" Tender for the supply of Firewood (இரு பிரதிகளான) முத்திரையைக் க்கப்பட்ட கேள்விப்பட்டதிரங்கள் 1903 ம் ஆண்டு கார்த்திசை மீ 16 ந் தேதியாகிய திங்கட்கிழமை மத்தியானம் ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளப்படும்.

அப்பிலிகத்தையிலிருந்து 42½ நம்பர் கட்டடக்கு மிடையில் றையில் ரெட்டுக்கு 2,400 யார் விரகு வெட்டி கொண்டுவந்து கொடுக்க.

மேற்சொல்லிய வேலையைக் கேட்க விருப்பமானவர்கள் கண்டி அல்லது குருகுலக் கச்சேரியில் ரூபாய் 20 பிணைகட்டிப் பற்றுத்துண்டை வடமேற்குப்பகுதி காட்டு ஏஜண்டு துரையிடல் கொடுத்தால் கேள்விப்பட்டதிர மெழுதப்பட வேண்டிய (போறம்) தானக் கொடுப்பார். கேள்விப்பட்ட திரம் அப்போறம் தாளில் எழுதப்பட்டாலன்றி மற்றப்படி கவனிக்கப்படமாட்டாது.

கேள்விப்பட்டதிரத்தைக் காட்டு ஏசண்டு துரைக்கும் அதி ன் இணைப்பிரதியைக் கௌரவ ஒடிந்நர் ஜனறலுக்கும் அனு ப்பவேண்டும். இரு பிரதிகளும் ஒரே முறையில் அனுப்பப் படவேண்டும்.

கேள்விக்காரன் ஒப்பந்தத்துக்குட்பட அல்லது தேவை யான பிணையைக் கொடுக்கத்தவறினால் முற்பணமாகக் கட்டிய தொகை பறிமுதலாக்கப்பட்டு அரசாட்சிக்காய்விடும்.

கேள்விகாரன் ஒப்பந்தத்துக்குட்பட்ட அல்லது தேவையான பிணையைக் கொடுக்கத்தவரிலால், முற்பணமாகக் கட்டிய தொகை பறிமுதலாக்கப்பட்டு அரசாட்சிக்காய்விடும்

1-வது, 2-வது, 3-வது தரத்து யார் ஒன்றுக்கு வீதமென்ன வென்பதை இலக்கத்திலும் எழுத்திலும் போடவேண்டும். எவ்வளவு காலத்துக்குள் வேலையை முடித்துக் கொடுக்கப்படுமென்று கார்ட்டுவேண்டும்.

கேள்விப்பத்திரத்தி் வேதாவது மாற்றங்கள் செய்தால் அவ்விடங்களில் கேள்விகாரனின் விவாசத்தை யிடவேண்டும். மாற்றங்கள் செய்யப்பட்டு விவாச மிடுப்பதாமவிரகுமெல்லாக் கேள்விப்பத்திரங்களுள் கவனிக்கப்பட மாட்டாது.

கொந்திராத்திற் கையொப்பமிடுமுன் இவ்வேலையைச் செய்து முடிப்பதற்குப் பிணையாக 50 ரூபாய் கட்டவேண்டும்.

கேள்விப்பத்திரங்களி் லெதனையாவது அல்லது எல்லாவற்றையுமாவது தள்ளும் உருத்தும் ஒரு பத்திரத்தினொரு பகுதியாவது ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளும் உருத்தும் அரசாட்சியாருக்குண்டு.

இதைப்பற்றிய மேலதனமான விளம்பரங்களை கண்டிவடமேற்குப் பகுதிக்கு காட்டி ஏசண்டு துரையவர்களிடம் வினாவி யறிந்துகொள்ளலாம்.

எச். ஆர். ஸ்பென்ஸ்,
வடமேற்குப்பகுதி உதவிக்காட்டுப் பாதுகாவலர்.

கண்டி வடமேற்குப்பகுதி காட்டேசண்டு
கந்தோரில், 1903 ம் ஆம் ஐப்பகிழ் 13 ந் உ.

Colombo Harbour Works.

TENDERS for coal, firewood, collecting and filling sea sand into trucks at Galle Buck, and unloading, stacking, and again loading into lighters sand ballast during 1904.

Sealed tenders, marked on the envelopes "Tenders for _____ to the Colombo Harbour Works during 1904," will be received by the Resident Engineer at his office up to 12 noon on November 14, 1903.

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

No tender will be considered unless it is on a form to be obtained at this office, and unless accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons, whose addresses must be given, engaging to become sureties for the due fulfilment of the contract.

The amount of security to be given and all other necessary information can be ascertained on application to the Resident Engineer, Colombo Harbour Works.

Security must be furnished before December 31, 1903. All alterations or erasures should bear the initials of the tenderer, otherwise the tenders will be treated as informal and rejected.

The Resident Engineer reserves to himself the right, without question, of rejecting any or all tenders.

Harbour Works Office, J. H. BOSTOCK,
Colombo, October 12, 1903. Resident Engineer.

SALES OF UNSERVICEABLE ARTICLES.

THE following unserviceable articles will be sold by public auction at the Government Stores at 12 o'clock noon on Monday, November 2, 1903, viz. :—

1 hand cart | 1 horse, wooden
1 gig

F. W. VANE,

Government Stores, Controller Government Stores.
Colombo, October 19, 1903.

WILL be sold by public auction at the Government Stores at 12 noon on Wednesday, the 28th instant, zinc lining, hoop iron, empty barrels, &c.

F. W. WANE,
Controller of Government Stores.

Government Stores,
Colombo, October 21, 1903.

CONTRACTS OF SUPPLIES OF STORES.

Western Province.

PARTICULARS of Contracts approved by Government for Supply of Kallunda Rice to the Public Works Department during 1903 :—

Rate per Bushel of Rice. Rs. c.	Name and Address of Contractor.	Duration.	Places of Delivery.
3 67 ...	A. R. A. Annamalay Chetty, No. 170, Sea street	September 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904	... In any part of the district known as the Colombo District of the Public Works Department.
3 73 ...	Do.	do.	... In any part of the district known as the Kalutara District of the Public Works Department.
3 79 ...	Do.	do.	... In any part of the district known as the Negombo District of the Public Works Department.

Colombo, October 13, 1903.

H. B. CHRISTIE,
Provincial Engineer,
Western Province.