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Part II.—Legal.

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DRAFT ORDINANCES.

MINUTE.

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

An Ordinance further to amend "The Local Boards' Ordinance, 1898."

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend "The Local Boards' Ordinance, 1898": Be it therefore enacted by the Governor of Ceylon, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows :

1 This Ordinance may be cited as "The Local Boards' (Amendment) Ordinance, No. of 1922."

2 The following section shall be inserted as section 61 A in the principal Ordinance :

61 A. In laying out or constructing any new street or thoroughfare, or in turning, diverting, widening, opening, enlarging, or otherwise improving any such street or thoroughfare, the Board may, with the sanction of the Governor in Executive Council, in addition to the land required for the purposes of the carriageways and footways thereof, also purchase the land necessary for houses and buildings to form the said street or thoroughfare, and may, with the like sanction, sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of the same, subject to such stipulations and conditions as to the class and description of houses or buildings to be erected thereon as they shall think fit.

Preamble.

Short title.

Insertion of new section 61 A in the principal Ordinance. Power to take land adjoining new street for building purposes.

By His Excellency's command,
Colonial Secretary's Office, GRAEME THOMSON,
Colombo, January 4, 1922. Colonial Secretary.

Statement of Objects and Reasons.

UNDER Ordinance No. 13 of 1898 power is given compulsorily to acquire land for the purposes of that Ordinance. If, however, land is required to make or widen a street, the ratepayers have to pay the full market value of the land acquired, but do not share, except very indirectly, in the benefit derived from the improvement.

This anomalous state of affairs has been remedied by section 65 of "The Local Government Ordinance, No. 11 of 1920," under which a District Council may also acquire the frontage on a street with a view to recouping itself by the sale or lease of the frontage for the cost of carrying out the improvement. A similar provision is to be found in section 150 of Ordinance No. 6 of 1910.

The subject of betterment is one that has given rise to much controversy, but it is considered that provisions similar to those contained in section 65 of Ordinance No. 11 of 1920 and section 150 of Ordinance No. 6 of 1910 are an equitable solution of a recognized difficulty, and should be made applicable to improvements by Local Boards.

Attorney-General's Chambers,
Colombo, December 12, 1921.

H. C. GOLLAN,
Attorney-General.

MINUTE.

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

An Ordinance further to amend "The Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance, 1892."

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend "The Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance, 1892": Be it therefore enacted by the Governor of Ceylon, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows :

Short title.

1 This Ordinance may be cited as "The Small Towns Sanitary (Amendment) Ordinance, No. of 1922."

Insertion of new section 9 M in principal Ordinance.

2 The following section shall be inserted as section 9 M in the principal Ordinance :

Power to take land adjoining new street for building purposes.

9 M. In laying out or constructing any new street or thoroughfare, or in turning, diverting, widening, opening, enlarging, or otherwise improving any such street or thoroughfare, the Sanitary Board may, with the sanction of the Governor in Executive Council, in addition to the land required for the purposes of the carriageways and footways thereof, also purchase the land necessary for houses and buildings to form the said street or thoroughfare, and may, with the like sanction, sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of the same, subject to such stipulations and conditions as to the class and description of houses or buildings to be erected thereon as they shall think fit.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, January 4, 1922.

GRAEME THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

Statement of Objects and Reasons.

UNDER Ordinance No. 18 of 1892, as amended by section 5 of No. 12 of 1913, power is given compulsorily to acquire land for the purposes of that Ordinance. If, however, land is required to make or widen a street, the ratepayers have to pay the full market value of the land acquired, but do not share, except very indirectly, in the benefit derived from the improvement.

This anomalous state of affairs has been remedied by section 65 of "The Local Government Ordinance, No. 11 of 1920," under which a District Council may also acquire the frontage on a street with a view to recouping itself by the sale or lease of the frontage for the cost of carrying out the improvement. A similar provision is to be found in section 150 of Ordinance No. 6 of 1910.

The subject of betterment is one that has given rise to much controversy, but it is considered that provisions similar to those contained in section 65 of Ordinance No. 11 of 1920 and section 150 of Ordinance No. 6 of 1910 are an equitable solution of a recognized difficulty, and should be made applicable to improvements by Sanitary Boards.

Attorney-General's Chambers,
Colombo, December 12, 1921.

H. C. GOLLAN,
Attorney-General.

MINUTE.

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

An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to Explosives.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to explosives and to the prevention of accidents by explosives : Be it therefore enacted by the Governor of Ceylon, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows :

Preamble.

PART I.

Preliminary.

1 This Ordinance may be cited as "The Explosives Ordinance, No. . . . of 1922," and shall come into operation at such time as the Governor shall, by Proclamation in the "Government Gazette," appoint.

Short title and commencement.

2 (1) In this Ordinance, unless the context otherwise requires—

Definitions.

"Explosive"—

"Explosive."

(1) Means gunpowder, nitro-glycerine, dynamite, gun-cotton, blasting powder, fulminate of mercury or of other metals, and every other substance or mixture, whether similar to those above mentioned or not, used or manufactured with a view to produce a practical effect by explosion or a pyrotechnic effect ; and

(2) Includes fog signals, fireworks, fuzes, rockets, percussion caps, detonators, cartridges, ammunition of all descriptions, and every adaptation or preparation of an explosive as above defined.

"Safety cartridges" mean cartridges for small arms, of which the case can be extracted from the small arm after firing, and which are so closed as to prevent any explosion in one cartridge being communicated to other cartridges.

"Safety cartridges."

"Magazine" means a magazine licensed or appointed under this Ordinance, and includes any vessel so licensed or appointed as a magazine.

"Magazine."

"Government Agent" includes an Assistant Government Agent.

"Government Agent."

"Peace officer" includes police officers and headmen appointed by a Government Agent in writing to perform police duties.

"Peace officer."

"Occupier" means proprietor, licensee, or other person in charge.

"Occupier."

"Wholesale dealer" and "retail dealer" mean, respectively, a licensed wholesale dealer and a licensed retail dealer.

"Wholesale dealer."
"Retail dealer."

"Licensing authority" means the person appointed to grant licenses under the provisions of this Ordinance.

"Licensing authority."

"Licensed premises" mean premises in respect of which a license has been issued to a wholesale or retail dealer.

"Licensed premises."

"Master" includes any person (except a pilot) having command or charge of a vessel, and in reference to any boat belonging to a vessel, means the master of the vessel, and when used in reference to any other boat, includes every person having command or charge of such boat.

"Master."

"Vessel" includes any ship, boat, and any other description of vessel used in navigation, whether propelled by oars, sails, steam, or by any other method.

"Vessel."

"Vehicle" includes any wagon, cart, truck, barrow, tray, or other receptacle used or intended to be used for conveying goods or passengers by land in whatever manner the same may be propelled.

"Vehicle."

"Permit" means a permit granted under this Ordinance.

"Permit."

"Certificate" means a certificate granted under this Ordinance.

"Certificate."

"Prescribed" means prescribed by regulations made by the Governor in Executive Council.

"Prescribed."

"This Ordinance" includes any regulation, rule, by-law, or order made thereunder.

"This Ordinance."

“Weight of an explosive.”

(2) Where reference is made to the weight of an explosive, this means not only the weight of the explosive matter contained therein, but the gross weight of the whole explosive; thus, the weight of a firework includes the weight of the whole article, paper, clay, &c., complete; and the weight of a detonator includes the copper capsule.

Extension or restriction of Provisions of Ordinance.

3 (1) The Governor in Executive Council may, by Proclamation in the “Government Gazette,” declare that any substance which appears to him to be specially dangerous to life or property by reason either of its explosive properties, or of any process in the manufacture thereof being liable to explosion, shall be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of this Ordinance, and the provisions of this Ordinance (subject to such exceptions, limitations, and restrictions as may be specified in the order) shall accordingly extend to such substance in like manner as if it were included in the term “explosive” in this Ordinance.

(2) The Governor in Executive Council may, by Proclamation in the “Government Gazette,” declare that, subject to such exceptions, limitations, or restrictions as may be specified in the order, any kind of explosive to be named in such order shall be exempt from all or any of the provisions of this Ordinance.

Persons carrying on certain processes to be deemed manufacturers.

4 Any person who carries on any of the following processes, namely, the process of dividing into its component parts, or otherwise breaking up or unmaking any explosive, or making fit for use any damaged explosive, or the process of re-making, altering, or repairing any explosive, shall be subject to the provisions of this Ordinance as if he manufactured an explosive, and the expression “manufacture” shall in this Ordinance be construed accordingly.

Definition and classification of explosives.

5 (1) It shall be lawful for the Governor in Executive Council from time to time, by Proclamation in the “Government Gazette,” to define, for the purposes of this Ordinance, the composition, quality, and character of any explosive, and to classify explosives.

(2) Where the composition, quality, or character of any explosive has been defined by Proclamation, any article alleged to be such explosive which differs from such definition in composition, quality, or character, whether by reason of deterioration or otherwise, shall not be deemed, for the purposes of this Ordinance, to be the explosive so defined.

PART II.

Manufacture of Explosives.

Manufacture of explosives.

6 (1) Subject to the express provisions of this part of this Ordinance, it shall not be lawful for any person to carry on the manufacture, or any part of the process of manufacturing explosives, except under a license from the Governor, under the hand of the Colonial Secretary.

(2) This section shall not apply—

- (a) To the making of a small quantity of explosive for the purpose of chemical experiment and not for practical use or sale;
- (b) To the filling, for private use and not for sale, of any safety cartridges to the amount allowed by this Ordinance to be kept for private use; or
- (c) To the manufacture of fireworks in such quantities, of such kinds, and subject to such conditions as the Governor, by Proclamation in the “Government Gazette,” may from time to time permit.

(3) Where explosives are manufactured or any process of manufacture is carried on in contravention of the provisions of this section—

- (a) All or any part of the explosive, or the ingredients of such explosive, which may be found in any place or in the possession or under the control of any person convicted under this section may be forfeited; and

(b) The person so contravening the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees a day for every day during which he so manufactures or carries on any process of such manufacture.

7 (1) No person under the age of sixteen years shall be admitted to or employed in any place licensed for the manufacture of explosives.

Admittance, &c.,
of young
persons into
factories.

(2) Any person acting in contravention of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

8 (1) The Governor in Executive Council may make regulations relative to the manufacture of explosives, and particularly, but without diminishing the general power hereinbefore conferred, relative to—

Regulations as
to factories.

(a) The construction, maintenance, repair, alteration, capacity, materials, and fittings of factories ;

(b) The manner in which, and the conditions subject to which, the process, or any part of the process, of manufacture is to be carried on ;

(c) The buildings and works from which factories are to be separated, and the distances by which they are to be separated ;

(d) The amount of explosive or the ingredients thereof which may be kept in the factory, and the manner of keeping the same ;

(e) The safety of persons employed in such manufacture or resident or lawfully present near or in such factory.

(2) In the event of any breach (by any act or default) of any such regulation—

(a) All or any part of the explosive or the ingredients of such explosive in respect to which the offence was committed may be forfeited ;

(b) The occupier shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and in addition (in the case of a second or subsequent offence) two hundred rupees for every day during which such breach continues.

PART III.

Gunpowder.

A.—Keeping of Gunpowder.

9 (1) Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, gunpowder shall not be kept at any place except as follows, that is to say—

Gunpowder
(except for
private use)
to be kept in
magazine or
licensed
premises.

(a) Except in a magazine for gunpowder licensed by a Government Agent or appointed by the Governor in Executive Council under this Ordinance for keeping gunpowder ; or

(b) Except in premises with respect to which any wholesale or retail dealer has obtained a license under this Ordinance.

(2) This section shall not apply—

(a) To a person keeping for his private use and not for sale gunpowder to an amount not exceeding five pounds in weight ;

(b) To a person engaged in a prescribed industry or prescribed kind of work keeping in the prescribed manner the prescribed amount of gunpowder ;

(c) Subject to the prescribed conditions, to a person licensed under Part II. of this Ordinance ;

(d) To the keeping of any gunpowder by a carrier or other person for the purpose of conveyance, when the same is being conveyed or kept in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance, with respect to the conveyance of gunpowder.

(3) Where any gunpowder is kept in contravention of the provisions of this section—

- (a) All or any part of the gunpowder may be forfeited ; and
- (b) The occupier of any place where such gunpowder is kept and also the owner of, or other person guilty of keeping, the gunpowder shall each be guilty of an offence, and shall each be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding two rupees for every pound or fraction of a pound of gunpowder so kept.

Appointment
of Government
magazines.

10 (1) The Governor in Executive Council may, from time to time, appoint any place or vessel to be a magazine appointed by Government for the reception of gunpowder, and notice of such appointment shall be given by Proclamation published in the "Government Gazette."

(2) Such Proclamation and appointment must, unless the magazine be a floating magazine, define the land forming the site of such magazine ; and the land so defined, with every building thereon, for whatever purpose used or intended, shall be deemed to constitute a magazine.

(3) Production of a copy of the "Government Gazette" containing such Proclamation shall be *prima facie* evidence of the issue of such Proclamation.

(4) Each such magazine shall be under the charge of such person as the Governor may appoint for that purpose.

(5) The Governor in Executive Council may make regulations for the imposition and method of recovery of rent or other charges, whether by action at law or seizure and sale, for the storage of gunpowder in magazines appointed by Government.

Regulations as
to magazines.

11 (1) The Governor in Executive Council may make regulations relative to magazines, and particularly, but without diminishing the general power hereinbefore conferred, relative to—

- (a) The construction, maintenance, repair, alteration, capacity, materials, and fittings of magazines ;
- (b) The buildings and works from which magazines are to be separated, and the distance by which they are to be separated ;
- (c) The amount of gunpowder which may be kept in any magazine or class of magazine, and the manner of keeping the same ;
- (d) The safety of persons employed in such magazines or resident or lawfully present near or in such magazines.

(2) In the event of any breach (by any act or default) of any such regulation—

- (a) All or any part of the gunpowder in respect to which the offence was committed may be forfeited ;
- (b) The occupier shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and in addition (in the case of a second or subsequent offence) two hundred rupees for every day during which such breach continues.

General rules
for magazines.

12 (1) In every gunpowder magazine the following general rules shall be observed :

- (a) Every building in which gunpowder is kept shall be used only for the keeping of gunpowder ; and receptacles for or tools or implements for work connected with the keeping of such gunpowder ;
- (b) The interior of every such building, and all benches, shelves, and fittings in such building other than machinery shall be so constructed or so lined or covered as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel, and the detaching of any grit, iron, steel, or similar substance in such manner as to come into contact with the gunpowder, and such interior benches, shelves, and fittings shall be kept free from grit and otherwise clean ;
- (c) Charcoal, whether ground or otherwise, and oiled cotton, oiled rags, and oiled waste, and any articles whatever liable to spontaneous ignition, shall not be taken into any such building ;
- (d) No repairs shall be done to or in any part of such building, except in accordance with the directions of the prescribed officer ;

- (e) All tools and implements used in any repairs to or in any such building shall be made only of wood or copper or brass or some soft metal or material, or shall be covered with some safe and suitable material ;
- (f) Every person entering into any such building shall wear clothes without pockets, and shoes (if any) without any iron or steel therein, and no person shall introduce into any such building any lucifer matches or any artificial light (except luminous surfaces incapable of producing ignition) or any substance or article likely to cause explosion or fire, or any iron, steel, or grit ;
- (g) No person shall smoke in any part of a magazine, except in such part, if any, as may be allowed by the special rules ;
- (h) Any vehicle, boat, or other receptacle in which gunpowder, or the wholly or partly mixed ingredients thereof, are conveyed from one building to another in a magazine, or from any such building to any place outside of such magazine, shall be constructed without any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof, and shall contain only the gunpowder and ingredients, and shall be closed or otherwise properly covered over ; and the gunpowder shall be so conveyed with all due diligence and with such precautions and in such manner as will sufficiently guard against any accidental ignition ;
- (i) No person under the age of sixteen years shall be employed in or enter any building containing gunpowder, except in the presence and under the supervision of some competent grown-up person.

(2) The Governor in Executive Council may, from time to time, by regulations make such modifications in the foregoing general rules as may appear to him to be necessary for adapting the same to any floating magazine, and such modifications shall have effect as if they were contained in this section.

(3) In the event of any breach (by any act or default) of any of the general rules in any magazine—

- (a) All or any part of the gunpowder in respect to which the offence was committed may be forfeited ; and
- (b) The occupier shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and in addition (in the case of a second or subsequent offence) two hundred rupees for every day during which such breach continues.

13 (1) Every occupier of a gunpowder magazine shall, with the sanction of the Governor in Executive Council, make special rules for the regulation of the persons managing or employed in or about such magazine with a view to secure therein the observance of this Ordinance and any regulations made thereunder, and for the safety and proper discipline of the said persons and the safety of the public.

(2) In the case of a magazine appointed by Government, such special rules shall be made by the Governor in Executive Council.

(3) There may be annexed to any breach or attempt to commit any breach of any special rule made in pursuance of this section such fine not exceeding fifty rupees for each offence as may be deemed just, and such fine may be recovered summarily.

(4) The occupier may, and if required by the Governor in Executive Council shall, with the sanction of the Governor in Executive Council, repeal, alter, or add to any special rules made under this section.

(5) If an occupier is required by the Governor in Executive Council to make, repeal, alter, or add to any rules under this section, and fail within three months after such requisition to comply therewith to the satisfaction of the Governor in Executive Council, the license in connection with the magazine shall become void and of no effect.

B.—Importation of Gunpowder.

14 (1) No person other than a wholesale dealer shall import gunpowder into the Colony, and such importation shall be either through the port of Colombo or the port of Talaimannar.

Special rules
or regulation
of workmen in
magazines.

Importation of
gunpowder.

(2) All gunpowder lawfully imported into this Colony shall upon being landed be taken to a magazine in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance.

Penalty for breach of provisions of section 14.

15 In the event of any breach of any of the provisions of the last preceding section—

- (a) All or any part of the gunpowder in respect to which the offence was committed may be forfeited;
- (b) The importer shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding twelve months, or to both.

C.—Sale of Gunpowder.

Dealer only may sell.

16 (1) No person other than a wholesale or retail dealer shall sell gunpowder or offer or expose the same for sale.

(2) Such sale or offer or exposure for sale shall be restricted to the premises named in the license of such wholesale or retail dealer.

Licenses to sell by wholesale.

17 (1) It shall not be lawful for any person to sell gunpowder by wholesale, except under a license for that purpose issued by a Government Agent.

(2) No such license shall be issued unless such Government Agent is satisfied that there are on the premises in respect of which the application for the license is made a sufficient fireproof vault or other place which is capable of safely storing one thousand pounds of gunpowder, and a strong and suitable metal case lined with wood which is capable of containing two hundred pounds of gunpowder, and is furnished with a lock and key and with handles for convenience of removal.

(3) Every such fireproof vault or other place and every such metal case shall have the word "gunpowder" in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil painted or otherwise legibly marked on the door thereof.

(4) Every wholesale dealer shall keep all gunpowder on his premises in such vault or other place and in such metal case as aforesaid, provided that no more than one thousand pounds of gunpowder shall be kept in such vault or other place, and not more than two hundred pounds of gunpowder shall be kept in such metal case.

(5) Every person who contravenes any provision of this section shall be guilty of an offence, and shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

License to sell by retail.

18 (1) It shall not be lawful for any person, other than a wholesale dealer, to sell gunpowder by retail, except under a license for that purpose issued by a Government Agent.

(2) No such license shall be issued unless such Government Agent is satisfied that the applicant for such license has provided himself with a strong and suitable metal case lined with wood which is capable of containing two hundred pounds of gunpowder, is furnished with a lock and key and with handles for convenience of removal, and has the word "gunpowder" in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil painted or otherwise legibly marked thereon.

(3) Every such metal case shall be kept in such place as the Government Agent shall appoint.

(4) Every retail dealer shall affix in some conspicuous place on the front of his licensed premises a board whereon shall be painted or otherwise legibly marked his name and the words "licensed retailer of explosives" in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil.

(5) Every person who contravenes any provision of this section shall be guilty of an offence, and shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Occupier of unlicensed premises.

19 The occupier of any unlicensed premises on which gunpowder is sold or offered or exposed for sale, or if such premises are occupied by more than one person, every occupier thereof, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

20 Every person who—

Unlawful sale.

- (1) Not being a wholesale dealer or a retail dealer sells gunpowder or offers or exposes the same for sale ; or
 (2) Being a wholesale dealer or a retail dealer sells gunpowder or offers or exposes the same for sale on any premises other than those mentioned in his license ;

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

21 (1) Every wholesale dealer and every retail dealer shall keep on his licensed premises a book, to be called the Gunpowder Receipt Book, according to the Form A in Schedule I. of this Ordinance, and another book, to be called the Gunpowder Delivery Book, in the Form marked B in the said Schedule, and he shall immediately on the receipt or delivery of any gunpowder make the proper entries in the said books according to the said forms.

Books to be kept.

(2) Every wholesale dealer or retail dealer who shall omit to make any such entry or shall make any entry which shall be false in any particular shall be guilty of an offence, and shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

22 Gunpowder shall not be sold to any person apparently under the age of sixteen years, whether for his own use or the use of any other person. Any person who sells gunpowder contrary to this section shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

Prohibition of sale to young persons.

23 All gunpowder exceeding one pound in weight, when exposed for sale or sold, shall be in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other package, made and closed, so as to prevent the gunpowder from escaping, and in every case the outermost package containing such gunpowder shall have affixed the word "gunpowder" in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil, in conspicuous characters, by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark.

Package for sale.

24 If any gunpowder is sold or exposed for sale in contravention of any of the provisions of the last preceding section—

Penalty for contravention of section 23.

- (a) The person selling or exposing for sale the same shall be guilty of an offence, and on conviction shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees ; and
 (b) All or any part of the gunpowder so sold or exposed for sale may be forfeited.

25 The Governor in Executive Council may, by Proclamation published in the "Government Gazette," direct such provisions of this Ordinance as relate to magazines as may be named in such Proclamation to apply to licensed premises to the extent therein mentioned.

Application of rules for magazines to licensed premises.

D.—Conveyance of Gunpowder.

26 No gunpowder shall be conveyed, except according to this Ordinance or the regulations made thereunder.

Conveyance.

27 No quantity of gunpowder shall be conveyed, except under and according to a permit granted by a Government Agent or a certificate issued by a wholesale dealer or a retail dealer ; provided that this section shall not apply to gunpowder in the course of conveyance according to regulations made under this Ordinance from or to a magazine, or from or to any vessel, wharf, landing place, shipping place, or railway, or for mining, blasting, agricultural, sporting, or other like purposes.

Conditions of conveyance.

28 Any person conveying any gunpowder contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of an offence, and shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, and any gunpowder conveyed or being conveyed contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance may be forfeited.

Penalty on illegal conveyance.

29 (1) A permit for the conveyance of any gunpowder may be granted by a Government Agent to any person being apparently above the age of sixteen years upon an application in writing.

Application for a permit for conveyance.

(2) Such application shall state the quantity of gunpowder intended to be conveyed, the places to which and the persons to whom it is to be distributed, the quantities to be left at each destination, the hours within which and the route by which the conveyance is intended to be effected, and the place or places, if any, where such gunpowder or any part thereof is intended to be deposited until the conveyance and distribution is completed.

Grant of permit.

30 Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, a Government Agent shall, after an application for a permit has been left at his office, grant a permit specifying the person to whom the permit is issued, the total quantity of gunpowder allowed to be conveyed, the places to which and the persons to whom the parcels making up such total quantity are to be distributed and the quantities to be left at each destination, the hours within which and the route by which the conveyance may be effected, and the place or places, if any, where the gunpowder or any part thereof may be deposited until the conveyance and distribution is completed :

Provided that a Government Agent, if upon application for a permit he is satisfied that a permit according to the application cannot consistently with public safety be granted, may postpone, or absolutely refuse the grant of such permit, or may grant the same with any variations from the application and subject to any conditions which he considers proper for the protection of the public.

Certificate for conveyance.

31 (1) A certificate for the conveyance of any quantity of gunpowder not exceeding thirty pounds from the licensed premises of any wholesale dealer or retail dealer may, subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, be granted by such wholesale dealer or retail dealer to any person apparently above the age of sixteen years.

(2) Such certificate shall state the person to whom the certificate is issued, the quantity of gunpowder intended to be conveyed, the places to which and the persons to whom it is to be delivered, and the hours within which and the route by which the conveyance is intended to be effected.

Certificate book.

32 Every wholesale dealer or retail dealer shall provide himself with a certificate book containing the prescribed forms of certificate and counterfoils.

Use and return of certificates.

33 (1) Every wholesale or retail dealer shall correctly enter in one of such certificates and in its counterfoil the prescribed particulars before sending out, delivering, or permitting the conveyance from his premises of any gunpowder, and shall deliver the certificate with the gunpowder to the person named in the certificate.

(2) He shall use the certificates in the order in which they are numbered in the certificate book.

(3) He shall keep the certificate book in his licensed premises open to inspection by any Inspector of Explosives or peace officer, and shall allow any such Inspector or peace officer to examine the same and take any extract therefrom.

(4) He shall return the certificate book when it is exhausted or on request to the Government Agent, who shall give a receipt for it.

Absence of certificate, &c.

34 Any wholesale or retail dealer who acts in contravention of the provisions of the last preceding section, or molests or obstructs any Inspector of Explosives or peace officer as aforesaid in the performance or execution of any of the duties or powers imposed or conferred upon him by the last preceding section shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Illegal use of certificate.

35 Any wholesale dealer or retail dealer who uses or suffers to be used any certificate taken from his certificate book except for the removal of gunpowder from his own licensed premises, or delivers or parts with any form of certificate without filling it up, as required by this Ordinance, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Non-compliance with terms of certificate.

36 Any person to whom a certificate for the removal of gunpowder is granted who fails to comply with the terms prescribed on such certificate shall be guilty of an offence, and shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

37 (1) When any gunpowder is conveyed from place to place in this Colony, either wholly by land or partly by land and partly by water, the following general rules as to packing and other things shall be observed :

General rules as to conveyance within the Colony.

- (a) The gunpowder, if not exceeding five pounds in quantity, shall be contained in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other package made and closed so as to prevent the gunpowder from escaping ; and
- (b) The gunpowder, if exceeding five pounds in quantity, shall be contained either in a single package or a double package. A single package shall be a box, barrel, or case of such strength, construction, and character as may be for the time being approved by the Inspector of Explosives as being of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow the gunpowder to escape. If the gunpowder is packed in a double package, the inner package shall be a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the gunpowder from escaping, and the outer package shall be a box, barrel, or case of wood or metal or other solid material, and shall be of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow the gunpowder to escape ; and
- (c) The interior of every package shall be kept free from grit and otherwise clean ; and
- (d) Every package when actually used for the package of gunpowder shall not be used for any other purpose ; and
- (e) There shall not be any iron or steel in the construction of any package, unless the same is effectively covered with tin, zinc, or other material ; and
- (f) On the outside of every package there shall be affixed the word " gunpowder " in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil, in conspicuous characters, by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark ; and
- (g) The gunpowder shall be in the charge and under the custody of some person above the age of sixteen years, who shall have the permit or certificate for its removal in his possession, and shall produce and show such permit to any one who demands to see it.

(2) In the event of any breach, by any act or default, of any general rule in this section, the gunpowder in respect of which the breach is committed may be forfeited, and the person committing such breach shall be guilty of an offence, and shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

(3) The Governor in Executive Council may make rules rescinding, altering, or adding to the general rules contained in this section, and the rules so made by the Governor in Executive Council shall have the same effect as if they were enacted in this section.

38 (1) The Governor in Executive Council may make regulations relative to the transshipment, conveyance, loading and unloading of gunpowder within the waters of this Colony, or from or on to any wharf or dock, and to the imposition and method of recovery of fees and charges in respect of such operations, whether by action at law or by seizure and sale, and in particular regulations declaring or regulating all or any of the following matters, that is to say:

Rules as to conveyance, loading, &c., of gunpowder in colonial waters, or from or on to wharves and docks.

- (a) The notice or warning to be given by vessels conveying, loading, or unloading gunpowder as merchandise ;
- (b) The navigation and place of mooring of such vessels ;
- (c) Subject to the general rules with respect to packing in this Ordinance contained, the mode of stowing and keeping gunpowder on board any such vessel, and of giving notice by brands, labels, or otherwise of the nature of the package containing the gunpowder ;
- (d) The description, construction, fitting up, and licensing of the vessels or vehicles to be used for the conveyance of gunpowder, and the licensing and dress of the persons having charge thereof ;

- (e) Prohibiting or subjecting to conditions and restrictions the keeping or conveyance of gunpowder with any explosive or any articles or substances, or in passenger vessels, trains, or vehicles ;
- (f) The places and times at which gunpowder is to be loaded or unloaded, and the quantity to be loaded or unloaded or conveyed at one time or in one vessel or vehicle ;
- (g) The mode of and the precautions to be observed in conveying any gunpowder, and the loading or unloading any vessel or vehicle conveying gunpowder, and the time during which gunpowder may be kept during such conveyance, loading, or unloading ;
- (h) The times at which lights or fires are to be allowed or not allowed on board such vessels as before mentioned, or at which a police officer or other officer is to be on board them ;
- (i) The publication and supply of copies of the regulations ;
- (j) Enforcing the observance of this Ordinance ; and
- (k) Generally for protecting, whether by means similar to those above mentioned or not, persons and property from danger.

(2) The penalties to be annexed to any breach or attempt to commit any breach of any such regulations may be all or any of the following penalties, and may be imposed on such persons and graduated in such manner as may be deemed just, according to the gravity of the offence, and according as it may be a first or second or other subsequent offence, that is to say, fines not exceeding three hundred rupees for each offence, and one hundred and fifty rupees for each day during which the offence continues, and forfeiture of all or any part of the gunpowder in respect of which, or found in the vessel or vehicle in respect of which, the breach of regulation has taken place.

(3) In the event of any breach of a regulation under this section in the case of any vessel, vehicle, or gunpowder, whether there has or has not been any conviction for such breach, it shall be lawful for any Collector of Customs, officer, or person named in the regulations, or any person acting under the orders of such Collector of Customs, officer, or person, to cause such vessel, vehicle, or gunpowder, at the expense of the owner thereof, to be removed to such place, or otherwise dealt with in such manner as may be in conformity with the regulations, and all expenses incurred in such removal may be recovered in the same manner as a fine under this section.

(4) Any person resisting such Collector of Customs, officer, or person in such removal shall be liable to the same penalties as a person is liable to for obstructing a public servant in the execution of his duty.

Rules as to conveyance, loading, &c., on railway.

39 (1) The Governor in Executive Council may make regulations relating to the conveyance, loading, and unloading of gunpowder on the Ceylon Government Railway, or any other railway, and in particular for declaring and regulating all or any of the following matters on such railway :

- (a) Determining the notice to be given of the intention to send gunpowder for conveyance as merchandise on the railway ; and
- (b) Regulating, subject to the general rules with respect to packing in this Ordinance contained, the mode of stowing and keeping gunpowder for conveyance, and of giving notice by brands, labels, or otherwise of the nature of the package containing the gunpowder ; and
- (c) Regulating the description and construction of vehicles or vessels to be used in the conveyance of gunpowder ; and
- (d) Prohibiting or subjecting to conditions and restrictions the conveyance of gunpowder with any explosive, or with any articles or substances, or in passenger trains, vehicles, or vessels ; and
- (e) Fixing the places and time at which the gunpowder is to be loaded or unloaded, and the quantity to be loaded or unloaded or conveyed at one time, or in one vehicle, or vessel ; and

- (f) Determining the precautions to be observed in conveying gunpowder, and in loading and unloading the vehicles and vessels used in such conveyance, and the time during which the gunpowder may be kept during such conveyance, loading, and unloading; and
- (g) Providing for the publication and supply of copies of the regulations; and
- (h) Enforcing the observance of this Ordinance both by the servants and agents of the Ceylon Government Railway, and also by other persons when on the railway; and
- (i) Generally for protecting, whether by means similar to those above mentioned or not, persons and property from danger.

(2) The penalties to be annexed to any breach or attempt to commit any breach of any such regulation may be all or any of the following penalties, and may be imposed on such persons and graduated in such manner as may be deemed just, according to the gravity of the offence, and according as it may be a first, second, or other subsequent offence, that is to say, fines not exceeding three hundred rupees for each offence, and one hundred and fifty rupees for each day during which the offence continues, and forfeiture of all or any part of the gunpowder in respect of which, or found in the vehicle or vessel in respect of which, the breach of regulation has taken place.

PART IV.

Law relating to other Explosives.

40 Subject to the provisions in this Part of this Ordinance contained, the provisions of Part III. of this Ordinance relating to gunpowder shall apply to every other description of explosive in the same manner as if those provisions were herein re-enacted with the substitution of that description of explosive for gunpowder.

Part relating to gunpowder applied to other explosives.

41 The following modifications and additions shall be made in and to Part III. of this Ordinance as applied to explosives other than gunpowder :

Modifications of Part III. in applying it to explosives other than gunpowder.

- (1) The Governor in Executive Council may from time to time alter the general rules relating to packing contained in Part III. of this Ordinance for the purpose of adapting the same to the packing of any explosive other than gunpowder; and
- (2) For the maximum amount limited by Part III. of this Ordinance to be kept for private use and not for sale or in licensed premises or to be sold or conveyed, and for the minimum amount limited by Part III. of this Ordinance to be exposed for sale or sold otherwise than in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other package as therein mentioned, there shall be substituted in the case of explosives other than gunpowder the following amounts, namely :
 - (a) Where such explosive consists of safety cartridges made with gunpowder, an amount containing not more than five times the maximum or minimum amount of gunpowder, as the case may be, above mentioned : Provided that five pounds in weight of safety cartridges shall, for the purposes of this provision, be taken as being equal to one pound of gunpowder; and
 - (b) In the case of any other explosive, the prescribed amount; and
- (3) Explosives other than gunpowder fireworks or safety cartridges shall not be sold to any person who does not produce a certificate from a Government Agent that he is a fit and proper person to buy explosives; and
- (4) Two or more descriptions of explosives shall not be kept in the same licensed premises, except such descriptions as may be prescribed in that behalf, and when so kept, shall be kept subject to the prescribed conditions and restrictions; and

- (5) Where any explosive, other than gunpowder, is allowed to be kept in the same magazine or licensed premises with gunpowder, the maximum amount of gunpowder to be kept therein shall be the prescribed amount in lieu of the amount fixed by Part III. of this Ordinance ; and
- (6) Where any explosive, other than gunpowder, is allowed to be kept in the same magazine, or licensed premises with gunpowder, the prescribed general rules shall be observed instead of the general rules in Part III. of this Ordinance ; and
- (7) There shall be on the outermost package containing the explosive in lieu of the word "gunpowder" the name of the explosive, with the addition of the word "explosive," and if such name is materially false, the person selling or exposing for sale such explosive, and also the owner of the explosive, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees ; and
- (8) The Principal Collector of Customs may by permit under his hand authorize any person to import not more than 1,000 safety cartridges for his own use and to convey the same ; and
- (9) With respect to the importation from any place out of the Colony or transshipment of any explosive (other than gunpowder, cartridges made with gunpowder, percussion caps, fireworks, and any prescribed explosive), the following provisions shall have effect, that is to say :
 - (a) The master or agent of any vessel having on board any such explosive shall, on arrival of the vessel in port, notify the Collector of Customs of the nature and quantity of the explosive to be unloaded and whether the same is for importation or transshipment ;
 - (b) The master or agent of any vessel having on board any such explosive, shall not permit the same to be unloaded and delivered to any person who does not hold a license to import explosives (in this Ordinance called an importation license) from the Controller of Revenue, or a permit to tranship from the Collector of Customs, as the case may be ; and
 - (c) The Controller of Revenue and Collector of Customs, may, respectively, grant an importation license or permit to tranship for any such explosive, and may annex thereto any prohibitions and restrictions with respect to the composition and quality of the explosives, and the unloading, landing, delivery, and conveyance thereof, and such further provisions and restrictions as he may think fit for the protection of the public from danger ; and
 - (d) The license or permit shall be available only for the person named in the license ; and
 - (e) In the event of any breach by any act or default of the provisions of this section with respect to the importation or transshipment of an explosive, or of the provisions of any importation license, or permit to tranship all or any part of the explosive with respect to which such breach is committed, or being in any vessel in connection with which such breach is committed, may be forfeited, and the master and agent of such vessel, and the licensee or holder of a permit to tranship or person to whom the explosive is delivered, shall each be guilty of an offence, and be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one thousand five hundred rupees, and to a further fine not exceeding two rupees for every pound of such explosive ; and
 - (f) The Principal Collector of Customs and his officers shall have the same power with respect to any such explosive and the vessel containing the same as they have for the time being with respect to any article on the importation of which restrictions are for the time being imposed by the law relating to the Customs, and the vessel containing the same and the enactments for the time being in force relating to the Customs and any such article or vessel shall apply accordingly.

(10) (a) The Governor in Executive Council may, from time to time, by regulations add to or modify the foregoing provisions contained in this section, and such additions and modifications shall have effect as if they were enacted in this section.

(b) All such regulations shall be laid as soon as conveniently may be before the Legislative Council, and may at any time within forty days of their being so laid before the Council, or at any of the three meetings of Council succeeding such date, by resolution of the Council, be disallowed, amended, or otherwise dealt with as directed by the said resolution, but without prejudice to anything that may have been done thereunder.

42 (1) The Governor in Executive Council may from time to time, by order published in the "Government Gazette," prohibit absolutely or subject to conditions or restrictions the manufacture, keeping, importation, transshipment, conveyance and sale or any of them of any explosive which is of so dangerous a character that in the judgment of the Governor in Executive Council it is expedient for the public safety to make such order.

Prohibition of importation, sale, &c.

(2) If any explosive is manufactured, imported, transhipped, kept, conveyed, or sold in contravention of any such order—

Contravening of order.

(a) All or any part of such explosive may be forfeited; and

(b) Any person who manufactures or carries on any process in the manufacture of, keeps, or conveys, any such explosive shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees a day for every day during which he manufactures, or carries on any process of such manufacture, or to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding one year, or to both; and

(c) The master or agent of the vessel in which it was imported, or from or to which it was transhipped, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding five rupees for every pound of such explosive brought in such vessel or transhipped to or from such vessel, or to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding one year, or to both; and

(d) The person to whom it was delivered and the person selling the same shall be guilty of an offence, and shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding five rupees for every pound of such explosive delivered or sold or found in his possession, or to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding one year, or to both; and

(e) The Principal Collector of Customs and his officers shall have the same power with respect to any such explosive and the vessel containing the same as they have for the time being with respect to any article prohibited to be imported by the law relating to the Customs and the vessel containing the same, and the enactments for the time being in force relating to the Customs and any such article or vessel shall apply accordingly.

PART V.

General Provisions.

A.—Licenses.

43 All licenses issued under "The Explosives Ordinance, 1902," shall come to an end, and cease to have effect on and after the Thirty-first day of December, 1921.

Expiry of licenses issued under Ordinance No. 8 of 1902.

44 The Governor in Executive Council may make regulations as to the form of licenses and as to the time and manner in which applications for licenses under this Ordinance are to be made to the licensing authority, and as to the particulars to be furnished by persons making such applications.

Regulations as to applications for licenses.

45 All licenses issued under this Ordinance shall expire on the Thirty-first day of December of the year for which they are issued.

Expiry of licenses, &c.

Fees for licenses.

46 The fees mentioned in Schedule II. to this Ordinance shall be taken in respect of any license issued under this Ordinance.

Power of licensing authority.

47 (1) The power given to a licensing authority under the Ordinance to grant a license includes the power to refuse, cancel, or withdraw a license, or to impose such conditions, prohibitions, limitations, and restrictions as the licensing authority shall think fit for the preservation of the public peace or for the protection of the public from danger.

(2) The licensing authority may also refuse to grant a license for a magazine, if within a distance of four miles from the site mentioned in the application there is, at the time of such application being made, a magazine appointed by the Governor in Executive Council.

Appeal against refusal or cancellation of license.

48 (1) Where the licensing authority being a Government Agent makes order refusing to issue a license or cancelling or withdrawing a license, or imposing conditions, prohibitions, imitations, and restrictions, an appeal shall lie from such order to the Controller of Revenue if taken within fourteen days from the making of such order.

(2) The decision of the Controller of Revenue shall in all such cases be final.

(3) In cases where the licensing authority is the Controller of Revenue, an appeal shall similarly lie from his order to the Governor in Executive Council.

License not transferable.

49 A license issued under the provisions of this Ordinance shall be valid only for the person named in it.

Provision in case of death, &c., of occupier of licensed premises.

50 If the occupier of licensed premises dies or becomes insolvent, or has his affairs liquidated by arrangement, or becomes mentally incapable or otherwise disabled, the person carrying on the business of such occupier shall not be liable to any penalty or forfeiture under this Ordinance for carrying on the business and acting under the license during such reasonable time as may be necessary to allow him to obtain a license from the licensing authority, so that he otherwise conform with the provisions of this Ordinance.

Surrender of expired licenses and of explosives held on such licenses.

51 (1) Where any person has been entitled by virtue of a license granted under this Ordinance to import, possess, store, use, buy, sell, or manufacture explosives, but such license expires, and such person does not take out a fresh license in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance, or where the license of any person to import, possess, store, use, buy, sell, or manufacture explosives has been cancelled or suspended, such person shall, within seven days from the expiration, cancellation, or suspension of such license, deposit at the nearest magazine appointed by Government all the explosives in his possession, as also the license so expired, cancelled, or suspended: Provided always that where any explosive brought for deposit is, in the opinion of the keeper of the magazine, in such a condition, whether owing to packing or otherwise, as to be dangerous, such keeper may take possession of the same and cause it to be destroyed, without any compensation being payable to the owner thereof.

(2) Any person acting in contravention of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees for every day during which such contravention continues.

(3) Such explosives if and when deposited as aforesaid may, unless disposed of by the owner with the consent of the licensing authority, and after payment of the prescribed storage fees within a year from the date of the deposit, be confiscated by the licensing authority to the use of His Majesty the King, or otherwise disposed of at the discretion of the authority.

B.—Prevention of Accidents.

Prevention of accidents.

52 (1) The occupier of every factory, magazine, and licensed premises under this Ordinance, and every person employed in or about the same, shall take all due precautions for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion in the same, and for preventing unauthorized persons having access to the factory, magazine, or to the explosives therein or in the

licensed premises, and shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion and is not reasonably necessary for the purpose of the work in such factory, magazine, or premises.

(2) Any breach (by any act or default) of this section in any factory, magazine, or licensed premises shall be deemed to be a breach of the general rules applying thereto.

C.—*Inspectors of Explosives.*

53 (1) The Governor may from time to time appoint any fit and competent persons to be Inspectors of Explosives for the purposes of this Ordinance and assign them their duties, and rules may be prescribed for their guidance.

Appointment of Inspectors.

(2) Every order appointing an Inspector or Assistant Inspector shall be published in the "Government Gazette."

54 (1) An Inspector of Explosives shall have power to make such examination and inquiry as may be necessary to ascertain whether the provisions of this Ordinance are complied with, and for that purpose—

Powers of Inspectors.

(a) He may enter, inspect, and examine any factory or magazine, and every part thereof, at all times by day and night, but so as not unnecessarily to impede or obstruct the work in such factory or magazine, and may make inquiries as to the observance of the provisions of this Ordinance and all matters and things relating to the safety of the public or of the persons employed in or about such factory or magazine; and

(b) He may enter, inspect, and examine any licensed premises, and every part thereof, in which any explosive is kept, or is reasonably supposed by him to be kept, at all reasonable times by day; and

(c) He may require the occupier of any factory, magazine, or licensed premises which he is entitled, under this section, to enter, or a person employed by such occupier therein, to give him samples of any explosive or ingredients of an explosive therein, or of any substance therein, the keeping of which is restricted or regulated by this Ordinance, or of any substance therein which the Inspector believes to be an explosive or such ingredients or substance.

(2) The occupier of every such factory, magazine, and licensed premises, his agents and servants, shall furnish the means required by the Inspector as necessary for every such entry, inspection, examination, and inquiry.

(3) Any person who fails to permit an Inspector of Explosives to enter, inspect, examine, or make inquiries in pursuance of this section, or to comply with any requisition of such Inspector in pursuance of this section, or who in any manner obstructs such Inspector in the execution of his duties under this Ordinance, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees for each offence.

55 (1) If in any matter (which is not provided for by any express provision of this Ordinance) an Inspector of Explosives finds any factory, magazine, or licensed premises, or any part thereof, or any thing or practice therein or connected therewith, to be unnecessarily dangerous or defective, so as in his opinion to tend to endanger the public safety or the bodily safety of any person, such Inspector may require the occupier of such factory, magazine, or premises to remedy the same.

Notice to remedy dangerous practice.

(2) Where the occupier objects to comply with the requisition, he may within seven days of such requisition being served upon him appeal to the Governor in Executive Council, who may make such order on such appeal as to him may seem just.

(3) No person shall be precluded by any contract from doing such acts as may be necessary to comply with a requisition or order under this section; and no person shall be liable under any contract to any penalty or forfeiture for doing those acts if he gave notice of such contract to such Inspector at or before the time at which such Inspector made the requisition or to the Governor in Executive Council before the order was made.

(4) If the occupier fail to comply with the requisition or order within twenty days after the expiration of the time for appealing, if there is no appeal, or if there is such an appeal, after the date of the order, he shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding three hundred rupees for every day during which he so fails to comply.

(5) Provided that the court, if satisfied that the occupier has taken active measures for complying with the requisition or order, but has not, with reasonable diligence, been able to complete the works, may adjourn any proceedings taken before the court for punishing such failure, and if the works are completed within a reasonable time in the opinion of the court, no fine shall be inflicted.

Keeping and carriage of samples by Inspectors, &c.

56 An Inspector of Explosives, and any other person authorized by him for the purpose, may keep and convey any sample taken for the purposes of this Ordinance by or by authority of such Inspector, so that the amount of it do not exceed what is reasonably necessary for the purpose of enabling such Inspector to perform his duties under this Ordinance, and be kept and carried with all due precautions to prevent accidents; and such Inspector or person shall not be liable to any penalty, punishment, or forfeiture under this or any other Ordinance for keeping or conveying such sample.

D.—General Power of Search.

Power to search for explosive.

57 (1) If any of the following officers, namely:

(a) Any officer of Police not below the rank of Assistant Superintendent, or any Inspector of Explosives; or

(b) Any peace officer specially authorized—

(i.) By a warrant of a Justice of the Peace (which warrant such Justice may grant upon reasonable ground being assigned on oath); or

(ii.) (Where it appears to an officer of Police not below the rank of Assistant Superintendent or to an Inspector of Explosives that the case is one of emergency, and that delay in obtaining a warrant would be likely to endanger life) by a written order from such Assistant Superintendent or Inspector;

has reasonable cause to believe that any offence has been or is being committed with respect to an explosive in any place (whether a building or not, or a vessel or vehicle), or that any explosive is in any such place in contravention of this Ordinance, or that the provisions of this Ordinance are not duly observed in any such place, such officer may enter at any time, and, if needs be, by force, and as well on Sundays as on other days, the said place and every part thereof, and examine the same and search for explosives therein, and take samples of any explosive and ingredient of an explosive therein, and any substance reasonably supposed to be an explosive, or such ingredient which may be found therein.

(2) Any person who, by himself or by any other person, fails to admit into any place occupied by or under the control of such person any officer demanding to enter in pursuance of this section, or in any way obstructs such officer in the execution of his duty under this section, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, and shall also be liable to forfeit all explosives or ingredients thereof which are at the time of the offence in his possession or under his control at the said place.

Seizure and detention of explosive liable to forfeiture.

58 Where any of the following officers, namely, any Inspector of Explosives or peace officer has reasonable cause to believe that any explosive, or ingredient of an explosive, or substance found by him is liable to be forfeited under this Ordinance, he may seize and detain the same until a Police Magistrate has determined whether the same is or is not so liable to be forfeited, and, with respect thereto, the following provisions shall have effect:

- (1) The officer seizing may either require the occupier of the place in which it was seized (whether a building or not, or a vessel or vehicle) to detain the same in such place or in any place under the control of such occupier, or may remove it in such manner and to such place as will, in his opinion, least endanger the public safety, and there detain it, and may, where the matter appears to him to be urgent and fraught with serious public danger, and he is an Inspector of Explosives, or is authorized by an order from a Police Magistrate, Government Agent, or an Inspector of Explosives, cause the same to be destroyed or otherwise rendered harmless ;
- (2) Before destroying or rendering harmless the same, he shall take and keep a sample thereof, and shall, if required, give a portion of the same to the person owning the explosive or having the same under his control at the time of the seizure ;
- (3) Any such occupier who, by himself or by any other person, fails to keep the same when he is required in pursuance of this section to detain it, and any such occupier or other person who, except with the authority of the officer seizing the same, or of the Government Agent, or of an Inspector of Explosives, or in case of emergency for the purpose of preventing explosion or fire, removes, alters, or in any way tampers or deals with the same while so detained shall be guilty of an offence, and shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, and shall also be liable to forfeit all explosives and ingredients thereof which are at the time of the offence in his possession or under his control at the said place ;
- (4) The proceedings before the Police Magistrate for determining whether the same is or is not liable to forfeiture shall be commenced as soon as practicable after the seizure ;
- (5) The receptacles containing the same may be seized, detained, and removed in like manner as the contents thereof ;
- (6) The officer seizing the same may use, for the purposes of the removal and detention thereof, any vessel or vehicle in which the same was seized, and any tug, tender, engine, tackle, beasts, and accoutrements belonging to or drawing, or provided for drawing, such vessel or vehicle, and shall pay to the owner a reasonable compensation for such use, to be determined, in case of dispute, by the Police Magistrate, and to be recovered in like manner as any fine under this Ordinance ;
- (7) The same shall, so far as practicable, be kept and conveyed in accordance with this Ordinance, and with all due precaution to prevent accidents, but the person seizing, removing, detaining, keeping, or conveying the same shall not be liable to any penalty, punishment, or forfeiture under this or any other Ordinance, or to any damages for keeping or conveying the same, so that he uses all such due precautions as aforesaid ;
- (8) The officer seizing or dealing with the same in pursuance of this section shall not be liable to damages or otherwise in respect of such seizure or dealing or any act incidental to or consequential thereon, unless it is proved that he made such seizure without reasonable cause, or that he caused damage to the article seized by some wilful neglect or default.

59 (1) The Principal Collector of Customs and any officer of Customs authorized by him, any officer of Police not below the rank of Assistant Superintendent, or any Inspector of Explosives may, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the provisions of this Ordinance with respect to the conveyance, loading, unloading, transshipment, and importation of an explosive, are complied with, enter, inspect, and examine at any time, and as well on Sundays as on other days, the wharf, vehicle, or vessel of any carrier or other person who conveys goods for hire, or of the occupier of any factory, magazine, or licensed premises, or of the importer of any explosive, on or in which wharf, vehicle, or vessel he has reasonable cause to

Inspection of
wharf, vehicle,
&c.

suppose an explosive to be for the purpose or in course of conveyance, but so as not to unnecessarily obstruct the work or business of any such carrier, person, occupier, or importer.

(2) The Principal Collector of Customs or any such officer of Customs or Police or any such Inspector, if he finds any offence being committed under the provisions of this Ordinance on or in any such wharf, vehicle, or vessel or on any public wharf, may seize and detain or remove the said vehicle or vessel, or the explosive, in such manner and with such precautions as may appear to him to be necessary to prevent any danger to the public, and may seize and detain the said explosive as if it were liable to forfeiture.

(3) The Principal Collector of Customs or any such officer of Customs or Police or any such Inspector, who has reasonable cause to believe that any offence against this Ordinance is being committed in respect of any vehicle or any vessel conveying, loading, or unloading any explosive, and that the case is one of emergency, and that the delay in obtaining a warrant will be likely to endanger life, may stop and enter, inspect, and examine such vehicle or vessel, and, by detention or removal thereof or otherwise, take such precautions as may be reasonably necessary for preventing such danger, in like manner as if such explosive was liable to forfeiture.

(4) The Principal Collector of Customs and every such officer of Customs or Police and every such Inspector shall, for all the purposes of this section, have the same powers and be in the same position as if he were authorized by a search warrant granted under this Ordinance, and every person who fails to admit, or obstructs the Principal Collector of Customs or such officer of Customs or Police or such Inspector shall be guilty of an offence, and shall on conviction be liable to the same fine as a person who fails to admit or obstructs an officer so authorized as aforesaid.

Payment for sample.

60 Where any person, in pursuance of this Ordinance, takes a sample of any explosive, ingredient, or substance, he shall pay for or tender payment for the same to such an amount as he considers to be the market value thereof, and the occupier of the place in which, or the owner of the bulk from which, the sample was taken may recover any excess of the real value over the amount so paid or tendered from such person taking the sample as a debt in the Court of Requests within the jurisdiction of which the sample was taken.

E.—Legal Proceedings.

Penalty and removal of trespassers.

61 (1) Any person who enters without permission, or otherwise trespasses upon, any factory, magazine, or licensed premises, or the land immediately adjoining thereto, which is occupied by the occupier of such factory, magazine, or licensed premises, shall be guilty of an offence, and, if not otherwise punishable, be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and may be forthwith removed from such factory, magazine, licensed premises, or land by any peace officer or by the occupier of such factory, magazine, licensed premises, or land, or any agent or servant or other person authorized by such occupier.

(2) Any person other than the occupier of, or person employed in or about, any such factory, magazine, licensed premises, or land found committing an act which tends to cause explosion or fire in or about such factory, magazine, licensed premises, or land, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

(3) The occupier of any such factory, magazine, licensed premises, or land shall post in some conspicuous place or places a notice or notices in the English, Sinhalese, and Tamil languages warning all persons of their liability to penalties under this section; but the absence of any such notice or notices shall not exempt a person from punishment under this section.

Power to arrest offenders.

62 Any person who is found committing any act for which he is liable to punishment under this Ordinance, and which tends to cause explosion or fire in or about any factory, magazine, licensed premises, railway, harbour, canal, or wharf, or in or about any vehicle or vessel, may be apprehended without a warrant by any peace officer, or by the occupier of, or the agent

or servant of, or other person authorized by the occupier of such factory, magazine, licensed premises, or wharf, or by any person employed on the railway, harbour, or canal, or by any officer of Customs or by any person authorized by the Principal Collector of Customs, and be removed from the place at which he was arrested and conveyed as soon as conveniently may be before a Police Magistrate to be dealt with according to law.

63 (1) Where any offence under this Ordinance for which the occupier of any factory, magazine, or licensed premises is liable to a fine or forfeiture has in fact been committed by some other person, such other person shall be liable to a fine not exceeding three hundred rupees.

Exemption of occupier from penalty upon proof of another being real offender.

(2) Where such occupier is charged with an offence so committed by some other person, the occupier shall be exempt from any fine or forfeiture upon proving that he had supplied proper means and issued proper orders for the observance and used due diligence to enforce the observance of the provisions of this Ordinance, and that the offence in question was actually committed by some other person without his connivance, and if the actual offender be alive, that he has taken all practicable means in his power to prosecute such offender to conviction.

(3) Where an Inspector of Explosives is satisfied, before instituting a proceeding for any offence under this Ordinance against an occupier, that such occupier, if such proceeding were instituted against him, would, under the foregoing provisions of this section, upon taking all practicable means in his power to prosecute the actual offender to conviction, be exempt from any fine and forfeiture, and the occupier gives all facilities in his power for proceeding against and convicting the person whom the Inspector believes actually to have committed the offence, the Inspector shall proceed against that person in the first instance, without first proceeding against the occupier.

(4) Where any offence under this Ordinance for which any warehouseman, carrier, occupier of a wharf or dock, or master or agent of any vessel or vehicle is liable to a fine or forfeiture has in fact been committed by some other person, this section shall apply in like manner as if the warehouseman, carrier, occupier of a wharf or dock, master, or agent were such an occupier as above in this section mentioned.

64 When a carrier or master or agent of a vessel is prevented from complying with this Ordinance by the wilful act, neglect, or default of the consignor or consignee of the explosives or other person, or by the improper refusal of the consignee or other person to accept delivery of the explosive, such consignor, consignee, or other person who is guilty of such wilful act, neglect, default, or refusal shall be liable to the same punishment to which the carrier, master, or agent is liable for a breach of this Ordinance; and his conviction shall exempt the carrier, master, or agent from any fine or forfeiture under this Ordinance.

Exemption in certain cases of carriers and owners and masters of ships.

65 (1) Every offence under this Ordinance may be prosecuted and every fine under this Ordinance may be recovered, and all explosives and ingredients liable to be forfeited under this Ordinance may be forfeited either on indictment or before a Police Magistrate.

Prosecution of offences either summarily or on indictment.

Provided that the fine imposed by a Police Magistrate shall not exceed five hundred rupees, exclusive of any forfeiture or penalty in lieu of forfeiture, and the term of imprisonment of either description imposed by any such Police Magistrate shall not exceed six months.

(2) Where a person is accused before a Police Magistrate of any offence under this Ordinance, the penalty for which offence as assigned by this Ordinance, exclusive of forfeiture, exceeds five hundred rupees, the accused may, on appearing before such Police Magistrate, declare that he objects to being tried for such offence by him, and thereupon such Police Magistrate may deal with the case in all respects as if the accused were charged with an indictable offence and not an offence punishable on summary conviction, and the offence may be prosecuted on indictment accordingly.

Power of offender in certain cases to elect to be tried on indictment, and not by summary jurisdiction.

66 (1) Where a court before whom a person is convicted of an offence against this Ordinance has power to forfeit any explosive or ingredient of an explosive owned by or found in

Forfeiture of explosives.

the possession or under the control of such person, the court may, if it think it just and expedient, in lieu of forfeiting such explosive, impose upon such person, in addition to any other fine or punishment, a fine not exceeding such sum as appears to the court to be the value of the explosive so liable to be forfeited.

(2) Where any explosive, or ingredient of an explosive, is alleged to be liable under this Ordinance to be forfeited, any indictment, information, or complaint may be laid against the owner of such explosive or ingredient, for the purpose only of enforcing such forfeiture, and where the owner is unknown or cannot be found, a court may cause a notice to be advertised, stating that, unless cause is shown to the contrary at the time and place named in the notice, such explosive will be forfeited, and at such time and place the court, after hearing the owner or any person on his behalf (who may be present), may order all or any part of such explosive or ingredient to be forfeited.

Disposal of forfeitures.

67 (1) Any explosive or ingredient forfeited in pursuance of this Ordinance may be sold, destroyed, or otherwise disposed of in such manner as the court declaring the forfeiture or the Governor may direct, and the proceeds of any such sale or disposal shall be paid, applied, and accounted for in like manner as a fine under this Ordinance.

(2) The receptacle containing any such explosive or ingredient may be forfeited, sold, destroyed, or otherwise disposed of in like manner as the contents thereof.

(3) The provisions of this Ordinance with respect to an explosive, or ingredient of an explosive, seized in pursuance of this Ordinance, and to the officers seizing, removing, detaining, keeping, or conveying, or otherwise dealing with the same, shall apply to any explosive and ingredient declared by any court to be forfeited, and to the officer removing, detaining, keeping, conveying, selling, destroying, or otherwise disposing of the same.

(4) (a) The court declaring the forfeiture or the Governor directing the sale or other disposal of any forfeited explosive or ingredient and the receptacle thereof may require the owner of such explosive or ingredient to permit the use of any vessel or vehicle containing such explosive or ingredient for the purpose of such sale or disposal, upon payment of a reasonable compensation for the same to be determined, in case of dispute, by a Police Magistrate; and where the explosive or ingredient is directed to be destroyed, the owner and the person having possession of such explosive or ingredient, and the master or agent of the vessel or vehicle containing the same, or some or one of them, shall destroy the same accordingly, and if the court or Governor so order the vessel or vehicle may be detained until the same is so destroyed.

(b) If the Governor is satisfied that default has been made in complying with any such direction by him or by a court and that the detention of the vessel or vehicle will not secure the safety of the public, and that it is impracticable, having regard to the safety of the public or of the persons employed in such destruction, to effect the same without using such vessel or vehicle, or otherwise dealing with such vessel or vehicle in like manner as if it were a receptacle for an explosive forfeited under this Ordinance, the Governor may direct such vessel and vehicle, or any of them, to be, and the same may accordingly be, so used or dealt with.

Distress of ships.

68 Where the master or agent of a vessel is adjudged to pay a fine for an offence committed with or in relation to such vessel, the court may, in addition to any other power they may have for the purpose of compelling payment of such penalty, direct the same to be levied by distress or arrestment and sale of the said vessel and her tackle.

Limitation of actions.

69 All actions or other proceedings for anything done under this Ordinance shall be commenced within six months after the matter complained of was done and not later.

Governor may make regulations.

F.—General.

70 The Governor in Executive Council may make regulations, generally, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Ordinance.

71 All rules, general rules, and regulations made under this Ordinance shall be published in the "Government Gazette," and shall thereupon become as legal and valid as if the same had been inserted in this Ordinance.

Rules, &c., to be published in "Government Gazette."

72 (1) Nothing contained in this Ordinance shall apply to any factory, magazine, premises, wharf, place, vessel, vehicle, or explosive the property of His Majesty held for the purposes of any of His Majesty's Naval or Military Forces, or to the manufacture, keeping, importation, or conveyance of such explosive.

Exemptions.

(2) Provided that every person who enters without permission or otherwise trespasses upon any factory, magazine, or premises, or the land adjoining thereto in the occupation of the Crown or of the Naval or Military authorities, and any person found committing any act tending to cause explosion or fire in or about such factory, magazine, or premises, shall be liable to the like punishment and may be removed and arrested in like manner as if this section had not been enacted, and this Ordinance applied to such factory, magazine, or storehouse as above in this section mentioned.

G.—Proclamation of Districts.

73 (1) The Governor in Executive Council, when it appears necessary for the security of the public peace in any district that the possession of explosives by any person or persons should be prohibited, may, by Proclamation published in the "Government Gazette," prohibit the possession of explosives within such district and require all persons possessing explosives to deliver them to the keeper of the nearest magazine appointed by Government, or to such other officer as may be named in the Proclamation, within such period as may be intimated in such Proclamation.

Power of Governor to suspend or cancel licenses by Proclamation.

(2) The Governor in Executive Council may, by order given under his hand, exempt any person by name or in virtue of his office or any class of persons from the operation of such Proclamation.

(3) After the publication of any such Proclamation, the Government Agent of such district shall cause notice thereof in the language or languages of the district to be posted in the several courts of such district and in such other places, if any, as he may think fit, but the absence of any such notices shall not exempt a person from a penalty under this section.

(4) For the purpose of this section the word "district" means any area the limits of which are defined by the Proclamation issued under this section.

(5) All persons failing to comply with the terms of such Proclamation shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees or to imprisonment of either description for any term not exceeding one year.

74 The Ordinance No. 8 of 1902 is hereby repealed.

Repeal.

SCHEDULE I.

Form A.

The Gunpowder Receipt Book.

(Section 21.)

Date of Receipt.	Name of Person or Firm from whom received; or if imported, Name of Person or Firm from whom, and of Ship by which, imported.	Number and Description of Packages.	Quantity.

Form B.
The Gunpowder Delivery Book.
(Section 21.)

Date of Delivery.	Name and Address of Person or Firm to whom sold or to whom delivery is to be made.	Name and Address of Carrier or Person to whom delivered.	Number and Description of Packages.	Quantity.

SCHEDULE II.

License Fees.

(Section 46.)

	Rs.
License to manufacture explosives other than fireworks ..	250
License to manufacture fireworks ..	50
License to have a private magazine ..	50
License for a wholesale dealer in explosives ..	20
License for a retail dealer in explosives ..	10
License for a retail dealer in fireworks ..	5
License to import explosives ..	100

By His Excellency's command,
Colonial Secretary's Office, GRAEME THOMSON,
Colombo, January 19, 1922. Colonial Secretary.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

"The Explosives Ordinance, 1902," contains the law dealing with the manufacture, importation, sale, and possession of explosives, and its provisions are mainly taken from Explosives Act, 1875, of the Imperial Parliament. As is essential in legislation of this kind, much must be left to be worked out by means of regulations and orders under the particular enactment, and this is the principle which has been followed in the Explosives Act, 1875. But "The Explosives Ordinance, 1902," has carried the principle somewhat far, and in consequence difficulty has been experienced in carrying out its provisions owing to the mass of regulations and orders which have been framed under that measure. In this Bill the framework is set down, while the details are left to be worked out by regulations and orders. At the same time opportunity has been taken to amend the law in certain important respects, to which attention will be called.

Part I.—Preliminary.

This Part (sections 1 to 5) deals mainly with definitions, and the only provision to which attention need be called is that contained in section 3. Under that section power is taken to bring within the provisions of the law relating to explosives any substance which is specially dangerous to life or property by reason either of its explosive properties, or of any process in the manufacture thereof being liable to explosion.

Part II.—Manufacture of Explosives.

The manufacture of explosives is forbidden under severe penalties, except under license (section 6); but from this general prohibition are excepted—

- (a) The making of small quantities of explosives for chemical experiment;
- (b) The filling for private use of safety cartridges;
- (c) The manufacture of fireworks, subject to conditions laid down by Proclamation by the Governor.

Young persons under 16 must not be employed in the manufacture of explosives (section 7); and power is given to the Governor in Executive Council to make regulations as to the construction, repair, &c., of factories, as to the manner of carrying on the processes of manufacture, and as to the precautions to be taken to secure the security of life and limb.

Part III.—Gunpowder.

(a) *Magazines.*

The method adopted in the Explosives Act, 1875, is to take a single explosive—gunpowder—and make specific provision

for dealing with it all through the various stages of handling it; and then in a subsequent part of the Act to lay down conditions with respect to other explosives and to allow of all or any of the provisions relating to gunpowder being applied to them. The great advantage of this method, which has been followed in this Bill, is that the subject of explosives can be dealt with in a more concrete manner than would otherwise have been possible.

In section 9 of the Bill it is laid down that gunpowder must be kept in a licensed or Government magazine, or on licensed premises, with the following exceptions:—

- (1) A person may keep 5 lb. for his private use;
- (2) A person engaged in a prescribed industry or work may keep such amount of gunpowder as is laid down by regulation;
- (3) Manufacturers;
- (4) Carriers conveying gunpowder, subject to the statutory requirements.

Magazines are intended to be of two kinds: private magazines for which a license must be obtained under Part V. of the Bill and Government magazines (section 10).

Power is given to the Governor in Executive Council to make regulations with regard to magazines (section 11), but certain matters are of such general importance in connection with magazines that they are laid down in the Bill itself (section 12). Occupiers of magazines are also, subject to the sanction of the Governor in Executive Council, empowered to make rules for their workmen (section 13).

(b) Importation.

Only wholesale dealers are allowed to import gunpowder, and importation must take place either through the port of Colombo or of Talaimannar. All such gunpowder must be stored in a magazine (sections 14 and 15).

(c) Sale of Gunpowder.

Only licensed dealers may sell gunpowder, and the sale must be made on the licensed premises (sections 16 and 20). Provision is also made that on licensed premises there should be safe storage accommodation for gunpowder (sections 17 and 18); and, in addition, the rules applicable to magazines may be applied to licenses to the extent to which they are suitable (section 25).

Occupiers of premises on which gunpowder is unlawfully sold are made punishable (section 19); and there are penalties attached to unlawful sale generally (section 20), and to the sale to young persons under 16 (section 22).

Dealers are required to keep receipt and delivery books, in which entries must be promptly made, and there are further provisions relative to the packages in which gunpowder is to be put up for sale (section 23).

(d) Conveyance of Gunpowder.

The important subject of the conveyance of gunpowder is dealt with in sections 26 to 39 of the Bill, and attention is directed to those sections for detail.

Generally it may be said that no gunpowder may be conveyed, except under a permit granted by a Government Agent; or, if the amount of gunpowder does not exceed 30 lb., then a certificate for the purpose may be issued by the dealer (section 27). The conditions under which a permit may be granted are set out in sections 29 and 30, and certificates in sections 31 to 33.

Important provisions dealing with packing for conveyance (section 37), conveyance, loading, &c., in colonial waters or from or on to wharves and docks (section 38), and conveyance and loading on the railway (section 39) are also contained in the Bill.

Part IV.—Other Explosives.

As has already been pointed out, the scheme of the Bill is to deal concretely with gunpowder, and to provide that the provisions in Part III. should apply to other explosives (see section 40), subject to modifications set out in Part IV.

These modifications appear in section 41, and deal with the weight of explosives other than gunpowder which may be kept (section 41 (2)), the method of keeping explosives (section 41

(3) to (5)), their importation (section 41 (9)); while by section 42 power is given to the Governor in Executive Council to prohibit absolutely or subject to conditions the manufacture, keeping, importation, conveyance, or sale of any specially dangerous explosive.

Part V.—General Provisions.

This Part contains sections which are grouped under different heads so as to bring all provisions relating to a particular matter under one head as much as possible.

A.—Licenses.

Sections 43 to 51 deal with licenses, the method of applying for them (section 44), their duration (section 45), the fees payable (section 46), the power to refuse or cancel licenses and the right of appeal against its exercise (sections 47 and 48), their non-transferability (section 49), the opportunity given to the representative of a deceased or insolvent licensee to carry on business (section 50), and their surrender (section 51).

B.—Prevention of Accidents.

Section 52 deals with this subject.

C.—Inspectors of Explosives.

Sections 53 to 56 deal with the power of the Governor to appoint Inspectors (section 53), their power to enter and make examination with a view to seeing that the provisions of the Ordinance are complied with (section 54), to give notice to remedy dangerous practices (section 55), and to keep and convey samples of explosives (section 56).

D.—General Power of Search.

By section 57 Inspectors and other officers are, subject to the limitations therein contained, empowered to enter and search places where offences against the Ordinances are reasonably believed to have been committed; and in section 58 are set forth the measures to be taken when infractions of the law are discovered on a search or examination. Section 59 deals with the inspection of wharves, vehicles, &c., and section 60 provides for payment for any samples taken.

E. and F.—Legal Proceedings and General Provisions.

Sections 61 to 71 deal with certain offences and with legal procedure.

By section 61 trespassers on factories, &c., are made liable to penalties, and may be removed; and section 62 deals with the arrest of persons found committing offences under the Ordinance. The policy of the Ordinance is to render the occupier responsible for the proper performance of the duties imposed by the Ordinance; but under section 63 the occupier is exempted from punishment if he proves that he has done everything to carry out the provisions of the Ordinance, that the offence was committed by some other person, and that he has taken all practicable means to prosecute the offender.

Similar exemption is provided for innocent carriers or owners or masters of vessels by section 64.

Sections 67 and 68 deal with the disposal of forfeitures and the arrest of vessels in default; while sections 69, 70, 71, and 72, respectively, provide for the limitation of proceedings, publications of rules, &c., in the *Gazette*, and the exemption of the Crown from the provisions of the Ordinance.

G.—Proclamation of Districts.

Section 73 contains very important powers for securing the public peace. It enables the Governor in Executive Council, for that purpose, to proclaim any district in the Colony as one in which the possession of explosives shall be prohibited, and to require all persons within the district to deliver all explosives in their possession to a Government magazine, or to some officer named in the Proclamation, within a specified time; but by sub-section (2) the Governor in Executive Council may by order exempt persons from the requirements of the Proclamation.

The Proclamation is to be published in the district, and the breach of any of its requirements is penalized.

Attorney-General's Chambers,
Colombo, September 14, 1919.

H. C. GOLLAN,
Attorney-General.

NOTIFICATIONS OF CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BY virtue of a Mandate to me directed by the Hon. the Supreme Court of the Island of Ceylon, I do hereby proclaim that a Criminal Session of the said court for the Northern Province will be holden at the Court-house at Jaffna, on Monday, February 20, 1922, at 10.30 o'clock of the morning of the said day.

And I do hereby require and inform all persons concerned therein to attend at the time and place above-mentioned, and not to depart without leave asked and granted.

Fiscal's Office,
Jaffna, January 18, 1922.

A. VISVANADHAN,
for Fiscal.

BY virtue of a mandate to me directed by the Hon. the Supreme Court of the Island of Ceylon, I do hereby proclaim that a Criminal Session of the said court for the District of Batticaloa will be holden at the Court-house at Batticaloa, on Monday, February 13, 1922, at 11 o'clock of the morning of the said day.

And I do hereby require and inform all persons concerned therein to attend at the time and place above-mentioned, and not to depart without leave asked and granted.

Fiscal's Office,
Batticaloa, January 20, 1922.

J. B. ARIYANAYAGAM,
for Fiscal.

BY virtue of a Mandate to me directed by the Hon. the Supreme Court of the Island of Ceylon, I do hereby proclaim that a Criminal Session of the said court for the District of Trincomalee will be holden at the Court-house at Trincomalee, on Wednesday, February 15, 1922, at 10 o'clock of the morning of the said day.

And I do hereby require and inform all persons concerned therein to attend at the time and place above-mentioned, and not to depart without leave asked and granted.

Fiscal's Office,
Trincomalee, January 23, 1922.

R. M. M. WORSLEY,
Deputy Fiscal.

DISTRICT AND MINOR COURTS NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of Ordinance No. 12 of 1894, records of the money cases of the Court of Requests of Negombo, from 13,951 to 16,349 of the years of 1906, 1907, and 1908, will, three months after the date hereof, be destroyed.

Any person interested in any record may personally, by proctor, or by duly authenticated petition, claim, within the period aforesaid, that any one or more records of the above cases may not be destroyed.

Court of Requests, Negombo, January 19, 1922.

F. D. PERIES,
Additional Commissioner of Requests.

NOTICES OF INSOLVENCY.

In the District Court of Colombo.
No. 3,052. In the matter of the insolvency of Michael Joseph Jerome de Jong of Union place, Colombo.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the creditors of the above-named insolvent will take place at the sitting of this court on February 21, 1922, for proof of the claims of P. S. S. M. K. T. Kadirasen Chetty, M. R. A. R. Supramanian Chetty, and O. A. P. R. M. A. R. Palaniappa Chetty.

By order of court, P. DE KRETZER,
January 25, 1922. Secretary.

In the District Court of Colombo.
No. 3,088. In the matter of the insolvency of James Pereira Wijesinghe of Bambalapitiya.

WHEREAS James Pereira Wijesinghe of Bambalapitiya has filed a declaration of insolvency, and a petition for the sequestration of his estate has also been filed by Nugegodage Stephen de Silva of Dehiwala, under the Ordinance, No. 7 of 1853: Notice is hereby given that the said court has adjudged the said James Pereira Wijesinghe insolvent accordingly; and that two public sittings of the court, to wit, on February 14, 1922, and on February 28, 1922, will take place for the said insolvent to surrender and conform to, agreeably to the provisions of the said Ordinance, and for the taking of the other steps set forth in the said Ordinance, of which creditors are hereby required to take notice.

By order of court, P. DE KRETZER,
January 25, 1922. Secretary.

In the District Court of Kalutara.
No. 171. In the matter of the insolvency of Hettimulle-acharige Don Dowan Hamy of Panadure.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the creditors of the above-named insolvent will take place at the sitting of this court on February 16, 1922, for proof of claims.

By order of court, R. MALALGODA,
Kalutara, January 20, 1922. Secretary.

In the District Court of Kandy.
No. 1,638. In the matter of the insolvency of Nawanna Moona Mohideen Pulle of Matale.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the creditors of the above-named insolvent will take place at the sitting of this court on March 10, 1922, to consider the granting of a certificate of conformity to the above-named insolvent.

By order of court, P. MORTIMER,
Kandy, January 24, 1922. Secretary.

In the District Court of Kandy.
No. 1,649. In the matter of the insolvency of Meera Mohideen Noordeen of King street, Kandy.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the creditors of the above-named insolvent will take place at the sitting of this court on February 24, 1922, to appoint an assignee.

By order of court, P. MORTIMER,
Kandy, January 23, 1922. Secretary.

In the District Court of Kandy.

No. 1,653. In the matter of the insolvency of Hettiaratchige Don Charles Andy Perera of Ampitiya in the Gandahaye korale of Pata Hewaheta.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the creditors of the above-named insolvent will take place at the sitting of this court on February 24, 1922, to consider the granting of a certificate of conformity to the above-named insolvent.

By order of court, P. MORTIMER,
Kandy, January 23, 1922. Secretary.

In the District Court of Kandy.

No. 1,655. In the matter of the insolvency of Egoda Jayamangala Durayalagedera Kiri Bandia of Radagoda in Meda palata of Udu-nuwara.

WHEREAS Egoda Jayamangala Durayalagedera Kiri Bandie has filed a declaration of insolvency, and a petition for the sequestration of his own estate, under the Ordinance No. 7 of 1853: Notice is hereby given that the said court has adjudged the said Egoda Jayamangala Durayalagedera Kiri Bandia insolvent accordingly; and that two public sittings of the court, to wit, on February 17, 1922, and on March 31, 1922, will take place for the said insolvent to surrender and conform to, agreeably to the provisions of the said Ordinance, and for the taking of the other steps set forth in the said Ordinance, of which creditors are hereby required to take notice.

By order of court, P. MORTIMER,
January 23, 1922. Secretary.

In the District Court of Galle.

No. 466. In the matter of the insolvency of Pasquallhandi Sedris Appu of Mawadawila.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the creditors of the above-named insolvent will take place at the sitting of this court on February 10, 1922, to give directions to the assignee for the sale of insolvent's property.

By order of court, RICHARD L. PERERA,
Galle, January 20, 1922. Secretary.

In the District Court of Galle.

No. 481. In the matter of the insolvency of Kumarasingha Veda Aratchige Themis Appu of Ahangama.

WHEREAS Kumarasingha Veda Aratchige Themis Appu of Ahangama has filed a declaration of insolvency, and a petition for the sequestration of his estate, under the Ordinance No. 7 of 1853: Notice is hereby given that the said court has adjudged the said Kumarasingha Veda Aratchige Themis Appu insolvent accordingly; and that two public sittings of the court, to wit, on February 13, 1922, and on March 13, 1922, will take place for the said insolvent to surrender and conform to, agreeably to the provisions of the said Ordinance, and for the taking of the other steps set forth in the said Ordinance, of which creditors are hereby required to take notice.

By order of court, RICHARD L. PERERA,
Galle, January 24, 1922. Secretary.

In the District Court of Galle.

No. 482. In the matter of the insolvency of Wellege William Samuel de Silva of Ambalangoda.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the creditors of the above-named insolvent will take place at the sitting of this court on February 10, 1922, to give directions for the sale of the insolvent's property.

By order of court, RICHARD L. PERERA,
Galle, January 20, 1922. Secretary.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

No. 79. In the matter of the insolvency of K. Mohamadu Sultan of Vannarponnai West.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the creditors of the above-named insolvent will take place at the sitting of this court on February 20, 1922, to consider the granting of a certificate of conformity to the above-named insolvent.

By order of court, B. EMMANUEL,
Jaffna, January 20, 1922. Secretary.

In the District Court of Kegalla.

No. 47. In the matter of the insolvency of Yusubu Lebbe Mohammado Ibrahim of Delgoda Hingula.

NOTICE is hereby given that February 14, 1922, is fixed for the appointment of an assignee of the insolvent estate and effects and for the filing of the insolvent's balance sheet in the above matter.

By order of court, K. RATNASINGHAM,
Kegalla, January 23, 1922. Secretary.

NOTICES OF FISCALS' SALES.

Western Province.

In the District Court of Colombo.

(1) D. R. Wijeyawardana of Lynn Bank, De Saram's place, Colombo, and (2) D. C. Wijeyawardana of Sedawatta Plaintiffs.

No. 229 of 1921. Vs.

S. P. Mohideen, Electrician, Gand Oriental Hotel, Fort, Colombo Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday, February 18, 1922, at 10.30 A.M., will be sold by public auction at the premises the right, title, and interest of the said defendant in the following property for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 1,907.50, with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from January 28, 1921, to April 28, 1921, and thereafter with further interest on the aggregate amount at the rate

of 9 per cent. per annum till payment in full, and costs of suit Rs. 501.75, and less Rs. 150 out of taxed costs, viz.:—

All that allotment of land, with the buildings thereon bearing assessment No. 24B (now divided into 16 rooms, Nos. 13/161 to 13/176), and presently bearing assessment No. 24B/319, situated at Kew road, Akbar's lane, in the Slave Island Ward, within the Municipality and District of Colombo, Western Province; bounded on the north by Crown land, on the east by the portion of land belonging to Sinna Marikar Alima Umma and Rasa Marikar Mammala Marikar, on the south by the land belonging to Rasa Marikar Mohamadu Lebbe Marikar, and on the west by the property of Cassie Lebbe Marikar; containing in extent 10 50/200 perches according to the plan or figure of survey No. 2,023 dated January 18, 1908, made by C. J. Lembruggen, Fiscal's Licensed Surveyor.

Fiscal's Office,
Colombo, January 24, 1922.

W. DE LIVERA,
Deputy Fiscal, W. P.

In the District Court of Colombo.

T. Manuel de Silva of Colombo.....Plaintiff.
 No. 684 of 1921. Vs.
 Wellage Benjamin Fernando of Mattakkuliya in
 Colombo Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Friday, February 24, 1922, at 2 p.m., will be sold by public auction at the premises the right, title, and interest of the said defendant in the following property for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 441, with further interest at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum from March 9, 1921, till date of decree (August 31, 1921), and thereafter or the aggregate amount of the decree at 9 per cent. per annum till payment in full, and costs of suit and poundage, viz. :—

The $\frac{1}{2}$ part of premises No. 10B, situated at Totuwatta, Mattakkuliya, within the Municipality of Colombo; and bounded on the east by the property of Thomas Perera and others, on the west by the property of Agida Mendis and others, on the south by the Passlulle road, and on the north by church property; containing in extent about $\frac{1}{2}$ acre.

Fiscal's Office, W. DE LIVERA,
 Colombo, January 25, 1922. Deputy Fiscal, W. P.

In the District Court of Colombo.

Esufali Mulla Ebrahimjee of No. 133, Dam street,
 Colombo.....Plaintiff.
 No. 953 of 1921. Vs.

(1) Abdul Carcem Mohamed Saheed and (2) Ahamado
 Lebbe Saphoor Umma of No. 131, Forbes road,
 Colombo.....De'endants.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Thursday, February 23, 1922, at 4 p.m., will be sold by public auction at the premises the right, title, and interest of the said 2nd defendant in the following property for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 747.25, with legal interest on Rs. 747.25 from April 19, 1921, till payment in full at 9 per cent. per annum, and a sum of Rs. 200.61 being amount of plaintiff's costs of suit as taxed, less a sum of Rs. 5, viz. :—

All those lots marked C and D of the land called Doowewatta, bearing assessment No. 31, situated at Forbes road, Maradana, in Colombo; the part marked C is bounded on the north by a road now called Forbes road, on the east by a part of the same land marked letter E, on the south by the lane 9 links wide, and on the west by a part of the same land marked letter A; and containing in extent $6 \frac{95}{100}$ perches.

The part marked D is bounded on the north by the lane 9 links wide, on the east by a part of the same land marked F, on the south by the property of S. T. Ismail Lebbe, and on the west by the part of the same land marked letter B; and containing in extent $5 \frac{23}{100}$ perches; which said blocks marked C and D are according to deed No. 290 dated October 4, 1920, and attested by Danton P. Ratnaika, Notary Public, described as bounded on the north by Forbes road, on the east by part of the same land marked E and F, on the south by the property of S. Ismail Lebbe now of Canapedipillai, and on the west by the part of the same land marked A and B; and containing in extent $11 \frac{88}{100}$ perches; the said properties are subject to a primary mortgage created by deed No. 290 dated October 4, 1920, and attested by Danton P. Ratnaika of Colombo, Notary Public.

Fiscal's Office, W. DE LIVERA,
 Colombo, January 23, 1922. Deputy Fiscal, W. P.

In the District Court of Colombo.

Charles Alfred de Alwis of Mt. Lavinia.....Plaintiff.
 Don Harmanis Kalatuwawa, Korala of
 Waga.....Substituted Plaintiff.
 No. 1,571 of 1920. Vs.

L. H. Perera of Rajagiriya in Colombo.....Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Tuesday, March 7, 1922, will be sold by public auction at the respective premises the right, title, and interest of the said defendant in the

following property for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 4,757, with legal interest thereon from August 5, 1920, till payment in full, and costs of suit, viz. :—

At 10 A.M.

(1) All that garden called Galabenderodehenewatta *alias* Miniranpatalewatta, situated at Watareka in the Meda pattu of Hewagam korale, in the District of Colombo, Western Province; and bounded on the north by the garden called Gorakagahawatta belonging to Hewaradage Podia Fernando, east by Alubogahawatta belonging to Singappulige Mangilis Appu, south by Gorakagahawatta and the fields, and on the west by the land belonging to Horagalage Singho Appu; and containing in extent about 35 acres (excluding the plumbago pit).

At 10.30 A.M.

(2) All that field called Linda'angadeniyekumbura, situated at Watareka aforesaid; and bounded on the north by land belonging to Thebuwanaradage Sitta Fernando and others, east by the land belonging to Thebuwanaradage Sitta Fernando, south by Galabendirodihewewatta, and on the west by the land belonging to Hewaradage Mangilis Fernando; containing in extent about 2 pels of paddy sowing.

At 12 noon.

(3) An undivided $\frac{1}{24}$ part or share of the land called Mahayayalanda *alias* Ahupolumulla, situated at Panaluwa in the Meda pattu of Hewagam korale aforesaid; bounded on the north by lands appearing in T. Ps. Nos. 101,827-101,826 and 187,004, lands appearing in P. P. Nos. 21,775 and 13,387 and the Crown lands, east by lands appearing in P. P. Nos. 21,776, 13,387, and 9,971, and the fields, south by the fields, and on the west by lot 9,939 in P. P. No. 10,902 and T. P. 186,777; containing in extent 5 acres 1 rood and 37 perches.

At 12.30 P.M.

(4) An undivided $\frac{1}{24}$ part or share of the land called Udakumbura, situated at Panaluwa aforesaid; bounded on the south by the lands bearing Nos. 21,762 and 21,758 in P. P. No. 13,387 and T. P. 104,103, and on the north, east, and west by lot 6,866 in P. P. No. 9,971; containing in extent 16 acres.

At 1.30 P.M.

(5) All that allotment of field called Halgahadeniyekumbura, situated at Watareka aforesaid; bounded on the north by Galabenderodena, east by Hiripitiyagekumbura and another field belonging to others, south by Gamagewatta, and west by the field belonging to Koneappu; containing in extent about 2 bushels of paddy sowing.

At 1.45 P.M.

(6) All that land called Iriyagalakumbura, situated at Watareka aforesaid, described in plan No. 65,379; bounded on the north by Gorakagahakumbura belonging to Dotelu Fernando and others, east by land belonging to Radage people, south by land belonging to L. E. Perera, now of L. H. Perera, and west by land belonging to Kadugodahewaradage Abara Fernando; containing in extent about 3 acres.

At 2 P.M.

(7) All that land called Gorakagahawatta, situated at Watareka aforesaid; bounded on the north by Sambuddigorakagahawatta, east by Wagawa, south by land of L. F. Perera, now of L. H. Perera, and west by Iriyagalakumbura; containing in extent $2 \frac{1}{2}$ acres.

On Wednesday, March 8, 1922, at 9 A.M.

(8) An undivided $\frac{1}{4}$ part of the soil and plantations of the land called Wanapottumukalana *alias* Rajagahena, which entire land containing in extent about 10 acres (planted with rubber) is situated at Pore in the Palle pattu of Hewagam korale; and presently bounded on the north by a portion of the same land belonging to Patturage Abraham Perera Appuhamy, east by Wannapothumukalawatta belonging to the estate of Mr. Alwis, Advocate, and others, south by the garden of Patturage Abraham Perera Appuhamy, and west by Morakoladeniya.

On the same day, at 9.30 A.M.

(9) An undivided $\frac{1}{4}$ part of the soil and plantations of the land called Ampitiyewatta *alias* Makatigewatta, and the entire buildings standing thereon, which entire land in extent about 11 acres (planted with rubber), is situated at Pore aforesaid; and presently bounded on the north by Vithanagewatta, east by paddy field, south by dewata and Pallagewatta, and west by Hedawakagahawatta.

On the same day, at 10 A.M.

(10) An undivided $\frac{1}{4}$ part of the soil and plantations of the land called Pelawatta *alias* Kitulwatta; which entire land in extent about $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres (planted with rubber) situated at Pore aforesaid; and presently bounded on the north by the hedge fence of Ampitiyewatta, east by boundary of Haputantrige Saviel Appu's portion of Pelawatta, south by Mayilangewatta, and west also by hedge fence of Ampitiyewatta.

On the same day, at 10.30 A.M.

(11) An undivided $\frac{1}{4}$ part of the soil and plantations of the land called Vettianagewatta, which entire land in extent about $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres (planted with rubber) situated at Pore aforesaid; and bounded on the north by a portion of the same land, east by paddy field, south also by a portion of the same land and now by a row of jak trees, and west by paddy field.

On the same day, at 11 A.M.

(12) An undivided $\frac{1}{4}$ part of the soil and plantations of the land called Kongahawatta *alias* Lunumadalagahawatta, which entire land in extent $\frac{1}{2}$ acre (planted with rubber) is situated at Pore aforesaid; and bounded on the north and east by other portions of the same land, south by high road, and west by Depawella.

On the same day, at 11.30 A.M.

(13) An undivided $\frac{1}{4}$ part of the field called Morakoladeniya *alias* Kolainkumbura *alias* Rajagahahenkumbura of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ pelas paddy sowing in the entire extent, situated at Pore aforesaid; and bounded on the north by Malagekumbura, east by high land, south by Pallagekolainkumbura, and west by high land.

On the same day, at 12 noon.

(14) An undivided $\frac{1}{4}$ part of the field called Alukottanuwakumbura *alias* Kirindegahakumbura of about 12 kurunies of paddy sowing in entire extent, situated at Pore aforesaid; and bounded on the north by Weerasinha-atchigewatta, east by Oruwalagekumbura, south by Gorakagahawatta, and west by Depawella.

On the same day, at 3 P.M.

(15) An undivided $\frac{1}{4}$ part of Uturawilakumbura of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ pelas paddy sowing in the entire extent, situated at Koratota in the Palle pattu aforesaid; and bounded on the north by Iriyagahakumbura, east by high land, south by Weerasooriyagekumbura and by the field of Pathheniyage Don Nicholas, Police Vidane, and west by high land.

On the same day, at 1 P.M.

(16) An undivided $\frac{1}{4}$ part of the soil and plantations of the land called Wanapothumukalana *alias* Rajagahahena, situated at Aturugiriya in the Palle pattu of Hewagam korale (which entire land containing in extent about $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres planted with coconuts); and bounded on the north by deniya and by Oruwalage land, east by the other portion of the said land, south by the high road, and west by the road, Koratota, and by Oruwalage land.

On the same day, at 4 P.M.

(17) An undivided $\frac{1}{4}$ part of the field called Nagahakumbura of about 6 pelas of paddy sowing in the entire extent, situated at Hokandara in the Palle pattu aforesaid; and bounded on the north by Godaporagahakumbura and Weeratunga-atchige land, east by Elamagakumbura and Dawatagahakumbura, south by Nagahakumbura belonging to Pathheriyage Davith Appuhamy, and west by Depawella and Pinliyadda.

On the same day, at 4.30 P.M.

(18) An undivided $\frac{1}{4}$ part of the field called Dawatagahakumbura *alias* Welamedakumbura of about 6 kurunies paddy sowing in the entire extent, situated at Hokandara aforesaid; and bounded on the north by Gorokgahawattagekumbura, east by Depawella, south by Oruwalagekumbura and Kandagahakumbura and also west by Depawella.

On the same day, at 5 P.M.

(19) An undivided $\frac{1}{4}$ part out of an extent of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ pelas paddy sowing of the field called Koskandawilakumbura, situated at Hokandara aforesaid; which said entire field is bounded on the north by high land, east by field belonging to Don Hendrick Appuhamy and by garden belonging to Abraham Perera Appuhamy, south by field belonging to Don Hendrick Appuhamy and by high land, and west by high land belonging to James Appuhamy.

Fiscal's Office,
Colombo, January 24, 1922.

W. DE LIVERA,
Deputy Fiscal, W. P.

In the District Court of Colombo

(1) H. Lillian Pedris, assisted by her husband (2) D. C. Peris, both of No. 12, Regent street, Colombo. Plaintiffs.
No. 2,549 of 1921. Vs.
James Ratnasara of No. 52, Forbes road, Maradana, Colombo. Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Wednesday, February 22, 1922, at 2 P.M., will be sold by public auction at No. 12, De Saram's place, Colombo, the following movable property for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 800 and damages at Rs. 100 per month from September 1, 1921, till defendant is ejected therefrom, and costs of suit, viz. :-

1 boring machine, 1 wet stone wheel, 1 piece pipe, 1 long bench with 2 vices, 1 furnace, 1 anvil, 3 pairs of tongs, 3 pieces iron chimneys, 1 long bench with 3 vices and 2 screw machines, 1 long bench, 1 balance, 2 large iron winches, 2 carpenters' tables, 13 iron wheels, 1 lot iron pipes, 8 iron tubs, 1 balance, 2 boilers, 1 large iron tea stove, 2 iron pumps, 1 dynamo, 1 part of a motor car, 1 iron wheel, 2 iron tanks, 1 stove, 1 small boiler, 1 old stove, 1 old clock, 1 lot iron pieces and tools (in the room), 1 armchair, 1 lounge (damaged), 1 small bench, 1 lot iron goods, 1 lot pieces timber.

Fiscal's Office,
Colombo, January 23, 1922.

W. DE LIVERA,
Deputy Fiscal, W. P.

In the District Court of Colombo

(1) M. A. Hassan Saheb, (2) M. A. Mohamed Sukry Saheb, and (3) M. A. Mohideen Saheb, all of 2nd Cross street, Colombo, carrying on business in partnership under the name, style, and name of M. A. Hassan Saheb and Brothers. Plaintiffs.
No. 3,131 of 1921. Vs.

(1) Kawanna Naina Mohamado and (2) A. D. C. Jayasinha, both of 65, Maliban street, Colombo. Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday, February 25, 1922, at 2 P.M., will be sold by public auction at No. 37, Forbes road, Maradana, Colombo, the following movable property for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 517.50, with legal interest thereon from October 31, 1921, till payment in full, and costs, viz. :-

One Ford motor car bearing No. A253.

Fiscal's Office,
Colombo, January 25, 1922.

W. DE LIVERA,
Deputy Fiscal, W. P.

In the District Court of Colombo

M. P. A. Suppiah Pillai of Sea street in Colombo. Plaintiff.
No. 3,311 of 1921. Vs.

(1) A. L. M. Abdul Latiff, (2) Kosal Pillai Nadar, (3) Azamperumal Nadar, and (4) S. Appavu Nadar, all of 1st division, Maradana. Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Monday, February 20, 1922, will be sold by public auction at the respective premises the right, title, and interest of the said 1st defendant

in the following property for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 833·50, with interest thereon at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum from November 21, 1921, till December 1, 1921, and thereafter at legal rate on the aggregate amount till payment in full, and costs of suit, viz. :—

At 1 P.M.

1. All that land called Kahatagahawatta, bearing assessment No. 262, situated at Dematagoda, within the Municipality and District of Colombo, Western Province; bounded on the north by a portion of the same garden, presently belonging to Palliyadeyan Assen Meera Lebbe, on the east by garden of Idroos Lebbe Samsi Lebbe and Wappu Samsee Lebbe Mariakr, No. 261, south by road leading to Dematagoda, and on the west by the other part of the same garden, presently bearing assessment No. 262A; and containing in extent 8 square perches, excluding a portion in extent 6 93/100 perches, marked E and E1.

At 1.30 P.M.

2. All that land called Kahatagahawatta bearing assessment No. 262A, situated at Dematagoda aforesaid; bounded on the north by garden of Cady Tamby, now of Palliaddiyan Assen Meera Lebbe, on the east by other part of the same garden of Kuppe Umma, south by road to Dematagoda, and west by garden of Pitche Umma; containing in extent 9 perches.

At 2 P.M.

3. All that land and premises called Kahatagahawatta bearing assessment No. 263, at Dematagoda aforesaid; bounded on the north by other part of the same garden of W. M. Fernando, on the east by the property of Tambi Bas, on the south by the other part of the same garden, and on the west by the property of Kuppa Tamby Cady Tamby and others; containing in extent 9 5/100 perches.

At 2.30 P.M.

4. All that land called Siyambalagahawatta bearing assessment No. 263, situated at Ketawalamulla in Dematagoda aforesaid; bounded on the north by garden of Isaac Neyna Tamby, on the east and south by other part of the same land, and west by garden of Seka Marikar Maistrior and Rajapaksa Marikar; containing in extent 19 8/100 perches.

Fiscal's Office,
Colombo, January 24, 1922.

W. DE LIVERA,
Deputy Fiscal, W. P.

In the Court of Requests of Colombo.

The Eagle Star and British Dominions Insurance Company, Limited Plaintiffs.

No. 80,819.

Vs.

J. E. Amarasekara of Hanwella Walauwa, Hanwella Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Wednesday, February 22, 1922, at 1 P.M., will be sold by public auction at the premises the right, title, and interest of the said defendant in the following property for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 187·06, together with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from July 13, 1921, till payment in full, and Rs. 24·65 being the taxed costs, less Rs. 100 paid on November 23, 1921, viz. :—

All that property called Walauwawatta, situate at Hanwella in Meda pattu of Hewagam korale, in the District of Colombo; bounded on the east by the ditch and high road leading to and from Nambapana, and on the south, west, and north by ditches; containing in extent about 50 bushels of paddy sowing or 6 acres and 25 perches, together with all plantations, produce, and buildings thereon.

Fiscal's Office,
Colombo, January 25, 1922.

W. DE LIVERA,
Deputy Fiscal, W. P.

In the District Court of Colombo.

Weragalage Don Abraham of Hokandara in the Pallepattu, Hewagam korale Plaintiff.

No. 36,754.

Vs.

Weragalage Don Alisandrck of Ko tawa in the Pallepattu of Hewagam korale Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Tuesday, February 28, 1922, at 2 P.M., will be sold by public auction at the premises the right, title, and interest of the said plaintiff in the following property for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 208, to wit: Rs. 168 being compensation for shares of land and Rs. 40 being compensation for shares of the house on the land called Delgahawatta, situated at Hokandara aforesaid, and costs of suit not taxed as yet, viz. :—

The land called Delgahawatta and the tiled house and plantations standing thereon, situated at Hokandara in the Pallepattu of Hewagam korale; and bounded on the north by land belonging to Weragalage Pabilis, on the east by land belonging to Weragalage Don Dionis and others and dewata road, on the south by Galagawalanda, on the west by a portion of the same land; and containing in extent within these boundaries 9 acres more or less.

Fiscal's Office,
Colombo, January 23, 1922.

W. DE LIVERA,
Deputy Fiscal, W. P.

In the District Court of Colombo.

Karumuttu Ramanathan Chetty of Baillie street, Colombo Plaintiff.

No. 46,769.

Vs.

Edirimane Aratchige Don Cornelis of Kudayala, Kalutara Defendant.

(1) Alfred Valentine de Silva Wijesinhe of Petiyagoda,
(2) Kuruppumullage Don Cornelis Appuhamy of Kudayala, Kalutara, executors of the last will of E. A. Don Cornelis Substituted Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Thursday, February 23, 1922, at 3 P.M., will be sold by public auction at the house of the late of E. A. Don Cornelis at Kudayala, Kalutara District, the following movable property for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 3,000, and costs of execution, viz. :—

Three small boats, 1 cart without wheels, 1 small balance, 1 tea size machine, 1 size 1 tea machine, 1 steam boiler, 1 engine with accessories, 1 tea grinding machine, 2 rubber rolling machines, 32 rubber plates, 1 small scale, 2 rubber rolling machines, 2 tables, 2 iron barrels, 1 tea roller, 1 heap containing 150 lb. rubber, 3 zinc boxes, 1 desk, 1 lot timber, 1 ladder, 2 tables, 2 tables with drawers, 2 pigeonholes, 2 chairs, 1 almirah, 2 benches with high back, 1 small table, 1 writing table, 1 tray, 1 armchair, 1 glass almirah with table, 1 bureau almirah, 1 table, 3 chairs, 1 hanging lamp, 2 sofas, 1 small table, 1 wooden tub, 2 tables.

Fiscal's Office,
Colombo, January 23, 1922.

W. DE LIVERA,
Deputy Fiscal, W. P.

In the District Court of Colombo.

Talagage Don Hendrick of Kahatapitiya in Udugaha pattu of Hewagam korale Plaintiff.

No. 51,289.

Vs.

Rupasinha Arachchige Don Ponthenis Rupasinha Gunawardana of Kaluaggala in Udugaha pattu aforesaid Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Friday, February 24, 1922, at 2 P.M., will be sold by public auction at the premises the following property declared bound and executable under the decree entered in the above action for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 636·84, with interest on Rs. 350 at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum from September 23, 1918, to January 7, 1919, and thereafter further interest on the aggregate amount at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum till payment in full, and costs, viz. :—

The portion of the garden called Kirimetilanda, situated at Kaluaggala in the Udugaha pattu of Hewagam korale.

in the District of Colombo, Western Province; and bounded on the north by Kongahawatta and Kirimetta claimed by P. Juan Appu and others and by Crown land, north-east by Kirimetta claimed by P. Juan Appu and others, east by the lands purchased by R. Allis Appu and others and also by R. Julis Appu, and by land appearing in plan No. 120,764 and by Kirimetilandawatta claimed by R. Don Brampi under plan No. 60,403, south-east and south by land appearing in plan No. 137,144, and west by the Crown land called Kahatagahalanda and by lands appearing in plans Nos. 121,259, 122,657, and 66,104 and by Kongahawatta claimed by P. Juan Appu and others; containing in extent 16 acres and 2 roods.

Fiscal's Office,
Colombo, January 23, 1922.

W. DE LIVERA,
Deputy Fiscal, W. P.

In the District Court of Colombo.

Wanna Mana Muna Murugappa Chetty of No. 67,
Sea street, Colombo Plaintiff.

No. 54,146.

Vs.

Dewapura Christina Fernando, (2) Dompealage John Fernando, (3) ditto Nadoris Fernando, (4) ditto Warlis Fernando, all of Hunupitiya, Siyane korale Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Thursday, March 2, 1922, will be sold by public auction at the respective premises the following property mortgaged with the plaintiff by bond No. 89 dated February 21, 1918, and decreed to be sold by the decree entered in the above action for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 17,800, with interest on Rs. 15,000 at 16 per cent. per annum from October 22, 1919, to March 2, 1920, and thereafter further interest on the aggregate amount at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum till payment in full, and costs, and less Rs. 1,060.85 recovered by sale and less Rs. 7,500 paid by the defendants, and less Rs. 1,000 paid on the last day of sale, viz. :—

At 12 noon.

(1) All that allotment of land called Netewgahalanda, with the thatch-roofed house, trees, and plantations thereon, situated at Hunupitiya in the Adikari pattu of Siyane korale, in the District of Colombo; and bounded on the north-east by a road, on the south-east by the hedge of Bastian Fernando, on the south-west by meadow of Simon Peries, and on the north-west by Crown land; containing in extent 2 acres 1 rood and 8 $\frac{33}{100}$ square perches, held and possessed by the firstly-named obligor under and by virtue of deed No. 9,003 dated February 28, 1898, and attested by L. Dharmaratna, Notary Public.

At 12.30 P.M.

(2) An allotment of land called Kurunduwatta, with the plantations and trees thereon, situated in the village Hunupitiya aforesaid; bounded on the north by the hena belonging to Allis Perera, on the east by the property of Maththes Fernando, on the south by the road, and on the west by the property of Juanis Pinto; containing in extent 2 acres 1 rood and 26 perches, held and possessed by the firstly-named obligor by right of inheritance.

At 1 P.M.

(3) An allotment of land called Halgahakumbura, situated at Hunupitiya aforesaid; and bounded on the west and north by land claimed by natives, on the east by land described in title plan No. 199,388, and on the south by land described in title plan No. 65,842; containing in extent 25 perches.

At 1.30 P.M.

(4) An allotment of land called Tetipallekumburedeniya, situated at Hunupitiya aforesaid; bounded on the north by land described in title plan 76,816, on the east by land claimed by natives and a channel, on the south by land described in title plan No. 65,832, and on the west by land claimed by natives and land described in title plan Nos. 65,842-199,387 and 65,824; containing in extent 4 acres 1 rood and 22 perches.

At 2 P.M.

(5) A divided half part or share of land called Ketakelagahawatta, situated at Hunupitiya aforesaid; bounded on the north by the portion of this land belonging to Gurubelilge Karlis Fernando, on the east by the road, on the south by the property of Gurubelilge Velun Fernando, and on the west by the property of Attampolage Ago Fernando; containing in extent about 1 acre.

At 2.30 P.M.

(6) One-fourth part of an allotment of land called Kongahawatta, situated at Hunupitiya aforesaid; bounded on the north by the boundary of the other portion of this land called Kongahawatta allotted to Gurubelilge Sebastian Fernando, on the east by the dewata road from Mabola to Hunupitiya, now the cart road, on the south by the boundary of the portion of this land allotted to Gurubelilge Daniel Fernando, and on the west by the portion of this land called Kongahawatta allotted to Gurubelilge Sebastian Fernando; containing in extent about $\frac{1}{4}$ acre.

At 3 P.M.

(7) An allotment of land called Hikgahakumburupillewa, situated at Hunupitiya aforesaid; bounded on the north by another portion of this land and the field belonging to Migel Fernando and others, on the east by the property of Sembu, on the south by oya, and on the west by Halpothtekumbura; containing 2 bushels of paddy sowing extent.

At 3.30 P.M.

(8) A portion of land called Kekunewatta, situated at Hunupitiya aforesaid; bounded on the north by the property of Bulathwelage Agostinu Fernando and others, on the east by the property of Bulathwilage Paulis Fernando and others, on the south by the other portion of this land belonging to Sambudunge Davith Fernando and others, and on the west by the property of Bulathwelage Domingo Rodrigo; containing in extent $\frac{1}{4}$ acre.

At 4 P.M.

(9) One-third of a portion of land called Ketakelagahawatta, situated in the village of Hunupitiya aforesaid; bounded on the north by the boundary of the property of Annakkarage Juan Peries, on the east by the boundary of the property of Liyanaduru Daniel Fernando and others, on the south by the boundary of another portion of this land, and on the west by the boundary of another portion of this land belonging to Salman Fernando; containing about $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of paddy sowing.

At 4.30 P.M.

(10) All that undivided one-third of seven eighths of a portion of land called Delgahawatta, situated at Hunupitiya aforesaid; bounded on the north by the property of Bulattewelage Francina Fernando, on the east by another portion of this land belonging to Hikkaduheenage Eso Fernando, on the south by the property belonging to Hunakkarage Simon Peries and others, and on the west by the property belonging to Samuel Rodrigo; containing in extent 3 roods.

At 5 P.M.

(11) An allotment of land, situated at the village Pinna-meda in the Adikari pattu aforesaid; bounded on the north by Ambagawatta claimed by R. Caroline Hami and V. Raphiel Appoo, on the east by Jambugahakumbura claimed by Don Lawrence, on the south by Nugagahawatta claimed by K. Pedro Appoo and others, and on the west by a path; containing in extent, exclusive of the path passing through the land, 2 acres 2 roods and 12 perches.

At 5.30 P.M.

(12) All that allotment of land called Talgahawatta, situated at Hunupitiya aforesaid; bounded on the north by land of D. Rodrigo and owita of T. Fernando and Migel Fernando, on the west by footpath, on the south by road and garden of J. Fernando and road, and on the east by railroad; containing in extent 2 acres 1 rood and 4 perches.

On Wednesday, March 1, 1922, at 1 P.M.

(13) All that garden with the buildings and plantations thereon bearing assessment No. 10, situated at Mattakkuliya, within the Municipality of Colombo, in the District of Colombo, Western Province; bounded on the north-east by a narrow road, on the south-east by the property of late John Stevens, on the south by the property of Kondagamage Juwanis Gero, and on the west and north-west by the property of John Lewis Perera, Kuruwe Mudaliyar; containing in extent 2 acres 2 roods and 5 $\frac{22}{100}$ square perches, which said premises are otherwise described as follows:—All those premises bearing assessment No. 11/1,092, with the buildings, trees, and plantations thereon, situated at Kelaniganga Mills road, Mattakkuliya aforesaid; bounded on the north by road leading to Kelaniganga Mills and property of Kuruwe Walauwa, on the east by the property of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Kelaniganga Mills, on the south by the property of Stephen Dias Peter Dias Santiago Rajapaksa, and on the west by the property of Kuruwe Walauwa; containing in extent about 3 acres, held and possessed by the firstly-named obligor by right of inheritance.

Fiscal's Office,
Colombo, January 24, 1922.

W. DE LIVERA,
Deputy Fiscal W. P.

In the Court of Requests of Colombo.

M. P. A. Suppiyah Pillai of Sea street, Colombo.. Plaintiff.
No. 78, 147.

J. A. Perumal of Peliyagoda, presently of Grandpass, Colombo Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Tuesday, February 21, 1922, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold by public auction at the premises the right, title, and interest of the said defendant in the following property for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 240, with interest thereon at 18 per cent. per annum from February 3, 1921, till date of decree, July 8, 1921, and thereafter at 9 per cent. per annum till payment in full, and costs of suit Rs. 34.95, viz. :—

All that allotment of land called Panugahalanda, situated at Godigamuwa in the Palle pattu of Salpiti korale, in the District of Colombo; and bounded on the north-east and south-east by land belonging to S. Suwaris Appu and others and Panugawatta belonging to Suwaris Appu, on the south-west by Panugawatta claimed by Suwaris Appu and others and also by Hittigahalanda, now Alubogahalanda claimed by P. Daniel, and on the west by Hatugahalanda claimed by P. Daniel and land belonging to P. Cornelo Appu and others; in extent 4 acres 3 roods and 39 perches.

Fiscal's Office,
Colombo, January 24, 1922.

W. DE LIVERA,
Deputy Fiscal, W. P.

In the District Court of Negombo.

M. S. U. Sakkalagan Chetty by his attorney M. S. U. Palaniappa Chetty of Negombo Plaintiff.
No. 14/1924.

(1) Gamagealiyanage Maria Perera Hamine of Basawatta, and (2) Kalubovillage Don Joseph, of 4th Division, Tammita, Negombo Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that on February 18, 1922, commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold by public auction at the premises the right, title, and interest of the said defendants in the following property, viz. :—

(1) An undivided $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$ share of the land called Kuttiduawatta *alias* Kumbukgahawatta and the buildings standing thereon, situate at Kuttiduwa, within the gravets of Negombo; and bounded on the north-east by the other portion of this land and the land of Helena Fernando, south by the land belonging to Helena Fernando and the lagoon, and on the south-west by seashore; containing in extent 2 acres 2 roods and 26 perches.

(2) An undivided $\frac{1}{2}$ share of the divided portion of the land called Kuttiduawatta *alias* Kumbukgahawatta and the buildings standing thereon, situate at Kuttiduwa aforesaid; and bounded on the north-east by Crown land and road, south by the Negombo lagoon, south-west by the portion of this land, and on the north-west by the seashore; containing in extent 2 acres 2 roods and 26 perches.

(3) An undivided $\frac{1}{2}$ share of the three contiguous portions of land called Kumbukgahawatta, situate at Kuttiduwa aforesaid; and bounded on the north by land belonging to S. Don Paulu Appuhami and the lagoon, east and south by the lagoon, and on the west by the road; containing in extent 1 rood and 24.50 perches and the buildings thereon.

Amount to be levied Rs. 2,170.65, with interest on Rs. 1,331.15 at 15 per cent. per annum from June 22, 1921, to September 14, 1921, and thereafter at 9 per cent. per annum till payment and poundage.

Deputy Fiscal's Office, FRED. G. HEPPONSTALL,
Negombo, January 23, 1922. Deputy Fiscal.

In the District Court of Kalutara.

Reginald Ernest Stephen de Soysa of Colombo... Plaintiff.
No. 10, 128.

W. Don Thomas Appu of Paiyagala..... Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday, February 18, 1922, commencing at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold by public auction at the respective premises the right, title, and interest of the said defendant in the following property mortgaged by the defendant with plaintiff and declared bound and executable for the decree entered in the said case) for the recovery of Rs. 3,166.96, with interest on Rs. 3,012.96 at 9 per cent. per annum from June 10, 1921, till payment in full, viz. :—

1. Undivided 19/24 parts or shares of all that land called Ganewatta, together with the entire tiled house and distillery building and all the interest thereon bearing No. 85, situated at Paiyagala in Paiyagalabadde in Kalutara totamune, in the District of Kalutara, Western Province; and bounded on the north and south by a portion of Ganewatta, east by wagura and ela, west by high road; containing in extent 1 acre and 37 perches.

2. Undivided 11/24 parts or shares of Henewatta and Paulaowita, situated at Matialamulla in Paiyagalabadde aforesaid; and bounded on the north by Kadurugahawatta *alias* Hettiaawatta, east by owita, south by Werabodagewatta, west by Henawatta; containing in extent 1 acre 3 roods and 14 perches.

Deputy Fiscal's Office,
Kalutara, January 24, 1922.

H. SAMERESINGHA,
Deputy Fiscal.

Central Province.

In the District Court of Colombo.

(1) Cecil Hunter Bury Palliser, care of Forbes and Walker, Colombo, (2) Fredrick Noel Sudlow of Colombo, (3) Alec Charles Hayley of Galle, and (4) Stuart Pickering Hayley of Colombo..... Plaintiffs.

No. 1,426/21.

James Chase Wiggin of St. Helen's estate, Dolosbage Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday, February 18, 1922, at 12 noon, will be sold by public auction at the premises the right, title, and interest of the said defendant in the following property for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 65,496.98, together with further interest on Rs. 60,000 at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum from May 24, 1921, to August 26, 1921, and thereafter on the aggregate amount of such principal and interest at 9 per cent. per annum till payment in full, and costs and poundage, viz. :—

All that and those the estate, plantations, and premises called and known as St. Helen's, comprising all that the north-eastern portion of all that tract of land called and known as Stow Easton or Meanagalla, situated in the district of Dolosbage, in the Central Province of the Island of Ceylon, to wit :—All that portion bounded or reputed to be bounded on the north-west by Windsor Forest estate, on the north-east by the Galloowera-oya, on the south-west by Galle mudune estate or Graene estate, and on the other sides by the remaining portion of the said Stow Easton or Meanagalla estate; containing in extent 300 acres according

to the survey thereof under the hand of William McLure, Surveyor, held and possessed by the defendant under and by virtue of the deed No. 20 dated September 3, 1912, attested by Oscar Percy Mount of Colombo, Notary Public, and registered D 63/185 in the Kandy District Land Registry Office, together with the buildings, bungalows, machinery, fixtures, tools, implements, cattle, and other the dead and live stock, crops and produce, and appurtenances whatsoever to the said St. Helen's estate and premises belonging or in anywise appurtenant or held to belong or be appurtenant thereto, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand whatsoever of the said defendant of, in, to, upon, or out of the said St. Helen's estate and premises, being the property mortgaged by the defendant and declared specially bound and executable for the payment of the said sum of Rs. 65,496.98, interest, and costs.

Fiscal's Office, Kandy, February 24, 1922. A. RANESINGHE, Deputy Fiscal.

In the District Court of Kandy.

Don Charles de Silva Abeywickremé of Wattagama Plaintiff.

No. 27,044. Vs.

Punchi Banda Ratnayaka of Katugastota Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday, February 18, 1922, commencing at 12 noon, will be sold by public auction at the respective premises in the following property mortgaged with the plaintiff by bond No. 960 dated June 9, 1917, and attested by N. B. Jansze of Kandy, Notary Public, and decreed to be sold under the decree entered in the above case for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 2,732.17½, with interest on Rs. 2,552 at 9 per cent, per annum from May 12, 1919, till payment in full, and poundage, viz. :—

(1) All that northern portion, about 3 roods and 20 perches in extent, of the land called Kukulakumburewatta, situate at Kahalle in the Pallegampaha korale of Lower Dumbara, in the Kandy District of the Central Province; the said northern portion is bounded on the east by the fence of Panikkiya's garden, on the south by the fence of the remaining portion, on the west by the limit of Wekadagedara Appuhamy's garden, on the north by the limit of Panikkiya's garden.

(2) An undivided ½ share of the field called Kurukohekumbura of 1 pela paddy sowing extent, situate at Kahalle aforesaid; and bounded on the east by the fence of Kahalayawatta, on the south by the limitary ridge of Gederekumbura, on the west by the limitary ridge of Gunamalhamy's field, and on the north by the fence of Ihagammewatta.

(3) An undivided ½ part or share of the field called Madawalayakumbura of 12 lahas paddy sowing extent, situate at Kahalle aforesaid; and bounded on the east by the limit of Somittara Balitianna's field, on the south by the ella of Koraburuwagewatta, on the west by the limitary ridge of Malanekumbura, and on the north by the limitary ridge of Malhamy's field.

(4) All that field called Kintotakumbura of 1 pela paddy sowing extent, situate at Kahalle aforesaid; and bounded on the east by the limitary ridge of Ihagammagederekumbura, on the south by the bank of Balitiannalagewatta, on the west by the limitary ridge of Balitiannalagewatta, and on the north by the bank of Ihagammagederawatta.

Fiscal's Office, Kandy, January 24, 1922. A. RANESINGHE, Deputy Fiscal.

In the District Court of Kandy.

Sena Lina Rawana Mana Muttu Ramien Chetty of Kandy Plaintiff.

No. 28,793. Vs.

(1) Kalimuttu's son Weerapathiram, (2) Kalimuttu's son Valayden, both of Nawayatenna in Pata Dumbara Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday, February 18, 1922, at 12 noon, will be sold by public auction at the premises the right, title, and interest of the said defendants

in the following property mortgaged with the plaintiff by bond No. 8,874 dated October 18, 1916, and attested by Mr. E. M. B. Senewiratne of Kandy, Notary Public, and decreed to be sold under the decree entered in the above case for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 4,615.77½, with interest on Rs. 4,437 at the rate of 9 per cent, per annum from September 23, 1921, till payment in full, and poundage, viz. :—

All that eastern ¼ part or share containing in extent 3 acres 3 roods and 26½ perches from and out of an allotment of land called Hondawelmudunewatta of 7 acres 3 roods and 13 perches in the whole, situated at Polgolla in Pallegampaha of Pata Dumbara, in the Kandy District of the Central Province; and which said eastern ¼ part or share is bounded on the east by Madawalayawatta belonging to Ukku and Beligahawatta and Peapolatennawatta belonging to Kumara and another, on the south by land described in plan No. 149,534 and by Mahaweli-ganga, on the west by the remaining portion of this land belonging to Podi Singho alias Elias Perera, and on the north by land belonging to Kiri Ukku, Mahakumbura belonging to Pina, and Mahakumbura alias Rambukpota-ange belonging to Indriya and others; together with all the buildings, plantations, and everything thereon.

Fiscal's Office, Kandy, January 24, 1922. A. RANESINGHE, Deputy Fiscal.

Southern Province.

In the District Court of Colombo.

Frederick Walter Dias of Colombo Plaintiff.

No. 54,442. Vs.

Herman Peter Weerasuriya of Bambalapitiya and others Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday, February 18, 1922, at 2.30 in the afternoon, will be sold by public auction at the spot the following property mortgaged with the plaintiff :—

All those two contiguous allotments of land marked Nos. 4,519 and 4,520, now forming one property, called Badalgoda-aratchigekanda, together with the plantations and buildings thereon, situated at Hikkadawa in Wellaboda pattu; containing in extent 22 acres 2 roods and 29 perches, according to the figure of survey bearing Nos. 85,959 and 85,960, authenticated by the Surveyor-General, together with all and singular the rights, servitudes, and appurtenances thereto belonging; bounded on the north by land said to belong to the Crown, land described in plan No. 85,962, and land called Kanda-addaradeniya, east by land called Kanda-addaradeniya and land described in plan No. 70,887, on the south by a road and by land described in plan No. 85,961, and on the west by lands described in plans Nos. 85,961 and 85,958 and by land said to belong to the Crown.

Writ amount Rs. 4,960.77, with further interest on Rs. 3,000 at 12 per cent, per annum from December 11, 1919, to September 20, 1920, and thereafter further interest on aggregate amount at 9 per cent, till payment in full.

Fiscal's Office, Galle, January 21, 1922. J. A. LOUBENSZ, Deputy Fiscal.

Northern Province.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

Kartikesar Apputurai, and wife (2) Chellamma, both of Kopay south Plaintiffs.

No. 15,770. Vs.

Kartikesar Thampapillai of Tirunelvely, Jaffna, presently of Kuala Lumpur, (2) Kartikesar Ponniah, and wife (3) Thangam, both of Tirunelvely Jaffna Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Friday, March 3, 1922, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold by public auction

at the spot the right, title, and interest of the said defendant in the following decreed property for the recovery of Rs. 3,480, with further interest on Rs. 2,500 at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum from May 3, 1921, until payment in full, costs Rs. 205.84, poundage, and charges, viz. :—

1. An undivided $\frac{1}{2}$ share with its appurtenances of a piece of land, situated at Nallur in Nallur parish, Jaffna division, of the Jaffna District, Northern Province, called Terunilvalavu, containing or reputed to contain in extent 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ lachams varagu culture, with well, palmyras old and young, and share of Iluppai tree standing on the south-western corner; bounded or reputed to be bounded on the east by the property of Varitamby Murukesu, on the north and west by road, and on the south by the property of Manikkam, widow of Tillaiyampalam, and shareholders.

2. An undivided $\frac{1}{2}$ share of a piece of land, situated at Tirunelvely in Nallur parish, Jaffna division, of the Jaffna District, Northern Province, called Puthyanvalavu, containing or reputed to contain in extent 3 lachams varagu culture and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ kulies, with plantations; bounded or reputed to be bounded on the east by the property of Ponnu, wife of Thambiah, and of Kumaru Suppiramanam and shareholders, on the north by the property of Kartikesu Kasippillai and others, on the west by the property of Kartikesu Thampapillai and Kartikesu Ponniah, the 1st and 2nd defendants, and others, and on the south by lane.

3. An undivided $\frac{1}{2}$ share of a piece of land, situated at Tirunelvely in Nallur parish, Jaffna division, of the Jaffna District, Northern Province, called Kaddaippu, containing or reputed to contain in extent 6 lachams varagu culture, with house, cultivated plants, and share of well; bounded on the east by the property of Kartikesu Thampapillai, Kartikesu Ponniah, the 1st and 2nd defendants, and shareholders, on the north by the property of Kartikesu Kasippillai and others, on the west by the property belonging to the Savaite school of Tirunelvely and by lane, and on the south by lane.

Fiscal's Office,
Jaffna, January 24, 1922.

A. VISVANADHAN,
Deputy Fiscal.

In the Court of Requests of Point Pedro

Murugappan Nannayyan of Point Pedro Plaintiff.
No. 18,983. Vs.

Velupillai Nagappan of Point Pedro Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday, March 4, 1922, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold by public auction at the spot the right, title, and interest of the said defendant in the following property for the recovery of Rs. 266.41, with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from June 19, 1920, until payment in full, costs Rs. 84.26, poundage, and charges, viz. :—

A piece of land situated at Point Pedro, Veuryapakutevan-kurichy in Point Pedro parish, Vadamardchy west division, of the Jaffna District, Northern Province, called Peryapappu, containing or reputed to contain in extent $\frac{1}{2}$ lacham varagu culture, ditto house $\frac{1}{2}$ with godown; bounded on the east by lane, north by bye-lane, west by the property of Teivanai, wife of Velappan, and others, and south by Paththira Kalyamankovil.

Fiscal's Office,
Jaffna, January 24, 1922.

A. VISVANADHAN,
Deputy Fiscal.

Eastern Province.

In the District Court of Batticaloa

Sinnatamby Velupillai of Nochchimuna Plaintiff.
No. 5,101. Vs.

V. V. M. V. V. Kandapody of Panichayadimuri-mari Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Friday, February 17, 1922, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold by public auction at the spot the right, title, and interest of the said

defendant in the following property, for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 500, with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from March 12, 1921, till payment in full, and costs Rs. 84.45, viz. :—

An undivided $\frac{1}{4}$ share out of an undivided extent of 41 acres and odd of a paddy land known as Vadapattukanda, podyvyal, situated at Sengapadaikandam in Nindoor pattu, Batticaloa, Eastern Province; and bounded on the north by Sampuvelivaikal, south by Ullaru, east by Veenachiyadi-odai, and west by Ellavisapothuvarampu, in extent 57. acres and 7 $\frac{19}{100}$ perches, with inlets, outlets, and all rights. Valued Rs. 1,250.

Fiscal's Office,
Batticaloa, January 17, 1922.

J. B. ARIYANAYAGAM,
Deputy Fiscal.

North-Western Province.

In the District Court of Chilaw.

Nathaniel John Russel Anderson of Chilaw Plaintiff.

No. 9824. Vs.

(1) Kurukulasuriya Sebastian Mary Josephine Peris and husband (2) Kurukulasuriya Stephen Philip Fernando, both of Mundal, presently of St. Mary's street, Negombo Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday, February 18, 1922, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold by public auction at the premises the right, title, and interest of the said defendants in the following property, viz. :—

All that allotment of land called and known as Mundal-kadutottam, together with the several buildings and plantations standing thereon, situate at Mundal in Puttalam pattu of Puttalam District, in the North-Western Province; and bounded on the north by the land of K. S. Manuel Fernando and others, east by footpath, south by land of Ena Sena Muna Mohamado Cassim Marikar, and west by Puttalam road; and containing in extent within the said boundaries 1 acre 2 roods and 14 perches.

Amount of writ Rs. 612.65, with further interest on Rs. 500 at 18 per cent. per annum from August 9, 1921, till September 30, 1921, and thereafter with further legal interest on the aggregate sum from date of decree till payment in full.

Puttalam, January 17, 1922.

S. M. P. VANDERKOEEN,
Deputy Fiscal.

Province of Sabaragamuwa.

In the District Court of Ratnapura.

Sepaphine de Silva Abeyawickrama of Kuruwita Plaintiff.

No. 3,087. Vs.

James Ekneligoda Bandaramahatmaya of Ruanwella Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday, February 25, 1922, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold by public auction at the premises the right, title, and interest of the said defendant in the following property, viz. :—

An undivided $\frac{1}{4}$ share of the land called Mahawatte of about 18 acres in extent, situated at Ruanwella in Three Korales of the District of Kegalla; and bounded on the north by high road, east by the road leading from Ruanwella to Veyangoda, south by Kelani-ganga, west by coconut estate belonging to Milla Marikkar Lebbe.

To levy Rs. 710.85, with legal interest on Rs. 600 from April 24, 1918, till payment.

Fiscal's Office,
Avisawella, January 23, 1922.

L. GOONAWARDANA,
Fiscal's Marshal.

In the District Court of Colombo.

M. S. T. P. L. Arunasalam Chetty of Sea street,
Colombo Plaintiff.

No. 1,203. Vs.

(1) O. L. M. Noordeen Marikar and (2) Mohamadu
Aboobaker Marikar, both of Beruwala, presently at
Ratnapura Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that on February 17, 1922, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold by public auction at the premises the right, title, and interest of the said defendants in the following property for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 1,061.25, with interest on Rs. 1,000 at 18 per cent. per annum from June 21, 1920, to December 1, 1920, and thereafter on the aggregate amount at 9 per cent. per annum, till payment in full, and costs, viz. :—

(1) 19/48 undivided shares of Ihalakandewattehena, (2) Pahalakandewattehena, (3) Narahengalagalenahena, (4) Diyapokunehena, (5) Batahena, (6) Katuketiyahenessehena, (7) Amuhena, (8) Tennehena appertaining to Suduhakurupanguwa alias Daulkarapanguwa, situate at Nivitigala Nidegama in Meda pattu of Nawadun korale, in the District of Ratnapura of the Province of Sabaragamuwa; and bounded on the north by Horanakarapanguwe-imadola or Ketigandola, east by Karawiti-ganga, south by Kalawane-indiwetiya, west by Radagewatta and Galpotta; containing in extent 24 amunams of paddy sowing.

Fiscal's Office, R. E. D. ABEYERATNA,
Ratnapura, January 24, 1922. Deputy Fiscal.

In the Court of Requests of Colombo.

Messrs. Gargills, Limited, Colombo Plaintiffs.

No. 82,065. Vs.

J. F. S. Suppiah of Shelton Villa, Ratnapura .. Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that on February 20, 1922, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold by public auction at the premises the right, title, and interest of the said defendant in the following property for the recovery of Rs. 112.27, with interest on Rs. 108.77 at 12 per cent. per annum from September 12, 1921, to October 13, 1921, and thereafter at 9 per cent. per annum till payment in full, and costs Rs. 28.50, and poundage.

1. Premises known as Daisy Villa, Hospital road, Ratnapura, in Udapattu of Kuruwiti korale, in the District of Ratnapura; bounded on the north by the main road, on the east by the property belonging to Sinnadorai, on the

south by the Battanageowita and the property belonging to D. M. Tilakaratna, Mudaliyar, and on the west by the property of K. D. Allis Appuhamy and W. M. Punchimahatmaya.

Fiscal's Office, R. E. D. ABEYERATNA,
Ratnapura, January 18, 1922. Deputy Fiscal.

In the District Court of Colombo.

Samaraduwakara Rajapakse Monottalage Don
Abraham of Paranatala Plaintiff.

No. 54,220. Vs.

Pettiyagedara Vitan Pathirannehige Johan Nona and
two others of Paranatala Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that on February 25, 1922, commencing at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold by public auction at the respective premises the right, title, and interest of the said defendants in the following property, viz. :—

1. All that land called Hitina Aluthwatta, situated at Paranatala in the Kiraweli pattu of the Beligal korale in the Four Korales, in the District of Kegalla, Province of Sabaragamuwa; and bounded on the north by Epitawatte-ima, on the east by the live fence and the ridge, on the south by the ela and a ditch, and on the west by the new drain of Werellehena; containing in extent about 2 pelas of paddy sowing.

2. All that field called Pahalakumbura, with the buildings thereon, situated at Paranatala aforesaid; bounded on the north by the fence of the land called Epitawatta, on the east by a road, on the south by Tembiligah-mulainniyara, and on the west by the ridge, containing in extent about 1 amunam of paddy sowing.

3. All that land called Addiwatta, situated at Paranatala aforesaid; bounded on the north by Epitawitawatta, on the east by wela, on the south by the live fence, and on the west by the fence of Werellehena; containing in extent about 2 pelas of paddy sowing.

4. An undivided portion of land called Werellehena, situated at Paranatala aforesaid; bounded on the north by the drain, on the east by Addiwatta, on the south by dola, and on the west by Mahagalanda; containing in extent about 7 amunams of paddy sowing, save and except therefrom the two pelas from the western boundary and also exclusive of an undivided $\frac{3}{5}$ part or share of a further 8 pelas.

To levy a sum of Rs. 2,500, and costs Rs. 105.

Deputy Fiscal's Office, R. G. WIJETUNGA,
Kegalla, January 20, 1922. Deputy Fiscal.

NOTICES IN TESTAMENTARY ACTIONS.

In the District Court of Colombo.

Order Nisi.

Testamentary In the Matter of the Intestate Estate of the
Jurisdiction. late Abeyasingha Atechige Sudappu of
No. 662. Wettara, deceased.

Ukwattage Dona Yasohamy, wife of Jayasinghage Don
Heras Appuhamy of Kahataduwa Petitioner.

THIS matter coming on for disposal before Allan Beven, Esq., Acting District Judge of Colombo, on January 13, 1922, in the presence of Mr. C. A. Rodrigo, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner; and the affidavit of the said petitioner dated December 22, 1921, having been read:

It is ordered that the petitioner be and she is hereby declared entitled, as the niece and the only heir of the above-named deceased, to have letters of administration to his estate issued to her, unless any person or persons interested shall, on or before February 9, 1922, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

January 13, 1922.

ALLAN BEVEN,
Acting District Judge.

In the District Court of Colombo.

Order Nisi.

Testamentary In the Matter of the Intestate Estate of
Jurisdiction. Theresa Christina Weeresinghe of Silver-
No. 642. smith street, Colombo, deceased.

Gregory Edward George Weeresinghe of Silversmith
street in Colombo Petitioner.

And

(1) Ulric P. Weeresinghe of Galle, (2) Rev. Dom Anselm Weeresinghe of Matale, (3) Hilda Weeresinghe, wife of (4) Anselm Weeresinghe of Colombo, (5) Gertrude Weeraratne, wife of (6) Samuel Weeraratne of Colombo, (7) Clarence Basil Weeresinghe, (8) Cecilia Weeresinghe, by their guardian *ad litem* (9) Edward B. Weeresinghe of Silversmith street in Colombo Respondents.

THIS matter coming on for disposal before Allan Beven, Esq., Acting District Judge of Colombo, on December 8, 1921, in the presence of Mr. A. L. de Witt, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner above named; and the affidavit of

the said petitioner dated December 7, 1921, having been read :

It is ordered that the petitioner, be and he is hereby declared entitled, as son of the above-named deceased, to have letters of administration to her estate issued to him, unless the respondents above named or any other person or persons interested shall, on or before February 9, 1922, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

December 8, 1921. ALLAN BEVEN,
Acting District Judge.

In the District Court of Colombo.

Order Nisi.

Testamentary In the Matter of the Intestate Estate and Jurisdiction. Effects of Wakwella Arachchige Donald No. 654. Martinus Perera Seneviratne, late of Colombo deceased.

Wakwella Arachchige Ernest Percival Perera Seneviratne of Cotta road, Colombo Petitioner.

And

(1) Athiligoda Nanayakkaragamage Jane Perera Seneviratne, (2) Wakwella Arachchige Herbert Maxwell Perera Seneviratne, (3) Wakwella Arachchige Randolph Perera Seneviratne, (4) Wakwella Arachchige Noelyn Millicent Perera Seneviratne, all of Cotta road, Colombo Respondents.

THIS matter coming on for disposal before Allan Beven, Esq., Acting District Judge of Colombo, on December 20, 1921, in the presence of Mr. Arthur William Alwis, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner above named; and the affidavit of the said petitioner dated December 15, 1921, having been read :

It is ordered that the petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled, as son of the above-named deceased, to have letters of administration to his estate issued to him, unless the respondents above named or any other person or persons interested shall, on or before February 2, 1922, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

December 20, 1921. ALLAN BEVEN,
Acting District Judge.

In the District Court of Negombo.

Order Nisi.

Testamentary In the Matter of the Intestate Estate of Jurisdiction. Sayakkarage Francis Fernando of No. 1, 87B. Palatienna, deceased.

THIS matter coming on for disposal before J. E. de Zoysa, Esq., Acting District Judge of Negombo, on January 6, 1922, in the presence of Messrs. De Silva & Edirisinghe, Proctors, on the part of the petitioner, Sayakkarage Romanis Fernando of Palatienna; and the affidavit of the said petitioner dated November 9, 1921, having been read :

It is ordered that the petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled, as the eldest son of the said deceased, to administer the estate of the deceased above named, and that letters of administration do issue to him accordingly, unless the respondents—(1) Madabawitige Carlina Fernando, (2) Sayakkarage Renzi Fernando and husband (3) Ratnapulihewage Peris Fernando, all of Palatienna, (4) Sayakkarage Roslin Fernando of Palatienna, a minor, by her guardian, *ad litem* the 1st respondent—or any other person or persons interested shall, on or before January 16, 1922, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

January 9, 1922. F. D. PERIES,
District Judge.

The date for showing cause extended to February 2, 1922.

January 12, 1922. F. D. PERIES,
District Judge.

In the District Court of Negombo.

Order Nisi.

Testamentary In the Matter of the Estate of the late Jurisdiction. Botalage Isabel Fernando of 2nd Division, No. 1, 879. Kurana, deceased.

THIS matter coming on for disposal before F. D. Peries, Esq., District Judge of Negombo, on January 12, 1922, in the presence of Messrs. C. & B. de Zylva, Proctors, on the part of the petitioner, Manannaidelage Hugo Fonseka of 2nd Division, Kurana; and the affidavit of the said petitioner dated November 23, 1921, having been read :

It is ordered that the petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled, as the husband of the deceased above named, to administer the estate of the said deceased, and that letters of administration do issue to him accordingly, unless the respondent Manannaidelage Vinifred Anastasius Fonseka of 2nd Division, Kurana, minor, by her guardian *ad litem* Botalage Gordianu Fernando of Kimbulapitiya—or any other person or persons interested shall, on or before February 2, 1922, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

January 12, 1922. F. D. PERIES,
District Judge.

In the District Court of Negombo.

Order Nisi.

Testamentary In the Matter of the Intestate Estate of Jurisdiction. Assen Meera Lebbe Marikar Aliya No. 1, 981. Marikar, late of Kamachchode, Negombo, deceased.

THIS matter coming on for disposal before W. T. Stace, Esq., District Judge of Negombo, on December 19, 1921, in the presence of Mr. S. M. A. Raheeman, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner, Aliya Marikar Mohammed Ibrahim of Kamachchode, Negombo; and the affidavit of the said petitioner dated December 19, 1921, having been read : It is ordered that the petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled, as the eldest son of the said deceased, to administer the estate of the deceased above named, and that letters of administration do issue to him accordingly, unless the respondents—(1) Aliya Marikar Abdul Hassan, (2) ditto Abdul Kuddoos, (3) ditto Abdul Raheeman, all of Kamachchode, Negombo, (4) Aliya Marikar Anifa Umma and her husband (5) Usoof Lebbe Abdul Rehman, both of 4th Division, Hunupitiya, Negombo, (6) Aliya Marikar Mariam Beebee and her husband (7) Hassan Marikar Samsudeen, both of Panchikawatta, Colombo—or any other person or persons mentioned shall, on or before January 19, 1922, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

December 19, 1921. W. T. STACE,
District Judge.

The *Order Nisi* returnable date extended to February 9, 1922.

January 19, 1922. F. D. PERIES,
District Judge.

In the District Court of Kandy.

Order Nisi.

Testamentary In the Matter of the Estate of the late Jurisdiction. Kalingu Rawter's son Savul Hamidu, No. 3, 824. deceased, of Pallegampaha in Akurana.

THIS matter coming on for disposal before Walter Sandford de Saram, Esq., Acting District Judge, on November 28, 1921, in the presence of Messrs. Saravanamuttu & Sivacolundu, Proctors, on the part of the petitioner, Endarutennegedara Kavanna Kalingu Rawter of No. 56, St. Sebastian, Colombo; and the affidavit of the said petitioner and his petition dated October 21, 1921, having been read :

It is ordered that the petitioner, as father of the deceased above named, be and he is hereby declared entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the deceased issued to him, unless the respondents—(1) Sego Mohammado, (2) Mohammado Haniffa, (3) Kadija Umma, (4) Kader Umma, (5) Mutalibo, (6) Meyidin Patumuttu by

their guardian *ad litem* Enderutennegedara Uduma Lebbe Tambi Lebbe of Akurana—shall, on or before January 16, 1922 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

W. S. DE SARAM,
Acting District Judge.

November 28, 1921.

Date for showing cause is extended to February 6, 1922.

W. S. DE SARAM,
Acting District Judge.

January 16, 1922.

In the District Court of Kandy.

Order Nisi.

Testamentary In the Matter of the Last Will and Testa-
Jurisdiction. ment of Robert Burke, deceased, of
No. 3,848. Nagolle estate, Urugala.

THIS action coming on for disposal before Walter Sandford de Saram, Esq., Acting District Judge, Kandy, on January 18, 1922, in the presence of Messrs. Jonklaas & Wambeek, on the part of the petitioner, John Percival Burke of Waitalawa in Urugala; and the affidavit of the said petitioner dated January 17, 1922, and of the attesting notary dated January 16, 1922, and the petitioner's petition having been read:

It is ordered that the will of the above-named deceased dated September 11, 1913, be and the same is hereby declared proved, unless any person or persons interested shall, on or before February 6, 1922, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the said John Percival Burke is the executor named in the said will, and that he is entitled to have probate of the same issued to him accordingly, unless any person or persons interested shall, on or before February 6, 1922, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

W. S. DE SARAM,
Acting District Judge.

January 18, 1922.

In the District Court of Galle.

Order Nisi.

Testamentary In the Matter of the Estate of the late
Jurisdiction. Hewahakuru Adris *alias* Akolis, deceased,
No. 5,449. of Patahewela in Magala South in the
Bentota-Walallawiti korale.

THIS matter coming on for disposal before T. B. Russell, Esq., District Judge, Galle, on October 20, 1921, in the presence of Mr. H. J. M. Wickramaratne, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner Ilandaridewa Seena of Patahewela in Magala South; and the affidavit of the said petitioner dated October 17, 1921, having been read:

It is ordered that letters of administration be issued to the said petitioner, as widow of the deceased above named, unless the respondents—(1) Hewahakuru Mallina and her husband (2) Duwege Punchi Sinno, (3) Hewahakuru Arlis, (4) ditto Abiel, (5) ditto Ellina, (6) ditto Samiel, (7) ditto Leesina, (8) ditto Meelina, (9) ditto Temis, all of Patahewela in Magala South—shall, on or before November 17, 1921, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the said 2nd respondent be appointed guardian *ad litem* over 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th respondents, minors, unless the respondents shall, on or before November 17, 1921, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

T. B. RUSSELL,
District Judge.

October 20, 1921.

Extended to February 2, 1922.

T. B. RUSSELL,
District Judge.

In the District Court of Galle.

Order Nisi declaring Will proved.

Testamentary In the Matter of the Estate of the Last
Jurisdiction: Will and Testament of Samiel de Suwaris
No. 5,471: Abeyesekera, deceased, of Boossa.

THIS matter coming on for disposal before T. B. Russell, Esq., District Judge, Galle, on November 29, 1921, in the presence of Mr. E. M. Karunaratne, on the part of the petitioner Garumuni Eneris de Zoysa of Boossa; and the affidavit of the said petitioner dated November 24, 1921, as well as the affidavit of the attesting notary to the last will dated November 24, 1921, having been read: It is ordered that the will of Samiel de Suwaris Abeyesekera, *ex Vidane Arachchi* of Boossa, deceased, dated November 4, 1920, be and the same is hereby declared proved, unless any person concerned shall, on or before January 12, 1922, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary. It is further ordered that the said petitioner is the executor named in the said will, and that he is entitled to have probate of the same issued to him accordingly, unless any person concerned shall, on or before January 12, 1922, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

T. B. RUSSELL,
District Judge.

November 29, 1921.

Date for showing cause extended to February 2, 1922.

T. B. RUSSELL,
District Judge.

January 12, 1922.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

Order Nisi.

Testamentary In the Matter of the Estate of the late
Jurisdiction. Sultan Muhiydeen Nachchiya, widow of
No. 1,223: Allapichchai Miskeen Saibo of Vannar-
ponne west, deceased.

Meyadeen Kandu Cassim of Vannarponne
west..... Original petitioner.
B. Emmanuel Secretary, D. C., Jaffna, Official Administrator.

Vs.

(1) Assankandummah, widow of Sinnatamby of Vannarponne west, (2) Allaipichchai Miskeen Saibo of ditto, (3) Muhama do Meera Meyadeen Nachchiya, daughter of Allapichchai Miskeen Saibo of Vannarponne west, by her guardian *ad litem* the 1st respondent Respondents.

THIS matter of the petition of B. Emmanuel, Secretary, D. C., Jaffna, praying for letters of administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Sultan Mohideen Nachchiya, widow of Allapichchai Miskeen Saibo, coming on for disposal before Mr. S. Sreshta, Esq., District Judge, on January 10, 1922, in the presence of Mr. K. V. Sinna-thurai, Proctor, on the part of the official administrator; and the affidavit of the petitioner dated December 23, 1919, having been read: It is declared that the official administrator is entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him, unless the respondents or any other person shall, on or before January 31, 1922, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

M. S. SRESHTA,
District Judge.

January 18, 1922.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

Order Nisi.

Testamentary In the Matter of the Estate of the late
Jurisdiction: Sellathurai Rasa of Talawakele, deceased.
No. 4,683.

Marimuttu Vallipuram of Anaikkodai, presently of
Talawakele Petitioner.

Vs.

Sivakamippillai widow of Kathiramuppillai of Anaikkodai Respondent.

THIS matter of the petition of Marimuttu Vallipuram of Anaikkodai, presently of Talawakele, praying for

letters of administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Sellathurai Rassa, coming on for disposal before J. Homer Vanniasinkam, Esq., District Judge, on December 13, 1921, in the presence of Mr. E. Murugesampillai, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner; and the affidavit of the petitioner dated October 15, 1921, having been read: It is declared that the petitioner is the sole heir of the said intestate and is entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him, unless the respondent or any other person shall, on or before January 12, 1922, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

J. H. VANNIASINKAM,
District Judge.
December 17, 1921.

Time for showing cause extended to February 2, 1922.

By order of court,
B. EMMANUEL,
Secretary.

In the District Court of Chilaw.

Order Nisi.

Testamentary In the Matter of the Estate of Sreegun-
Jurisdiction. ratana Unnaseer Kunnehepola, deceased.
No. 1,406

Narasinghe Mudienselage Panchappuhamy of Bunnehe-
pola in Katugampola hatpattu, Katugampola korale,
in Kurunegala District Petitioner.

And

Narasinghe Mudienselage Andihamy Appuhamy of
Bunnehepola Respondent.

THIS matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy, Esq., District Judge of Chilaw, on December 19, 1921, in the presence of Messrs. Cooke & Pandittesekere, Proctors, on the part of the petitioner above named; the petition and affidavit of the said petitioner having been read: It is ordered that the petitioner, as nephew of the said deceased, is entitled to letters of administration to the estate of the said deceased, and such letters be issued to him accordingly, unless the respondent above named or any other persons interested shall, on or before February 1, 1922, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

C. COOMARASWAMY,
District Judge.
December 19, 1921.

In the District Court of Badulla.

Order Nisi.

Testamentary In the Matter of the Intestate Estate and
Jurisdiction. Effects of Sarappa Kavandan's son
No. B/562. Marimuthu Kangany of Mahadowa
estate in Madulsima, deceased.

Between

Nagamma of Mahadowa estate, presently of Pas-
sara Petitioner.

And

(1) Maria of Telbedde estate of Badulla, (2) Sellen, K. P. of Telbedde estate, (3) Sellem of Mahadowa estate, Madulsima, (4) Veerappen, K. P. of Mahadowa estate, Madulsima, (5) Kaliaamma, aged 17 years, of Passara, (6) Thangavail, aged 15 years of Mahadowa estate, Madulsima, (7) Arukani, aged 7 years, of Passara, (8) Pospom, aged 1 year and 6 months, of Passara; the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th minors, by their guardian *ad litem* (9) Ramasamy Kangany of Mahadowa estate, Madulsima Respondents.

THIS matter coming on for disposal before Reginald Gibson Saunders, Esq., District Judge of Badulla, on December 22, 1921, in the presence of Mr. Malcolm Potger, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner, and her petition dated December 22, 1921, having been read: It is ordered

(1) that the petitioner, as widow of the deceased, be and she is hereby entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the deceased issued to her, (2) that the 9th respondent be and he is hereby appointed guardian *ad litem* over the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th minor respondents, unless any person or persons interested shall, on or before February 1, 1922, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

December 22, 1921.

R. G. SAUNDERS,
District Judge.

In the District Court of Kegalla.

Order Nisi.

Testamentary In the Matter of the Intestate Estate of the
Jurisdiction. late Waidiyaratna Mudaliarlage Omeru
No. 760. Lebbe Mohamado Abdul Cader Lebbe of
Uyanwatta, deceased.

Ibrahim Lebbe Asiya Umma of Uyanwatta Petitioner.
Vs.

(1) Laila Nataniya, (2) Mohamado Rachido Lebbe, both
of Uyanwatta, being minors, by their guardian
ad litem their grandfather, Ahamado Lebbe Abdul
Rahiman Lebbe of Uyanwatta Respondents.

THIS matter coming on for disposal before V. P. Redlich, Esq., District Judge, Kegalla, on November 2, 1921, in the presence of Mr. Molligoda, Proctor, for petitioner; and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner dated July 28 and August 22, 1921, respectively, praying for letters of administration to the above estate and for the appointment of guardian *ad litem* over the minor respondents having been read: It is ordered and declared that the petitioner, as the widow of the deceased, is entitled to letters of administration to the said estate, and that such letters will be issued to her accordingly, and that Abdul Rahiman Lebbe of Uyanwatta, being the grandfather of the minor respondents, is a fit and proper person to be appointed their guardian *ad litem*, and that such appointment will be made, unless the respondents or any person interested shall, on or before November 30, 1921, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the court to the contrary.

November 2, 1921.

ELIAN ONDAATJE,
District Judge.

Time for showing cause against the *Order Nisi* is extended to December 11, 1921.

December 30, 1921.

V. P. REDLICH,
District Judge.

This *Order Nisi* extended and re issued for February 1, 1922.

January 11, 1922.

V. P. REDLICH,
District Judge.

In the District Court of Kegalla.

Order Nisi.

Testamentary In the Matter of the Intestate Estate of
Jurisdiction. Ilandarapedige Bilinda of Tunbage,
No. 769. deceased.

Ilandarapedige Bandiya of Tunbage Petitioner.
Vs.

(1) Ilandarapedige Babeo, (2) ditto Sundara, (3) ditto Rankira, (4) ditto Menikee, (5) ditto Sarana, (6) ditto Sallu, (7) ditto Sirimala, all of Tunbage; the 2nd to 7th are minors by their guardian *ad litem* their mother, Yodage Hapee of Tunbage .. Respondents.

THIS matter coming on for disposal before V. P. Redlich, Esq., District Judge, Kegalla, on November 4, 1921, in the presence of Mr. G. C. H. Molligoda, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner; and his affidavit and petition dated October 3 and 4, 1921, respectively, praying for letters of administration to the above estate and the appointment of guardian *ad litem* over the minor respondents having been read: It is ordered and declared that the petitioner, as son of the deceased, is entitled to letters of administration

to the estate of the deceased, and that such letters will be issued to him accordingly, and that Yodapedige Hapee of Tunbage, being the mother of the minor respondents, is a fit and proper person to be appointed their guardian *ad litem*, and that such appointment will be made, unless the respondents or any person or persons interested shall, on or before December 6, 1921, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the court to the contrary.

V. P. REDLICH,
District Judge.

November 4, 1921.

This *Order Nisi* extended and re-issued for January 31, 1922.

January 10, 1922.

V. P. REDLICH,
District Judge.

In the District Court of Kegalla.

Order Nisi.

Testamentary In the Matter of the Intestate Estate of
Jurisdiction. Mawatte Vedarallage Podi Singho of
No. 771. Bisowela, deceased.

Mawatte Vedarallage Sopo Nona of Bisowela .. Petitioner.

Vs.

(1) Mawatte Vedarallage Podinona of Madawala in Wannu hatpattu in Kurunegala District; (2) ditto Ganasekera of Bisowela, (3) ditto Davith Singho of ditto, (4) ditto Lewis Singho of ditto, (5) ditto Punchi Nona of ditto, (6) ditto Emali Nona of ditto, (7) ditto Baby Nona of ditto, minors; (8) Panambura Aratchige Leisahamy of Bisowela, guardian *ad litem* Respondents.

THIS matter coming on for disposal before V. P. Redlich, Esq., District Judge, Kegalla, on November 10, 1921, in the presence of Mr. R. L. Perera, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner; and her affidavit and petition dated October 31 and November 10, 1921, respectively, praying for letters of administration to the above estate and for appointment of guardian *ad litem* over the minor respondents having been read: It is ordered and declared that the petitioner, as the widow of the deceased, is entitled to letters of administration to the above estate, and that such letters will be issued to her accordingly, and that the 8th respondent, being the grand-aunt of the minor respondents, is a fit and proper person to be appointed their guardian *ad litem*, and that such appointment will be made, unless the respondents or any person or persons interested shall, on or before December 13, 1921, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the court to the contrary.

V. P. REDLICH,
District Judge.

November 10, 1921.

Extended for February 8, 1922.

V. P. REDLICH,
District Judge.

In the District Court of Kegalla.

Order Nisi

Testamentary In the Matter of the Intestate Estate of
Jurisdiction. Minwane Vidanelagegedara Punchirala of
No. 774. Minwane.

Kaizala Vidanelagegedara Siyatu of Minwane .. Petitioner.
Vs.

Minwane Vidanelagegedara Dingiri Menika. . . . Respondent.

THIS matter coming on for disposal before V. P. Redlich, Esq., District Judge, Kegalla, on December 1, 1921, in the presence of Mr. R. L. Perera, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner; and the affidavit of the petitioner dated November 24, 1921, and his petition dated December 1, 1921, praying for letters of administration to the above estate, having been read: It is ordered and declared that the petitioner, as the adopted son of the deceased, is entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the deceased issued to him, and that such letters will be issued to him accordingly, unless the respondent or any person or persons interested shall, on or before January 11, 1922, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the court to the contrary.

December 1, 1921. V. P. REDLICH,
District Judge.

Extended for February 8, 1922.

V. P. REDLICH,
District Judge.

In the District Court of Kegalla.

Order Nisi

Testamentary In the Matter of the Intestate Estate of
Jurisdiction. the late Owitigodarallage Punchi Nilame,
No. 779. Gan-arachchi of Dedigama, deceased.

Owitigodarallage Ukku Banda, Kotala of Dedi-
gama Petitioner.

Vs.

(1) Balasoorimudianselage Nona of Dedigama, (2) Owitigodarallage Loku Menike of Alawwa, (3) ditto Punchimahatmaya of Pitagaldeniya, (4) ditto Sadi-mahatmaya of Boyawalana, (5) ditto Podimenika of Dedigama Respondents.

THIS matter coming on for disposal before V. P. Redlich, Esq., District Judge of Kegalla, on January 6, 1922, in the presence of Mr. R. V. Dedigama, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner; and his affidavit and petition dated January 5 and 6, 1922, respectively, praying for letters to the above estate having been read: It is ordered and declared that the petitioner, as the father of the deceased, is entitled to letters of administration to the estate of the deceased, and that such letters will be issued to him accordingly, unless the respondents above named or any person or persons interested shall, on or before February 7, 1922, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

January 6, 1922.

V. P. REDLICH,
District Judge.