



THE
CEYLON GOVERNMENT
GAZETTE

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Published by Authority.

PART I.—GENERAL.

(Separate pricing is given to each Part in order that it may be filed separately.)

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SUPPLEMENT :

The INDEX to the Gazette for the Second Half-Year of 1928.

COLOMBO :

A. C. RICHARDS, ACTING GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

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APPOINTMENTS, &c., BY THE GOVERNOR.

No. 169 of 1929.

IT is hereby notified that a Despatch has been received from the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES approving the appointment of Mr. M. T. AKBAR, K.C., to be a Puisne Justice of the Supreme Court of the Island of Ceylon, in succession to Sir S. SCHNEIDER, K.C., with effect from April 13, 1929.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office, F. G. TYRRELL,
Colombo, May 2, 1929. Acting Colonial Secretary.

No. 170 of 1929.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased, with the approval of the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, to appoint Mr. L. M. D. DE SILVA, Assistant to the Attorney-General, to the post of Deputy Solicitor-General for the Island, with effect from April 13, 1929, in succession to the Hon. Mr. S. OBEYSEKERE.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office, F. G. TYRRELL,
Colombo, April 30, 1929. Acting Colonial Secretary.

No. 171 of 1929.

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

Mr. M. M. WEDDERBURN to the office of Government Agent, Southern Province; Fiscal and Collector of Customs for the Southern Province; Receiver of Wrecks for the District of Galle; Superintendent of the Prison at Galle; Chairman, Municipal Council, Galle; Member of the Board of Health, Southern Province; Local Authority under the Petroleum Ordinance within the limits of the Municipality, Galle; and Local Authority under the Petroleum Ordinance for the Southern Province, from April 29, 1929, until further orders.

Mr. P. R. SMYTHE, Cadet, Secretariat, to be, in addition to his own duties, Cadet attached to the Colombo Kachcheri from April 22, 1929, until further orders.

Mr. G. RAJADURAI to the post of Assistant Accountant, Department of Medical and Sanitary Services, with effect from May 1, 1929.

Mr. E. F. L. WRIGHT to act, in addition to his own duties, as Deputy Inspector-General of Police (Provinces), during the absence of Mr. D. V. ALTENDORFF, from April 26, 1929, until the resumption of duties by that officer.

Mr. M. F. S. PULLE to act as a Crown Counsel for the Island from April 22, 1929, until further orders.

Mr. B. L. DRIEBERG to act as Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Avissawella, and Additional District Judge, Avissawella, during the absence of Mr. J. N. VETHAVANAM, on May 2 and 3, 1929, or until the resumption of duties by that officer.

Mr. A. V. VAN LANGENBERG to act as Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Gampola, and Additional Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Nuwara Eliya-Hatton, during the absence

of Mr. C. H. HARTWELL, from May 4 to 6, 1929, inclusive, or until the resumption of duties by that officer.

Mr. J. WILMOT PERERA to be, in addition to his own duties, Additional District Judge, Negombo, with effect from May 1, 1929.

The Hon. Mr. V. S. de S. WIKREMANAYAKE to act as District Judge, Commissioner of Requests, and Police Magistrate, Tangalla, during the absence of Mr. J. N. ARUMUGAM, from May 4 to 8, 1929, inclusive, or until the resumption of duties by that officer.

Mr. S. D. KRISNARATNE to act as District Judge, Commissioner of Requests, and Police Magistrate, Anuradhapura, during the absence on other duties of Mr. R. M. DAVIES, from May 3 to June 13, 1929, inclusive, or until the resumption of duties by that officer.

Mr. G. S. SURAWEERA to act as Additional District Judge, Additional Commissioner of Requests, and Additional Police Magistrate, Kegalla, during the absence of Mr. R. ALUWIHARE, from April 27 to 29, 1929, inclusive.

Mr. K. ALVAPPILLAI to be, in addition to his other duties, Additional Police Magistrate, Anuradhapura, with effect from May 6, 1929, until further orders.

Mr. T. G. WILLET to be a Justice of the Peace for the Island during the absence of Mr. N. J. LUDDINGTON from the Island.

Mr. H. D. DITMAS to be a Justice of the Peace and Unofficial Police Magistrate for the District of Kegalla during the absence of Mr. S. CHAMPION JONES from the Island.

Mr. A. MUHAMMED CASSIM MUHAMMED ABDUL CADER to be a Commissioner for Oaths for the judicial district of Jaffna in the Northern Province.

Mr. SULTAN MUHAIDEN MUHAMMED ABCOBUCKER to be a Commissioner for Oaths for the judicial district of Jaffna in the Northern Province.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office, F. G. TYRRELL,
Colombo, May 3, 1929. Acting Colonial Secretary.

No. 172 of 1929.

IT is hereby notified that Mr. A. L. JAYASURIYA ceased to act as a Crown Counsel for the Island as from April 21, 1929.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office, F. G. TYRRELL,
Colombo, April 30, 1929. Acting Colonial Secretary.

No. 173 of 1929.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased, under section 6 (1) of Ordinance No. 1 of 1920, to nominate Mr. L. M. D. DE SILVA to be a Member of the Board of Education for a period of three years from February 8, 1929, *vice* the Hon. Mr. M. T. AKBAR, K.C.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office, F. G. TYRRELL,
Colombo, May 2, 1929. Acting Colonial Secretary.

No. 174 of 1929.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased, under section 5 (1) (b) of Ordinance No. 18 of 1892, to appoint Mr. R. G. BARTHOLOMEW, Provincial Engineer, Uva, to be a Member of the Sanitary Board for the Province of Uva, *vice* Mr. A. N. ROTHWELL, who has left the Island on leave.

By His Excellency's command,
Colonial Secretary's Office, F. G. TYRRELL,
Colombo, April 30, 1929. Acting Colonial Secretary.

No. 175 of 1929.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased, under section 4 of Ordinance No. 37 of 1921, to appoint Mudaliyar S. M. P. VANDERKOEEN to be a Member of the Board of Agriculture for the period ending December 31, 1929, in place of the late Dr. C. A. HEWAVITARNE.

By His Excellency's command,
Colonial Secretary's Office, F. G. TYRRELL,
Colombo, April 30, 1929. Acting Colonial Secretary.

No. 176 of 1929.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased, under section 4 of Ordinance No. 37 of 1921, to appoint Mr. HUNTLEY WILKINSON to be a Member of the Board of Agriculture during the absence of Mr. A. T. SYDNEY SMITH from the Island.

By His Excellency's command,
Colonial Secretary's Office, F. G. TYRRELL,
Colombo, April 30, 1929. Acting Colonial Secretary.

No. 177 of 1929.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased, under section 120 of "The Criminal Procedure Code, 1898," to appoint Mr. JOHN CHELLAPPAH, Udaiyar of Uduvil, to be in addition to his own duties, an Inquirer for Valikamam North, in the District of Jaffna, during the absence of Mr. V. M. MUTTUKUMARU, Maniagar of Valikamam North, from May 3 to 30, 1929, inclusive, or until the resumption of duties by that officer.

By His Excellency's command,
Colonial Secretary's Office, F. G. TYRRELL,
Colombo, May 3, 1929. Acting Colonial Secretary.

APPOINTMENTS, &c., OF REGISTRARS.

IT is hereby notified that I have appointed ARUMABADUGEI WILSON DE SILVA as Additional Registrar of Marriages (Kandyan and General) of Nuwara Eliya town and gravets division, in the Nuwara Eliya District of the Central Province, with effect from May 10, 1929, *vice* DON CLEMENT ALEXANDER WILLATHGAMUWA, transferred. His office will be at the Assistant Provincial Registrar's Office, Nuwara Eliya.

Registrar-General's Office, G. FURSE ROBERTS,
Colombo, April 30, 1929. Registrar-General.

IT is hereby notified that I have appointed THANGIAH AROKIAM PAVILUPILLAI MYLVAGANAM as Registrar of Marriages (General) of Manmunai pattu north division, in the Batticaloa District of the Eastern Province, with effect from May 15, 1929, *vice* RICHARD NOEL NESARATNAM NILES, transferred. His offices will be at the Provincial Registrar's Office, Batticaloa, and Koddaimunai, Batticaloa.

Registrar-General's Office, G. FURSE ROBERTS,
Colombo, April 25, 1929. Registrar-General.

IT is hereby notified that I have appointed HALUKIRTI LYNIS WIJEGUNAWARDENA (provisionally) as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Balapitiya division, and of Marriages (General) of Wellaboda pattu division, in the Galle District of the Southern Province, with effect from May 1, 1929, *vice* OJIYAS DE SILVA WIJEGUNAWARDENA, retired. His office will be at Maswatta in Randombe.

Registrar-General's Office, G. FURSE ROBERTS,
Colombo, April 24, 1929. Registrar-General.

IT is hereby notified that I have appointed Dr. WALTER FRANKLIN HARWARD PERERA as Medical Registrar of Births and Deaths of Chilaw town division, in the Chilaw District of the North-Western Province, with effect from May 10, 1929, *vice* Dr. CHARLES FERNANDO, transferred. His office will be at the Civil Hospital, Chilaw.

Registrar-General's Office, G. FURSE ROBERTS,
Colombo, April 25, 1929. Registrar-General.

IT is hereby notified that I have appointed RICHARD NOEL NESARATNAM NILES as Registrar of Marriages (General) of Trincomalee town and gravets division, in the Trincomalee District of the Eastern Province, with effect from May 14, 1929, *vice* THANGIAH AROKIAM PAVILUPILLAI MYLVAGANAM, transferred. His offices will be at the Land Registry and Division No. 2, Trincomalee.

Registrar-General's Office, G. FURSE ROBERTS,
Colombo, April 25, 1929. Registrar-General.

IT is hereby notified that I have appointed PALLEHAGE JAYAWARDANA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Raddella division, and of Marriages (General) of Nawadun korale division, in the Ratnapura District of the Province of Sabaragamuwa, for three days from April 22, 1929, *vice* PALLEHAGE PUNCHIMAHATMAYA, on leave. His office will be at Pallehagedarawatta in Raddella.

Registrar-General's Office, G. FURSE ROBERTS,
Colombo, April 24, 1929. Registrar-General.

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

The Registrar-General has appointed KUNCHILAYAPPODY UDAIYAR THIRAPPODY to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Akkarai pattu central division, and of Marriages (General) of Akkarai pattu division, in the Batticaloa District of the Eastern Province, for thirty days from April 30, 1929, during the absence of the Registrar, KANNAPPER NAGAMANPILLAI, on leave. His office will be at Karankoddittivu (Tamil division).

The Additional Assistant Provincial Registrar, Kalutara, has appointed DON BRAMPY WEERAKOON to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Paiyagala and Maggonbadda division, and of Marriages (General) of Kalutara totamune division, in the Kalutara District of the Western Province, for four days from April 22, 1929, during the absence of the Registrar, DON ARON SENEVIRATNE GOONETILLEKE, on leave. His office will be at Thalapatandanewatta in Maha Paiyagala.

The Additional Assistant Provincial Registrar, Kalutara, has appointed DON HENRY RICHARD WIJESINHA KANNANGARA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Bandaragama division, and of Marriages (General) of Adikari pattu division, in the Kalutara District of the Western Province, for eight days from April 23, 1929, during the absence of the Registrar, DON GEORGE JAYASEKERA, on leave. His office will be at Galpottewatta in Bolabotuwa.

The Additional Assistant Provincial Registrar, Kalutara, has appointed PETIKIRIARACHCHIGE HENRY PETER GUNATILLEKE to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Kumbuke division, and of Marriages (General) of Kumbuke pattu division, in the Kalutara District of the Western Province, on April 23, 1929, during the absence of the Registrar, DON JUWANIS BASNAYAKE, on leave. His office will be at Wattagewatta in Palannoruwa.

The Additional Assistant Provincial Registrar, Kalutara, has appointed HETTIARACHCHIGE DON BRAMPY JAYASEKERA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Horawala division, and of Marriages (General) of Iddagoda pattu division, in the Kalutara District of the Western Province, for twelve days from April 24, 1929, during the absence of the Registrar, HETTIARACHCHIGE DON DIAS JAYASEKERA, on leave. His offices will be at Appuhamiakanattawatta in Nauththuduwa and Gcrakagahawatta *alias* Owitigalawalawawawatta in Owitigala.

The Additional Assistant Provincial Registrar, Kalutara, has appointed DON BRUMPY WEERAKOON to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Paiyagala and Maggonbadda division, and of Marriages (General) of Kalutara totamune division, in the Kalutara District of the Western Province, for seven days from April 26, 1929, during the absence of the Registrar, DON ARON SENEVIRATNE GUNATILLEKE, on leave. His office will be at Thalapatandanewatta in Maha Paiyagala.

The Additional Assistant Provincial Registrar, Kalutara, has appointed Dr. HUBERT COLLIN VAN DORT to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Panadure town division, in the Kalutara District of the Western Province, for eight days from April 26, 1929, *vice* Dr. LOUIS GERARD BLAZE, transferred. His office will be at the Civil Hospital, Panadure.

The Additional Assistant Provincial Registrar, Kalutara, has appointed CALANSIMAHADURAGE DISINERIS FERNANDO to act as Registrar of Marriages (General) of Gangaboda pattu division, in the Kalutara District of the Western Province, for six days from May 1, 1929, during the absence of the Registrar, NIRIELLAGE GUNERIS FERNANDO, on leave. His office will be at Ambagahawatta in Mahagama.

The Additional Assistant Provincial Registrar, Kalutara, has appointed DON JOHN JAYAWARDANE to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Magura division, and of Marriages (General) of Maha pattu south division, in the Kalutara District of the Western Province, for four days from May 1, 1929, during the absence of the Registrar, DON THOMAS WIJETUNGA, on leave. His office will be at Dikhenā in Magura.

The Additional Assistant Provincial Registrar, Matale, has appointed DISANAYAKA BANDARALAGE NEKATTE WALAWWA BANDARA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Kandapalla korale division, and of Marriages (General) of Matale North division, in the Matale District of the Central Province, for two days from April 29, 1929, during the absence of the Registrar, EHELEPOLA UDAWALAWWE DISANAYAKA BANDARALAGE HEEN BANDA, on leave. His office will be at Mohottallayewalawwa in Tolambagolla.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Nuwara Eliya, has appointed MERINNAGE SIMON PERERA to act as Registrar of Marriages (General) of Nuwara Eliya town and gravets division, in the Nuwara Eliya District of the Central Province, for five days from April 30, 1929, during the absence of the Registrar, MERINNAGE CHARLES FERNANDO, on leave. His office will be at the Assistant Provincial Registrar's Office, Nuwara Eliya.

The Additional Assistant Provincial Registrar, Galle District, has appointed ELGIN DE SILVA WEERASURIYA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Kataluwa division, and of Marriages (General) of Talpe pattu division, in the Galle District of the Southern Province, for three days from April 25, 1929, during the absence of the Registrar, WILLIAM WARNASURIYA, on leave. His office will be at Naluarambewatta in Kataluwa.

The Additional Assistant Provincial Registrar, Galle, has appointed ROBERT DIAS JAYASINGHA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Bataduwa division, and of Marriages (General) of Four Gravets of Galle and Akmi-mana division, in the Galle District of the Southern Province, for sixteen days from April 25, 1929, during the absence of the Registrar, BARONCHI DIAS JAYASINGHA, on leave. His office will be at Dikelawatta in Bataduwa.

The Additional Assistant Provincial Registrar, Galle, has appointed DON HENDRICK DE ALWIS SURIYA-ARATCHI to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Elpitiya division, and of Marriages (General) of Bentota-Walallawiti korale division, in the Galle District of the Southern Province, for thirty days from April 26, 1929, *vice* DON ABRAHAM DE SILVA ABEYNAYAKA, dismissed. His office will be at Bataduwewatta in Elpitiya.

The Additional Assistant Provincial Registrar, Galle, has appointed SAGARIS JAYAWICKREMA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Opata division, and of Marriages (General) of Hinidum pattu division, in the Galle District of the Southern Province, for five days from April 26, 1929, during the absence of the Registrar, VIDANA PATHIRANAGE PICHORIS, on leave. His office will be at Dolaihalawatta in Wirapana.

The Additional Assistant Provincial Registrar, Galle, has appointed TIKITANTRI MAHASAMILLAGE DON JOHANS DE ALWIS to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Pahalagamhaya division, and of Marriages (General) of Bentota-Walallawiti korale division, in the Galle District of the Southern Province, on April 29, 1929, during the absence of the Registrar, HORAWALA VITHANAGE DON CORNELIS GUNAWARDENA, on leave. His office will be at Vithanagewatta in Horawala.

The Additional Assistant Provincial Registrar, Galle, has appointed DON CAROLIS WEERASEKERA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Mapalagama division, and of Marriages (General) of Gangaboda pattu division, in the Galle District of the Southern Province, on April 29, 1929, during the absence of the Registrar, ANDRAYAS GUNASEKERA, on leave. His offices will be at Gulugahagodawatta in Aluttanayangoda and Weligodawatta in Nagoda.

The Additional Assistant Provincial Registrar, Galle, has appointed NANAYAKKARA SIPKADUWE PALLIYE SATTAMBE DON JACOVIS DE SILVA WIJAYARATNE to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Ahangama division, and of Marriages (General) of Talpe pattu division, in the Galle District of the Southern Province, on April 30, 1929, during the absence of the Registrar, ALLIS SILVA WIJAYARATNE, on leave. His office will be at Hirigalewatta in Piyadigama.

The Additional Assistant Provincial Registrar, Galle, has appointed WALIMUNI CORANERIS MENDIS ABEYSEKERA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Kosgoda

division, and of Marriages (General) of Bentota-Walallawiti korale division, in the Galle District of the Southern Province, on April 30, 1929, during the absence of the Registrar, AGAMPUDI ASANERIS DE ZOYSA JAYATILAKA, on leave. His office will be at Kammalawatta in Nape.

The Additional Assistant Provincial Registrar, Galle, has appointed DON CAROLIS WEERASEKERA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Yatalamatta division, and of Marriages (General) of Gangaboda pattu division, in the Galle District of the Southern Province, on April 30, 1929, during the absence of the Registrar, DON MARTHENIS WEERASEKERA, on leave. His office will be at Gankandewatta in Keppitiyagoda.

The Additional Assistant Provincial Registrar, Galle, has appointed EDO TRIMAHAWITANA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Dellawa division, and of Marriages (General) of Hinidum pattu division, in the Galle District of the Southern Province, for five days from May 2, 1929, during the absence of the Registrar, PEERIS ABEYGUNAWARDENA, on leave. His office will be at Yabaragodellewatta in Polgampola.

The Additional Assistant Provincial Registrar, Hambantota, has appointed ARUKATTU PATABENDIGE KARUNADASA EDIRIWIRA JAYASURIYA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Medawalakada division, and of Marriages (General) of Magam pattu division, in the Hambantota District of the Southern Province, for four days from April 3, 1929, during the absence of the Registrar, ANDRAYAS DE SILVA WICKRAMANAYAKE. His office will be at Kottagekumbura in Tissa.

The Additional Assistant Provincial Registrar, Hambantota, has appointed ARUKATTU PATABENDIGE KARUNADASA EDIRIWIRA JAYASURIYA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Tihawa division, and of Marriages (General) of Magam pattu division, in the Hambantota District of the Southern Province, for fourteen days from April 25, 1929, during the absence of the Registrar, ANDRAYAS DE SILVA WICKRAMANAYAKE, on leave. His office will be at Kottagekumbura in Tihawa.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Jaffna, has appointed ARUMUGAM KANDAIYA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Tunukkay division, and of Marriages (General) of Tunukkay division, in the Jaffna District of the Northern Province, for thirty days from April 23, 1929, *vice* ANANTAR ARUMUGAM, deceased. His office will be at Aiyampillai-kudiyiruntavalavu in Alankulam.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Jaffna, has appointed TILLAINATHAR SUBRAMANIAM to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Puttur division, and of Marriages (General) of Valikamam East division, in the Jaffna District of the Northern Province, for fifteen days from April 30, 1929, during the absence of the Registrar, SANGARAPILLAI TILLAINATHAR, on leave. His office will be at Kadampanchima in Puttur.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Mannar, has appointed FRANCIS JOSEPH CROOS to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Nanaddan West division, and of Marriages (General) of Nanaddan division, in the Mannar District of the Northern Province, for three days from April 22, 1929, during the absence of the Registrar, JOACHIM JOSEPH CROOS, on leave. His office will be at the Kovilvalavu in Vankalai.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Mullaitivu, has appointed KASITHAMBY UDAIYAR MAPPANAR to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Karunavalpattu South and Udaiyavur North division, and of Marriages (General) of Vavuniya North division, in the Mullaitivu District of the Northern Province, for ten days from May 5, 1929, during the absence of the Registrar, KASITHAMBY UDAIYAR KAILASAPILLAI, on leave. His office will be at the Udaiyavalavu, Karuppaddamurippu.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Batticaloa, has appointed SAIVULEVVAI MARAKKAYAR KALANDARLEVVAI to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Panama pattu east division, in the Batticaloa District of the Eastern Province, for thirty days from May 2, 1929, during the absence of the Registrar, MIRASAIBULEVVAI ISUMA LEVVAI, on leave. His office will be at Pottuvil, and stations: Komariya and Panawa.

The Provincial Registrar, Kurunegala, has appointed EKANAYAKA MUDIYANSELAGE UKKU BANDA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Rekkopattu korale division, and of Marriages (General) of Dambadeni hatpattu division in the Kurunegala District of the North-Western Province, for thirty days from April 22, 1929, during the absence of the Registrar, ATAPATTU MUDIYANSELAGE PUNCHI BANDA ATAPATTU, on leave. His office will be at Uhumya.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Anuradhapura, has appointed SENEVIRATNE GOMARAMUDIYANSELAGE RANHAMY to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Kiralawa korale east division, and of Marriages (General) of Kalagam palata division, in the Anuradhapura District of the North-Central Province, for thirty days from April 28, 1929, during the absence of the Registrar, JAYASUNDARA HERAT MUDIYANSELAGE KALU BANDA, on leave. His office will be at Nelbegama.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Anuradhapura, has appointed EKANAYAKA SENEVIRATNE KERTHISINHA SURIYA KULA MUDIYANSELAGE TIKIRI BANDA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Unduruwa korale division, and of Marriages (General) of Kalagam palata division, in the Anuradhapura District of the North-Central Province, for thirty days from May 1, 1929, during the absence of the Registrar, E. KALU BANDA, on leave. His office will be at Unduruwa, Hammillewa.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, April 30, 1929.

G. FURSE ROBERTS,
Registrar-General.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

"THE CEYLON (LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL) ORDER IN COUNCIL, 1923."

C 127/27

The Constituency of the European Electorate (Rural):

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. Cecil Ernest Hawes of Ellagalla estate, Kandy, has been duly elected as Member of the Legislative Council for the above-named Constituency.

By His Excellency's command,

F. G. TYRRELL,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, April 29, 1929.

"THE CEMETERIES AND BURIALS ORDINANCE, 1899."

K 1323/28

IN the notifications under the above Ordinance appearing on page 837 of the *Government Gazette* No. 7,702 dated March 27, 1929, "1889" should be read as "1899."

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, May 1, 1929.

By His Excellency's command,
F. G. TYRRELL,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

G 805/28

IN terms of section 24 of the Minute of December 9, 1908, it is hereby notified that the under-mentioned officer, seconded for service, will be allowed to count the period of his temporary employment for pension purposes:—

Name.	Pensionable Appointment.	Seconded Service.
Mr. E. D. Jansz	Clerk in Class III. of the Clerical Service	Warehouse Officer, Excise Department, with effect from May 1, 1929

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, May 1, 1929.

By His Excellency's command,
F. G. TYRRELL,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

T 101/29

IN terms of section 24 of the Minute of December 9, 1908, it is hereby notified that the under-mentioned officers, seconded for service, will be allowed to count the period of their temporary employment for pension purposes:—

Name.	Pensionable Appointment.	Seconded Service.
Mr. A. B. Demmer	Assistant Locomotive Foreman, Class I.	Probationary Assistant Divisional Transportation Superintendent, with effect from April 22, 1929
Mr. R. E. Aldons	Assistant Locomotive Foreman, Class II.	do.
Mr. M. Kanagasabay	Clerk, Class II., of the Railway Clerical Service.	do.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, April 29, 1929.

By His Excellency's command,
F. G. TYRRELL,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

"THE LABOUR ORDINANCE, No. 1 OF 1923."

B 48/29

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased, in terms of section 9 (1) and (3) of "The Labour Ordinance, No. 1 of 1923," to re-appoint the under-mentioned officers to be Members of the Board of Indian Immigrant Labour:—

The Hon. the Colonial Treasurer.
The Director of Medical and Sanitary Services.
The Chairman, Board of Immigration and Quarantine.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, April 29, 1929.

By His Excellency's command,
F. G. TYRRELL,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

"THE CHANKS ORDINANCE, 1890."

S 26/26

IT is hereby notified that the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has, under section 4 of the Chanks Ordinance, 1890, as amended by section 2 of the Chanks Ordinance, No. 9 of 1928, appointed the following royalty to be levied and paid on all chanks entered for exportation, namely:—

Article.	Unit.	Royalty. Rs. c.
Chanks (live) (i.e., live chanks of various sizes and weights so mixed together and bagged that they can be entered for <i>ad valorem</i> import duty at the Calcutta Customs at an all over value of Rs. 80 per 1,000)	per 1,000	25 0
Chanks (dead) (i.e., dead chanks of various sizes and weights so mixed together and bagged that they can be entered for <i>ad valorem</i> import duty at Calcutta Customs at an all over value of Rs. 40 per 1,000)	per 1,000	12 50
Chanks (inferior) (i.e., "wormed" or otherwise damaged live and dead chanks of whatever size and such small live and dead chanks as will pass through a circular gauge 6½ in. in circumference)	per 1,000	5 0

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, April 26, 1929.

By His Excellency's command,
F. G. TYRRELL,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

"THE IRRIGATION ORDINANCE, No. 45"

I 41/28

RULES, under section 11 of the Irrigation Ordinance, No. 45 of 1917, as amended by the Irrigation Ordinance, No. 17 of 1927, made by the proprietors within the irrigation district of Erivil-Porativu, and approved by the Governor in Executive Council under section 19 of the said Ordinance.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, April 30, 1929.

F. G. TYRRELL,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Rules for Cultivation under Irrigation Works whereunder the Cultivation is in Charge of the Government Agent, framed under Section 11 of Ordinance No. 45 of 1917, for the Irrigation District of Erivil-Porativu.

1. The officers appointed by the Government Agent under section 20A of the Irrigation Ordinance, No. 45 of 1917, as amended by Ordinance No. 22 of 1922, shall be called Chief Irrigation Headmen or Irrigation Vanniahs.

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

The Vaddai Kavalan is the assistant of the Vaddai Vidhan. One or more Vaddai Kavalans shall be appointed if considered necessary by the Government Agent, Chief Irrigation Headman, or Irrigation Vanniah.

The Vaddai Vidhan is responsible for the acts of his assistants. Vaddai Vidhans and Vaddai Kavalans shall, during the cultivation season, reside whenever possible within 3 miles of their Vaddais, and shall not absent themselves during the cultivation season or at other times when their services are required, without making special arrangements to the satisfaction of the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah for the discharge of their duties.

The Vaddai Vidhan shall ordinarily be elected by the proprietors of the Vaddai subject to the approval of the Government Agent. Provided that the Government Agent may make a temporary appointment pending the holding of an election.

3. The Vaddai Vidhans shall have entire supervision of all paddy cultivation within their respective areas, subject to instructions from, and to the control of, the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah.

They shall enforce these rules and bring all breaches of the same before the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah in order that prosecutions may be entered.

4. The Vaddai Vidhans shall be entitled to receive from the cultivators one marakal of paddy for each avanam of land sown as Vaddai Vidhan's share; and when a Vaddai Kavalan has been appointed, one marakal per avanam in addition shall be set apart for Vaddai Kavalan's share; if more than one Vaddai Kavalan has been appointed, this share shall be divided proportionately between them. The Vaddai Vidhan and the Vaddai Kavalan shall grant a receipt for the amount of paddy drawn by him before the paddy is removed from the threshing-floor. The whole or any portions of these payments may be withheld if, in the opinion of the Government Agent, Chief Irrigation Headman, or Irrigation Vanniah, the work has been improperly performed, and he may, if he considers it necessary, cause the amount withheld to be paid to any person who has acted for a Vaddai Vidhan or a Vaddai Kavalan or into the Irrigation Fine Fund.

The Government Agent may appoint a person to receive the share or portion of the share of any Vaddai Vidhan or Vaddai Kavalan which he has ordered to be withheld from such Vaddai Vidhan or Vaddai Kavalan. Such appointment shall be made in writing, and the Government Agent may devote a portion of such withheld share to the remuneration of the collector appointed and to the cost of collection. For the purpose of this rule an avanam shall be taken to mean 2 acres of area. The share of the crop due to the Vaddai Vidhan or Vaddai Kavalan shall be handed over to such Vaddai Vidhan or Vaddai Kavalan within four months of the date when the crop was reaped, and failing this the equivalent money value of such share shall be payable immediately after the expiration of this term, the money value being reckoned at the current market rate.

5. As the season for cultivation approaches, whether it be munmari, kalavellamai, pinmari, or other harvest, a meeting of the proprietors of lands concerned shall be convened and presided over by the Government Agent or some person deputed in writing by the Government Agent for the purpose.

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

6. The meeting convened as in last paragraph shall—

(i.) Advise the Government Agent or person deputed by him in writing as aforesaid as to—

- (a) The most suitable dates for the commencement and completion of sowing and irrigation.
- (b) The most suitable dates for furnishing dappus.
- (c) The most suitable dates for the completion of fencing.
- (d) Extent to be cultivated.

The above dates shall be fixed by the Government Agent or person deputed by him.

(ii.) Determine—

- (e) The order in which different Vaddais shall be sown.
- (f) The method of cultivation.
- (g) The kind of paddy to be sown in each Vaddai.
- (h) The place and manner in which black cattle and buffaloes are to be confined during cultivation.
- (i) Applications from proprietors to be exempted from cultivation duties.

7. Should it not be possible to commence cultivation on the dates fixed, or if there will be insufficient water to irrigate the whole area decided on originally, a meeting convened as in rule 5 shall be called to decide (subject to the advice of the Divisional Irrigation Engineer) what alterations of date are necessary, and what proportions of the tracts are to be abandoned owing to anticipation of an insufficiency of water; provided that, should the meeting so convened not be able to arrive at a unanimous decision as regards the curtailment of the area proposed to be cultivated in consequence of a probable shortage of water, the Government Agent or officer deputed by him shall have power to decide what area of land shall be irrigated. All the proprietors or lessees of the area which it was originally decided to irrigate shall have a right to cultivate a proportional share of the reduced area. Proprietors shall carry out their cultivation in accordance with the decision of the meeting under rules 6 and 7.

8. The Government Agent or officer deputed by him shall cause the decision of a meeting under rule 6 or 7 to be published by beat of tom-tom, by fixing written notices in conspicuous places or by other suitable means. All proprietors shall be bound by the decisions of the meeting. Provided that, if, after due notice, no proprietor appears, it shall be competent for the Government Agent or person deputed by him in writing as aforesaid either to fix a fresh date for the meeting or to decide himself all such matters as are referred to in rule 6 or 7 and his decisions will have the same validity as the decision of a meeting.

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

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

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

12. No proprietor (or lessee) shall be exempt from contributing everything required by these rules for the season's cultivation unless exempted at the meeting under rule 6. In the event of any proprietor (or lessee) becoming liable for any work and failing to perform it, the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah shall inform the Government Agent in writing of the estimated cost thereof. The Government Agent shall advance the sum necessary from the Irrigation Fine Fund; the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah shall do the work and certify the sum expended, which will be recovered as provided in Chapter VIII. of the Irrigation Ordinance, No. 45 of 1917.

13. All tanks, dams, channels, water-courses, &c., not in charge of the Director of Irrigation shall be kept in a proper state of repair to the satisfaction of the Government Agent, Chief Irrigation Headman, or Irrigation Vanniah by the proprietors in proportion to their respective holdings. Similarly all fields shall be levelled and field ridges constructed to the satisfaction of the Government Agent, Chief Irrigation Headman, or Irrigation Vanniah.

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

15. Paths between cultivated places shall be kept open by the proprietors (or lessees) according to the limits prescribed by ancient customs and in proportion to their respective shares. Inspection paths through cultivated fields shall also be constructed and maintained by the proprietors (or lessee) if required by the Government Agent, Chief Irrigation Headman, or Irrigation Vanniah.

16. Subject to the control of the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah, the apportioning of water after it has left the irrigation works and within the tracts or Vaddais shall be done by the Vaddai Vidhan. During the period for which his tract or Vaddai will receive water the Vaddai Vidhan thereof may cause any dam (not being a work in charge of the Director of Irrigation) which impedes the flow of water thereto to be cut and any channel (not being a work in charge of the Director of Irrigation) which is depriving it of water to be closed. Except during the period, he may not interfere with any dam or channel outside his Vaddai.

17. If any person shall wilfully prevent water from flowing to the field below his own, or shall obstruct the flow of surplus water from the field on a higher level, or shall in any other way interfere with the general apportioning of the water within the Vaddais, the Vaddai Vidhan shall proceed to the spot with witnesses and open the gaps or remove the obstruction himself, or use the water in any manner except in accordance with his instructions.

18. The fence round the whole Vaddai shall be measured by the Vaddai Vidhan within three days of sowing being completed and by him apportioned to the cultivators of each proprietor in proportion to the extent of the proprietor's field without regard to whether the fence adjoins his field or not. The Vaddai Vidhan shall forthwith after such apportionment send a list to the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah to be filed for reference showing the length of fence apportioned to the cultivators of each proprietor. If fresh sticks are required, the Vaddai Vidhan shall inform the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah as soon as possible who will obtain a licence to have them cut.

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

20. The mullaicaran or cultivators shall accompany the Vaddai Vidhan or his Vaddai Kavalan with lights on their rounds at night until such time as the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah considers this no longer necessary.

21. Should any portion of any tract ripen before the rest from any cause, the cultivators thereof shall be allowed the right to reap and store their crop but shall not be permitted without the permission of the Vaddai Vidhan to thrash and remove the whole crop. They shall continue to watch the field and preserve the fence until the crops of the remainder of the Vaddai have been reaped and stored. Should any portion of a tract not ripen until after the reaping of the crop sown in accordance with the decision under rules 6 and 7 either on account of default in sowing in proper time or because of the sowing of a different kind of paddy to that agreed upon by the meeting, the cultivators of the other portion of the tract shall not be bound to continue preserving the fence and watching the field until that portion of that tract ripens.

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

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

24. No paddy shall be removed from the fields at the termination of the harvest until the shares due to the Headman and the wages due to all persons engaged in the harvest and the hire of cattle and other cultivation charges have been paid, and in the case of fields cultivated for share until the landlord's dues have been paid.

In cases in which there is serious risk of damage to the paddy if it is left on the threshing-floor the owner or cultivator, as the case may be, may remove it with the consent of the other party concerned, or if consent is not given, he shall be responsible for leaving sufficient paddy to settle the claim and may only remove the remainder.

25. All field channels and water-courses which are not in charge of the Director of Irrigation are in charge of the Vaddai Vidhans under the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah, and no person shall fill up, or encroach upon, such channels or water-courses or any of their reservations.

26. Should any channel, dam, or other work be required either outside or inside any field, it shall be constructed by the proprietors interested in proportion to their holdings as in rule 13.

Under schemes in charge of the Director of Irrigation, all applications for permission to construct such works must be made in writing to the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah.

As a general rule the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah may then give the proprietors the necessary permission to construct the work required or may refuse to do so. In cases where, in the opinion of the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah, the proposed work will affect the general irrigation under the scheme or will affect detrimentally proprietors of lands other than those of the applicants, he shall forward the application to the Government Agent with his report. If the Government Agent, after considering any representations which the owners of any lands affected by the proposed work may desire to make, is of opinion that the application should be favourably considered, he shall forward it to the Divisional Irrigation Engineer who, if he approves of it, will inform the proprietors that permission is granted and will arrange to give them any help in setting out the work or advice which they may require to enable them to construct the work.

The proprietors or lessees of new lands which have been surveyed and demarcated by landmarks with reservations for field channels shall construct their proportion of the field channel which is shown on the plan to irrigate the group of lots in which their holding is situated.

Any such field channel shall be constructed by the proprietors in accordance with alignments approved by the Divisional Irrigation Engineer.

If any proprietor of such lands is unable to obtain water for irrigation owing to the neglect of any other proprietors to cut their shares of the field channels, such other proprietors shall be called upon by the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah to do the necessary work.

27. All proprietors must grant way leave for such channels, dams, or other works, even though their land may not be benefited thereby; but those proprietors whose lands are benefited by any such work shall be liable under this rule to pay to the owners of lands, which suffer damage by the construction of the work, compensation for any land taken or damage done, in proportion to the area of the holdings benefited. The amount of such compensation shall be determined by the Government Agent on the advice of the Irrigation Engineer, Chief Irrigation Headman, or Irrigation Vanniah.

28. Should any proprietor fail to perform the work required under rules 13, 19, and 26 within the time fixed by the Government Agent, it shall be done by the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah who shall certify the costs incurred and the same shall be recovered as provided in Chapter VIII. of the Irrigation Ordinance, No. 45 of 1917.

29. No person shall in any way alter or injure any ridge or boundary between two fields in the same tract. On information that such alteration or injury has been effected, the Vaddai Vidhan shall notify the owners and proceed to the spot with witnesses and call upon the owners to restore the boundary to its original state, and on their failing to do so within three days after notice, the Vaddai Vidhan shall report the matter to the Village Council.

30. The owners and cultivators of all lands which may have been or may hereafter be bought from the Crown or from others shall become liable to the provisions of these rules and shall be entitled to water (provided the Director of Irrigation considers that the water supply is sufficient) from any of the field channels which may be most advantageous to their lands as soon as it shall be declared irrigable and included in the specification of land irrigable from the work. Such owners and cultivators shall, in all respects, enjoy the privileges and rights that belong to the owners and cultivators of the lands already irrigable except as regards the question of rates.

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

32. These rules shall be enforced by the Government Agent and such officers and Headmen as may from time to time be appointed, and breaches of the rules are punishable as provided in the Irrigation Ordinance, No. 45 of 1917.

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

34. Proprietors and others concerned shall be held liable for waste of water occurring on their fields. The Government Agent, Chief Irrigation Headman, or Irrigation Vanniah may, at his discretion, prevent, alter, or stop, or otherwise deal with, as he thinks fit, supplies of water to lands which owing to the default of the proprietors or cultivators to carry out any work required by these rules, demand an undue supply of water. No paddy shall be sown in any irrigation or other channel.

35. Proprietors of lands not paying irrigation rate, but cultivating simultaneously with the specified irrigable lands, shall, if such lands fall within the common fence, be liable for the observance of Nos. 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26 of these rules.

36. During cultivation the Vaddai Vidhan is empowered to seize all cattle found in his Vaddai or on a tank bund or bank of an irrigation channel or straying nearby and likely to endanger the crops. Cattle seized under this rule should be handed over to the local Police Headman without delay to be produced before the Village Tribunal.

37. Each proprietor or lessee who employs cultivators shall keep a book in which he shall make entries of all advances of paddy or money to his cultivators under the dates upon which such advances are made and shall take the signature or thumb mark of the recipient in acknowledgment of each receipt of paddy or money.

38. All previous rules are hereby cancelled.

“THE IRRIGATION ORDINANCE, NO. 45 OF 1917.”

I 41/28

RULES, under section 11 of the Irrigation Ordinance, No. 45 of 1917, as amended by the Irrigation Ordinance, No. 17 of 1927, made by the proprietors within the irrigation district of Manmunai South, and approved by the Governor in Executive Council under section 19 of the said Ordinance.

By His Excellency's command,

F. G. TYRRELL,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, April 30, 1929.

1. The officers appointed by the Government Agent under section 20A of the Irrigation Ordinance, No. 45 of 1917, as amended by Ordinance No. 22 of 1922, shall be called Chief Irrigation Headmen or Irrigation Vanniahs.

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

The Vaddai Kavalan is the assistant of the Vaddai Vidhan. One or more Vaddai Kavalans shall be appointed if considered necessary by the Government Agent, Chief Irrigation Headman, or Irrigation Vanniah.

The Vaddai Vidhan is responsible for the acts of his assistants. Vaddai Vidhans and Vaddai Kavalans shall, during the cultivation season, reside whenever possible within 3 miles of their Vaddais, and shall not absent themselves during the cultivation season or at other times when their services are required, without making special arrangements to the satisfaction of the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah for the discharge of their duties.

The Vaddai Vidhan shall ordinarily be elected by the proprietors of the Vaddai subject to the approval of the Government Agent. Provided that the Government Agent may make a temporary appointment pending the holding of an election.

3. The Vaddai Vidhans shall have entire supervision of all paddy cultivation within their respective areas, subject to instructions from, and to the control of, the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah.

They shall enforce these rules and bring all breaches of the same before the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah in order that prosecutions may be entered.

4. The Vaddai Vidhans shall be entitled to receive from the cultivators one marakal of paddy for each avanam of land sown as Vaddai Vidhan's share; and when a Vaddai Kavalan has been appointed, one marakal per avanam in addition shall be set apart for Vaddai Kavalan's share; if more than one Vaddai Kavalan has been appointed, this share shall be divided proportionately between them. The Vaddai Vidhan and the Vaddai Kavalan shall grant a receipt for the amount of paddy drawn by him before the paddy is removed from the threshing-floor. The whole or any portions of these payments may be withheld if, in the opinion of the Government Agent, Chief Irrigation Headman, or Irrigation Vanniah, the work has been improperly performed, and he may if he considers it necessary cause the amount withheld to be paid to any person who has acted for a Vaddai Vidhan or a Vaddai Kavalan or into the Irrigation Fine Fund.

The Government Agent may appoint a person to receive the share or portion of the share of any Vaddai Vidhan or Vaddai Kavalan which he has ordered to be withheld from such Vaddai Vidhan or Vaddai Kavalan. Such appointment shall be made in writing, and the Government Agent may devote a portion of such withheld share to the remuneration of the collector appointed and to the cost of collection. For the purpose of this rule an avanam shall be taken to mean 3 acres of area. The share of the crop due to the Vaddai Vidhan or Vaddai Kavalan shall be handed over to such Vaddai Vidhan or Vaddai Kavalan within four months of the date when the crop was reaped, and failing this the equivalent money value of such share shall be payable immediately after the expiration of this term, the money value being reckoned at the current market rate.

5. As the season for cultivation approaches, whether it be munmari, kalavellamai, pinmari, or other harvest, a meeting of the proprietors of lands concerned shall be convened and presided over by the Government Agent or some person deputed in writing by the Government Agent for the purpose.

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

6. The meeting convened as in last paragraph shall—

(i.) Advise the Government Agent or person deputed by him in writing as aforesaid as to—

- (a) The most suitable dates for the commencement and completion of sowing and irrigation.
- (b) The most suitable dates for furnishing dappus.
- (c) The most suitable dates for the completion of fencing.
- (d) Extent to be cultivated.

The above dates shall be fixed by the Government Agent or person deputed by him.

(ii.) Determine—

- (e) The order in which different Vaddais shall be sown.
- (f) The method of cultivation.
- (g) The kind of paddy to be sown in each Vaddai.
- (h) The place and manner in which black cattle and buffaloes are to be confined during cultivation.
- (i) Applications from proprietors to be exempted from cultivation duties.

7. Should it not be possible to commence cultivation on the dates fixed, or if there will be insufficient water to irrigate the whole area decided on originally, a meeting convened as in rule 5 shall be called to decide (subject to the advice of the Divisional Irrigation Engineer) what alterations of dates are necessary, and what proportions of the tracts are to be abandoned owing to anticipation of an insufficiency of water; provided that, should the meeting so convened not be able to arrive at a unanimous decision as regards the curtailment of the area proposed to be cultivated in consequence of a probable shortage of water, the Government Agent or officer deputed by him shall have power to decide what area of land shall be irrigated. All the proprietors or lessees of the area which it was originally decided to irrigate shall have a right to cultivate a proportional share of the reduced area. Proprietors shall carry out their cultivation in accordance with the decision of the meeting under rules 6 and 7.

8. The Government Agent or officer deputed by him shall cause the decision of a meeting under rule 6 or 7 to be published by beat of tom-tom, by fixing written notices in conspicuous places or by other suitable means. All proprietors shall be bound by the decisions of the meeting. Provided that, if, after due notice, no proprietors attend, it shall be competent for the Government Agent or person deputed by him in writing as aforesaid either to fix a fresh date for the meeting or to decide himself all such matters as are referred to in rule 6 or 7 and his decisions will have the same validity as the decision of a meeting.

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

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

11. Should it be found that any proprietor does not intend to cultivate his share, the Vaddai Vidhan shall submit the matter to the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah who may, if possible, exclude such share from the tract, or may allow such share to be cultivated by any other proprietor or lessee in the tract or failing such proprietor or lessee any other applicant having knowledge and experience of paddy cultivation, should the proprietor of such lands agree in writing thereto. Such other proprietor (or lessee) shall not be liable for any payment to the proprietor of the land,

but shall be liable for everything required by these rules for the season's cultivation to the same extent as if he were the proprietor of the field thus apportioned to him. Provided that, should the proprietor of the land in question not agree to its being cultivated by such other proprietor (or lessee) he himself shall be liable for all such duties as are required by these rules.

12. No proprietor (or lessee) shall be exempt from contributing everything required by these rules for the season's cultivation unless exempted at the meeting under rule 6. In the event of any proprietor (or lessee) becoming liable for any work and failing to perform it, the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah shall inform the Government Agent in writing of the estimated cost thereof. The Government Agent shall advance the sum necessary from the Irrigation Fine Fund; the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah shall do the work and certify the sum expended, which will be recovered as provided in Chapter VIII. of the Irrigation Ordinance, No. 45 of 1917.

13. All tanks, dams, channels, water-courses, &c., not in charge of the Director of Irrigation, shall be kept in a proper state of repair to the satisfaction of the Government Agent, Chief Irrigation Headman, or Irrigation Vanniah, by the proprietors in proportion to their respective holdings. Similarly all fields shall be levelled and field ridges constructed to the satisfaction of the Government Agent, Chief Irrigation Headman, or Irrigation Vanniah.

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

15. Paths between cultivated places shall be kept open by the proprietors (or lessees) according to the limits prescribed by ancient customs and in proportion to their respective shares. Inspection paths through cultivated fields shall also be constructed and maintained by the proprietors (or lessees) if required by the Government Agent, Chief Irrigation Headman, or Irrigation Vanniah.

16. Subject to the control of the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah, the apportioning of water after it has left the irrigation works and within the tracts or Vaddais shall be done by the Vaddai Vidhan. During the period for which his tract or Vaddai will receive water the Vaddai Vidhan thereof may cause any dam (not being a work in charge of the Director of Irrigation) which impedes the flow of water thereto to be cut and any channel (not being a work in charge of the Director of Irrigation) which is depriving it of water to be closed. Except during that period, he may not interfere with any dam or channel outside his Vaddai.

17. If any person shall wilfully prevent water from flowing to the field below his own, or shall obstruct the flow of surplus water from the field on a higher level, or shall in any other way interfere with the general apportioning of the water within the Vaddais, the Vaddai Vidhan shall proceed to the spot with witnesses and open the gaps or remove the obstruction himself, or use the water in any manner except in accordance with his instructions.

18. The fence round the whole Vaddai shall be measured by the Vaddai Vidhan within three days of sowing being completed and by him apportioned to the cultivators of each proprietor in proportion to the extent of the proprietor's field without regard to whether the fence adjoins his field or not. The Vaddai Vidhan shall forthwith after such apportionment send a list to the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah to be filed for reference showing the length of fence apportioned to the cultivators of each proprietor. If fresh sticks are required, the Vaddai Vidhan shall inform the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah as soon as possible who will obtain a licence to have them cut.

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

20. The mullaicaran or cultivators shall accompany the Vaddai Vidhan or his Vaddai Kavalan with lights on their rounds at night until such time as the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah considers this no longer necessary.

21. Should any portion of any tract ripen before the rest from any cause, the cultivators thereof shall be allowed the right to reap and store their crop but shall not be permitted without the permission of the Vaddai Vidhan to thrash and remove the whole crop. They shall continue to watch the field and preserve the fence until the crops of the remainder of the Vaddai have been reaped and stored. Should any portion of a tract not ripen until after the reaping of the crop sown in accordance with the decision under rules 6 and 7 either on account of default in sowing in proper time or because of the sowing of a different kind of paddy to that agreed upon by the meeting, the cultivators of the other portion of the tract shall not be bound to continue preserving the fence and watching the field until that portion of that tract ripens.

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

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

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

In cases in which there is serious risk of damage to the paddy if it is left on the threshing-floor the owner or cultivator, as the case may be, may remove it with the consent of the other party concerned, or if consent is not given, he shall be responsible for leaving sufficient paddy to settle the claim and may only remove the remainder.

25. All field channels and water-courses which are not in charge of the Director of Irrigation are in charge of the Vaddai Vidhans under the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah, and no person shall fill up, or encroach upon, such channels or water-courses or any of their reservations.

26. Should any channel, dam, or other work be required either outside or inside any field, it shall be constructed by the proprietors interested in proportion to their holdings as in rule 13.

Under schemes in charge of the Director of Irrigation, all applications for permission to construct such works must be made in writing to the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah.

As a general rule the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah may then give the proprietors the necessary permission to construct the work required or may refuse to do so. In cases where, in the opinion of the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah, the proposed work will affect the general irrigation under the scheme or will affect detrimentally proprietors of lands other than those of the applicants, he shall forward the application to the Government Agent with his report. If the Government Agent, after considering any representations which the owners of any lands affected by the proposed work may desire to make, is of opinion that the application should be favourably considered, he shall forward it to the Divisional Irrigation Engineer who, if he approves of it, will inform the proprietors that permission is granted and will arrange to give them any help in setting out the work or advice which they may require to enable them to construct the work.

The proprietors or lessees of new lands which have been surveyed and demarcated by landmarks with reservations for field channels shall construct their proportion of the field channel which is shown on the plan to irrigate the group of lots in which their holding is situated.

Any such field channel shall be constructed by the proprietors in accordance with alignments approved by the Divisional Irrigation Engineer.

If any proprietor of such lands is unable to obtain water for irrigation owing to the neglect of any other proprietors to cut their shares of the field channels, such other proprietors shall be called upon by the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah to do the necessary work.

27. All proprietors must grant way leave for such channels, dams, or other works, even though their land may not be benefited thereby; but those proprietors whose lands are benefited by any such work shall be liable under this rule to pay to the owners of lands, which suffer damage by the construction of the work, compensation for any land taken, or damage done, in proportion to the area of the holdings benefited. The amount of such compensation shall be determined by the Government Agent on the advice of the Irrigation Engineer, Chief Irrigation Headman, or Irrigation Vanniah.

28. Should any proprietor fail to perform the work required under rules 13, 19, and 26 within the time fixed by the Government Agent, it shall be done by the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah who shall certify the costs incurred and the same shall be recovered as provided in Chapter VIII. of the Irrigation Ordinance, No. 45 of 1917.

29. No person shall in any way alter or injure any ridge or boundary between two fields in the same tract. On information that such alteration or injury has been effected, the Vaddai Vidhan shall notify the owners and proceed to the spot with witnesses and call upon the owners to restore the boundary to its original state, and on their failing to do so within three days after notice, the Vaddai Vidhan shall report the matter to the Village Council.

30. The owners and cultivators of all lands which may have been or may hereafter be bought from the Crown or from others shall become liable to the provisions of these rules and shall be entitled to water (provided the Director of Irrigation considers that the water supply is sufficient) from any of the field channels which may be most advantageous to their lands as soon as it shall be declared irrigable and included in the specification of land irrigable from the work. Such owners and cultivators shall, in all respects, enjoy the privileges and rights that belong to the owners and cultivators of the lands already irrigable except as regards the question of rates.

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

32. These rules shall be enforced by the Government Agent and such officers and Headmen as may from time to time be appointed, and breaches of the rules are punishable as provided in the Irrigation Ordinance, No. 45 of 1917.

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

34. Proprietors and others concerned shall be held liable for waste of water occurring on their fields. The Government Agent, Chief Irrigation Headman, or Irrigation Vanniah may, at his discretion, prevent, alter, or stop, or otherwise deal with, as he thinks fit, supplies of water to lands which owing to the default of the proprietors or cultivators to carry out any work required by these rules, demand an undue supply of water. No paddy shall be sown in any irrigation or other channel.

35. Proprietors of lands not paying irrigation rate, but cultivating simultaneously with the specified irrigable lands, shall, if such lands fall within the common fence, be liable for the observance of Nos. 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26 of these rules.

36. During cultivation the Vaddai Vidhan is empowered to seize all cattle found in his Vaddai or on a tank bund or bank of an irrigation channel or straying nearby and likely to endanger the crops. Cattle seized under this rule should be handed over to the local Police Headman without delay to be produced before the Village Tribunal.

37. Each proprietor or lessee who employs cultivators shall keep a book in which he shall make entries of all advances of paddy or money to his cultivators under the dates upon which such advances are made and shall take the signature or thumb mark of the recipient in acknowledgment of each receipt of paddy or money.

38. All previous rules are hereby cancelled.

“THE IRRIGATION ORDINANCE, NO. 45 OF 1917.”

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RULES, under section 11 of the Irrigation Ordinance, No. 45 of 1917, as amended by the Irrigation Ordinance, No. 17 of 1927, made by the proprietors within the irrigation districts of Akkaraipattu and Panama pattu, and approved by the Governor in Executive Council under section 19 of the said Ordinance.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, April 30, 1929.

By His Excellency's command,
F. G. TYRRELL,
Acting Colonial Secretary..

Rules for Cultivation under Irrigation Works whereunder the Cultivation is in Charge of the Government Agent, framed under Section 11 of Ordinance No. 45 of 1917, for the Irrigation Districts of Akkaraipattu and Panama Pattu.

1. The officers appointed by the Government Agent under section 20A of the Irrigation Ordinance, No 45 of 1917, as amended by Ordinance No. 22 of 1922, shall be called Chief Irrigation Headmen or Irrigation Vanniahs.

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

The Vaddai Kavalan is the assistant of the Vaddai Vidhan. One or more Vaddai Kavalans shall be appointed if considered necessary by the Government Agent, Chief Irrigation Headman, or Irrigation Vanniah.

The Vaddai Vidhan is responsible for the acts of his assistants. Vaddai Vidhans and Vaddai Kavalans shall, during the cultivation season, reside whenever possible within 3 miles of their Vaddais, and shall not absent themselves during the cultivation season or at other times when their services are required, without making special arrangements to the satisfaction of the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah for the discharge of their duties.

The Vaddai Vidhan shall ordinarily be elected by the proprietors of the Vaddai subject to the approval of the Government Agent. Provided that the Government Agent may make a temporary appointment pending the holding of an election.

3. The Vaddai Vidhans shall have entire supervision of all paddy cultivation within their respective areas, subject to instructions from, and to the control of, the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah.

They shall enforce these rules and bring all breaches of the same before the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah in order that prosecutions may be entered.

4. The Vaddai Vidhans shall be entitled to receive from the cultivators one marakal of paddy for each avanam of land sown as Vaddai Vidhan's share; and when a Vaddai Kavalan has been appointed, one marakal per avanam in addition shall be set apart for Vaddai Kavalan's share; if more than one Vaddai Kavalan shall be appointed, this share shall be divided proportionately between them. The Vaddai Vidhan and the Vaddai Kavalan shall grant a receipt for the amount

of paddy drawn by him before the paddy is removed from the threshing-floor. The whole or any portions of these payments may be withheld if, in the opinion of the Government Agent, Chief Irrigation Headman, or Irrigation Vanniah, the work has been improperly performed, and he may, if he considers it necessary, cause the amount withheld to be paid to any person who has acted for a Vaddai Vidhan or a Vaddai Kavalan or into the Irrigation Fine Fund.

The Government Agent may appoint a person to receive the share or portion of the share of any Vaddai Vidhan or Vaddai Kavalan which he has ordered to be withheld from such Vaddai Vidhan or Vaddai Kavalan. Such appointment shall be made in writing, and the Government Agent may devote a portion of such withheld share to the remuneration of the collector appointed and to the cost of collection. For the purpose of this rule an avanam shall be taken to mean 2 acres of area. The share of the crop due to the Vaddai Vidhan or Vaddai Kavalan shall be handed over to such Vaddai Vidhan or Vaddai Kavalan within four months of the date when the crop was reaped, and failing this the equivalent money value of such share shall be payable immediately after the expiration of this term, the money value being reckoned at the current market rate.

5. As the season for cultivation approaches, whether it be munmari, kalavellamai, pinmari, or other harvest, a meeting of the proprietors of lands concerned shall be convened and presided over by the Government Agent or some person deputed in writing by the Government Agent for the purpose.

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

6. The meeting convened as in last paragraph shall—

(i.) Advise the Government Agent or person deputed by him in writing as aforesaid as to—

- (a) The most suitable dates for the commencement and completion of sowing and irrigation.
- (b) The most suitable dates for furnishing dappus.
- (c) The most suitable dates for the completion of fencing.
- (d) Extent to be cultivated.

The above dates shall be fixed by the Government Agent or person deputed by him.

(ii.) Determine—

- (e) The order in which different Vaddais shall be sown.
- (f) The method of cultivation.
- (g) The kind of paddy to be sown in each Vaddai.
- (h) The place and manner in which black cattle and buffaloes are to be confined during cultivation.
- (i) Applications from proprietors to be exempted from cultivation duties.

7. Should it not be possible to commence cultivation on the dates fixed, or if there will be insufficient water to irrigate the whole area decided on originally, a meeting convened as in rule 5 shall be called to decide (subject to the advice of the Divisional Irrigation Engineer) what alterations of dates are necessary, and what proportions of the tracts are to be abandoned owing to anticipation of an insufficiency of water; provided that, should the meeting so convened not be able to arrive at a unanimous decision as regards the curtailment of the area proposed to be cultivated in consequence of a probable shortage of water, the Government Agent or officer deputed by him shall have power to decide what area of land shall be irrigated. All the proprietors or lessees of the area which it was originally decided to irrigate shall have a right to cultivate a proportional share of the reduced area. Proprietors shall carry out their cultivation in accordance with the decision of the meeting under rules 6 and 7.

8. The Government Agent or officer deputed by him shall cause the decision of a meeting under rule 6 or 7 to be published by beat of tom-tom, by fixing written notices in conspicuous places or by other suitable means. All proprietors shall be bound by the decisions of the meeting. Provided that, if, after due notice no proprietors attend, it shall be competent for the Government Agent or person deputed by him in writing as aforesaid either to fix a fresh date for the meeting or to decide himself all such matters as are referred to in rule 6 or 7 and his decisions will have the same validity as the decision of a meeting.

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

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

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

12. No proprietor (or lessee) shall be exempt from contributing everything required by these rules for the season's cultivation unless exempted at the meeting under rule 6. In the event of any proprietor (or lessee) becoming liable for any work and failing to perform it, the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah shall inform the Government Agent in writing of the estimated cost thereof. The Government Agent shall advance the sum necessary from the Irrigation Fine Fund; the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah shall do the work and certify the sum expended, which will be recovered as provided in Chapter VIII. of the Irrigation Ordinance, No. 45 of 1917.

13. All tanks, dams, channels, water-courses, &c., not in charge of the Director of Irrigation, shall be kept in a proper state of repair to the satisfaction of the Government Agent, Chief Irrigation Headman, or Irrigation Vanniah, by the proprietors in proportion to their respective holdings. Similarly all fields shall be levelled and field ridges constructed to the satisfaction of the Government Agent, Chief Irrigation Headman, or Irrigation Vanniah.

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

15. Paths between cultivated places shall be kept open by the proprietors (or lessees) according to the limits prescribed by ancient customs and in proportion to their respective shares. Inspection paths through cultivated fields shall also be constructed and maintained by the proprietors (or lessees) if required by the Government Agent, Chief Irrigation Headman, or Irrigation Vanniah.

16. Subject to the control of the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah, the apportioning of water after it has left the irrigation works and within the tracts or Vaddais shall be done by the Vaddai Vidhan. During the period for which his tract or Vaddai will receive water the Vaddai Vidhan thereof may cause any dam (not being a work in charge of the Director of Irrigation), which impedes the flow of water thereto to be cut and any channel (not being a work in charge of the Director of Irrigation), which is depriving it of water to be closed. Except during that period, he may not interfere with any dam or channel outside his Vaddai.

17. If any person shall wilfully prevent water from flowing to the field below his own, or shall obstruct the flow of surplus water from the field on a higher level, or shall in any other way interfere with the general apportioning of the water within the Vaddais, the Vaddai Vidhan shall proceed to the spot with witnesses and open the gaps or remove the obstruction himself, or use the water in any manner except in accordance with his instructions.

18. The fence round the whole Vaddai shall be measured by the Vaddai Vidhan within three days of sowing being completed, and by him apportioned to the cultivators of each proprietor in proportion to the extent of the proprietor's field without regard to whether the fence adjoins his field or not. The Vaddai Vidhan shall forthwith after such apportionment send a list to the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah to be filed for reference showing the length of fence apportioned to the cultivators of each proprietor. If fresh sticks are required, the Vaddai Vidhan shall inform the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah as soon as possible who will obtain a licence to have them cut.

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20. The mullaicaran or cultivators shall accompany the Vaddai Vidhan or his Vaddai Kavalan with lights on their rounds at night until such time as the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah considers this no longer necessary.

21. Should any portion of any tract ripen before the rest from any cause, the cultivators thereof shall be allowed the right to reap and store their crop but shall not be permitted without the permission of the Vaddai Vidhan to thrash and remove the whole crop. They shall continue to watch the field and preserve the fence until the crops of the remainder of the Vaddai have been reaped and stored. Should any portion of a tract not ripen until after the reaping of the crop sown in accordance with the decision under rules 6 and 7 either on account of default in sowing in proper time or because of the sowing of a different kind of paddy to that agreed upon by the meeting, the cultivators of the other portion of the tract shall not be bound to continue preserving the fence and watching the field until that tract ripens.

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In cases in which there is serious risk of damage to the paddy if it is left on the threshing-floor the owner or cultivator, as the case may be, may remove it with the consent of the other party concerned, or if consent is not given he shall be responsible for leaving sufficient paddy to settle the claim and may only remove the remainder.

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The proprietors or lessees of new lands which have been surveyed and demarcated by landmarks with reservations for field channels shall construct their proportion of the field channel which is shown on the plan to irrigate the group of lots in which their holdings is situated.

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28. Should any proprietor fail to perform the work required under rules 13, 19, and 26 within the time fixed by the Government Agent, it shall be done by the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah who shall certify the costs incurred and the same shall be recovered as provided in Chapter VIII. of the Irrigation Ordinance, No. 45 of 1917.

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30. The owners and cultivators of all lands which may have been or may hereafter be bought from the Crown or from others shall become liable to the provisions of these rules and shall be entitled to water (provided the Director of Irrigation considers that the water supply is sufficient) from any of the field channels which may be most advantageous to their lands as soon as it shall be declared irrigable and included in the specification of land irrigable from the work. Such owners and cultivators shall, in all respects, enjoy the privileges and rights that belong to the owners and cultivators of the lands already irrigable except as regards the question of rates.

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35. Proprietors of lands not paying irrigation rate, but cultivating simultaneously with the specified irrigable lands shall, if such lands fall within the common fence, be liable for the observance of Nos. 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26 of these rules.

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37. Each proprietor or lessee who employs cultivators shall keep a book in which he shall enter all advances of paddy or money to his cultivators under the dates upon which such advances are made. He shall go through accounts with his cultivators at least three times, viz., immediately after the sowing has been completed, immediately before the harvest, and after the threshing and take their signatures or thumb marks to the accounts in the books if these are admitted by them to be correct.

38. All previous rules are hereby cancelled.

“THE IRRIGATION ORDINANCE, No. 45 OF 1917.”

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RULES, under section 11 of the Irrigation Ordinance, No. 45 of 1917, as amended by the Irrigation Ordinance, No. 17 of 1927, made by the proprietors within the irrigation district of Manmunai North, and approved by the Governor in Executive Council under section 19 of the said Ordinance.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, April 30, 1929.

By His Excellency's command,

F. G. TYRRELL,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Rules for Cultivation under Irrigation Works whereunder the Cultivation is in Charge of the Government Agent, framed under Section 11 of Ordinance No. 45 of 1917, for the Irrigation District of Manmunai North.

1. The officers appointed by the Government Agent under section 20A of the Irrigation Ordinance, No. 45 of 1917, as amended by Ordinance No. 22 of 1922, shall be called Chief Irrigation Headmen or Irrigation Vanniahs.

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

The Vaddai Kavalan is the assistant of the Vaddai Vidhan. One or more Vaddai Kavalans shall be appointed if considered necessary by the Government Agent, Chief Irrigation Headman, or Irrigation Vanniah.

The Vaddai Vidhan is responsible for the acts of his assistants. Vaddai Vidhans and Vaddai Kavalans shall, during the cultivation season, reside within 1 mile of their Vaddais, and shall not absent themselves during the cultivation season or at other times when their services are required, without making special arrangements to the satisfaction of the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah for the discharge of their duties.

The Vaddai Vidhan shall ordinarily be elected by the proprietors of the Vaddai subject to the approval of the Government Agent. Provided that the Government Agent may make a temporary appointment pending the holding of an election.

3. The Vaddai Vidhans shall have entire supervision of all paddy cultivation within their respective areas, subject to instructions from and to the control of, the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah.

They shall enforce these rules and bring all breaches of the same before the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah in order that prosecutions may be entered.

4. The Vaddai Vidhans shall be entitled to receive from the cultivators one marakal of paddy for each avanam of land sown as Vaddai Vidhan's share; and when a Vaddai Kavalan has been appointed, one marakal per avanam in addition shall be set apart for Vaddai Kavalan's share; if more than one Vaddai Kavalan has been appointed, this share shall be divided proportionately between them. The Vaddai Vidhan and Vaddai Kavalan shall grant a receipt for the amount of paddy drawn by him before the paddy is removed from the threshing-floor. The whole or any portions of these payments may be withheld if, in the opinion of the Government Agent, Chief Irrigation Headman, or Irrigation Vanniah, the work has been improperly performed, and he may, if he considers it necessary, cause the amount withheld to be paid to any person who has acted for a Vaddai Vidhan or a Vaddai Kavalan or into the Irrigation Fine Fund.

The Government Agent may appoint a person to receive the share or a portion of the share of any Vaddai Vidhan or Vaddai Kavalan which he has ordered to be withheld from such Vaddai Vidhan or Vaddai Kavalan. Such appointment shall be made in writing, and the Government Agent may devote a portion of such withheld share to the remuneration of the collector appointed and to the cost of collection. For the purpose of this rule an avanam shall be taken to mean 3 acres of area. The share of the crop due to the Vaddai Vidhan or Vaddai Kavalan shall be handed over to such Vaddai Vidhan or Vaddai Kavalan within four months of the date when the crop was reaped, and failing this the equivalent money value of such share shall be payable immediately after the expiration of this term, the money value being reckoned at the current market rate.

5. As the season for cultivation approaches, whether it be munmari, kalavellamai, pinmari, or other harvest, a meeting of the proprietors of lands concerned shall be convened and presided over by the Government Agent or some person deputed in writing by the Government Agent for the purpose.

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

6. The meeting convened as in last paragraph shall—

(i.) Advise the Government Agent or person deputed by him in writing as aforesaid as to—

- (a) The most suitable dates for the commencement and completion of sowing and irrigation.
- (b) The most suitable dates for furnishing dappus.
- (c) The most suitable dates for the completion of fencing.
- (d) Extent to be cultivated.

The above dates shall be fixed by the Government Agent or person deputed by him.

(ii.) Determine—

- (e) The order in which different Vaddais shall be sown.
- (f) The method of cultivation.
- (g) The kind of paddy to be sown in each Vaddai.
- (h) The place and manner in which black cattle and buffaloes are to be confined during cultivation.
- (i) Applications from proprietors to be exempted from cultivation duties.

7. Should it not be possible to commence cultivation on the dates fixed, or if there will be insufficient water to irrigate the whole area decided on originally, a meeting convened as in rule 5 shall be called to decide (subject to the advice of the Divisional Irrigation Engineer) what alterations of dates are necessary, and what proportions of the tracts are to be abandoned owing to anticipation of an insufficiency of water; provided that, should the meeting so convened not be able to arrive at a unanimous decision as regards the curtailment of the area proposed to be cultivated in consequence of a probable shortage of water, the Government Agent, or Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah deputed by him, shall have power to decide what area of land shall be irrigated. All the proprietors or lessees of the area which it was originally decided to irrigate shall have a right to cultivate a proportional share of the reduced area. Proprietors shall carry out their cultivation in accordance with the decision of the meeting under rules 6 and 7.

8. The Government Agent or officer deputed by him shall cause the decision of a meeting under rule 6 or 7 to be published by beat of tom-tom, by fixing written notices in conspicuous places or by other suitable means. All proprietors shall be bound by the decisions of the meeting. Provided that, if, after due notice, no proprietors attend, it shall be competent for the Government Agent or person deputed by him in writing as aforesaid either to fix a fresh date for the meeting or to decide himself all such matters as are referred to in rule 6 or 7 and his decisions will have the same validity as the decision of a meeting.

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

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

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

12. No proprietor (or lessee) shall be exempt from contributing everything required by these rules for the season's cultivation unless exempted at the meeting under rule 6. In the event of any proprietor (or lessee) becoming liable for any work and failing to perform it, the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah shall inform the Government Agent in writing of the estimated cost thereof. The Government Agent shall advance the sum necessary from the Irrigation Fine Fund; the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah shall do the work and certify the sum expended, which will be recovered as provided in Chapter VIII. of the Irrigation Ordinance, No. 45 of 1917.

13. All tanks, dams, channels, water-courses, &c., not in charge of the Director of Irrigation shall be kept in a proper state of repair to the satisfaction of the Government Agent, Chief Irrigation Headman, or Irrigation Vanniah, by the proprietors in proportion to their respective holdings. Similarly all fields shall be levelled and field ridges constructed to the satisfaction of the Government Agent, Chief Irrigation Headman, or Irrigation Vanniah.

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

15. Paths between cultivated places shall be kept open by the proprietors (or lessees) according to the limits prescribed by ancient customs and in proportion to their respective shares. Inspection paths through cultivated fields shall also be constructed and maintained by the proprietors (or lessees) if required by the Government Agent, Chief Irrigation Headman, or Irrigation Vanniah.

16. Subject to the control of the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah, the apportioning of water after it has left the irrigation works and within the tracts or Vaddais shall be done by the Vaddai Vidhan. During the period for which his tract or Vaddai will receive water the Vaddai Vidhan thereof may cause any dam (not being a work in charge of the Director of Irrigation) which impedes the flow of water thereto to be cut and any channel (not being a work in charge of the Director of Irrigation) which is depriving it of water to be closed. Except during that period, he may not interfere with any dam or channel outside his Vaddai.

17. If any person shall wilfully prevent water from flowing to the field below his own, or shall obstruct the flow of surplus water from the field on a higher level, or shall in any other way interfere with the general apportioning of the water within the Vaddais, the Vaddai Vidhan shall proceed to the spot with witnesses and open the gaps or remove the obstruction himself, or use the water in any manner except in accordance with his instructions.

18. The fence round the whole Vaddai shall be measured by the Vaddai Vidhan within three days of sowing being completed, and by him apportioned to the cultivators of each proprietor in proportion to the extent of the proprietor's field without regard to whether the fence adjoins his field or not. The Vaddai Vidhan shall forthwith after such apportionment send a list to the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah to be filed for reference showing the length of fence apportioned to the cultivators of each proprietor. If fresh sticks are required, the Vaddai Vidhan shall inform the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah as soon as possible who will obtain a licence to have them cut.

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

20. The mullaicaran or cultivators shall accompany the Vaddai Vidhan or his Vaddai Kavalan with lights on their rounds at night until such time as the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah considers this no longer necessary.

21. Should any portion of any tract ripen before the rest from any cause, the cultivators thereof shall be allowed the right to reap and store their crop but shall not be permitted without the permission of the Vaddai Vidhan to thrash and remove the whole crop. They shall continue to watch the field and preserve the fence until the crops of the remainder of the Vaddai have been reaped and stored. Should any portion of a tract not ripen until after the reaping of the crop sown in accordance with the decision under rules 6 and 7 either on account of default in sowing in proper time or because of the sowing of a different kind of paddy to that agreed upon by the meeting, the cultivators of the other portion of the tract shall not be bound to continue preserving the fence and watching the field until that portion of that tract ripens.

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

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

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

In cases in which there is serious risk of damage to the paddy if it is left on the threshing-floor the owner or cultivator, as the case may be, may remove it with the consent of the other party concerned, or if consent is not given, he shall be responsible for leaving sufficient paddy to settle the claim and may only remove the remainder.

25. All field channels and water-courses which are not in charge of the Director of Irrigation are in charge of the Vaddai Vidhans under the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah, and no person shall fill up, or encroach upon, such channels or water-courses or any of their reservations.

26. Should any channel, dam, or other work be required either outside or inside any field it shall be constructed by the proprietors interested in proportion to their holdings as in rule 13.

Under schemes in charge of the Director of Irrigation, all applications for permission to construct such works must be made in writing to the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah.

As a general rule the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah may then give the proprietors the necessary permission to construct the work required or may refuse to do so. In cases where, in the opinion of the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah, the proposed work will affect the general irrigation under the scheme or will affect detrimentally proprietors of lands other than those of the applicants, he shall forward the application to the Government Agent with his report. If the Government Agent, after considering any representations which the owners of any lands affected by the proposed work may desire to make, is of opinion that the application should be favourably considered, he shall forward it to the Divisional Irrigation Engineer who, if he approves of it, will inform the proprietors that permission is granted and will arrange to give them any help in setting out the work or advice which they may require to enable them to construct the work.

The proprietors or lessees of new lands which have been surveyed and demarcated by landmarks with reservations for field channels shall construct their proportion of the field channel which is shown on the plan to irrigate the group of lots in which their holding is situated.

Any such field channel shall be constructed by the proprietors in accordance with alignments approved by the Divisional Irrigation Engineer.

If any proprietor of such lands is unable to obtain water for irrigation owing to the neglect of any other proprietors to cut their shares of the field channels, such other proprietors shall be called upon by the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah to do the necessary work.

27. All proprietors must grant way leave for such channels, dams, or other works, even though their land may not be benefited thereby; but those proprietors whose lands are benefited by any such work shall be liable under this rule to pay to the owners of lands, which suffer damage by the construction of the work, compensation for any land taken or damage done, in proportion to the area of the holdings benefited. The amount of such compensation shall be determined by the Government Agent on the advice of the Irrigation Engineer, Chief Irrigation Headman, or Irrigation Vanniah.

28. Should any proprietor fail to perform the work required under rules 13, 19, and 26 within the time fixed by the Government Agent, it shall be done by the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah who shall certify the costs incurred and the same shall be recovered as provided in Chapter VIII. of the Irrigation Ordinance, No. 45 of 1917.

29. No person shall in any way alter or injure any ridge or boundary between two fields in the same tract. On information that such alteration or injury has been effected, the Vaddai Vidhan shall notify the owners and proceed to the spot with witnesses and call upon the owners to restore the boundary to its original state, and on their failing to do so within three days after notice, the Vaddai Vidhan shall report the matter to the Village Council.

30. The owners and cultivators of all lands which may have been or may hereafter be bought from the Crown or from others shall become liable to the provisions of these rules and shall be entitled to water (provided the Director of Irrigation considers that the water supply is sufficient) from any of the field channels which may be most advantageous to their lands as soon as it shall be declared irrigable and included in the specification of land irrigable from the work. Such owners and cultivators shall, in all respects, enjoy the privileges and rights that belong to the owners and cultivators of the lands already irrigable except as regards the question of rates.

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

32. These rules shall be enforced by the Government Agent and such officers and Headmen as may from time to time be appointed, and breaches of the rules are punishable as provided in the Irrigation Ordinance, No. 45 of 1917.

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

34. Proprietors and others concerned shall be held liable for waste of water occurring on their fields. The Government Agent, Chief Irrigation Headman, or Irrigation Vanniah may, at his discretion, prevent, alter, or stop, or otherwise deal with, as he thinks fit, supplies of water to lands which owing to the default of the proprietors or cultivators to carry out any work required by these rules, demand an undue supply of water. No paddy shall be sown in any irrigation or other channel.

35. Proprietors of lands not paying irrigation rate, but cultivating simultaneously with the specified irrigable lands shall, if such lands fall within the common fence, be liable for the observance of Nos. 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26 of these rules.

36. During cultivation the Vaddai Vidhan is empowered to seize all cattle found in his Vaddai or on a tank bund or bank of an irrigation channel or straying nearby and likely to endanger the crops. Cattle seized under this rule should be handed over to the local Police Headman without delay to be produced before the Village Tribunal.

37. All previous rules are hereby cancelled.

“ THE IRRIGATION ORDINANCE, NO. 45 OF 1917.”

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RULES, under section 11 of the Irrigation Ordinance, No. 45 of 1917, as amended by the Irrigation Ordinance, No. 17 of 1927, made by the proprietors within the irrigation districts of Eravur Koralai, Manmunai North, Manumunai South, Eruvil-Porativu, Karavaku, Akkaraipattu, Sammanturai, Panama, Bintenna, and Wewgam, and approved by the Governor in Executive Council under section 19 of the said Ordinance.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, April 30, 1929.

F. G. TYRRELL,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Rules framed under Section 1 of Ordinance No. 45 of 1917 for Maintenance of Irrigation Works whereof the Maintenance is in Charge of the Government Agent and for which no Assessment Rate is recovered for the Irrigation Districts of Eravur Koralai, Manmunai North, Manumunai South, Eruvil-Porativu, Karavaku, Akkaraipattu, Sammanturai, Panama, Bintenna, and Wewgam.

1. The tank is the property of Government; but so long as the tract of fields attached to it is occupied, it shall for agricultural purposes be considered to be the joint property of the proprietors of the fields in proportion to the shares held by them.

2. In distributing water, as a general rule, from any source of supply to the fields in a tract, the water shall first be taken to the fields on the higher level and thence to those on the lower level, and no one shall in any way interfere to the prejudice of others with the distribution of water.

3. No person other than a proprietor or lessee of the lands under the tank shall be entitled to the use of water from the tank for agricultural purposes.

4. It shall not be lawful for any one to issue the water of one tank for the cultivation under any other tank nor for the shareholders of lands cultivated under a tank to utilize for their cultivation the water of any other tank without first obtaining the sanction of the Government Agent.

5. The shareholders shall not cut the bund nor block up the spill of their tank without the permission of the Government Agent or Chief Headman or Village Tank Inspector, or shall carry out any work upon the bund, spill, or channels contrary to the orders of any of these officers.

Provided that, in cases in which such action is necessary to prevent otherwise inevitable damage to the tank, and it is impossible to communicate with any of the above-mentioned officers in time, the said permission may be dispensed with, but the burden of proving such special circumstances shall lie upon the shareholders.

6. No fence shall be put on any part of tank bund without authority of Government Agent or Chief Headman or Village Tank Inspector.

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

8. All ordinary repairs incidental to cultivation, such as clearing of channels, repair of bunds, shall be done by the cultivators.

9. The bunds of all tanks shall be divided equally among the proprietors of lands under them, and each proprietor shall keep the portion assigned to him always free from jungle, brushwood, and overgrowth of every description, and from white ants' nests and also shall keep such portion properly turfed.

10. The full amount of labour which each proprietor of paddy land shall be liable to contribute under rules 7, 8, and 9 shall not, except in urgent cases provided for in rule 11, exceed 2 cubes of earthwork or 5 days' labour annually for each acre of his land likely to be benefited, or their equivalent in money paid in advance at the rate of Rs. 2 per acre. If in any year it shall not be found necessary to require from the proprietors the full amount of labour, the Government Agent shall decide what amount of labour shall be contributed by them.

11. In addition to the ordinary labour of the year as above provided for, whenever the Government Agent or person authorized by him to supervise the work shall find it necessary to call out labour to perform an urgent work of repair, or of prevention of impending damage, uncommuted labour, either in person or by substitute, shall at once be furnished by every proprietor and continued daily until the completion of the work.

Provided that double the ordinary labour provided in rule 10 shall not be exceeded in any year.

12. Notice shall be given by the Vaddai Vidhan by beat of tom-tom not less than twenty-one days beforehand of the intention to call out labour provided for in rule 10 and of the proportion of labour required. Copies of such notices shall be forwarded by the Vaddai Vidhan to the Government Agent or person authorized by him to supervise the work.

13. No person other than the Village Tank Inspector or Chief Headman or some one duly authorized by him in that behalf shall in any way interfere with, or alter the level of, the spill water or sluice of any village tank.

14. The tank bed may be cultivated when the majority of the proprietors under it so decide, with the permission of the Government Agent. Unless the majority decide to cultivate the tank bed, and the permission of the Government Agent is obtained, no proprietor shall cultivate the tank bed or any portion thereof.

"THE IRRIGATION ORDINANCE, No. 45 OF 1917."

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RULES, under section 11 of the Irrigation Ordinance, No 45 of 1917, as amended by the Irrigation Ordinance, No. 17 of 1927, made by the proprietors within the irrigation districts of Pattipolai-arū and Sammanturai, and approved by the Governor in Executive Council under section 19 of the said Ordinance.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, April 30, 1929.

By His Excellency's command,

F. G. TYRRELL,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Rules for Cultivation under Irrigation Works whereunder the Cultivation is in Charge of the Government Agent, framed under Section 11 of Ordinance No. 45 of 1917, for the Irrigation Districts of Pattipolai-arū and Sammanturai.

1. The officers appointed by the Government Agent under section 20A of the Irrigation Ordinance, No. 45 of 1917, as amended by Ordinance No. 22 of 1922, shall be called Chief Irrigation Headmen or Irrigation Vanniahs.

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

The Vaddai Kavalan is the assistant of the Vaddai Vidhan. One or more Vaddai Kavalans shall be appointed if considered necessary by the Government Agent, Chief Irrigation Headman, or Irrigation Vanniah.

The Vaddai Vidhan is responsible for the acts of his assistants. Vaddai Vidhans and Vaddai Kavalans shall, during the cultivation season, reside whenever possible within 3 miles of their Vaddais, and shall not absent themselves during the cultivation season or at other times when their services are required, without making special arrangements to the satisfaction of the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah for the discharge of their duties.

The Vaddai Vidhan shall ordinarily be elected by the proprietors of the Vaddai subject to the approval of the Government Agent. Provided that the Government Agent may make a temporary appointment pending the holding of an election.

3. The Vaddai Vidhans shall have entire supervision of all paddy cultivation within their respective areas, subject to instructions from, and to the control of, the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah.

They shall enforce these rules and bring all breaches of the same before the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah in order that prosecutions may be entered.

4. The Vaddai Vidhans shall be entitled to receive from the cultivators one marakal of paddy for each avanam of land sown as Vaddai Vidhan's share, and when a Vaddai Kavalan has been appointed, one marakal per avanam in addition shall be set apart for Vaddai Kavalan's share; if more than one Vaddai Kavalan has been appointed, this share shall be divided proportionately between them. The Vaddai Vidhan and the Vaddai Kavalan shall grant a receipt for the amount of paddy drawn by him before the paddy is removed from the threshing-floor. The whole or any portions of these payments may be withheld if, in the opinion of the Government Agent or Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah, the work has been improperly performed, and he may, if he considers it necessary, cause the amount withheld to be paid to any person who has acted for a Vaddai Vidhan or a Vaddai Kavalan or into the Irrigation Fine Fund.

The Government Agent may appoint a person to receive the share or portion of the share of any Vaddai Vidhan or Vaddai Kavalan which he has ordered to be withheld from such Vaddai Vidhan or Vaddai Kavalan. Such appointment shall be made in writing and the Government Agent may devote a portion of such withheld share to the remuneration of the collector appointed and to the cost of collection. For the purpose of this rule an avanam shall be taken to mean 2 acres of area. The share of the crop due to the Vaddai Vidhan or Vaddai Kavalan shall be handed over to such Vaddai Vidhan or Vaddai Kavalan within four months of the date when the crop was reaped, and failing this the equivalent money value of such share shall be payable immediately after the expiration of this term, the money value being reckoned at the current market rate.

5. As the season for cultivation approaches, whether it be munmari, kalavellamai, pinmari, or other harvest, a meeting of the proprietors of lands concerned shall be convened and presided over by the Government Agent or some person deputed in writing by the Government Agent for the purpose.

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

6. The meeting convened as in the last paragraph shall—

(i.) Advise the Government Agent or person deputed by him in writing as aforesaid as to—

- (a) The most suitable dates for the commencement and completion of sowing and irrigation.
- (b) The most suitable dates for furnishing dappus.
- (c) The most suitable dates for the completion of fencing.
- (d) Extent to be cultivated.

The above dates shall be fixed by the Government Agent or person deputed by him.

(ii.) Determine—

- (e) The order in which different Vaddais shall be sown.
- (f) The method of cultivation.
- (g) The kind of paddy to be sown in each Vaddai.
- (h) The place and manner in which black cattle and buffaloes are to be confined during cultivation.
- (i) Applications from proprietors to be exempted from cultivation duties.

7. Should it not be possible to commence cultivation on the dates fixed, or if there will be insufficient water to irrigate the whole area decided on originally, a meeting convened as in rule 5 shall be called to decide (subject to the advice of the Divisional Irrigation Engineer) what alterations of dates are necessary, and what proportions of the tracts are to be abandoned owing to anticipation of an insufficiency of water; provided that, should the meeting so convened not be able to arrive at a unanimous decision as regards the curtailment of the area proposed to be cultivated in consequence of a probable shortage of water, the Government Agent or officer deputed by him shall have power to decide what area of land shall be irrigated. All the proprietors or lessees of the area which it was originally decided to irrigate shall have a right to cultivate a proportional share of the reduced area. Proprietors shall carry out their cultivation in accordance with the decision of the meeting under rules 6 and 7.

8. The Government Agent or officer deputed by him shall cause the decision of a meeting under rule 6 or 7 to be published by beat of tom-tom, by fixing written notices in conspicuous places or by other suitable means. All proprietors shall be bound by the decisions of the meeting. Provided that, if, after due notice, no proprietors attend, it shall be competent for the Government Agent or person deputed by him in writing as aforesaid either to fix a fresh date for the meeting or to decide himself all such matters as are referred to in rule 6 or 7 and his decisions will have the same validity as the decision of a meeting.

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

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

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

12. No proprietor (or lessee) shall be exempt from contributing everything required by these rules for the season's cultivation unless exempted at the meeting under rule 6. In the event of any proprietor (or lessee) becoming liable for any work and failing to perform it, the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah shall inform the Government Agent in writing of the estimated cost thereof. The Government Agent shall advance the sum necessary from the Irrigation Fine Fund; the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah shall do the work and certify the sums expended, which will be recovered as provided in Chapter VIII. of the Irrigation Ordinance, No. 45 of 1917.

13. All tanks, dams, channels, water-courses, &c., not in charge of the Director of Irrigation, shall be kept in a proper state of repair to the satisfaction of the Government Agent, Chief Irrigation Headman, or Irrigation Vanniah, by the proprietors in proportion to their respective holdings. Similarly all fields shall be levelled and field ridges constructed to the satisfaction of the Government Agent, Chief Irrigation Headman, or Irrigation Vanniah.

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

15. Paths between cultivated places shall be kept open by the proprietors (or lessees) according to the limits prescribed by ancient customs and in proportion to their respective shares. Inspection paths through cultivated fields shall also be constructed and maintained by the proprietors (or lessees) if required by the Government Agent, Chief Irrigation Headman, or Irrigation Vanniah.

16. Subject to the control of the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah, the apportioning of water after it has left the irrigation works and within the tracts or Vaddais shall be done by the Vaddai Vidhan. During the period for which his tract or Vaddai will receive water the Vaddai Vidhan thereof may cause any dam (not being a work in charge of the Director of Irrigation) which impedes the flow of water thereto to be cut and any channel (not being a work in charge of the Director of Irrigation) which is depriving it of water to be closed. Except during that period he may not interfere with any dam or channel outside his Vaddai.

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

18. The fence round the whole Vaddai shall be measured by the Vaddai Vidhan within three days of sowing being completed, and by him apportioned to the cultivators of each proprietor in proportion to the extent of the proprietor's field without regard to whether the fence adjoins his field or not. The Vaddai Vidhan shall forthwith after such apportionment send a list to the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah to be filed for reference showing the length of fence apportioned to the cultivators of each proprietor. If fresh sticks are required, the Vaddai Vidhan shall inform the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah as soon as possible who will obtain a licence for him to have them cut.

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

20. The mullaicaran or cultivator shall accompany the Vaddai Vidhan or his Vaddai Kavalan with lights on their rounds at night until such time as the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah considers this no longer necessary.

21. Should any portion of any tract ripen before the rest from any cause, the cultivators thereof shall be allowed the right to reap and store their crop but shall not be permitted without the permission of the Vaddai Vidhans to thrash and remove the whole crop. They shall continue to watch the field and preserve the fence until the crops of the remainder of the Vaddai have been reaped and stored. Should any portion of a tract not ripen until after the reaping of the crop sown in accordance with the decision under rules 6 and 7 either on account of default in sowing in proper time or because of the sowing of a different kind of paddy to that agreed upon by the meeting, the cultivators of the other portion of the tract shall not be bound to continue preserving the fence and watching the field until that portion of the tract ripens.

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

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

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

In cases in which there is serious risk of damage to the paddy if it is left on the threshing-floor the owner or cultivator, as the case may be, may remove it with the consent of the other party concerned, or if consent is not given, he shall be responsible for leaving sufficient paddy to settle the claim and may only remove the remainder.

25. All field channels and water-courses which are not in charge of the Director of Irrigation are in charge of the Vaddai Vidhans under the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah, and no person shall fill up, or encroach upon, such channels or water-courses or any of their reservations.

26. Should any channel, dam, or other work be required either outside or inside any field it shall be constructed by the proprietors interested in proportion to their holdings as in rule 13.

Under schemes in charge of the Director of Irrigation, all applications for permission to construct such works must be made in writing to the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah.

As a general rule the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah may then give the proprietors the necessary permission to construct the work required or may refuse to do so. In cases where, in the opinion of the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah, the proposed work will affect the general irrigation under the scheme or will affect detrimentally proprietors of lands other than those of the applicants he shall forward the application to the Government Agent with his report. If the Government Agent, after considering any representations which the owners of any lands affected by the proposed work may desire to make, is of opinion that the application should be favourably considered, he shall forward it to the Divisional Irrigation Engineer who, if he approves of it, will inform the proprietors that permission is granted and will arrange to give them any help in setting out the work or advice which they may require to enable them to construct the work.

The proprietors or lessees of new lands which have been surveyed and demarcated by landmarks with reservations for field channels shall construct their proportion of the field channel which is shown on the plan to irrigate the group of lots in which their holding is situated.

Any such field channel shall be constructed by the proprietors in accordance with alignments approved by the Divisional Irrigation Engineer.

If any proprietor of such lands is unable to obtain water for irrigation owing to the neglect of any other proprietors to cut their shares of the field channels, such other proprietors shall be called upon by the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah to do the necessary work.

27. All proprietors must grant way leave for such channels, dams, or other works even though their land may not be benefited thereby; but those proprietors whose lands are benefited by any such work shall be liable under this rule to pay to the owners of lands which suffer damage by the construction of the work, compensation for any land taken, or damage done, in proportion to the area of the holdings benefited. The amount of such compensation shall be determined by the Government Agent on the advice of the Irrigation Engineer, Chief Irrigation Headman, or Irrigation Vanniah.

28. Should any proprietor fail to perform the work required under rules 13, 19, and 26 within the time fixed by the Government Agent, it shall be done by the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah who shall certify the costs incurred and the same shall be recovered as provided in Chapter VIII. of the Irrigation Ordinance, No. 45 of 1917.

29. No person shall in any way alter or injure any ridge or boundary between two fields in the same tract. On information that such alteration or injury has been effected, the Vaddai Vidhan shall notify the owners and proceed to the spot with witnesses and call upon the owners to restore the boundary to its original state, and on their failing to do so within three days after notice, the Vaddai Vidhans shall report the matter to the Village Council.

30. The owners and cultivators of all lands which may have been or may hereafter be bought from the Crown or from others shall become liable to the provisions of these rules and shall be entitled to water (provided the Director of Irrigation considers that the water supply is sufficient) from any of the field channels which may be most advantageous to their lands as soon as it shall be declared irrigable and included in the specification of land irrigable from the work. Such owners and cultivators shall, in all respects, enjoy the privileges and rights that belong to the owners and cultivators of the lands already irrigable except as regards the question of rates.

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

32. These rules shall be enforced by the Government Agent and such officers and Headmen as may from time to time be appointed, and breaches of the rules are punishable as provided in the Irrigation Ordinance, No. 45 of 1917.

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

34. Proprietors and others concerned shall be held liable for waste of water occurring on their fields. The Government Agent, Chief Irrigation Headman, or Irrigation Vanniah may, at his discretion, prevent, alter, or stop, or otherwise deal with, as he thinks fit, supplies of water to lands which, owing to the default of the proprietors or cultivators to carry out any work required by these rules, demand an undue supply of water. No paddy shall be sown in any irrigation or other channel.

35. Proprietors of lands not paying irrigation rate, but cultivating simultaneously with the specified irrigable lands shall, if such lands fall within the common fence, be liable for the observance of Nos. 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26 of these rules.

36. During cultivation the Vaddai Vidhan is empowered to seize all cattle found in his Vaddai or on a tank bund or bank of an irrigation channel or straying nearby and likely to endanger the crops. Cattle seized under this rule should be handed over to the local Police Headman without delay to be produced before the Village Tribunal.

37. All previous rules are hereby cancelled.

“THE IRRIGATION ORDINANCE, No. 45 OF 1917.”

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RULES, under section 11 of the Irrigation Ordinance, No. 45 of 1917, as amended by the Irrigation Ordinance, No. 17 of 1927, made by the proprietors within the irrigation districts of Eravur-Koralai, Bintenna, and Wewgam, and approved by the Governor in Executive Council under section 19 of the said Ordinance.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, April 30, 1929.

F. G. TYRRELL,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Rules for Cultivation under Irrigation Works whereunder the Cultivation is in Charge of the Government Agent, framed under Section 11 of Ordinance No. 45 of 1917, for the Irrigation Districts of Eravur-Koralai, Bintenna, and Wewgam.

1. The officers appointed by the Government Agent under section 20A of the Irrigation Ordinance, No. 45 of 1917, as amended by Ordinance No. 22 of 1922, shall be called Chief Irrigation Headmen or Irrigation Vanniahs.

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

The Vaddai Kavalan is the assistant of the Vaddai Vidhan. One or more Vaddai Kavalans shall be appointed if considered necessary by the Government Agent or Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah.

The Vaddai Vidhan is responsible for the acts of his assistants. Vaddai Vidhans and Vaddai Kavalans shall, during the cultivation season, reside whenever possible within 3 miles of their Vaddais, and shall not absent themselves during the cultivation season or at other times when their services are required, without making special arrangements to the satisfaction of the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah for the discharge of their duties.

The Vaddai Vidhan shall ordinarily be elected by the proprietors of the Vaddai subject to the approval of the Government Agent. Provided that the Government Agent may make a temporary appointment pending the holding of an election.

3. The Vaddai Vidhans shall have entire supervision of all paddy cultivation within their respective areas subject to instructions from, and to the control of, the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah.

They shall enforce these rules and bring all breaches of the same before the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah in order that prosecutions may be entered.

4. The Vaddai Vidhans shall be entitled to receive from the cultivators one marakal of paddy for each avanam of land sown as Vaddai Vidhan's share; and when a Vaddai Kavalan has been appointed one marakal per avanam in addition shall be set apart for Vaddai Kavalan's share; if more than one Vaddai Kavalan has been appointed this share shall be divided proportionately between them. The Vaddai Vidhan and the Vaddai Kavalan shall grant a receipt for the amount of paddy drawn by him before the paddy is removed from the threshing-floor. The whole or any portions of these payments may be withheld if, in the opinion of the Government Agent or Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah, the work has been improperly performed, and he may, if he considers it necessary, cause the amount withheld to be paid to any person who has acted for a Vaddai Vidhan or a Vaddai Kavalan or into the Irrigation Fine Fund.

The Government Agent may appoint a person to receive the share or portion of the share of any Vaddai Vidhan or Vaddai Kavalan which he has ordered to be withheld from such Vaddai Vidhan or Vaddai Kavalan. Such appointment shall be made in writing, and the Government Agent may devote a portion of such withheld share to the remuneration of the collector appointed and to the cost of collection. For the purpose of this rule an avanam shall be taken to mean 2 acres of area. The share of the crop due to the Vaddai Vidhan or Vaddai Kavalan shall be handed over to such Vaddai Vidhan or Vaddai Kavalan within four months of the date when the crop was reaped, and failing this the equivalent money value of such share shall be payable immediately after the expiration of this term, the money value being reckoned at the current market rate.

5. As the season for cultivation approaches, whether it be munmari, kalavellam-i, pinmari, or other harvest, a meeting of the proprietors of lands concerned shall be convened and presided over by the Government Agent or some person deputed in writing by the Government Agent for the purpose.

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

6. The meeting convened as in the last paragraph shall—

(i.) Advise the Government Agent or person deputed by him in writing as aforesaid as to—

- (a) The most suitable dates for the commencement and completion of sowing and irrigation.
- (b) Extent to be cultivated.

The above dates shall be fixed by the Government Agent or person deputed by him.

(ii.) Determine—

- (c) The most suitable dates for furnishing dappus.
- (d) The most suitable dates for the completion of fencing.
- (e) The order in which different Vaddais shall be sown.
- (f) The method of cultivation.
- (g) The kind of paddy to be sown in each Vaddai.
- (h) The place and manner in which black cattle and buffaloes are to be confined during cultivation.
- (i) Applications from proprietors to be exempted from cultivation duties.

7. Should it not be possible to commence cultivation on the dates fixed, or if there will be insufficient water to irrigate the whole area decided on originally, a meeting convened as in rule 5 shall be called to decide (subject to the advice of the Divisional Irrigation Engineer) what alterations of date are necessary, and what proportions of the tracts are to be abandoned owing to anticipation of an insufficiency of water; provided that, should the meeting so convened not be able to arrive at a unanimous decision as regards the curtailment of the area proposed to be cultivated in consequence of a probable shortage of water, the Government Agent or officer deputed by him shall have power to decide what area of land shall be irrigated. All the proprietors or lessees of the area which it was originally decided to irrigate shall have a right to cultivate a proportional share of the reduced area. Proprietors shall carry out their cultivation in accordance with the decision of the meeting under rules 6 and 7.

8. The Government Agent or officer deputed by him shall cause the decision of a meeting under rule 6 or 7 to be published by beat of tom-tom, by fixing written notices in conspicuous place or by other suitable means. All proprietors shall be bound by the decisions of the meeting. Provided that, if, after due notice, no proprietors attend, it shall be competent for the Government Agent or person deputed by him in writing as aforesaid either to fix a fresh date for the meeting or to decide himself all such matters as are referred to in rule 6 or 7 and his decisions will have the same validity as the decision of a meeting.

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

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

11. Should it be found that any proprietor does not intend to cultivate his share, the Vaddai Vidhan shall submit the matter to the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah who may, if possible, exclude such share to be cultivated by any other proprietor or lessee in the tract, or failing such proprietor or lessee, any other applicant having knowledge and experience of paddy cultivation, should the proprietor of such lands agree in writing thereto. Such other proprietor

(or lessee) shall not be liable for any payment to the proprietor of the land, but shall be liable for everything required by these rules for the season's cultivation to the same extent as if he were the proprietor of the field thus apportioned to him. Provided that, should the proprietor of the land in question not agree to its being cultivated by such other proprietor (or lessee), he himself shall be liable for all such duties as are required by these rules.

12. No proprietor (or lessee) shall be exempt from contributing everything required by these rules for the season's cultivation unless exempted at the meeting under rule 6. In the event of any proprietor (or lessee) becoming liable for any work and failing to perform it, the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah shall inform the Government Agent in writing of the estimated cost thereof. The Government Agent shall advance the sum necessary from the Irrigation Fine Fund; the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah shall do the work and certify the sums expended, which will be recovered as provided in Chapter VIII. of the Irrigation Ordinance, No. 45 of 1917.

13. All tanks, dams, channels, water-courses, &c., not in charge of the Director of Irrigation shall be kept in a proper state of repair to the satisfaction of the Government Agent, Chief Irrigation Headman, or Irrigation Vanniah, by the proprietors in proportion to their respective holdings. Similarly all fields shall be levelled and field ridges constructed to the satisfaction of the Government Agent, Chief Irrigation Headman, or Irrigation Vanniah.

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

15. Paths between cultivated places shall be kept open by the proprietors (or lessees) according to the limits prescribed by ancient customs and in proportion to their respective shares. Inspection paths through cultivated field shall also be constructed and maintained by the proprietors (or lessees) if required by the Government Agent, Chief Irrigation Headman, or Irrigation Vanniah.

16. Subject to the control of the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah, the apportioning of water after it has left the irrigation works and within the tracts or Vaddais shall be done by the Vaddai Vidhan. During the period for which his tract or Vaddai will receive water the Vaddai Vidhan thereof may cause any dam (not being a work in charge of the Director of Irrigation) which impedes the flow of water thereto to be cut and any channel (not being a work in charge of the Director of Irrigation) which is depriving it of water to be closed. Except during that period, he may not interfere with any dam or channel outside his Vaddai.

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

18. The fence round the whole Vaddai shall be measured by the Vaddai Vidhan within three days of sowing being completed, and by him apportioned to the cultivators of each proprietor in proportion to the extent of the proprietor's field without regard to whether the fence adjoins his field or not. The Vaddai Vidhan shall forthwith after such apportionment send a list to the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah to be filed for reference showing the length of fence apportioned to the cultivators of each proprietor. If fresh sticks are required, the Vaddai Vidhan shall inform the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah as soon as possible who will obtain a licence for him to have them cut.

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20. The mullaicaran and cultivator shall accompany the Vaddai Vidhan or his Vaddai Kavalan with lights on their rounds at night until such time as the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah considers this no longer necessary.

21. Should any portion of any tract ripen before the rest from any cause, the cultivators thereof shall be allowed the right to reap and store their crop but shall not be permitted without the permission of the Vaddai Vidhan to thrash and remove the whole crop. They shall continue to watch the field and preserve the fence until the crops of the remainder of the Vaddai have been reaped and stored. Should any portion of a tract not ripen until after the reaping of the crop sown in accordance with the decisions under rules 6 and 7 either on account of default in sowing in proper time or because of the sowing of a different kind of paddy to that agreed upon by the meeting, the cultivators of the other portion of the tract shall not be bound to continue preserving the fence and watching the field until that portion of that tract ripens.

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In cases in which there is serious risk of damage to the paddy if it is left on the threshing-floor the owner or cultivator, as the case may be, may remove it with the consent of the other party concerned, or if consent is not given, he shall be responsible for leaving sufficient paddy to settle the claim and may only remove the remainder.

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The proprietors or lessees of new lands which have been surveyed and demarcated by landmarks with reservations for field channels shall construct their proportion of the field channel which is shown on the plan to irrigate the group of lots in which their holding is situated.

Any such field channel shall be constructed by the proprietors in accordance with alignments approved by the Divisional Irrigation Engineer.

If any proprietor of such lands is unable to obtain water for irrigation owing to the neglect of any other proprietors to cut their shares of the field channels, such other proprietors shall be called upon by the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah to do the necessary work.

27. All proprietors must grant way leave for such channels, dams, or other works even though their land may not be benefited thereby; but those proprietors whose lands are benefited by any such work shall be liable under this rule to pay to the owners of lands, which suffer damage by the construction of the work, compensation for any land taken, or damage done, in proportion to the area of the holdings benefited. The amount of such compensation shall be determined by the Government Agent on the advice of the Irrigation Engineer, Chief Irrigation Headman, or Irrigation Vanniah.

28. Should any proprietor fail to perform the work required under rules 13, 19, and 26 within the time fixed by the Government Agent, it shall be done by the Chief Irrigation Headman or Irrigation Vanniah who shall certify the costs incurred and the same shall be recovered as provided in Chapter VIII. of the Irrigation Ordinance, No. 45 of 1917.

29. No person shall in any way alter or injure any ridge or boundary between two fields in the same tract. On information that such alteration or injury has been effected, the Vaddai Vidhan shall notify the owners and proceed to the spot with witnesses and call upon the owners to restore the boundary to its original state, and on their failing to do so, within three days after notice, the Vaddai Vidhans shall report the matter to the Village Council.

30. The owners and cultivators of all lands which may have been or may hereafter be bought from the Crown or from others shall become liable to the provisions of these rules and shall be entitled to water (provided the Director of Irrigation considers that the water supply is sufficient) from any of the field channels which may be most advantageous to their lands as soon as it shall be declared irrigable and included in the specification of land irrigable from the work. Such owners and cultivators shall, in all respects, enjoy the privileges and rights that belong to the owners and cultivators of the lands already irrigable except as regards the question of rates.

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

32. These rules shall be enforced by the Government Agent and such officers and Headmen as may from time to time be appointed, and breaches of the rules are punishable as provided in the Irrigation Ordinance, No. 45 of 1917.

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

34. Proprietors and others concerned shall be held liable for waste of water occurring on their fields. The Government Agent, Chief Irrigation Headman, or Irrigation Vanniah may, at his discretion, prevent, alter, or stop, or otherwise deal with, as he thinks fit, supplies of water to lands which, owing to the default of the proprietors or cultivators to carry out any work required by these rules, demand an undue supply of water. No paddy shall be sown in any irrigation or other channel.

35. Proprietors of lands not paying irrigation rate, but cultivating simultaneously with the specified irrigable lands shall, if such lands fall within the common fence, be liable for the observance of Nos. 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26 of these rules.

36. During cultivation the Vaddai Vidhan is empowered to seize all cattle found in his Vaddai or on a tank bund or bank of an irrigation channel or straying nearby and likely to endanger the crops. Cattle seized under this rule should be handed over to the local Police Headman without delay to be produced before the Village Tribunal.

37. Each proprietor or lessee who employs cultivators shall keep a book in which he shall enter all advances of paddy or money to his cultivators under the date upon which such advances are made. He shall go through accounts with his cultivators at least three times, viz., immediately after the sowing has been completed, immediately before the harvest, and after the threshing, and take their signatures or thumb marks to the accounts in the books if these are admitted by them to be correct.

38. All previous rules are hereby cancelled.

Excise Advisory Committee.

X 91/27

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased, in terms of Excise Notification No. 181, to appoint Mr. G. G. Punchihewa, Member of the Local Board of Nawalapitiya, to be a Member of the Excise Advisory Committee of the Local Board area, Nawalapitiya, in place of the late Mr. A. J. W. Marambe.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, April 26, 1929.

F. G. TYRRELL,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

"THE TEA RESEARCH ORDINANCE, 1925."

A 140/28

IT is hereby notified for general information that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased, in terms of section 5 (1) (b) of the Tea Research Ordinance, 1925, to nominate Mr. M. B. Galagoda, Basnayaka Nilame, to be a Member of the Tea Research Institute of Ceylon to represent the small holders during the absence of Mr. T. B. Panabokke from the Island.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, April 29, 1929.

F. G. TYRRELL,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

"THE MOTOR CAR ORDINANCE, 1927."

W 113/29

REGULATION made by the Governor in Executive Council under section 58 (1) of the Motor Car Ordinance, 1927.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, April 25, 1929.

F. G. TYRRELL,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

REGULATION.

No omnibus shall be used on the Ambalantota-Ridiyagama Agricultural road in Hambantota District, Southern Province.

M 553/28

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to cancel Notification No. 406 of 1920, appearing on page 2682 of the *Ceylon Government Gazette* No. 7,141 of November 12, 1920, so far as it concerns Mr. S. A. Muller.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, April 30, 1929.

By His Excellency's command,
F. G. TYRRELL,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Z 58/29

IT is hereby notified that Mr. S. Arulampalam has passed the Notaries' Final Examination with a view to practising in the Tamil language.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, May 1, 1929.

By His Excellency's command,
F. G. TYRRELL,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

“THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ORDINANCE, NO. 11 OF 1920.”

U 47/29

BY-LAW made by the Matale Urban District Council under sections 164 and 168 of “The Local Government Ordinance, No. 11 of 1920,” approved by the Local Government Board, and confirmed by the Governor in Executive Council.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, April 19, 1929.

By His Excellency's command,
F. G. TYRRELL,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

BY-LAW.

It shall not be lawful for any person to attach or affix any posters, placards, handbills, or other notices to or on any wall, building, house, premises, tree, or other place, except in such places as the Council may at any time appoint.

Every person who contravenes this by-law shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50, and in the case of a continuing offence to an additional fine not exceeding Rs. 25 for every day during which the offence was committed after conviction or after written notice from the Chairman of such contravention.

Provided that nothing in this by-law shall prevent any person in the course of and for the purposes of his business attaching or affixing posters, placards, handbills, or other notices to or on his place of business.

“THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ORDINANCE, NO. 11 OF 1920.”

U 77/29

BY-LAW made by the Jaffna Urban District Council under sections 31 (3) and 164 (1) of “The Local Government Ordinance, No. 11 of 1920,” approved by the Local Government Board, confirmed by the Governor in Executive Council, and published as required by section 166 (1).

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, April 19, 1929.

By His Excellency's command,
F. G. TYRRELL,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

BY-LAW REFERRED TO.

The regulation numbered 14 and added to Schedule I. of Ordinance No. 11 of 1920, and published in *Government Gazette* No. 7,421 of October 3, 1924, is hereby cancelled, and the following regulation shall be substituted therefor:—

14. Any duly nominated candidate may at any time withdraw his candidature by appearing before the Government Agent and delivering to him a writing to that effect subscribed by him. In such case no poll shall be held in respect of such candidate. If after a poll has commenced a candidate or candidates withdraw his or their candidature leaving only one duly qualified and duly nominated candidate for the Electoral Division, the poll shall be discontinued, and the Government Agent shall by public notice declare such remaining candidate to be elected.

“THE VEHICLES ORDINANCE, NO. 4 OF 1916.”

U 78/29

BY-LAW made by the Governor in Executive Council, under section 18 of “The Vehicles Ordinance, No. 4 of 1916,” for the area comprised within the administrative limits of the Matale Urban District Council.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, April 23, 1929.

By His Excellency's command,
F. G. TYRRELL,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

BY-LAW.

The rider of a solo pedal cycle shall not carry any other person on such cycle when it is in motion. For the purposes of this by-law the person who for the time being is propelling a solo pedal cycle with his feet or is otherwise in effective control thereof shall be deemed to be the rider thereof.

"THE VEHICLES ORDINANCE, No. 4 OF 1916."

U 82/29

BY-LAW made by the Governor in Executive Council, under section 18 of "The Vehicles Ordinance, No. 4 of 1916," for the area comprised within the administrative limits of the Urban District Council of Jaffna.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, April 23, 1929.

By His Excellency's command,

F. G. TYRRELL,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

BY-LAW.

The rider of a solo pedal cycle shall not carry any other person on such cycle when it is in motion. For the purposes of this by-law the person who for the time being is propelling a solo pedal cycle with his feet or is otherwise in effective control thereof shall be deemed to be the rider thereof.

"THE HOUSING AND TOWN IMPROVEMENT ORDINANCE, No. 19 OF 1915."

U 96/27

IT is hereby notified, in terms of section 55 of "The Housing and Town Improvement Ordinance, No. 19 of 1915," that the Governor in Executive Council has, under section 54 of the said Ordinance, sanctioned the back lane scheme set out in the schedule hereto for scavenging the portion of the town of Kandy that is bounded on the north by King street, south by Colombo street, east by Brownrigg street, and west by Colombo road.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, April 24, 1929.

By His Excellency's command,

F. G. TYRRELL,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

SCHEDULE.

The back lane enters the area from Colombo street through a portion of premises No. 160 situate at Colombo street, and takes a northerly course through the back portions of premises situate at Brownrigg street up to premises No. 68 situate at Brownrigg street. From this point the back lane branches, one branch running due north and one due west.

The back lane running due north terminates behind premises No. 63 situate at Brownrigg street.

The back lane running due west terminates at the extreme west of the area in a cul-de-sac. It also branches due north from behind premises Nos. 154 and 155 situate at Colombo street, and terminates at a point behind premises No. 62 situate at Brownrigg street, Kandy.

"THE CEMETERIES AND BURIALS ORDINANCE, No. 9 OF 1899."

U 90/27

WHEREAS by a Notification in the *Government Gazette* No. 7,518 of March 26, 1926, a burial ground for Muslims was provided under section 34 of the Cemeteries and Burials Ordinance, 1899, at Alutweediya in Weligam korale of the Matara District of the Southern Province :

And whereas it is expedient to enlarge the said burial ground :

It is hereby notified that His Excellency the Governor has, on the recommendation of the proper authority, to wit, the Sanitary Board of the Matara District, approved of the whole of the allotment of land set out in the schedule hereto being used as a burial ground for Muslims from the date hereof.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, April 19, 1929.

By His Excellency's command,

F. G. TYRRELL,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

SCHEDULE.

Four allotments of land called Palliyawatta and Shaniyamtottam *alias* Malapalawatta, situated at Alutweediya in Weligam korale, in the Matara District, Southern Province, containing in extent 2 acres 1 rood and 0.6 perches ; and bounded on the north by Palliyagewatta *alias* Panikkinnewatta and part of Shaniyamtottam, east by high road in Weligama to Denepitiya, south by part of Palliyawatta and Owita, and west by Marikkartottam *alias* Pinaketiya.

"THE CEMETERIES AND BURIALS ORDINANCE, 1899."

K 97/29

NOTICE is hereby given that on the recommendation of the "proper authority," to wit, the Chairman, Sanitary Board, Chilaw District, His Excellency the Governor has, in exercise of the powers vested in him by section 34 of the Cemeteries and Burials Ordinance, No. 9 of 1899, approved of the provision and use, as from the date hereof, of the allotment of land described in the schedule hereto as a burial ground for the Abeyaratne family.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, April 19, 1929.

By His Excellency's command,

F. G. TYRRELL,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

SCHEDULE.

An allotment of land called Talgahawatta, situated at Madampe in Yagam pattu, Chilaw District, North-Western Province ; containing in extent 1 rood and 30 perches, and shown in the plan No. 1,003 of January 17, 1929, drawn by L. R. Jayamanne, Licensed Surveyor and Leveller, Madampe, and bounded as follows :—

North by the remaining portion of this land belonging to the heirs of D. A. P. Abeyaratne, Mudaliyar.

East and south by the General Cemetery.

West by the main road from Colombo to Chilaw.

(Continued on page 1176.)

NOTICES CALLING FOR TENDERS.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the purchase and removal of approximately 130 cwt. of ingot made from scrap copper wire, &c., which can be inspected at the Government Stores Department.

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

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

4. Tenders should be marked "Tender for Ingot" in the left hand top corner of the envelope, and should reach the Office of the Controller of Revenue not later than midday on May 28, 1929.

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

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

7. The successful tenderer will be required to remove the ingot purchased by him within 28 days of his receiving notice that his tender has been accepted.

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

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

10. No contract shall be entered into with any person whose name is on the list of Crown defaulting contractors, either individually or jointly with any other person, nor shall the contractor employ any person whose name is on the list of Crown defaulting contractors, or any other person to whom the Colonial Storekeeper, for reasons which appear to him sufficient, objects after giving due notice of his objection in writing. A Government contractor must not issue a power of attorney to a person whose name is on the defaulting contractors' list authorizing him to carry on the contract.

11. The full amount of the purchase money must be paid to the Colonial Storekeeper before the removal of the ingots and none of the ingots purchased will be allowed to be removed until this amount has been duly paid over.

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

JOHN GIBB,
Colonial Storekeeper.

April 29, 1929.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the following service for the Harbour Engineer's Department of the Colombo Port Commission for one or two years from October 1, 1929.

Supplying carts and bulls for scavenging and for the removal of rubbish from Port Commission premises, and bulls and driver for working the patent brush roller and for any other departmental purpose at Kolonnawa and Colombo, and for the right to remove the bullock droppings collected in the premises.

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

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

4. Tenders should be marked "Tender for supplying Carts and Bulls for Scavenging Port Commission Premises" in the left hand top corner of the envelope, and should reach the Office of the Controller of Revenue not later than midday on Tuesday, July 2, 1929.

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

6. A deposit of Rs. 25 will be required to be made at either the Treasury or the Kachcheri, and a receipt produced for the same before any form of tender is issued. Should any person decline to enter into the contract and bond, or fail to furnish approved security, within ten days of receiving notice in writing from the Harbour Engineer, that his tender has been accepted, such deposit will be forfeited to the Crown, and the defaulter will render himself liable to be included in the list of defaulting contractors precluded from having any concern in a Government contract. All other deposits will be returned upon signature of a contract.

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

8. Two sufficient sureties will be required to join in a bond for the due fulfilment of the contract. The amount of security required will be Rs. 1,000. All other necessary information can be ascertained upon application at the Harbour Engineer's Office.

9. All alterations and erasures should bear the initials of the tenderer.

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

11. The contract may not be assigned or sublet without the authority of the Tender Board.

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

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

14. No contract shall be entered into with any person whose name is on the list of Crown defaulting contractors, either individually or jointly with any other person, nor shall the contractor employ any person, whose name is on the list of Crown defaulting contractors or any other person to whom the Harbour Engineer, for reasons which appear to him sufficient, objects after giving due notice of his objection in writing.

15. Tenderers who have not previously held Government contracts when applying for tender form should furnish the officer issuing the forms with a written statement giving their full names and permanent addresses, stating in which district or districts they own landed property or other interests. The extent of landed property and the nature and extent of other interests should also be given.

In the case of persons who have carried out Government contracts with departments other than the Colombo Port Commission, the name of such Department and the district in which the service was rendered should be stated.

16. The contract shall be entered into by the contractor with the Head of the Department, acting for and on behalf of His Majesty the King, and the designation of such officer shall mean and include the officer for the time being

holding such office and his successors in office for the time being under the Government of Ceylon.

17. The contract may be terminated at any time by the Harbour Engineer giving the contractor one month's notice thereof in writing.

HERBERT K. HILLYER,
for Chairman, Colombo Port Commission.

Office of the Colombo Port Commission,
Colombo, April 24, 1929.

TENDERS are hereby invited for loading and unloading goods at the Wharf Railway Yard for one year from October 1, 1929.

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

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

4. Tenders should be marked "Tender for Loading and Unloading Goods at the Wharf Railway Yard" in the left hand top corner of the envelope, and should reach the Office of the Controller of Revenue not later than midday on Tuesday, July 2, 1929.

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

6. A deposit of Rs. 25 will be required to be made either at the Treasury or the Kachcheri, and a receipt produced for the same before any form of tender is issued. Should any person decline to enter into the contract and bond, or fail to furnish approved security, within ten days of receiving notice in writing from the Harbour Engineer, that his tender has been accepted, such deposit will be forfeited to the Crown, and the defaulter will render himself liable to be included in the list of defaulting contractors precluded from having any concern in a Government contract. All other deposits will be returned upon signature of a contract.

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

8. Two sufficient sureties will be required to join in a bond for the due fulfilment of the contract. The amount of security required will be Rs. 250. All other necessary information can be ascertained upon application at the Harbour Engineer's Office.

9. All alterations and erasures should bear the initial of the tenderers, otherwise the tenders will be treated as informal and rejected.

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

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

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

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

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

15. No contract shall be entered into with any person whose name is on the list of Crown defaulting contractors, either individually or jointly with any other person, nor shall the contractor employ any person whose name is on the list of Crown defaulting contractors, or any other person to whom the Harbour Engineer, for reasons which appear to him sufficient, objects after giving due notice of his objection in writing.

16. Tenderers who have not previously held Government contracts, when applying for tender forms should furnish the officer issuing the forms with a written statement giving their full names and permanent addresses, stating in which district or districts they own landed property or other interests. The extent of landed property and the nature and extent of other interests should also be given.

In the case of persons who have carried out Government contracts with departments other than Colombo Port Commission, the name of such Department and the district in which the service was rendered should be stated.

17. The contract shall be entered into by the contractor with the Harbour Engineer, acting for and on behalf of His Majesty the King, and the designation of such officer shall mean and include the officer for the time being holding such office and his successors in office for the time being under the Government of Ceylon.

18. The contract may be terminated at any time by the Harbour Engineer giving the contractor one month's notice thereof in writing.

HERBERT K. HILLYER,
for Chairman, Colombo Port Commission.

Colombo, April 24, 1929.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply to the Ceylon Government Railway of 100,000 tons of best locomotive coal, 10 per cent. more or less at the option of the General Manager, to be delivered between October 1, 1929, and September 30, 1930. All coal shipped shall be of large size, and free from stone, shale, and other foreign matter. Indian coal shall be inspected by the Officers of the Mining Engineer's Department of the Railway Board of India, who shall reject any coal which in their opinion is inferior to that contracted for. *The fees for inspection must be paid by the contractors.*

2. Tenders will only be considered with respect to coals which have been recently in current use on the Railway, or have been recently tested, or of which samples have been submitted for testing purposes in connection with this contract, as specified in clause 3 below. In the case of coals used or tested in connection with recent previous contracts, tenderers will be required to guarantee a contract supply of similar quality to coals previously used or tested.

3. In the case of coals not previously used or tested samples must be immediately submitted for testing purposes. The samples must be delivered at the Mutwal Coal Grounds, in lots of 30 tons packed in bags, and with the name of the coals labelled on each bag. Sample coals will be paid for at the current contract rate per ton. No coal will be tested unless it is of good Railway repute and is in use on Railway trunk lines, and tenderers must produce satisfactory evidence to this effect.

4. The tenders should give full particulars of the source of supply including the name of the colliery and seam from which the coal will be supplied and the price per ton, cost, and freight, Colombo. *In the case of Indian coal the classification of the coal under the Government of India's Coal Grading Board notifications must be stated.* The price tendered must be nett, but it is to be distinctly understood that should any further rebates come into operation between the date of receipt of tenders and the date of completion of deliveries such rebates shall be credited to buyer's account.

5. The coal is to be shipped in approximately equal quantities each month. Dates of arrival must be so arranged that only one ship will be discharging coal for the Railway at one time. The first cargo to arrive in Colombo as near as possible to October 1, 1929, and delivery of the whole quantity to be completed by September 30, 1930.

6. The quantity of each shipment of Indian coal will be determined by Marine Surveyors appointed by the General Manager. Payment will be made to the contractor for each separate shipment on completion of discharge in Colombo according to the quantity specified in the bill of lading, but deducting therefrom an amount equal to 2 per cent. for wastage. A survey report or other proof of correct shipment must be furnished by suppliers in the case of coal from other sources. For the purpose of comparing deliveries with the quantity provided for under this contract the bill of lading figures shall be used.

7. The suppliers shall inform the General Manager by telegraph immediately the steamers commence to load stating the probable date of sailing, and shall again telegraph immediately the vessel has sailed. Plans showing the various holds and the quantity of coal in each, bills of lading and invoices must be transmitted by the

contractor to the Railway Storekeeper immediately the vessels are ready for sea. The bills of lading are to be prepared in accordance with the terms of the contract.

8. The coal must be delivered over ship's side free of all freight and charges, into craft, steamer, floating depôt, or pier in Colombo Harbour as the General Manager may direct. The General Manager reserves the right to appoint the discharging stevedores.

9. Should the General Manager of the Railway require it, the coal shall be discharged from the steamers at the rate of not less than 1,000 tons per working day, but the General Manager shall not be bound to accept delivery at the rate of more than 500 tons per day, nor shall he be required to take delivery of any coal on Sundays or the days called charter party holidays defined in the calendar published by the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce.

10. Tenders are to be made on forms which will be supplied upon application at the Office of the Railway Storekeeper, and no tender will be considered unless it is on the recognized form. Alterations must be initialled, otherwise the tenders may be treated as informal and rejected.

11. A deposit of Rs. 100 in favour of the Hon. the Treasurer of Ceylon will be required to be made at the General Treasury or the Kachcheri, Colombo, and a receipt produced for the same before any tender form is issued.

12. Tenders must be in duplicate, and be accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons, whose addresses must be given, engaging to become security for the due fulfilment of the contract. The documents should be sealed under one cover marked "Tender for Supply of Locomotive Coal to the Railway" in the left hand top corner of the envelope, and be addressed to the Chairman of the Tender Board, Office of the Controller of Revenue, Colombo.

13. Tenders should be deposited in the tender box in the Office of the Controller of Revenue, or sent through the post so as to reach the Office of Controller of Revenue not later than noon on Tuesday, July 30, 1929.

14. Tenderers must satisfy the General Manager that they are in a position to execute the contract in a satisfactory manner, documentary or other evidence being produced for the purpose if called for, and, in the case of tenderers who are not resident in the Colony, by a duly constituted agent specially empowered in that behalf.

15. Tenders from tenderers not resident in the Colony will not receive consideration unless submitted by a duly constituted agent resident in the Colony specially empowered to tender for the same and to execute a valid contract in that behalf and to fulfil all the terms of the contract. In the case of local firms tendering as agents of colliery firms in India, Natal, and elsewhere outside Ceylon, the "duly constituted" agents should hold a power of attorney from their principals to enable them to enter into a contract, should their tender be accepted.

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

17. Should any tenderer decline to enter into the contract and bond, or fail to furnish approved security, within ten days of receiving notice in writing that his tender has been accepted, such deposit will be forfeited to the Crown, and the defaulter will render himself liable to be included in the list of defaulting contractors precluded from having any concern in a Ceylon Government contract. All other deposits will be returned upon signature of a contract.

18. Sufficient sureties will be required to join in a bond for the due fulfilment of the contract. The amount of security required will be Rs. 13,000 in cash or fixed deposit.

19. The contractor shall not assign or transfer the contract without the permission of the General Manager of the Railway.

20. If any of the coal supplied is objected to by the Railway Storekeeper as not being of the quality contracted for, or as being inferior in quality to the sample submitted, the General Manager shall be at liberty to deduct from the price such sums as he may consider justifiable by reason of the inferior quality, or he may reject such coal. Whenever any coal is so rejected the contractors shall at their own cost and expense remove the rejected coal, and pending removal

the coal shall remain and be at the risk of the contractors, and the contractors shall, in addition to any other penalty, be liable to refund to the General Manager the cost incurred in landing such rejected coal, and the cost so incurred, when certified under the hand of the General Manager, shall be deemed final and conclusive.

21. Should the contractor fail to supply coal in the quantities and the time agreed upon, or should he supply coal inferior in quality to the sample submitted, or should he commit a breach of any of the covenants of the contract, the General Manager shall be at liberty by notice in writing to forthwith determine the contract, and thereupon the contractor will be liable to pay to the General Manager all costs and expenses incurred by the failure to supply coal, or by the breach of any other covenant of the contract, and shall in addition be liable to forfeit the sum of Rs. 13,000 deposited by him as security, which said sum of Rs. 13,000 shall be paid and forfeited as liquidated damages and not by way of a penalty and shall not be deemed to include the costs and expenses hereinbefore referred to.

22. Should the contractor at any time during the execution of the contract find that he will be unable to deliver the full quantity of coal or any portion of it within the period named, he shall at once give notice accordingly to the General Manager of the Railway, who shall have an absolute discretion either to grant an extension of time or to determine the contractor and recover damages as provided hereinbefore in condition 21.

23. The purchase price of any coal delivered to and accepted by the General Manager after September 30, 1930, shall be subject to a deduction as damages of 10 per cent. on their value, and such deduction shall be regarded as a reasonable pre-estimate of actual damage which the General Manager will and may sustain by reason of the default of the contractor to complete delivery within the specified time, and shall for all purposes be deemed to be and regarded as liquidated damages and not as a penalty.

24. In the case of failure on the part of the contractor to supply the entire quantity of coal before September 30, 1929, it shall be lawful for the General Manager in his discretion, by reason of such default and breach of contract on the part of the contractor, either to grant the contractor once or oftener an extension of time for the delivery of such quantity of coal as the contractor has failed to supply (subject to a deduction of 10 per cent. on their purchase price) or to purchase in the open market at whatever price he may deem fit and reasonable such quantity of coal as the contractor has failed to supply before September 30, 1929. If the coal so purchased in the open market costs more than the contract price, such excess cost shall be recovered in addition to the forfeiture of the security money as provided for hereinbefore in clause 21.

25. In the event of the General Manager in his discretion electing not to grant the contractor an extension of time, but to purchase or cause to be purchased in the open market such quantity of coal, as the contractor shall have failed to deliver before September 30, 1930, the General Manager shall give to the contractor 30 days' notice in writing of his intention so to purchase in the open market.

26. It shall be considered sufficient delivery of any notice or notices aforesaid if they are posted to the registered office of the contractor, and if the said contractor shall change his office he shall forthwith notify to the said General Manager such change and till such notification the post of notice or notices to the original address shall be deemed sufficient delivery of such notice.

27. If subsequent to the issue of the notice of intention to purchase in the open market and within the period of 30 days covered by such notice, the contractor shall deliver to the General Manager the entire quantity of coal then remaining undelivered or any part of such quantity it shall be lawful for the General Manager for good cause shown or otherwise to his appearing to accept such quantity of coal or any part thereof, and in the event of the General Manager within the said period of 30 days accepting a part only of the quantity of coal remaining undelivered such acceptance shall in no way be deemed to be or construed as a waiver of the written notice hereinbefore referred to, which said notice shall despite such acceptance be deemed to be for all purposes valid and effectual with a view to enabling the General Manager lawfully to purchase in the

open market such quantity of coal as shall yet remain undelivered at the expiration of the period of 30 days covered by the said notice.

28. If any difference or dispute shall arise between the parties of this contract as to the true intent and meaning of any of the conditions herein contained, such difference or dispute shall be referred to a board of arbitration, of which each party shall appoint one arbitrator, and the two arbitrators so appointed shall, before proceeding with the reference, appoint an umpire. The award of the arbitrator and umpire, or of the majority of them, shall be conclusive and binding on both parties hereto. The losing party shall bear the costs of the arbitration.

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

30. The decision of the General Manager of the Railway as to whether the contractor has been guilty of any breach of his contract, and upon all questions arising out of or incidental to the contract, shall be final and conclusive, and the contractor shall be bound thereby.

31. No contract shall be entered into with any person whose name is on the list of Crown defaulting contractors, either individually or jointly with any other person, nor shall the contractor employ any person whose name is on such list, or any other person to whom the General Manager, for reasons which appear to him sufficient, objects after giving due notice of his objection in writing.

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

General Manager's Office,
Colombo, May 1, 1929.

T. E. DUTTON,
General Manager.

SCHEDULES of rates are hereby invited for the construction of—

New Nurses' Quarters, &c., at General Hospital, Colombo (in three sections).

2. Each of the works to be undertaken on a measured lump sum contract (type articles of agreement can be inspected with the plans, &c.).

3. The specifications, quantities, plans, &c., can be seen, and all other information obtained from the Office of the Construction Engineer, Public Works Department, Colombo, any week day between the hours of 9 A.M. and 4 P.M. (Saturdays, 9 A.M. and 1.30 P.M.).

4. Schedules of rates must be submitted in duplicate on forms to be obtained from the Office of the Construction Engineer, Public Works Department, Colombo, and duly signed and dated, and forwarded in securely sealed envelopes, the originals addressed to the Construction Engineer, Public Works Department, Colombo, and the duplicates addressed to the Director of Public Works, Colombo, and endorsed on the outside "Schedules of Rates for New Nurses' Quarters, General Hospital, section 1, 2, or 3," as the case may be, so as to reach the offices of the foregoing officers on or before 12 noon on Tuesday, May 21, 1929.

5. Government reserves to itself the right to supply the contractor with any materials which may be necessary in the execution of the work included in any agreement, and to recover the cost thereof as indicated in Government Stores Price List, plus 25 per cent., as also Customs duty, transport, and packing charges, &c.

6. No contract shall be entered into with any person whose name is on the list of Crown defaulting contractors, either individually or jointly with any other person, nor shall the contractor employ any other person whose name is on the list of Crown defaulting contractors, or any other person to whom the Construction Engineer, Public Works Department, Colombo, for reasons which appear to him

sufficient, objects after giving due notice of his objection in writing.

7. Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any of the schedules of rates submitted, nor to give all the work included in the whole scheme or in any one item to any one contractor.

HAROLD P. G. YOUNG,
for Director of Public Works.

Public Works Office,
Colombo, May 1, 1929.

SCHEDULES of rates are hereby invited for the construction of a retaining wall on 3rd mile, Giriulla-Pasyala road.

2. The whole of the works to be undertaken on an agreement to be entered into by the District Engineer, Veyangoda, and the contractor on the basis of his accepted tendered schedule of rates, and finally subject to the approval of the Provincial Engineer, Western Province (North), Colombo.

3. The specifications and bill of quantities can be seen, and all other information obtained from the Office of the District Engineer, Veyangoda, any week day between the hours of 9 A.M. and 4 P.M. (Saturdays, 9 A.M. and 1.30 P.M.).

4. Schedules of rates must be submitted on forms to be obtained from the Office of the District Engineer, Veyangoda, in duplicate, duly signed and dated, and forwarded in securely sealed envelopes, the original addressed to the Provincial Engineer, Western Province (North), Colombo, and the duplicate addressed to the District Engineer, Veyangoda, endorsed on the outside "Schedules of Rates for the Construction of a Retaining Wall on 3rd mile, Giriulla-Pasyala Road," so as to reach the offices of the foregoing officers on or before 12 noon on May 16, 1929. All imported articles stated in the specification will be supplied free of charge to the contractor by the Department, and the rates submitted should be exclusive of the costs of these materials for the items which necessitate their use.

5. Government reserves to itself the right to supply the contractor with any other materials which may be necessary in the execution of the work included in any agreement, and to recover the cost thereof as indicated in Government Stores Price List, plus 25 per cent., as also Customs duty, transport, and packing charges, &c. In the case of timber supplied through the Forest Department, royalty and freight will similarly be charged.

6. Before tender forms can be issued the intending contractor must deposit a sum of Rs. 20 in favour of the District Engineer, Veyangoda, either at the General Treasury or any local Kachcheri. The receipt must be handed to the District Engineer, Veyangoda. The deposit will be refunded to all *bona fide* tenderers after the agreement has been signed by the successful tenderer. If a tenderer fails to enter into an agreement on the basis of his tender when called on to do so, the deposit will be forfeited.

7. Any alterations made in the quotations should bear the initials of the tenderer.

8. No contract shall be entered into with any person whose name is on the list of Crown defaulting contractors, either individually or jointly with any other person, nor shall the contractor employ any person whose name is on the list of Crown defaulting contractors, or any other person to whom the Provincial Engineer, Western Province (North), Colombo, for reasons which appear to him sufficient, objects after giving due notice of his objection in writing.

9. Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any of the schedules of rates submitted, nor to give all the work included in the whole scheme or in any one item to any one contractor.

HAROLD P. G. YOUNG,
for Director of Public Works.

Public Works Office,
Colombo, May 1, 1929.

SCHEDULES of rates are hereby invited for the construction of a bridge 60 ft. span and 14 ft. roadway on the 10th mile, Minuwangoda-Veyangoda road.

2. The whole of the works to be undertaken on an agreement to be entered into by the District Engineer, Veyangoda, and the contractor on the basis of his accepted tendered schedules of rates, and finally subject to the approval of the Provincial Engineer, Western Province (North), Colombo.

3. The specifications and bill of quantities can be seen, and all other information obtained from the Office of the District Engineer, Veyangoda, any week day between the hours of 9 A.M. and 4 P.M. (Saturdays, 9 A.M. and 1.30 P.M.).

4. Schedules of rates must be submitted on forms to be obtained from the Office of the District Engineer, Veyangoda, in duplicate, duly signed and dated, and forwarded in securely sealed envelopes, the original addressed to the Provincial Engineer, Western Province (North), Colombo, and the duplicate addressed to the District Engineer, Veyangoda, endorsed on the outside "Schedules of Rates for Construction of 60 ft. span and 14 ft. roadway Bridge on 10th mile, Minuwangoda-Veyangoda Road" so as to reach the offices of the foregoing officers on or before 12 noon on May 16, 1929. All imported articles stated in the specification will be supplied free of charge to the contractor by the Department, and the rates submitted should be exclusive of the costs of these materials for the items which necessitate their use.

5. Government reserves to itself the right to supply the contractor with any other materials which may be necessary in the execution of the work included in any agreement, and to recover the cost thereof as indicated in Government Stores Price List, plus 25 per cent., as also Customs duty, transport, and packing charges, &c. In the case of timber supplied through the Forest Department, royalty and freight will similarly be charged.

6. Before tender forms can be issued the intending contractor must deposit a sum of Rs. 20 in favour of the District Engineer, Veyangoda, either at the General Treasury or any local Kachcheri. The receipt must be handed to the District Engineer, Veyangoda. The deposit will be refunded to all *bona fide* tenderers after the agreement has been signed by the successful tenderer. If a tenderer fails to enter into an agreement on the basis of his tender when called on to do so, the deposit will be forfeited.

7. Any alterations made in the quotations should bear the initials of the tenderer.

8. No contract shall be entered into with any person whose name is on the list of Crown defaulting contractors, either individually or jointly with any other person, nor shall the contractor employ any person whose name is on the list of Crown defaulting contractors, or any other person to whom the Provincial Engineer, Western Province (North), Colombo, for reasons which appear to him sufficient, objects after giving due notice of his objection in writing.

9. Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any of the schedules of rates submitted, nor to give all the work included in the whole scheme or in any one item to any one contractor.

HAROLD P. G. YOUNG,
for Director of Public Works.

Public Works Office,
Colombo, May 1, 1929.

SCHEDULES of rates are hereby invited for re-constructing 10-ft. span bridge on the 12th mile, Minuwangoda-Veyangoda road.

2. The whole of the works to be undertaken on agreements to be entered into by the District Engineer, Veyangoda, and the contractor on the basis of his accepted tendered schedules of rates, and finally subject to the approval of the Provincial Engineer, Western Province (North), Colombo.

3. The specifications and bill of quantities can be seen, and all other information obtained from the Office of the District Engineer, Veyangoda, any week day between the hours of 9 A.M. and 4 P.M. (Saturdays, 9 A.M. and 1.30 P.M.).

4. Schedules of rates must be submitted on forms to be obtained from the Office of the District Engineer, Veyangoda, in duplicate, duly signed and dated, and forwarded in securely sealed envelopes, the original addressed to the Provincial Engineer, Western Province (North), Colombo, and the duplicate addressed to the District Engineer, Veyangoda, endorsed on the outside "Schedule of Rates for Re-constructing 10-ft. span Bridge on the 12th mile, Minuwangoda-Veyangoda Road," so as to reach the offices of the foregoing officers on or before 12 noon on May 16, 1929. All imported articles stated in the specification will be supplied free of charge to the contractor by the Department, and the rates submitted should be exclusive of the costs of these materials for the items which necessitate their use.

5. Government reserves to itself the right to supply the contractor with any other materials which may be necessary in the execution of the work included in any agreement, and to recover the cost thereof as indicated in Government Stores Price List, plus 25 per cent., as also Customs duty, transport, and packing charges, &c. In the case of timber supplied through the Forest Department, royalty and freight will similarly be charged.

6. Before tender forms can be issued the intending contractor must deposit a sum of Rs. 20 in favour of the District Engineer, Veyangoda, either at the General Treasury or any local Kachcheri. The receipt must be handed to the District Engineer, Veyangoda. The deposit will be refunded to all *bona fide* tenderers after the agreement has been signed by the successful tenderer. If a tenderer fails to enter into an agreement on the basis of his tender when called on to do so, the deposit will be forfeited.

7. Any alterations made in the quotations should bear the initials of the tenderer.

8. No contract shall be entered into with any person whose name is on the list of Crown defaulting contractors, either individually or jointly with any other person, nor shall the contractor employ any person whose name is on the list of Crown defaulting contractors, or any other person to whom the Provincial Engineer, Western Province (North), Colombo, for reasons which appear to him sufficient, objects after giving due notice of his objection in writing.

9. Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any of the schedules of rates submitted, nor to give all the work included in the whole scheme or in any one item to any one contractor.

HAROLD P. G. YOUNG,
for Director of Public Works.

Public Works Office,
Colombo, May 1, 1929.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the following service in the Galle District for a period of two years from October 1, 1929:—

(a) To deliver rubble of approved quality at the Galle Jail premises at Rs. ——— per cube.

(b) To transport metal from the Galle Jail premises and pile such metal at Rs. ——— per cube, as follows, in accordance with conditions in the contract form, which may be seen at the Office of the Provincial Engineer, Southern Province, Galle.

On the Galle-Colombo road on the following miles:—

For 68-69 miles along the road where directed by the District Engineer, including piling, at Rs. ——— per cube.

For 69-70 do. do.

For 70-71 do. do.

For 71-72 do. do.

For 72-73 on Esplanade and in front of Jail, at Rs. ——— per cube.

For 73-74 on land opposite old Kachcheri, at Rs. ——— per cube.

For 74-75 along the road where directed, at Rs. ——— per cube.

2. The rubble must be delivered in such quantities as required by the District Engineer, Galle District, or at a

rate of not less than 4 cubes a day. The rubble is for the purpose of being broken by the prisoners in the Galle Jail into metal.

3. The metal so broken will be issued to the contractor by the Jailer, Galle, through the shoot in the western wall of the Jail, and the contractor shall remove the metal so issued and pile the same on the road or roads as ordered by the District Engineer according to requirements, and in piles of sizes prescribed by him.

4. The quantity of metal so transported and piled shall not be less than 100 cubes per month, or the District Engineer's full requirement if less than that amount, and will be measured monthly, and payments made at the rates to be agreed upon for each cube piled, including transport.

5. The contractor shall furnish all tools, powder, fuse, baskets, and transport as shall be necessary for the due and proper performance of the contract, and shall be at liberty to work in the Public Works Department Talbot town quarry, if he wishes. He will be required to exercise due caution to prevent danger to life or property from the operations, and will be personally and pecuniarily liable for the acts of himself and his agents in connection therewith.

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

7. Tenders must be marked "Tender for Supply of Metal in the Galle District, 1929-31," in the left hand top corner of the envelope, and should reach the Office of the Controller of Revenue not later than midday on May 28, 1929.

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

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

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

11. Further information may be obtained on application at the Office of the Provincial Engineer, Southern Province, Galle.

12. Before any tender is accepted, the contractor will be required to sign a contract to execute and perform the works in accordance with the specification and the general conditions therein set forth which may be seen at the Provincial Engineer's Office, Galle, and to deposit a sum of Rs. 200 for the due and faithful performance of the contract.

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

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

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

16. No contract shall be entered into with any person whose name is on the list of Crown defaulting contractors, either individually or jointly with any other person, nor shall the contractor employ any person whose name is on the list of Crown defaulting contractors, or any other person to whom the Provincial Engineer, Southern Province, Galle, for reasons which appear to him sufficient, objects after giving due notice of his objection in writing.

17. Tenderers, who have not previously held Government contracts, when applying for tender forms, should

furnish the officer issuing the forms with a written statement giving their full names and permanent addresses, stating in which district or districts they own landed property or other interests. The extent of landed property and the nature and extent of other interests should also be given.

18. In the case of persons who have carried out contracts with the Public Works Department, but not in the division or district concerned in the notice calling for tenders, they should state in which division or district, or divisions or districts they held contracts.

19. In the case of persons who have carried out Government contracts with departments other than the Public Works Department, the name of such department and the district in which the service was rendered should be stated.

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

HAROLD P. G. YOUNG,
Public Works Office, for Director of Public Works.
Colombo, May 1, 1929.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply and delivery of road metal (broken stone to pass through a 2-in. ring) from October 1, 1929, to September 30, 1930, for the use of the Public Works Department, Pallai District. Metal to be delivered at the Chunnakam Railway Station and to be loaded into special trains arranged by the Department and unloaded at places along the Railway line between Kodikamam and Mankulam as directed from time to time by the District Engineer, Pallai. Rate per cube of metal to include loading into trucks and unloading.

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

3. Tenders must be marked "Tender for Supply of Road Metal in the Mannar District, Northern Province, 1929-30," in the left hand top corner of the envelope, and should reach the Office of the Controller of Revenue not later than 12 noon on May 28, 1929.

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

5. Samples of the metal tendered for are to be deposited in sealed packets at the Office of the Provincial Engineer, Northern Province, Jaffna, not later than 12 noon on May 28, 1929.

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

7. Tenders must be on forms which may be obtained at the Office of the Provincial Engineer, Northern Province, Jaffna, and no tender will be considered unless it is furnished on the recognized form thus obtained. Any alterations made in tenders should bear the initials of the tenderer.

8. A deposit of Rs. 50 will be required to be made either at the Treasury or Kachcheri, and a receipt produced for the same before any form of tender is issued. Should any person decline to enter into the contract and bond, or fail to furnish approved security, within ten days of receiving notice in writing from the Provincial Engineer, Northern Province, Jaffna, that his tender has been accepted, such deposit will be forfeited to the Crown. All other deposits will be returned upon signature of a contract.

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

10. Before any tender is accepted the contractor will be required to sign a contract to execute and perform the works in accordance with the specification and the general conditions therein set forth, and to deposit a sum of Rs. 350 for the due and faithful performance of the contract.

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

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

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

14. No contract shall be entered into with any person whose name is on the list of Crown defaulting contractors, either individually or jointly with any other person, nor shall the contractor employ any person whose name is on the list of Crown defaulting contractors, or any other person to whom the Provincial Engineer, Northern Province, Jaffna, for reasons which appear to him sufficient, objects after giving due notice of his objection in writing.

15. Tenderers, who have not previously held Government contracts, when applying for tender forms, should furnish the officer issuing the forms with a written statement giving their full names and permanent addresses, stating in which district or districts they own landed property or other interests. The extent of landed property and the nature and extent of other interests should also be given.

16. In the case of persons who have carried out contracts with the Public Works Department, but not in the division or district concerned in the notice calling for tenders, they should state in which division or district, or divisions or districts they held contracts.

17. In the case of persons who have carried out Government contracts with departments other than the Public Works Department, the name of such department and the district in which the service was rendered should be stated.

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

HAROLD P. G. YOUNG,

Public Works Office, for Director of Public Works.
Colombo, April 30, 1929.

TENDERS are hereby invited for supply and delivery of road metal (broken stone to pass every way through a 2-inch ring) from October 1, 1929, to September 30, 1930, for the use of the Public Works Department at the following places in the Northern Province:—

- (a) At Mannar beach, near the Customs, at Rs. ———, per cube.
(b) At Pesalai beach, near the Customs, at Rs. ———, per cube.

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

3. Tenders must be marked "Tender for Supply of Road Metal in the Mannar District, Northern Province, 1929-30," in the left hand top corner of the envelope, and should reach the Office of the Controller of Revenue not later than 12 noon on May 28, 1929.

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

5. Samples of the metal tendered for are to be deposited in sealed packets at the Office of the Provincial Engineer, Northern Province, Jaffna, not later than 12 noon on May 28, 1929.

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

7. Tenders must be on forms which may be obtained at the Office of the Provincial Engineer, Northern Province, Jaffna, and no tender will be considered unless it is furnished on the recognized form thus obtained. Any alterations made in tenders should bear the initials of the tenderer.

8. A deposit of Rs. 50 will be required to be made either at the Treasury or Kachcheri, and a receipt produced for the same before any form of tender is issued. Should any person decline to enter into the contract and bond, or fail to furnish approved security, within ten days of receiving notice in writing from the Provincial Engineer, Northern Province, Jaffna, that his tender has been accepted, such deposit will be forfeited to the Crown. All other deposits will be returned upon signature of a contract.

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

10. Before any tender is accepted the contract will be required to sign a contract to execute and perform the works in accordance with the specification and the general conditions therein set forth, and to deposit a sum of Rs. 350 for the due and faithful performance of the contract.

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

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

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

14. No contract shall be entered into with any person whose name is on the list of Crown defaulting contractors, either individually or jointly with any other person, nor shall the contractor employ any person whose name is on the list of Crown defaulting contractors, or any other person to whom the Provincial Engineer, Northern Province, Jaffna, for reasons which appear to him sufficient, objects after giving due notice of his objection in writing.

15. Tenderers, who have not previously held Government contracts, when applying for tender forms, should furnish the officer issuing the forms with a written statement giving their full names and permanent addresses, stating in which district or districts they own landed property or other interests. The extent of landed property and the nature and extent of other interests should also be given.

16. In the case of persons who have carried out contracts with the Public Works Department, but not in the division or district concerned in the notice calling for tenders they should state in which division or district, or divisions or districts they held contracts.

17. In the case of persons who have carried out Government contracts with departments other than the Public Works Department, the name of such department and the district in which the service was rendered should be stated.

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

HAROLD P. G. YOUNG,

Public Works Office, for Director of Public Works.
Colombo. April 30, 1929.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of certain drains at Hulu-ganga in Kandy District.

2. Tenders must be addressed to the Chairman, Sanitary Board, Kandy District, and should reach the Kandy Kachcheri not later than midday on May 15, 1929, the left hand top corner of the envelope must be marked "Tender for the Construction of Drains, Hulu-ganga."

3. Tenders must be in forms which can be obtained from the Kachcheri, and no tender will be considered unless it is furnished on these forms. Any alterations made in tenders should bear the initials of the tenderer, and all tenders containing alterations not so initialled will be treated as informal and rejected.

4. A deposit of Rs. 10 must be made at the Kachcheri before a tender form is issued. Should any person whose tender is accepted decline to enter into the contract and bond, or fail to furnish approved security within seven days of receiving notice in writing from the Chairman, or his duly authorized representative, that his tender has been accepted, such deposit will be forfeited to the Crown. All other deposits will be returned to the tenderers.

5. The Chairman does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, but reserves to himself the right of accepting any tender.

6. The specifications can be seen and further information obtained at the Kachcheri.

The Kachcheri,
Kandy, April 30, 1929.

S. M. DUFF,
for Chairman.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the service mentioned in the schedule annexed below for the year 1928-1929.

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

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

4. Tenders should be marked "Tender for the Transport of Timber, 1928-29, Eastern Division (South)," as the case may be, in the left hand top corner of the envelope, and should reach the Office of the Controller of Revenue not later than midday on Tuesday, May 28, 1929.

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

6. A deposit of Rs. 20 will be required to be made either at the Treasury or Kachcheri, and a receipt produced for the same before any form of tender is issued. Should any person decline or fail to enter into the contract and bond, or to furnish approved security within ten days of receiving notice in writing from the Head of the Department, or his duly authorized representative, that his tender has been accepted, such deposit will be forfeited to the Crown, and the defaulter will render himself liable to be included in the list of defaulting contractors precluded from having any concern in a Government contract. All other deposits will be returned upon signature of a contract.

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

8. Sufficient sureties will be required to join in a bond for the due fulfilment of the contract. The amount of the bond, and all other necessary information can be ascertained upon application at the office referred to in section 5. A further security in cash of 5 per cent. of the value of contract will be required of the contractor when entering into a bond.

9. A rate per cubic foot for timber in the log must be quoted, written both in words and figures. Work to be completed on or before August 31, 1929.

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

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

12. Contract may not be assigned or sublet without the authority of the Tender Board previously obtained.

13. No contract shall be entered into with any person whose name is on the list of Crown defaulting contractors, either individually or jointly with any other person, nor shall the contractor employ any person whose name is on the list of Crown defaulting contractors, or any person to whom the Conservator of Forests, for reasons which appear to him sufficient, objects after giving due notice of his objection in writing.

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

15. Tenderers who have not previously held Government contracts when applying for tender forms should furnish the officer issuing the forms with a written statement giving their full names and permanent addresses, stating in which district or districts they own landed property or other interests. The extent of landed property and the nature and extent of other interests should also be given.

In the case of persons who have carried out contracts with the Forest Department, but not in the division or district concerned in the notice calling for tenders, they should state in which division or district or divisions or districts they held contracts.

In the case of persons who have carried out Government contracts with departments other than the Forest Department, the name of such department and the district in which the service was rendered should be stated.

16. For further information and for inspection of the draft contracts, applications should be made to the Divisional Forest Officer, Eastern Division (South), Batticaloa.

Schedule.

To transport by native vessel about 121 satinwood logs from Arugam Bay to Colombo and deliver them at the landing jetty or quaywall in Colombo Harbour as permitted by the Harbour Authority.

All the logs must be shipped from Arugam Bay by July 31, 1929, the latest, and delivered in Colombo by August 31, 1929. A fine of Rs. 5 per log will be imposed for any logs not shipped by July 31, 1929.

J. D. SARGENT,
Conservator of Forests.

Office of the Conservator of Forests,
Kandy, April 30, 1929.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the purchase of 2 lots of logs lying in the forest between the 36th and 40th milepost on the main road between Telula and Kudaoya within 2½ miles of the cart road. Intending tenderers are advised to inspect and ascertain the soundness and the specifications of the logs and the conditions of transport before tendering. The logs will be pointed out by the Range Forest Officer, Koslanda, or his representative.

2. Separate tenders should be made for each lot, marked "Tender for the Purchase of Satinwood/Halmilla Logs" (as the case may be), on the left hand top corner of the envelope, sealed, and be sent either by post or by messenger to reach the Divisional Forest Officer, Uva Division, Haputale, not later than midday on Tuesday, May 28, 1929.

3. Tenders should be made upon forms which will be supplied on application to the Divisional Forest Officer, Uva Division, Haputale.

4. A deposit of Rs. 50 will be required to be made before any form of tender is issued. Should a tenderer decline or fail to fulfil the purchase within 10 days of notification of acceptance of tender, the deposit will be forfeited to the Crown. All other deposits will be returned.

5. A lump sum offer for each lot should be made, written both in words and in figures.

6. The successful tenderer should make payment in full within 10 days of receipt of notification of acceptance of tender. A permit will then be issued for the removal which should be completed within one month.

7. All material purchased shall be at the risk of the purchaser until its removal by him on a permit.

8. The Divisional Forest Officer reserved to himself the right, without question, of rejecting any or all of the tenders.

9. Further particulars may be had on application to the Divisional Forest Officer, Uva Division, Haputale.

Specification.

Lot A.—25 Satinwood Logs.

No.	Length. Ft. in.	Mid Girth. Ft. in.	Cubic feet.	Remarks.
1	11 0	4 11	17	Sound
2	10 6	4 3	12	Sound
4	9 9	4 3	10	Sound
5	11 2	4 6	14	Unsound
6	9 4	4 4	11	Sound
7	11 9	4 10	17	Sound
8	15 3	4 8	21	Sound
9	13 4	4 6	17	Minor defect
10	10 5	4 9	15	Unsound
11	18 8	4 7	24	Sound, slightly bent
12	11 7	5 5	21	Sound
13	9 0	4 6	11	Slight defect
15	11 4	5 5	20	Sound
16	10 7	5 8	21	Sound
18	11 8	4 6	14	Sound
19	12 5	5 2	20	Slight defect
21	15 8	6 0	35	Slight defect
23	12 4	4 9	17	Slight defect

No.	Length. Ft. in.	Mid Girth. Ft. in.	Cubic feet.	Remarks.
24	12 4	4 5	14	Slight defect
25	12 3	5 7	24	Sound
26	10 8	4 7	14	Sound
27	14 5	4 6	18	Sound
28	11 8	4 6	15	Sound
29	14 9	4 4	17	Sound
30	9 0	4 2	10	Unsound
Total of 25 logs			= 429	cubic feet

Lot B.—25 Halmilla Logs.

No.	Length. Ft. in.	Mid Girth. Ft. in.	Cubic feet.	Remarks.
1	21 1	4 4	25	Sound
2	12 2	4 3	14	Sound
3	12 9	4 5	15	Sound
4	13 5	4 2	14	Sound
5	15 2	4 7	20	Hollow
6	20 3	3 11	19	Sound
7	18 1	3 9	16	Sound
8	19 4	4 3	22	Sound
9	12 0	4 0	12	Slight defect
10	12 6	4 7	16	Slight defect
11	14 2	4 6	18	Sound
12	14 4	4 6	18	Sound
13	11 10	4 6	15	Sound
14	24 0	4 0	24	Sound
15	12 7	4 3	14	Slight defect
16	14 3	4 3	16	Sound
17	25 8	4 0	26	Sound
18	17 6	3 10	16	Slight defect
19	16 9	3 11	16	Sound
20	13 7	4 5	16	Sound
21	13 3	4 2	14	Sound
22	19 9	4 3	22	Sound
23	13 11	4 2	15	Sound
24	16 2	4 2	17	Sound
25	18 5	4 4	21	Sound
Total of 25 logs			= 441	cubic feet

J. D. SARGENT,
Conservator of Forests.

Office of the Conservator of Forests,
Kandy, April 30, 1929.

TENDERS with schedules of rates are hereby invited for all or any of the following items of work in connection with the erection of a reservoir bund for the Eastern and Western Salterns, Puttalam:—

1315 cubes earthwork.

100 squares 12-in. rubble pitching slopes.

16 cubes rubble pitching for flood outlet.

248 squares turfing.

16 cubes laying 12-in. rubble pitching on flat for flood outlet.

2. The work is to be undertaken on an agreement to be entered into by the Assistant Government Agent, Puttalam, and the contractor on the basis of his accepted tender and schedule of rates, and finally subject to the approval of the Hon. the Controller of Revenue, Colombo.

3. The plans and specifications and form of agreement can be seen at and all other information obtained from the Kachcheri, Puttalam, any week day between the hours of 9.30 A.M. and 4.30 P.M. (Saturday, 9.30 A.M. and 2 P.M.).

4. Schedules of rates must be submitted on forms to be obtained from the Kachcheri, Puttalam, in duplicate, duly signed and dated, and forwarded in securely sealed envelopes, the original addressed to the Hon. the Controller of Revenue, Colombo, and the duplicate addressed to the Assistant Government Agent, Puttalam, endorsed on the

outside "Tenders and Schedules of Rates for Erecting a Reservoir Bund for Eastern and Western Salterns, Puttalam," so as to reach the offices of the foregoing officers on or before 12 noon on May 28, 1929.

5. Each tenderer must deposit a sum of Rs. 25 either at the Treasury or at any Kachcheri before tendering, and the receipt must be attached to the duplicate of his tender.

6. All articles stated in the specification should be supplied by the contractor, and rates submitted should include the cost of these materials for the items necessitating their use.

7. Government, however, reserves to itself the right to supply the contractor with any other materials which may be necessary in the execution of the work included in any agreement and to recover the cost thereof as indicated in the Government Stores Price List, plus 25 per cent., as also Customs duty, transport, and packing charges, &c. In the case of timber supplied through the Forest Department, royalty and freight will similarly be charged.

8. Any alterations made in the quotations should bear the initials of the tenderer.

9. No contract shall be entered into with any person whose name is on the list of Crown defaulting contractors, either individually or jointly with any other person, nor shall the contractor employ any person whose name is on the list of Crown defaulting contractors, or any other person to whom the Assistant Government Agent, Puttalam, for reasons which appear to him sufficient, objects after giving due notice of his objection in writing.

10. Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any of the schedules of rates submitted, nor to give all the work included in the whole scheme or in any one item to any one contractor.

C. B. P. PERERA,
for Assistant Government Agent.

The Kachcheri,
Puttalam, April 26, 1929.

SEALED tenders marked on the envelopes "Tender for Deepening Brine Channels for the Manufacture of Salt in the Eastern and Western Salterns at Puttalam" will be received by the Assistant Government Agent, Puttalam, up to 12 noon on May 28, 1929.

Tenderers are requested to observe the following conditions:—

- Tenderers should state rate per fathom of channel to be deepened.
- Money deposit of Rs. 50 to be made in any Kachcheri before May 28, 1929, to be forfeited if the tenderer fails, on his tender being accepted to enter into a contract within a reasonable time.
- Duplicate of tender must be forwarded by post to the Hon. the Controller of Revenue at the time at which the tenderer forwards the original to the Assistant Government Agent, Puttalam.
- Tenderer to name an address in Puttalam for delivery of any notices.
- No contract will be entered into with any person whose name is on the list of Crown defaulting contractors, either individually or jointly with any other person, nor shall the contractor employ any person whose name is on the list of Crown defaulting contractors, or any other person to whom the Assistant Government Agent, Puttalam, for reasons which appear to him sufficient, objects after giving due notice of his objection in writing.
- Work to be completed within one month.

For further particulars apply to the Salt Superintendent, Puttalam.

C. B. P. PERERA,
for Assistant Government Agent.

The Kachcheri,
Puttalam, April 26, 1929.

SALES OF UNSERVICEABLE ARTICLES, &c.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned unserviceable articles will be sold by public auction at the Office of the Excise Commissioner on Friday, the 17th instant, at 12 noon :—

In Good Condition.

2 raincoats
21 tunics
1 shirt
14 trousers

Damaged.

9 helmets
43 tunics
7 shirts

Damaged.

15 trousers
2 rain capes
2 rubber hose
1 bicycle
6 drums (empty)
1 lamp

G. S. WODEMAN,
Excise Commissioner.

Office of the Excise Commissioner,
Colombo, May 1, 1929.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Government motor cars Nos. C 1464 and C 1817 which were condemned as unfit for further use will be sold by public auction on Wednesday, May 8, 1929, at 3 P.M., at Police Headquarters, Maradana.

W. C. C. KING,
for Inspector-General of Police.

Colombo, May 1, 1929.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned condemned articles will be sold by public auction at the Disinfecting Station, South-west Breakwater, Colombo, on Tuesday, May 7, 1929, at 2 P.M. :—

2 zinc baths.

JOSEPH MANUEL,
for Chairman, Board of Immigration
and Quarantine.

H. M. Customs,
Colombo, April 22, 1929.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Registrar-General's Health Report of the City of Colombo for the Week ended April 27, 1929.

Births.—The total births registered in the city of Colombo in the week were 171 (3 Europeans, 15 Burghers, 110 Sinhalese, 21 Tamils, 16 Moors, 4 Malays, and 2 Others). The birth rate per 1,000 per annum (calculated on the estimated population on January 1, 1929, viz., 266,186) was 33·5, as against 25·7 in the preceding week, 37·7 in the corresponding week of last year, and 36·1 the weekly average for last year.

Deaths.—The total deaths registered were 129 (1 European, 9 Burghers, 70 Sinhalese, 22 Tamils, 21 Moors, 2 Malays, and 4 Others). The death rate per 1,000 per annum was 25·3, as against 25·7 in the previous week, 26·4 in the corresponding week of last year, and 30·3 the weekly average for last year.

Infantile Deaths.—Of the 129 total deaths, 22 were of infants under one year of age, as against 28 in the preceding week, 21 in the corresponding week of the previous year, and 33 the average for last year.

Stillbirths.—The number of stillbirths registered during the week was 12.

Principal Causes of Death.—1. (a) Fifteen deaths from *Pneumonia* were registered, 9 in Maradana hospitals (including 5 deaths of non-residents), 3 in St. Paul's, 2 in Kotahena South, and 1 in Maradana South, as against 18 in the previous week, and 23 the weekly average for last year.

(b) Six deaths from *Influenza* were registered, 3 in San Sebastian, 2 in New Bazaar, and 1 in St. Paul's, as against 4 in the previous week, and 8 the weekly average for last year.

(c) Four deaths from *Bronchitis* were registered, 1 each in St. Paul's, Kotahena North, Maradana hospitals, and Maradana South, as against 2 in the previous week, and 3 the weekly average for last year.

2. Twelve deaths from *Phthisis* were registered, 9 in Maradana hospitals (including 6 deaths of non-residents), and 1 each in St. Paul's, Kotahena South, and Slave Island, as against 14 in the previous week, and 11 the weekly average for last year.

3. Six deaths from *Enteric fever* were registered, (including 2 suspected cases in Kotahena North), 3 in Maradana hospitals, and 1 in Wellawatta South, as against 2 in the previous week, and 3 the weekly average for last year.

4. Nine deaths from *Debility* were registered, 5 from *Enteritis*, 4 from *Infantile Convulsions*, 3 each from *Diarrhoea*, *Dysentery*, and *Worms*, 2 each from *Puerperal Septicaemia* and *Accidents*, and 55 from *Other Causes*.

5. Reported Cases: 23 cases of *Chickenpox* (1 in Port), 19 of *Measles*, 7 of *Enteric fever*, and 1 of *Plague* were reported during the week, as against 62, 20, 13, and 2 respectively of the preceding week.

State of the Weather.—The mean temperature of air was 81·3°, against 80·8° in the preceding week, and 82·2° in the corresponding week of the previous year. The mean atmospheric pressure was 29·850 in. against 29·870 in. in the preceding week, and 29·838 in. in the corresponding week of the previous year. The total rainfall in the week was 3·57 in. against 4·35 in. in the preceding week, and 1·09 in. in the corresponding week of the previous year.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, April 30, 1929.

P. D. RATNATUNGA,
for Registrar-General.

UNOFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Ankande Estate Company of Ceylon, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Thirty-third Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the registered office of the Company, Prince building, Prince street, Fort, Colombo, on Tuesday, May 21, 1929, at noon.

Business.

1. To receive the report of the Directors and accounts for the year ended March 31, 1929.
2. To declare a final dividend.
3. To elect a Director.
4. To appoint Auditors for the year 1929-30.
5. To transact such other business as may properly come before the Meeting.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from May 11 to 24, 1929, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

LEWIS BROWN & CO., LTD.,
Colombo, April 30, 1929. Agents and Secretaries.

The Bambragalla Tea Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the First Ordinary and Statutory General Meeting of the Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, Chatham street, Fort, Colombo, on Saturday, May 11, 1929, at 12 noon.

Business.

1. To receive the report of the Directors and the statement of accounts for the twelve months ended December 31, 1928.
2. To elect Directors.
3. To appoint an Auditor, and to transact any other business that may be duly brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Directors,

BOSANQUET & CO., LTD.,
April 30, 1929. Agents and Secretaries.

**The Balahela Rubber Company, Limited
(in Liquidation).**

NOTICE is hereby given that at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on Monday April 22, 1929, the following resolution was duly passed and confirmed, viz. :—

“That the affairs of the Company be wound up voluntarily.”

Notice is also given that Mr. Harold Douglas Thornton of Imperial Bank building, Colombo, has been appointed Liquidator of the Company.

HENDERSON & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries.

Colombo, April 25, 1929.

**The Balahela Rubber Company, Limited
(in Liquidation).**

NOTICE is hereby given that the creditors of the above named Company are required, on or before May 31, 1929, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims to Harold Douglas Thornton of Imperial Bank building, Prince street, Colombo, the Liquidator of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof, they will be liable to be excluded from the benefit of any distribution of the assets of the said Company.

All persons owing money to, or in possession of property belonging to, the Balahela Rubber Company, Limited, are hereby required to pay to me such money, or to hand over to me such property forthwith.

H. D. THORNTON,
Colombo, April 25, 1929. Liquidator.

**Mann, Little and Company (Ceylon), Limited
(in Liquidation).**

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Mann, Little & Co. (Ceylon), Ltd. (in liquidation), will be held at the offices of Messrs. Duncum, Watkins, Ford & Co., Lloyd's buildings, Fort, Colombo, on Tuesday, May 14, 1929, at 11 a.m., for the following purposes, viz. :—

1. To receive and consider the Liquidator's report and audited accounts of the liquidation for the year ended October 14, 1928, and to pass a resolution adopting them.
2. To appoint a Liquidator in place of Mr. R. N. Watkins who is proceeding on furlough.
3. To fix the remuneration payable to the Liquidators.

R. N. WATKINS,
Colombo, May 1, 1929. Joint Liquidator.

Auction Sale.

Property at Kochchikade, Colombo.

BY virtue of commission issued to me in case No. 30,898, D. C., Colombo, I shall sell by public auction for the recovery of the amount stated in the decree on May 27, 1929, at 5 p.m., at the spot :—All that allotment of land bearing assessment No. 86 (1-2), situated at Kochchikade road, within the Municipality and District of Colombo, Western Province; and bounded on the north by premises bearing assessment No. 85, on the east by premises of Ganeswara Kovil, on the south by premises bearing assessment No. 87, and on the west by Kochchikade road; containing in extent 10 43/100 perches according to plan No. 534 dated August 10, 1925, made by H. D. Daniel, Licensed Surveyor.

Belmont street, Hulftsdorp,
May 1, 1929.

A. C. KOELMEYER,
Auctioneer and Broker.

**Auction Sale under Mortgage Decree in D. C.,
Colombo, Case No. 26,531.**

BY virtue of a commission issued to me in the above case, I shall sell by public auction at the spot at 4 p.m. on Tuesday, May 28, 1929—

All that defined portion of the garden called Pokunewatta, together with all the trees, plantations, and buildings thereon, situated at Horatuduwa in Panadura badda of the Panadura totamuna in Kalutara District, containing in extent 22 21/100 perches.

Further particulars from Messrs. Peries & Perera, Proctors and Notaries, Colombo, or—

'Phone : 1039.
Kingslynn, Barber street,
and 119, Hulftsdorp street.
May 1, 1929.

FRANCIS F. KRISHNAPILLAI,
Auctioneer and Broker.

8/ Auction Sale under Mortgage Decree.

BY virtue of a commission issued to me by the District Court of Colombo in case No. 11,560, I shall sell by public auction at 119, Hulftsdorp, on Thursday, May 30, 1929, commencing from 4 P.M.—

1. All that allotment of land called Bogahawilagodela, situated in the village Walallawiri in Megoda pattu of Walallawiti korale in Kalutara District; in extent 1 acre 2 roods 26 perches.

2. All that allotment of land called Bogahawelakattiya, situated in the village Walallawiti aforesaid; in extent 1 acre 2 roods 23 perches.

3. All that field called Mullegekeranawatta, situated at Mullegoda in the Bentota-Walallawiti korale in Galle District; in extent 2 roods 28 perches.

4. All that field called Mirisselabodakattiya *alias* Mirisselabodakattiya, situated at Mullegoda aforesaid; in extent 3 acres 2 roods 27 perches.

5. Undivided $\frac{1}{4}$ part or share from and out of all that land called Kebelaghadooowa, situated at Urageha in the Bentota-Walallawiti korale aforesaid; containing in extent 11 acres 21 perches.

6. Undivided $\frac{1}{4}$ share from and out of all that land called Weerasekerayaya, situated at Athuruwella in Bentota-Walallawiti korale aforesaid; containing in extent 9 acres 2 roods 27 perches.

7. Undivided $\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{45}$ parts or shares from and out of all that land called Galléwela in Indurugama in Bentota-Walallawiti korale aforesaid; containing in extent 3 roods 6 $\frac{2}{5}$ perches.

Further particulars from Messrs. Weerasooriya & Somanathapillai, Proctors and Notaries, Colombo, or—

Phone : 1039. FRANCIS F. KRISHNAPILLAI,
Kingslynn, Barber street, Auctioneer and Broker.
and 119, Hulftsdorp.
May 1, 1929.

20/ Auction Sale under Mortgage Decree.

UNDER instructions in D. C., Colombo, case No. 27,338, I shall sell by public auction, commencing from 4 P.M., on Monday, May 27, 1929, at the firstly mentioned land—

1. Undivided $\frac{1}{12}$ part of an undivided $\frac{3}{5}$ part of the soil with undivided $\frac{1}{12}$ share of half of third plantations, undivided $\frac{1}{20}$ part of the first plantation of the entire land, undivided $\frac{1}{4}$ part of 25 coconut palms, undivided $\frac{1}{4}$ part of the tiled house standing thereon from and out of the contiguous allotments of land called Ambagahawatta and Godakadurugahawatta, situated in the village Pepiliana in the Palle pattu of Salpiti korale, District of Colombo; containing in extent about 7 acres.

2. All that undivided one hundred and twentieth part from the contiguous allotments of land called Millagahawatta and Bakmigahaowita, situated in the village Pepiliana aforesaid; containing in extent about 10 bushels of paddy sowing.

3. Undivided eighth part or share from an allotment of land called Ambagahawatta, situated in the village Pepiliana aforesaid; containing in extent about 50 coconut plants cultivable area.

4. All that undivided $\frac{7}{48}$ part from the northern portion of a sixth part and of a third part of a sixth part of the land called Dombagahadeniya, situated in the village Pepiliana aforesaid; in extent about 6 bushels of paddy sowing.

5. All that undivided twenty-fourth part or share from the land called Dāngahaowita *alias* Gorakgahaowita, situated in Pepiliana aforesaid; containing in extent about 2 amunams of paddy sowing.

Further particulars from B. S. Wickremeratna, Esq., Proctor, Supreme Court, Colombo, or—

Phone : 1039. FRANCIS F. KRISHNAPILLAI,
Kingslynn, Barber street, Auctioneer and Broker.
and 119, Hulftsdorp.
May 1, 1929.

20/ Auction Sale.

In the District Court of Kandy.

P. D. William of Wallahagoda in Gampola Plaintiff.
No. 37,309. Vs.

P.M. Sedara *alias* Pedrick of Haloluwa in Kandy . . Defendant.

UNDER instructions received from the plaintiff in the above case and under authority from court, I shall sell by public auction at the spot on Friday, May 24, 1929, at 2 P.M., the premises following, to wit:—

All that field called Manakumbura of 2 pelas and 5 lahas paddy sowing in extent, situate at Kudamake in Ganga lēwa korale of Uda palata in the District of Kandy, Central Province.

For particulars please apply to H. A. C. Wickremeratne, Esq., Proctor, Supreme Court, and Notary, Kandy, or to me—

K. EDMUND PERERA,
Auctioneer and Broker.

118, Castle Hill street, Kandy,
April 29, 1929.

56/ Auction Sale.

In the District Court of Colombo.

Dionysius Cosmas, presently of Athens in Greece, by his attorney Fred de Saram of Colombo Plaintiff.

No. 30,746. Class III. Vs.

Samuel Philip Wittahatchy of Kynsey road in Colombo Defendant.

IN obedience to the commission issued to me in the above case, I shall offer for sale by public auction on Friday, May 31, 1929, commencing at 2.30 P.M., at our rooms, 31, Canal row, Fort, Colombo, the following properties, to wit:—All that and those the estates plantation, and premises called and known as Oliyawala, comprising the following allotments of land which adjoin each other and now form one property and which from their situation as respects each other can be included in one figure of survey or survey, to wit:—

(1) All those two contiguous portions of land called Halwakkadda *alias* Kottakeenkumbura and Halwakkada-kumburaowita, now forming one block, situated at Ekale in Ragam pattu of the Alutkuru korale, in the District of Colombo, Western Province; bounded on the north by Halwakkada-ela, on the east by the land of R. P. W. Senewiratne, on the south by the land called Oliyawala, and on the west by the high road; containing in extent 8 acres and 4 perches according to the figure of survey or plan thereof No. 427 dated October 21, 1915, made by J. D. S. Gunasekera, Licensed Surveyor.

(2) All that allotment of land called Puranaowita, situated at Ekale aforesaid; bounded on the north by the Dalupotha belonging to the estate of the late Don Hendrick Muhandiram, deceased, on the east by land belonging to the estate of the late Batuwantudawe Gurananse, on the south by the high road, and on the west by the ditch of the cinnamon garden and by Madamewatta; containing in extent about 13 acres, more or less, according to the title deeds, but which land is according to a recent admeasurement or a survey plan thereof No. 902, dated March 14, 1907, made by J. C. Fernando, Licensed Surveyor, found to contain in extent 11 acres and 17 $\frac{6}{100}$ perches.

Together with all buildings, stores, fixtures, furniture, tools, implements, cattle, carts, and other the dead and the live stock thereon or thereto belonging, and all the crops and produce thereof and all rights, privileges, easements, servitudes, and appurtenances whatsoever to the said premises belonging or with the same how or heretofore held, used, occupied, or enjoyed, or reputed or known as part and parcel thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim, and demand whatsoever or howsoever of the defendant in, to, upon, or out of the same premises.

For deeds, &c., apply to Messrs. D. L. & F. de Saram, Gaffoor's building, Fort, Colombo.

R. G. KOELMAN
of JENSEN & CO.,
Auctioneers and Brokers.

Phone : 733.
May 1, 1929.

**Auction Sale under Mortgage Decree in D. C.,
Colombo, Case No. 30,279.** 14 Rs

BY virtue of the commission issued to me in the above case, I shall sell by public auction on Friday, May 24, 1929, commencing at 5 P.M., at the firstly mentioned land herein—

(1) $\frac{1}{4}$ part of soil and $\frac{1}{2}$ part of the tiled building standing on Sewanamediyagahawatta at Pita Cotta; extent about 1 acre; and (2) $\frac{1}{2}$ part of soil and the tiled building on the land Ketakelegahawatta at Pita Cotta; extent about 1 acre.

59, Belmont street,
Hulftsdorp, May 3, 1929.
Phone: 654.

H. J. F. RODRIGO,
Auctioneer and Broker.

**Auction Sale under Partition Decree in Case
No. 20,575, D. C., Colombo.** 18 Rs

BY virtue of the commission issued to me in the above case, I shall sell by public auction on Friday, June 14, 1929, at the spot—

All that remaining portion of lot A 2, A 3, and A 4 out of an allotment of the land called Linaowita alias Gorakaghalanda, situated at Rawatawatta in Moratuwa; extent 1 acre 2 roods and 29 perches.

The property will be sold first among the co-owners at the upset price, but if there be no bidders among them, the same will hereafter be immediately sold to the highest bidder among the public.

H. J. F. RODRIGO,
Commissioner, Auctioneer, and Broker.
59, Belmont street,
Colombo, May 3, 1929.
Phone: 654.

Auction Sale under Mortgage Decree. 40 Rs

*Valuable House and Extensive Property, quite close to
Town at Talawatugoda, Colombo District.*

Sarnelis de Silva Gunasekera Plaintiff.

D. C. Colombo,
No. 30,711. Vs.

C. A. Lionel Amarasekera of 42nd lane, Wellawatta Defendant.

UNDER instructions received from the District Judge, Colombo, I will sell by public auction the following property specially mortgaged, to the Plaintiff on Friday, May 24, 1929, at 2 P.M., at my rooms, 85, Union place, Slave Island, Colombo:—

All those two contiguous allotments of lands, with the buildings standing thereon, called Delgahakelle and Nimivsnwila lands, situate at Talawatugoda in the Palle pattu of Hewagam korale, in the District of Colombo, Western Province, comprising—

(1) All that allotment of land called Delgahakele, situate at Talawatugoda aforesaid; and bounded on the north by land described in plan No. 118,901, on the east by land claimed by Jamel Perera, on the south by land described in plan No. 111,959, and on the west by land claimed by M. Gabriel Peris; containing in extent 3 acres and 16 perches.

(2) All that allotment of land called Nimianvilalanda land, situate at Talawatugoda aforesaid; and bounded on the north by Crown land, on the north-east by land claimed by Jamel Appu, on the east and on the south-east by land said to belong to the Crown, on the south-west and west by land claimed by Siadoris Appu and by land claimed by others; containing in extent 9 acres 3 roods and 11 perches.

These blocks now form one property, in extent about 13 acres, fully planted with coconuts and well bearing, a substantially built large bungalow stands on it. Motor road to the estate and within 8 miles from Colombo.

A superb country residence.
For further particulars apply to Mr. K. Namaswayam, Proctor, Hulftsdorp, or to me—

April 30, 1929.

H. M. GUNASEKERA,
Auctioneer.

Auction Sale. 22 Rs

A BEAUTIFUL block of land situated at Mahahumpatiya, just outside the town of Negombo, occupying a particularly quiet and delightful position, planted partly with bearing coconut and partly with tapping rubber trees, called and known as Dawatagahawatta (divided portion marked B), in extent 31 acres and 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ perches, and the buildings standing thereon, including the one in which the ice and aerated manufactory is installed, on Saturday, June 8, 1929, at 10.30 A.M., at the spot, in terms of the order of the District Court of Negombo in insolvency case No. 194.

Immediately after the sale of the said lands I shall also sell by public auction the household furniture of the insolvent's residing house and a $\frac{1}{4}$ share of the plant and machinery installed in a building on the said land and of the business run under the name "The Negombo Ice Co."

Further particulars from Mr. B. A. Powell, Negombo, the assignee in the said insolvency case, or—

M. P. KURERA
of M. P. KURERA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Negombo, April 30, 1929.

Auction Sale.

VALUABLE properties close to that progressive town of Minuwangoda, between the 7th and 8th mileposts on the road to Negombo, including a fibre mill fitted with 3 pairs of drums, and a Hornsby oil engine and a ccm-edicus and substantially built tiled house, in terms of the order of the District Court of Negombo in curator case No. 355, on Tuesday, May 21, 1929, commencing at 2 P.M., at the respective spots—

1. All that field called Hathandeniya, situate at Unaruwa, in Dasia pattu of Alutkuru korale, in the District of Negombo; containing in extent 5 bushels of paddy sowing.

2. An undivided $\frac{4}{5}$ share of an allotment of field called Godaporagahakumbura, situate at Unaruwa aforesaid; containing in extent 3 kurunes of paddy sowing ground.

3. All that field called Bangalawekumbura, situate at Yatiyana in Dasia pattu aforesaid; containing in extent 5 bushels of paddy sowing.

4. All that land called Bangalawewatta, situate at Yatiyana aforesaid; containing in extent 1 acre and 2 roods.

5. All that land called Meellagahawatta, in extent 1 rood, situate at Yatiyana aforesaid, adjoining land No. 6 herein.

6. All that land called Kelagahawatta, fully planted with coconut trees in bearing situated at Yatiyana aforesaid bordering the high road and the road leading to the Roman Catholic Church; containing in extent 3 acres and 2 roods.

7. An undivided $\frac{2}{5}$ share of the land called Kelagahawatta, in extent 3 acres, fully planted with coconut trees in bearing, situate at Yatiyana aforesaid, bordering the high road, together with the aforesaid fibre mill standing thereon.

8. All that land called Kahatagahawatta alias Ketakellagahawatta, in extent about 2 acres, fully planted with coconut trees in bearing, situate at Yatiyana aforesaid by the side of the high road, and the aforesaid tiled house standing thereon. There is also on the said land a brick built boutique thatched with Mangalore tiles.

Further particulars from H. Paul Silva, Esq., Proctor, Supreme Court, and Notary, Negombo, or—

M. P. KURERA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Negombo, April 29, 1929.

Auction Sale.

In the District Court of Negombo.

Kuranage Rokus Perera of Delature Plaintiff.

No. 2,796. Vs.

(1) Walpolaliyanage Apalonia Perera and her husband
 (2) Dolahamunage Migel Perera and surety (3)
 Dolahamunage Sammanis Perera all of Dela-
 ture Defendants.

UNDER decree in the above case and by virtue of the order to sell issued to us for the recovery of the amount therein stated, we shall sell by public auction at the spot at 4 p.m. on Friday, May 24, 1929, the under-mentioned property mortgaged by bond No. 620 dated January 11, 1928, attested by Mr. M. P. W. Senaratne, Notary Public, as a primary mortgage, to wit:—

The high and low land called the portion divided and separated off out of Bakmeegaha *alias* Wetakeyagaha-kumbura and owita, situate at Delature, in Ragam pattu of the Alutkuru korale, in the District of Colombo; containing in extent about 2 acres together with all the things appertaining thereto.

For further particulars please apply to J. E. de Zoysa, Esq., Proctor, Negombo, or—

K. L. PEREIRA & SON,
Auctioneers.

Negombo, April 30, 1929.

Auction Sale.

In the District Court of Negombo.

Nawanna Sona Rawanna Mana Wana Ena Sokkalin-gam Chetty, by his attorney Peena Suppiah of Negombo Plaintiff.

No. 3,055. Vs.

(1) Dona Mary Wickramasinghe Hamine and husband
 (2) Hettiarachchige Don Anthony Appuhamy, both
 of Pamunugama in Ragam pattu Defendants.

UNDER decree in the above case and by virtue of the order to sell issued to us for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 1,225, with interest on Rs. 1,000 at 18 per cent. per annum from February 15, 1929, till March 19, 1929, and thereafter at 9 per cent. per annum on the aggregate amount till payment in full, and costs of suit, we shall sell by public auction at the spot at 2.30 p.m. on Friday, May 24, 1929, the under-mentioned property mortgaged by mortgage bond No. 93 dated July 15, 1926, attested by D. F. Halahackone, Notary Public, as a primary mortgage, to wit:—

The portion of the land called Kottagaha *alias* Kongahawatta, situated at Pamunugama in Ragam pattuwa of the Alutkuru korale, in the District of Colombo; containing in extent 1 rood and 10½ perches and the tiled house and appurtenances thereto.

For further particulars please apply to H. P. Silva, Esq., Proctor and Notary, Negombo, or—

K. L. PEREIRA & SON,
Auctioneers.

Negombo, April 30, 1929.

Auction Sale under Mortgage Decree.

UNDER and by virtue of the order to sell issued to me and the decree entered in case No. 3,069, D. C., Negombo, in favour of S. P. K. N. Suppramanian Chetty, by his attorney K. M. Ponnaiiah Pulle of Negombo, against Narayana Mudalige Marselis Perera Appuhamy of Hal-danduwana and Jayasuriya Kuranuge John Perera of Dummalakotuwa for the recovery of Rs. 650, together with interest on Rs. 500 at 30 per cent. per annum from February 2, 1929, till March 19, 1929, and thereafter

on the aggregate amount at 9 per cent. per annum till payment, and costs of suit, I shall sell by public auction on Saturday, June 1, 1929, at 3.30 p.m., at the spot, the property mortgaged as secondary mortgage upon deed No. 2,667 dated March 2, 1927, attested by R. H. Goonawardana, Notary Public, to wit:—

Excluding the strip of ground adjoining eastern and northern boundaries of the land of four contiguous lots and of 19 acres 1 rood and 9½ perches out of the four blocks of lands bearing Nos. 4705, 4706, 4707, and 4709 at Kahatawila in Otara palata of Pitigal korale in Chilaw District, North-Western Province, the western half share of the remaining land dividedly and separately possessed by the debtors according to deed of partition No. 1,924 dated January 12, 1917, attested by L. M. F. Wickramasekara, Notary Public, in extent 9 acres 2 roods and 8 10/32 perches, this portion of land, plantations, and buildings thereon.

For further particulars apply to S. K. Wijeratnam, Esq., Proctor, Supreme Court, and Notary Public, or to me—

Negombo, April 25, 1929.

K. H. PERERA,
Licensed Auctioneer.

Auction Sale under Mortgage Decree.

UNDER and by virtue of the order to sell issued to me and the decree entered in case No. 2,116, D. C., Negombo, in favour of A. T. N. L. M. Ulagappa Chetty of Negombo, against H. William Appuhamy of Hanchapola, for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 1,872.50, together with interest thereon and costs of suit, less Rs. 450, I shall sell by public auction on Friday, May 24, 1929, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at the respective spots, the following properties, to wit:—

1. Undivided ½ share from the undivided 26/42 of the land called Delgahawatta at Hanchapola in Yatigaha pattu of Hapitigam korale in Negombo District, Western Province, in extent ½ an acre, with the buildings and appurtenance thereof.
2. Undivided ½ share from the undivided 26/42 share of the field called Delgahakumbura at Hanchapola aforesaid, in extent about 2 parrahs of paddy sowing ground.
3. Undivided ½ share from the undivided 26/42 share of Wewakumbura at Hanchapola aforesaid, in extent of 4 parrahs of paddy sowing ground.
4. Undivided ½ share from the undivided 26/42 share of Ihalawewakumbura at Hanchapola aforesaid, in extent about 4 parrahs of paddy sowing ground.
5. Undivided ½ share from the undivided ½ share of the land called Ihalawewewatta at Hanchapola aforesaid, in extent about 5 acres, with the plantations and buildings thereon.
6. Undivided ½ share from the undivided 26/42 share of the land called Kahatagahawatta at Hanchapola aforesaid, in extent about 6 acres, with the plantations and buildings thereon.

For further particulars apply to me—

Negombo, April 22, 1929.

K. H. PERERA,
Licensed Auctioneer.

Auction Sale under Partition Decree, D. C., Galle, No. 24,028.

BY virtue of a commission issued to me in the above case, I shall sell on Saturday, June 15, 1929, commencing at 3 p.m., at the spot, the land called Pothalagawatta, situated at Totagamuwa, within Wellaboda pattu of Galle District, Southern Province; and containing in extent 2 roods and 2.8 perches as per plan No. 2,130A made by Mr. V. L. D. Abeygeonawardane, Surveyor.

The said land will be sold 3 lots, viz., A. B. and C. The sale will take place first among the co-owners at the appraised value, and if not bidden for or purchased by any co-owner, the said premises will immediately thereafter be sold among the public.

UPASTRI W. KODIKARA,
Ambalangoda, April 29, 1929.

Commissioner.

Auction Sale. *20 Rs 8/*

In the District Court of Jaffna.

Testamentary In the Matter of the Estate of the late
Jurisdiction. Kasinather Velauther of Thavady,
No. 6,866. deceased.

Kasinather Kumaravelu of Thavady Administrator.

UNDER and by virtue of the commission issued to me in the above case, I shall sell by public auction the under-mentioned property on Saturday, May 25, 1929, commencing 4 P.M., at the spot:—

1. All that piece of land situated at Thavady called Ayilady, in extent 7 lachams varagu culture with share of well and cultivated plantations, and bounded on the east by the properties of Sinnappu Suppiah and the Chidamparam Temple, north by the property of Kartigasu Nagamuttu, west by the property of Velu Sinnathamby, and on the south by the property of Ponner Visuvalingam and wife Firuppatham and front of path.

Jaffna, April 29, 1929.

V. A. DURAYAPPAH,
Commissioner.Auction Sale. *57 Rs 14/*

In the District Court of Mullaittivu.

Suppar Nallathamby of Mamadu Plaintiff.

No. 386.

Vs.

(1) Suppar Kanagasabai, (2) Suppar Veluppillay,
both of Vavuniya, presently of Nunavil, Chavakachcheri Defendants

NOTICE is hereby given that on Friday, May 31, 1929, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold by public auction at the spots the right, title, and interest of the said defendants in the following properties, viz.:—

1. Land called Poovarasadyilkamam, situated at Vavuniya in Kilakkumoolai South division, in Mullaittivu District, and registered in the Paddy Commutation Register under No. 38, in extent 6 bushels sowing; bounded on the east by the property of Philip Mapanapillay, south by the property of Arumugam Cumaravelu, west by the property of Marimuttu, daughter of Vaithy and others, and north by the property of Anaipillay Abrahampillay and others. The whole of this.

2. Land called Kalkaddukkamam, situated at ditto, in extent 4 maraccals sowing; bounded on the east by the property of Ponnudurai Tharmalingam, north by the property of Philip Mapanapillay, west by the property of Vanderkone Rasakone, and south by water channel. The whole of this.

3. Land called Panaiyadivalavu, situated at ditto, in extent 1 rood; bounded on the east by the property of Alvan Kathiravelu and others, north by the property of Mariamma, daughter of Anthonipillay and others, west by the property of Philip Mapanapillay and others, and south by Crown land. The whole of the ground, plantations, and houses within these boundaries and share appurtenant to this of the well on the north-western limit.

4. Land called Pulyadyilkamam Vempadyilkamam, situated at ditto, in extent 8 bushels sowing, and registered in the Paddy Cultivation Register under Nos. 30 and 31; and bounded on the east by the property of Arumugam Kumaravelu, north by river, west by the property of Ponnuthurai Tharmalingam and others, south by the property of Philip Mapanapillay Velauthar Arunasalam and Suppar Kanagasabai. The whole of this with its appurtenances.

5. Land called Attankaraivayal, situated at ditto, in extent 1 acre and 28 perches; bounded on the east by the property of the children of Sabaratnam, wife of Chellathamby Karthigesu, north by the property of Vairavanathar Ponnuthurai and shareholders, west by the property of the wife of Kumaravelu Sinnathamby and others, and south by river. The whole of this.

Amount to be recovered is Rs. 2,890, with such further interest on Rs. 2,000 at 18 per cent. per annum from February 18, 1929, till payment in full, provided that such interest does not exceed Rs. 1,100, and costs Rs. 168 50½.

Deputy Fiscal's Office,
Mullaittivu, April 27, 1929.M. SELVADURAI,
Commissioner Additional
Deputy Fiscal.Revocation of Power of Attorney. *9*

POWERS of attorney Nos. 3,860 and 3,884 dated October 22, 1925, and November 20, 1925, respectively, both attested by Mr. C. T. Kandैया of Colombo, Notary Public, granted by me to Kanappa Chetty, son of Nagappa Chetty, are hereby cancelled and revoked, and the said Kanappa Chetty, son of Nagappa Chetty, has ceased to be my attorney.

N. P. L. PALANIAPPA CHETTY.

APPLICATION FOR FOREIGN LIQUOR LICENCES, &c.

I hereby give notice that I have on April 22, 1929, applied to the Hon. the Government Agent, Western Province, for the licence shown in the schedule hereto annexed, for the licensing period ending September 30, 1930, in compliance with Excise Notification No. 75 of June 15, 1918.

Name and address of applicant: B. R. Fernando, Baillie street, Fort.

Description of licence or licences applied for: (1) retail licence (not to be consumed on the premises); (2) restaurant licence.

State whether application is for renewal of existing licence or licences or for a new licence or licences: Removal to new premises.

Situation of premises to be licensed: 13, Baillie street.

B. R. FERNANDO,

SPECIFICATIONS UNDER THE IRRIGATION ORDINANCE.

SPECIFICATION.—Irrigation Works, Northern Province.

SUPPLEMENT to the specification dated January 31, 1929, showing lands found to be capable of irrigation by the Karachchi Scheme in the Jaffna District of the Northern Province, the name of proprietors, and the contribution payable in respect of each land.

Irrigation Rate : Rs. 2 per acre per annum in 1929 and 1930 on one quarter of the whole acreage of the lot. Rs. 2 per acre per annum in 1931, 1932 and 1933 on one half of the whole acreage of the lot. Rs. 2 per acre per annum in 1934, 1935, and 1936 on three quarters of the whole acreage of the lot. Rs. 2 per acre per annum in 1937 on the whole acreage. The rate will be liable for revision after 1937.

The above rates will be for the kalapokam crop only; on areas cultivated for sirupokam an additional Rs. 2 per acre per annum (subject to revision at any time) will be payable on one quarter of such areas in each of the years 1929 to 1930, on half of such areas in each of the years 1931 to 1933, on three quarters of such areas in each of the years 1934 to 1936, and on the whole of such areas in 1937; but in terms of Government decision to limit the rate in the dry zone to Rs. 2 per acre per annum for 10 years, the additional rate for sirupokam will not be imposed till 1938.

Irrigation preliminary plan No. 3.—Periya Paranthan. Date of Sale of Allotment : October 29, 1928.

Lots settled.

No.	No. of Lot or Survey Reference.	Name of Allotment of Land or Field.	Name of Owner.	Extent.		Amount due.		Area exempted.		Amount exempted.		No. and Date of Colonial Secretary's Letter authorizing Exemption, and Period of Exemption granted.	Total Amount due.
				A.	R. P.	Rs.	c.	A. R. P.	Rs.	c.	Rs.			c.
91	50c	Periya Paranthankadu	A. Sellamuttu	13	2 2	27	3	—	—	—	—	—	27 3
92	50e	Do.	Mudaliyar T. Karalapillai	13	0 34	26	43	—	—	—	—	—	26 43
93	50g	Do.	V. Sithamparapillai	8	0 19	16	24	—	—	—	—	—	16 24
94	50h	Do.	Pavannammah, daughter of A. Talangasingham	8	0 23	16	35	—	—	—	—	—	16 35
Date of Sale of Allotment : June 15, 1927.													
95	58b	Periya Paranthankadu	D. C. Anketell	10	0 16	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	20 20
96	58	Do.	do.	30	2 20	61	25	—	—	—	—	—	61 25
97	66b	Do.	do.	29	1 32	58	90	—	—	—	—	—	58 90

Lots under Allotment.

Date of Sale of Allotment : February 23, 1925.

98	65	Periya Paranthankadu	Charles Stickeny	27	2 24	55	30	—	—	—	—	—	55 30
Date of Sale of Allotment : May 22, 1925.													
99	Parts of 10 & 20	Periya Paranthankadu	V. Manickam	25	0 0	50	0	—	—	—	—	—	50 0
Date of Sale of Allotment : February 10, 1926.													
100	3A	Periya Paranthankadu	Chinatamby Ponniah	9	0 23	18	29	—	—	—	—	—	18 29
101	88	Do.	do.	0	3 26	1	83	—	—	—	—	—	1 83

Irrigation preliminary plan No. 4.—Paranthan. Date of Sale of Allotment : October 29, 1928.

Lots settled.

102	3E	Parantankadu	M. J. Pillainayagam	19	0 38	38	48	—	—	—	—	—	38 48
103	4	Do.	do.	37	1 14	74	68	—	—	—	—	—	74 68
104	3	Do.	A. Bastiampillai	49	1 23	98	79	—	—	—	—	—	98 79
105	3D	Do.	do.	35	0 36	70	45	—	—	—	—	—	70 45

Lots under Allotment.

Date of Sale of Allotment : November 20, 1924.

106	18	Parantankadu	S. Karuppiyah Cheddi	7	0 3	14	4	—	—	—	—	—	14 4
Date of Sale of Allotment : May 22, 1925.													
107	18A	Parantankadu	Kanapathy Kandar	5	0 20	10	25	—	—	—	—	—	10 25
108	22B	Do.	P. Savarimuttu	0	0 6	0	8	—	—	—	—	—	0 8
109	58	Do.	do.	41	0 0	82	0	—	—	—	—	—	82 0

Date of Sale of Allotment : July 10, 1925.

110	61	Parantankadu	Kanther Kathiravelu	9	1 10	18	63	—	—	—	—	—	18 63
111	64	Do.	Saravanai Ramalingam	9	1 18	18	73	—	—	—	—	—	18 73
112	65	Do.	Thampiah Ponniah	9	2 0	19	0	—	—	—	—	—	19 0
Date of Sale of Allotment : August 28, 1925.													
113	56	Parantankadu	S. T. Sabapathippillai	23	2 0	47	0	—	—	—	—	—	47 0
114	10A	Do.	Arumugam Chittampalara	13	3 0	27	50	—	—	—	—	—	27 50
115	10	Do.	Kanapathippillai Suppiah	14	3 15	29	69	—	—	—	—	—	29 69

Date of Sale of Allotment : September 7, 1925.

116	57	Parantankadu	A. Vaithiampillai	5	1 37	10	97	—	—	—	—	—	10 97
Date of Sale of Allotment : February 10, 1926.													
117	55	Parantankadu	N. Baranabus	25	0 10	50	13	—	—	—	—	—	50 13

Date of Sale of Allotment : March 20, 1926.

118	39	Parantankadu	Andi Gabriel alias Thampimuttu	30	2 4	61	5	—	—	—	—	—	61 5
119	41	Do.	do.	15	3 4	31	55	—	—	—	—	—	31 55

Irrigation plan No. 5.—Murasumoddai. Date of Sale of Allotment : September 3, 1928.

Lots settled.

No.	No. of Lot or Survey Reference.	Name of Allotment of Land or Field.	Name of Owner	Extent.	Amount due.	Area exempted.	Amount exempted.	No. and Date of Colonial Secretary's Letter authorizing Exemption, and Period of Exemption granted.		Total Amount due.
								A. R. P.	Rs. c.	
120	47A	Murasumoddaikadu	A. Thellaiampalam	48 2 22	97 28	—	—	—	—	97 28
121	47A1	Do.	S. Ragunather	24 3 20	49 75	—	—	—	—	49 75
122	47A2	Do.	M. Thechanamurthy	25 3 7	51 59	—	—	—	—	51 59
123	47A4	Do.	S. K. Kandiahpillai	22 3 13	45 67	—	—	—	—	45 67
124	47A5	Do.	M. Sivasambu Chettiar	5 0 5	10 7	—	—	—	—	10 7
125	47A6	Do.	S. Muttukumarasamy Chettiar	9 3 38	19 98	—	—	—	—	19 98
126	47A7	Do.	V. S. Kandiahpillai	14 3 34	29 93	—	—	—	—	29 93
127	47A8	Do.	M. Arumugam	6 1 18	12 73	—	—	—	—	12 73
128	47A9	Do.	V. S. Kandiahpillai	93 3 2	187 53	—	—	—	—	187 53
129	47A10	Do.	V. M. Nagalingam	49 3 13	99 67	—	—	—	—	99 67
130	47A11	Do.	E. Ramalingam	120 2 30	241 38	—	—	—	—	241 38

Lot under Allotment.

Date of Sale of Allotment : July 15, 1925.

131	54	Murasumoddaikadu	Dr. S. A. Hunt	39 0 36	78 45	—	—	—	—	78 45
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Irrigation plan No. 6.—Iranamadu. Date of Sale of Allotment : July 10, 1925.

Lots under Allotment.

132	3 (part)	Iranamadukadu, &c.	M. Santiappillai	24 2 21	49 27	—	—	—	—	49 27
133	3 (part)	Do.	Anappillai, widow of Antonippillai	5 0 0	10 0	—	—	—	—	10 0

Date of Sale of Allotment : March 20, 1926.

134	7H	Iranamadukadu, &c.	M. Vellamy	11 3 30	23 88	—	—	—	—	23 88
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				Total	1,030 3 31	2,062 2			2,062 02
Total in specification No. 1 dated January 31, 1929					2,786 3 38	5,574 37			5,574 37
Grand Total					3,817 3 29	7,636 39			7,636 39

The Kachcheri,
Jaffna, April 18, 1929.J. D. BROWN,
Government Agent.

SPECIFICATION.—Irrigation Works, Province of Sabaragamuwa.

SUPPLEMENTARY specification showing lands found to be capable of irrigation by Hingura-arawewa, in addition to the specifications published in *Government Gazettes* Nos. 6,954 of July 5, 1918, 7,418 of September 19, 1924, and 7,518 of March 26, 1926, the names of proprietors and the contribution payable in respect of each land.

Lands paying an Irrigation Rate of Rs. 2 per acre per annum, subject to Revision at any Time.

Preliminary plan No. 3,030. Date of Sale : December 18, 1928.

No.	No. of Lot or Survey Reference.	Name of Allotment of Land or Field.	Name of Owner.	Extent.	Amount sold for.	Area exempted.	No. and Date of Colonial Secretary's Letter authorizing Exemption, and Period of Exemption.		Amount due.	Total Amount due.
							A. R. P.	Rs. c.		
26	1c	Hingura-arakumbura	(1) Joseph Hercules Meedeniya Ratemahatmaya of Ruanwella, and (2) Mallawa Arachigige Girigoris Perera of Kitulgala (in equal shares)	1 1 21	—	—	—	—	2 76	2 76
27	1d	Do.		43 2 6	—	—	—	—	87 7	87 7
28	1e	Hingura-arakele		2 1 39	—	—	—	—	4 98	4 98
29	1f	Hingura-arakumbura		4 3 9	—	—	—	—	9 61	9 61
30	1g	Hingura-arakele		20 3 20	1,881 51	—	—	—	41 75	41 75
31	6	Do.		9 2 15	—	—	—	—	19 18	19 18
32	31	Do.		30 3 0	—	—	—	—	61 50	61 50
33	32	Do.	5 1 2	—	—	—	—	10 52	10 52	
				118 2 32	1,881 51			237 37	237 37	

AMENDED SUMMARY.

		Extent.	Amount.
		A. R. P.	Rs. c.
(1)	Private land	167 0 38	334 50
(2)	Do. (area now added)	118 2 32	237 37
		285 3 30	571 87

The Kachcheri,
Ratnapura, February 6, 1929.C. H. COLLINS,
Government Agent.

SPECIFICATION.—Irrigation Works, North-Western Province.

SUPPLEMENTARY specification showing lands found to be capable of irrigation by **Magallewewa** in addition to the specification published in *Government Gazette* Nos. 6,083, 7,297, 7,493, 7,513, and 7,590 of November 3, 1905, November 17, 1922, October 23 1925, February 19, 1926, and June 24, 1927, respectively, the names of proprietors, and the contributions payable in respect of each land.

Lands paying an irrigation rate which is subject to revision at any time, the present rate being Rs. 2 per acre per annum except the lot under serial No. 526 which is subject to a seepage rate of Re. 1 per acre per annum revisable at any time.

Block survey preliminary plan No. 1,992—Budunuttawa. Date of Sale : May 14, 1928.

No	No. of Lot or Survey Reference.	Name of Allotment of Land or Field.	Name of Owner.	Extent.		Amount Paid to Date.		Amount due.		Area exempted.	Amount exempted.	No. and Date of Colonial Secretary's Letter authorizing Exemption, and Period of Exemption granted.	Total Amount due.	Remarks.
				A. R. P.	Bs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.					
525	56	Kumbukgahawetiyekeumbura	E. M. Kalu Banda and Menuhami..	2	0	6.	41	0	4	8.	—	4	8.	3/8 field, rest jungle*
526	58	Kadurugahamulahena	P. B. Manankulama	1	0	10	125	0	1	7.	—	1	7.	Jungle*
527	83	Guruwetiyepeanlahena	do.	5	0	6	10	8.	1	8.	—	10	8.	1/5 field, rest jungle*
528	81	Habarakadawala	D. M. Don Lawrence of Maraluwawa.	0	2	4.	11	0.	1	5.	—	1	5.	—
Date of Sale : May 15, 1928.														
529	262	Danduawakele	R. M. Mudiyanse Arechchi and 2 others	5	1	5.	133	0.	10	57.	—	10	57.	—
530	265	Do.	H. M. Wannihamy of Hilogama and 2 others	6	0	21.	165	0.	12	27.	—	12	27.	—
531	269	Kudumirissehena	G. Belenis Appu and 3 others	5	3	38.	300	0.	11	98.	—	11	98.	Jungle*
532	310	Danduawakele	W. A. M. Dingiri Banda Vedarala	6	3	26.	340	0.	13	83.	—	13	83.	Jungle*
533	311	Do.	S. P. Puncha	5	1	6.	221	0.	10	58.	—	10	58.	3/8 jungle, 1/4 field*
Block survey preliminary plan No. 1,995—Magallewewa. Date of Sale : May 16, 1928.														
534	113B	Korakahawelehena	T. M. Mudiyanse of Nikaweratiya..	0	2	8.	12	0.	1	10.	—	1	10.	—
535	118A	Ketimitipokunehena	K. Suweris Pemapola	2	0	18.	44	0.	4	23.	—	4	23.	Jungle*
				40	3	28	1,392	0	1,392	0	80	84	80	84

* Irrigation rate for lands in jungle are not recoverable for three years from the date of sale.

SUMMARY.

Extent.	Amount.	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Area paying a perpetuity rate of Re. 1 per acre per annum	946	2 38
Area paying a rate of Re. 1 per acre per annum, revisable at any time	41	0 39
Area paying a rate of Rs. 2 per acre per annum, revisable at any time	135	1 15
As per present supplementary specification paying a rate of Rs. 2 except the lot under serial No. 526 which is subject to a seepage rate of Re. 1 per acre per annum revisable at any time	40	3 28
Total	1,164	1 0

The Kecheheri,
Kurunegala, January 23, 1929.

T. A. Hobson,
Government Agent.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTAL NOTICES.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—REGULATIONS FOR MATRICULATION.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The attention of all students who matriculate is directed to the following extract from Statute No. 120 :—

“No student shall be admitted to the Final Examination for a degree until the expiration of at least three years after Matriculation, unless the Senate in special cases or special classes of cases otherwise determine.”

MATRICULATION.

Candidates for any Degree in this University, unless admitted under Statute 113* or 113A,* must become matriculated students at least three years before entry to the Final Examination for a First Degree.†

Note.—In order to become a matriculated student, a candidate must pass either one of the three examinations conducted by the University, viz. : (1) The ordinary Matriculation Examination, (2) the General School Examination, (3) the examination under Statute 116* ; or one of the examinations conducted by other bodies, which is accepted by the University in lieu of the Matriculation Examination. For the General School Examination, the examination under Statute 116, and the examinations on which total exemption is granted, the relevant regulations must be consulted in each case.

Students admitted under Statute 113, or under Statute 116, in virtue of an examination conducted by another body, must pay a registration fee of £3. 3s. to the appropriate Registrar.

The Matriculation Examination and all other examinations of the University are open to men and women.

There shall be two examinations at Ceylon centres—Colombo and Jaffna—for Matriculation in each year, one commencing on the second Tuesday in January and the other on the first Tuesday in June.

The dates of closing entries are as follows :—

For the January examination . . . July 31
For the June‡ examination . . . January 3

Applications for entry forms must be made not less than 14 days before the last day of entry.

Each form of entry (whether first entry or re-entry) must be forwarded so as to reach the Education Office not later than the dates specified above, and with it in the same cover must be sent (1) certificate of age showing that the candidate will have completed his sixteenth year on or before January 14 for the January examination, or on or before July 31 for the June examination ; (2) a certificate of good conduct taken not more than six months previously ; and (3) a bank receipt for the fees, which should be credited to the account of the Director of Education in the Chartered Bank of India, &c., Colombo.

All payments to the Bank must be forwarded with the form giving particulars of payments. This form can be had on application to this office.

Those offering Geology or Zoology, or a special language other than Sinhalese or Tamil, must apply seven calendar months before the month of the examination, i.e., before May 31 for the January examination, or before October 31 for the June examination.

All entry forms received at the Education Office not accompanied by the proper bank receipt and other necessary documents or after the dates specified above will be rejected.

Those who enter for the examination as private candidates should forward with their applications for admission to the examination a certificate from their private tutors, stating their qualifications, and whether they have a reasonable chance of passing the examination.

Every candidate entering for the Matriculation Examination must pay a fee of Rs. 41.

Fees cannot be returned after the last date of entry, but if notice of withdrawal is received at this office—

(a) Not later than September 12 in the case of a January Examination,

Not later than January 31 in the case of a June Examination, A candidate for the entire examination will be credited with Rs. 35,

(b) Not later than October 20 in the case of a January Examination,

Not later than March 10 in the case of a June Examination, A candidate for the entire examination will be credited with Rs. 28.

A candidate who does not present himself for the Examination or who notifies his withdrawal after the dates specified above, will be credited with Rs. 21, which amount will not be refunded. He may utilize it as part of the fee for admission to a subsequent Examination.

A candidate who has passed a Matriculation Examination and is thus rendered ineligible for re-admission to a Matriculation Examination for which he may have previously made a provisional entry will, in the case of such an entry, for (i.) a June Examination, have Rs. 28 credited to him, (ii.) a January Examination, have Rs. 35 refunded to him at the discretion of the Principal Officer of the University of London. The only circumstances in which any part of the Special Language fee is returnable is in the case of a candidate who has entered for a Special Language at the Matriculation Examination provisionally and subsequently finds that he has been successful at the previous examination : in such case a candidate will receive back Rs. 21 on account of the Special Language. The amount with which a candidate is credited may be utilized by him when entering for a higher examination of the University of London.

Every candidate who is credited with a portion of the fee in accordance with the preceding paragraphs, when re-entering, must pay the extra amount necessary to make up the fee due.

If a candidate retire after the commencement of the examination, or fail to pass it, the full fee shall be payable upon every re-entry.

Candidates who desire to re-enter must obtain fresh entry forms and forward them duly filled up so as to reach this office by the dates specified above.

Except in accordance with the conditions of the paragraph next following, Matriculated Students are not permitted to take the Matriculation Examination as a whole ; but any matriculated student may enter for the Matriculation Examination with a view to passing in one or more supplementary subjects||. The fee payable is Rs. 20 for the first subject, and Rs. 14 for each additional subject, in addition to any special fee payable. Every such candidate must apply by the date specified in respect of the Matriculation Examination for a form of entry for the Matriculation Supplementary Certificate. No candidate will be permitted to enter for a supplementary certificate in an alternative lower paper.

For the purpose of competing for Scholarships or Exhibitions awarded otherwise than by the University, Matriculated Students may be admitted to the Matriculation Examination ; but the results of such re-examination will be communicated only to the Body making the award ; the names of successful candidates will not appear on the Pass List, and no certificates will be awarded to them.

Every candidate must on one and the same occasion satisfy the Examiners in five subjects ; or if he avail himself of the option given under (i.) below in six subjects.

The subjects are as follows :—

COMPULSORY SUBJECTS.

- (1) English.
- (2) Elementary Mathematics. ¶

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS TO BE SELECTED BY THE CANDIDATE.

- (3) Latin, or Greek, or Botany, or Chemistry, or Heat, Light, and Sound, or Mechanics, or Electricity and Magnetism. One paper of three hours in the subject selected.

* See Appendices, pages 1148 and 1149.

† The Medical and Surgical Degrees of this University are registrable qualifications to practise, and though desirable, it is not necessary that Students should register as Medical Students in order to qualify themselves to enter for the examinations for these degrees. For the diplomas of certain other licensing bodies, however, registration as a Medical Student by the General Medical Council is a necessary preliminary, and Students should obtain particulars from the Registrar to the General Medical Council, 44, Hallam street, Portland place, London, W. 1.

‡ For candidates entered for the preceding January Examination, the date of closing entries will be postponed from January 3 to January 15, but for all those taking Geology or Zoology, or a special language other than Sinhalese or Tamil, the usual dates mentioned in these Regulations will strictly apply.

§ The fee should not under any circumstances be remitted direct to this office or to the University ; only bank receipts will be accepted.

|| Candidates, as a rule, may be examined only for supplementary certificate in the subjects set out in the Regulations. For information whether a supplementary examination in any optional language can be held or not, application should be made to the Director of Education.

Candidates who intend to proceed to a degree in Laws are advised to include Latin and English History in the subjects of their Matriculation Examination.

¶ In order to be qualified to proceed to the B.Sc. (General) or B.Sc. (Special) Degree as an Internal Student, a candidate must have passed the Matriculation Examination with the ordinary papers in Elementary Mathematics, or have reached an equivalent standard in that subject at one of the examinations accepted by the University in lieu of the Matriculation Examination. If the candidate has passed the Matriculation Examination with the alternative lower papers in Elementary Mathematics, or otherwise fails to satisfy the above condition, he will be permitted to take the ordinary papers in Elementary Mathematics at a Matriculation Examination held not later than the January preceding his Intermediate Examination (see Regulations in Science for Internal Students).

(4) and (5) Two of the following subjects, neither of which has already been taken under section (3). One paper of three hours in each subject. If neither Latin nor Greek has been taken under section (3), one of the other subjects selected must be a language other than English:—

Latin.
Greek.*
New Testament Greek.*
French.
German.
Italian.
Russian.
Spanish.
Welsh.

Greek History or Roman History or English History or European History or The History of the British Empire.

Geography.
Logic.
Geometrical and Mechanical Drawing.
Mathematics (more advanced).
Mechanics.
Chemistry.
Heat, Light, and Sound.
Electricity and Magnetism.
Botany.
Zoology.†
Geology.†
Music.
Economics.

Note.—(i.) The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers; but, for the purpose of ascertaining the competence of a candidate to pass, the Examiners may test a candidate by means of *vidé voce* questions.

(ii.) In every subject except Elementary Mathematics there will be one paper of three hours. In Elementary Mathematics there will be two papers of three hours each.

(iii.) No candidate may take more than one subject of History.
(iv.) No candidate may take more than one of the following subjects: Greek, New Testament Greek, Modern Greek.

(v.) The restrictions given in (iii.)–(iv.) above as to choice of subjects apply to all candidates whether they take alternative lower papers or not.

ALTERNATIVE LOWER PAPERS.

(i.) Any candidate may take alternative lower papers in Elementary Mathematics in place of the ordinary papers in Elementary Mathematics; or an alternative lower paper in Latin in place of the ordinary paper in Latin; or an alternative lower paper in French in place of the ordinary paper in French. Any candidate exercising this option will be required to take a sixth subject, which may be any one in the list, provided that it has not already been taken, and subject to the further provisions given under (iii.)–(iv.) in above note and (ii.)–(iv.) below.

(ii.) No candidate may take the alternative lower paper in more than one subject.

(iii.) No candidate may take an alternative lower paper in addition to the ordinary paper in that subject. In the case of Elementary Mathematics, no candidate taking the alternative lower papers will be permitted to take either the ordinary papers in Elementary Mathematics or the paper in Mathematics (more advanced).

(iv.) No candidate taking the ordinary paper in any language other than English may take the alternative lower paper in Latin or in French.

Note.—Candidates who propose to take an alternative lower paper at the Matriculation Examination are reminded that a student wishing to read for a B.A. Degree as an Internal Student must, before taking the Intermediate Arts Examination, have satisfied the Examiners in the ordinary paper in Latin at the Matriculation Examination or have reached an equivalent standard in that subject at one of the examinations accepted in lieu thereof, and also that in order to qualify to read for the B.Sc. (General) or B.Sc. (Special) Degree as an Internal Student, a student must have satisfied the Examiners in the ordinary papers in Elementary Mathematics at the Matriculation Examination or have reached an equivalent standard in that subject at one of the examinations accepted in lieu thereof. Such candidates are warned also that several bodies outside the

University, who have undertaken to extend the privileges to a student who has passed the Matriculation Examination, will not do so if the student has taken an alternative lower paper in a particular subject. Candidates must communicate with the authorities concerned, and *not* with the University, to ascertain whether an alternative lower paper will be accepted.

Instead of one of the languages mentioned under headings (4) and (5) on page 1144 a candidate may take another language provided the same shall have been approved by the University. Every candidate who desires to take a special language other than Sinhalese or Tamil under this Regulation must fill in and return seven months before the commencement of the examination for which he intends to enter a form of application which may be obtained from the Education Office. An additional fee of Rs. 28 is payable in respect of every special language other than Sinhalese or Tamil taken under this Regulation, and such fee is not returnable except in the cases referred to in page 1, column 2, paragraph 1. When applying for the form referred to, candidates should state (i.) the date upon which they propose to enter for the Matriculation Examination, and (ii.) the remaining optional subjects selected by them. (iii.) Whether they propose to take an alternative lower paper, and if so what the sixth subject selected by them.

The following special languages have been approved by the Senate:—Afrikaans, Albanian, Arabic, Armenian, Bengali, Burmese, Canarese, Chinese, Danish, Dutch, Fanti, Ganda, Greek (Modern)*, Gujarati, Hausa, Hebrew (Classical and Modern), Hindi, Hindustani (Urdu), Icelandic, Irish, Japanese, Malay, Malayalam, Marathi, Norwegian, Pali, Panjabi‡ (Gurmukhi and Perso-Arabic), Persian, Polish, Portuguese, Roumanian, Sanskrit, Scottish, Ghadelic, Serbian, Siamese, Sindhi, Sinhalese, Swahili, Swedish, Tamil, Telugu, Turkish, Yoruba, Zulu.

The following are the particulars of the foregoing subjects of examination:—

I.—ENGLISH.

The examination in English will consist of one paper of three hours, and will include—

(a) A subject for an essay, to be chosen by the candidate from several subjects set, the main object being to test power of expression, thought, and arrangement.

(b) Questions testing knowledge and command of English. These may include questions on précis writing, paraphrase, and analysis of sentences.

(c) Questions testing knowledge of specified English books. Candidates are expected to devote about one hour to the essay.

The following books are prescribed for 1930, 1931, and 1932 in connection with Section (c) of the above Syllabus:—

1930.—Shakespeare: *Julius Caesar*.

Wordsworth: *Michael, Ode on the Intimations of Immortality, Sonnets 1–29 inclusive* (ed. M. Arnold).
Essays and Essayists: (ed. Newbolt, publ. Nelson).

1931.—Shakespeare: *Henry IV., Part I.*

Wordsworth: *Michael, Ode on the Intimations of Immortality, Sonnets 1–29 inclusive* (ed. M. Arnold).
Charles Lamb: *Prose and Poetry* (ed. George Gordon, Oxford University Press; Price 3s. 6d.).

1932.—Shakespeare: *Twelfth Night*.

Goldsmith: *The Deserted Village; The Vicar of Wakefield*.
Charles Lamb: *Prose and Poetry* (ed. George Gordon, Oxford University Press).

II.—ELEMENTARY MATHEMATICS. ||

Ordinary Papers.

There will be two papers: one in Arithmetic and Algebra and the other in Geometry.

Arithmetic.—Elementary principles and processes of Arithmetic. The principles of vulgar and decimal fractions (excluding recurring decimals).

Knowledge and use of the tables required, both in the English and Metric System for the measurement of length, area, volume, capacity, weight and time.

* No candidate at the same examination may offer more than one of the subjects, Classical Greek, Modern Greek, New Testament Greek.

† Candidates for examination in these subjects must give notice and pay their fee at least two months before the date fixed for sending in entries for ordinary subjects.

‡ Nevertheless a candidate may present two Oriental Languages under groups (4) and (5), provided that one of the languages offered be a Classical Language, viz.: Chinese, Classical Hebrew, Pali, Persian, and Sanskrit, and provided that if Classical Hebrew be offered, Modern Hebrew be not also offered.

§ Candidates offering Panjabi may use either the Gurmukhi Script or the Perso-Arabic Character, and when making their entry they must state which they prefer to use.

|| Logarithms or four-figure logarithmic tables will be supplied to candidates in the room. Candidates who so desire can obtain copies of these tables from the University of London Press, 11–12, Warwick Lane E.C. 4. Candidates are not permitted to bring their own copies into the Examination Room.

Mensuration of the rectangle, parallelogram, triangle, and trapezium. (*Note.*—Questions on these may be such as will involve the application of Algebra and Geometry.)

Averages, ratio, proportion, percentages.

Practical applications of Arithmetic.

Weight will be attached both to accuracy of working and correctness of method. The use of logarithms* is allowed except in questions where they are expressly forbidden.

Algebra.—The fundamental processes of Algebra.

Symbolical expression of general results in Arithmetic.

Interpretation and evaluation of Formulae. Changing the subject of a Formula.

Factors of expressions of simple types.

Equations of the first and second degree containing one unknown quantity. Simultaneous equations of the first degree, and two simultaneous equations of which one is of the first degree and the other of the second degree.

Easy examples in fractions.

Graphs of simple algebraic functions with easy applications.

Simple questions on fractional and negative indices (formal proofs not being required).

Use of logarithms to the base 10.*

Arithmetic and Geometric Series.

Simple applications of the above.

Geometry.—The subjects of Euclid I.—IV., with simple deductions, including easy loci and the areas of triangles and parallelograms of which the bases and altitudes are given commensurable lengths.

Euclid's proofs will not be insisted on, but all proofs of geometrical theorems must be geometrical. The use of properties of similar figures will be allowed.

Alternative Lower Papers.

Two papers of three hours each on the syllabus for the ordinary papers given above: Only simple and straight forward questions will be set.

III.—OPTIONAL LANGUAGES.

Latin.

Ordinary Paper.

The paper shall contain (1) passages to be translated into English from Latin books not previously prescribed; (2) simple and easy sentences of English to be translated into Latin; (3) questions on Grammar.

Alternative Lower Paper.

Unseen prose, passages for translation into English, together with simple sentences, testing knowledge of Elementary Grammar and Syntax, to be translated into Latin.

Greek.

The paper shall contain (1) passages to be translated into English from Greek books not previously prescribed; (2) simple and easy sentences of English to be translated into Greek; (3) questions on Grammar.

New Testament Greek.

The paper shall contain (1) passages to be translated into English from the four Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles; (2) simple and easy sentences of English to be translated into New Testament Greek; (3) questions on Grammar.

French.

Ordinary Paper.

(a) Translation into English:—Two short passages of French prose and one passage of simple French verse.

(b) Translation into French:—Two easy passages of English prose, the second which will be specially chosen to test knowledge of Accidence and Syntax.

(c) Free composition based on a skeleton outline (150–200 words).

French.

Alternative Lower Paper.

Unseen prose passages for translation into English together with simple sentences, testing knowledge of Elementary Grammar and Syntax, to be translated into French.

German and Other Modern European Languages.

(a) Translation into English:—Two short passages of prose and one passage of simple verse.

(b) Translation into the language concerned:—Two easy passages or English prose, the second of which will be specially chosen to test knowledge of Accidence and Syntax.

(c) Free composition based on a skeleton outline (150–200 words).

Oriental Languages (including Hebrew).

The paper in any Oriental Language, including Hebrew, approved for the Matriculation Examination, shall be drawn up as nearly as may be practicable in conformity with the following syllabus:—

The paper shall contain (1) an easy passage or easy passages for translation from the language in question; (2) an easy piece for translation into the language in question, or as an alternative an essay of a simple character to be written in the language in question; (3) questions on Grammar, limited to Accidence and Elementary Syntax.

Candidates will be required to satisfy the Examiners in each of the three sections of the syllabus. Candidates offering Modern Hebrew are required to use the Square Script, but are permitted to make use of Hebrew grammatical terminology where the English terminology is difficult of application.

IV.—HISTORY.

The questions will be framed to test general knowledge of history and historical development rather than memory of detail.

One of the following branches (one paper of three hours will be set in each branch):—

(a) *Greek History.*—From 776 B.C. to 323 B.C.

(b) *Roman History.*—From 264 B.C. to 180 A.D.

(c) *English History.*—The general course of English History from 1066 to 1901, with some references to the contemporary history of Europe and Colonial developments.

The paper will be divided into four sections, covering respectively the periods 1066–1485, 1485–1688, 1688–1815, 1783–1901, but candidates will be required to answer questions from two only out of the four periods.

(d) *European History.*—One of the four following periods:—

(i.) From 1046 to 1494.

(ii.) From 1494 to 1715.

(iii.) From 1648 to 1815.

(iv.) From 1789 to 1914.

(e) *The History of the British Empire, 1485–1901.*—The Subject is to be studied in general outline only; detailed knowledge will not be required.

The consolidation of English Government; the personal monarchy of the Tudors, and the re-action under the Stuarts.

English overseas trade; the Chartered Companies and experiments in colonization.

Early English enterprise in the East Indies.

The Old Colonial System, including the Navigation Acts.

The revolution of 1688 and its effect on Great Britain and the Empire considered as a whole.

The struggle with France in Europe and beyond the sea, 1688–1763.

The American revolution and the causes producing it.

The beginnings of the new empire and the organization of British rule in India.

The Industrial revolution and political reform in Great Britain to 1832.

Sea power and the Napoleonic war; and their effect on the extension of the Empire.

The Humanitarian movement; the abolition of the Slave Trade; and the status of slavery.

The development of "responsible government" in Great Britain and the Colonies.

The downfall of the Old Colonial System and the introduction of Free Trade.

New methods of transport and the rise of the new Imperial Trade; the supply of food and raw materials from the Colonies.

The adoption of Federal constitutions in the dominions, with special reference to Canada.

Political reform in Great Britain in the latter half of the 19th century.

The new struggle for the acquisition of tropical Colonies and the partition of Africa.

The development of India, 1833–1901.

V.—GEOGRAPHY.

A broad study of the outlines of the Geography of the world as a whole and of its larger natural regions.

The following regions in decreasing detail.—(a) England and Wales, (b) Scotland and Ireland, (c) Europe, the Mediterranean, the North Atlantic, North America, and Greenland, (d) the remaining Continents. Recapitulation from the point of view of the British Empire.

Attention should be directed to the following aspects of the several regions:—The broad contrasts and chief features of the land relief. The chief features of the coastal outline as related to those of the relief. The disposition of the water partings and of the chief river basins. The winds and sea currents, distribution of rainfall, the climatic contrasts, and the resulting

* See footnote || on page 1144.

agricultural contrasts. The districts of exceptionally dense or rare population considered in relation to their position, natural resources, and industrial activities. The arrangement of the political divisions upon the land relief and with reference to the drainage system. The analysis of the positions of the great towns.

Candidates will be expected to understand the main physical causes of the phenomena they describe, such as variations of atmospheric temperature and pressure, their seasonal and regional distribution; the causes of precipitation, winds—their cause and prevalence in different regions, the interpretation of weather charts, and the meaning of the network and other conventional symbols employed in maps. Time need not be spent in elaborate map drawing. The answers in the examination should be illustrated, where necessary, by simple diagrams, correct in general proportion, but without detail. Candidates may be expected to identify maps without names, to insert upon such maps the position of geographical features, and to work problems as to local time.

VI.—LOGIC.

The Term : classification of terms, denotation and connotation. Division, definition, the predicables.

The Proposition : classification of propositions, reduction of sentences to logical form.

Laws of thought, opposition of propositions, immediate inference.

The Syllogism : moods and figures, the expression of arguments in syllogistic form.

Hypothetical and disjunctive propositions and arguments.

Inductive reasoning in its various forms.

Observation and experiment: canons of scientific induction.

Combination of induction and deduction : hypothesis and explanation.

Fallacies.

These three subjects will be treated in a specially elementary manner.

VII.—GEOMETRICAL AND MECHANICAL DRAWING.

Plane Geometry.—Construction of scales, triangles quadrilaterals, and polygons. Problems on circles and tangents and on areas of plane figures. Simple problems on loci, including paths of points in elementary linkwork. Construction of Archimedean spiral, ellipse, cycloid, and involute of circle, with their tangents and normals.

Solid Geometry.—Elementary projections of points, lines, planes, inclined surfaces, and solids, including the cylinder, cone, and sphere. Simple sections. Projection of additional plane and elevations.

Isometric or oblique projection without using "isometric scale," of simple plane surfaces and solids.

Developments of the surfaces of simple solids; elementary problems in interpenetration of prisms, cylinders and cones, and developments of penetrated surfaces.

Projection of simple helix and square-threaded screw.

Machine Drawing.—Making scale drawings, two or more views, with simple sections of elementary machine parts, from rough partly-dimensioned sketches.

VIII.—MATHEMATICS (MORE ADVANCED).

Harder questions may be set on the syllabus of Elementary Mathematics.

Algebra.—Theory of indices; logarithms, and the use of logarithmic tables.*

Theory of quadratics.

Permutations and combinations.

Binomial Theorem for a positive integral index.

Trigonometry.—Including the addition formulae and the solution of triangles, together with the practical solution of triangles and applications, and numerical examples involving the use of logarithmic and other tables.

Geometry.—Similar figures.

Mensuration of the circle.

Calculus.—Limits. Gradient of a graph.

Differentiation of sum, product, and quotient of functions. Differentiation of a function of a function.

Differentiation of simple algebraic functions involving positive and negative integral powers of the variable.

Differentiation of elementary trigonometric functions (the inverse functions are excluded).

Simple questions on maxima and minima.

Integration of expressions formed by sums of terms of the type x^n (excluding $n = -1$), $\sin x$ and $\cos x$. (Integration by parts is excluded.)

Elementary questions and problems involving differentiation and integration with simple applications to rates, areas, and volumes.

Elementary Co-ordinate Geometry.—
Straight line and circle.

Note.—The sections on Elementary Co-ordinate Geometry and Calculus are alternative.

IX.—OPTIONAL SCIENCES.

The Examinations in Science shall aim at ascertaining whether candidates possess a knowledge of fundamental scientific methods acquired by observation of nature or by a simple course of experiments in physical measurement, or by the investigation of simple problems and commonly occurring phenomena illustrating natural laws.

Mechanics.

Elementary notions of Displacement, Velocity, and Acceleration.

Motion of a body with constant Acceleration.

Resolution and Composition of Velocities, Accelerations, &c.

Elementary notions of Mass and Momentum.

Elementary notions of Force as measured by rate of change of Momentum.

Newton's Laws of Motion.

Kinetic Energy and Work.

Units of Force and Measurement.

Balancing of Forces.

Torques or Moments.

Conditions for the Equilibrium of Three Parallel Forces.

Resolution and Composition of Parallel Forces in one plane.

Centre of Parallel Forces. Centre of Gravity. Stable, Unstable, and Neutral Equilibrium.

Conditions for the Equilibrium of Three Forces not parallel. Triangle and Parallelogram of Forces. Moments, Simple illustrations of Conditions of Equilibrium and of the Principle of Work, as in levers, pulleys, the inclined plane, &c.

Pressure in Liquids; variations with depth.

Transmission of Liquid Pressure; Hydraulic Press.

Pressures on immersed and floating bodies.

Density; methods of determining Relative Densities.

Relation between volume and pressure in Gases.

Atmospheric Pressure.

Chemistry.

Combination and Decomposition. Elements and compounds.

Elementary experimental study of air, water, and calcium carbonate. Solvent power of water. Natural waters, solution, crystallization, and distillation.

Elementary experimental study of oxygen, hydrogen, carbon-sulphur, nitrogen, phosphorus, chlorine, and their common compounds, together with bromine and iodine so far as is required to show their relationships to chlorine.

Composition and properties of silica, action of silica upon bases, nature of glass.

General characteristics of the metals, including an elementary study of sodium, calcium, and iron, and their common compounds.

The oxidation of the metals, magnesium, zinc, iron, copper, lead, and the properties of their oxides. The interaction of these metals and their oxides with the common acids.

Action of water on sodium, magnesium, and iron. The reversible character of the action of water on iron.

Elementary experiments illustrating the quantitative nature of chemical combination.

Quantitative interaction of acids with metals and bases. Equivalents—Atomic Theory, Symbols, and Formulae. Boyle's and Charles' Laws. Diffusion.

The more obvious phenomena of Electrolysis. Development of heat in chemical reaction. Combustion. Flame and Incandescence.

Candidates will be required to give evidence by their answers that they have seen experiments illustrative of all the subjects included in the syllabus, and that they have themselves performed a variety of simple qualitative and quantitative experiments.

The questions set will have regard to the conditions under which the subject may best be experimentally taught in schools.

Heat, Light, and Sound.

Heat.—Temperature. Construction and use of the mercury thermometer.

Expansion of Solids and Liquids, with rise of Temperature. Effect of change of Temperature on the Volume and Pressure of Gases.

Quantity of Heat. Specific Heat.

Change of State. Latent Heat. Elementary notions of the transfer of Heat. Heat considered as a form of Energy.

Light.—Propagation of Light. Laws of Reflection and Refraction.

Reflexion at Plane and concave Spherical Surfaces, and the formation of Images.

Refraction at Plane Surfaces and by Prisms. The Spectrum. The formation of Images by single convex Lenses. The simple magnifying glass. Photometry.

* Five-figure logarithmic tables will be supplied by the University.

Sound.—The production and propagation of Sound. Nature of Wave-motion. Amplitude, Wave-length, and Frequency.

Experimental determination of the Velocity of Sound in Air. Determination of Frequency by simple methods. Experiments on the modes of Vibration of Strings. The questions set will have regard to the conditions under which these subjects may best be experimentally taught in schools.

Electricity and Magnetism.

Simple Phenomena of Magnetism. Properties of Magnets. The Law of Magnetic Force.

Lines of force. Magnetic moment. The Simpler Phenomena of Electrified Bodies. Conduction and Insulation. Electrification by Friction and by Induction (Influence).

Quantity of Electricity.
The Law of Electric Force.
Lines of Electric Force.
Electric Currents.
The Simple Voltaic Cell. The Daniel Cell.
Magnetic Field of Current. Galvanometers.
Simple Electromagnets.
Electromotive Force. Resistance.
Ohm's Law.
Heating Effects of Currents.
Elementary Phenomena of Electrolysis.
The Simple Phenomena of Induced Currents. Induction Coil.
The questions set will have regard to the conditions under which these subjects may best be experimentally taught in schools.

*Botany.**

1. The appearance and structure of the organs of a flowering plant so far as these can be observed with the naked eye or with the aid of a hand lens.

The functions of these organs so far as they can be ascertained by observation and simple experiment.

2. The main phenomena of the life-history of common flowering plants (excluding the microscopic processes of maturation and union of the sexual elements and of the development of the seed). The mechanisms of pollination; fruit and seed dispersal. Germination, particularly as illustrated by seedlings easily grown in the garden or in pots or boxes. The structure of garden soil. Different types of soil and their water and air contents. Rough methods of mechanical analysis of soils.

3. The nature and structure (excluding microscopic details) of the vegetable materials met with in every-day life, such as wood, cork, &c. (excluding manufactured substances); also of the common edible fruits and vegetables.

4. The description of a flowering plant (not necessarily belonging to one of the Natural Orders enumerated below) and a knowledge of the following Natural Orders, as illustrated by wild or commonly cultivated plants:—Dilleniaceae, Malvaceae, Myrtaceae, Leguminosae, Compositae, Convolvulaceae, Scrophulariaceae, Palmaceae or Commelinaceae, Orchidaceae.

5. An elementary knowledge of the nutrition, growth, irritability of plants, particularly of such facts as can be demonstrated by simple qualitative and quantitative experiments. Candidates will be expected to show evidence that they have performed such experiments themselves.

The questions set will have regard to the conditions under which these subjects may best be experimentally taught in schools.

(An elementary knowledge will be assumed of the chemical and physical properties of the atmosphere and of water, together with some acquaintance with the use of the barometer and thermometer.)

6. The main features of the more easily accessible types of vegetation, and of the different habitats in which they are found. Common weeds of cultivated soil, and the causes of their prevalence.

An elementary knowledge of the adaptations shown by native plants to their environment.

7. The outlines of the cellular structure of the living plant as shown for example in simple fresh-water algae and in the mesophyll of a foliage leaf.

Zoology.†

(1) The general principles of animal life treated in an elementary fashion and illustrated by the types specified in paragraph (4). Growth and Metamorphosis as illustrated by the frog and butterfly. Conditions under which life can exist. Differences between animals and plants.

(2) The gross structure of the skin; the skeleton; the alimentary tract and its glands; the respiratory mechanism; the vascular system; the central nervous system; and the functions of these organs in a typical mammal.

(3) The structure and mode of life of Amoeba and Hydra treated in an elementary manner.

(4) The chief external characters and mode of life of a jelly fish (Aurelia), an anemone, and a coral, an earth worm, a crayfish or lobster, a blow-fly, a bee, a butterfly, a spider (the structure of the mouth parts of the foregoing arthropods not to be studied in detail), a starfish, a fresh-water mussel, and a snail, a fish, a frog, a lizard, a tortoise, and a snake, and a typical bird and mammal.

Candidates must possess a practical acquaintance with the external characters of the types specified in section (4).

(5) The distinguishing features of the following groups:—

Protozoa, Coelenterata, Echinodermata, Annelida, Arthropoda (Crustacea, Insecta, Arachnida), Mollusca, Vertebrata (Fishes, Amphibians, Reptiles, Birds, and Mammals).

Geology.‡

(1) The Crust of the Earth. Nature of Common Rocks and Rock-forming Minerals.

(2) The Ocean. Nature of ocean floors and sea margins and comparison of them with sedimentary Rocks. Action of the sea in Denudation and Deposition.

(3) Circulation of Atmospheric waters. Formation of springs, rivers, and lakes. Geological action of wind, rain, rivers, and ice. Materials formed by these agencies and comparison of them with sedimentary Rocks. Origin of valleys, estuaries, and deltas.

(4) Internal movements acting in the Earth's crust. Bending, Folding, and Fractures of different kinds, Induration, Jointing, and Cleavage. Earthquakes and Volcanic phenomena.

(5) Forms of the Earth's Surface resulting from the action of internal and external forces. Escarpments, Outliers, Inliers, Unconformities, Igneous Intrusions; Production of different types of Scenery.

(6) Fossils, their nature and uses to the geologist and biologist. General succession of the Fossiliferous Strata. Candidates are expected to have practical acquaintance with the commonest minerals, rocks, and fossils.

Music.

Candidates must be prepared to undergo the following tests:—

(1) To answer questions on the rudiments of musical knowledge including the transposition of a musical passage and the naming of the keys through which it passes, in both the original and the transposed versions.

Not more than three questions will be set in the foregoing subject.

(2) (a) To complete a melody of not less than 8 bars in all the opening of which will be given. The melody to modulate at least once and return finally to the original key.

Or, optionally,

(2) (b) To write a melody to a given stanza of poetry.

(3) To show a competent knowledge of Triads and their inversions, the Dominant 7th and its inversions, suspensions, passing-notes (accented and unaccented), cadences, and simple modulation.

N.B.—The tests under heading 3 will include—

(i.) The writing of specified harmonies in their suitable context;

(ii.) The addition of a melodious under-part to a given melody, making good two-part harmony;

(iii.) Either the harmonizing of a melody in a way suitable for a string Trio; or, alternatively, the writing of a simple pianoforte accompaniment to a given melody.

(iv.) The writing of a Modulation from a given key to a related key.

(4) The candidate will also be required to give a concise analysis of a movement in Sonata form, written for the Pianoforte.

(5) To show some knowledge of musical works and their composers.

The questions to be set will include—

(i.) The identification of short extracts from British National songs or from well-known instrumental works;

(ii.) An acquaintance with the outlines of musical history, within a specified period †, which will be set for each year's examination.

N.B.—Detailed biographical information will not be required.

* Candidates should bring a hand lens, a sharp knife, drawing pencil, and India-rubber. In this examination special stress is laid on competence in drawing.

† See note † on page 1144.

‡ For 1930—Beethoven and Schubert period 1780–1830. For 1931—The Brahms and Wagner period (1830–1890).

Economics.

Meaning of the principal economic terms. The material wants of mankind; how they are satisfied by production; the organization of production under the influence of the various social institutions; the functions and determination of price; money and the general level of prices; wages and other forms of income, their different sources and comparative magnitude.

ORDER OF EXAMINATION.

The Examination will extend over a period of four days; two papers of three hours each will be set on each day, the times being 9.30 to 12.30 in the morning, and 2 to 5 in the afternoon. On the first day of the Examination (Tuesday) there will be two papers of three hours each in Elementary Mathematics, or Alternative Lower Elementary Mathematics; the morning paper on the second day will be English; and the order of the other papers which it is necessary for a candidate to take will be announced in the Time Table which will be sent to each candidate.

As regards the Compulsory Subjects, one paper is set in English, and two papers are set in Elementary Mathematics, and a further two in Alternative Lower Elementary Mathematics. In many of the optional subjects, in order to compress the Examination into as short a period as possible, two papers will be set, of which the candidate will be allowed to take one only.

A pass certificate, signed by the principal officer and setting forth the subjects of examination taken by the candidate, shall be delivered to each successful candidate after the report of the Examiners shall have been approved by the Senate.*

Education Office,
Colombo, May 1, 1929.

L. MACRAE,
Director of Education.

APPENDICES.

I.

Statute 113 :—

113. Provided also that the Senate may admit as Internal Students and as candidates for any of the higher degrees (except in Medicine and Surgery) without their having previously taken any lower degree the following persons (that is to say) :—

- (1) Graduates of Universities approved by the Senate for this purpose;
- (2) Persons who have passed the examinations required for a degree in some University approved as aforesaid;
- (3) Persons who have obtained from the University of Cambridge a certificate stating that they have satisfied the Examiners in a Tripos Examination qualifying as a Final Examination for a first degree;
- (4) Persons who have passed or obtained Honours at the Second Public Examination of the University of Oxford, provided that they have also either passed or obtained Honours at the First Public Examination, or have passed such other examination or examinations as under the provisions of the University of Oxford are accepted as statutorily equivalent thereto.

113A. Provided also that the Senate may admit as Internal Students and as candidates for a first degree (except in Medicine and Surgery) without their having previously satisfied the Examiners at an Intermediate Examination, Graduates of the University, who have taken degrees as External Students and also the persons specified in the last preceding Statute if such persons shall have prior to admission pursued an approved course extending over not less than three years.

II.

REGULATIONS FOR REGISTRATION AS EXEMPT FROM THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

Statute 116 is as follows :—Every candidate for admission as a student of the University shall pass such Entrance or Matriculation Examination or fulfil such other tests of fitness to be admitted as a student as may be from time to time prescribed.

No person who has been registered under Statute 116 is permitted to enter for the Matriculation Examination.

Students proposing to be registered under Statute 116 as exempt from the Matriculation Examination should carefully observe that while such registration secures to them within the University all the privileges of matriculated students, except

that of entry for the matriculation supplementary certificate, it does not follow that other Public Authorities or Bodies outside the University will accord to students thus registered the facilities or exemptions which they may have undertaken to accord to students who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of London. All inquiries as to the conditions under which such facilities or exemptions are given must be directed not to the University of London nor to the Director of Education, Ceylon, but to the Bodies from whom such privileges are sought.

Students registered under Statute 116 receive an official notification that they have been exempted from the Matriculation Examination and admitted as matriculated students of the University; no certificate or diploma is sent, nor is there any mention of the examination in virtue of which the exemption has been granted.

No person can be registered as a matriculated student of the University until after the last day upon which the Matriculation Examination immediately following the completion of his sixteenth year can commence, but students who attain the age of sixteen years between June 14 and July 31 will be registrable as from the June Matriculation Examination of the year in which they attain that age.

The standing of students registered under Statute 116 shall date, for the purposes of External Examinations, from the Matriculation Examination immediately preceding the date of registration. To secure that a registration under Statute 116 shall date from any Matriculation Examination, such registration must be completed before the commencement of the next Matriculation Examination, as defined above.

The basic date for registration is as from the September Matriculation Examination, *i.e.*, between September 15 and January 14. Students effecting registration between these dates are eligible (under Statute 120) to enter for the Degree Examination in any Faculty other than Medicine or Veterinary Science at the expiry of the normal three-year period, *i.e.*, in June of the year next following but two.

Candidates registering from a June Matriculation Examination, *i.e.*, between June 7 and September 14, cannot complete their Degree Examinations any earlier than would be the case if they had registered as from the following September; but by registering as from June, they become admissible to the Additional External Intermediate Examinations held in November† of the same year.

Candidates registering between January 15 and June 7 are deemed to have registered as from the preceding January examination; and, provided they register in sufficient time to permit compliance with the appropriate Regulations, are eligible for admission to the July Intermediate Examinations. Such candidates, moreover, are, under Statute 120, eligible to enter for the Final Examinations in Theology and Engineering in June–July, and in Arts, Science, and Music in November–December† of the year next but one following, as provided in the relevant Regulations.

Nevertheless Oxford and Cambridge Graduates in First or Second Class Honours can be admitted to their Degree Examination in any Faculty other than Medicine or Veterinary Science after two years from any September Matriculation Examination, provided that their registration be completed before January 14 of the year succeeding such September Matriculation Examination; and provided further that in each case the interval specified by the Regulations between the Intermediate and Final Examination is observed.

No further exemptions from the examinations of this University are granted to persons registering under Statute 116, save those provided for in the current Regulations.

Persons presenting any of the approved certificates with a view to registration under Statute 116 are informed that departure from the conditions laid down can under no circumstances be allowed. The subjects in which the applicant has attained the necessary standard must be specifically those set forth in the Regulations relating to the several certificates so approved, and, further, the subjects must all have been taken on *one and the same occasion*.

It should be carefully observed that the certificates herein described are registrable under present Regulations and until further notice; but the Senate reserves the right to withdraw any certificate from the list of those upon the basis whereof exemption can be claimed, or to alter the terms upon which it is recognized. Students proposing to claim exemption in virtue of such certificates are therefore advised to register without undue delay after obtaining them.

There are no *partial* exemptions from the Matriculation Examination. If the qualifications of which a candidate can produce evidence are not sufficient to exempt him altogether, the examination for Matriculation must be taken in its entirety, according to the Regulations.

* Certificates are generally ready for issue about a month after the publication of the pass list, and in the absence of any request to the contrary, will be posted to the addresses given by the candidates on their forms of entry.

† November–December Intermediate and Final Examinations are not held in Ceylon.

Applications for registration must be accompanied by a registration fee of three guineas, together with official certification of qualification in accordance with the conditions set forth below. Bank Draft or Money Orders must be made payable to the "University of London" and crossed "Westminster Bank, Ltd., Brompton Square Branch." The fee and evidence must be forwarded together by registered post and addressed to "The External Registrar, University of London, South Kensington, London, S.W. 7." Should the certificate be found insufficient for registration purposes, the fee will be at once returned, as will the certificate in any case.

There is no special form for these applications.

Unless the certificate shows the names in full, and that the applicant is at least sixteen years of age, evidence of age must be produced.

No candidate will be admitted to any examination, nor registered as an Internal Student in this University who has not furnished to the University his full name in accordance with the above paragraph.

Such registered student will then come under the Regulations of the University with respect to every examination above the matriculation, all of which he will proceed to take in accordance with the said Regulations, which may be obtained post free on application to the University, his standing in the University dating, for the purposes of External Examinations, from the Matriculation Examination immediately preceding the date of his registration. No student registered under Statute 116 will be permitted to enter for the Intermediate Examination in Arts for Internal students, with Latin as one of his subjects at that examination, unless he has, not later than the January preceding the Intermediate Examination in question, either passed with Latin an examination accepted by the University as exempting from the Matriculation Examination, or satisfied the Examiners in Latin at an examination accepted by the University as exempting from the Matriculation Examination subsequently to having passed such examination as a whole, or satisfied the Examiners in Latin at a Matriculation Examination or at any examination conducted by the University in lieu thereof.

Graduates of such British, Colonial, and Indian Universities, as are approved by the Senate for that purpose, and those who have passed all the examinations required for a degree in those Universities, also women who have obtained Tripos certificates granted by the University of Cambridge, and women who have obtained certificates showing that, under the conditions prescribed by the Delegacy for Women Students at Oxford, they have passed the Second Public Examination of that University or have obtained Honours in the Oxford University Examination for women in Modern Languages, may on application be registered as matriculated students on payment of the registration fee of £3. 3s. without passing the Matriculation Examination.

For conditions under which the following examinations will give exemption from the Matriculation Examination of the University of London, see separate Regulations obtainable on application to the External Registrar, University of London, South Kensington, London, S.W. 7:—

Oxford School Examination.

Higher Certificate Examination of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board.

* English History, or History of the British Empire, or Modern European History, or Roman History, or Greek History.

† Two of these languages will be accepted, provided that one of them be (m) or (n) or (q).

School Certificate Examination of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board.
Previous Examination of the University of Cambridge.
Cambridge Senior School Examination.
Matriculation Examination of the Joint Board of the Northern Universities.
School Certificate of the Joint Matriculation Board of the Northern Universities.
Scotch School-leaving Certificate Examination.
School Certificate of the University of Durham.
Adelaide Senior Public Examination.
School-leaving Certificates of Melbourne and Western Australia.

CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THE CAMBRIDGE SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE WILL GIVE EXEMPTION FROM THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The student must have at one and the same Examination obtained a Certificate in the Examination as a whole and passed with credit in the following subjects:—

- (1) English.
- (2) Mathematics (Arithmetic, Geometry, Algebra).
- (3) Three of the following:—
 - (a) Latin.
 - (b) Greek.
 - (c) French.
 - (d) German.
 - (e) Spanish.
 - (f) Italian.
 - (g) History.*
 - (h) Geography.
 - (i) Two of the three following subjects: Additional Mathematics I.; Additional Mathematics II. (a) or (b); or Additional Mathematics III.
 - (j) Chemistry.
 - (k) Physics.
 - (l) Botany.
 - (m) Pali.†
 - (n) Sanskrit.†
 - (o) Sinhalese.†
 - (p) Tamil.†
 - (q) Arabic.†

provided that either Latin, or Chemistry, or Physics, or Botany is included, and provided further that one language other than English is included.

N.B.—Applications for a Special Certificate must be made to the General Secretary, Syndicate Buildings, Cambridge, stating the centre and index number, and accompanied by the fee of 1s. for each candidate.

PRIVILEGES AND EXEMPTIONS GRANTED BY OTHER BODIES.

For privileges and exemptions granted by other bodies to persons who have passed the Matriculation Examination (in its ordinary form or in the form of the School Examination Matriculation standard) of the University of London, see separate regulations obtainable on application to the External Registrar, University of London, South Kensington, London, S.W. 7.

St. John's Girls' Bilingual School.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above school, situated at Meratuwa, Colombo District of the Western Province, under the management of Rev. Jacob Mendis, has been registered as a grant-in-aid school, with effect from February, 1928.

Education Office,
Colombo, May 3, 1929.

L. MACRAE,
Director of Education.

Tyspane Estate School.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above school, situated in the Kotmale district of the Central Province, under the management of the Superintendent, has been registered as a grant-in-aid school, with effect from March, 1928.

Education Office,
Colombo, May 3, 1929.

L. MACRAE,
Director of Education.

Re-classification of Schools.

NOTICE is hereby given that C/Kurukulawa Sinhalese Mixed Roman Catholic School, under the management of Rev. Father J. B. Meary, has been re-classified as two separate boys' and girls' schools as from February 1, 1929.

Observations will be received not later than May 27, 1929.

Education Office,
Colombo, April 26, 1929.

L. MACRAE,
Director of Education.

Harrow Estate School No. 2.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above school, situated in the Pundaluoya district of the Central Province, under the management of the Superintendent, has been registered as a grant-in-aid school, with effect from March, 1928.

Education Office,
Colombo, May 3, 1929.

L. MACRAE,
Director of Education.

Ettapola Estate School.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above school, situated in the Matale West District of the Central Province, under the management of the Superintendent, has been registered as a grant-in-aid school, with effect from January, 1928.

Education Office,
Colombo May 3, 1929.

L. MACRAE,
Director of Education.

Agra Oya Estate School.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above school, situated in the Dikoya Lower district of the Central Province, under the management of the Superintendent, has been registered as a grant-in-aid school, with effect from April, 1928.

Education Office,
Colombo, May 3, 1929.

L. MACRAE,
Director of Education.

Pooprassie Estate School.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above school, situated in the Pussellawa district of the Central Province, under the management of the Superintendent, has been registered as a grant-in-aid school, with effect from March, 1928.

Education Office,
Colombo, May 3, 1929.

L. MACRAE,
Director of Education.

Torrington Estate School.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above school, situated in the Dimbula district of the Central Province, under the management of the Superintendent, has been registered as a grant-in-aid school, with effect from April, 1928.

Education Office,
Colombo, May 3, 1929.

L. MACRAE,
Director of Education.

St. Clair Group Estate School No. 2.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above school situated, in the Dimbula district of the Central Province, under the management of the Superintendent, has been registered as a grant-in-aid school with effect from March, 1928.

Education Office,
Colombo, May 3, 1929.

L. MACRAE,
Director of Education.

St. James Estate School.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above school, situated in Badulla District of the Province of Uva, under the management of the Superintendent, has been registered as a grant-in-aid school, with effect from March, 1928.

Education Office,
Colombo, May 3, 1929.

L. MACRAE,
Director of Education.

Sunderland Estate School.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above school, situated in the Ratnapura District of the Province of Sabaragamuwa, under the management of the Superintendent, has been registered as a grant-in-aid school, with effect from February, 1928.

Education Office,
Colombo, May 3, 1929.

L. MACRAE,
Director of Education.

Keragala Estate School.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above school, situated in the Ratnapura District of the Province of Sabaragamuwa, under the management of the Superintendent, has been registered as a grant-in-aid school, with effect from February, 1928.

Education Office,
Colombo, May 3, 1929.

L. MACRAE,
Director of Education.

Durampitiya Estate Schools Nos. 1 and 2.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above schools situated in the Kelani Valley District of the Province of Sabaragamuwa, under the management of the Superintendent, has been registered as grant-in-aid schools, with effect from February, 1928.

Education Office,
Colombo, May 3, 1929.

L. MACRAE,
Director of Education.

Examination for Vernacular Teachers' Certificate in Drawing, 1929.**SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF PASSES.**

Index No.	Name.	School.
2	Thambyappa, K.	Kattankudy New Road School
41	Buddhadasa, D. M.	Poratota V. M. S.
44	De Silva, A. B.	Telwatta Sri Rahula V. B. S.
60	James, A. H. K.	Weligama Siddhartha V.M.S.
64	Johanis, K.	Kahande School
67	Kannagara, D. C.	Hikkaduwa V. B. S.
74	Piyadasa, K. A.	Weligama Siddhartha V.M.S.
76	Punchisingho, W.	Dodanduwa V. B. S.
83	Samaranayaka, D. H.	Weligama Siddhartha V.M.S.
87	Sirisena, L. A.	Kananke B. M. S.
88	Siriwardhana, M. A.	Mirissa A. V. S.
92	Wickremasinghe, W. G. K.	Henegama V. M. S.
108	Attanayake, D. P. S.	Pitiyegedara V. B. S.
109	Atukorale, D. Y.	Imbulgoda V. B. S.
110	Brampy Singho, H. A.	Danowita V. B. S.
112	Chandrasekera, H. P. W.	Dangalla V. B. S.
117	Dharmasena, S.	Mallehewa V. B. S.
128	James, L. A.	Dorawaka V. B. S.
129	Jayakody, E.	Imbulgoda V. B. S.
132	Jayasekera, J. P. R.	Nikaweratiya V. B. S.
135	Jayasinghe, D. S.	Beddawela A. V. B. S.
136	Jayasinghe, J. A. D. P.	Walgama Vidyadara V. M. S.
140	Kannagara, P.	Danowita V. B. S.
160	Perera, K. P.	Pethiyagoda Wes. Mis. School

Index No.	Name.	School.
171	Ranasinghe, D. S.	Magalegoda V. B. S.
185	Sirisena, D. P.	Halugama V. M. S.
200	Andrew, S. K. S.	Colombogam St. Joseph's Boys' School
203	Arulampalam, K.	Thavady V. M. S.
213	George, S.	Navanthurai R. C. S.
227	Mailvaganam, K.	Karaveddy West Mission School
228	Mariampillai, A.	Kankasanturai R. C. S.
230	Murugesu, N. S.	Neervely Hindu School
232	Muthiah, P.	Kopay Saraswathie Vidya-salai
257	Sabapathy, S.	Tellipalai Boys' Boarding School
312	Karunanayaka, K.	Peradeniya Training School
374	Chinniah, L. A.	Henemulla Tamil School
378	Gunatilleke, K. D. N.	Walana Mahanama V. M. S.
382	Perera, K. L.	Rajagiriya A. V. M. S.
389	Bhadrawathie, A. B.	Thiranagama A. V. M. S.
394	Ganghewa, K.	Mirissa, B. G. S.
416	Piyaseeli, N. E.	Mabima B. M. S.
449	Poothapillai, T.	Earlalai South
450	Rasammah, S.	Ramanathan College
466	Ranasinghe, D. A.	Paranagama V. G. S.
470	Karunawathie, P. K. B.	Mudunkotuwa West V. G. S.
479	Peiris, D. Q. R.	Khelwatta V. M. S.

Education Office,
Colombo, April 26, 1929.

L. MACRAE,
Director of Education.

Sale of Goods.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned packages, which have been lying at the Baggage Office beyond the time allowed by law, will be sold by public auction on Tuesday, May 21, 1929, at 1 p.m., at the Baggage Office, unless previously claimed. All goods sold, but not removed before the expiration of three clear days after the date of approval of the sale, will become liable to the payment of rent at the rates prescribed in the Customs Tariff:—

Date, 1928.	Serial No.	Names.	Vessels.	Number and Description of Packages.
September 17	2,122	Mr. Sherman	ss. Hakusan Maru	1 auto pistol
September 24	2,305	Mr. Abeyesinghe	ss. Gen. Metzinger	1 stage revolver
September 30	2,693	Mr. Henry Jones	ss. Macedonia	1 chair
October 6	3,095	Mr. Hawker	ss. Otranto	1 wooden case containing a fancy wooden tray stand
December 2	7,087	Mr. Hare	ss. Orama	1 chair
December 22	8,196	Mr. Albus	ss. Moretonbay	1 revolver
December 22	8,204	Mr. Davies	ss. Mantola	1 stage revolver
December 25	8,450	Mr. Halliday	ss. Gloucestershire	1 chair
1929.				
February 5	1,919	Mr. D. L. Honey	ss. Maloja	1 chair
February 6	1,984	Mr. Boulton Bee	ss. Cheshire	1 chair
February 6	1,985	Miss M. Kearey	ss. Cheshire	1 chair
February 13	2,365	Mrs. Frank Wellcox	ss. Cathay	1 chair
February 14	2,429	Messageries Maritimes, Coy.	ss. D'Artagnan	1 parcel
February 18	2,646/47	Mr. Evans	ss. Malwa	1 wooden package containing a pair of porcelain vases 1 wooden package containing dolls and children's toys
February 20	2,795	Nil	ss. Yorkshire	1 child's playground
February 22	2,837	Darlington	ss. Orsova	1 holdall
February 23	2,898/99	Miss I. Rhind	ss. Oxford	1 holdall containing blankets and soiled personal linen, &c. 1 steel trunk containing a woman's assorted personal effects

H. M. Customs,
Colombo, April 29, 1929.

A. N. STRONG,
for Principal Collector.

Summary of Accounts of the Municipal Education District Committee, Colombo, for the Year 1928.

REVENUE.		Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.		Rs.	c.
Balance brought forward from 1927	..	79,220	90	Salaries and allowances of Secretary and 7 Attendance Officers	..	11,597	45
Grant for 1928	..	70,000	0	Office rent, printing, stationery, &c.	..	655	92
Bank interest	..	1,712	44	Salaries and allowances of watchers, sweepers, and coolies in schools	..	3,132	15
				Repairs and renovations to school buildings	..	1,460	24
				Furniture and school equipment	..	2,656	13
				New school in Timbirigasyaya	..	18,125	6
				New school in Slave Island	..	53,522	31
				Miscellaneous	..	252	86
						91,402	12
				Balance on December 31, 1928	..	59,531	22
						150,933	34
						150,933	34

Colombo, January 14, 1929.

G. A. WILLE,
Chairman.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Negombo Urban Education District Committee from January 1 to December 31, 1928.

RECEIPTS.		Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.		Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1928	..	12,906	90	Salaries	..	900	0
Government grant on January 24, 1928	..	3,000	0	Stationery and printing	..	56	0
Supplementary grant on April, 1928	..	4,000	0	Contingencies	..	424	88
Interest on May 31, 1928	..	153	60	Allowances	..	243	0
Interest on November 30, 1928	..	189	96	Annual maintenance and repairs	..	63	90
Refund on December 31, 1928	..	2,266	25	Fencing, well, &c.	..	—	—
				Furniture and school apparatus	..	50	91
				New buildings	..	3,695	25
				Balance	..	17,082	77
						22,516	71
						22,516	71

Education District Committee Office,
Negombo, April 24, 1929.

V. CROOS DABRERA,
Chairman.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the Rural Education District Committee, Mullaitivu for 1928.

RECEIPTS.		Amount.	EXPENDITURE.		Amount.
		Rs. c.	No.		Rs. c.
Revenue—					
Government grant	..	12,000 0	1a.—Salaries	..	540 0
Supplementary grant	..	11,000 0	1b.—Allowances	..	420 0
Other receipts—			1c.—Stationery and printed forms	..	129 73
Superintendent of Minor Roads: Refund of advance paid on February 1, 1928, for transporting concrete fence posts	..	100 0	II.—Annual maintenance and repairs	..	1,166 60
Chairman, Rural Education District Committee: Half cost of constructing a school at Alagalla	..	1,750 0	III.—Provision of and repairs to fences	..	4,609 92
S. Kanapathipillai: Proceeds of sale of sticks at the old school at Vellamullivaikal	..	21 0*	Refund of advance	..	200 0
S. Kanther: Proceeds of sale of sticks at the old school at Vellammullivaikal	..	21 0*	IV.—Provision of and repairs to wells	..	2,069 84
V. E. Perumal: Proceeds of sale of sticks at Marudamaduwa school	..	10 0†	V.—Provision of and repairs latrines	..	366 78
V. E. Perumal: Refund of advance paid on July 16, 1928	..	100 0	VI.—Provision of and repairs to furniture	..	1,247 66
Director of Education: Advance grant	..	5,000 0	VII.—Garden implements	..	214 84
Superintendent of Minor Roads: Proceeds of sale of sticks at the old school at Chalampaikulam	..	21 0*	VIII.—Extension to existing buildings	..	197 50
Chairman, Rural Education District Committee: On account of Alagalla school	..	1,000 0	IX.—Replacement to existing buildings	..	11,346 31
		31,023 0	X.—New schools	..	10,567 27
Balance brought forward	..	6,542 64	XI.—Miscellaneous	..	698 54
		37,565 64			33,774 99
			Balance at the end of the year	..	3,790 65
					37,565 64

* Credited to Village Committee.

† Credited to Revenue: Head 9, Sub-head sale of old stores and cast animals.

The Kachcheri,
Mullaitivu, April 26, 1929.R. S. V. POULIER,
Chairman.

RURAL EDUCATION DISTRICT COMMITTEE, PUTTALAM.

Revenue and Expenditure Statement for the Year 1928.

RECEIPTS.		Amount.	Total.	EXPENDITURE.		Amount.	Total.
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.			Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1928	..	15,637 83		Salaries	..	355 36	
Government grant, January 7, 1928	..	12,000 0		Stationery and stores	..	83 29	
Supplementary grant, April 17, 1928	..	3,050 0		Annual maintenance of buildings	..	1,756 42	
Miscellaneous	..	189 12		Construction of new buildings	..	8,039 75	
			30,876 95	Construction and repairs to fences	..	1,513 56	
				Allowances	..	10 2	
				Construction; repairs of latrines	..	209 32	
				Furniture, school apparatus	..	4,094 43	
				Miscellaneous	..	2,593 1	
							18,655 16
				Balance on December 31, 1928	..	—	12,221 79
			30,876 95				30,876 95

April 30, 1929.

S. H. WADIA,
Chairman.

RURAL EDUCATION DISTRICT COMMITTEE, CHILAW.

Revenue and Expenditure Statement for the Year 1928.

RECEIPTS.		Amount.	Total.	EXPENDITURE.		Amount.	Total.
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.			Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1928	..	5,949 83		Salaries	..	476 84	
Government grant	..	12,000 0		Allowances	..	19 98	
Supplementary grant, April 17, 1928	..	14,000 0		Stationery and stores	..	63 8	
Additional supplementary grant, June 27, 1928	..	500 0		Annual maintenance of buildings	..	2,268 21	
Miscellaneous	..	0 50		Construction and repairs of fences	..	864 93	
			32,450 33	Construction and repairs of wells	..	171 50	
				Construction and repairs of latrines	..	540 50	
				Construction of new buildings	..	7,558 57	
				Extensions to buildings	..	4,253 73	
				Furniture, school apparatus, &c.	..	730 3	
				Miscellaneous	..	398 45	
							17,345 82
				Balance on December 31 1928	..	—	15,104 51
			32,450 33				32,450 33

April 30, 1929.

S. H. WADIA,
Chairman.

Sale of Timber.

THE under-mentioned timber lying at the Jaffna Depot will be sold by public auction on the spot by the Divisional Forest Officer, Northern Division, Jaffna, on Monday, May 13, 1929, at 9.30 A.M. :—

Lot I.—75 palu logs.

Lot II.—10 rejected posts.

2. The lists of timber are available for inspection at the Divisional Forest Office, Jaffna.

3. Further particulars can be obtained from the Divisional Forest Officer, Jaffna.

Conditions.

(a) The timber will be put up either singly or in lots to suit buyers at a rate per cubic foot, and no advance of less than 10 cents per cubic foot or Re. 1 per log will be recognized.

(b) The highest bid will be accepted, subject to the approved price fixed by the Conservator of Forests. The highest bidder, on being declared the purchaser, shall sign his name in the register of sale in admission of such purpose and deposit the necessary amount.

(c) Twenty-five per cent. of the bids to be deposited immediately after acceptance of the bids. The balance should be paid within 20 days of the date of sale, when a permit for removal will be issued.

(d) The measurements as recorded by the Divisional Forest Officer must be accepted, but prior to date of auction any prospective bidder is at liberty to check the measurements and to represent any difference promptly.

(e) All timber sold and the full price bid of which has been paid must be removed from the depot within 20 days of date of sale, and will be at the risk of the purchaser until removed. A charge of Re. 1 per log or per lot of timber per week or part of a week is liable to be made for any logs not removed within 20 days of sale. Logs not removed from the depot within one month is liable to be forfeited to the Crown.

(f) Should any person to whom a lot is knocked down refuse to take it over at the full price bid, or refuse or fail to sign the sale book and pay 25 per cent. of his bid, and refuse or fail to remove the timber within the time specified in clause (e) above, the lot will again be put up for auction; and the original purchaser or bidder will be held liable for any loss to Government owing to a lower price being realized at the resale, while, if an enhanced price is realized at such resale, he shall, however, have no claim to the profit which shall accrue to Government.

(g) Agents bidding for others will be required to produce written authority from the firm or person for whom they bid; such authority will be retained by the Divisional Forest Officer, and will hold good only at the particular sale at which it is produced.

J. D. SARGENT,
Conservator of Forests.

Office of the Conservator of Forests,
Kandy, April 30, 1929.

Loss of Firearms.**MATARA DISTRICT.**

Number of licence : 488/M. K.

Name of licensee : Mr. S. Obeysekere, Nalagama, Tangalla.

Description of gun : Revolver.

Remarks : Reported to have been lost.

W. A. DE SILVA,
for Assistant Government Agent.

The Kachcheri,
Matara, April 30, 1929.

KURUNEGALA DISTRICT.

A single-barrelled cap gun bearing No. Q 12063, barrel owned by D. M. Gurusamy of Kandubada in Katugampola hatpattu, reported to have been lost on or about April 8, 1929.

The Kachcheri, S. D. SAMARASINGHE,
Kurunegala, April 24, 1929. for Government Agent.

RATNAPURA DISTRICT.

Description : One single-barrelled cap gun No. C 626.
Licence : 661/KM/A 36728.
Licensee : W. M. Ranbanda of Polamure.
Remarks : The gun is reported to have been lost.

The Kachcheri, J. M. DE SILVA,
Ratnapura, April 25, 1929. for Government Agent.

Destruction of a Dangerous Rogue Elephant.

IN terms of section 9 (1) and (b) of the Game Protection Ordinance, No. 1 of 1909, the Assistant Government Agent, Hambantota, is prepared to issue a licence free of stamp duty for the destruction of a dangerous rogue elephant frequenting Wirawila village in Magam pattu of the Hambantota District.

V. COOMARASWAMY,
The Kachcheri, Assistant Government Agent.
Hambantota, April 29, 1929.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS rinderpest has broken out in the premises bearing assessment No. 45B and C, situated at Vauxhall lane, Slave Island, Colombo : Such premises are hereby declared, in terms of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1909, to be an infected area :—

This declaration shall take effect from April 17, 1929.

The Municipal Office, CHAS. W. PATE
Colombo, April 24, 1929. Municipal Veterinary Surgeon.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS rinderpest has broken out in the premises known as the Motor park at the junction of Cambridge place, Racecourse avenue and Guildford crescent, Colombo : Such premises are hereby declared, in terms of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1909, to be an infected area.

This declaration shall take effect from April 19, 1929.

The Municipal Office, CHAS. W. PATE,
Colombo, April 24, 1929. Municipal Veterinary Surgeon.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS rinderpest has broken out in the premises bearing assessment No. 59, Mile Post avenue, Colpetty, Colombo : It is hereby declared, in terms of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 25 of 1909, that the following area is infected, viz. :—

The area is bounded on the north by premises known as New Cross, on the east by a ditch and a line running from the bend to Pendennis avenue, on the south by Pendennis avenue, on the west by Colpetty road.

This declaration shall take effect from April 21, 1929.

The Municipal Office, CHAS. W. PATE,
Colombo, April 24, 1929. Municipal Veterinary Surgeon.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS rinderpest has broken out in the premises bearing assessment Nos. 22, 23, and 82 to 93, situated at Wolfendehl street, Colombo: Such premises are hereby declared in terms of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1909, to be an infected area.

This declaration shall take effect from April 24, 1929.

The Municipal Office, CHAS. W. PATE,
Colombo, April 26, 1929. Municipal Veterinary Surgeon.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS rinderpest has broken out in the premises bearing assessment No. 9, situated at Kuruwe street, Colombo: Such premises are hereby declared in terms of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1909; to be an infected area.

This declaration shall take effect from April 23, 1929.

The Municipal Office, CHAS. W. PATE,
Colombo, April 26, 1929. Municipal Veterinary Surgeon.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS rinderpest has broken out in the premises bearing assessment No. 84, situated at Santiago street, Colombo: Such premises are hereby declared in terms of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1909, to be an infected area.

This declaration shall take effect from April 24, 1929.

The Municipal Office, CHAS. W. PATE,
Colombo, April 26, 1929. Municipal Veterinary Surgeon.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS rinderpest has broken out in the premises bearing assessment No. 1, situated at Captain's garden, Colombo: Such premises are hereby declared in terms of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1909, to be an infected area.

This declaration shall take effect from April 9, 1929.

The Municipal Office, CHAS. W. PATE,
Colombo, April 26, 1929. Municipal Veterinary Surgeon.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS rinderpest has broken out in the premises bearing assessment No. 342, Havelock road, Colombo: It is hereby declared in terms of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1909, that the following area is infected, viz. :—

The area is bounded on the north by the Spinning and Weaving Mills premises, on the east by Havelock road, on the south by Cotta lane, on the west by western boundary of the Industrial Home premises.

This declaration shall take effect from April 18, 1929.

The Municipal Office, CHAS. W. PATE,
Colombo, April 26, 1929. Municipal Veterinary Surgeon.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS by proclamation dated February 12, 1929, published in the *Government Gazette* No. 7,693 of February 15, 1929, the premises bearing assessment No. 300, situated at Kanatta road and Manning Town, Colombo, were proclaimed an infected area in terms of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1909; and whereas rinderpest no longer exists in the said premises, it is now declared free from rinderpest, and to be no longer an infected area.

This declaration shall take effect from March 16, 1929.

The Municipal Office, CHAS. W. PATE,
Colombo, April 27, 1929. Municipal Veterinary Surgeon.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS by proclamation dated March 4, 1929, published in the *Government Gazette* No. 7,698 of March 8, 1929, the premises bearing assessment No. 40, situated at Buller's road, Colombo, were proclaimed an infected area in terms of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1909; and whereas rinderpest no longer exists in the said premises, it is now declared free from rinderpest, and to be no longer an infected area.

This declaration shall take effect from March 14, 1929.

The Municipal Office, CHAS. W. PATE,
Colombo, April 27, 1929. Municipal Veterinary Surgeon.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS by proclamation dated March 6, 1929, published in the *Government Gazette* No. 7,700 of March 15, 1929, the premises bearing assessment No. 41/4, situated at Park road, Colombo, were proclaimed an infected area in terms of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1909; and whereas rinderpest no longer exists in the said premises, it is now declared free from rinderpest, and to be no longer an infected area.

This declaration shall take effect from March 16, 1929.

The Municipal Office, CHAS. W. PATE,
Colombo, April 27, 1929. Municipal Veterinary Surgeon.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS by proclamation dated March 12, 1929, published in the *Government Gazette* No. 7,701 of March 22, 1929, the premises bearing assessment No. 18, situated at Park road, Colombo, were proclaimed an infected area in terms of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1909; and whereas rinderpest no longer exists in the said premises, it is now declared free from rinderpest, and to be no longer an infected area.

This declaration shall take effect from March 16, 1929.

The Municipal Office, CHAS. W. PATE,
Colombo, April 27, 1929. Municipal Veterinary Surgeon.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS by proclamation dated March 6, 1929, published in the *Government Gazette* No. 7,700 of March 15, 1929, the premises bearing assessment No. 3, situated at 80th lane off Kanatta road, Colombo, were proclaimed an infected area in terms of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1909; and whereas rinderpest no longer exists in the said premises, it is now declared free from rinderpest, and to be no longer an infected area.

This declaration shall take effect from March 16, 1929.

The Municipal Office, CHAS. W. PATE,
Colombo, April 27, 1929. Municipal Veterinary Surgeon.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS by proclamation dated February 27, 1929, published in the *Government Gazette* No. 7,698 of March 8, 1929, the premises bearing assessment No. 112, situated at 62nd Lane off Havelock road, Colombo, were proclaimed an infected area in terms of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1909; and whereas rinderpest no longer exists in the said premises, it is now declared free from rinderpest, and to be no longer an infected area.

This declaration shall take effect from March 6, 1929.

The Municipal Office, CHAS. W. PATE,
Colombo, April 27, 1929. Municipal Veterinary Surgeon.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS by proclamation dated March 1, 1929, published in the *Government Gazette* No. 7,698 of March 8, 1929, the premises bearing assessment No. 340/2, situated at Pamankada road, Colombo, were proclaimed an infected area in terms of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1909; and whereas rinderpest no longer exists in the said premises, it is now declared free from rinderpest, and to be no longer an infected area.

This declaration shall take effect from March 11, 1929.

The Municipal Office,
Colombo, April 27, 1929.

CHAS. W. PATE,
Municipal Veterinary Surgeon.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS by proclamation dated March 4, 1929, published in the *Government Gazette* No. 7,698 of March 8, 1929, the premises bearing assessment No. 1, situated at Horton place, Colombo, were proclaimed an infected area in terms of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1909; and whereas rinderpest no longer exists in the said premises, it is now declared free from rinderpest, and to be no longer an infected area.

This declaration shall take effect from March 15, 1929.

The Municipal Office,
Colombo, April 27, 1929.

CHAS. W. PATE,
Municipal Veterinary Surgeon.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS by proclamation dated March 7, 1929, published in the *Government Gazette* No. 7,700 of March 15, 1929, the premises bearing assessment No. 3A, situated at Castle street, Colombo, were proclaimed an infected area in terms of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1909; and whereas rinderpest no longer exists in the said premises, it is now declared free from rinderpest, and to be no longer an infected area.

This declaration shall take effect from March 8, 1929.

The Municipal Office,
Colombo, April 27, 1929.

CHAS. W. PATE,
Municipal Veterinary Surgeon.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS by proclamation dated February 25, 1929, published in the *Government Gazette* No. 7,695 of March 1, 1929, the premises bearing assessment No. 24, situated at Kensington Gardens, Colombo, were proclaimed an infected area in terms of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1909; and whereas rinderpest no longer exists in the said premises, it is now declared free from rinderpest, and to be no longer an infected area.

This declaration shall take effect from March 9, 1929.

The Municipal Office,
Colombo, April 27, 1929.

CHAS. W. PATE,
Municipal Veterinary Surgeon.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS by proclamation dated March 6, 1929, published in the *Government Gazette* No. 7,700 of March 15, 1929, the premises bearing assessment No. 174, situated at Castle street and known as Fair Holme, Castle street, Colombo, were proclaimed an infected area in terms of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1909; and whereas rinderpest no longer exists in the said premises, it is now declared free from rinderpest, and to be no longer an infected area.

This declaration shall take effect from March 25, 1929.

The Municipal Office,
Colombo, April 27, 1929.

CHAS. W. PATE,
Municipal Veterinary Surgeon.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS by proclamation dated March 4, 1929, published in the *Government Gazette* No. 7,698 of March 8, 1929, the premises bearing assessment No. 264, situated at Timbrigasyaya road, Colombo, were proclaimed an infected area in terms of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1909; and whereas rinderpest no longer exists in the said premises, it is now declared free from rinderpest, and to be no longer an infected area.

This declaration shall take effect from March 12, 1929.

The Municipal Office,
Colombo, April 27, 1929.

CHAS. W. PATE,
Municipal Veterinary Surgeon.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS by proclamation dated February 5, 1929, published in the *Government Gazette* No. 7,692 of February 8, 1929, the premises bearing assessment No. 185, situated at Model Farm road, Colombo, were proclaimed an infected area in terms of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1909; and whereas rinderpest no longer exists in the said premises, it is now declared free from rinderpest, and to be no longer an infected area.

This declaration shall take effect from March 25, 1929.

The Municipal Office,
Colombo, April 27, 1929.

CHAS. W. PATE,
Municipal Veterinary Surgeon.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS rinderpest has broken out in the premises bearing assessment No. 22, situated at Prince of Wales Avenue, Colombo: Such premises are hereby declared, in terms of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1909, to be an infected area.

This declaration shall take effect from April 23, 1929.

The Municipal Office,
Colombo, April 27, 1929.

CHAS. W. PATE,
Municipal Veterinary Surgeon.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS by proclamation dated March 18, 1929, published in the *Government Gazette* No. 7,701 of March 22, 1929, the premises bearing assessment No. 6, situated at Skinners road north, Colombo, were proclaimed an infected area in terms of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1909; and whereas rinderpest no longer exists in the said premises, it is now declared free from rinderpest, and to be no longer an infected area.

This declaration shall take effect from March 19, 1929.

The Municipal Office,
Colombo, April 29, 1929.

CHAS. W. PATE,
Municipal Veterinary Surgeon.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS by proclamation dated February 21, 1929, published in the *Government Gazette* No. 7,695 of March 1, 1929, the open land known as Borellakella, situated at Timbrigasyaya road, Colombo, were proclaimed an infected area in terms of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1909; and whereas rinderpest no longer exists in the said premises, it is now declared free from rinderpest, and to be no longer an infected area.

This declaration shall take effect from March 5, 1929.

The Municipal Office,
Colombo, April 29, 1929.

CHAS. W. PATE,
Municipal Veterinary Surgeon.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS by proclamation dated April 8, 1929, published in the *Government Gazette* No. 7,704 of April 12, 1929, the premises bearing assessment No. 190, situated at Gallé road, Colpetty, Colombo, were proclaimed

an infected area in terms of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1909; and whereas rinderpest no longer exists in the said premises, it is now declared free from rinderpest, and to be no longer an infected area.

This declaration shall take effect from April 2, 1929.

The Municipal Office, CHAS. W. PATE,
Colombo, April 29, 1929. Municipal Veterinary Surgeon.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS by proclamation dated February 21, 1929, published in the *Government Gazette* No. 7,695 of March 1, 1929, the premises bearing assessment No. 330; situated at Timbirigasyaya road (Abeywardana land), Colombo, were proclaimed an infected area in terms of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1909; and whereas rinderpest no longer exists in the said premises, it is now declared free from rinderpest, and to be no longer an infected area.

This declaration shall take effect from March 16, 1929.

The Municipal Office, CHAS. W. PATE,
Colombo, April 29, 1929. Municipal Veterinary Surgeon.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS by proclamation dated February 11, 1929, published in the *Government Gazette* No. 7,693 of February 15, 1929, the premises known as the old Infectious Disease Hospital, Buller's road, Colombo, were proclaimed an infected area in terms of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1909; and whereas rinderpest no longer exists in the said premises, it is now declared free from rinderpest, and to be no longer an infected area.

This declaration shall take effect from March 27, 1929.

The Municipal Office, CHAS. W. PATE,
Colombo, April 29, 1929. Municipal Veterinary Surgeon.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS by proclamation dated March 18, 1929, published in the *Government Gazette* No. 7,701 of March 22, 1929, the premises known as the Crown land, Salvation Army premises, Buller's road, Colombo, were proclaimed an infected area in terms of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1909; and whereas rinderpest no longer exists in the said premises, it is now declared free from rinderpest, and to be no longer an infected area.

This declaration shall take effect from March 22, 1929.

The Municipal Office, CHAS. W. PATE,
Colombo, April 29, 1929. Municipal Veterinary Surgeon.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS by proclamation dated March 1, 1929, published in the *Government Gazette* No. 7,698 of March 8, 1929, the premises bearing assessment No. 315, situated at Alutnawata, Colombo, were proclaimed an infected area in terms of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1909; and whereas rinderpest no longer exists in the said premises, it is now declared free from rinderpest, and to be no longer an infected area.

This declaration shall take effect from March 15, 1929.

The Municipal Office, CHAS. W. PATE,
Colombo, April 29, 1929. Municipal Veterinary Surgeon.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS by proclamation dated March 19, 1929, published in the *Government Gazette* No. 7,701 of March 22, 1929, the premises bearing assessment No. 6, situated at Gregory's road, Colombo, were proclaimed

an infected area in terms of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1909; and whereas rinderpest no longer exists in the said premises, it is now declared free from rinderpest, and to be no longer an infected area.

This declaration shall take effect from March 31, 1929.

The Municipal Office, CHAS. W. PATE,
Colombo, April 29, 1929. Municipal Veterinary Surgeon.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS by proclamation dated March 12, 1929, published in the *Government Gazette* No. 7,701 of March 22, 1929, the premises bearing assessment No. 351, situated at Timbirigasyaya road, Colombo, were proclaimed an infected area in terms of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1909; and whereas rinderpest no longer exists in the said premises, it is now declared free from rinderpest, and to be no longer an infected area.

This declaration shall take effect from March 12, 1929.

The Municipal Office, CHAS. W. PATE,
Colombo, April 29, 1929. Municipal Veterinary Surgeon.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS by proclamation dated March 12, 1929, published in the *Government Gazette* No. 7,701 of March 22, 1929, the premises known as the St. Luke's Church premises, 3rd Division Maradana, Colombo, were proclaimed an infected area in terms of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1909; and whereas rinderpest no longer exists in the said premises, it is now declared free from rinderpest, and to be no longer an infected area.

This declaration shall take effect from March 13, 1929.

The Municipal Office, CHAS. W. PATE,
Colombo, April 29, 1929. Municipal Veterinary Surgeon.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS by proclamation dated February 14, 1929, published in the *Government Gazette* No. 7,694 of February 22, 1929, the premises bearing assessment No. 45, situated at Vauxhall lane, Slave Island, Colombo, were proclaimed an infected area in terms of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1909; and whereas rinderpest no longer exists in the said premises, it is now declared free from rinderpest, and to be no longer an infected area.

This declaration shall take effect from April 1, 1929.

The Municipal Office, CHAS. W. PATE,
Colombo, April 29, 1929. Municipal Veterinary Surgeon.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS by proclamation dated March 7, 1929, published in the *Government Gazette* No. 7,700 of March 15, 1929, the premises bearing assessment No. 195, situated at Grandpass road, Colombo, were proclaimed an infected area in terms of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1909; and whereas rinderpest no longer exists in the said premises, it is now declared free from rinderpest, and to be no longer an infected area.

This declaration shall take effect from March 18, 1929.

The Municipal Office, CHAS. W. PATE,
Colombo, April 29, 1929. Municipal Veterinary Surgeon.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS by proclamation dated March 26, 1929, published in the *Government Gazette* No. 7,703 of April 5, 1929, the premises bearing assessment No. 83-93, situated at Jawatta road, Colombo, were proclaimed an infected area in terms of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1909; and whereas rinderpest no longer exists in the said premises, it is now declared free from rinderpest, and to be no longer an infected area.

This declaration shall take effect from April 8, 1929.

The Municipal Office, CHAS. W. PATE,
Colombo, April 29, 1929. Municipal Veterinary Surgeon.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS by proclamation dated March 18, 1929, published in the *Government Gazette* No. 7,701 of March 22, 1929, the premises bearing assessment No. 108, situated at Vistwyke road, Colombo, were proclaimed an infected area in terms of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1909; and whereas rinderpest no longer exists in the said premises, it is now declared free from rinderpest, and to be no longer an infected area.

This declaration shall take effect from March 18, 1929.

The Municipal Office, CHAS. W. PATE,
Colombo, April 29, 1929. Municipal Veterinary Surgeon.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS by proclamation dated April 2, 1929, published in the *Government Gazette* No. 7,703 of April 5, 1929, the premises bearing assessment No. 38, situated at Francewatta lane, Colombo, were proclaimed an infected area in terms of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1909; and whereas rinderpest no longer exists in the said premises, it is now declared free from rinderpest, and to be no longer an infected area.

This declaration shall take effect from April 13, 1929.

The Municipal Office, CHAS. W. PATE,
Colombo, April 29, 1929. Municipal Veterinary Surgeon.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS by proclamation dated March 14, 1929, published in the *Government Gazette* No. 7,701 of March 22, 1929, the premises bearing assessment No. 1, situated at Church road, Mattakkuliya, Colombo, were proclaimed an infected area in terms of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1909; and whereas rinderpest no longer exists in the said premises, it is now declared free from rinderpest, and to be no longer an infected area.

This declaration shall take effect from April 8, 1929.

The Municipal Office, CHAS. W. PATE,
Colombo, April 29, 1929. Municipal Veterinary Surgeon.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS by proclamation dated March 7, 1929, published in the *Government Gazette* No. 7,700 of March 15, 1929, the premises bearing assessment No. 16, situated at Alexander road, Wellawatta, Colombo, were proclaimed an infected area in terms of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1909; and whereas rinderpest no longer exists in the said premises, it is now declared free from rinderpest, and to be no longer an infected area.

This declaration shall take effect from April 16, 1929.

The Municipal Office, CHAS. W. PATE,
Colombo, April 29, 1929. Municipal Veterinary Surgeon.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS by proclamation dated April 8, 1929, published in the *Government Gazette* No. 7,704 of April 12, 1929, the premises bearing assessment No. 106, situated at Old Kolonnawa road, Colombo, were proclaimed an infected area in terms of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1909; and whereas rinderpest no longer exists in the said premises, it is now declared free from rinderpest, and to be no longer an infected area.

This declaration shall take effect from April 13, 1929.

The Municipal Office, CHAS. W. PATE,
Colombo, April 29, 1929. Municipal Veterinary Surgeon.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS by proclamation dated February 25, 1929, published in the *Government Gazette* No. 7,695 of March 1, 1929, the premises bearing assessment No. 86-90, situated at Buller's road, Colombo, were proclaimed an infected area in terms of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1909; and whereas rinderpest no longer exists in the said premises, it is now declared free from rinderpest, and to be no longer an infected area.

This declaration shall take effect from April 12, 1929.

The Municipal Office, CHAS. W. PATE,
Colombo, April 29, 1929. Municipal Veterinary Surgeon.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS by proclamation dated March 4, 1929, published in the *Government Gazette* No. 7,698 of March 8, 1929, the premises bearing assessment No. 45, situated at Jawatta road, Colombo, were proclaimed an infected area in terms of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1909; and whereas rinderpest no longer exists in the said premises, it is now declared free from rinderpest, and to be no longer an infected area.

This declaration shall take effect from March 22, 1929.

The Municipal Office, CHAS. W. PATE,
Colombo, April 29, 1929. Municipal Veterinary Surgeon.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS by proclamation dated March 7, 1929, published in the *Government Gazette* No. 7,700 of March 15, 1929, the premises bearing assessment No. 11, situated at Wellawatta road, Colombo, were proclaimed an infected area in terms of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1909; and whereas rinderpest no longer exists in the said premises, it is now declared free from rinderpest, and to be no longer an infected area.

This declaration shall take effect from March 20, 1929.

The Municipal Office, CHAS. W. PATE,
Colombo, April 29, 1929. Municipal Veterinary Surgeon.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS by proclamation dated February 25, 1929, published in the *Government Gazette* No. 7,695 of March 1, 1929, the premises bearing assessment No. 19, situated at Barnes place, Colombo, were proclaimed an infected area in terms of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1909; and whereas rinderpest no longer exists in the said premises, it is now declared free from rinderpest, and to be no longer an infected area.

This declaration shall take effect from March 18, 1929.

The Municipal Office, CHAS. W. PATE,
Colombo, April 29, 1929. Municipal Veterinary Surgeon.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS by proclamation dated March 1, 1929, published in the *Government Gazette* No. 7,698 of March 8, 1929, the premises bearing assessment No. 76, situated at Wolfendhal street, Colombo, were proclaimed an infected area in terms of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1909; and whereas rinderpest no longer exists in the said premises, it is now declared free from rinderpest, and to be no longer an infected area.

This declaration shall take effect from March 20, 1929.

The Municipal Office, CHAS. W. PATE,
Colombo, April 29, 1929. Municipal Veterinary Surgeon.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS by proclamation dated March 14, 1929, published in the *Government Gazette* No. 7,701 of March 22, 1929, the premises bearing assessment No. 19, situated at Fife road, Colombo, were proclaimed an infected area in terms of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1909; and whereas rinderpest no longer exists in the said premises, it is now declared free from rinderpest, and to be no longer an infected area.

This declaration shall take effect from March 19, 1929.

The Municipal Office, CHAS. W. PATE,
Colombo, April 29, 1929. Municipal Veterinary Surgeon.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS by proclamation dated March 20, 1929, published in the *Government Gazette* No. 7,702 of March 27, 1929, the premises known as the Grassmere, Gregory's road, Colombo, were proclaimed an infected area in terms of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1909; and whereas rinderpest no longer exists in the said premises, it is now declared free from rinderpest, and to be no longer an infected area.

This declaration shall take effect from March 24, 1929.

The Municipal Office, CHAS. W. PATE,
Colombo, April 29, 1929. Municipal Veterinary Surgeon.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS by proclamation dated March 14, 1929, published in the *Government Gazette* No. 7,701 of March 22, 1929, the premises bearing assessment No. 28, situated at Prince of Wales avenue, Colombo, were proclaimed an infected area in terms of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1909; and whereas rinderpest no longer exists in the said premises, it is now declared free from rinderpest, and to be no longer an infected area.

This declaration shall take effect from March 30, 1929.

The Municipal Office, CHAS. W. PATE,
Colombo, April 29, 1929. Municipal Veterinary Surgeon.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS by proclamation dated March 14, 1929, published in the *Government Gazette* No. 7,701 of March 22, 1929, the premises bearing assessment No. 39, situated at Church road, Mattakkuliya, Colombo, were proclaimed an infected area in terms of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1909; and whereas rinderpest no longer exists in the said premises, it is now declared free from rinderpest, and to be no longer an infected area.

This declaration shall take effect from April 8, 1929.

The Municipal Office, CHAS. W. PATE,
Colombo, April 29, 1929. Municipal Veterinary Surgeon.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS by proclamation dated April 8, 1929, published in the *Government Gazette* No. 7,704 of April 12, 1929, the premises bearing assessment No. 47, situated at Hill street, Colombo, were proclaimed an infected area in terms of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1909; and whereas rinderpest no longer exists in the said premises, it is now declared free from rinderpest, and no longer an infected area.

This declaration shall take effect from April 8, 1929.

The Municipal Office, CHAS. W. PATE,
Colombo, April 29, 1929. Municipal Veterinary Surgeon.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS by proclamation dated April 8, 1929, published in the *Government Gazette* No. 7,704 of April 12, 1929, the premises bearing assessment No. 57, situated at Torrington avenue, Colombo, were proclaimed

an infected area in terms of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1909; and whereas rinderpest no longer exists in the said premises, it is now declared free from rinderpest, and to be no longer an infected area.

This declaration shall take effect from April 14, 1929.

The Municipal Office, CHAS. W. PATE,
Colombo, April 29, 1929. Municipal Veterinary Surgeon.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS by proclamation dated February 15, 1929, published in the *Government Gazette* No. 7,694 of February 22, 1929, the premises bearing assessment No. 206, situated at Buller's road, Colombo, were proclaimed an infected area in terms of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1909; and whereas rinderpest no longer exists in the said premises, it is now declared free from rinderpest, and to be no longer an infected area.

This declaration shall take effect from April 18, 1929.

The Municipal Office, CHAS. W. PATE,
Colombo, April 29, 1929. Municipal Veterinary Surgeon.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS by proclamation dated February 25, 1929, published in the *Government Gazette* No. 7,695 of March 1, 1929, the premises bearing assessment No. 76, situated at Pensala road, Colombo, were proclaimed an infected area in terms of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1909; and whereas rinderpest no longer exists in the said premises, it is now declared free from rinderpest, and to be no longer an infected area.

This declaration shall take effect from April 17, 1929.

The Municipal Office, CHAS. W. PATE,
Colombo, April 29, 1929. Municipal Veterinary Surgeon.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS rinderpest has broken out in Dawatagahawatta at Ekala in Alutkuru korale south of Colombo District of the Western Province: It is hereby declared in terms of section 5, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the Ordinance No. 25 of 1909, as amended by the Ordinance No. 19 of 1923, the under-mentioned area is infected, viz.:—

The area is bounded on the north by land of Mr. Edwin Charles de Silva, south by Digan-ela, east by land of Mr. Edwin Charles de Silva, west by high road.

This declaration shall take effect from the date hereof.

April 21, 1929.

B. CHAS. COORAY,
Chief Headman.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS rinderpest has broken out in Potuwilewatta at Alawatupitiya in Alutkuru korale south of Colombo District of the Western Province: It is hereby declared in terms of section 5, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the Ordinance No. 25 of 1909, as amended by the Ordinance No. 19 of 1923, the under-mentioned area is infected, viz.:—

The area is bounded on the north by land of P. Eusebi Fernando, south by land of Hallawapimkarage Jorns Fernando, east by land of R. C. P. W. Waidiyaratne, west by Village Committee road and land of Allis Fernando.

This declaration shall take effect from the date hereof.

April 22, 1929.

B. CHAS. COORAY,
Chief Headman.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS suspected rinderpest has broken out at in Dawatagahawatta at Ekala in Alutkuru korale south of Colombo District of the Western Province: It is hereby declared in terms of section 5, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the Ordinance No. 25 of 1909, as amended by the Ordinance No. 19 of 1923, the under-mentioned area is infected, viz. :—

The area is bounded on the north by land of Mr. Moses de Silva, Engineer, south by land of Mr. Luwis Perera Nethasingha and others, east by Public Works Department road, west by land of Mr. Moses de Silva, Engineer.

This declaration shall take effect from the date hereof.

April 26, 1929.

B. CHAS. COOREY,
Chief Headman.

Rinderpest.

NOTICE is hereby given that the area declared infected at Kalubowila East, garden No. 244, in Salpiti korale of Colombo District of the Western Province, under section 5, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the Ordinance No. 25 of 1909, as amended by the Ordinance No. 19 of 1923, and proclaimed in *Gazette* dated March 8, 1929, is free from rinderpest and is no longer an infected area.

This declaration is to take effect from this date.

The Kachcheri, E. H. DAVIES,
Colombo, April 22, 1929. Assistant Government Agent.

Rinderpest.

NOTICE is hereby given that the area declared infected at Yakbedda in garden No. 34A, in Salpiti korale of Colombo District of the Western Province, under section 5, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the Ordinance No. 25 of 1909, as amended by the Ordinance No. 19 of 1923, and proclaimed in *Gazette* dated February 15, 1929, is free from rinderpest, and is no longer an infected area.

This declaration is to take effect from this date.

The Kachcheri, E. H. DAVIES,
Colombo, April 25, 1929. Assistant Government Agent.

Rinderpest.

NOTICE is hereby given that the area declared infected at Yakbedda, in garden No. 55, in Salpiti korale of Colombo District of the Western Province, under section 5, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the Ordinance No. 25 of 1909, as amended by the Ordinance No. 19 of 1923, and proclaimed in *Gazette* dated February 1, 1929, is free from rinderpest, and is no longer an infected area.

This declaration is to take effect from this date.

The Kachcheri, E. H. DAVIES,
Colombo, April 25, 1929. Assistant Government Agent.

Rinderpest.

NOTICE is hereby given that the area declared infected at Yakbedda, garden No. 45, in Salpiti korale of Colombo District of the Western Province, under section 5, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the Ordinance No. 25 of 1909, as amended by the Ordinance No. 19 of 1923, and proclaimed in *Gazette* dated March 1, 1929, is free from rinderpest, and is no longer an infected area.

This declaration is to take effect from this date.

The Kachcheri, E. H. DAVIES,
Colombo, April 25, 1929. Assistant Government Agent.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS rinderpest has broken out at Henaratgoda in the Meda pattu in Siyane korale west of the Colombo District of the Western Province: It is hereby declared in terms of section 5, sub-sections (1) and (2), of

the Ordinance No. 25 of 1909, as amended by the Ordinance No. 19 of 1923, the under-mentioned area is infected, viz. :—

The area is bounded on the north by fields, south by Delgahawatta and Berekkawatta, east by Dunmadalagahawatta *alias* Tappakotuwa, west by Kandy road.

This declaration shall take effect from the date hereof.

April 23, 1929.

MAURICE PERERA,
Chief Headman.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS rinderpest has broken out at Gonahena in the Adikari pattu in Siyane korale west of the Colombo District of the Western Province: It is hereby declared in terms of section 5, sub-sections (1) and (2) of the Ordinance No. 25 of 1909, as amended by the Ordinance No. 19 of 1923, the under-mentioned area is infected, viz. :—

The area is bounded on the north by fields, south by fields, east by village boundaries of Udupila and Meegahawatta, west by fields.

This declaration shall take effect from the date hereof.

April 23, 1929.

MAURICE PERERA,
Chief Headman.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS rinderpest has broken out at Heenkenda in the Adikari pattu in Siyane korale west of the Colombo District of the Western Province: It is hereby declared in terms of section 5, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the Ordinance No. 25 of 1909, as amended by the Ordinance No. 19 of 1923, the under-mentioned area is infected, viz. :—

The area is bounded on the north by land belonging to Don Daniel Jayatilaka, south by fields, east by land belonging to Arlis Jayasinghe and Heenkenda Village Committee road, west by fields.

This declaration shall take effect from the date hereof.

April 26, 1929.

MAURICE PERERA,
Chief Headman.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS rinderpest has broken out at Biyagama in the Adikari pattu in Siyane korale west of the Colombo District of the Western Province: It is hereby declared in terms of section 5, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the Ordinance No. 25 of 1909, as amended by the Ordinance No. 19 of 1923, the under-mentioned area is infected viz. :—

The area is bounded on the north by Biyagama road south by Kelani river, east by dewata road to Biyagama, Kaduwela ferry, west by road to Biyagama-Hewagama ferry.

This declaration shall take effect from the date hereof.

April 27, 1929.

MAURICE PERERA,
Chief Headman.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS rinderpest has broken out at the village Dampe in Salpiti korale of the Colombo District of the Western Province: It is hereby declared in terms of section 5, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the Ordinance No. 25 of 1909, as amended by the Ordinance No. 19 of 1923, the under-mentioned area is infected, viz. :—

The area is bounded on the north by Dampe estate, south by Dampe estate, east by Dampe estate, west by land called Galakumbura.

This declaration shall take effect from the date hereof.

April 22, 1929.

G. W. DE FONSEKA,
Chief Headman.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS rinderpest has broken out at the village Diyagama in Salpiti korale of Colombo District of the Western Province: It is hereby declared in terms of section 5, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the Ordinance No. 25 of 1909, as amended by the Ordinance No. 19 of 1923, the under-mentioned area is infected, viz. :—

The area is bounded on the north by field called Ihala-deniyakumbura, south by field called Palaketekumbura, east by an ela, west by land called Galgodellewatta

This declaration shall take effect from the date hereof.

April 22, 1929.

G. W. DE FONSEKA,
Chief Headman.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS rinderpest has broken out at the village Mampe in Salpiti korale of the Colombo District of the Western Province: It is hereby declared in terms of section 5, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the Ordinance No. 25 of 1909, as amended by the Ordinance No. 19 of 1923, the under-mentioned area is infected, viz. :—

The area is bounded on the north by field called Gonnane-kumbura, south by land called Kahatagahawatta, east by land called Kahatagahawatta, west by road leading to Ratnapura.

This declaration shall take effect from the date hereof.

April 22, 1929.

G. W. DE FONSEKA,
Chief Headman.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS rinderpest has broken out at the village Dampe in Salpiti korale of the Colombo District of the Western Province: It is hereby declared in terms of section 5, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the Ordinance No. 25 of 1909, as amended by the Ordinance No. 19 of 1923, the under-mentioned area is infected, viz. :—

The area is bounded on the north by field belonging to Rupasingha Appu Singho, south by the Village Committee road, east by land called Deniyawatta, west by Omattage-owita.

This declaration shall take effect from the date hereof.

April 22, 1929.

G. W. DE FONSEKA,
Chief Headman.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS rinderpest has broken out at the village Kudamaduwa in Salpiti korale of the Colombo District of the Western Province: It is hereby declared in terms of section 5, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the Ordinance No. 25 of 1909, as amended by the Ordinance No. 19 of 1923, the under-mentioned area is infected, viz. :—

The area is bounded on the north by the Village Committee road, south by land called Podidikhena, east by land called Mahahena, west by land called Dimityagedaragawadeniya.

This declaration shall take effect from the date hereof.

April 22, 1929.

G. W. DE FONSEKA,
Chief Headman.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS rinderpest has broken out at Nedagomuwa in Alutkuru korale north of Colombo District of the Western Province: It is hereby declared in terms of section 5, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the Ordinance No. 25 of 1909, as amended by the Ordinance No. 19 of 1923, the under-mentioned area is infected, viz. :—

The area is bounded on the north by high road, south by Pasgammanawila, east by Ketakumburuwelyaya, west by Wilpallayaya leading to Siyambalapitiya.

This declaration shall take effect from the date hereof.

April 25, 1929.

A. C. P. ABAYAKOON,
Chief Headman.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS rinderpest has broken out on Walpola estate at Andiambalama in Alutkuru korale north of Colombo District of the Western Province: It is hereby declared in terms of section 5, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the Ordinance No. 25 of 1909, as amended by the Ordinance No. 19 of 1923, the under-mentioned area is infected, viz. :—

The area is bounded on the north by wire fence of this estate, south by wire fence of this estate, east by Walpola Agaraya, west by wire fence of this estate.

This declaration shall take effect from the date hereof.

April 26, 1929.

A. C. P. ABAYAKOON,
Chief Headman.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS rinderpest has broken out at lot No. 26, Narahenpita in Colombo Mudaliyar's division of Salpiti korale of Colombo District of the Western Province: It is hereby declared in terms of section 5, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the Ordinance No. 25 of 1909, as amended by the Ordinance No. 19 of 1923, the under-mentioned area is infected, viz. :—

The area is bounded on the north by Heen-ela, south by approach road to Mahawatta, east by Mahawatta boundary, west by railway line.

This declaration shall take effect from the date hereof.

April 23, 1929.

K. T. A. DE SILVA,
Chief Headman.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS rinderpest has broken out at Ambepitiya in the Kalutara totamune, Kalutara District, Western Province: It is hereby declared that the area bounded on the north by Madakumbura, east by the Walatara village boundary, south by the Ganearambe village boundary, and west by the Timmantota-ela, is infected in terms of section 5, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the Ordinance No. 25 of 1909.

This declaration is to take effect from April 19, 1929.

April 24, 1929.

EDMUND PIERIS,
Chief Headman.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS rinderpest has broken out at Hettimulla in the Kalutara totamune, Kalutara District, Western Province: It is hereby declared that the area bounded on the north by the boundaries of Kankanangoda and Ambepitiya villages, east and south by the Kalawilganga, and west by Mahagoda village boundary, is infected in terms of section 5, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the Ordinance No. 25 of 1909.

This declaration is to take effect from April 20, 1929.

April 24, 1929.

EDMUND PIERIS,
Chief Headman.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS rinderpest has broken out at Wekada in the Panadure totamune, Kalutara District, Western Province: It is hereby declared that the area bounded on the north by cart road leading to Pinwala, east by Pinwala fields, south by the Panadure-Nambapana Public Works Department road, and west by the rubber estate belonging to Mr. Carolis de Mel of Panadure, is infected in terms of section 5, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the Ordinance No. 25 of 1909.

This declaration is to take effect from April 24, 1929.

April 24, 1929.

EDMUND PIERIS,
Chief Headman.

Rinderpest.

NOTICE is hereby given that the area declared infected in Ketakelagahawatta at Galudupita in Alutkuru korale south of Colombo District of the Western Province, under section 5, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the Ordinance No. 25 of 1909, as amended by the Ordinance No. 19 of 1923, and proclaimed in *Gazette* dated March 1, 1929, is free from rinderpest, and is no longer an infected area.

This declaration is to take effect from this date.

K. SOMASUNTHARAM,
Additional Assistant Government Agent.
The Kachcheri,
Colombo, April 22, 1929.

Rinderpest.

NOTICE is hereby given that the area declared infected in Dawatagahawatta at Galudupita in Alutkuru korale south of Colombo District of the Western Province, under section 5, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the Ordinance No. 25 of 1909, as amended by the Ordinance No. 19 of 1923, and proclaimed in *Gazette* dated March 1, 1929, is free from rinderpest, and is no longer an infected area.

This declaration is to take effect from this date.

K. SOMASUNTHARAM,
Additional Assistant Government Agent.
The Kachcheri,
Colombo, April 22, 1929.

Rinderpest.

NOTICE is hereby given that the area declared infected in Ilikgodawatta at Galudupita in Alutkuru korale south of Colombo District of the Western Province, under section 5, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the Ordinance No. 25 of 1909, as amended by the Ordinance No. 19 of 1923, and proclaimed in *Gazette* dated March 1, 1929, is free from rinderpest, and is no longer an infected area.

This declaration is to take effect from this date.

K. SOMASUNTHARAM,
Additional Assistant Government Agent.
The Kachcheri,
Colombo, April 22, 1929.

Rinderpest.

NOTICE is hereby given that the area declared infected at Rilaula in Alutkuru korale south of Colombo District of the Western Province, under section 5, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the Ordinance No. 25 of 1909, as amended by the Ordinance No. 19 of 1923, and proclaimed in *Gazette* dated March 1, 1929, is free from rinderpest, and is no longer an infected area.

This declaration is to take effect from this date.

K. SOMASUNTHARAM,
Additional Assistant Government Agent.
The Kachcheri,
Colombo, April 22, 1929.

Rinderpest.

NOTICE is hereby given that the area declared infected in Kurunduwatta at Maththumagala in Alutkuru korale south of Colombo District of the Western Province, under section 5, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the Ordinance No. 25 of 1909, as amended by the Ordinance No. 19 of 1923, and proclaimed in *Gazette* dated February 8, 1929, is free from rinderpest, and is no longer an infected area.

This declaration is to take effect from this date.

K. SOMASUNTHARAM,
Additional Assistant Government Agent.
The Kachcheri,
Colombo, April 22, 1929.

Rinderpest.

NOTICE is hereby given that the area declared infected at Nawala, garden No. 366, in Alutkuru korale south of Colombo District of the Western Province, under section 5, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the Ordinance No. 25 of 1909, as amended by the Ordinance No. 19 of 1923, and proclaimed in *Gazette* dated March 1, 1929, is free from rinderpest, and is no longer an infected area.

This declaration is to take effect from this date.

K. SOMASUNTHARAM,
Additional Assistant Government Agent.
The Kachcheri,
Colombo April 22, 1929.

Rinderpest.

NOTICE is hereby given that the area declared infected at Siyambalagahawatta at Welisara in Alutkuru korale south of Colombo District of the Western Province, under section 5, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the Ordinance No. 25 of 1909, as amended by the Ordinance No. 19 of 1923, and proclaimed in *Gazette* dated March 22, 1929, is free from rinderpest, and is no longer an infected area.

This declaration is to take effect from this date.

K. SOMASUNTHARAM,
Additional Assistant Government Agent.
The Kachcheri,
Colombo, April 26, 1929.

Rinderpest.

NOTICE is hereby given that the area declared infected at Kelaniya in the Adikari pattu in Siyane korale west of Colombo District of the Western Province, under section 5, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the Ordinance No. 25 of 1909, as amended by the Ordinance No. 19 of 1923, and proclaimed in *Gazette* dated March 1, 1929, is free from rinderpest, and is no longer an infected area.

This declaration is to take effect from this date.

K. SOMASUNTHARAM,
Additional Assistant Government Agent.
The Kachcheri,
Colombo, April 26, 1929.

Rinderpest.

NOTICE is hereby given that the area declared infected at Endarumulla in Adikari pattu, in Siyane korale west of Colombo District of the Western Province, under section 5, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the Ordinance No. 25 of 1909, as amended by the Ordinance No. 19 of 1923, and proclaimed in *Gazette* dated March 1, 1929, is free from rinderpest, and is no longer an infected area.

This declaration is to take effect from this date.

K. SOMASUNTHARAM,
Additional Assistant Government Agent.
The Kachcheri,
Colombo, April 26, 1929.

Rinderpest.

NOTICE is hereby given that the area declared infected at Kendaliyaddapaluwa in Siyane korale west of Colombo District of the Western Province, under section 5, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the Ordinance No. 25 of 1909, as amended by the Ordinance No. 19 of 1923, and proclaimed in *Gazette* dated March 1, 1929, is free from rinderpest, and is no longer an infected area.

This declaration is to take effect from this date.

K. SOMASUNTHARAM,
Additional Assistant Government Agent.
The Kachcheri,
Colombo, April 26, 1929.

Rinderpest.

NOTICE is hereby given that the area declared infected at Dippitigoda in Siyane korale west of Colombo District of the Western Province, under section 5, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the Ordinance No. 25 of 1909, as amended by the Ordinance No. 19 of 1923, and proclaimed in *Gazette* dated February 15, 1929, is free from rinderpest, and is no longer an infected area.

This declaration is to take effect from this date.

K. SOMASUNTHARAM,
Additional Assistant Government Agent.
The Kachcheri,
Colombo, April 26, 1929.

Rinderpest.

NOTICE is hereby given that the area declared infected at Wattala in Millegahawatta in Alutkuru korale south of Colombo District of the Western Province, under section 5, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the Ordinance No. 25 of 1909, as amended by the Ordinance No. 19 of 1923, and proclaimed in *Gazette* dated February 8, 1929, is free from rinderpest, and is no longer an infected area.

This declaration is to take effect from this date.

K. SOMASUNTHARAM,
Additional Assistant Government Agent.
The Kachcheri,
Colombo, April 26, 1929.

Rinderpest.

NOTICE is hereby given that the area declared infected at Peliyagoda-Pattiya in Alutkuru korale south of Colombo District of the Western Province, under section 5, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the Ordinance No. 25 of 1909, as amended by the Ordinance No. 19 of 1923, and proclaimed in *Gazette* dated January 4, 1929, is free from rinderpest, and is no longer an infected area.

This declaration is to take effect from this date.

K. SOMASUNTHARAM,
Additional Assistant Government Agent.
The Kachcheri,
Colombo, April 26, 1929.

Rinderpest.

NOTICE is hereby given that the area declared infected at Peliyagoda-Gangaboda in Alutkuru korale south of Colombo District of the Western Province, under section 5, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the Ordinance No. 25 of 1909, as amended by the Ordinance No. 19 of 1923, and proclaimed in *Gazette* dated March 1, 1929, is free from rinderpest, and is no longer an infected area.

This declaration is to take effect from this date.

K. SOMASUNTHARAM,
Additional Assistant Government Agent.
The Kachcheri,
Colombo, April 26, 1929.

Rinderpest.

NOTICE is hereby given that the area declared infected at Heenetiwita at Peliyagoda-Gangaboda in Alutkuru korale south of Colombo District of the Western Province, under section 5, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the

Ordinance No. 25 of 1909, as amended by the Ordinance No. 19 of 1923, and proclaimed in *Gazette* dated March 1, 1929, is free from rinderpest, and is no longer an infected area.

This declaration is to take effect from this date.

K. SOMASUNTHARAM,
Additional Assistant Government Agent.
The Kachcheri,
Colombo, April 26, 1929.

Rinderpest.

NOTICE is hereby given that the area declared infected at Malamulla in the Panadure totamune of the Kalutara District of the Western Province, under section 5, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the Ordinance No. 25 of 1909, as amended by the Ordinance No. 19 of 1923, and proclaimed in *Gazette* dated October 5, 1928, is free from rinderpest, and is no longer an infected area.

This declaration is to take effect from this date.

A. R. HALLOCK,
for Assistant Government Agent.
The Kachcheri
Kalutara, April 29, 1929.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS rinderpest has broken out at Lokilingomuwa in Alutkuru korale north of the Negombo District of the Western Province: It is hereby declared in terms of section 5, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the Ordinance No. 25 of 1909, as amended by the Ordinance No. 19 of 1923, the under-mentioned area is infected, viz. :—

The area is bounded on the north by village boundary of Nedagomuwa, south by lands belonging to Davith Dias and others, east by village boundary of Siyambalapatiya, west by lands belonging to Lemberis Rodrigo and others.

This declaration shall take effect from the date hereof.

A. C. P. ABAYAKOON,
April 23, 1929. Chief Headman.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS rinderpest has broken out at Balagalla division No. 50 in Yatigaha north, Hapitigam korale of Negombo District of the Western Province: It is hereby declared in terms of section 5, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the Ordinance No. 25 of 1909, as amended by the Ordinance No. 19 of 1923, the under-mentioned area is infected, viz. :—

The area is bounded on the north by village boundary of Kudagammana, south by dewata road, east by Pusselagare estate belonging to D. J. Jayakody, west by Welihinda-Divulapitiya Public Works Department road.

This declaration shall take effect from the date hereof.

A. L. DASSANAIKE,
April 25, 1929. Chief Headman.

Rinderpest.

NOTICE is hereby given that the areas declared infected at Pitigal korale and Medapattu korale west in Katugampola hatpattu of the Kurunegala District of the North-Western Province, under section 5, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the Ordinance No. 25 of 1909, as amended

by the Ordinance No. 19 of 1923, and proclaimed in *Gazettes* dated March 8, 22, and 27, 1929, are free from rinderpest, and are no longer an infected areas.

This declaration is to take effect from this date.

The Kachcheri,
Kurunegala, April 30, 1929.

S. D. SAMARASINHE,
for Government Agent.

Rinderpest.

WHEREAS rinderpest has broken out at Ampe in Ampe wasama of Beligal korale, Kegalla District, Province of Sabaragamuwa: It is hereby declared in terms of section 5, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the Ordinance No. 25 of 1909, as amended by Ordinance No. 19 of 1923, the under-mentioned area is infected, viz. :—

The area is bounded on the north by the village boundary of Kurunegoda, east by Moragaldeniye-ela, west by Gurugoda-oya, and south by the boundary of Three Korales.

This proclamation shall take effect from this date.

April 26, 1929.

P. C. DEDIGAMA,
Chief Headman.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

WHEREAS foot-and-mouth disease has broken out in the premises bearing assessment No. 59, situated at Mile Post avenue, Colpetty, Colombo: Such premises are hereby declared, in terms of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1909, to be an infected area.

This declaration shall take effect from April 21, 1929.

The Municipal Office,
Colombo, April 24, 1929.

CHAS. W. PATE,
Municipal Veterinary Surgeon.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

WHEREAS foot-and-mouth disease has broken out in the premises bearing assessment No. 45, situated at Vauxhall lane, Slave Island, Colombo: Such premises are hereby declared, in terms of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1909, to be an infected area.

This declaration shall take effect from April 21, 1929.

The Municipal Office,
Colombo, April 24, 1929.

CHAS. W. PATE,
Municipal Veterinary Surgeon.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

WHEREAS foot-and-mouth disease has broken out in the premises bearing assessment No. 192, situated at Sea street, Colombo: Such premises are hereby declared in terms of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1909, to be an infected area.

This declaration shall take effect from April 22, 1929.

The Municipal Office,
Colombo, April 26, 1929.

CHAS. W. PATE,
Municipal Veterinary Surgeon.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

WHEREAS foot-and-mouth disease has broken out in the premises bearing assessment No. 74, situated at Santiago street, Colombo: Such premises are hereby declared in terms of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1909, to be an infected area.

This declaration shall take effect from April 23, 1929.

The Municipal Office,
Colombo, April 26, 1929.

CHAS. W. PATE,
Municipal Veterinary Surgeon.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

WHEREAS foot-and-mouth disease has broken out in the premises bearing assessment No. 300, situated at Kanatta road, Colombo: Such premises are hereby declared in terms of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1909, to be an infected area.

This declaration shall take effect from April 24, 1929.

The Municipal Office,
Colombo, April 26, 1929.

CHAS. W. PATE,
Municipal Veterinary Surgeon.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

WHEREAS foot-and-mouth disease has broken out in the premises known as the Newnham Play-ground, Slave Island, Colombo: Such premises are hereby declared, in terms of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1909, to be an infected area.

This declaration shall take effect from April 20, 1929.

The Municipal Office,
Colombo, April 26, 1929.

CHAS. W. PATE,
Municipal Veterinary Surgeon.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

WHEREAS foot-and-mouth disease has broken out at Pita Kotte, assessment Nos. 7 and 8, in Colombo Mudaliyar's division, Salpiti korale of Colombo District of the Western Province: It is hereby declared in terms of section 5, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the Ordinance No. 25 of 1909, as amended by the Ordinance No. 19 of 1923, the under-mentioned area is infected, viz. :—

The area is bounded on the north by village boundary of Etul Kotte, south by dewata road, east by Public Works Department road, west by Juwanna-ganga.

This declaration shall take effect from the date hereof.

April 22, 1929.

K. T. A. DE SILVA,
Chief Headman.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

WHEREAS foot-and-mouth disease has broken out at garden No. 47 of Albert place, Dehiwala in Colombo Mudaliyar's division of Salpiti korale of Colombo District of the Western Province: It is hereby declared in terms of section 5, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the Ordinance No. 25 of 1909, as amended by the Ordinance No. 19 of 1923, the under-mentioned area is infected, viz. :—

The area is bounded on the north by boundary fence of garden No. 40 to seabeach, south by Albert place, east by Galle road, west by seabeach.

This declaration shall take effect from the date hereof.

April 22, 1929.

K. T. A. DE SILVA,
Chief Headman.

Hoof-and-Mouth Disease.

WHEREAS by proclamation dated March 10, 1929, published in the *Government Gazette* No. 7,700 of March 15, 1929, Tabbowa in Demala hatpattu of the Puttalam District in the North-Western Province, was proclaimed an infected area in terms of section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1909; and whereas hoof-and-mouth disease no longer exists in the said village, the proclaimed area is now declared free from disease, and no longer an infected area.

April 26, 1929.

A. E. MADAWALA,
Chief Headman.**Hoof-and-Mouth Disease.**

WHEREAS hoof-and-mouth disease has broken out at Horabokka wasama in Buttala korale of Buttala division of the Province of Uva; I, J. G. Rambukpota, Retemahatmaya of Buttala, do hereby declare under sub-section (1) and (2) of section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1909, that the area within the following boundaries is an infected area:—

North: Village limit of Ulvitagama.

South: village limit of Pelwattā.

East: Ambalanpota-ara.

West: Petianne-ara.

This declaration shall take effect from the date hereof.

April 20, 1929.

J. G. RAMBUKPOTA,
Chief Headman.**Hoof-and-Mouth Disease.**

WHEREAS hoof-and-mouth disease no longer exists in Kolonna wasama in Kolonnagampattu of Kolonna korale in Ratnapura District: It is hereby proclaimed under the provisions of sections 5, (5) of Ordinance No. 25 of 1909, as amended by Ordinance No. 19 of 1923, that the area, the limits of which are specified below, is no longer an infected area, and such area is free from disease:—

Boundaries of the Area referred to.

North by village boundaries of Eraporuwa and Kumburugamuwa, east by Kumburugamuwa and Maduwanwela village boundaries, south by kella, and west by village boundaries of Eraporuwa and Wijeriya.

The Kachcheri,
Ratnapura, April 26, 1929.J. M. DE SILVA,
for Government Agent.**Hoof-and-Mouth Disease.**

WHEREAS hoof-and-mouth disease no longer exists in Eraporuwa wasama in Kolonnagampattu of Kolonna korale in Ratnapura District: It is hereby proclaimed under the provisions of sections 5, (5) of Ordinance No. 25 of 1909, as amended by Ordinance No. 19 of 1923, that the area, the limits of which are specified below, is no longer an infected area, and such area is free from disease:—

Boundaries of the Area referred to.

North by Helaudākandaheenna, east by village boundary of Kolonna, south by Kothwadiheenna, and west by village boundary of Wijeriya.

The Kachcheri,
Ratnapura, April 26, 1929.J. M. DE SILVA,
for Government Agent.**NOTICES UNDER "THE EXCISE ORDINANCE, No. 8 OF 1912."****Toddy Rents, 1929-30.**

NOTICE is hereby given that the privilege of selling fermented toddy by retail in the areas specified in the schedule below for the period of 12 months from October 1, 1929, to September 30, 1930, will be put up for sale by public auction at the Kandy Kachcheri, on Wednesday, May 15, 1929, at 10 A.M. subject to the Toddy Rent Sale conditions published in *Government Gazette* No. 7,694 of February 22, 1929.

Special condition No. 12B of the Toddy Rent Sale Conditions will not be enforced in respect of the toddy tavern within Kandy Municipality.

The Kachcheri,
Kandy April 29, 1929.H. W. COBRINGTON,
Government Agent.**SCHEDULE.**

No.	Division.	Locality or Range.
1.	Bowwagama .. Uda Bulatgama	Bowwagama-Imbulpitiya (between Bowwagama bridge and the turn to Hynford estate on the Nawalapitiya-Kotmale road)

No.	Division.	Locality or Range.
2.	Bowatura . . . Uda Palata	Within the village of Bowatura
3.	Wahugepitiya . . . do.	Wahugepitiya
4.	Kalugamuwa . . . do.	Within the Kalugamuwa wasama
5.	Pussellawa . . . do.	Within the town of Pussellawa.
6.	Gurudeniya . . . Pata Hewaheta	Within the Gurudeniya wasama.
7.	Dikirimadawala	Pata Dumbara Within the village of Dikirimadawala.
8.	Gunnepana . . . do.	Gunnepana Udagam-medde.
9.	Gonawala . . . do.	Gonawala.
10.	Dambarawa . . . do.	Dambarawa.
11.	Municipality . . .	Watapuluwa and Katugastota.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL NOTICES.

MUNICIPALITY OF COLOMBO.

NOTICE is hereby given that in the absence of movable property liable to seizure, (1) rents and profits from 1 to 10 years, (2) timber and produce, (3) materials of house, and (4) the under-mentioned properties themselves, seized in virtue of a warrant issued by the Chairman of the Municipal Council of Colombo, in terms of the 140th clause of the Ordinance No. 6 of 1910, for arrears of rates due on the premises, and for the period mentioned in the subjoined schedule, will be sold by public auction on the spot at the time therein mentioned, unless in the meantime the amount of the rates and costs be duly paid.

The Municipal Office,
Colombo, April 24, 1929.

VIVIAN PEREIRA,
for Chairman.

SCHEDULE.

Premises No.	Street.	Quarter and Year.	Date and Time of Sale.
28	Maligawatta	4th quarter, 1928	May 24, 1929, at 10 A.M.

NOTICE is hereby given that in the absence of movable property liable to seizure, (1) rents and profits from 1 to 10 years, (2) timber and produce, (3) materials of house, and (4) the under-mentioned properties themselves, seized in virtue of a warrant issued by the Chairman of the Municipal Council of Colombo, in terms of the 140th clause of the Ordinance No. 6 of 1910, for arrears of rates due on the premises, and for the period mentioned in the subjoined schedule, will be sold by public auction on the spot at the time therein mentioned, unless in the meantime the amount of the rates and cost be duly paid.

The Municipal Office,
Colombo, April 29, 1929.

VIVIAN PEREIRA,
for Chairman.

SCHEDULE.

Premises No.	Street.	Quarter and Year.	Date and Time of Sale.
53	Maligawatta	4th quarter, 1928	May 24, 1929, at 11 A.M.
58/36 & 37	Skinner's road south	do.	do. 11.30 A.M.

Auction Sale of Furniture.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned movable property seized by virtue of a warrant issued by the Chairman of the Municipal Council of Colombo, in terms of section 137 of the Ordinance No. 6 of 1910, for arrears of rates due on premises and for the period mentioned in the subjoined schedule, will be sold by public auction at the place and at the time therein mentioned, unless in the meantime the amount of the rates and costs be duly paid.

Town Hall,
Colombo, April 29, 1929.

VIVIAN PEREIRA,
Acting Municipal Treasurer.

SCHEDULE:

Date and Place of Sale : May 17, 1929, at the Municipal Council Stores.

Premises No.	Street.	Quarter and Year.	Property Seized.	Time of Sale
96/1-3	Piachaud's lane	4th quarter, 1928	2 old wooden chairs, 1 nadun armchair (broken)	10 A.M.
47/76-78	Floor's lane	do.	5 coloured wooden chairs, rattan (two nadun)	do.
47/70-71	Do.	do.	2 Old wooden chairs	do.

MUNICIPALITY OF KANDY.

NOTICE is hereby given that in the absence of movable property liable to seizure, (1) rents and profits from 1 to 10 years, (2) timber and produce, (3) materials of house, and (4) the under-mentioned properties themselves, seized in virtue of a warrant issued by the Chairman of the Municipal Council of Kandy, in terms of the 137th clause of the Ordinance No. 6 of 1910, for arrears of consolidated and Police and lighting rate due on the premises mentioned in the subjoined lists for 3rd and 4th quarters, 1928, and of which particulars are given in the under-mentioned lists, will be sold by public auction on the spot in the order and time stated, unless in the meantime the amount of the rates, and taxes, and costs be duly paid.

The Municipal Office,
Kandy, April 29, 1929.

By order,
E. B. PEREIRA,
for Secretary.

To commence at the first-named Premises at 8 a.m. each Day.

List H.

On Friday, May 31, 1929.

Trincomalee street : 145, 149, 183, 71. Colombo street : 8. Cemetery road : 2 and 3. Bahirawakanda : 24, 25.

List I.

On Saturday, June 1, 1929.

Katugastota road : 197A, 259, 269-274. Siambalagastenna : 8, 79, 80, 87. Nittawela : 48. Mapanawatura : 43, 53, 116.

MUNICIPALITY OF GALLE.

Minutes of Proceedings of a General Meeting of the Municipal Council of Galle, held in the Municipal Office on Saturday, March 9, 1929, at 9 a.m., pursuant to Notice dated March 4, 1929.

Present :—Mr. L. W. C. Schrader, Chairman ; the Hon. Mr. H. M. Macan Markar, M.L.C. ; the Hon. Mr. C. E. de Vos, M.L.C. ; Mr. J. E. Perera ; Mr. D. I. Durham ; Mr. C. L. Wickramasinghe ; and Mr. S. H. Dahanayake.

1. The Minutes of the General Meeting of February 9, 1929, a copy thereof having been furnished to each Member, were taken as read and confirmed.

2. Mr. J. E. Perera presented a petition from the residents of Dangedara street, requesting that some steps be taken to cover over, or rail in, the new drain in course of construction.

The Chairman said it would be inquired into.

3. Mr. S. H. Dahanayake presented a petition from the residents of Kaluwella asking for a public latrine.

The Chairman said it would be referred to the Medical Officer of Health for report.

4. In the absence of Mr. D. W. Subasinghe the following questions standing in his name were asked by Mr. J. E. Perera :—(1) Is any book kept in this office wherein are entered tenders received with date and time of receipt ? (2) By whom are tenders usually received and opened ? (3) With a view to prevent a recurrence of the incident connected with the tenders for laying the new main from Hiyare, when one of the tenders was not submitted to the Council by an oversight does not the Chairman consider it desirable that all tenders in future should be received only by the Chairman, that there should be a book kept in the office wherein all tenders received should be entered with the date and time of receipt, and that all tenders should be opened at a meeting of Council or of the Works Committee ? (4) Have the contractor (Messrs. Samarakone Bros.) commenced the work of laying the main ? If so, when was a commencement made and what progress has been made ? (5) What was the period within which they have contracted to complete the work ? (6) Has Mr. Thyne inspected the work so far done ? If so, how many times, and does not the Chairman consider it desirable to obtain from Mr. Thyne a monthly report on the progress of the work, to be submitted to the Council at its monthly meetings ? (7) Will the Chairman be pleased to impress on the contractor the absolute necessity of completing the work as early as possible within the stipulated period, in view of the great inconvenience and hardships caused to the tax payers at present by the shortage of water, and also to inform them that it is very unlikely that this Council will give them any extension of time to complete the work ?

The Chairman replied as follows :—(1) No such book is kept in this office. (2) Tenders are usually received, and opened by the Secretary. (3) It might be possible for the Chairman alone to receive all tenders when the Council has a whole-time Chairman, but not at present. I agree that a register is desirable. I do not consider that the work of opening and scheduling tenders should occupy the time of the Council or the Standing Committee. (4) Yes, the contractors (Messrs. Samarakone Bros.) have made a commencement with the trenching, laying and jointing of the 12-inch main. A commencement was made on January 30, and fair progress has been made. (5) The period within which the contractors have contracted to complete the work is twelve months from December 8, 1928, the date of the acceptance by the Council of their tender. (6) Mr. Thyne has inspected the work so far done, but I am unable to say how often. I think it desirable that a progress report from the Consulting Engineer should be furnished monthly to Council, and I will request him to do so. (7) The contractors are fully aware of the consequences of delaying to complete the contract within the specified time. The penalty is Rs. 150 per week. I have no authority to notify them of the unlikelihood of the Council allowing them any extension of time to complete the work.

5. To consider draft Bill to amend the Municipal Councils Ordinance, 1910.—Resolved that the amendments be approved ; and that it be further suggested that the alternative of imprisonment be provided in the case of milk adulteration when the offence is repeated.

6. Supplemental budget for 1928.—Resolved that the supplemental budget be sanctioned.

The following extracts from the Minutes of the Standing Committees were laid before the Council :—

7.—*Extracts from the Minutes of the Standing Committee on Municipal Works of February 9, 1929.*

(2) To consider the following estimates :—(a) Rs. 35,000 for the maintenance of roads in 1929.—Recommended. (b) Rs. 1,000 for filling hollows in the esplanade.—Recommended. (c) Rs. 2,000 for the maintenance of the Hiyare service road.—Recommended. (d) Rs. 1,500 for the maintenance of Victoria Park.—Recommended. (e) Rs. 1,000 for improvements to Victoria Park.—Recommended. (f) Rs. 2,000 for clearing canals.—Recommended. (g) Rs. 2,000 for 211 feet rubble barrier along the Sea street.—Recommended. The above works to be carried out by the Superintendent of Works with the exception of (g), for which tenders should be invited. (h) Rs. 300 for weeding Hiyare reservoir.—Recommended. (i) Rs. 360 for weeding Bikke reservoir.—Recommended. (j) Rs. 500 for cleaning sewers in the Fort.—Recommended. (k) Rs. 500 for procuring tools for the Works Department.—Recommended. (l) Rs. 990 for 85½ feet rubble barrier along the Koppu-ela at Havelock road.—Recommended. (m) Rs. 450 for rebuilding a culvert on Dickson road.—Recommended. (n) Rs. 450 for extending the side drain at the top of Cripps road.—Recommended. (o) Rs. 350 for repairs to the service road to Bataduwa depôt.—Recommended. (p) Rs. 195 for new bodies to three iron hand carts.—Recommended. (q) Rs. 70 for supplying spray boxes to four street watering carts, including painting.—Recommended. (r) Rs. 100 for metalling and tarring the end of the road to the cart shed.—Recommended. (s) Rs. 100 for repairing a drain along Rampart street.—Recommended. (t) Rs. 160 for renewing water service connections to the fish and vegetable markets.—Recommended. (u) Rs. 95 for a canoe for Hiyare reservoir.—Recommended.

The Committee recommend that the Chairman be authorized to carry out any work the cost of which does not exceed Rs. 250, without reference to the Works Committee.

(5) Papers relating to the purchase of another lorry for conservancy.—Recommended that a Ford new model 1½ ton "A.A." truck chassis be purchased at an approximate cost of Rs. 2,905.75.

Resolution.

Resolved that the recommendations of the Standing Committee be adopted.

8.—*Extracts from the Minutes of the Standing Committee on Finance and Assessment of February 9, 1929.*

(2) To consider an application from the collector of the Fort ward for a similar allowance as the other collectors receive.—Recommended that he be paid an allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem.

(3) To write off as irrecoverable a sum of Rs. 5, being the balance tax due on motor car C. 3,878 for 1927.—Recommended.

(4) To consider a request from the Galle Mahajana Sabha for the collection of electricity dues by a collector appointed for the purpose.—Recommended that the Sabha be informed that the suggestion is not considered feasible.

(5) To consider an application from the widow of the late Inspector C. A. Anthonisz for an enhanced pension.—Recommended that His Excellency the Governor be asked to approve of the payment of a pension of Rs. 25 per mensem, until the youngest child attains the age of 18 years.

(6) To consider the retirement of the Medical Officer of Health when he attains the age of 64 years in June.—Recommended that the services of the Medical Officer of Health be extended for another year, till he is 65 years of age.

(7) Wages of the cemetery coolies.—Recommended that the cemetery coolies be paid Rs. 15 per mensem.

(8) To engage the services of a temporary clerk for one month at Re. 1 per diem; to supervise the destruction of useless records.—Recommended.

Resolution.

With regard to item (6), Mr. S. H. Dahanayake moved that the recommendation of the Standing Committee be not adopted.

The motion was not seconded.

Resolved that the recommendations of the Standing Committee be adopted.

9.—*Extracts from the Minutes of the Standing Committee on Markets and Sanitation of February 9, 1929.*

(3) Papers *re* control of water supplies and water treatment plant.—Recommended that the Hon. the Colonial Secretary be informed in reply to his letter No. M. 488/27 of November 8, 1928, that as the Galle water supply is not contaminated, and no filtration plant has been installed, the Council do not consider that there is any reason for introducing regulations for the compulsory treatment of the water supply.

Resolution.

Resolved that the recommendation of the Standing Committee be adopted.

10.—*Extracts from the Minutes of the Standing Committee on Law and General Subjects of February 9, 1929.*

(2) Application from P. Caro, conservancy cooly, to count a broken period of service of six months without leave, as continuous service.—Recommended that the six months' absence, owing to illness, be not treated as a break of service, but it should not be counted for service.

(3) Proposed regulations relating to Municipal roads which are suitable for motor lorry traffic.—Recommended that the proposed regulations be adopted, provided the maximum weight of a lorry shall not exceed 2½ tons across the bridge on Hirimbura road.

Resolution.

Resolved that the recommendations of the Standing Committee be adopted.

11.—*Extracts from the Minutes of the Special Committee on Electric Lighting of March 2, 1929.*

(1) Application from the Superintendent requesting that the payment for street lighting may be increased, as the present rate of Rs. 1,300 per mensem is less than the cost.—Recommended that the payment for approximately 330 street lamps be made at the rate of Rs. 20,000 per annum.

(2) Application from the Superintendent for a spare cooler motor for the new cooler of the new National engines. The approximate cost will be Rs. 700.—Recommended.

(3) Application from the Superintendent for a turning lathe, to cost approximately Rs. 975.—Recommended.

(4) Application from the Superintendent requesting authority to train an officer of his department, in order that there might be some officer to act for him in his absence.—Recommended that (a) the new post of "Inspector" be created, with a salary of Rs. 900 to Rs. 1,800 by annual increments of Rs. 90, with a bicycle allowance of Rs. 12.50 per mensem; and (b) the Superintendent be authorized to train an officer of his department for the post.

(5) Application from Mr. C. L. V. Perera, clerk, for an increase of salary.—Recommended that Mr. Perera be placed on the same footing as the officers of the Municipal Clerical Service, and be granted annual increments of Rs. 48 from January 1, 1930, up to Rs. 960, and thereafter annual increments of Rs. 60 up to Rs. 1,200.

(6) To consider the question of making a charge for the replacement of aerial fuses.—Recommended that the cost of replacement be charged against the consumer when the "blow out" is caused by a defect in his installation.

Resolution.

With regard to item (4) Mr. C. L. Wickramasinghe moved that consideration of the matter be deferred, and the Superintendent requested to mention the name and the qualifications of the person he proposes to train. Mr. S. H. Dahanayake seconded.—Carried.

With regard to item (6) it was resolved that consideration be deferred, and the Superintendent asked to report whether it would be possible for the aerial fuse to blow out before the consumer's main fuse, provided the latter is of the correct size, and properly adjusted to his ordinary requirements.

The recommendations of the Special Committee with regard to the remaining items were adopted.

12. The following documents were laid on the table:—

- (1) Statement of receipts and disbursements to end of February, 1929.
- (2) Progress report of works done on estimates during February, 1929.
- (3) Report of the Inspector of Vehicles on carriages plying for hire during February, 1929.
- (4) Diaries of (a) the Medical Officer of Health; (b) the Superintendent of Works; (c) the Inspector of Works; and (d) the Manager, Health Department.

Confirmed:

L. W. C. SCHRADER,
Chairman.

A 10

GENERAL REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Summary of Receipts and Disbursements from January to March 31, 1929.

RECEIPTS.	Amount Estimated.		Receipts to March 31, 1929.		DISBURSEMENTS	Amount Estimated.		Disbursements to March 31, 1929.	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Taxes ..	10,025	0	6,759	50	Non-effective charges ..	35,428	77	1,793	68
Rates ..	127,700	0	29,112	48	Administrative charges ..	77,342	32	18,941	50
Licences ..	32,570	0	17,301	29	Health Department :—				
Judicial fines ..	5,000	0	2,136	44	Sanitation ..	2,150	0	366	97
Slaughter-house ..	5,800	0	1,580	96	Conservancy ..	30,587	0	7,277	90
Conservancy ..	28,450	0	6,828	63	Scavenging ..	24,080	0	6,127	53
Markets ..	33,008	0	10,370	92	Works Department :—				
Rents ..	9,350	0	2,713	28	Recurrent ..	54,000	0	5,706	66
Cemetery ..	300	0	168	50	Extraordinary ..	35,900	0	8,343	41
Water ..	2,950	0	1,226	4	Waterworks ..	7,450	0	944	3
Miscellaneous ..	69,983	0	2,447	70	Municipal Court ..	2,200	0	387	90
Total Revenue ..	325,136	0	80,645	74	Markets ..	1,048	0	175	50
Deposits ..	—		1,043	95	Slaughter-house ..	2,223	0	387	40
Advances repaid ..	—		375	0	Cemetery ..	350	0	51	70
Advances repaid by Electricity Department ..	—		28,959	65	Street lighting ..	15,800	0	4,296	0
Government grant for Water Supply Scheme ..	—		74,072	35	Miscellaneous ..	51,230	0	5,118	53
Government loan for Water Supply Scheme ..	—				Total Expenditure ..	339,789	9	59,918	71
Total receipts ..	—		185,096	69	Deposits repaid ..	—		307	35
Cash balance on January 1, 1929 ..	—		169,189	15	Advance to Electricity Department, revenue account ..	—		15,975	24
Total ..	—		354,285	84	Advance to Electricity Department, capital account ..	—		1,195	16
					Water Supply Scheme ..	—		50,501	26
					Total disbursements ..	—		127,897	72
					Cash balance on March 31, 1929 ..	—		226,388	12
					Total ..	—		354,285	84

Surplus and Deficit Account.

	Amount.			Amount.	
	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.
Expenditure from January 1 to March 31, 1929 ..	59,918	71	Surplus on January 1, 1929 ..	326,248	85
Surplus on March 31, 1929 ..	346,975	88	Revenue from January to March 31, 1929 ..	80,645	74
Total ..	406,894	59	Total ..	406,894	59

Balance Sheet, March 31, 1929.

LIABILITIES.		Amount.		ASSETS.		Amount.		
		Rs.	c.			Rs.	c.	
Deposit—Water Supply Scheme ..		25,086	9	Cash in Mercantile Bank of India, Galle :—				
Deposit—Miscellaneous ..		11,556	29	Fixed deposits ..		52,275	0	
Surplus ..		346,975	88	Current account ..	169,250	51		
Total ..		383,618	26	Less uncashed cheques ..	3,608	95	165,641	56
				Cash in Mercantile Bank of India, Colombo :—				
				Current account ..		8,171	56	
				Cash in hand of Shroff ..		300	0	
				Advances ..		1,625	0	
				Advance, Electricity Department ..		155,605	14	
				Total ..		383,618	26	

The Municipal Office,
Galle, April 16, 1929

ARTHUR ARNDT,
Secretary.

ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT.

Revenue Account from January 1 to March 31, 1929.

EXPENDITURE.	Estimated Expenditure for 1929.		Expenditure from January to March 31, 1929.		INCOME.	Estimated Income for 1929.		Income from January to March 31, 1929.	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Generation of Electricity :—					Sale of Electricity :—				
1. Fuel ..	18,000	0	4,446	0	1. Private lighting ..	75,000	0	20,442	0
2. Oil, waste, and engine room stores ..	7,000	0	1,926	17	2. Street lighting ..	15,600	0	4,266	0
3. Wages at works ..	11,000	0	1,960	49	3. Municipal Departments ..	600	0	1.1	0
Repairs and Maintenance :—					Rent of Meters :—				
4. Buildings ..	75	0	18	41	4. Meter rent ..	7,200	0	1,531	0
5. Engines and machinery ..	2,500	0	2,448	3	Miscellaneous :—				
Distribution of Electricity :—					5. Service mains ..	2,000	0	2,412	75
6. Salaries of outdoor staff ..	2,750	0	527	28	6. Sundry receipts ..	500	0	196	90
7. Repairs of mains, meters, &c. ..	750	0	11	88					
Street Lamps :—									
8. Wages ..	1,000	0	190	50					
9. Maintenance and repairs ..	1,000	0	362	89					
Management and General Expenses :—									
10. Salaries ..	6,448	0	1,570	50					
11. Allowance ..	1,200	0	300	0					
12. Printing and stationery ..	300	0	99	76					
13. Telephone ..	185	0	—	—					
14. Audit fee ..	250	0	—	—					
15. Contingencies ..	1,200	0	240	65					
Service Mains :—									
16. Wages ..	900	0	68	53					
17. Materials ..	1,500	0	175	39					
Gross profit carried to nett revenue account ..	—		14,613	17					
Total working expenses ..	56,058	0	28,959	65	Total ..	101,400	0	28,959	65

Nett Revenue Account, January 1 to March 31, 1929.

	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.
Interest on Loan from Municipal Fund ..	1,628	76	Gross profit on March 31, 1929. ..	14,613	17
Nett profit to March 31, 1929 ..	26,130	20	Balance from 1928 ..	13,145	79
	27,758	96		27,758	96

Balance Sheet, March 31, 1929.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.		1928.		1929.		Total.		
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	
Loan from Local Loan Commissioners ..	129,600	0							
Loan from Municipal Fund ..	155,605	14	Capital—meters ..	14,804	87	—	14,804	87	
Loan redeemed account ..	5,400	0	Capital—buildings ..	21,676	84	—	21,676	84	
Nett Revenue Account—Balance at credit ..	26,130	20	Capital—mains ..	95,853	93	1,195	16	97,049	9
			Capital—engines, &c. ..	168,573	4	—	168,573	4	
			Capital—workshop tools, &c. ..	5,746	63	—	5,746	63	
			Capital—other expenses ..	5,716	67	—	5,716	67	
			Advance to D. P. W. ..	3,168	20	—	3,168	20	
	316,735	34		315,540	18	1,195	16	316,735	34

The Municipal Office,
Galle, April 16, 1929.

ARTHUR ARNDT,
Secretary.

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER "THE PATENTS ORDINANCE, 1906."

THE following Specifications have been accepted :—

No. 2,371 of February 19, 1929 (Date applied for under Section 50 of the Ordinance : February 20, 1928).

Arthur Cyril Knipe.

Improvements in and relating to the sealing of containers under negative or positive pressure.

Abstract.—A rotary container having removable end cover plates in which the trunnions attached to the cover plates are supported so that movements can take place between the trunnions and their supporting arms so as to take up displacements. The trunnions are carried from the frame of the machine by supporting means so as to maintain the chamber vacuum tight and yet allow the parts to adjust themselves to take up wear.

The claims are :—

1. A rotary container having removable end cover plates in which the trunnions attached to the end cover plates are so supported that relative movement may take place between the trunnions and their supporting arms to take up displacements therebetween, due to wear or incorrect adjustments of the parts, thus maintaining the pressure conditions within the container.
2. A rotary concrete mixer having cover plates fitted with trunnions carried by the frame of the machine, in which the trunnions are carried by supporting means so as to maintain the interior of the container vacuum-tight and yet allow the parts to adjust themselves to take up wear or otherwise.
3. A rotary container as claimed in Claim 1, in which a solid trunnion is fitted with an enclosing casing containing a self-aligning roller or ball bearing, such enclosing casing being contained and supported within an annular boss carried by a hinged supporting arm, and free play is provided between the enclosing casing and the annular boss for the purpose described.
4. A rotary container as claimed in Claim 3, in which one side of the enclosing casing is packed air-tight on the trunnion.
5. A rotary container as claimed in Claim 1, in which the trunnion is formed as a hollow tube secured to the cover plate, the outer end of such tube being in communication with a vacuum duct which extends back to the hinge of a supporting arm by which the trunnion and the parts associated therewith are carried.
6. A rotary container as claimed in Claim 5, in which the hollow trunnion is supported by an enclosing casing arranged with free play within an annular boss which forms part of or is connected to the supporting arm.
7. A rotary container as claimed in Claim 6, in which means are provided to prevent the intrusion of solid matter into the hollow trunnion.
8. A rotary container as claimed in Claim 6, in which the outer end of the hollow trunnion is kept air-tight by means of a stuffing box and gland, the space around said stuffing box and the enclosing casing being closed in by means of a rubber sleeve.
9. A rotary container as claimed in Claim 8, in which the hollow trunnion stuffing box, rubber sleeve, and the parts associated therewith are completely enclosed within a circular casing which may be carried by the supporting arm and the vacuum duct for the purpose described.
10. The improved hermetic sealing device for the covers of rotary containers, substantially as hereinbefore described and as illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

One sheet of drawings.

No. 2,375 of February 28, 1929 (Date applied for under Section 50 of the Ordinance : August 2, 1928).

Raymond Lysle Plumley.

Improvements in process of and machine for repairing runs in fabrics.

Abstract.—The invention consists in improved positioning and the like of the parts of a machine for the purpose described.

The claims are :—

1. An apparatus for repairing runs in knitted fabrics, characterized by the provision of a reciprocatory needle to successively engage and form loops in the threads of the fabric which cross the runs to be repaired, each loop being inter-engaged through the loop immediately preceding it, and also provided with a presser foot for firmly holding the fabric during the looping and loop inter-engaging operations, the loop forming needle being positioned in front of the support for the presser foot.
2. An apparatus according to Claim 1, characterized by the employment of feeding devices for advancing the fabric under uniform tension, and the location of the presser foot directly above said feeding devices and adjacent thereto to co-operate therewith.
3. An apparatus according to Claim 1, characterized by the provision of a hand operated device for raising and lowering the presser foot, and also a pivotally mounted lever to independently raise and lower the presser foot.
4. An apparatus according to Claim 1, characterized by the employment of spacer wheels and feed wheels combined and assembled together into an unitary, rotatable structure, and whether the needle is positioned in front or to the rear of the presser foot support.
5. An apparatus according to Claim 1, characterized by the provision of means located adjacent to and on opposite sides of the needle to firmly press the fabric against the peripheries of the feed wheels forming elements of the combined unitary, rotatable structure.
6. An apparatus according to Claim 4, characterized by the employment of spaced apart toothed disks to form the spacer wheel to uniformly space the successive threads which cross the run to be repaired, and a ratchet wheel associated with the toothed disks, and means to rotatably displace the toothed spacer disks comprising a pawl co-operating with the ratchet wheel.
7. An apparatus according to Claim 4, characterized by the employment of spaced apart toothed disks constituting the spacer wheel, feeder wheels disposed at opposite sides of said spacer wheel and a ratchet wheel, said several wheels being assembled and secured together into a unitary rotatable assembly, and a pawl mechanism to co-operate with the ratchet wheel to rotatably displace said unit assembly.

8. An apparatus according to Claim 1, characterized by the employment of a presser foot having a portion of its under surface cut away, whether the needle is located in front or to the rear of the presser foot support.

9. An apparatus according to Claim 4, characterized by the provision of means for guiding the material out of contact with the surface of the feed wheels.

10. An apparatus according to Claim 4, characterized by the provision of spacer teeth for the spacer wheels, each tooth having a radial forward edge and an arc shaped uniformly curved rear edge.

11. The method of repairing runs in fabrics characterized by simultaneously spacing, progressing and tensioning the threads which cross the run to be repaired, and looping said threads and inter engaging the loops, the spacing, progressing, and tensioning operations being effected in advance of the looping and loop inter-engaging operations.

Three sheets of drawings.

No. 2,378 of March 18, 1929.

Clement Wood and Brooke Bond, India, Limited.

Improvements in methods of and apparatus for feeding bags one at a time for bag filling operations.

Abstract.—A pile of flat bags, mouth uppermost is pushed from behind. The front bag is checked by engaging the edges and the open flap. An air blast opens the front bag and so bulges it and releases it.

The claims are :—

1. A method of feeding small paper or like bags from a feeding device so that they can readily be seized one by one by a bag-filling device or for a bag-filling process, which consists in pressing or urging a pile or bundle of bags arranged flat one against the other with their mouths uppermost and flaps extended, forward from behind, checking individually in turn each front bag by means engaging the edges and the upstanding open flap of the bag, sufficient strength or pressure being applied to said edges and flap to check, when the bag is flat and hence occupies its maximum flat over-all dimension, the forward movement of the bag under the pressure applied from behind, directing a blast or blasts of air against each said front bag in succession in such direction as to cause the mouth of said bag to open, thereby causing the bag to fill with air and the front of the bag to bulge and the over-all length and width of the bag to lessen so that the flap and the edges of the bag are released or draw away from the influences restraining them, whereby each front bag in turn is presented with its mouth open and in an expanded state enabling it readily to be engaged and carried away for filling.

2. A method of feeding small paper or like bags for the purposes explained according to Claim 1, which is so arranged that as each front bag is released one side edge is released before the other side as the bag fills with air, so that the bag is in a better position to be drawn away in the direction of the edge first released.

3. An improved bag-feeding device for small paper or like bags for the purpose of feeding the bags one by one to a bag-filling mechanism, plant or process, comprising a shaped receptacle into which the bags are placed, means to urge the bags forward, further means to check the forward movement of the outermost bag that is the bag about to be fed forward, and a means for opening the mouth of the said outermost bag by a blast of air which assists also in partially releasing the said bag to enable it to be removed.

4. An improved bag-feeding device according to Claim 4, in which the shaped receptacle is sector shaped, so that the lower edges of paper bags, which lower edges have already been folded over and completed by gumming, pasting or other means and which lower edges accordingly are thicker than the body of the bag, rest on the curved bottom of the sector with the bag mouths facing the centre, and the bags are urged forward when in place by a weighted or spring-operated pushing means pivoted at the central point of said sector curve and hence adapted continuously to keep a suitable even pressure over substantially the whole back surface of the rearmost bag throughout its travel.

5. Apparatus according to Claim 3 or 4, in which the front edge of the receptacle is provided with clips, intumed edges or parts with slight protruberances thereon sufficiently pronounced to engage the side edges, and, if desired, the bottom edge of the foremost bag to hold said front bag in position, when the bag is flat, against the pressure applied thereto.

6. Apparatus according to Claim 5, wherein the device is provided with a clip, preferably a spring clip, to engage the open upstanding flap of the front bag, when such bag is flat, for the purposes explained.

7. Apparatus according to Claim 5 or 6, wherein one clip for holding one side edge of the front bag has an intumed edge to engage said edge with firmness, whilst for the other side edge of the bag the clip or the like used is provided with slight protruberances or pock-marks or the equivalents to hold said edge with distinctly less pressure, with the object of allowing said second side edge to disengage earlier than the first edge when the bag is inflated with air.

8. Apparatus according to any of the preceding Claims 3 to 7, in which an air blast nozzle or nozzles is or are provided so mounted as to direct jets of air on to the front bag to blow open the mouth of said front bag and to cause the bag to swell with air for the purposes of expanding the bag, causing its over-all linear dimensions to lessen and thereby to release it from engagement with the clips or the like restraining said front bag.

9. Apparatus according to any of the preceding claims, in which the clips holding the side edges and flap of the bag are so arranged and the air nozzles so placed that the mouth of the bag first is blown open, the bag begins filling with air, one side edge is released, the bag bulges forward with the mouth wide open, the upstanding flap then pulls out of its clip restraint, and the open mouth is ready to be engaged by a funnel filling device travelling past the said bag-feeding apparatus to be thereby seized, drawn clear of its feeding apparatus and carried on to its filling position.

10. Apparatus according to any of the preceding claims, wherein two air nozzles are provided, one being a flat nozzle directly above the front bag-releasing device adapted to cause the mouth of the bag to open under the jet of air directed thereon, the other being an inclined nozzle adapted to direct a broader stream of air into the mouth of the bag to fill and keep the bag expanded until seized and removed.

11. Apparatus according to any of the preceding claims, in which the air supply to the air nozzles is regulated by a valve or valves with mechanism geared to work in conjunction with the bag-filling mechanism so that the blowing open and releasing of each individual front bag is synchronized with the passage of a funnel or other seizing or filling means in front of the bag feeding apparatus.

12. Apparatus according to any of the preceding claims, particularly adapted to work in combination with a bag-filling mechanism as described in our Ceylon Patent No. 2,367 or with a charge-measuring and delivering device as described in our Ceylon Patent No. 2,372.

13. Apparatus according to any of the preceding claims, particularly adapted to the feeding of small paper bags for the purpose of being filled with tea or other desired commodity to form small priced or sample packets.

14. A method of feeding bags one at a time for the purposes explained substantially as described.

15. Apparatus for feeding bags one at a time as for the purposes explained, constructed, arranged, or adapted to function substantially as described or substantially as described and illustrated.

One sheet of drawings.

No. 2,379 of March 18, 1929.

Clement Wood and Brooke Bond, India, Limited.

Improvements in or relating to conveyor means for handling small bags or packets.

Abstract.—A pair of movable belts travel horizontally and parallel to one another with their surfaces vertical. The belts are pressed together by spaced spring-operated rollers. The bags are conveyed between the two belts.

The claims are :—

1. A means for conveying bags filled with material from a filling position to a closing, sewing or gumming position, or for transporting the bags generally, which consists of a pair of movable belts adapted to travel horizontally with their surfaces vertical said belts approaching each other where the bags are to be engaged and being adapted to grip each bag, or a succession of bags one after the other, therebetween and to draw said bag or bags from the means delivering the same to the conveying means, said belts travelling together and parallel to each other with the bags or bags gripped therebetween to deliver the same to a desired destination, characterized by this that the belts are pressed together to grip the bags therebetween by spaced spring-operated pressing devices.

2. A means for conveying bags according to Claim 1, in which the said spring-operated pressing devices are spaced apart on either side of the two belts.

3. A means for conveying bags according to Claim 1 or 2, in which the pressing devices on one side of the belts are in staggered relation to the pressing devices on the other side of the belts.

4. A means for conveying bags according to Claim 1, 2, or 3, in which the pressing devices carry rollers on their ends which revolve as the belts travel past them.

5. A means for conveying bags according to any of the preceding claims, in which the pressing devices are inclined to the direction the belts are travelling, being inclined in the direction of travel.

6. A pressing device for causing one belt of a conveyor according to any of the preceding claims to be pressed against the other belt thereof, which consists of a member inclined to the direction of travel of the conveyor belts, said member being pivoted and carrying a roller adapted to be pressed against the belt by a spring.

7. A conveyor for filled bags, or pressing devices therefor, constructed, arranged or adapted to function substantially as described or substantially as described and illustrated.

One sheet of drawings.

NORMAN RAE,
Registrar of Patents.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

CEYLON NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 4 of 1929.

Foul Point Light—Increase in Power.

Position : Latitude 8° 32' N., Longitude 81° 19' E.

The candle power of Foul Point Light will be increased to 100,000 from the night of Monday, May 6, 1929.

No further notice will be issued.

Publications affected : Admiralty List of Lights, Part VI., No. 519.

Master Attendant's Office,
Colombo, May 1, 1929.

E. C. STUBBS, Captain, R.N. (Retd.),
Master Attendant.

ROAD COMMITTEE NOTICES.

St. Margarets-Kirklees Branch Road.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, having agreed to grant the under-mentioned sum for the maintenance of the above road for the year ending September 30, 1929, the Provincial Road Committee, acting under the provisions of "The Branch Roads Ordinance, 1896," will on Saturday, May 11, 1929, at 9.45 A.M., at their office in Kandy, proceed to assess the under-mentioned estates to make up the private contributions :—

Government moiety .. Rs. 4,000.00
Private contributions .. Rs. 4,040.00

1st to 4th section, 4 miles.

Proprietors or Agents.	Estates.	Acreage.
Lanka Plantations Company, Ltd. (K. L. Gordon)	.. Rappahannock.	481

1st to 6th section, 5.50 miles.

Proprietors or Agents.	Estates.	Acreage.
Estates Company of Uva, Ltd. (J. Slingsby) ..	.. Gampaha	.. 866
Kirklees Estates Co., Ltd. (George Steuart & Co.) (F. E. B. Gourlay) ..	.. Kirklees	.. 1,137
Mrs. Fanny Patterson (C. J. Patterson) ..	.. Alagolla	.. 462
The Lucky Land Tea Estates Co., Ltd. (F. C. Charnaud) ..	.. Lucky Land	.. 534

And at the same time and place the Committee will take evidence, if necessary, and receive and consider objections and suggestions.

H. W. CODRINGTON,
Provincial Road Committee's Office,
Kandy, April 23, 1929. Chairman.

Rattota-Gammaduwa Estate Cart Road.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, having agreed to grant the under-mentioned sum for the maintenance of the above road for the year ending September 30, 1929, the Provincial Road Committee, acting under the provisions of "The Branch Roads Ordinance, 1896," will on Saturday, May 11, 1929, at 9.45 A.M., at their office in Kandy, proceed to assess the under-mentioned estates to make up the private contributions:—

Government moiety	..	Rs. 3,966.00
Private contributions	..	Rs. 4,005.66

1st to 5th section, 5 miles.

Properties or Agents.	Estates.	Acreage.
Opalgala Tea and Rubber Estates Company	.. Ellagalla	.. 726½
F. Liesching	.. Dawala	.. 119½

1st to 6th section, 6 miles.

Opalgala Tea and Rubber Estates Co., Ltd.	.. Opalgalla Group	.. 1,355½
Alfred de Silva	.. Kuda-oya	.. 331

1st to 7th section, 7 miles.

Robert de Zoysa	.. Dromoland, Ew-hurst and Park	504
Forest Hill Tea Co. (Cumberbatch & Co.)	.. Mousakanda Group	1,845
The Deltenne Estates Co., Ltd. (Cumberbatch & Co.)	.. Gammaduwa Group	1,357
Ceylon Amalgamated Tea and Rubber Estates, Ltd. (J. M. Robertson & Co.)	.. Karagahatenne Group	.. 1,233
Nambena Estates, Ltd. (Carson & Co.)	.. Nagalla Group	.. 750
E. L. Ibrahim Lebbe Marikar	.. Sinna Hinguru-watta	.. 307
H. F. Ensor Harris	.. Altwood	.. 102

And at the same time and place the Committee will take evidence, if necessary, and receive and consider objections and suggestions.

H. W. CODRINGTON,
Chairman.

Provincial Road Committee's Office,
Kandy, April 23, 1929.

High Forest-Bramley Branch Road.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, having agreed to grant the under-mentioned sum for the maintenance of the above road for the year ending September 30, 1929, the Provincial Road Committee, acting under the provisions of "The Branch Roads Ordinance, 1896," have assessed the proportion due by each estate in the district interested, as follows:—

(Estimate No. D 191 of 1928-29.)

Government moiety	..	Rs. 1,750.00
Private contributions	..	Rs. 1,767.50

1st to 3rd section, 1.50 mile.

Total acreage, 3,054—Moiety of cost Rs. 1,377.26—
Sectional rate, 45096c.—Total rate, 45096c.

Proprietors or Agents.	Estates.	Acreage.	Amount.
			Rs. c.
Bois Bros. Agents (G. Abbott)	.. Kurunduoya	683	.. 308 2
J. M. Robertson & Co. (E. G. B. de Mowbray)	.. Rilamulla	.. 230	.. 103 73

1st to 4th section, 1.92 mile.

Total acreage, 2,141—Moiety of cost, Rs. 385.44—
Sectional rate, 18002c.—Total rate, 63098c.

Proprietors or Agents.	Estates.	Acreage.	Amount.
			Rs. c.
Carson & Co. (S. Howard)	.. Bramley	.. 297	.. 187 41
Bousted Bros. (S. Howard)	.. Lauriston	.. 235	.. 148 29
Whittall & Co. (W. Polson)	.. High forest	1,609	.. 1,015 25
Total			.. 1,762 70

Which sums the proprietors, managers, or agents of the several estates are hereby required to pay into the Colonial Treasury, Colombo, on or before June 10, 1929.

	Rs. c.
N.B.—Private contributions	.. 1,767 50
Unexpended balance, 1927-28	.. 4 80

Amount to be recovered on account 1928-29 1,762 70

H. W. CODRINGTON,
Provincial Road Committee's Office,
Kandy, April 29, 1929.

Railway Gorge Branch Road.

(Between Caledonia Gap and the Railway Gorge.)

(Henfold Bridge.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, having agreed to grant the under-mentioned sum for maintenance of the above bridge for the year ending September 30, 1929, the Provincial Road Committee, acting under the provisions of "The Branch Roads Ordinance, 1896," have assessed the proportion due by each estate in the district interested in the said bridge at the rate of 01368c. per acre:—

Total acreage, 3,614.

Government moiety	..	Rs. 49.00
Private contributions	..	Rs. 49.49

Proprietors or Agents.	Estates.	Acreage.	Amount.
			Rs. c.
Geo. Beck (J. E. Baillie Hamilton)	.. Henfold and St. Regulas	.. 570	.. 7 80
F. A. & W. N. Fairlie (G. H. Callander)	.. Kowlahena and Conon	.. 366	.. 5 1
Sumatravale Estates Co., Limited	.. Maria	.. 297	.. 4 6
The Dimbula Valley Tea Co., Ltd.	.. Lippakele	.. 208	.. 2 85
The Ceylon Estates Investment Association, Ltd.	.. Macduff	.. 221	.. 3 3
Ceylon Tea Plantations Company, Limited (Col. J. A. S. Agar)	.. Tangakelle	.. 910	.. 12 45
The Vellekellie Tea Co.	.. Ouvahkellie	.. 593	.. 8 11
The Dimbula Valley Tea Company	.. Elgin	.. 291	.. 3 89
Do. . .	.. Kellyhill	.. 158	.. 2 16
Total			.. 49 45

	Rs. c.
N.B.—Private contribution	.. 49 49
Unexpended balance	.. 0 4

49 45

Which sums the proprietors, managers, or agents of the several estates are hereby required to pay into the Colonial Treasury, Colombo, on or before June 10, 1929.

H. W. CODRINGTON,
Provincial Road Committee's Office,
Kandy, April 29, 1929.

Railway Gorge Branch Road.

(Between Caledonia Gap and the Railway Gorge.)

(Kowlahena Bridge.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, having agreed to grant the under-mentioned sum for maintenance of the above bridge for the year ending September 30, 1929, the Provincial Road Committee, acting under the provisions of "The Branch Roads Ordinance, 1896," have assessed the proportion due by each estate in the district interested in the said bridge at the rate of .01393c, per acre :—

Total acreage, 3,042.

Proprietors or Agents.	Estates.	Acreage.	Amount. Rs. c.
Government moiety			Rs. 42.00
Private contributions			Rs. 42.42
F. A. & W. N. Fairlie (G. H. Callander)	Kowlahena and Conon	366	5 10
Sumatravale Estates, Co., Limited	Maria	297	4 14
The Dimbula Valley Tea Co., Ltd.	Lippakele	208	2 90
The Ceylon Estates Investment Association, Ltd.	Macduff	221	3 8
Ceylon Tea Plantations Company, Limited (Col. J. A. S. Agar)	Tangakelle	910	12 68
The Vellekelle Tea Co.	Ouvahkellie	593	8 26
The Dimbula Valley Tea Company	Elgin	291	4 6
Do.	Kellyhill	158	2 20
Total			42 42

Amount to be recovered on account 1928-29 ... 42 42

Which sums the proprietors, managers, or agents of the several estates are hereby required to pay into the Colonial Treasury, Colombo, on or before June 10, 1929.

H. W. CODRINGTON,
Provincial Road Committee's Office, Chairman.
Kandy, April 29, 1929.

Glenlyon Junction-Agra Branch Road.

(Waverly Bridge.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, having agreed to grant the under-mentioned sum for maintenance of the above bridge for the year ending September 30, 1929, the Provincial Road Committee, acting under the provisions of "The Branch Roads Ordinance, 1896," have assessed the under-mentioned estates to make up the private contributions at the rate of .00878 per acre :—

Total acreage, 5,609.

Proprietors or Agents.	Estates.	Acreage.	Amount due. Rs. c.
Government moiety			Rs. 52.00
Private contributions			Rs. 52.52
Ceylon Tea Plantations Co., Limited	Waverly	157	1 38
Glasgow Estate Company, Ltd.	Nithsdale	242	2 13
Portmore Tea Estates Co., Ltd.	Portmore	311	2 73
Do.	Aldourie	269	2 36
Lutyens Bros.	Mornington	417	3 66
Ceylon Tea Plantations Co., Limited	Ardallie	209	1 84
Heirs of T. Mackie and P. Moir	Lot 112,364 Powysland	165	1 45
Balmore Ceylon Estates Co., Limited	Sandringham and Yarvale	542	4 76
New Dimbula Company, Ltd.	Diyagama	3,125	27 44
Heirs of J. M. Sayres	Nutbourne	172	1 51
Total			49 26
N.B.—Private contribution			Rs. c. 52 52
Unexpended balance, 1927-28			3 26
Amount due			49 26

Which sums the proprietors, managers, or agents of the several estates are hereby required to pay into the Colonial Treasury, Colombo, on or before June 10, 1929.

H. W. CODRINGTON,
Provincial Road Committee's Office, Chairman.
Kandy, April 29, 1929.

TRADE MARKS NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that any person who has grounds of objection to the registration of the following Trade Mark may, within two months from the date of this Gazette, lodge Notice of Opposition on Form T. M. No. 7 with an uncanceled stamp of Rs. 20 affixed thereto.

The period for lodging Notice of Opposition may be enlarged by the Registrar if he thinks fit and upon such terms as he may direct.

- (1) Trade Mark No. 4,270.
- (2) Date of Receipt : April 21, 1928.
- (3) Applicant (Proprietor of the Trade Mark) : WITTE ENGINE WORKS (a Corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Missouri, United States of America), 16th and Oakland streets, City of Kansas, County of Jackson, State of Missouri, United States of America ; Manufacturers.

(4) Address for service in the Island : C/o J. M. Pereira Proctor, Supreme Court, No. 65, Bristol buildings, Fort, Colombo.

(5) Class : 13.

(6) Goods : Drag-saw outfits ; tree-saw outfits ; log and tree saw outfits, portable saw outfits, and stationery saw outfits.

(7) Representation of the Trade Mark :

This Trade Mark has been used by the applicants in respect of the goods mentioned above continuously from 1883 to date.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, April 17, 1929.

G. FURSE ROBERTS,
Registrar of Trade Marks.

NOTICE is hereby given that any person who has grounds of objection to the registration of the following Trade Mark may, within two months from the date of this *Gazette*, lodge Notice of Opposition on Form T. M. No. 7 with an uncanceled stamp of Rs. 20 affixed thereto.

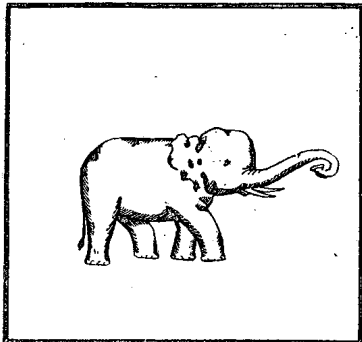
The period for lodging Notice of Opposition may be enlarged by the Registrar if he thinks fit and upon such terms as he may direct.

- (1) Trade Mark No. 4,597.
 (2) Date of Receipt: February 11, 1929.

(3) Applicant (Proprietor of the Trade Mark): B. M. PHILLIPS, LIMITED (a Company incorporated under the English Companies' Acts), Monument House, Monument street, London E.C.3., England; Importers and Merchants.

(4) Address for service in the Island: C/o Mackwoods, Limited, P. O. Box No. 91, Colombo.

- (5) Class: 42.
 (6) Goods: Coconuts.
 (7) Representation of the Trade Mark:



Registrar-General's Office, G. FURSE ROBERTS,
 Colombo, April 24, 1929. Registrar of Trade Marks.

NOTICE is hereby given that any person who has grounds of objection to the registration of the following Trade Mark may, within two months from the date of this *Gazette*, lodge Notice of Opposition on Form T. M. No. 7 with an uncanceled stamp of Rs. 20 affixed thereto.

The period for lodging Notice of Opposition may be enlarged by the Registrar if he thinks fit and upon such terms as he may direct.

- (1) Trade Mark No. 4,650.
 (2) Date of Receipt: April 12, 1929.

(3) Applicant (Proprietor of the Trade Mark): HOYLE ROBSON, BARNETT & COMPANY, LIMITED (a Company incorporated under the English Companies' Acts), Groat House, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England; Paint, Colour, and Varnish Manufacturers.

(4) Address for service in the Island: C/o Julius & Creasy, Prince street, Fort, Colombo.

- (5) Class: 1.
 (6) Goods: Paints, varnishes, enamels, colours, distempers, Japans, lacquers, driers, wood preservatives, wood stains, anti-corrosive and anti-fouling compositions, and anti-corrosive oils.

(7) Representation of the Trade Mark:



Registrar-General's Office, G. FURSE ROBERTS,
 Colombo, May 1, 1929. Registrar of Trade Marks.

NOTICE is hereby given that any person whose has grounds of objection to the registration of the following Trade Mark may, within two months from the date of this *Gazette*, lodge Notice of Opposition on Form T. M. No. 7 with an uncanceled stamp of Rs. 20 affixed thereto.

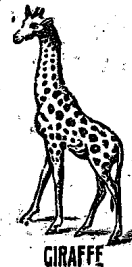
The period for lodging Notice of Opposition may be enlarged by the Registrar if he thinks fit and upon such terms as he may direct.

- (1) Trade Mark No. 4,653.
 (2) Date of Receipt: April 12, 1929.

(3) Applicant (Proprietor of the Trade Mark): WILLIAM HUNT & SONS, THE BRADES, LIMITED (a Company incorporated under the English Companies' Acts), Brades Steel Works, Brades road, Oldbury, near Birmingham, England; Steel and Edge Tool Manufacturers.

(4) Address for service in the Island: C/o Julius & Creasy, Prince street, Fort, Colombo.

- (5) Class: 12.
 (6) Goods: Edge tools.
 (7) Representations of the Trade Mark:



GIRAFFE

Registrar-General's Office, G. FURSE ROBERTS,
 Colombo, May 1, 1929. Registrar of Trade Marks.

NOTICE is hereby given that any person who has grounds of objection to the registration of the following Trade Mark may, within two months from the date of this *Gazette*, lodge Notice of Opposition on Form T. M. No. 7 with an uncanceled stamp of Rs. 20 affixed thereto.

The period for lodging Notice of Opposition may be enlarged by the Registrar if he thinks fit and upon such terms as he may direct.

- (1) Trade Mark No. 4,655.
 (2) Date of Receipt: April 12, 1929.

(3) Applicant (Proprietor of the Trade Mark): WILLIAM HUNT & SONS, THE BRADES, LIMITED (a Company incorporated under the English Companies' Acts), Brades Steel Works, Brades road, Oldbury, near Birmingham, England; Steel and Edge Tool Manufacturers.

(4) Address for service in the Island: C/o Julius & Creasy, Prince street, Fort, Colombo.

- (5) Class: 13.
 (6) Goods: Metal tools included in Class 13.
 (7) Representation of the Trade Mark:



GIRAFFE

Registrar-General's Office, G. FURSE ROBERTS,
 Colombo, May 1, 1929. Registrar of Trade Marks.

NOTICE is hereby given that any person who has grounds of objection to the registration of the following Trade Mark may, within two months from the date of this *Gazette*, lodge Notice of Opposition on Form T. M. No. 7 with an uncanceled stamp of Rs. 20 affixed thereto.

The period for lodging Notice of Opposition may be enlarged by the Registrar if he thinks fit and upon such terms as he may direct.

(1) Trade Mark No. 4,659.

(2) Date of Receipt : April 17, 1929.

(3) Applicant (Proprietor of the Trade Mark) : SISSONS BROTHERS & COMPANY, LIMITED (a Company incorporated under the English Companies' Acts), Bank-side, Sculcoates, Hull, England; Varnish, Paint, Colour and Oil Manufacturers.

(4) Address for service in the Island : C/o Julius & Creasy, Prince street, Fort, Colombo.

(3) Class : I.

(5) Goods : Varnishes, paints, enamels, colours, distempers, japans, lacquers, driers, wood preservatives, wood stains, anti-corrosive and anti-fouling compositions, and anti-corrosive oils.

(7) Representation of the Trade Mark :

ELASPAR

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, May 1, 1929.

G. FURSE ROBERTS,
Registrar of Trade Marks.

NOTICE is hereby given that any person who has grounds of objection to the registration of the following Trade Mark may, within two months from the date of this *Gazette*, lodge Notice of Opposition on Form T. M. No. 7 with an uncanceled stamp of Rs. 20 affixed thereto.

The period for lodging Notice of Opposition may be enlarged by the Registrar if he thinks fit and upon such terms as he may direct.

(1) Trade Mark No. 4,662.

(2) Date of Receipt : April 24, 1929.

(3) Applicant (Proprietor of the Trade Mark) : SIEMENS-PLANIAWERKE AKTIENGESSELLSCHAFT FUR KOHLEFABRIKATE (a Joint Stock Company duly incorporated under German law), Herzbergstrasse 128 to 137, Berlin-Lichtenberg, Germany; Manufacturers.

(4) Address for service in the Island : C/o Julius & Creasy, Prince street, Fort, Colombo.

(5) Class : 18.

(6) Goods : All goods included in Class 18.

(7) Representation of the Trade Mark :



Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, May 1, 1929.

G. FURSE ROBERTS,
Registrar of Trade Marks.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

(Continued from page 1124.)

“THE EXCISE ORDINANCE, No. 8 OF 1912.”

X 3/29

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased, under section 7, sub-section (c), of “The Excise Ordinance, No. 8 of 1912,” to appoint Mr. F. A. Burke of Galaha estate, Galaha, to perform throughout the Island the acts and duties mentioned in sections 32, 34, and 45 (a) of the said Ordinance, in place of Mr. H. North, who is leaving the Island on furlough.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, May 2, 1929.

By His Excellency's command,

F. G. TYRRELL,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

“THE EXCISE ORDINANCE, No. 8 OF 1912.”

X 3/29

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased, under section 7, sub-section (c), of “The Excise Ordinance, No. 8 of 1912,” to appoint Mr. R. G. Wilson, Craighead, Nawalapitiya, to perform throughout the Island the acts and duties mentioned in sections 32, 34, and 45 (a) of the said Ordinance, during the absence of Mr. T. B. Hankey from the Island on furlough.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, May 2, 1929.

By His Excellency's command,

F. G. TYRRELL,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

"THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ORDINANCE, No. 11 OF 1920."

U 17/29

BY-LAWS made by the Dehiwala-Mount Lavinia Urban District Council under sections 164 and 168 (1) (a) of Ordinance No. 11 of 1920, with the approval of the Local Government Board, and confirmed by the Governor in Executive Council.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, May 2, 1929.

By His Excellency's command,
F. G. TYRRELL,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

BY-LAWS REFERRED TO.

Meetings.*Notice, Agenda, Quorum, &c.*

1. (a) There shall be twelve general meetings of the Council in every year for the transaction of business.
- (b) The general meeting of the Council shall be held at the Urban District Council Office on the first Tuesday of every month at 8.30 A.M., or as soon after as seems expedient to the Chairman, except in cases of special meetings, when the dates shall be fixed by the Chairman.
- (c) Notice of every such meeting and of the business to be transacted at it shall be served on each Councillor at least three days—exclusive of Sundays and Government holidays—before the meeting.
- (d) No business shall be brought before or transacted at any meeting, general or special, other than the business specified in the notices of the meetings without the permission of the Council.
- (e) No business shall be transacted at any Council meeting or adjourned meeting unless a quorum of at least five Councillors is present.
- (f) If at any Council Meeting there is not a sufficient number of Councillors present to form a quorum, the Chairman shall adjourn the meeting to such date not more than fifteen days after the date of the meeting so adjourned as he thinks fit, and the business which would have been brought before the meeting so adjourned, if there had been a quorum present, shall be brought before, and disposed of, at such adjourned meeting.

Adjournment of Meetings.

2. (a) The Chairman of a Council meeting, general or special, at which a quorum of the Council is present may, with the consent of the meeting, adjourn the meeting from time to time; but no business shall be transacted without the permission of the Council at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which such adjournment took place.
- (b) Notice of an adjourned meeting shall be served on members at least twenty-four hours before the time fixed for such meeting.

Presence of Strangers.

3. Strangers, including the Press, may be present at Council meetings in the places set apart for them, but must withdraw when called upon to do so by the Chairman, when in the opinion of the majority of the members of the Council present at the meeting, expressed by resolution, such exclusion is deemed advisable in the public interest.

Order of Business.

4. The business of the Council shall be transacted in the following order:—
 - (1) Confirmation of the minutes of the last preceding meeting.
 - (2) Memorials, petitions, complaints, and communications addressed to the Council, of which due notice has been given by a Councillor, shall be laid before the Council.
 - (3) Questions of which previous notice has been given.
 - (4) Motions.
 - (5) Any other matter set down in the notice shall be proceeded with, provided that the Council may, if it sees fit, deviate from the order herein prescribed.
 - (6) Monthly statements of receipts and disbursements, progress reports of works, and such other documents as are required by the Council shall be submitted to the Council.

Order of Precedence.

5. For all purposes connected with the Council, the precedence and seniority of Councillors shall be regulated as follows:—

After the Chairman shall rank the Vice-Chairman and then the Councillors in order of the priority of their nomination or election, and in the case of former Councillors re-elected or re-nominated, of the priority of their continuous membership of Council (such continuous membership being deemed to be unimpaired during the absence of a nominated member for whom a temporary successor has been nominated).

Minutes.

6. The minutes of each meeting shall be circulated. At the next or some subsequent meeting the question shall be put that the minutes be taken as read and confirmed. In the absence of objection or correction, the minutes as recorded shall be confirmed.

Memorials, Petitions, &c.

7. (a) A member presenting a petition or memorial to the Council may state concisely the purpose of the petition or memorial.
- (b) Any member presenting a petition or memorial or other communication will be held responsible for its contents being throughout respectful.
- (c) It shall be competent for any member to move that such petition or memorial be read. In making such motion he shall state concisely his reasons for wishing to have it read.
- (d) No debate shall be permitted on such motion, nor shall any other member speak upon or in relation to such petition or memorial, except to second the motion formally.
- (e) Such motion being seconded, the question shall be put whether the petition or memorial shall be read.

Questions

8. (a) Questions relating to Urban District Council affairs may be put to the Chairman.
 (b) At least seven clear days' notice—exclusive of Sundays and Government holidays—shall be given of such questions.
 (c) A written reply shall be read by the Chairman to each question.
 (d) No member shall address the Council upon any question, nor shall the terms of any question contain any argument or expression of opinion or statement of fact, except in so far as may be necessary to explain such question.
 (e) Any member may put a supplementary question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact regarding which an answer has been given.
 Provided that the Chairman shall disallow any supplementary question if, in his opinion, it infringes the rules as to the subject matter of questions, and in that case the question shall not appear on the record of the minutes of the Council.

Motions.

9. (a) Every notice of motion shall be in writing, signed by the member of the Council giving the notice. Unless such notice shall be in the hands of the Secretary seven clear days—exclusive of Sundays and Government holidays—before the meeting of Council, the motion shall not be included in the agenda.
 (b) All notices of motions shall be dated and numbered as received, and shall be entered by the Secretary upon the agenda in the order in which they are received.
 (c) Before any notice of motion is placed on the agenda paper, it shall be submitted to the Chairman, who, if he be of opinion that it is out of order, shall cause the giver of the notice to be so informed.
 (d) Every notice of motion shall be relevant to some question affecting the Urban District Council administration of Dehiwala-Mount Lavinia.
 (e) No motion to rescind any resolution which has been passed within the preceding six months, nor any motion to the same effect as any motion which has been negatived within the preceding six months, shall be in order unless notice thereof shall have been given and specified in the agenda, and the notice shall bear, in addition to the member who proposes the motion, the signatures of five other members; and when such motion has been disposed of, it shall not be competent for any member to propose a similar motion within a further period of six months.
 (f) No motion shall be deemed to have been submitted for debate until it shall have been proposed and seconded.
 (g) Any member may second a motion or amendment by rising in his place and bowing to the Chair, without prejudice to his right to speak at a later period of the debate.
 (h) Every motion moved in Council, and of which previous notice has not been given, shall be reduced to writing signed by the mover and handed to the Secretary.
 (i) When a motion has been made and seconded and the debate thereon concluded, the question thereupon shall be put to the vote by the Chairman.

Withdrawal of Motion or Amendment.

10. A member who has made a motion or amendment may withdraw the same by leave of the Council, which shall be signified without debate, and it shall not be competent for any member to speak upon it after the mover has asked for permission for its withdrawal, unless such permission shall have been refused.

Re-introduction of Motion.

11. A motion which has been withdrawn may be made again at any subsequent meeting; but no motion shall be proposed which is the same in substance as any motion which, within the period of six months referred to in rule 9 (e), shall have been resolved in the affirmative or negative.

Amendments.

12. (a) Every amendment shall be in writing and handed to the Secretary by the member proposing it.
 (b) Every amendment shall be relevant to the motion on which it is moved.
 (c) Every amendment shall be read before being moved.
 (d) No amendment shall be discussed or put to the Council until it shall have been seconded.
 (e) A member who has seconded an amendment in a formal manner shall be permitted afterwards to speak upon it.
 (f) Whenever an amendment upon an original motion has been moved and seconded, no second or subsequent amendment shall be moved until the first amendment shall have been disposed of. If an amendment be carried, the motion as amended shall take the place of the original motion, and shall become the question upon which any further amendment may be moved.

Debate ceases when Question fully put.

13. No member may speak to any question after the same has been fully put by the Chairman. A question is fully put when the voting has been taken thereon.

Voting and Recording of Votes.

14. (a) The question shall be put by the Chairman, and the votes may be taken by a show of hands, and the result shall be declared by the Chairman; but any member may call for a division when the votes shall be taken by the Secretary asking each member separately, according to the order of precedence, how he desires to vote, and recording the votes accordingly.
 (b) On any question being put, either in Council or in Committee of the whole Council, every member present shall, unless he declines to vote, record his vote, either for ayes or noes.
 (c) In the event of a member declining to vote, the Secretary, in case a division has been called for, shall enter his name upon the minutes as having declined to vote.

Casting Vote of Chairman.

- (d) The Chairman shall have an original vote in common with other members of the Council, as also a casting vote if upon any question the votes are equal.
 (e) When the Council is in Committee of the whole Council, the Chairman shall have an original vote in common with the other members and also a casting vote if upon any question the votes shall be equal.

Members dissenting.

15. It shall be competent for any Councillor who is in a minority to record the reasons of his dissent from the opinion of the majority, and such written dissent, if sent to the Secretary within one week of the Council meeting in question, shall be entered by the Secretary at the end of his minutes of the proceedings.

Order of the Day.

16. The "Order of the Day" shall include all business to be transacted arranged according to rule No. 4. Unless otherwise resolved, the business shall be taken in the order printed.

Preservation of Order.

17. (a) It shall be the duty of the Chairman to preserve order, and his decision on all disputed points of order shall be final.

(b) Any member of the Council deviating from the rules may be immediately called to order by the Chairman, or by any other member of the Council or Committee of the Council rising to a point of order.

Decision of Questions of Order.

18. When the question of order has been stated, the member who raises it shall resume his seat, and no other member, except by leave of the Chairman, shall rise till the Chairman has decided the question, after which the member who was addressing the Council or Committee of the Council at the time the question was raised shall be entitled to proceed with his speech, if he conforms to the Chairman's ruling. If he does not so conform, the Chairman may refuse to allow him to proceed with his speech.

Member not explaining or retracting.

19. Any member having used objectionable words and not explaining or retracting the same, or offering apologies for the use thereof to the satisfaction of the Council, may be censured or otherwise dealt with as the Council thinks fit.

Chairman speaking.

20. When the Chairman is addressing the Council or Committee of the Council, any member then standing shall immediately resume his seat.

Naming of Members.

21. (a) The Chairman may name any member immediately after the commission of the offence of disregarding the authority of the Chair, or of abusing the rules of the Council by persistently and wilfully obstructing the business of the Council, and the Chairman may forthwith put the question, on a motion being made by any member or from the Chair (no amendment, adjournment, or debate being allowed), "that such member be suspended from the service of the Council."

(b) If any such motion be carried and any member be suspended under this rule, his suspension on the first occasion shall continue for one month, on the second occasion for two months, and on the third or subsequent occasion for three months.

(c) Not more than one member shall be named at the same time, unless several members present together have jointly disregarded the authority of the Chair.

(d) If any member or members acting jointly who have been suspended under this rule from the service of the Council shall refuse at any time during the period of suspension to obey the directions of the Chairman to withdraw from the precincts of the Council Chamber, the Chairman may direct such steps to be taken as are required to enforce his decision.

Irrelevance or Tedious Repetition.

22. The Chairman after having called the attention of the Council or Council in Committee to the conduct of a member who persists in irrelevance or tedious repetition, either of his own arguments or of the arguments used by other members in debate, may direct the member to discontinue his speech.

Disorderly Conduct.

23. (1) The Chairman may order members whose conduct is grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately from the Council Chamber during the remainder of the meeting, and may direct such steps to be taken as are required to enforce his order.

(2) If on any occasion the Chairman deems that his powers under this rule are inadequate, he may name such member or members in pursuance of rule 21.

Duty to obey Order of Suspension or Withdrawal.

24. Members who are suspended under rule 21, or are directed to withdraw under rule 23, shall forthwith withdraw from the precincts of the Council Chamber.

Power to adjourn.

25. An adjournment of the discussion of any question may be moved by a Councillor at any time, and, if seconded shall be forthwith put to the vote.

26. In the case of grave disorder arising in the Council or Committee of the Council, the Chairman may, if he thinks it necessary to do so, adjourn the Council or Committee of the Council without question put, or suspend the meetings for a time to be named by him.

Rules for Members speaking.

27. In speaking to any proposition under consideration of the Council or a Committee of the whole Council, the following rules shall be strictly observed :—

- (1) The business shall be conducted in the English language.
- (2) Every member shall address his observations to the Chairman, and shall speak standing.
- (3) He shall not be interrupted unless out of order.
- (4) When he has finished his observations he shall resume his seat, and any other member wishing to address the Council or Committee of the Council may rise.
- (5) A member shall not read his speech, but he may read extracts from written or printed papers in support of his argument.
- (6) If two members rise at the same time, the Chairman shall call on the member who first catches his eye.
- (7) Every member must confine his observations to the subject under consideration.
- (8) No member shall impute improper motives to any other member.
- (9) All personalities shall be avoided.
- (10) A member may speak to the question before the Council or any amendment proposed thereto.
- (11) No member shall speak more than once on any proposition before the Council, except in explanation or to order, or when the Council is in Committee, or as is provided by rule 12 (e).
- (12) By the indulgence of the Council, a member may explain matters of a personal nature, although there be no question before the Council, but such matters may not be debated, and he must confine himself strictly to the vindication of his own conduct.
- (13) The mover of any resolution or motion may reply after all the other members present have had an opportunity of addressing the Council and before the question is put, but he shall strictly confine himself to answering previous speakers, and shall not introduce any new matter into the debate. The right of reply shall not extend to the mover of an amendment which having been carried has become the substantive motion.

Committee of Council.

28. The Council may at any time resolve themselves into a committee of the whole Council, and, on their resuming, the result of their deliberations shall be dealt with by the Council.

29. It shall be competent for any member of the Council at any stage of any discussion in committee to move that the Council should resume. The question shall be put to the vote by the Chairman, and if the motion is carried, the Council will immediately resume from committee.

Special Committees.

30. (1) The Council may from time to time appoint from among their own number such special or standing committees, consisting of such number of Councillors as they think fit for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting upon any matters connected with the purposes of the Local Government Ordinance.

(2) Provided, however, that no committee shall take any proceedings after the close of the year during which it shall have been so appointed as aforesaid.

(3) In every such committee the quorum thereof shall be three, unless otherwise, specially fixed.

(4) In the absence of the Chairman at a meeting of any committee, the members present shall choose one of them to preside who shall for that meeting have all the powers of the Chairman.

(5) When a committee shall have agreed to a report, the same shall be signed by the members, and shall, together with the minutes of proceedings, be submitted to the Council.

(6) In the event of any division taking place in a committee, a record thereof shall be entered in the minutes, together with the motion or resolution proposed the name of the proposer, and the respective votes of the members present, and such minutes shall be submitted with the report of such committee.

31. The Press shall be excluded from all meetings of special and standing committees.

G 217/29

A PPLICATIONS on form General 187 (F 2) from officers in Classes I. and II. of the Clerical Service for transfer to the post of Interpreter, District Court, Kurunegala, will be considered if forwarded through the Head of the applicant's Department and received in the Secretariat on or before May 13, 1929.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, May 3, 1929.

By His Excellency's command,
F. G. TYRRELL,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

O 284/28

IT is hereby notified for general information that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be a Committee to make the necessary local arrangements to give effect to the decision to improve the Ceylon Court at the Imperial Institute in London and to report, as a first step, the probable cost of production in England of such dioramas and panels as the Committee may recommend as necessary for the purpose :—

Mr. N. D. S. Silva, O.B.E. (Chairman).
Mudaliyar A. C. G. S. Amerasekera.
Mr. A. S. Lampard.
Mr. Wace de Niese.
Mr. G. R. de Zoysa.
Mr. C. Driberg (Secretary).

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, May 3, 1929.

By His Excellency's command,
F. G. TYRRELL,
Acting Colonial Secretary.