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and General Government Notifications.

PART II.—Legal and Judicial.

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

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MINUTE BY THE GOVERNOR.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to order, with the approval of the Secretary of State, that the following regulations regarding the retirement of Officers from the Public Service shall be substituted for those contained in sections 8, 14, and 17 of the Pension Minute of December 11, 1892, and shall have force accordingly:—

Section 8. For the purpose of the last preceding section salary includes personal allowance and any other unquestionable remuneration for personal service in connection with the officer's permanent appointment.

Section 14. A pension will not be granted to a public servant who shall be, ^{or} ^{sh} ^{er} under fifty-five years of age unless upon a certificate from the Head of his Department and from a Medical Board nominated by the Governor, or, if he is absent on leave, from such medical adviser or advisers as the Secretary of State may name, that he is unfit to discharge the duties of his office owing to infirmity, either of mind or body, and unless he shall have theretofore discharged such duties to the satisfaction of the Head of his Department. When a public servant claiming pension is himself the Head

of a Department, a pension will be granted only upon a medical certificate as prescribed above and if he shall have discharged the duties of his office to the satisfaction of the Governor, who shall notify the same to the Secretary of State. But in the case of Mounted Orderlies the limit of age under which a pension will not be granted without the medical certificate required above is forty-five years.

Provided that where a public servant who is below the limit of age entitling him to retire on pension is removed from the Public Service on the ground of his inability to discharge efficiently the duties of his office, and the Governor in Executive Council thinks that the special circumstances of his case justify the grant to him of a retiring allowance, he may be given such retiring allowance as the Governor in Council thinks just and proper, but in no case exceeding the amount for which his length of service would qualify him under this Minute without any addition under section 6.

Section 17. Every public servant appointed to, or promoted in any branch of, the Public Service in the Colony subsequently to August 3, 1882, may be required to retire from the Public Service on or after attaining the age of fifty-five years, upon being given twelve months' notice to that effect, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State.

Retirement shall be compulsory for every public officer on attaining the age of sixty years. But in special cases the Governor in Executive Council may extend such officer's employment for a further period (in no case exceeding five years) on being satisfied that his retirement at sixty would be detrimental to the interests of the Public Service.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, August 28, 1897.

E. NOEL WALKER,
Colonial Secretary.

PROCLAMATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR.

IN the Name of Her Majesty VICTORIA, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency the Right Honourable SIR J. WEST RIDGEWAY, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Ceylon, with the Dependencies thereof.

WEST RIDGEWAY.

WHEREAS by section 26 of "The Ceylon Railways Ordinance, 1885," it is amongst other things enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor from time to time to declare by Proclamation any road or path which the railway may cross to be an "occupation crossing," and such Proclamation to alter, vary, or repeal:

And whereas by a Proclamation dated the 3rd day of December, 1896, amongst other roads the road leading to Attanakitta, crossing the railway at 83 miles 16 chains from Colombo on the line of railway to Matara, was declared to be an "occupation crossing":

And whereas it is expedient to alter the said Proclamation of the 3rd day of December, 1896, by repealing so much thereof as relates to the said road leading to Attanakitta, crossing the railway at 83 miles 16 chains from Colombo:

Now know Ye that We, the said Governor, do by this Our Proclamation alter the Proclamation of the 3rd day of December, 1896, by repealing so much thereof as relates to the said road leading to Attanakitta, crossing the railway at 83 miles 16 chains from Colombo on the line of railway to Matara, which shall no longer be an "occupation crossing" for the purposes of the said Ordinance.

Given at Colombo, in the said Island of Ceylon, this Thirty-first day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-seven.

By His Excellency's command,

E. NOEL WALKER,
Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

IN the Name of Her Majesty VICTORIA, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir J. WEST RIDGEWAY, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Ceylon, with the Dependencies thereof.

WEST RIDGEWAY.

WHEREAS by section 41 of "The Branch Roads Ordinance, 1896," it is enacted that in any case in which a road or portion of a road has been constructed, or shall after the coming into operation of the said Ordinance be constructed, by the proprietors of any estates, it shall be lawful for the proprietors for the time being of such estates to apply to the Governor that such road may be treated as a branch road constructed under the said Ordinance; and that on receipt of such application the Governor may, if he thinks fit, with the advice of the Executive Council, issue a Proclamation declaring that such road shall be treated as a road made under the said Ordinance; and that on the publication of such Proclamation in the *Government Gazette* the provisions of the said Ordinance relating to improvement, upkeep, and repair of roads shall apply to such road as if it had been originally constructed under the provisions of the said Ordinance:

And whereas a road has been constructed by the proprietor of Cottaganga estate from Duckwari to Cottaganga factory:

And whereas such proprietor has applied to the Governor that such road may be treated as a branch road constructed under the said Ordinance:

And whereas the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, thinks it fit to declare that such road shall be treated as a road made under "The Branch Roads Ordinance, 1896:"

Now know Ye that We, the said Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, do declare that the said road, constructed by the proprietor of the Cottaganga estate from Duckwari to Cottaganga factory, shall, as from and after the Fifteenth day of September, 1897, be treated as a road made under "The Branch Roads Ordinance, 1896."

Given at Colombo, in the said Island of Ceylon, this First day of September, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-seven.

By His Excellency's command,

E. NOEL WALKER,
Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

APPOINTMENTS, &c., BY THE GOVERNOR.

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

Major R. E. FIRMINGER to act as Inspector-General of Prisons in addition to his own duties from the 4th instant during the absence of Major KNOLLYS from the Island, or until further orders, and while so acting to be a Visitor of all the Prisons in the Island.

Mr. J. D. MASON to act as Inspector-General of Police from the 4th instant during the absence of Major KNOLLYS from the Island, or until further orders.

Mr. W. DUNUWILLE to act as Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Kandy, and Municipal Magistrate, Kandy, in addition to his own duties as Acting Fiscal, Kandy, for eight days from August 31, 1897, during the absence on leave Mr. W. L. KINDERSLEY, or until further orders, and while so acting to exercise concurrent jurisdiction over the Panwila District.

Mr. A. KANAGASABAI to act as Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Point Pedro and Chavakachcheri for three weeks from September 6, 1897, or until further orders, during the absence of Mr. J. J. CASIE CHITTY.

Mr. J. W. P. SENATHIRAJAH to be an Unofficial Police Magistrate for the Judicial Division of Puttalam.

Mr. THOMAS JAYASURIYA GUNewardana to be an Inquirer into Sudden Deaths for the Judicial Division of Tangalla.

Mr. W. H. JACKSON to act as Deputy Collector of Customs, Colombo, and Landing Surveyor from the 9th instant, during the absence of Mr. H. P. BAUMGARTNER on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. J. TRUSCOTT to be Master Attendant, provisionally, for the Port of Galle with effect from September 1, 1897.

Mr. H. A. MORAES to be an Official Member of the Local Board of Kalutara *vice* Mr. P. F. SOLOMONS, who has left the station.

By His Excellency's command,

E. NOEL WALKER,

Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, September 1, 1897.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased, under section 1 (1) of Ordinance No. 15 of 1896, to appoint the following persons to be Inquirers into Crime under the said Ordinance:—

Mr. D. G. BALTHAZAR, Inspector of Police, for the Judicial District of Tangalla.

Mr. RICHARD KEEGEL, Inspector of Police, for the Judicial District of Matara.

By His Excellency's command,

E. NOEL WALKER,

Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, August 30, 1897.

APPOINTMENTS, &c., OF REGISTRARS.

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

Mr. J. KOERTZ, Crown Proctor, Negombo, to act as Registrar of Lands of that station for two days from the 27th instant, during the absence of the Registrar, Mr. S. D. EKANAYAKA, on leave.

HALKOONGE DON ABILINU to be, temporarily, Registrar of Births and Deaths of Otarapalata East and Registrar of Marriages of Dunagaha pattu of Alutkuru korale north, in the Colombo District of the Western Province, with effect from August 1, 1897, *vice* LINTOTAGE AUGUSTINO FERNANDO, resigned. His office will be at Galabodawatta in Madampella.

Mr. HARRY WILLISFORD DIAS BANDARANAIIKA to be, provisionally, Registrar of Marriages of Udugaha pattu of Siyane korale east, in the Colombo District of the Western Province, with effect from September 1, 1897, *vice* Mr. JOHN DAVID PERERA, Mudaliyar. His office will be at Kamburugalla estate in Kamburugalla.

Mr. JOHN DAVID PERERA, Mudaliyar, to be, provisionally, Registrar of Marriages of Meda pattu of Siyane korale west, in the Colombo District of the Western Province, with effect from September 1, 1897, *vice* Mr. H. W. D. BANDARANAIIKA, Mudaliyar. His office will be at Hiripitiya estate in Hiripitiya.

DON ABRAHAM ABEYWARDANE KODIPPILI to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Ranna Division and as Registrar of Marriages of West Giruwa pattu, in the Hambantota District of the Southern Province, for three

weeks from August 15, 1897, during the absence of the Registrar, LAMAHEWAGE DON DINNES JAYASURIYA, on leave. His office will be at Tanayamewatta in Ranna.

Mr. F. LATIMER to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Vavuniya town, in the Vavuniya District of the Northern Province, with effect from August 10, 1897, during the absence of Dr. S. F. G. DANFORTH, on leave, or until further orders. His office will be at the Vavuniya Hospital.

By His Excellency's command,

E. NOEL WALKER,

Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, August 31, 1897.

WITH reference to the *Gazette Extraordinary* dated July 1, 1897, it is hereby notified that the name of the Registrar of Births and Deaths of Elutumadduval Division, in the Jaffna District of the Northern Province, is SUSAPIPILLAI SANTIAPPILLAI, and not SANTIAPPILLAI SOOSAIPPILLAI; and that the name of the Registrar of Births and Deaths of Mantai North Division, in the Mannar District of the Northern Province, is BASTIAMPILLAI ANTONIPPILLAI VENDARKON, and not ANTONIPPILLAI BASTIAMPILLAI VANDARKOEN.

By His Excellency the Governor's command,

E. NOEL WALKER,

Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, August 31, 1897.

WITH reference to the *Gazette* notice dated August 9, 1897, it is hereby notified that the acting appointment of MUHANDIRAMRALLAGE MUDIYANSE as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Walgam pattu, in the Kegalla District of the Province of Sabaragamuwa, has been extended to August 20, 1897.

By His Excellency the Governor's command,

E. NOEL WALKER,
Colonial Secretary's Office, Colonial Secretary.
Colombo, September 1, 1897.

IT is hereby notified that Lelwalagodakande Kankanage DON CORNELIS has been appointed by the Provincial Registrar, Galle, under section 7 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1895, to act as Registrar of Marriages of Bentota-Walallawiti korale, in the District of Galle of the Southern Province, for twelve days from August 29, 1897, during the absence of HETTIARACHCHIGE DON SIMAN WIJERATNA on leave. His office will be at Paragahapillekaraturewatta in Godamuke.

P. ARUNACHALAM,
Acting Registrar-General.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, August 27, 1897.

IT is hereby notified that Wijewardana Adikari Mudiyanse PUNCHI BANDA has been appointed by the Provincial Registrar of Badulla, under section 7 of the Ordinance No. 1 of 1895 and under section 7 of the Ordinance No. 2 of 1895, to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Medagam pattu Division and Registrar of Marriages (General) of Wellassa Division of the Province

of Uva, for seven days from August 25, 1897, during the absence of K. J. S. BANDAR, on leave. His office will be at Bakmigahawelawalawwa in Bakmigahawela.

P. ARUNACHALAM,
Acting Registrar-General.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, August 27, 1897.

IT is hereby notified that MUTALITTAMPI KANGARATNAM has been appointed by the Assistant Provincial Registrar, Mannar, under section 7 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1895, to act as Registrar of Marriages of Mantai Division, in the District of Mannar of the Northern Province, for fourteen days from August 11, 1897, during the absence of K. VETTIVELU, from the station, holding office at Nilankamamtoddam in Chettukkulam.

P. ARUNACHALAM,
Acting Registrar-General.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, August 27, 1897.

IT is hereby notified that the office of Mr. Meedeniya Rajakaruna Senanayaka Panditha Herat Wasalamudiyanse JOHN HENRY MEEDENIYE BANDA, Ratemahatmaya, Registrar of Marriages of Three Korales and Lower Bulatgama Division, in the District of Kegalla of the Province of Sabaragamuwa, will, with effect from July 1, 1897, be at Alutwalawewatta in Mudugama, and not at Maligawatta in Mattamagoda, as notified in the *Gazette Extraordinary* of July 1, 1897.

P. ARUNACHALAM,
Acting Registrar-General.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, August 28, 1897.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

IT is hereby notified for general information that the land sale fixed for August 25, 1897, at Madawachchiya, in the North-Central Province, and published in the *Government Gazette* of July 16, 1897, has been postponed for September 22, 1897, and that the sale will be held at the Anuradhapura Kachcheri.

By His Excellency the Governor's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, August 26, 1897.

E. NOEL WALKER,
Colonial Secretary.

IT is hereby notified for general information that 115,182 acres of surveyed lands are available for sale in the under-mentioned Provinces:—

In the Western Province, 11,953 acres, in lots varying in extent from 3 acres to 2,115 acres, situated chiefly in the Hewagam and Siyane korales of the Colombo District and Pasdun korale east and west and Rayigam korale of the Kalutara District, consisting of forest, chena, and jungle land.

In the Central Province, 1,702 acres, in lots varying in extent from 1 acre to 84 acres, situated in the Kandy and Matale Districts, and composed chiefly of jungle, chena, and patana lands.

In the Southern Province, 18,758 acres, in lots varying in extent from 31 perches to 90 acres, situated in the Hambantota District, consisting of paddy fields, chena, garden, and jungle land.

In the Eastern Province, 9,406 acres, in lots varying in extent from 93 perches to 554 acres, situated in the Trincomalee District, consisting of garden lands and paddy lands.

In the North-Central Province, 10,270 acres, in lots varying in extent from 3 perches to 180 acres, distributed throughout the Province.

In the Province of Uva, 13,936 acres, in lots varying in extent from 8 perches to 96 acres situated in the Yatikinda division, and consisting of paddy fields.

In the Province of Sabaragamuwa, 49,153 acres, in lots varying in extent from 13 perches to 785 acres, situated in the Ratnapura and Kegalla Districts, consisting of forest and chena land.

Further particulars regarding these lands can be obtained on application to the Government Agents of the respective Provinces.

By His Excellency the Governor's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, August 20, 1897.

E. NOEL WALKER,
Colonial Secretary.

THE under-mentioned regulations respecting an Open Competitive Examination for admission to the Civil Service of India is hereby published for general information.

By His Excellency the Governor's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, August 26, 1897.

E. NOEL WALKER,
Colonial Secretary.

Examinations for the Civil Service of India.

An Open Competitive Examination for admission to the Civil Service of India will be held in London, under the subjoined regulations, commencing on August 2, 1898.

The number of persons to be selected at this Examination will be announced hereafter.

No person will be admitted to compete from whom the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, has not received on or before May 31, 1898, an application on the prescribed form, accompanied by a list of the subjects in which the Candidate desires to be examined.

The Order for admission to the Examination will be posted on July 19, 1898, to the address given on the Form of Application. It will contain instructions as to the time and place at which Candidates will be required to attend, and as to the manner in which the fee (£6) is to be paid.

Civil Service Commission,
July, 1897.

REGULATIONS.

* * The following Regulations, made by the Secretary of State for India in Council, are liable to alteration from year to year.

1. An Examination for admission to the Civil Service of India, open to all qualified persons, will be held in London in August of each year. The date of the Examination and the number of appointments to be made for each Province will be announced beforehand by the Civil Service Commissioners.

2. No person will be deemed qualified who shall not satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners:—

- (i.) That he is a natural-born subject of Her Majesty.
- (ii.) That he had attained the age of twenty-one, and had not attained the age of twenty-three, on the first day of the year in which the examination is held.

[N.B.—In the case of Natives of India, it will be necessary for a Candidate to obtain a certificate of age and nationality signed, should he be a resident in British India, by the Secretary to Government of the Province, or the Commissioner of the Division within which his family resides, or should he reside in a Native State, by the highest Political Officer accredited to the State in which his family resides.]

- (iii.) That he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the Civil Service of India.
- (iv.) That he is of good moral character.

3. Should the evidence upon the above points be *prima facie* satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners, the Candidate, on payment of the prescribed fee, will be admitted to the Examination. The Commissioners may however in their discretion, at any time prior to the grant of the Certificate of Qualification hereinafter referred to, institute such further inquiries as they may deem necessary; and if the result of such inquiries, in the case of any Candidate, should be unsatisfactory to them in any of the above respects, he will be ineligible for admission to the Civil Service of India, and, if already selected, will be removed from the position of a Probationer.

4. The Open Competitive Examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge:—

	Marks.
English Composition	500
Sanskrit Language and Literature	500
Arabic Language and Literature	500
Greek Language and Literature	750
Latin Language and Literature	750
English Language and Literature (including special period named by the Commissioners) (a)	500
French Language and Literature	500
German Language and Literature	500
Mathematics (pure and applied)	900
Advanced Mathematical subjects (pure and applied)	900
Natural Science, <i>i.e.</i> , any number not exceeding three of the following subjects:—	
Elementary Chemistry and Elementary Physics	600
(N.B.—This subject may not be taken up by those who offer either Higher Chemistry or Higher Physics.)	
Higher Chemistry	600
Higher Physics	600
Geology	600
Botany	600
Zoology	600
Animal Physiology	600
Greek History (Ancient, including Constitution)	400
Roman History (Ancient, including Constitution)	400
English History	500
General Modern History (one of the periods specified in the Syllabus issued by the Commissioners) (a)	500

(a) A Syllabus, defining the character of the Examination in the various subjects, may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

	Marks.
Logic and Mental Philosophy (Ancient and Modern)	400
Moral Philosophy (Ancient and Modern)	400
Political Economy and Economic History	500
Political Science (including Analytical Jurisprudence, the Early History of Institutions, and Theory of Legislation)	500
Roman Law	500
English Law. Under the head of "English Law" shall be included the following subjects, viz. :—(1) Law of Contract ; (2) Law of Evidence ; (3) Law of the Constitution ; (4) Criminal Law ; (5) Law of Real Property ; and of these five subjects Candidates shall be at liberty to offer any four, but not more than four	500

Candidates are at liberty to name any or all of these branches of knowledge (a). None is obligatory.

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

6. The marks assigned to Candidates in each branch will be subject to such deduction as the Civil Service Commissioners may deem necessary (b) in order to secure that no credit be allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

7. The Examination will be conducted on paper and *viva voce*, as may be deemed necessary.

8. The marks obtained by each Candidate, in respect of each of the branches in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the several Candidates who shall have obtained, after the deduction above-mentioned, a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining Candidates will be set forth in order of merit, and such Candidates shall be deemed to be selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India, provided they appear to be in other respects duly qualified. Should any of the selected Candidates become disqualified, the Secretary of State for India will determine whether the vacancy thus created shall be filled up or not. In the former case, the Candidate next in order of merit, and in other respects duly qualified, shall be deemed to be a selected Candidate. A Candidate entitled to be deemed a selected Candidate, but declining to accept the nomination as such, which may be offered to him, will be disqualified for any subsequent competition.

9. Selected Candidates before proceeding to India will be on probation for one year, at the end of which time they will be examined, with a view of testing their progress in the following subjects (c) :—

Compulsory :—	Marks.
(1) Indian Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code	500
(2) The principal Vernacular Language of the Province to which the Candidate is assigned	400
(3) The Indian Evidence Act and the Indian Contract Act	500
<i>Optional.</i> [Not more than two of the following subjects, of which one must be either the Code of Civil Procedure or Hindu and Mohammedan Law. Candidates offering one subject only are restricted to a choice between the two Law subjects specified] :—	
(1) The Code of Civil Procedure	400
(2) Hindu and Mohammedan Law	450
* (3) Sanskrit	400
* (4) Arabic	400
(5) Persian	400
(6) History of British India	350
(7) Chinese (for Candidates assigned to the Province of Burma only)	400

* These subjects may not be offered by any Candidate who has offered them at the Open Competition.

In this Examination, as in the Open Competition, the merit of the Candidates examined will be estimated by marks (which will be subject to deductions in the same way as the marks assigned at the Open Competition), and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it. The Examination will be conducted on paper and *viva voce*, as may be deemed necessary. This Examination will be held at the close of the year of probation, and will be called the "Final Examination."

10. The selected Candidates will also be tested during their probation as to their proficiency in Riding.

The examinations in riding will be held as follows :—

- (1) Shortly after the result of the Open Competitive Examination has been declared, or at such time or times as the Commissioners may appoint during the course of the probationary year.
- (2) Again, at the time of the Final Examination, Candidates who may fully satisfy the Commissioners of their ability to ride well and to perform journeys or horseback, shall receive a certificate which shall entitle them to be credited with 200 or 100 marks, according to the degree of proficiency displayed, to be added to their marks in the Final Examination.
- (3) Candidates who fail to obtain this Certificate, but who gain a Certificate of minimum proficiency in riding, will be allowed to proceed to India, but will be subjected on their arrival to such further tests in riding as may be prescribed by their Government, and shall receive no increase to their initial salary until they have passed such tests to the satisfaction of that Government. A Candidate who fails at the end of the year of probation to gain at least the Certificate of minimum proficiency in riding will be liable to have his name removed from the list of Selected Candidates.

11. The selected Candidates who, at the Final Examination, shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9, and who shall have satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners of their eligibility in respect of nationality, age, health, character, and ability to ride, shall be certified by the said Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India, provided they shall comply with the regulations in force, at the time, for that Service.

12. Persons desirous to be admitted as Candidates must apply on Forms, which may be obtained from "The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, S.W.," at any time after December 1 in the year previous to that in which the Examination is to be held. The Forms must be returned so as to be received at the office of the Civil Service Commissioners on or before May 31 (or, if that date should fall upon a Sunday or public holiday, then, on or before the first day thereafter on which their office is open) in the year in which the Examination is to be held.

(a) A Syllabus, defining the character of the Examination in the various subjects, may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

(b) No deduction will be made from the marks assigned to Candidates in Mathematics or English Composition.

(c) Instructions, showing the extent of the Examination, will be issued to the successful Candidates as soon as possible after the result of the Open Competition is declared.

The Civil Service Commissioners are authorized by the Secretary of State for India in Council to make the following announcements :—

- (i.) Selected Candidates will be allotted to the various Provinces upon a consideration of all the circumstances, including their own wishes ; but the requirements of the Public Service will rank before every other consideration.
- (ii.) An allowance, amounting to £100 will be given to all Candidates who pass their probation at one of the Universities or Colleges which have been approved by the Secretary of State, viz., the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Glasgow, Edinburgh, St. Andrew's, and Aberdeen ; Victoria University, Manchester ; University College, London ; and King's College, London ; provided such Candidates shall have passed the Final Examination to the satisfaction of the Civil Service Commissioners, and shall have conducted themselves well and complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of Selected Candidates. The whole probation must ordinarily be passed at the same Institution. Migration will not be permitted except for special reasons approved by the Secretary of State.
- (iii.) The allowance of £100 will not be paid to any Selected Candidate until he has been certified by the Civil Service Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India ; and every Certificated Candidate must, before receiving his allowance, give a written undertaking to refund the amount in the event of his failing to proceed to India.
- (iv.) All Candidates obtaining certificates will be also required to enter into covenants, by which, amongst other things, they will bind themselves to make such payments as under the rules and regulations for the time being in force they may be required to make towards their own pensions or for the pensions of their families. The stamps payable on these covenants amount to £1.
- (v.) The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the Selected Candidates will be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the combined marks of the Open Competitive and Final Examinations.
- (vi.) Selected Candidates will be required to report their arrival in India within such period after the grant of their certificate of qualification as the Secretary of State may in each case direct.
- (vii.) Candidates rejected at the Final Examination held in any year will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.

FORM TO BE FILLED UP BY CANDIDATES FOR EXAMINATION.

° ° The order for admission to the Examination will not be issued unless this Form, filled up by the Candidate himself, is received by the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission on or before May 31, 1898.

Date _____

SIR,—I BEG to inform you that I wish to be a Candidate at the Examination for the Civil Service of India, which is appointed to commence in London on the 2nd of August, 1898.

I hereby declare that I was born on the _____ day of _____, 18 —, and that therefore I had attained the age of 21 years and had not attained the age of 23 years on the 1st of January, 1898 ; I also declare that I have no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting me, or likely to unfit me, for the Civil Service of India ; and that I am of good moral character, and otherwise eligible under the Regulations.

I send herewith a statement of the subjects in which I desire to be examined.*

I also send herewith a Certificate of my Birth issued under Notification of the Government of India, No. 2,252 dated 21st August, 1888.†

I have also to state, with reference to section 2, clause (i.) of the Regulations, that I am a natural-born subject of Her Majesty.‡

I beg further to add that I have§ _____ been examined under the directions of the Civil Service Commissioners in the year 18 —,|| as a Candidate for the situation of _____.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
Name in full _____

Address to which it is desired that the Order for Examination should be sent¶ _____

Date _____

To the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

[No Certificates of age, health, and character, except as mentioned above, should be supplied until the result of the Examination is known.]

If Candidates who fill up and return this Application Form do not receive an acknowledgment of it within four complete days, they should write to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, S.W.

N.B.—Attention is drawn to the annexed Form, which must be filled up by every Candidate.

EVIDENCE OF AGE TO BE REQUIRED FROM CANDIDATES FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

I.—Every Candidate born in the United Kingdom should be prepared to produce, when required, a certificate from the Registrar-General of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, or from one of his Provincial officers. This certificate may be obtained from the Registrar-General in London, Dublin, or Edinburgh, or from the Superintendent Registrar of the District in which the birth took place.

II.—A Candidate born of European parents in India should be prepared to produce, when required, a certificate of baptism from the district in which he was baptized. If this does not also mention the date of birth, it should be accompanied by a statutory declaration by one of the Candidate's parents, stating the date and place of birth. When such certificates are not in the possession of the Candidates an extract from the Registers kept at the India Office will probably be obtainable.

* This should be given on the form attached.

† Candidates who are not natives of India should strike out this paragraph.

‡ Candidates not born within the British Dominions should state this fact in a separate letter.

§ If you have never been examined, insert here the word "never."

|| If you have been examined, give the date, &c., of the last occasion.

¶ If a London address, state postal district ; if a country, state the post town.

III.—A Candidate who is a Native of India must, before he can be admitted to the Competition, have his age and nationality certified by the Government of India, or of the Presidency or Province in which he may have resided. [No Certificates except those issued under Notification of the Government of India, No. 2,252, dated August 21, 1888, will be accepted for this competition.]

Except as noted in paragraphs II. and III., every Candidate who proves to be successful is expected to produce a certificate of birth. The Civil Service Commissioners will not in ordinary cases accept a certificate of baptism, or other testimony, unless they are first satisfied that a certificate of birth cannot be procured.

Official Certificates of Births may generally be obtained as follows :—

- (a) For persons born in England or Wales since June 30, 1837.—From the Registrar-General, Somerset House, London, or from the Superintendent Registrar of the District in which the birth took place.
- (b) For persons born in Scotland since December 31, 1854.—From the General Register Office, Edinburgh, or from the Registrar of the Parish or District in which the birth took place.
- (c) For persons born in Ireland since December 31, 1863.—From the General Register Office, Dublin, or from the Superintendent Registrar of the District in which the birth took place.
- (d) For persons of English, Scottish, or Irish parentage born on board British ships since the dates mentioned in (a), (b), and (c), respectively.—From the General Register Office, London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, according to parentage.
- (e) For persons born in India of European parents.—From the India Office, London.

Any Candidate who cannot produce a certificate of birth from one of the authorities named should, if possible, procure a certificate of baptism, and should then apply to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, for further instructions.

Selection of Subjects to be filled up and returned with the Form of Application.

Place your initials against the subjects which you select, and sign your name in the place indicated below.

	Initials.
English Composition ...	_____
Sanskrit Language and Literature ...	_____
Arabic Language and Literature ...	_____
Greek Language and Literature ...	_____
Latin Language and Literature ...	_____
English Language and Literature ...	_____
† French Language and Literature ...	_____
† German Language and Literature ...	_____
Mathematics (pure and applied) ...	_____
Advanced Mathematical subjects (pure and applied) ...	_____
Natural Science, viz. :—	
‡ Elementary Chemistry and Elementary Physics ...	_____
(N.B.—This subject may not be taken up by those who offer either Higher Chemistry or Higher Physics.)	
‡ Higher Chemistry ...	_____
‡ Higher Physics ...	_____
‡ Geology ...	_____
‡ Botany ...	_____
‡ Zoology ...	_____
‡ Animal Physiology ...	_____
Greek History ...	_____
Roman History ...	_____
English History ...	_____
General Modern History ...	_____
Period -----	
Logic and Mental Philosophy ...	_____
Moral Philosophy ...	_____
Political Economy and Economic History ...	_____
Political Science ...	_____
Roman Law ...	_____
English Law ...	_____

In addition to the Written Examination there will be an Oral Examination in each of the subjects marked thus †, and a Practical Examination in each of the subjects marked ‡.

The Oral Examination in Modern Languages being intended as colloquial tests, no marks will be given at them to Candidates who are not able to converse.

Any Candidate who wishes to decline the Oral Examination or the Practical Examination in any of the subjects selected by him, should state this in the blank space below.

Signature — _____
Date — _____

To the Secretary,
Civil Service Commission,
London, S.W.

Syllabus showing the extent of the Examination in certain Subjects, after the Examination to be held in 1897.

English Composition.—An Essay to be written on one of several subjects specified by the Civil Service Commissioners on their Examination Paper.

English Language and Literature.—The Examination will be in two parts. In the one the Candidates will be expected to show a general acquaintance with the course of English Literature, as represented (mainly) by the following writers in verse and prose, between the reign of Edward III. and the accession of Queen Victoria :

Verse—Chaucer, Langland, Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Gray, Collins, Johnson, Goldsmith, Crabbe, Cowper, Campbell, Wordsworth, Scott, Byron, Coleridge, Shelley, Keats.

Prose—Bacon, Sir Thomas Browne, Milton, Cowley, Bunyan, Dryden, Swift, Defoe, Addison, Johnson, Burke, Scott, Macaulay (Essays and Biographies).

A minute knowledge of the works of these authors will not be looked for in this part of the Examination, which will, however, test how far the Candidates have studied the chief productions of the greatest English writers in themselves, and are acquainted with the leading characteristics of their thought and style, and with the place which each of them occupies in the history of English Literature. Candidates will also be expected to show that they have studied in these authors the history of the English Language in respect of its vocabulary, syntax, and prosody.

The other part of the Examination will relate to one of the periods named below, which will follow each other year by year in the order indicated :—

1.	1700 A.D. to 1800 A.D.
(1898)	[Pope to Cowper]
2.	1800 A.D. to 1832 A.D.
(1899)	[Nineteenth Century writers to the death of Scott.]
3.	1360 A.D. to 1600 A.D.
(1900)	[Chaucer to Spenser]
4.	1600 A.D. to 1700 A.D.
(1901)	[Shakespeare to Dryden]

The Examination in this part will require from Candidates a more minute acquaintance with the history of the English Language and Literature, as illustrated in the chief works produced in each period, and will be based to a considerable extent, but by no means exclusively, on certain books specified each year by the Commissioners.* The names placed under the dates are intended to suggest the general character of the literary development of the period, and, consequently, the natural limits of the Examination. All the works of Shakespeare, for example, will be regarded as falling within the period 1600 to 1700; all the works of Swift within the period 1700 to 1800; all the works of Scott and Wordsworth, and all the works of Macaulay within the period 1800 to 1832.

French Language and Literature.—Translation from French into English and from English into French. Critical questions on the French Language and Literature.

German Language and Literature.—Translation from German into English and from English into German. Critical questions on the German Language and Literature.

Latin Language and Literature.—Translation from Latin into English, Composition in Prose and Verse, or (as an alternative for Verse-Composition) a Latin Essay or Letter. Critical questions on the Latin Language (including questions on Philology) and Literature.

Greek Language and Literature.—Translation from Greek into English, Composition in Prose and Verse, or (as an alternative for Verse-Composition) a Greek Dialogue or Oration. Critical questions on the Greek Language (including questions on Philology) and Literature.

Sanskrit Language and Literature.—Translation from Sanskrit into English and from English into Sanskrit. History of Sanskrit Literature (including knowledge of such Indian history as bears upon the subject); Sanskrit Grammar; Vedic Philology.

Arabic Language and Literature.—Translation as in Sanskrit; History of Arabic Literature; Arabic Grammar; Arabic Prosody.

English History.—General questions on English History from 800 A.D. to 1848 A.D.; questions on the Constitutional History of England from 800 A.D. to 1848 A.D.

General Modern History.—Candidates may, at their choice, be examined in any one of the following periods:—

1. From the accession of Charlemagne to the Third Crusade. [800 A.D. to 1193 A.D.]
2. From the Third Crusade to the Diet of Worms. [1193 A.D. to 1521 A.D.]
3. From the Diet of Worms to the death of Louis XIV. [1521 A.D. to 1715 A.D.]
4. From the accession of Louis XV. to the French Revolution of 1848. [1715 A.D. to 1848 A.D.]

Periods 3 and 4 will include Indian History.

Greek History.—Questions on the General History of Greece to the death of Alexander; questions on the Constitutional History of Greece during the same period.

Roman History.—Questions on the General History of Rome to the death of Vespasian; questions on the Constitutional History of Rome during the same period.

In Greek and Roman History Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of the original authorities.

Mathematics.—Pure Mathematics:—Algebra, Geometry (Euclid and Geometrical Conic Sections), Plane Trigonometry, Plane Analytical Geometry (less advanced portions), Differential Calculus (Elementary), Integral Calculus (Elementary).

Applied Mathematics.—Statics, Dynamics of a Particle. Hydrostatics, Geometrical Optics; all treated without the aid of the Differential or Integral Calculus.

Advanced Mathematics.—Pure Mathematics:—Higher Algebra, including Theory of Equations, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Differential Calculus, Integral Calculus, Differential Equations, Analytical Geometry, Plane and Solid.

Applied Mathematics.—Statics including Attractions, Dynamics of a Particle, Rigid Dynamics, Hydrodynamics, the Mathematical Theory of Electricity and Magnetism.

Political Economy and Economic History.—Candidates will be expected to possess a knowledge of economic theory as treated in the larger text books, also a knowledge of the existing economic conditions, and of statistical methods as applied to economic inquiries, together with a general knowledge of the history of industry, land tenure and economic legislation in the United Kingdom.

Logic and Mental Philosophy (Ancient and Modern).—Logic will include both Deductive and Inductive Logic. Mental Philosophy will include Psychology and Metaphysics.

Political Science.—The Examination will not be confined to Analytical Jurisprudence, Early Institutions, and Theory of Legislation, but may embrace Comparative Politics, the History of Political Theories, &c.

Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of original authorities.

Civil Service Commission,
July, 1897.

* The books for 1898 are:—Percy: Reliques of Ancient English Poetry; Swift: Gulliver, Battle of the Books; Gibbon: Autobiography; Lord Hervey: Memoirs; Goldsmith: Plays and Poems; Collins: Poems; Pope: Essay on Man, Essay on Criticism.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTAL NOTICES.

PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE at the Government
Record Office, Colombo :—

LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS, REVISED EDITION.

	Rs.	c.
Vol. I., 1799 to 1882.—Bound in leather	7	50
Unbound	5	50
Vol. II., 1883 to 1889.—Bound in leather	7	50
Unbound	5	50
Vol. III., 1889 to 1894.—Bound in leather	7	50
Unbound	5	50
NEW SERIES.		
Vol. IV., Part I., 5 of 1894 to 3 of 1895	0	75
Vol. IV., Part II., 4 of 1895 to 4 of 1896	1	0

OLD EDITION.

Old Volume I.

All Proclamations, Regulations, and Ordinances
in force in the Colony on 12th January, 1870 ... 15 0

Old Volume II.

Part	From	To	Rs.	c.
1	6 of 1870	9 of 1871	1	0
2	10 of 1871	28 of 1871	1	0
3	1 of 1872	7 of 1873	1	0
4	8 of 1873	23 of 1873	1	0
5	1 of 1874	3 of 1875	1	0
6	4 of 1875	3 of 1876	1	0
7	4 of 1876	4 of 1877	1	0
8	5 of 1877	8 of 1877	0	50
9	9 of 1877	23 of 1877	1	0
10	1 of 1878	16 of 1878	1	0
11	1 of 1879	15 of 1879	1	0

Old Volume III.

1	1 of 1880	17 of 1880	1	0
2	1 of 1881	18 of 1881	1	0
3	1 of 1882	16 of 1882	1	0
4	1 of 1883	18 of 1884	3	0
5	19 of 1884	11 of 1885	1	0

Old Volume IV.

1	12 of 1885	8 of 1886	1	0
2	9 of 1886	7 of 1887	1	0
3	8 of 1887	2 of 1888	0	40
4	3 of 1888	15 of 1889	2	70

Old Volume V.

1	16 of 1889	8 of 1890	0	85
2	9 of 1890	1 of 1891	0	45
3	2 of 1891	8 of 1892	0	95
4	9 of 1892	28 of 1892	0	60
5	1 of 1893	4 of 1894	0	55

Special Editions of the following, with Tables of
Sections and Indices, in paper covers, are
obtainable :—

The Penal Code (2 of 1883)...	2	0
The Criminal Procedure Code (3 of 1883)	3	0
The Courts Ordinance (1 of 1889)	0	50
The Civil Procedure Code (2 of 1889)	5	0
The Penal Code, in Sinhalese or in Tamil	1	0
The Criminal Procedure Code, in Sinhalese or in Tamil	1	50
The Evidence Act, with Index (14 of 1895)	0	60

Books of Ordinances passed in the following
Sessions (old Quarto Edition) can be had, price
Re. 1 each :—1836, 1842, 1843, 1846, 1848, 1849,
1850, 1851, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1860, 1863-4,
1866-7, 1867-8, 1869-70, 1870-1, 1872-3, 1873.

Separate copies of Ordinances in English (where
available, and, where translations have been
published, in Sinhalese and Tamil) may be
obtained at 5 cents for every 8 pages or portion
thereof.

Municipal Councils' Ordinance, No. 7 of 1887 ... 0 50

	Rs.	c.
Regulations under the Merchandise and Trade Marks Ordinance (No. 13 of 1888)	0	15
Petroleum Rules, 1896	0	10
Copies of Government Minutes, Notifications, and Regulations, &c. (where available) for every 8 pages octavo or 4 pages quarto	0	5
Epitome of Government Minutes, Circulars, and Notifications, 1872-87	1	0
Schedule of Proclamations, &c., promulgated during 1894	1	0
Epitome of Proclamations, Notifications, &c., pro- mulgated during 1895	0	40
Colonial Office Lists (annual)	4	0
Ceylon Civil Lists (annual)	1	0
Ceylon Blue Books (annual)	10	0
Administration Reports (annual), bound volumes	10	0
Do. single reports	4	0
Sessional Papers, bound volumes...	10	0
Do. single papers	4	0
Index to Sessional Papers, 1855 to 1894	0	35
Customs Annual Returns	1	0
Customs Tariff	0	10
Customs Regulations	0	20
Customs of Ceylon, 1891	12	0
Dr. Müller's Report on Inscriptions of Ceylon :—		
Text	5	0
Plates	5	0
Architectural Remains of Anuradhapura (with Plates), by J. G. Smither, F.R.I.B.A. :—		
In boards	40	0
In cloth	60	0
Return of Architectural and Archæological Remains and other Antiquities in Ceylon	1	20
Reports on the Archæological Survey of Ceylon :—		
Kegalla District	6	0
Anuradhapura (I.)	0	55
Do. (II.)	1	0
Do. (III.)	1	0
Do. (IV.)	1	0
Do. (V.)	2	25
Do. (VI.)	2	0
Do. (VII.)	4	0
The Mahawansa :—		
Original Pali Text, Part I.	7	50
Do. Part II.	7	50
Sinhalese Translation, Part I.	5	8
Do. Part II.	5	0
Wijesinha's English Translation of Part II., with Turnour's Translation of Part I.	7	50
The Mahawansa Tika, with Mahawansa Pali, bound in stiff covers	7	50
Do. do. unbound	6	50
Saddharmalankaraya	2	0
Extracts from the "Pujawaliya" (English)	1	0
Do. do. (Sinhalese)	0	75
Nitinighanduwa, English	1	0
Do. Sinhalese	1	0
Moggallana Panchika Pradipa	1	0
The Tesawalamai	0	50
Report on Brown Scale (or Bug) on Coffee	1	0
The Green-Scale Bug in connection with the Cultivation of Coffee.—Observations by Mr. E. Ernest Green (illustrated)	1	0
The Flora of Ceylon, by Dr. Trimen :—		
Parts I. and II. combined (with plates)	38	50
Part III. (with plates)	20	0
Cocoon Cultivation (in Sinhalese)	0	50
Lapidarium Zeylanicum	31	50
Lepidoptera of Ceylon, in 13 Parts, with coloured plates	14	50
Dravidian Comparative Grammar	13	0
Pali Grammar	5	0
Glossary of Native Words occurring in Official Documents (second edition)	0	50
Do. (third edition)	0	30

Catalogue of Pali, Sinhalese, and Sanscrit, Manuscripts in Temple Libraries ...	Rs. c.	0 50
Alwis's Descriptive Catalogue of Sanscrit, Pali, and Sinhalese Works ...	5 0	
Rules of the Public Service Mutual Guarantee Association ...	0 10	
Ramanathan's Reports, 4 vols. ... each vol.	22 0	
Report of the Temple Lands Commissioners, 1857 to 1865 ...	0 50	
Papers relating to Buddhist Temporalities, 1876 ...	1 0	
Itinerary of Ceylon Roads:—		
Part II.—Minor Roads (1888), with Map ...	5 0	
Do. do. without Map ...	3 0	
Gazetteer of the Western Province ...	0 50	
District Manuals:—		
Mannar, by the late W. J. S. Boake, C.C.S. ...	1 0	
Uva, by H. White, C.C.S. ...	2 50	
Nuwara Eliya, by C. J. R. Le Mesurier, C.C.S. ...	5 0	
Vanni Districts, by J. P. Lewis, C.C.S. ...	5 0	
Register of Books printed in Ceylon and registered under Ordinance No. 1 of 1885:—		
Part I., 1885-88 ...	1 25	
Part II., 1888-92 ...	1 40	
Part III., 1892-94 ...	1 50	
Tables for calculating Pensions under the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund ...	0 25	
Exchange Compensation Tables ...	0 50	
Pybus's Mission to Kandy ...	0 50	

Application for any publication in the above List should be made to the *Government Recordkeeper*, at the Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, and should be accompanied by payment in advance.

Payment should be made by Post Office Order, Government Draft, or uncrossed Cheque on a Colombo Bank. *Stamps will not be accepted in payment.*

J. J. THORBURN,
Acting Government Recordkeeper.

February, 1897.

THE CEYLON GOVERNMENT GAZETTE is published every *Friday* at the Government Printing Office, Colombo.

The Subscription, Rs. 3 per quarter, is payable in advance, and can only be booked to terminate at the end of a quarter.

Single copies, when available, 25 cents each.

Charges for approved Advertisements, payable in advance.

	Rs.	c.
A column ...	7	50
Two-thirds of a column ...	5	0
Half a column ...	4	0
For small notices not exceeding 20 lines (9 words as a rule to the line) ...	2	50
Second and third insertions (consecutive), two-thirds and one-half, respectively, of the above rates.		

Cheques on outstation Banks must include usual Bank commission.

Advertisements should reach the Government Printer before noon on *Thursday*.

THE NEW LAW REPORTS, issued by authority Subscription, Rs. 10 per volume of twelve parts, payable in advance to the Government Printer.

Back Numbers and Volumes of **THE SUPREME COURT CIRCULAR** (publication of which was discontinued on December 31, 1891) are also on sale at the Government Printing Office, as follows:—

	Rs.	c.
Volume I. ...	3	25
Volumes II. to IX., each ...	6	50
Separate Numbers, each ...	0	25

For all other Government Publications application should be made to the Recordkeeper, at the Government Record Office, Colombo.

G. J. A. SKEEN,
Government Printer.

THE "KEW BULLETIN" of miscellaneous information is issued as an occasional publication from the Royal Gardens at Kew.

It contains notes on the economic products of plants which have been made the subject of particular study and investigation at Kew, and it is intended to be a means of communication to persons interested in Botanical subjects and products in India and the Colonies.

The "Bulletin" is published in London by Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, East Harding street, Fleet street, E. C., and 32, Abingdon street, S.W., and it may be obtained directly from them or through any Bookseller.

Price 4d. per copy. By post: 5d. per copy.

Back numbers, previous to January, 1893, 2d. per copy when available.

The price of the Annual Volume of the "KEW BULLETIN" for each year, with rates of postage, is as follows:—

Year.	Price.	Price (including Postage).	
		United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1891 ...	3 0	3 4½	3 6½
1892 ...	3 0	3 4½	3 6½
1893 ...	3 0	3 4½	3 6½
1894 ...	3 0	3 4½	3 7½
1895 ...	3 0	3 4½	3 6½

The Annual Volumes for 1887 to 1890 are out of print and cannot now be supplied.

The Index to the first five volumes, being Appendix IV., 1891, may be had separately, price 2d.

The Bulletin is also sold by John Menzies & Co., of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and Hodges, Figgis & Co., Limited, of Dublin.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, October, 1896.

Statement of Arrivals and Departures of Coolies during the Month of July, 1897.

Ports.	Arrivals.	Departures.	From the commencement of the year.	
			Arrivals.	Departures.
<i>Colombo.</i>				
Men ...	8,282	6,884	51,257	40,659
Women...	2,720	2,407	14,317	12,857
Children	2,086	1,820	11,441	10,088
<i>Negombo.</i>				
Men ...	—	—	203	197
Women...	—	—	26	25
Children	—	—	2	13
<i>Pesalai.</i>				
Men ...	2,624	1,136	12,444	3,399
Women...	843	223	3,716	689
Children	294	47	1,117	170
<i>Vankalai.</i>				
Men ...	—	—	1,448	2,269
Women...	—	—	404	509
Children	—	—	112	155
	16,849	12,517	96,487	71,030

Customs, Colombo,
August 30, 1897.

H. P. BAUMGARTNER,
for Principal Collector.

Return of Immigrants and Emigrants at the Port of Colombo during the Week ended September 1, 1897.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Infants.	Total.
Immigrants (coolies) ...	1,236	386	289	153	2,064
Emigrants (all classes) ...	960	196	34	17	1,207

J. DONNAN,
Master Attendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application has been received from the Rev. Joseph West for a grant in aid of his Koilporativu Vernacular Mixed School. Koilporativu is in Porativu pattuwa, Eastern Province. Observations will be received not later than September 13, 1897.

J. B. CULL,
Director of Public Instruction.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Colombo, August 30, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application has been received from Mr. W. Dullewa for the conversion of his Rattota Vernacular Girls' School into a Mixed School. Rattota is in the Matale District, Central Province.

Observations will be received not later than September 13, 1897.

J. B. CULL,
Director of Public Instruction.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Colombo, August 30, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that on September 8, 9, and 10, 1897, traffic will be stopped over the bridge on the 2nd mile, Kurunegala-Dambulla road, to enable repairs to be effected to the said bridge.

H. WARD,
for Director of Public Works.

Public Works Department,
Colombo, August 30, 1897.

NOTICES CALLING FOR TENDERS.

SEALÉD Tenders (in duplicate), marked on the envelopes "Tender for Transport of Stores," will be received up to 12 noon on Wednesday, September 8, 1897, from persons willing to contract for the under-mentioned service from the date of acceptance of the tender to December 31, 1898:—

Conveyance of stores by carts as required:—

- From Colonial Store to Railway Store and *vice versa*, per cart.
- From Colonial Store to Wharf Station and *vice versa*, per cart.
- From Cement Store to Railway Store and *vice versa*, per cart.
- From Cement Store to Wharf Station and *vice versa*, per cart.
- From Colonial Store to Maradana Railway Station and *vice versa*, per cart.
- From Beira store to Maradana Railway station and *vice versa*, per cart.
- From Beira Store to Railway Store and *vice versa*, per cart.
- From Beira Store to Colonial Store and *vice versa*, per cart.
- From Factory Store to Railway Store and *vice versa*, per cart.
- From Factory Store to Colonial Store and *vice versa*, per cart.
- From Colonial Store to any other place within the gravets and *vice versa*, per cart.

Tenders should be submitted in duplicate, the original being forwarded to the Colonial Storekeeper and the duplicate to the Hon. the Auditor-General, both being required to be forwarded at the same time.

A deposit of Rs. 20 will be required before any form of tender is issued; and should any person decline to enter into the contract and bond after he has tendered, or fail to furnish approved security, such deposit will be forfeited to the Crown. All other deposits will be returned upon signature of a contract.

The deposit must be made at the Treasury or Kachcheri, and the deposit receipt must be produced to the officer issuing the form of tender as his authority for making the issue.

No tender will be considered unless it is on such printed forms—to be obtained at the Office of the Colonial Storekeeper—and unless accompanied by a letter signed

by two responsible persons, whose addresses must be given, engaging to become sureties for the due fulfilment of the contract.

The amount of security to be given, and all other necessary information, can be ascertained on application at the Colonial Storekeeper's Office.

The person whose tender has been accepted by Government will be required to bear the expense of having security bonds prepared for the due performance of his contract, which bonds will be subject to the approval of the Attorney-General, but may be drawn by the tenderer's own lawyers, in which case the name or stamp of the Proctor who drafted the bond should be affixed to the document. But if a contractor submits a security bond which does not bear the name or stamp of the lawyer who drafted it, he will be required to pay a fee of Rs. 10-50 to the Attorney-General for approving such bond.

The security bond should be furnished immediately on acceptance of tender being notified.

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

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.

Colonial Store, Jno. Root,
Colombo, August 12, 1897. Colonial Storekeeper.

SEALÉD Tenders (in duplicate), from persons willing to contract for the supply of the under-mentioned articles for the use of Government from January 1 to December 31, 1898, will be received:—

To be marked on the envelopes "Tender for Lime, Colonial Store," receivable up to 12 o'clock noon on Monday, September 13, 1897:—

Lime, slaked	Clay, white
Lime, unslaked	Clay, yellow
Lime, boiled	Coral stones

Tenders should be submitted in duplicate, the original being forwarded to the Colonial Storekeeper and the duplicate to the Hon. the Auditor-General, both being required to be forwarded at the same time.

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

3. The deposit must be made at the Treasury or Kachcheri, and the deposit receipt must be produced to the officer issuing the form of tender as his authority for making the issue.

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

5. Slaked lime to be delivered in a bushel or eight-bushel measure, filled with a shovel or basket, the lime being dropped from a height of at least six inches from the measure. A bushel of lime to weigh 42 lb.

6. Boiled lime will be measured and paid for by weight.

7. The amount of security to be given, and all other necessary information, can be ascertained on application at the Colonial Storekeeper's Office.

8. The person whose tender has been accepted by Government will be required to bear the expense of having security bonds prepared for the due performance of his contract, which bonds will be subject to the approval of the Attorney-General, but may be drawn by the tenderer's own lawyers, in which case the name or stamp of the Proctor who drafted the bond should be affixed to the document. But if a contractor submits a security bond which does not bear the name or stamp of the lawyer who drafted it, he will be required to pay a fee of Rs. 10-50 to the Attorney-General for approving each bond.

9. The security bond should be furnished immediately on acceptance of tender being notified.

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

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

JNO. ROOT,
Colonial Storekeeper.
Colonial Store,
Colombo, August 11, 1897.

SEALD Tenders (in duplicate) will be received, the original by myself direct in Colonial Store and the duplicate by the Hon. the Auditor-General, both being forwarded at the same time, up to noon on Wednesday, September 8, 1897, from persons willing to contract for supplying arrack that may be required during the year 1898 for the use of the Ceylon Government.

To be marked on the envelopes "Tender for Arrack." Arrack 20° below proof as per Syke's hydrometer to be supplied in such quantities as may be required from time to time.

Deposit for tender forms, Rs. 100.

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

3. The deposit must be made at the Treasury or Kachcheri, and the deposit receipt must be produced to the officer issuing the form of tender as his authority for making the issue.

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

5. Persons who tender must deposit samples with the Colonial Storekeeper before the date on which the tenders are considered. No tender will be considered if the sample is not so deposited.

6. The amount of security to be given, and all other necessary information, can be ascertained on application at the Colonial Storekeeper's Office.

7. The person whose tender has been accepted by Government will be required to bear the expense of having security bonds prepared for the due performance of his contract, which bonds will be subject to the approval of the Attorney-General, but may be drawn by the tenderer's own lawyers, in which case the name or stamp of the Proctor who drafted the bond should be affixed to the document. But if a contractor submits a security bond which does not bear the name or stamp of the lawyer who drafted it, he will be required to pay a fee of Rs. 10-50 to the Attorney-General for approving each bond.

8. The security bond should be furnished immediately on acceptance of tender being notified.

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

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

JNO. ROOT,
Colonial Storekeeper.
Colonial Store,
Colombo, August 11, 1897.

SEALD Tenders (in duplicate) from persons willing to contract for the supply of the under-mentioned articles for the use of Government from January 1 to December 31, 1898, will be received:—

To be marked on the envelopes "Tender for Lime for the Railway Branch of the Colonial Store," receivable up to 12 noon on Wednesday, September 15, 1897:—

Lime, slaked	Clay, white
Lime, unslaked	Clay, yellow
Lime, boiled	Coral stones

Tenders should be submitted in duplicate, the original being forwarded to the Colonial Storekeeper and the duplicate to the Hon. the Auditor-General, both being required to be forwarded at the same time.

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

3. The deposit must be made at the Treasury or Kachcheri, and the deposit receipt must be produced to the officer issuing the form of tender as his authority for making the issue.

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

5. Slaked lime to be delivered in a bushel or eight-bushel measure, filled with a shovel or basket, the lime being dropped from a height of at least 6 inches from the measure. A bushel of lime to weigh 42 lb.

6. Boiled lime will be measured and paid for by weight.

7. The amount of security to be given, and all other necessary information, can be ascertained on application at the Colonial Storekeeper's Office.

8. The person whose tender has been accepted by the Government will be required to bear the expense of having security bonds prepared for the due performance of his contract, which bonds will be subject to the approval of the Attorney-General, but may be drawn by the tenderer's own lawyers, in which case the name or stamp of the Proctor who drafted the bond should be affixed to the document. But if a contractor submits a security bond which does not bear the name or stamp of the lawyer who drafted it, he will be required to pay a fee of Rs. 10-50 to the Attorney-General for approving each bond.

9. The security bond should be furnished immediately on acceptance of tender being notified.

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

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

JNO. ROOT,
Colonial Storekeeper,
Colonial Store,
Colombo, August 11, 1897.

SEALED Tenders (in duplicate), from persons willing to contract for the supply of the under-mentioned article for the use of Government from January 1 to December 31, 1898, will be received up to noon on Monday, September 6, 1897:—

To be marked on the envelopes "Tender for Coal Tar, Colonial Store —

Tar, coal, in 36-gallon barrels. About 300 to 400 barrels more or less are required, to be delivered in such quantities as may be required from time to time.

Tenders should be submitted in duplicate, the original being forwarded to the Colonial Storekeeper and the duplicate to the Hon. the Auditor-General, both being required to be forwarded at the same time.

Deposit for tender forms, Rs. 100.

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

3. The deposit must be made at the Treasury or Kachcheri, and the deposit receipt must be produced to the officer issuing the form of tender as his authority for making the issue.

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

5. The tenderer must deposit samples with the Colonial Storekeeper before the date on which the tenders are considered. No tender will be considered if the sample is not so deposited.

6. The amount of security to be given, and all other necessary information, can be ascertained on application at the Colonial Storekeeper's Office.

7. The person whose tender has been accepted by Government will be required to bear the expense of having security bonds prepared for the due performance of his contract, which bonds will be subject to the approval of the Attorney-General, but may be drawn by the tenderer's own lawyers, in which case the name or stamp of the Proctor who drafted the bond should be affixed to the document. But if a contractor submits a security bond which does not bear the name or stamp of the lawyer who drafted it, he will be required to pay a fee of Rs. 10-50 to the Attorney-General for approving such bond.

8. The security bond should be furnished immediately on acceptance of tender being notified.

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

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

JNO. ROOT,
Colonial Storekeeper,
Colonial Store,
Colombo, August 11, 1897.

SEALED Tenders (in duplicate), from persons willing to contract for the supply of the under-mentioned articles for the use of Government from January 1 to

December 31, 1898, will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on Friday, September 10, 1897:—

To be marked on the envelopes "Tender for Candles, Colonial Store":—

Candles, table, about 800 to 1,000 lb. more or less are required.

Deposit for tender forms, Rs. 20.

To be marked on the envelopes "Tender for Rations, &c., Colonial Store," receivable up to 12 o'clock noon on Friday, September 10, 1897.

Deposit for tender forms, Rs. 20.

Tenders should be submitted in duplicate, the original being forwarded to the Colonial Storekeeper and the duplicate to the Hon. the Auditor-General, both being required to be forwarded at the same time.

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

The deposit must be made at the Treasury or Kachcheri, and the deposit receipt must be produced to the officer issuing the form of tender as his authority for making the issue.

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

The amount of security to be given, and all other necessary information, can be ascertained on application at the Colonial Storekeeper's Office.

The person whose tender has been accepted by Government will be required to bear the expenses of having security bonds prepared for the due performance of his contract, which bonds will be subject to the approval of the Attorney-General, but may be drawn by the tenderer's own lawyers, in which case the name or stamp of the Proctor who drafted the bond should be affixed to the document. But if a contractor submits a security bond which does not bear the name or stamp of the lawyer who drafted it, he will be required to pay a fee of Rs. 10-50 to the Attorney-General for approving such bond.

The security bond should be furnished immediately on acceptance of tender being notified.

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

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.

JNO. ROOT,
Colonial Storekeeper,
Colonial Store,
Colombo, August 11, 1897.

SEALED Tenders (in duplicate), marked on the envelopes "Tender for _____," will be received up to noon on Monday, September 20, 1897, from persons willing to contract for the under-mentioned prisons and supplies for the use of jails for one year commencing from January 1, 1898.

Nature of Service. — For victualling the following prisons:—

Southern Province.—Matara.
Eastern Province.—Trincomalee.

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

3. The tenders are to be made upon forms which will be supplied upon application at the offices of the above-named jails and the Inspector-General of Prisons, and no

tender will be considered unless it is furnished on the recognized form.

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

- A deposit of Rs. 50 for Matara jail.
- A deposit of Rs. 25 for Trincomalee jail.

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

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

6. The amount of the bond and all other necessary information can be ascertained upon application at the offices specified.

7. 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.

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

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

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

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

L. F. KNOLLYS,
Acting Inspector-General of Prisons.

Prisons Office,
Colombo, August 23, 1897.

SEALED Tenders in (duplicate), marked on the envelopes "Tender for the removal of Night Soil from ———," will be received up to noon on Monday, September 20, 1897, from persons willing to contract for the removal of night soil from the following jails for one year commencing from January 1, 1898:—

Western Province.—Mutwal and Negombo.
Central Province.—Kandy Old Jail.
Southern Province.—Matara.

2. The tenders should be submitted in duplicate, the original being forwarded to the Inspector-General of Prisons and the duplicate direct to the Hon. the Auditor-General.

3. A deposit of Rs. 10, which must be made at the Treasury or Kachcheri, will be required for each jail, and no tender will be considered unless the receipt for such deposit is attached thereto, and should any person fail (within a fortnight after he has been written to or notified to the address given by him of the acceptance of his tender) or decline to enter into the contract and bond after he has tendered, or fail to furnish approved security, such deposit will be forfeited to the Crown. All other deposits will be returned upon signature of a contract.

4. The amount of each bond, and all other necessary information, can be ascertained upon application at the offices of the Superintendents of above jails.

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

6. The person whose tender is accepted by Government will be required to bear the expenses of having security bonds prepared for the due fulfilment of his contract, which bonds will be subject to the approval of the Attorney-General, but may be drawn by the tenderer's own lawyer, the name or stamp of whom should be affixed to the document.

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

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

L. F. KNOLLYS,
Acting Inspector-General of Prisons.

Prisons Office,
Colombo, August 23, 1897.

SEALED Tenders (in duplicate), marked on the envelopes "Tender for ———," will be received up to noon on Monday, September 20, 1897, for the supply of firewood for the use of the following jails for one year commencing from January 1, 1898:—

Western Province.—Convict Establishment, comprising Welikada, Mahara, and Mutwal jails and Borella Convict Hospital.

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

3. A deposit of Rs. 50, which must be made at the Treasury or Kachcheri, will be required, and no tender will be considered unless the receipt for such deposit is attached thereto; and should any person fail (within a fortnight after he has been written to or notified to the address given by him of the acceptance of his tender) or decline to enter into the contract and bond after he has tendered, or fail to furnish approved security, such deposit will be forfeited to the Crown. All other deposits will be returned upon signature of a contract.

4. The amount of each bond and all other necessary information can be ascertained upon application at the offices of the Superintendents, Convict Establishment and Hulftsdorp.

5. 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.

6. The person whose tender is accepted by Government will be required to bear the expense of having security bonds prepared for the due fulfilment of his contract, which bonds will be subject to the approval of the Attorney-General, but may be drawn by the tenderer's own lawyer, the name or stamp of whom should be affixed to the document.

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

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

L. F. KNOLLYS,
Acting Inspector-General of Prisons.

Prisons Office,
Colombo, August 30, 1897.

SEALED Tenders (in duplicate), marked on the envelopes "Tender for ———," will be received up to noon on Monday, September 20, 1897, from persons willing to contract for supplying the Kurunegala jail with good drinking water and for removal of night soil, for one year commencing from January 1, 1898:—

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

3. A deposit of Rs. 10, which must be made at the Treasury or Kachcheri, will be required, and no tender will be considered unless the receipt for such deposit is attached thereto; and should any person fail (within a fortnight after he has been written to or notified to the address given by him of the acceptance of his tender),

or decline to enter into the contract and bond after he has tendered, or fail to furnish approved security, such deposit will be forfeited to the Crown. All other deposits will be returned upon signature of a contract.

4. Quantity of water required and further particulars may be obtained upon application from the Superintendent of the above-mentioned jail.

5. 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.

6. The person whose tender is accepted by Government will be required to bear the expenses of having the security bonds prepared for the due performance of his contract, which bonds will be subject to the approval of the Attorney-General, but may be drawn by the tenderer's own lawyers.

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

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

9. The tenderer should state the rate per month at which he is prepared to supply water.

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

L. F. KNOLLYS,
Acting Inspector-General of Prisons.

Colombo, August 30, 1897.

SEALD Tenders in (duplicate), marked on the envelopes "Tender for ———," will be received up to noon on Monday, September 20, 1897, from persons willing to contract for supplying the following jails with good drinking water for one year commencing from January 1, 1898 :—

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

Western Province.—Negombo.

Southern Province.—Tangalla, Galle, Hambantota, and Matara.

3. A deposit of Rs. 10 for each of the above jails, which must be made at the Treasury or Kachcheri, will be required, and no tender will be considered unless the receipt for each deposit is attached thereto; and should any person fail (within a fortnight after he has been written to or notified to the address given by him of the acceptance of his tender), or decline to enter into the contract and bond after he has tendered, or fail to furnish approved security, such deposit will be forfeited to the Crown. All other deposits will be returned upon signature of a contract.

4. Quantity of water required and further particulars may be obtained upon application from the Superintendent of the above-mentioned jails.

5. 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.

6. The person whose tender is accepted by Government will be required to bear the expenses of having the security bonds prepared for the due performance of his contract, which bonds will be subject to the approval of the Attorney-General, but may be drawn by the tenderer's own lawyers.

7. When bonds have been drawn by the tenderer's own lawyers, the name or stamp of the Proctor who drafted the bond should be affixed to the document.

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

9. The tenderer should state the rate per month at which he is prepared to supply water.

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

L. F. KNOLLYS,
Acting Inspector-General of Prisons.

Colombo, August 30, 1897.

SEALD Tenders in (duplicate), marked on the envelopes "Tender for Sundries, Colonial Store," will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on Friday, September 24, 1897, from persons willing to contract for the supply of the under-mentioned articles for the use of Government from January 1 to December 31, 1898 :—

Baskets, Madampe, 16 in. dia. top, 4 in. dia. bottom,
8 in. deep, of whole cane ... each
Baskets, coal, strong, of full size ... do.

Deposit for tender forms, Rs. 30.

Tenders should be submitted in duplicate, the original being forwarded to the Colonial Storekeeper and the duplicate to the Hon. the Auditor-General, both being required to be forwarded at the same time.

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

The deposit must be made at the Treasury or Kachcheri, and the deposit receipt must be produced to the officer issuing the form of tender as his authority for making the issue.

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

The amount of security to be given, and all other necessary information, can be ascertained on application at the Colonial Storekeeper's Office.

The person whose tender has been accepted by Government will be required to bear the expenses of having security bonds prepared for the due performance of his contract, which bonds will be subject to the approval of the Attorney-General, but may be drawn by the tenderer's own lawyers, in which case the name or stamp of the Proctor who drafted the bond should be affixed to the document. But if a contractor submits a security bond which does not bear the name or stamp of the lawyer who drafted it, he will be required to pay a fee of Rs. 10-50 to the Attorney-General for approving each bond.

The security bond should be furnished immediately on acceptance of tender being notified.

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

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.

J. ROOT,
Colonial Storekeeper.

Colonial Store,
Colombo, August 26, 1897.

SEALD Tenders (in duplicate), marked on the envelopes "Tender for Sundries, Colonial Store," will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on Monday, September 27, 1897, from persons willing to contract for the supply of the under-mentioned articles for the use of Government from January 1 to December 31, 1898 :—

Baskets, round and flat	...	each
Brooms, coir, with handle, strong	...	do.
Do. long-handled	...	do.
Do. ekel, of usual size	...	do.
Do. long-handled	...	do.
Brushes, whitewashing, coir, strong	...	do.
Chatties of sizes	...	do.
Cotton, loose, clean and picked	...	per lb.
Dishes, earthen, 10 in. to 24 in.	...	each
Fullersearth	...	per lb.
Goblets, earthen	...	each
Gunny bags, second hand	...	do.
Do. new	...	do.
Halpan mats, hospital, 6½ by 2½ ft.	...	do.
Do. do. 6 by 2½ ft.	...	do.
Mats, common, 6½ by 2½ ft.	...	do.
Mats, long, for cooling rice	...	do.
Pillows, mat, stuffed with straw	...	do.
Straw, clean and dry	...	per 250 lb.

Thread, cotton, for wicks	... per lb.
English bar soap, best quality	... do.
English carbolic soap, Culvert's	... do.
Jaye's disinfecting soap, first quality	... do.
Gingelly oil	... per gallon
Winnows	... each
Vinegar, country	... per gallon
Chatties for filtering water, about 6 gallons each	... each
Soap, salt	... per lb.
Cocoanut strainers	... each
Cocoanut scrapers	... do.
Grinding stones, 15 in.	... do.
Mortar and pestle, 2 by 1 ft.	... do.
Palmira: ola coverings, 6 ft.	... do.
Coir mat bags, 3 by 2 ft.	... do.
Gallnuts	... per lb.

Deposit for tender forms, Rs. 30.

Tenders should be submitted in duplicate, the original being forwarded to the Colonial Storekeeper and the duplicate to the Hon. the Auditor-General, both being required to be forwarded at the same time.

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

The deposit must be made at the Treasury or Kachcheri, and the deposit receipt must be produced to the officer issuing the form of tender as his authority for making the issue.

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

The amount of security to be given, and all other necessary information, can be ascertained on application at the Colonial Storekeeper's Office.

The person whose tender has been accepted by Government will be required to bear the expenses of having security bonds prepared for the due performance of his contract, which bonds will be subject to the approval of the Attorney-General, but may be drawn by the tenderer's own lawyers, in which case the name or stamp of the Proctor who drafted the bond should be affixed to the document. But if a contractor submits a security bond which does not bear the name or stamp of the lawyer who drafted it, he will be required to pay a fee of Rs. 10-50 to the Attorney-General for approving each bond.

The security bond should be furnished immediately on acceptance of tender being notified.

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

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.

Colonial Store, J. ROOT,
Colombo, August 26, 1897. Colonial Storekeeper.

SEALED Tenders in (duplicate), marked on the envelopes "Tender for Sundries, Colonial Store," will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, September 23, 1897, from persons willing to contract for the supply of the under-mentioned articles for the use of Government from January 1 to December 31, 1898:—

Hats, straw	... each
Beeswax	... per lb.
Bengal line	... do.
Buffalo hide, large	... do.
Bullock hide, large	... do.
Calf-skins	... each
Charcoal	... per bushel
Chimneys of sizes	... each
Do. duplex	... do.
Coir string	... per cwt.
Coir rope of sizes	... per lb.
Do. do.	... per cwt.

Coir matting, plain	... sq. yard
Do. twilled	... do.
Comboys	... each
Cotton twisted line	... do.
Crude potash	... do.
Cuttle bones, perfectly dry	... per 100
Dammar	... per lb.
Fish oil, clear	... per gallon
Glass tumblers	... do.
Handkerchiefs, coloured	... do.
Incense	... per lb.
Lamp wicks	... per yard
Do. 2 in. and 3 in.	... per 12 yards
Do. kerosine, of sizes	... per yard
Plumbago, lump	... per cwt.
Do. dust	... do.
Tape, narrow, white	... per 100 yds.
Thread, cotton, for wicks	... per lb.
Twine, Bengal	... do.
Malacca rattans, 11 to 13 ft. in length, of average thickness	... per cwt.
Sheep or goat skin, large, thin	... per lb.
Do. thick	... do.
Woodoil	... per gallon
Tallow, country	... per lb.
Sulphur	... per cwt.
Sal ammoniac	... per lb.
Sulphuric acid	... do.

Deposit for tenders forms, Rs. 30.

Tenders should be submitted in duplicate, the original being forwarded to the Colonial Storekeeper and the duplicate to the Hon. the Auditor-General, both being required to be forwarded at the same time.

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

The deposit must be made at the Treasury or Kachcheri, and the deposit receipt must be produced to the officer issuing the form of tender as his authority for making the issue.

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

The amount of security to be given, and all other necessary information, can be ascertained on application at the Colonial Storekeeper's Office.

The person whose tender has been accepted by Government will be required to bear the expenses of having security bonds prepared for the due performance of his contract, which bonds will be subject to the approval of the Attorney-General, but may be drawn by the tenderer's own lawyers, in which case the name or stamp of the Proctor who drafted the bond should be affixed to the document. But if a contractor submits a security bond which does not bear the name or stamp of the lawyer who drafted it, he will be required to pay a fee of Rs. 10-50 to the Attorney-General for approving each bond.

The security bond should be furnished immediately on acceptance of tender being notified.

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

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.

Colonial Store, J. ROOT,
Colombo, August 26, 1897. Colonial Storekeeper.

TENDERS for the conveyance of Government stores from Matale to Anuradhapura and from Anuradhapura to Matale from January 1, 1898, will be received by the Government Agent, North-Central Province, Anuradhapura, till 12 o'clock noon on September 23, 1897.

Anuradhapura Kachcheri, THOS. R. E. LOFTUS,
August 31, 1897. for Government Agent.

Depreciation Fund Investments.

Cost.		Stock Held.	Description.	Latest known Market Prices of June 30, 1897.	Brokerage.	Net Price.	Value.	Net Value
Rs.	c.	£ s. d.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.
13,107	1	837 2 1	New South Wales 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock	121	1	120 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,010 16 0	
13,390	55	837 16 9	Cape Consolidated Stock	...	1	115 $\frac{3}{4}$	969 15 10	
12,737	15	957 1 2	Canada Dominion 3 per cent. Stock	...	1	104 $\frac{1}{4}$	997 14 7	
12,246	0	914 8 6	Victoria 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Stock	...	1	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	971 11 5	
13,776	75	966 15 3	South Australia 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Stock	...	1	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,070 13 7	
27,944	78	1,892 5 4	Victoria 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Stock	...	1	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,010 10 7	
28,676	96	1,763 0 1	New Zealand 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Stock	...	1	106 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,882 0 0	
32,605	7	1,747 18 2	Queensland 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Stock	...	1	106 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,865 17 9	
32,206	36	1,878 3 1	Canada Dominion 3 per cent. Stock	...	1	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,957 19 5	
29,380	32	1,756 9 10	Tasmania 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Stock	...	1	107 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,892 12 4	
		13,551 0 3						14,629 11 6
		Rs. c.	Indian Securities	Market Price of July 31, 1897.				at exchange 1s. 3 $\frac{1}{8}$ d. per rupee =
59,998	62	60,000 0	do.					Rs. c. 232,138 72
36,582	48	37,000 0	do.					
48,000	0	48,000 0	do.					
56,373	68	54,000 0	do.					
52,659	73	49,500 0	do.					
		248,500 0	do.	...	1	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	=	249,121 25
								Present value of Securities = 481,259 97
								Original cost of Securities = 469,685 66
								Difference in favour of present value = 11,574 31
								(or about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of Investments)
								Amount uninvested ... 11,975 78
469,685	66							