



Ceylon Government Gazette

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

PART II.—Legal and Judicial.

PART III.—Provincial Administration.

PART IV.—Marine and Mercantile.

PART V.—Municipal and Local.

[PARTS II., III., IV. and V. not issued.]

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

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

PROCLAMATION 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 Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Ceylon, with the Dependencies thereof.

WEST RIDGEWAY.

WHEREAS by a Proclamation dated the Ninth day of August, One thousand Nine hundred, We, the Governor of the Island of Ceylon, by virtue of the powers in Us vested, did proclaim and declare that from that day forth and until We should further order in that behalf Martial Law should prevail and be administered to all persons within the Camp situated in the village of Diyatalawa, in the Mahapalata korale of the Udakinda division of the Province of Uva, the limits whereof were defined by the said Proclamation :

And whereas by a Proclamation dated the Fifteenth day of November, One thousand Nine hundred, the limits of the said Camp were amended :

And whereas it is expedient further to amend the said limits :

Now know Ye that We, the said Governor, by virtue of the powers in Us vested, do hereby further amend the limits of the said Camp as defined by the said Proclamation of the Fifteenth day of November, One thousand Nine hundred, by substituting therefor the limits set forth in the schedule hereto.

Given at Nuwara Eliya, in the said Island of Ceylon, this Twenty-first day of January, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and One.

By His Excellency's command,

W. T. TAYLOR,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

SCHEDULE.

Limits of the Camp at Diyatalawa.

North.—The patana ridge between Rodikele and Talawawatta as far westwards as the waterfall on the stream Ellekandura draining the Diyatalawa swamps, and as far eastwards as the bo-tree named Rodikelepatana Bomaluwa near Rodikanda, and onwards to the path from Ambagoda to Talawa.

East.—The ridge followed by the path from Ambagoda to Talawa; the field Welibissa; thence a straight line to the house on the Bandarawela Gansabhawa road recently occupied by Kirinelis; thence the shortest line to the field Hapurodakumbura; the northern, western, and southern limits of the said field; the western limits of the gardens in the hamlet Kosgahakumbura; thence a contour line along the hill on which the military hospital is built to the point in the ravine where the lower of the two paths crosses it; thence up the ridge past the Wesleyan Mission burial ground to the main road leading from the Diyatalawa railway station to the Camp.

South.—The cart road leading from the Camp to Diyatalawa railway station from the point where it intersects the trenched boundary of the present limit at a distance of 15 chains from Diyatalawa railway station to its junction with the Badulla-Colombo road; thence the Badulla-Colombo road as far as its junction with the road leading to the Haputale railway goods shed; thence the road leading to the Haputale railway goods shed to the point where it touches the railway; thence a line drawn at right angles to the railway line (on the Nanu-oya side of Haputale) near the 153½ milepost from Colombo, and across the road leading from Haputale to Ohiya to a point 50 yards north of the road; thence a line drawn parallel to the Haputale-Ohiya road eastwards and 50 yards from the aforesaid road to a point where the railway line from Diyatalawa to Haputale crosses it; thence the railway from Haputale to Diyatalawa as far as the 156½ milepost; thence a line drawn from the 156½ milepost on the railway between Haputale and Diyatalawa to the barrier on the path near existing watcher's hut No. 3 westwards to the site of the former Haputale Club ground, and thence onward and outside the course of the path to Alutwela.

West.—The patana ridge encircling the whole tract of the swamp to the west and north of the former Haputale Club ground, and following the course of the outlet stream Ellakandura from that swamp as far as the waterfall on that stream.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

IT is hereby notified that the Municipal Council of Kandy, as authorized under section 127 of the Ordinance No. 7 of 1887, has, with the sanction of His Excellency the Governor in Executive Council, made and assessed for the year 1901, a rate of six per cent. on the annual value of all houses, buildings, lands, and tenements within the limits of the Kandy Municipality, for the maintenance of the police under section 262 of the said Ordinance.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, January 21, 1901.

By His Excellency's command,
W. T. TAYLOR,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Report on the Working of the Ceylon Public Service Mutual Guarantee Association, 1899-1900.

ON June 30, 1900, there were on the books of the Association 570 members, as against 565 on June 30, 1899, showing an increase in the membership of 5.

2. The total amount of contributions received from the members of the Association during the year was Rs. 7,931.54, as against Rs. 7,420.35 in the preceding year.

3. A sum of Rs. 7,757.90 in the aggregate has been refunded to Associates on withdrawal from the Association, as against Rs. 2,414.16 refunded during the previous year.

4. The Association was not called upon during the year to make good any claims on account of defaulting Associates.

5. The accounts of the Association for the period under review are attached. They show an improvement in the financial condition of the Association.

The Association having closed the third triennium of its existence, the whole of the accrued profits amounting to Rs. 3,588.12 have been distributed amongst the members.

January 8, 1901.

J. J. THORBURN,
Secretary.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Ceylon Public Service Mutual Guarantee Association for the Year ended June 30, 1900.

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Balance brought forward from previous account	54,364	80	Amount paid to Associates in refund of their contributions	7,757	90
Contributions for the year 1899-1900	7,931	54	Amount paid as salary of clerk from July, 1899, to June, 1900	300	0
Interest on investments, &c.	1,996	91			8,057 90
			<i>Balance on June 30, 1900.</i>		
			Amount in the General Treasury	9,017	22
			Amount invested in the Ceylon Savings Bank	718	13
			Amount invested in Inscribed Stock	31,500	0
			Amount invested in Indian Paper	15,000	0
	64,293	25		64,293	25

Balance Sheet of the Ceylon Public Service Mutual Guarantee Association on June 30, 1900.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	c.	ASSETS.	Rs.	c.
Amount to credit of Associates	52,647	23	Amount in deposit in the General Treasury	9,017	22
Balance of Profit and Loss Account	3,588	12	Amount invested in the Ceylon Savings Bank	718	13
			Amount invested in Inscribed Stock	31,500	0
			Amount invested in Indian Paper	15,000	0
	56,235	35		56,235	35

Profit and Loss Account of the Ceylon Public Service Mutual Guarantee Association for the Year ended June 30, 1900.

	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.
Salary of clerk from July, 1899 to June, 1900	300	0	Balance on June 30, 1899	1,891	21
Balance of net profit on June 30, 1900	3,588	12	Interest on investments, &c.	1,996	91
	3,888	12		3,888	12

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has ordered that the annexed copy of a despatch and its enclosure, received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, regarding the procedure in cases of Customs Fines in Russia, be published for general information.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, January 11, 1901:

By His Excellency's command,

W. T. TAYLOR,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

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

Ceylon.—General.

Downing street, December 6, 1900.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to transmit to you, for your information, copies of a Foreign Office Memorandum in regard to procedure in cases of Customs Fines in Russia, together with copies of a pamphlet issued by the Board of Trade containing a translation of the Russian Customs Regulations therein referred to.

It has been thought that these papers may be of interest to shippers of Ceylon produce to Russia.

I have, &c.,

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

Memorandum in regard to Procedure in Cases of Customs Fines in Russia.

Cases not unfrequently arise of fines being imposed on vessels by the Russian Customs authorities on account of clerical errors in bills of lading or other ships' papers.

Her Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg has expressed the opinion that the proper mode of proceeding in such cases appears to be insufficiently known to British shipowners, who usually address themselves to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs or to the British Embassy at St. Petersburg.

It is essential, therefore, both with a view to avoid delay and in order to secure proper attention to the facts of the case, for the owners or the agents of the vessel or goods on which a fine is imposed to follow the prescribed form of procedure, which is to send a petition drawn up in the English, French, German, or Russian languages, and furnished with the requisite Russian stamps, to the Imperial Minister of Finance, setting forth all the facts of the case, and praying for a remission or reduction of the fine imposed.

Should the applicants fail by this means to obtain redress, or in some urgent cases even before a reply is received to their petition, they may apply direct to Her Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg, asking him to support their request; and when this course is adopted, a copy of the petition to the Russian Minister of Finance should invariably accompany such communication; but in no case should the complaint be brought to the notice of the Imperial Government, in the first instance, by the channel of Her Majesty's Embassy or Consulate.

It is particularly important that the necessity should be realized of exact accuracy in, and careful verification of, the weights of goods in documents required by the Russian Customs for the assessment of duty. The Regulations permit a margin either way of 8 per cent. to cover trifling miscalculations or differences due to inherent or other causes. When weight is over-stated, the penalty is that duty is assessed on the weight thus given, or, in other words, the weight of the goods is taken, to the shipper's loss, at his own estimate. In cases of under-estimation a fine is imposed of $3\frac{3}{4}$ the duty on the difference between the given and the real weight.

It should be borne in mind that fines for infractions, however trifling, of the Russian Customs Regulations, are not imposed in a vexatious spirit, but rather in order to insure the strict observance of those Regulations, which a tendency has at times been evinced to disregard. It is therefore of great importance, in order to avoid the imposition of these fines, that shipowners and ship-masters should make themselves familiar with the requirements of the Russian Customs Regulations, a translation of which appeared in the *London Gazette* of the 15th June, 1886, p. 2858.

Foreign Office, November, 1900.

Translation of the New Regulations respecting the Clearance of Vessels at Russian Ports, which will come into operation on the 25th June (7th July), 1886.

THE Russian Department of Customs of the Ministry of Finances has issued the following notification:—

By order of the Minister of Finances the Department of Customs hereby notifies that the temporary rules approved by His Excellency on the 17th April (29th April), 1886, and now published respecting lading documents will be brought into operation after the expiration of two months from the day of their publication.

Temporary rules respecting lading documents :—

IMPORTED BY SEA.

Section 1.—On the arrival of a vessel in port the Custom House Officers shall immediately obtain from the master of the vessel a bill of health, bills of lading, certificate of tonnage, list of crew and passengers, and other documents which the master may have to present, as also a report on a printed form made out simply in a language known to the master and filled up by himself or by a person authorized by him, such person having arrived with the vessel, and this report must be signed by the master himself; should the master be illiterate, the correctness of his report must be testified in the Board room of the Custom House by him through the medium of translation in the presence of two independent witnesses.

Section 2.—The cases in which bills of lading are not necessary are specified in section 1, chapter I., sub-section 2, of the Customs Code (Article 398).

Section 3.—A master's report must be drawn up according to the annexed form, and contain the following information :—

- (1) The name of the master and of the vessel and her nationality.
- (2) Date of arrival of vessel at the port, her port of departure, duration of voyage, and, if addressed, to whom consigned.
- (3) Registered tonnage and draught of the vessel.
- (4) Number of bills of lading, *written at length* and not in figures, of goods dischargeable at the port, and the total quantity, *also written at length*, of the packages of merchandise on board as specified in the bills of lading.
- (5) Statement of the goods brought without bills of lading, with indication of the name of the receiver, and the quantity of such goods to be *written out in full*; the marks and numbers, nature of packing (boxes, barrels, bags, bales, &c.), the description of the goods, their quantity and gross weight, or the number of pieces, all to be set forth at full *in letters* not in figures, in the same manner shall be specified the goods brought for sale and belonging to the master or to any of the crew of the vessel.
- (6) The number of bills of lading, *in letters*, and the quantity of packages of merchandise addressed by bill of lading to other Russian ports or for re-exportation, also *in letters*.
- (7) The total quantity of passengers' luggage (a detailed list of the passengers and of their luggage shall be presented separately in duplicate by the master).
- (8) Notice of average.
- (9) Number and nationality of the crew of the vessel.
- (10) Particulars respecting property of crew.
- (11) Quantity of powder and powder materials on board.
- (12) Ship's stores.
- (13) Ship's provisions.
- (14) Signature of master and date of signature, and
- (15) Signature of Customs Officer who has taken the report.

Observation.—If the report has been made more than twelve hours after the arrival of the vessel at the port, the reason of the delay must be stated in the master's report.

Section 4.—No amendment to a master's report after it shall have been signed by him shall be allowed.

Section 5.—During the examination of a vessel which by the prescribed rules must be made by the Customs Officers immediately after the report is made by the master, the latter may, without incurring any penalty, make a further report respecting any ship's provisions or appurtenances, or any articles destined for the use of his crew (section 479 of the Customs Code), that he may have omitted to mention in his first report; he must also report all the secret parts of his ship in which goods may be stowed away. Also all secret passages or loose planks by means of which access may be gained to the cargo holds (observation to section 485 of the Customs Code). The notation of these supplementary notifications, made on the report by the Customs Officers who examined the ship, must be signed by the master, and after this no correction or amplification of the report shall be allowed.

Section 6.—No vessel shall be allowed to hold communication with the port until the foregoing formalities shall have been fulfilled.

Section 7.—Bills of lading must contain the following particulars :—

- (1) The name of the shipper and consignee of the goods, or whether they are shipped to order.
- (2) The place of shipment of the goods and place of discharge.
- (3) The names of the master and vessel.
- (4) The total quantity *in letters* of merchandise, the marks, numbers, and nature of packing, the general denomination of the goods in accordance with section 403 of the Customs Code, and their quantity in gross weight or in number of pieces or measurement (in the case of liquid goods).
- (5) Rates of freight, and
- (6) The master's signature.

Observation.—If the bills of lading have not been signed by the master, he is bound to sign them before presentation.

Section 8.—No additions to or corrections of bills of lading shall be allowed, excepting those that firstly may have been made at the port of departure, and that are attested by the local Custom House shipbroker or some official person or institution; and, secondly, excepting that such additions to or alterations of amounts of single items as will not affect the correctness of the unaltered sum total of the specified quantity of merchandise, also such as may be made in the sum total, which will still be in agreement with several single unaltered totals; in these two cases corrections shall be allowable without attestation. Everything else that may be added, corrected, or re-written after erasure, shall be considered as not appearing in the bill of lading if it be not attested in the manner indicated in this paragraph at the port of departure.

Section 9.—When the name of the consignee of goods shall not be specified in the bills of lading, the goods shall be considered as brought to order, and shall be deliverable to the owners on their producing proofs (duplicate bills of lading) of ownership of the merchandise.

A bill of lading shall be considered null and void when it shall not contain any of the following particulars, and the goods to which it refers shall be treated as imported without a bill of lading:—

- (1) Quantity of packages or pieces (excepting goods brought in bulk).
- (2) Marks and numbers (for goods in packages).
- (3) Denomination of the goods, and
- (4) Quantity of goods.

Section 10.—If on the discharge of a vessel's cargo it shall appear that goods requiring bills of lading have been brought without any, or if the master shall not have made mention of such goods in his report, these goods shall be arrested and security given by the shipmaster (section 1716 of Customs Code) to the following extent:—(a) Five times the duty if the goods be dutiable; (b) double value of the goods if the goods be of a prohibited nature; and (c) 10 per cent. *ad valorem* on non-dutiable goods.

Section 11.—Among the goods indicated in the preceding paragraph, those belonging to the prohibited class shall in every case be confiscated, and the owner of them, or the shipmaster, should he not designate the owner, shall be mulcted in a fine amounting to double their value (section 487).

As regards dutiable and non-dutiable goods, if in the course of a year, reckoning from the time of their landing, their owner shall appear and prove by bill of lading or invoice that they were consigned to him, they shall be then delivered to such owner with the exaction of a payment in addition to the duty of 10 per cent. "*accidence*" in the case of dutiable goods and without the infliction of any penalty in the case of non-dutiable goods. At the same time a fine shall be inflicted on the shipmaster to the extent of the duty leviable (section 539) for not entering dutiable goods in his report on payment of the penalty, his security, if the same has been supplied by him, shall be returned to him in full.

If in the course of a year no owner for these goods shall appear such goods shall be declared as belonging to the shipmaster, and in accordance with the rules respecting goods secretly imported, they shall then, in the case of dutiable goods, be confiscated with the imposition of a five-fold duty, while for non-dutiable goods a fine of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* (section 542 of the Customs Code) shall be imposed.

Section 12.—If goods not designated in bills of lading shall be specified in the shipmaster's report as having been brought addressed, or to order, such goods shall be dealt with as follows:—

- (a) Prohibited goods shall be confiscated according to prescribed rules (section 1551 of the Customs Code); further, if such goods shall have been brought to the address of any person and have been entered in the report, the shipmaster shall not in such case suffer any penalty (section 1554 of the Customs Code). If, however, these goods be declared by the shipmaster as brought to order, and if he do not indicate any owner or receiver residing in the Empire, he shall be fined 2 roubles per each lb. gross weight of such goods, and when the fine shall have been paid by him he shall be furnished with a certificate of such payment to enable him to obtain repayment from the shipper or consigner (section 1555 of the Customs Code);
- (b) Non-dutiable goods shall be deliverable without the infliction of any penalty (observation to section 539 of the Customs Code); and
- (c) For dutiable goods if the owner appear and prove his claim to them within the period indicated in the preceding paragraph, an "*accidence*" penalty shall, in addition to the duty, be levied on him, or on the master in his absence, of 10 per cent. Moreover, security for the payment of this fine, as also for that to which the shipmaster shall be liable under point (a) of this paragraph shall be furnished by the shipmaster.

Section 13.—If on the discharging of a vessel a package of goods shall be deficient, the nature and quantity of which shall be specified in the bill of lading presented, the shipmaster shall pay duty on the same computed at the rate to which the highest class of such missing goods is liable, the owner of the goods having his remedy at law against the shipmaster (section 543 of the Customs Code).

Section 14.—If the deficiency of packages occur in such goods as may only be specified in the report and not in the bills of lading, or the nature and quantity of which shall not have been stated in the latter, the Custom House, on receiving from the warehouse inspector and the visiting officer of the Customs a report of the final discharge of the cargo of a deficiency of goods, shall immediately demand from the consignee of such missing goods the original invoice relating to them, which such consignee is bound to supply within 48 hours, reckoning from the time when he shall have received an intimation from the Custom House on the subject, and the said consignee shall, in the Board room of the Custom House, confirm by declaration that the invoice is in original, and that it is not falsified

in any way. According to this invoice the shipmaster shall then pay an amount of duty to which the highest class of the goods deficient would be liable. If the consignee or his authorized agent shall not furnish the invoice within the time prescribed, or should he present it and not testify to its authenticity and correctness, or should the consignee of goods declared to be imported to order not appear, a fine of Rs. 200 shall be payable by the shipmaster for each deficient package of merchandise as for contents unknown, and until he shall pay such fine or shall furnish a bond given by persons of known standing and trustworthiness rendering themselves fully responsible for him, the vessel shall not be allowed to leave the port (section 544 of the Customs Code).

Observation.—The testimony of the consignee, respecting the authenticity and correctness of the invoice presented in such case, binds him in the same degree as if he had made such testimony under oath (observation to section 544 of the Customs Code).

Section 15.—If a bill of lading bear an inscription, attested by the persons and institutions designated in section 8, to the effect that a dispute arose at the time of shipment between the shipper and shipmaster, respecting the number of packages specified in the bill of lading, the infliction of penalties under such bills of lading for a surplus or deficiency of goods, shall be regulated according to the quantity of goods in dispute, as recorded in the bill of lading.

In the same manner a shipmaster shall not be liable to a penalty for a deficiency of goods as compared with the quantity specified in his bills of lading, when a notation respecting such deficient packages shall have been made by a foreign custom house, or when the shipmaster shall present other clear and trustworthy proof that the deficient packages of goods were discharged on the voyage (sections 471 and 545 of the Customs Code), or not taken on board at all; or further, when the shipmaster shall make a statement of average in his report on arrival at the port, and also note and make a protest (section 470, with observation thereto). Subsequent proofs shall not be accepted.

Section 16.—If goods imported shall be shown in number of pieces (section 7) without specification of weight, and a deficiency or surplus in the number shall occur, the duty penalty provided by sections 11–14 for the deficient quantity shall be computed in accordance with sections 13 and 14, either by the invoice presented by the consignee or else on the maximum weight ascertained by the Custom House of the pieces of which the parcel of goods brought consists. In case of a surplus, such surplus shall be dealt with according to general rule; but, if in addition to the number of pieces, the weight shall also be stated in the bill of lading, a penalty for a deficiency or surplus shall in such case only be exacted when the declared weight, verified by the Custom House, shall prove in cases of deficiency less, and in cases of surplus greater, in a degree equalling at least some one of the pieces or packages of the whole parcel; at the same time the amount of the duty penalty shall be computed only on the foregoing difference in weight.

Section 17.—If in the shipmaster's report of passengers' list any passengers' packages shall not be stated, and if a passenger who may have arrived by the vessel shall claim them, a fine of 10 roubles shall be inflicted on the shipmaster for every package of passengers' luggage not declared; if no claim be laid by any of the passengers to a non-declared package the shipmaster shall be liable to the penalty prescribed in section 11, which provides for cases in which goods in the absence of owners are recognized as belonging to the shipmaster (section 541 of the Customs Code).

Section 18.—The operation of the preceding paragraph shall not extend to packages which on examination shall be found to contain passengers' effects that have been in use, even though if among them may be found a small quantity of dutiable articles evidently appertaining to a passenger and not intended for sale; such packages may be kept in custody during the space of one month, and if during the same its owner appear with clear proofs of ownership, it shall be delivered to him on payment of duty, if any be due, and without the infliction of any penalty. If no owner shall appear in the course of a month, the articles contained in the package shall be publicly sold at the Custom House, and the money realized by the sale after deduction of duty, if any such be due, shall be paid to the Crown.

(Signed) TUKHOLKA,
Director of Customs Department.
(Countersigned) MIKLASHEVSKY,
Chief of Section.

APPENDIX A.

SPECIMEN FORM OF SHIPMASTERS' DECLARATION.

(Annex to Section 3.)

I, the undersigned British subject, John Smith, shipmaster, arrived with the British steamer "Williams," from Hull, on the 10th July, 1880, in seven days. Am addressed to Bornhold. The steamer is of 900 lasts, or 1,800 tons, Moorsom's measurement. As would appear from the accompanying certificate, her draught is 22 feet. I herewith present 20 bills of lading for the cargo brought by me to the port of ———, and I declare that I have to discharge according to these bills of lading three hundred and fifteen pieces of merchandise, and that, in addition to the goods shown in the above bills of lading, I have on board:—

1. Goods without any bills of lading, &c. :—

- (a) For the merchant, Bornhold, 2 casks wine, Z.J.N., No. 1–2, gross weight 42 pounds,
- (b) Belonging to the crew and intended for sale, 40 cases oranges, O.B.N., No. 1/40, gross weight 80 pounds.
- (c) Belonging to me.....

2. By two bills of lading for re-exportation abroad 400 cases of sheet iron marked B.L.N., No. 1/100, gross weight 12,000 pounds, and by 60 bills of lading 1,300 packages of goods for the port of Riga.
3. Seven packages of passengers' luggage belonging to 20 passengers by this steamer, as per accompanying list.
4. I also declare that in consequence of average 320 barrels addressed to the merchant, Hedlinger, of Riga, were thrown overboard by me, and that I bind myself to note and make a protest of the same within the period prescribed.
5. The ship's crew consists, as shown in the crew list, of 26 persons, namely, of 21 foreigners and five Russian subjects. Their effects, consisting of three packages, are now presented by me for the purpose of being sealed up..... These effects have been in use, and do not exceed usual passenger requirements.

I have at present on board :—

6. Ship's appurtenances—

Anchors	...	...	...	2
Chains	...	...	...	6
Wire cables	...	...	...	2
Firearms (guns)	...	...	...	4
Powder	...	...	...	2 lb.
Musical instruments	...	...	...	1
Dinner and tea services	...	...	...	2
Kitchen appurtenances	...	...	...	60 pieces
Table linen (old)	...	...	...	60
Cabin and toilet ornaments	...	...	...	17 pieces
Ship's coal	...	...	...	2,500 pounds, equal to 40 tons

7. Ship's provisions—

Coffee	...	...	...	32 lb.
Tea	...	...	...	—
Sugar	...	...	...	2 pounds
Tinned provisions (various)	...	...	...	3 "
Butter	...	...	...	4 "
Fresh fruit	...	...	...	4 cases
Dried fruit	...	...	...	1 case
Cordials	...	...	...	10 bottles
Rum, cognac	...	...	...	24 "
Spirits (gin, &c.)	...	...	...	—
Wine	...	...	...	25 "
Champagne	...	...	...	12 "
Porter, beer	...	...	...	—
Flour	...	...	...	10 pounds.*

Paragraph 457 of the Customs Code respecting the declaration of powder and the penalties involving the non-observance of that paragraph have been notified to me _____ hour _____ date _____ place _____ year.

Shipmaster's Signature.

Signature of Customs Officer who has received the declaration _____.

Signature of Assistant Custom House Officer _____.

APPENDIX B.

PARAGRAPHS OF CUSTOMS CODE REFERRED TO IN TEMPORARY RULES CONCERNING LADING DOCUMENTS.

Section 398.—No bills of lading or way bill shall be required in the following cases :—

- (1) For goods which are the produce of Turkey whether brought from the mainland or from the islands belonging to Turkey, and imported in vessels to the ports of the Black and Azov Seas or brought over the Turkish frontier.
- (2) For goods belonging to the master, crew, or passengers, or to any other person being on board a ship excepting supercargoes who shall not be exempted from presenting bills of lading, way bills, or manifests.
- (3) For goods belonging to persons who are employed in the carriage of goods by land, with the exception of goods belonging to merchants and their clerks which shall, not be exempted from the regulations respecting invoices and way bills.
- (4) For specie admitted for importation at quarantine ports.
- (5) No way bill shall moreover be required in the Kingdom of Poland for any duty free goods produced by the peasantry or other inhabitants on the frontier, nor for manufactures and articles although produced by the peasantry and others living on the frontier yet liable to duty, provided the duty chargeable shall not exceed 1 rouble.

* All ship's appurtenances and stores not included in this list must be added to points 6 and 7 of this list.

Section 403.—The bills of lading or way bills of goods imported by sea, by land, or by river, shall contain the following particulars, viz. :—

- (1) The name of the shipper of the goods.
- (2) The place of shipment and the destination of the goods.
- (3) The name of the vessel and that of the master or bargeman, and if for goods brought over land the name of the head carrier.
- (4) The quality in general terms of each description of goods contained in each package, as, for instance, manufactures of cotton, wool, silk, &c.
- (5) The quantity of each description of goods.
- (6) The rate of freight.

Section 470.—If a shipmaster has encountered a storm or suffered average, and if in order to save the ship he has thrown a portion of his ship's cargo overboard, or has from some cause or other left a part of his goods at another port, or if he be simply in doubt as to the completeness of the cargo, and if he have the intention of making or has already made a protest, he must make mention of any of these circumstances in his declaration, particularly specifying the number and nature of the packages thrown overboard or left at another port, or his reasons for doubting the completeness of his cargo.

Observation I.—A shipmaster, having reason to suppose that his cargo has suffered average, must notify the same to the public notary within the prescribed period of 24 hours, and also report the circumstance in his Custom House declaration, the protest itself may be made within seven days after his arrival at the port. In order that the Custom House may know what shipmasters intend protesting or have protested, the public notary is bound to report weekly to the Custom House all the protests that have been noted or made by shipmasters, and it shall be the duty of the Custom House to notify such information to the mercantile body in lists posted at the Exchange or Custom House.

Section 471.—Packages in dispute may be entered by a shipmaster in his report, provided only that a notation has been made at the port of their shipment on the bills of lading that the number of such packages is in dispute, or if the shipmaster present clear and trustworthy evidence that certain packages were not shipped or discharged by him on the voyage.

Section 479.—Should a shipmaster when making his report omit to specify a portion of the ship's provisions and appurtenances, or anything serving for the use of his crew, he shall be permitted to add the same during the examination of the vessel (in accordance with sections 484 and 485) by a member of the Custom House and inspector.

Section 485.—During the examination the captain is bound to open all cupboards, cases, chests and trunks, both his own and those of his crew, and all places which serve and might serve to conceal articles or goods without evasion or concealment under a penalty of 100 roubles.

Section 487.—For the prevention of smuggling, passengers and members of a ship's crew are liable to be searched on leaving a vessel. If any person shall remove anything from a vessel and be caught in the act, everything so removed, excepting articles duty free, shall be confiscated, and the person guilty shall be fined as follows :—

Five-fold duty on dutiable articles, double the value on prohibited goods, 10 per cent. *ad valorem* on duty free goods not confiscated, this latter fine being levied in favour of the detector.

A Custom House watcher who shall, even unconsciously, be a party to an act of smuggling or knowingly allow the removal of anything from a ship, or who may not report such removal, shall be dismissed the service.

Section 539.—When a shipmaster omits to enter any portion of his goods or packages in his declaration (report), and should they be found on the discharge of the vessel and at the same time not appear in the bills of lading presented by the master, and should the owners of the goods come forward within the time appointed for clearing them and prove, either by bill of lading or invoice, that the goods had been sent to them in such cases, the goods shall be delivered to the owner on payment of the duties and accidence fine of 10 copecks per rouble of duty for importation without bill of lading; and the master shall, moreover, pay for the benefit of the Crown a fine equal to the duty leviable on the goods.

Observation.—The shipmaster shall not be liable to any fine if the goods omitted in the declaration and for which no bill of lading has been produced be free of duty.

Section 541.—Should the goods omitted in the declaration belong to the master, they shall be confiscated, except in case they be goods liable to no duty, when the master shall incur the penalties specified in section 487.

Section 542.—Should the master not include in his declaration such packages or goods as are not entered in the bills of lading annexed to his declaration, and should the goods be unclaimed within the period prescribed, they shall be considered to belong to the master, who shall be liable to the penalties specified in the foregoing paragraph.

Section 543. For every package shown in the master's declaration, and which shall not be found on the discharging of the vessel, and should the quality and quantity of the missing goods be shown in the bill of lading annexed to the master's declaration, the master shall be liable for the amount of duty chargeable on the highest class of such goods, and the merchant may bring an action in the competent court against the shipmaster for the loss of such goods.

Section 544.—Should the deficiency occur in goods for which the master shall not have presented bills of lading, or should their nature and quantity not be indicated in the documents presented, the Custom House, on receipt of a report from the proper officers to the effect that the vessel has been

discharged, and that there is a deficiency in the goods as declared, shall demand from the person to whom according to the declaration the goods are addressed, the original invoice, which he shall present within 24 hours, reckoning from the day on which he shall be summoned to produce such invoice, and he shall then be called upon to declare before the Board the correctness and authenticity of such invoice.

The master shall then be called upon to pay on the missing goods the amount of duty chargeable on the highest class of such goods. Should the owner of such goods or his agent not present the invoice within the time above specified, or should he not declare that the invoice which he shall have presented is true and authentic, the master shall pay for each missing package a fine of Rs. 200 for the benefit of the Crown, and the vessel shall be detained until such fine be paid.

Observation.—The declaration of a merchant respecting the correctness of an invoice shall be as binding on him as on oath.

Section 545.—The master shall be liable to the penalties specified in the foregoing paragraphs, even should he have entered in his declaration as in dispute the goods which shall not be found on examination, unless an inscription to the same effect shall have been made on the bills of lading, or unless the master be able to produce clear and reliable evidence of the packages not having been taken on board, or of their having been discharged elsewhere on the voyage, or again, unless the evidence which he shall present be considered satisfactory.

These rules shall not, however, apply to goods imported in bulk, declared in number, or for which bills of lading need not be produced.

Section 1551.—All prohibited foreign goods intercepted, found, or detected, also goods, the exportation of which is not allowed, seized while being secretly exported abroad, shall be confiscated, and their owners or the persons smuggling them, if they cannot indicate the owners or the seller of them in the interior of the Empire, or in the Kingdom of Poland, shall be fined double the value which these goods will realize when sold.

Section 1554.—A shipmaster, lighterman, or carman who may have brought prohibited goods addressed to some person, and who may have reported such goods in his declaration, shall not be liable to a fine.

Section 1555.—A shipmaster, lighterman, or carman, who may have brought prohibited goods to order, and who shall not have indicated their owner or receiver residing in the Empire or in the Kingdom of Poland, shall, if the goods be not described in his declaration or way bill by their proper designation, be liable to a fine of two roubles for each pound gross weight of such goods, which shall moreover be confiscated. Respecting such confiscation, he shall be supplied with a certificate in order that he may seek compensation from the shipper or consigner.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to order that the annexed copy of a circular despatch received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, regarding Commissions in the Imperial Forces, be published for general information.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, January 12, 1901.

By His Excellency's command,

W. T. TAYLOR,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

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

Circular.

Downing street, December 14, 1900.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to inform you that the Secretary of State for War has approved of five nominations to direct Commissions in the Imperial Forces, being annually placed at the disposal of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for distribution among the Crown Colonies, subject to the following conditions, viz. :—

- (1) The gentlemen recommended for Commissions must be *bonâ fide* Colonists.
- (2) They must be unmarried, and must be within the ages of eighteen and twenty-two years on the 1st of January of the year in which they are recommended.
- (3) Their acceptance will be subject to (a) the conditions laid down in the War Office Regulations of the 1st August, 1899, in regard to an educational test and (b) the requirements of these regulations (Appendix I.) as to physical fitness for candidates for Army Commissions.

2. I shall be glad to consider from time to time the claims of any deserving candidate, whom you may desire to recommend to me for nomination to a direct Commission in Her Majesty's Army; but you will bear in mind that it is only a limited number of Commissions which have been placed at my disposal, that the Colonies included in this scheme, when taken together, comprise a considerable European population, and that consequently it may not be possible for me to entertain more than a small proportion of the applications which may be recommended by the Governors of such Colonies.

3. In order to ensure that the conditions laid down by the War Department are in no case lost sight of, I request that any recommendations which you may think fit to make may be accompanied by (1) a Registrar's certificate of birth or a declaration thereof made before a Magistrate; (2) satisfactory evidence as to the position and character of the candidate and as to the antecedents of his

family and its connection with the Colony, unless you should be able to speak from personal knowledge on the point; and (3) the certificate of a Medical Board composed if possible of Military Medical Officers as to the physical fitness of the candidate in accordance with the Regulations enclosed.

4. I have to add that the five Commissions placed at my disposal for this year may be allotted to candidates without their being required to undergo any Literary examination; but for this reason it will be the more necessary that I should be thoroughly satisfied as to the intelligence and the educational proficiency of any candidates you may recommend, and there should therefore be produced to me any evidence within your reach as to their educational career and their success in passing examinations.

5. I may add that the names of some candidates for these five Commissions are already under my consideration, and that the names of any additional candidates must be received before the 15th March next.

I have, &c.,

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

REGULATIONS under which Commissions in the British Army may be obtained by Officers of Colonial Local Military Forces and Students from the Colonial Universities, 1899.

[N.B.—Officers appointed to Commissions in the Army may, in case of voluntary retirement from the Army, be called upon, as a condition of receiving the full rates of retired pay, to serve for a time in the Militia.]

1. *To whom granted.*—Commissions in the Cavalry and Infantry of the Line will be granted to officers (who are *bona fide* Colonists) of the Local Military Forces of certain Colonies, and to students from Colonial Universities, under the conditions hereinafter prescribed.

OFFICERS OF COLONIAL LOCAL MILITARY FORCES.

2. *Allotment of Commissions.*—Until further notice, two Army Commissions will be allotted to each of the under-mentioned Colonies annually:—

New South Wales.	Queensland.
South Australia.	New Zealand.
Victoria.	Cape of Good Hope.

Six will be allotted annually to Canada, one biennially to Natal, one annually to Tasmania, and two every three years to the Royal Malta Regiment of Militia.

In the event of the number of candidates nominated by the Governor in a Colony at any time exceeding the allotted number of commissions, the selection will be decided by competition in the military portion of the prescribed examination.

3. *Qualification of Candidates.*—An Officer of the Colonial Military Forces, who is a candidate for a commission in the British Army, will be required—

- To be unmarried, and to be between the ages of 18 and 22 on the 1st January of the year in which he is allowed to present himself for the examination in Military subjects.
- To have served as an Officer in the Local Military Force of the Colony from which he is nominated, and to have attended two annual trainings, each training to be in a distinct year, or have seen active service in the field.

LITERARY EXAMINATION.*

4. *Subjects of Literary Examination.*—Subject to the exceptions stated in paragraph 5, a candidate will be required, before being permitted to present himself for examination in Military subjects, to undergo a qualifying literary examination by the Civil Service Commissioners in the following subjects:—

CLASS I.			
	Marks.		Marks.
Mathematics I.	3,000	Geometrical drawing	1,000
Latin	2,000	Freehand drawing	500
French or German	2,000	Geography	500
English composition	1,000		

CLASS II.			
	Marks.		Marks.
Mathematics II.	2,000	English History	2,000
Mathematics III.	2,000	Chemistry and heat	2,000
German or French	2,000	Physics	2,000
Greek	2,000	Physiography and Geology	2,000

All the subjects of Class I. may be taken up. Only two of the subjects of Class II. may be taken up, and if one of these subjects be a modern language, it must be different from the modern language selected in Class I.

Candidates must obtain such an aggregate of marks in the examination as a whole as may indicate, in the judgment of the Civil Service Commissioners, a competent amount of general proficiency.

* See Syllabus in Appendix II.

5. *Examination for Graduates, &c.*—The candidate will be exempted from the literary examination, except in geometrical drawing, if he can produce a certificate from the proper University Authority that he has (a) taken his degree in Arts or Science, or (b) has passed the examination for the degree of B.A. or M.A., at one of the following Universities :—

Oxford.
Cambridge.
Dublin.
Durham.
London.
Edinburgh.

St. Andrews.
Glasgow.
Aberdeen.
The Royal University, Ireland.
Victoria University, Manchester.

or for the degree of B.Sc. at the Universities of Edinburgh, St. Andrews, Glasgow, or Aberdeen ; or (c) has passed the examination specified below at any of the following Universities :—

Oxford	...	The "First Public Examination."
Cambridge	...	One of the parts of the "General Examination," or Part I. of any "Tripos Examination."
Dublin	...	The "Final Examination of the Senior Freshman Year;" or the "Final Examination of the School of Engineering."*
Durham	...	The "First year's Examinations."
London	...	The Intermediate Examinations in Arts, Law, Science, or Medicine.
Scotch Universities		The "Examination of Candidates for the Army."
The Royal University, Ireland	...	"The Second University Examination in Arts, or the Second Professional Examination in Engineering."
Victoria University, Manchester	...	The Intermediate Examination.

Or if he has passed some other test which is accepted by the University as exempting from the above examinations. A certificate that the examination is accepted by the authorities concerned must be produced.

An equivalent examination at the University of Malta, or one of the chartered Colonial Universities, will likewise be accepted as a sufficient ground for exemption.

6. *Literary Examination held twice a year.*—The literary examination will take place in June and in November in each year.

7. *Mode of Application.*—A candidate who is desirous of attending one of these examinations must apply to his Commanding Officer, at such date as will allow of the Governor forwarding the application so as to reach the War Office not later than the 1st of April or 1st September, for the June and November examinations respectively. The Governor in forwarding the application will certify that the candidate is, having regard to the maximum limit laid down in paragraph 3 (a), eligible in point of age, and that he will be prepared, when necessary, to recommend him in the manner prescribed in paragraph 8. Not more than three trials at these examinations will be allowed.

8. *Notification by Colonial Governor.*—The Governor of the Colony will notify to the War Office, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, each year, the names of any duly qualified candidates he is desirous of nominating for examination in Military subjects.

This notification must reach the War Office by the 1st July, and should be accompanied by—

- (a) An extract from the register of the candidate's birth ; or in default, a certificate of his baptism or other documentary evidence accompanied by a declaration made by one of his parents or guardians before a magistrate, giving his exact age.
- (b) A certificate of having served the required number of annual trainings (each training in a distinct year).
- (c) A certificate from the Governor that he is satisfied that the candidate is actually a Colonist, that he is of good moral character, and, in all other respects, a fit and proper person to hold a commission in Her Majesty's Army.
- (d) A certificate that the candidate has passed the examination described in paragraph 4, or a University Certificate as prescribed in paragraph 5.

STUDENTS OF COLONIAL UNIVERSITIES.

9. *Commissions for Colonial University Students.*—A commission will be granted under these regulations to one student annually of the University of Malta, and of each of the chartered Universities in Colonies not having a Military College through which commissions in the Army may be obtained.

10. *Age.*—The candidate must be unmarried, and must be within the ages of 18 and 22 on the 1st January of the year in which he is allowed to present himself for the examination in Military subjects.

11. *Literary Examination.*—The literary examination of students of the chartered Colonial Universities will be conducted entirely by those Universities. Geometrical drawing will be an obligatory subject of such examination.

* This examination will also exempt from Geometrical drawing.

12. *Name of Candidates to be notified to War Office, with documents prescribed.*—The name of the candidate selected for nomination must be forwarded so as to reach the War Office on the 1st July, and should be accompanied by—

- (a) A certificate that the candidate is a British born or naturalized British subject.
- (b) An extract from the register of the candidate's birth; or, in default, a certificate of his baptism or other documentary evidence accompanied by a declaration made by one of his parents or guardians before a magistrate, giving his exact age.
- (c) A certificate of good moral character, for the four years immediately preceding the date of application, from the heads of all schools, colleges, or other educational establishments at which the candidate has been educated during the period; or, if such a certificate cannot be produced, a statement showing the reason for the omission, together with some other satisfactory proof of good moral conduct.
- (d) A certificate from the head of the College that the candidate has passed the required University Examination, including geometrical drawing.

EXAMINATION IN MILITARY SUBJECTS.*

13. *Examination in Military Subjects.*—An examination in military subjects of candidates nominated under paragraphs 8 and 12, who have previously passed the literary examination, will be held in September in each year. The subjects and the maximum marks obtainable in each subject will be as follows:—

	Marks.
1. Military Engineering	2,000
2. Military History	4,000
3. Military Topography	2,000

In order to qualify for a commission, a candidate will be required to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject, and half of the aggregate. Not more than three trials will be allowed at these examinations.

14. *Inspection by Medical Board.*—A candidate will be required to undergo an inspection by a Medical Board, to be convened by the Governor of the Colony, or other proper authority, and will not be allowed to proceed with his examination unless recommended by this Board to be physically fit for Her Majesty's Service.

The general conditions as to height, weight, chest measurement, eyesight, &c., required, are given in Appendix I. The Board have, however, discretionary power to recommend a candidate slightly below one or other of these conditions in a case in which they are satisfied that he will fulfil them within six months. No relaxation, however, of the eyesight qualification will ever be allowed.

The recommendations of the Board, will, in all cases, be absolutely final.

15. It is suggested that a candidate before commencing his course of study should undergo a thorough medical examination. By such an examination any *serious* physical disqualification would be revealed, and the candidate probably spared expense and the mortification of rejection.

16. Candidates may undergo a preliminary examination by a military medical board, not more than two years before they compete, under the following conditions:—

- (a) Applications must be addressed to the Governor of the Colony, accompanied by a fee of two guineas.
- (b) Instructions will be issued for the examination to take place at the military station where a medical board can be held, nearest the candidate's residence. The result will be notified to candidates by the board.
- (c) Candidates must pay their travelling expenses.
- (d) Candidates found unfit by the preliminary board are not bound to accept its finding, but may, *at their own risk*, continue their studies, and if successful at the competitive examination, may then submit themselves for medical examination by the *final* medical board.
- (e) It must be distinctly understood that passing such preliminary medical board is solely for the candidate's information, and would give him no sort of claim to be accepted as physically fit when he presents himself as a candidate. His acceptance will depend entirely upon the report of the final medical board. Candidates may be fit for the service at the preliminary examination, but may become disqualified by some subsequent physical deterioration.

APPENDIX I.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

I.—A candidate for a Commission in Her Majesty's Army must be in good mental and bodily health, and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the efficient performance of military duty, and it should be stated whether he is of pure European descent.

II.—The examination will be conducted by a Board of Medical Officers.

* See Syllabus in Appendix II.

III.—The attention of the Board will be directed to the following points :—

(a) That the correlation of age, height, weight, and chest girth is equal or superior to that which is given in the following table :—

PHYSICAL EQUIVALENTS.

Age last Birthday.	Height in inches without shoes.	Weight without clothes, lbs.	Chest girth in inches.
16	64	120	33
17	64½	125	33
18	65	130	33
19	65	132	33
20	65	135	33½
21	65	138	34
22	65	140	34

(a) Measurement of Height.

The candidate will be placed against the standard with his feet together, and the weight thrown on the heels, and not on the toes or outside of the feet. He will stand erect without rigidity, and with the heels, calves, buttocks, and shoulders touching the standard; the chin will be depressed to bring the vertex of the head level under the horizontal bar, and the height will be noted in parts of an inch to eighths.

(b) Measurement of Chest.

The candidate will be made to stand erect with his feet together, and to raise his hands above his head. The tape will be carefully adjusted round the chest, with its posterior upper edge touching the inferior angles of the shoulder blades, and its anterior lower edge the upper part of the nipples. The arms will then be lowered to hang loosely by the side, and care will be taken that the shoulders are not thrown upwards or backwards so as to displace the tape. The candidate will then be directed to empty his chest of air as much as is possible. This is best done by continuous whistling with the lips as long as sound can be produced. The tape is carefully gathered in during the process, and when the minimum measurement is reached, it is recorded.

He will then be directed to inflate his chest to its utmost capacity. This maximum measurement will likewise be recorded. The mean of the two measurements will be considered as the true chest measurement.

(d) Eyesight.

The regulations regarding the examination of Eyesight are as follows :—

1. If a candidate can read D = 6 at 6 metres (20 English feet) and D = 0.6, at any distance selected by himself, with each eye without glasses, he will be considered *fit*.

2. If a candidate can only read D = 24 at 6 metres (20 English feet) with each eye without glasses, his visual deficiency being due to faulty refraction which can be corrected by glasses which enable him to read D = 6 at 6 metres (20 English feet) with one eye, and D = 12 at the same distance with the other eye, and can also read D = 0.8 with each eye without glasses, at any distance selected by himself, he will be considered *fit*.

3. If a candidate cannot read D = 24 at 6 metres (20 English feet) with each eye without glasses, notwithstanding he can read D = 0.6, he will be considered *unfit*.

(N.B.—Snellen's test types will be used for determining the acuteness of vision).

Squint, inability to distinguish the principal colours, or any morbid conditions, subject to the risk of aggravation or recurrence in either eye, will cause the rejection of a candidate.

IV.—The following additional points will then be observed :—

(a) That his hearing is good.

(b) That his speech is without impediment.

(c) That his teeth are in good order. Loss or decay of ten teeth will be considered a disqualification. Decayed teeth, if well filled, will be considered as sound.

(d) That his chest is well formed, and that his lungs and heart are sound.

(e) That he is not ruptured.

(f) That he does not suffer from hydrocele, varicocele, varicose veins in a severe degree, or other disease likely to cause inefficiency. A slight defect, if successfully cured by operation, is not a disqualification.

(g) That his limbs are well formed and developed.

(h) That there is free and perfect motion of all the joints.

(i) That his feet and toes are well formed.

(j) That he does not suffer from any inveterate skin disease.

(k) That he has no congenital malformation or defect.

(l) That he does not bear traces of previous acute or chronic disease pointing to an impaired constitution.

APPENDIX II.

SYLLABUS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE LITERARY EXAMINATIONS.

Mathematics I.—Arithmetics; algebra, up to and including the binomial theorem; the theory and use of logarithms; Euclid, Books I. to IV., and VI.; plane trigonometry, up to and including solution of triangles; mensuration.

Mathematics II.—Further questions on the syllabus of Mathematics I.; elementary solid geometry, including Euclid, Book XI., Propositions 1 to 21, and Book XII., Propositions 1 to 2; geometrical conic sections, the elementary properties common to the ellipse, parabola and hyperbola; dynamics and statics, uniform and uniformly accelerated rectilinear motion, uniform circular motion, motion of projectiles (not requiring a knowledge of the parabola), equilibrium of forces in one plane and of parallel forces, the centre of mass, and the construction and use of the simpler machines.

Mathematics III.—Geometrical conic sections; analytical geometry, the straight line, circle, and conic sections, referred to Cartesian co-ordinates; dynamics and statics, so far as they may be studied without the aid of the differential calculus.

Latin.—Passages selected from the authors usually read in schools will be set for translation in English. Passages from English authors will be given for translation into Latin prose and verse, but candidates will be allowed, in the place of verse composition, to answer questions of a simple character, which will test whether they possess a fundamental knowledge of the grammar of the language, and such an elementary acquaintance with Roman History as is required for the intelligent study of the books they have read.

Greek.—Passages will be set for translation into English from the authors usually read in schools, and in other respects the examination will proceed on the same lines as in Latin.

French.—Translation of unseen passages from French into English, and from English into French. The passages for translation will be taken mainly from standard authors, and a few simple questions may be asked on the passages set, as to the structure and character of the language, and allusions of obvious and general interest. The *vivá voce* examination will include dictation. Three hundred marks will be allotted to colloquial knowledge of the language.

German.—The passages for translation will be taken mainly from standard authors, and in other respects the examination will proceed on the same lines as in French.

English Composition.—Candidates will be tested by *précis* writing as well as by an essay. The standard of positive merit will be looked for in logical arrangement of thought, and in accuracy and propriety of expression, but large deductions of marks will be made for faults of writing and spelling. (Candidates are also warned that, for similar faults in the use of the English language, similar deductions will be made from the marks obtained in other subjects).

Geometrical Drawing.—Practical plane geometry; the construction of scales; and the elements of solid geometry, and of simple orthographic projection. Great importance will be attached to neatness and exactness of drawing.

Geography.—Simple questions in descriptive and general geography.

English History.—The general paper in this subject will be confined to events subsequent to the Norman Conquest. It will test whether the candidates are accurately acquainted with the facts of English History, and also possess an intelligent knowledge of the meaning of the facts.

The paper on the special period will be confined to distinctly modern history. It will require from the candidates more minute knowledge than the general paper.

Natural Science Subjects.—The standard of examination in these subjects will be such as may reasonably be expected from the education given at schools possessing appliances for practical instruction, such as a laboratory, &c. A considerable portion of the marks will be given for proficiency shown in the practical parts of the examination. A knowledge of the metric system will be expected.

Chemistry.—The laws of chemical combination and decomposition, and the preparation, classification, and properties of the principal metallic and non-metallic elements, and of such of their compounds as are treated of in inorganic chemistry. In the practical part of the examination only the more ordinary apparatus and the less dangerous re-agents will be supplied, and no candidate will be allowed to bring his own apparatus or re-agents.

Heat.—The elementary portion of the subject.

Physics.—The elementary properties of electricity, magnetism, light and sound.

Physiography, i.e., Physical Geography.

Geology.—Chiefly economic, including the recognition of the more familiar minerals and rocks, and their properties and uses.

SYLLABUS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE MILITARY EXAMINATION.

Military Engineering.—Chapters I. to VIII., inclusive of Philips' Text Book on Fortification.

Military History.—Parts I., II., and III. of Hamley's Operations of War.

Military Topography.—Chapters I. to XIV., inclusive of Part I., Text Book of Military Topography.

APPENDIX III.

FIRST APPOINTMENTS TO LINE REGIMENTS.

The appointments of qualified candidates to particular regiments of the line will be made on the following principles:—

1. A candidate having a special family or territorial connection with a regiment, may, when fully qualified for a commission, apply to the Military Secretary to be appointed to that regiment, and such consideration as can be afforded will be given to his application. If approved, and if the interests of the service admit of it, he will be permitted to wait six months for an opportunity of being appointed to the regiment he applies for, but must understand that by so doing he loses Army seniority.

2. If desirous of thus waiting, he must state this when making application for a regiment. After a candidate has once been gazetted on first appointment, no application for a transfer will be entertained, save under the most exceptional circumstances.

3. Candidates without special claims are at liberty to apply for particular regiments (not exceeding two in all), but will in no case be allowed to wait.

4. Where the claims of different candidates for the same regiment are evenly balanced, the first consideration will be given to those highest on the list in their final examination.

5. All candidates must clearly understand that, while their wishes will be met as far as possible, they will be posted to vacancies as demanded by the interests of the service.

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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

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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

Volume V.

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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,
Government Recordkeeper.
November, 1899.

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.

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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 and Digest, payable in advance to the Government Printer. Volumes I., II., and III. available for sale.

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 :—

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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 :—

Price.	Price including Postage.	
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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 3d.

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, February 18, 1891.

St. Paul's, Kandy.

A GENERAL MEETING of Seatholders will be held in the vestry on Monday, January 28, 1901, at 8 A.M., for the election of Trustees.

E. A. COPLESTON.

A MEETING of the Subscribers and Seatholders of the Christ Church, Jaffna, will (D.V.) be held in the schoolroom adjoining the church on Thursday, the 31st instant, at 5.30 P.M., for the purpose of electing three persons to act as Trustees for the current year.

JACOB THOMPSON,
Acting Incumbent.
January 3, 1901.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of the 6th clause of Ordinance No. 12 of 1846, a Meeting of the Congregation of St. Clement's Church, Puttalam, will be held in the porch on Sunday, the 27th instant, at 6 P.M., for the purpose of electing a Trustee for the current year in place of J. R. Pieris, Mudaliyar, resigned.

S. RICHARDS,
Chairman of the Trustees.

A MEETING will be held on the 29th of January at the Resthouse, Haputale, at 9 A.M., to elect Trustees of the Church at Haputale for the year.

J. D. SIMMONS.

Haputale, January 21, 1901.

[Under Ordinance No. 8 of 1897.]

Examination for the License in Surveying and Levelling.

THE next examination will take place at the Ceylon Technical College, Colombo, beginning February 25, 1901, at 10.30 A.M.

Candidates who are not students of the College will make application to the Surveyor-General, and will pay to him the examination fees (Rs. 35) before February 23. Candidates will not be examined if the fees are not paid before that date.

The subjects of the examination are—

Mathematics.—Algebra up to quadratic equation, plane trigonometry, and the mensuration of surfaces and solids.

Drawing.—Setting out, plotting, tracing, and office work, including a report on a survey.

Field Work.—Chain surveying, theodolite surveying, and levelling, including the adjustments of the theodolite and level, and setting out curves.

Candidates must provide their own instruments, staves, chains, drawing boards, &c., and must secure coolies. No assistance whatever will be given.

E. HUMAN,
Superintendent, Technical College.

Ceylon Technical College,
Colombo, December 19, 1900.

IT is hereby notified by the Directors of the Ceylon Savings Bank that the rate of interest to be paid to depositors under Rule 3 for the year 1901 be 4 per cent. on accounts under Rs. 1,000 and 3 per cent. on accounts of Rs. 1,000 and upwards.

Ceylon Savings Bank,
Colombo, January 24, 1901.

F. W. VANE,
Secretary.

Regulations for Matriculation of Ceylon Medical College.

THE Matriculation Examination in General Education required to be passed previous to registration as a Medical Student of the Ceylon Medical College, according to the Regulations of the General Medical Council, will be held on April 1, 2, and 3, 1901, and comprises the following subjects:—

(a) English Language, including Grammar and Composition.

(b) Latin, including Grammar, Translation from specified Authors (the Author selected is Horace Epistle I.), and translation of easy passages not taken from such Author.

(c) Mathematics, comprising (a) Arithmetic; (b) Algebra, as far as simple equation inclusive; (c) Geometry, the subject-matter of Euclid, Books I., II., and III., with deductions.

(d) One of the following optional subjects:—

(a) Greek, (b) French, (c) German, (d) Italian, (e) Sinhalese or Tamil (Classical).

Candidates for this examination must forward an entrance fee of Rs. 10.50 with their application for admission, in which they must definitely state the optional subject selected not later than February 28, 1901.

H. G. THOMASZ,
Acting Registrar,
Ceylon Medical College.

Colombo, January 15, 1901.

NOTICES CALLING FOR TENDERS.

SEALD Tenders, marked on the envelopes "Tender for Dieting Training Schoolmasters and Students," will be received at the office of the Director of Public Instruction up to noon on Tuesday, February 5, 1901, from persons willing to contract for dieting the masters and students of the Colombo Training School from January 1 to December 31, 1901.

Tenders should be made in duplicate, the original being forwarded by the tenderer to the Director of Public Instruction, while the duplicate should be forwarded on the same day direct to the Auditor-General.

The tenders are to be made on forms which will be supplied upon application at the office of the Director of Public Instruction, and no tender will be considered unless it is furnished on the recognized form.

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.

Sufficient sureties will be required to join in a bond for the due fulfilment of each contract. The amount of such bond, and all other necessary information, can be ascertained upon application at the office of the Director of Public Instruction.

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.

Samples of rice must be deposited at the office of the Director of Public Instruction in sealed packets or bottles, labelled with the tenderer's name, before the date on which the tenders are to be opened.

The necessary cooking utensils should be provided by the contractor.

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

On bonds which have been drawn by the tenderers' own lawyers the name and stamp of the proctor who drafted the bond should be affixed, in order to facilitate the work of the Crown Counsel.

Every alteration in the tender should bear the initials of the tenderer. All alterations in tenders not bearing the tenderers' initials will be treated as informal and rejected.

S. M. BURROWS,
Director of Public Instruction.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Colombo, January 18, 1901.

SEALD Tenders (in duplicate), marked on the envelopes "Tender for colouring Maps" and "Tender for varnishing Maps and mounting them on Rollers," will be received up to noon on February 4, 1901, from persons willing to contract for those services for one year from January 1, 1901.

1. The tenders should be submitted in duplicate, the original being forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction and the duplicate direct to the Hon. the Auditor-General, both being required to be forwarded at the same time.

2. Samples of the maps may be inspected, and particulars ascertained, at the office of the Director of Public Instruction.

3. Tenders are to be submitted on forms which will be supplied upon application at the office of the Director of Public Instruction, and no tender will be considered unless it is furnished on the recognized form.

4. A deposit of Rs. 10 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.

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

7. On bonds which have been drawn by the tenderers' own lawyers, the name and stamp of the proctor who drafted the bond should be affixed, in order to facilitate the work of the Crown Counsel.

8. Every alteration in the tender should bear the initials of the tenderer. All alterations in tenders not bearing the tenderers' initials will be treated as informal and rejected.

S. M. BURROWS,
Director of Public Instruction.

Office of Public Instruction,
Colombo, January 22, 1901.

SEALD Tenders, marked on the envelopes "Tender for washing Soiled Linen of the General Hospital, Colombo," including paying wards, about 3,000 pieces for a week to be washed and delivered clean regularly on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays during this year, will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, February 13, 1901.

2. Tenders should be submitted in duplicate, the original being forwarded to the Principal Civil Medical Officer 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 to the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals, and no tender will be considered unless it is furnished on these forms.

4. Every tenderer will be required to make a deposit (on applying for forms) of Rs. 50; and should any tenderer decline to enter into the contract and bond after he has tendered, or fail to furnish approved security, such deposit shall be forfeited to the Crown. All other deposits will be returned after the contract has been signed. The deposit must be made at the Treasury or Kachcheri, and the deposit receipt must be produced to the officer issuing the form as his authority for making the issue.

5. The person whose tender has been accepted by Government will be required to give cash security to the extent of Rs. 250 for the due performance of the contract within a fortnight from date of notification of acceptance of the tender.

6. In case any person makes any alterations in his tender before forwarding it, such alterations should invariably bear his initials, otherwise the tender will be treated as informal and rejected.

7. Any further information can be obtained on application to the Surgeon in Charge, General Hospital, Colombo.

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

A. PERRY,
Principal Civil Medical Officer
and Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Principal Civil Medical Office,
Colombo, January 22, 1901.

SEALD Tenders, marked on the envelopes "Tender for the privilege of selling Fruits, &c., on the Platform to Third Class Passengers" at Polgahawela from March 1 to December 31, 1901, will be received up to 12 noon on Monday, February 11 next, from persons willing to tender for the same.

Tenders must be submitted in duplicate, the original being forwarded to the General Manager of the Railway and the duplicate direct to the Hon. the Auditor-General, both being required to be forwarded at the same time.

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

A deposit of Rs. 10 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 should he fail to furnish the required security, such deposit of Rs. 10 will be forfeited to the Crown. All other deposits will be returned upon signature of a contract.

The security required will be a month's rent in cash, and any further information required can be obtained on personal application at the office of the General Manager.

The Government reserves to itself the right, without question, of rejecting any or all tenders, and is further not bound to accept the lowest tender.

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

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

W. T. PEARCE,
General Manager.

General Manager's Office,
Colombo, January 21, 1901.

SALES OF UNSERVICEABLE ARTICLES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned unserviceable articles will be sold by public auction at the Public Works Department Store, Nuwara Eliya, on March 5, 1901, at 2 P.M. :—

2 buckets, water, galvanized	2 cans, iron	1 metal screen	3 hand carts
1 bucket, water, wooden	8 cans, tin	1 rule, 2 ft.	1 road roller
3 brushes, tar	14 drums, iron	1 tape measuring 50 ft.	
	1 grinding stone	2 tubs, feeding	

Public Works Department,
Colombo, January 17, 1901,

H. A. MARTIN,
for Director of Public Works.

RETURN OF RAINFALL FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1900.

PROVINCE.	STATION.	Height above Mean Sea Level, in Feet.	Total Rainfall during the Month, in Inches.	Greatest Quantity in any 24 Hours, in Inches.	Date on which the Greatest Quantity fell.	No. of Days on which Rainfall was registered.	Direction of Wind.	REMARKS.	
Western	Negombo	6	5.82	2.00	10—11	8	N.E.	Mr. Bucknall	
	Kalutara	36	9.74	2.03	18—19	12	N.E.	Mr. Emerson	
	Jabugama	369	11.11	3.30	11—12	19	N.E.	Mr. Bond	
Central	Henaragoda	33	5.75	3.00	11—12	9	N.E.	Mr. Silva	
	Katugastota	1,500	2.51	1.40	27—28	3	S.W.	Mr. Morgan	
	New Valley (Dikoya)	3,700	3.71	2.13	11—12	10	S.W.	Mr. Waddell	
	Helboda (Pussellawa)	3,300	7.57	2.62	11—12	12	—	Mr. Gosset	
	Narrow Estate	3,400	9.61	3.85	11—12	15	—	Mr. Padwick	
	Peradeniya	1,540	7.20	2.48	1—2	12	N.E.	Mr. Macmillan	
	Duckwari	3,300	5.74	1.75	11—12	13	S.W.	Mr. Edwin	
	Caledonia	4,273	6.77	2.87	11—12	15	—	Mr. Shand	
	Pussellawa	3,000	7.89	3.02	Nov. 30—1	10	S.W.	Mr. Powell	
	Hakgala	5,581	11.61	4.24	12—13	23	Variable	Mr. Nock	
	S. Wanarajah Estate	3,700	6.19	2.78	10—11	11	—	Mr. Tatham	
	Padupola	1,636	9.45	2.42	12—13	12	N.E.	Mr. Waddell	
	Mylapitiya	1,707	1.01	0.25	23—24	6	Variable	Mr. Fletcher	
Northern	Aluta	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Mullaivittu	12	—	—	—	—	—	Not received	
	Jaffna	8	7.76	1.72	Nov. 30—1	16	N.E.	Mr. Macdonnell	
	Mankulam (N. Road)	167	15.25	3.00	Nov. 30—1	13	N.E.	Mr. Ebert	
	Elephant Pass	7	11.34	3.00	18—19	21	N.W.	Mr. Silva	
	Vangalachettykulam	179	8.50	4.25	Nov. 30—1	5	N.E.	Mr. Oorloff	
	Point Pedro	24	6.74	1.87	18—19	12	N.E.	Mr. Chitampalam	
	Jaffna College	9	10.40	3.40	18—19	13	N.E.	Mr. Hastings	
	Kayts	8	10.17	2.92	Nov. 30—1	13	N.E.	Mr. Kretser	
	Kankasanturai	10	8.98	3.25	Nov. 30—1	14	N.E.	Mr. Pararachasingha	
	Pallai	24	11.17	2.25	18—19	10	N.E.	Mr. Silva	
	Murikandy (N.-C. Road)	7	28.53	6.90	1—2	17	N.E.	Mr. Silva	
	Nedunkeni	122	17.79	3.72	13—14	15	N.E.	Mr. Ebert	
	Chavakachcheri	16	5.54	2.00	18—19	13	N.E.	Mr. Silva	
	Udnpiddi	35	8.18	2.44	18—19	12	N.E.	Mr. Brown	
	Maricholukaddi	14	3.84	1.05	Nov. 30—1	11	N.E.	Mr. Tampue	
	Murungan	52	—	—	—	—	—	Not received	
	Vavuniya	318	7.10	1.26	Nov. 30—1	17	N.E.	Mr. Ebert	
	Southern	Ella Vella	262	10.26	3.06	14—15	13	E.	Mr. Caldicott
		Kekanadura	150	3.78	0.63	13—14	10	S.W.	Mr. Caldicott
		Denegama	286	8.14	1.78	12—13	12	N.E.	Mr. Caldicott
Udukiriwila		235	4.14	1.10	18—19	8	S.W.	Mr. Lourensz	
Kirama		260	7.32	1.43	12—13	15	N.E.	Mr. Lourensz	
Hali-ela		200	11.85	4.20	13—14	11	N.E.	Mr. Caldicott	
Tissa		75	1.02	0.30	19—20	7	N.E.	Mr. Silva	
Matara		15	3.93	1.68	13—14	7	S.W.	Mr. Caldicott	
Dandeniya		157	7.64	3.26	14—15	7	E.	Mr. Caldicott	
Urubokka		890	15.07	5.25	14—15	12	E.W.	Mr. Caldicott	
Tangalla		94	2.21	1.41	11—12	8	N.E.	Mr. Russell	
Mamadola		56	4.57	2.50	12—13	12	N.E.	Mr. Doole	
Eastern		Irrakkamam	42	12.78	5.29	3—4	19	N.E.	Mr. Bower
		Devilana	136	6.98	1.88	26—27	11	N.	Mr. Vanderstraaten
		Sagamata	40	10.65	2.65	2—3	17	N.	Mr. Bower
		Ambare	65	14.24	5.10	2—3	17	N.	Mr. Bower
		Kanthalai	150	5.10	1.10	17—18	16	Variable	Mr. Carte
	Allai	95	10.78	3.10	18—19	15	N.	Mr. Carte	
	Rukam	120	23.03	2.50	18—19	21	N.	Mr. Vanderstraaten	
	Periyakulam	20	6.07	2.01	19—20	8	N.W.	Mr. Carte	
	Chadaiyantawala	57	7.71	1.84	18—19	10	N.	Mr. Goodman	
	Kalmunai	12	6.55	1.66	18—19	9	N.	Mr. Goodman	
	Rotawewa	30	17.83	4.63	2—3	17	N.	Mr. Bower	
	Lahugala	70	10.07	1.70	18—19	14	N.	Mr. Bower	
	Naulla	30	14.57	3.80	2—3	16	Variable	Mr. Bower	
	Andankulam	41	6.55	1.78	19—20	9	N.W.	Mr. Carte	
	Manalpuddy	21	48.06	6.90	26—27	10	E.	Mr. Vanderstraaten	
	Maha-oya tank	190	16.68	2.00	3—4	18	Variable	Mr. Vanderstraaten	
Potuvil	10	14.17	4.40	2—3	12	N.E.	Mr. Sinnayah		
Vakaneri	8	11.45	2.43	17—18	20	—	Mr. Watts		
North-Western	Magalawewa	176	8.03	2.40	18—19	13	E.	Mr. Crabb	
	Maha Uswewa tank	160	5.55	1.00	3—4	9	N.E.	Mr. Adams	
	Tenepitiya	8	5.47	1.45	10—11	8	N.E.	Mr. Churchill	
North-Central	Batalagoda	—	5.26	1.75	Nov. 30—1	7	—	Mr. Madhapola	
	Kalawewa	268	7.35	1.40	17—18	15	N.W.	Mr. Chellupah	
	Maradankadawala	443	18.66	7.40	1—2	20	N.E.	Mr. Emerson	
	Mihintale	354	6.37	2.19	2—3	13	N.E.	Mr. MacBride	
	Horowapotana	217	5.28	1.00	2—3	11	N.E.	Mr. MacBride	
	Madawachchiya	285	5.28	1.00	3—4	11	S.W.	Mr. MacBride	
	Topare	200	14.33	2.70	17—18	13	N.E.	Mr. Jayewardana	
	Minneriya	—	16.38	3.44	3—4	19	—	Mr. Elves	
Uva	Bandarawela	4,000	7.34	2.20	12—13	15	N.E.	Mr. Tooke	
	Haldummulla	3,160	10.32	1.90	10—11	9	N.E.	Mr. Varamuttu	
	Kumbukan	446	7.90	1.95	11—12	16	N.E.	Mr. Devasagaim	
	Koslanda	2,258	7.90	3.72	12—13	12	N.E.	Mr. Edge	
	Tanamalwila	550	—	—	—	—	—	Not received	
	Bibile	680	12.38	1.91	2—3	21	N.E.	Mr. Silva	
	Taldena	1,100	12.41	1.36	12—13	19	N.	Mr. Fernando	
Sabaragamwua	Alutnuwara	300	14.81	2.38	16—17	21	E.	Mr. Leembruggen	
	Ambanpitiya	729	6.02	3.70	12—13	8	S.W.	Mr. Gregson	
	Pelmadulla	480	14.06	1.94	4—5	15	—	Mr. Bingham	
	Kolonna korale (Hulanda-oya)	203	—	—	—	—	—	Not received	
	Avisawella	105	5.51	2.67	11—12	10	N.E.	Mr. Clarke	