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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.

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

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APPOINTMENTS, &c., BY THE GOVERNOR.

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

Mr. H. H. CAMERON to be District Judge, Commissioner of Requests, and Police Magistrate, Kurunegala, and Visitor of the Prison at Kurunegala; Additional District Judge, Additional Commissioner of Requests, and Additional Police Magistrate, Puttalam; and Additional District Judge, Kegalla, from the 23rd November.

Mr. C. STAFFORD to be a Member of the Provincial Road Committee, Eastern Province, *vice* Mr. E. N. ATHERTON, who has left the station.

Messrs. OSMUND STEWART DE COUCY O'GRADY and CHARLES STAFFORD NORTHCOTE to be Justices of the Peace for the Judicial Division of Batticaloa.

By His Excellency's command,

E. NOEL WALKER,
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, November 24, 1898.

STEWART DE COUCY O'GRADY and CHARLES STAFFORD NORTHCOTE to be Unofficial Police Magistrates for the Districts of Kalmunai and Tirukovil respectively.

By His Excellency's command,

E. NOEL WALKER,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, November 24, 1898.

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

Mr. A. PULLENAYAGAM.
Mr. J. M. FERNANDO.
Mr. TUAN KITCHILL.

By His Excellency's command,

E. NOEL WALKER,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, November 24, 1898.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint Messrs. OSMUND

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint Mr. VINASITAMBI GANAPATI-PILLAI, of Point Pedro, Jaffna, to be a Notary Public at Puloli West and throughout Vadamradchi West, in the Jaffna District of the Northern Province, and to practise as such in the English and Tamil languages.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, November 23, 1898.

By His Excellency's command,
E. NOEL WALKER,
Colonial Secretary.

APPOINTMENTS, &c., OF REGISTRARS.

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

MUDDUWAGE *alias* **GORAGGASWATTE HURATALHAMI** to be Registrar of Kandyan Marriages of Udapattu of Nawadun korale in the Ratnapura District of the Province of Sabaragamuwa, with effect from the 1st December, 1898, *vice* **KULUKKUTTI ARACHCHIGE APPUHAMI**, resigned. His office to be in Pelmadulla.

HEWAGE ARACHCHIGE KALINGUHAMI to be Registrar of Births and Deaths of Pelmadulla division in the Ratnapura District of the Province of Sabaragamuwa, with effect from the 1st December, 1898, *vice* **KULUKKUTTI ARACHCHIGE APPUHAMI**, resigned. His office to be in Pelmadulla.

MAHASENA AMARASIRI JAYASINHA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Mapolagama division, and as Registrar of General Marriages of Gangaboda pattu in the Galle District of the Southern Province, for four days from the 23rd November, 1898, during the absence of the Registrar, **JINADASA AMARASIRI JAYASINHA**, on leave. His office to be at Walawwewatta in Nagoda.

BOWANGE PAHALA WALAWWE PUNCHI BANDA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths and of Kandyan Marriages of Deyaladahamuna pattuwa, and as Registrar of General Marriages of Galboda and Kinigoda korales in the Kegalla District of the Province of Sabaragamuwa, for four weeks and three days from the 1st December, 1898, during the absence of the Registrar, **A. W. W. N. M. TIKIRI BANDA**, on leave. His office to be at Alutwalawwewatta in Knmbaloluwa.

BULATWATTE DISANAYAKA MUDIYANSELAGE DINGIRI BANDA, Registrar of Births and Deaths and of General Marriages of Lower Dumbara division No. 3, to be Registrar of Kandyan Marriages of Lower Dumbara division No. 2 in the Kandy District of the Central Province, provisionally, with effect from the 1st December, 1898, *vice* **BULATWATTE D. M. UKKU BANDA**, resigned. His office to be at Bulatwatta in Yatawara.

By His Excellency's command,

E. NOEL WALKER,
Colonial Secretary's Office, Colonial Secretary.
Colombo, November 23, 1898.

WITH reference to the notice dated the 21st July, 1898, it is hereby notified that the acting appointment of **KADIRATE WANNIHAMY** as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Kattukulam pattu south division, in the Trincomalee District of the Eastern Province, has been extended to the 15th January, 1899.

By His Excellency's command,

E. NOEL WALKER,
Colonial Secretary's Office, Colonial Secretary.
Colombo, November 17, 1898.

WITH reference to the *Gazette* notice dated the 10th January, 1898, it is hereby notified that **KATUGAHA BANDARANAYAKA HERAT MUDIYANSELAGE MUTU BANDA** resumed duties as Registrar of Births and Deaths and of Kandyan Marriages of Delhiwinipalata division, and as Registrar of General Marriages of Udukinda division in the Province of Uva, on the 7th November, 1898. He will sign his name as **M. B. KATUGAHA** and not as **K. B. M. BANDA** as hitherto.

P. ARUNACHALAM,
Registrar-General.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, November 22, 1898.

IT is hereby notified that the Provincial Registrar, Galle, has, under the proviso of section 7 of the Ordinance No. 2 of 1895, appointed **DON SIMAN DE SILVA JAYAWICKRAMA**, Vidane Arachchi, to act as Registrar of Marriages (General) of Talpe pattu in the Galle District of the Southern Province, for eight days from the 26th instant, during the absence of the Registrar, **ANDRIS DIAS SAMARAWICKRAMA YAPA**, on leave. His office to be at Palliyawatta in Polpogoda.

P. ARUNACHALAM,
Registrar-General.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, November 18, 1898.

IT is hereby notified that the Assistant Provincial Registrar, Kalutara, has, under the provisos of section 7 of the Ordinance No. 1 of 1895 and of section 7 of the Ordinance No. 2 of 1895, appointed **GONADUWEGE KAMEL PERERA** to act as Registrar of Marriages of Panadure totamune and as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Wadduwabadda division, in the Kalutara District of the Western Province, for the 24th instant, during the absence of the Registrar, **DON SAMUEL GUNATILAKA**, on leave. His office to be at Godaporangawatta in Molligoda.

P. ARUNACHALAM,
Registrar-General.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, November 22, 1898.

IT is hereby notified that the Provincial Registrar, Colombo, has, under the provisos of section 7 of the Ordinance No. 1 of 1895 and section 7 of the Ordinance No. 2 of 1895, appointed **YAGABAMUNA JAMES PERERA**, Police Vidane of Madabawita, to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Udugaha south division of Udugaha pattu of Hapitigam korale, and as Registrar of Marriages of Udugaha pattu of Hapitigam korale division in the Colombo District of the Western Province, for five days from the 22nd November, 1898, during the absence of the Registrar, **S. P. P. S. GUNATILAKA**, on leave. His office to be at Delgahawatta in Madabawita.

P. ARUNACHALAM,
Registrar-General.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, November 22, 1898.

IT is hereby notified that the Provincial Registrar, Ratnapura, has, under the provisos of section 7 of the Ordinance No. 1 of 1895 and of section 7 of the Ordinance No. 2 of 1895, appointed **BASNAYAKE MUDIYANSELAGE KARUNARATNA** to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Meddegama division and as Registrar of General Marriages of Uduwagam pattu of Kadawatu korale in the Ratnapura District of the Province of Sabaragamuwa, for fourteen days from the 17th November, 1898, during the absence of the Registrar, **BASNAYAKE MUDIYANSELAGE PUNCHI MUDIYANSE**, on leave. His office to be at Udagama.

Registrar-General's Office
Colombo, November 22, 1898.

P. ARUNACHALAM,
Registrar-General.

IT is hereby notified that the Assistant Provincial Registrar, Kalutara, has, under the provisos of section 7 of the Ordinance No. 1 of 1895 and of section 7 of the Ordinance No. 2 of 1895, appointed **PETER WIJESUNDARA** to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Agalawatta division and as Registrar of Marriages of Mahapattu north, in the Kalutara District of the Western Province, for seven days from the 19th instant, during the absence of the Registrar, **JULIUS WIJESUNDARA**, on leave. His office to be at Dangedarawatta in Agalawatta.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, November 24, 1898.

P. ARUNACHALAM,
Registrar-General.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

IT is hereby notified for general information that a special license, under the provisions of rule 10 made by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, under section 4 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1896, has been granted to the under-mentioned gentleman for the purpose of issuing certificates to any persons having control of any boiler or boilers used in any factory:—

Mr. T. S. CLEMINSHAW.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, November 24, 1898.

By His Excellency's command,
E. NOEL WALKER,
Colonial Secretary.

WITH reference to the notification of October 17, 1898, published in the *Gazette* of October 21, 1898, it is hereby notified that the notification dated July 6, 1889, published in *Gazette* of July 12, 1889, is hereby cancelled.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, November 19, 1898.

By His Excellency the Governor's command,
E. NOEL WALKER,
Colonial Secretary.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to direct that the following Scale of Fees, payable to Medical Officers in the employment of Government for Judicial work, be published for the information of those concerned. The notice of March 26, 1885, on the same subject is cancelled.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, November 19, 1898.

By His Excellency's command,
E. NOEL WALKER,
Colonial Secretary.

	Rs. c.
I.—For attendance and examination at an inquest whereat no post-mortem examination was made by the Medical Officer: provided that he be not the same Officer who attended the deceased at his death, or at any time after his receiving the injury by which he died	10 50
II.—For making a post-mortem examination, making a report, and giving evidence thereon...	21 0
III.—In addition to the above fees, the Medical Officer shall be entitled to travelling expenses at the rate of 37½ cents a mile, both ways, for every mile he has travelled from his place of residence, or to coach or railway fare in lieu thereof for such distance as either coach or railway is available. Mileage of 50 cents may be charged in the Central Province	
IV.—For making a complete analysis of the contents of the stomach or intestines or of any of the internal organs, and drawing up a report thereon, and giving evidence before the Coroner if so desired	10 50
V.—For the examination (physical, chemical, and microscopical) of any substance or instrument sent to the Medical Officer, and for drawing up a report thereon, or giving evidence before the Coroner if required	10 50
VI.—For the examination of all cases of injury as shall be sent to the Medical Officers by Justices of the Peace for examination and report, and all cases of an exceptional nature which do not come under the definition of the terms simple or grievous hurt	5 0

Under Rules I., IV., V., and VI., for examination at an inquest where there are more than one subject, for analysis of several substances, &c., and for examination of more than one injured person in one case, the Medical Officer shall be entitled to only one fee.

THE following regulations and by-laws framed under sections 18, 20, and 21 of Ordinance No. 12 of 1862, for the Tangalla Cemetery in the District of Hambantota, Southern Province, have been approved by the Governor in Executive Council, and will come into effect from January 1, 1899.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, November 18, 1898.

By His Excellency's command,

E. NOEL WALKER,
Colonial Secretary.

Rules referred to.

1. All applications for graves must be made to the cemetery-keeper at least six hours before the time fixed for the burial.
2. The cemetery-keeper is required to keep order within the cemetery, and his orders must be obeyed.
3. No graves shall be less than 4 ft. in depth or at a distance of less than 4 ft. from any other grave. No grave shall be reopened within a year, nor vault within six months, from the date of the last interment therein, except upon orders from a competent Police Magistrate.
4. No dead body shall be buried without the permission of the cemetery-keeper. Such permission shall not be granted till all fees due have been paid.
5. The following fees shall be paid in advance:—

	Rd.	c.
For the performance of a burial service	...	5 0
For digging a grave	...	1 0
For a space 8 ft. square reserved for burials	...	} 20 0
For a space 6 ft. by 2 ft. reserved for burials	...	
For a space 6 ft. by 3 ft. reserved for burials	...	
For a space 4 ft. square reserved for burials	...	
For each subsequent burial in such reserved space	...	5 0
For space for a vault 8 ft. by 5 ft.	50 0
Do. 8 ft. by 6 ft.	60 0
Do. 9 ft. by 7 ft.	85 0
Do. 9 ft. by 8 ft.	105 0
For each subsequent burial in such vault	...	5 0
For the use of a hearse	...	1 50
For the use of a hearse with pall and tassels	...	2 75
For every entry or memorial of grant	...	1 0
For every assignment of grant	...	1 0

Provided that paupers dying in the Government Civil Hospital shall be buried free of charge by the hospital contractor or servant under the direction of the cemetery-keeper.

6. On the production of a certificate signed either by a Minister of the Christian religion, or by the Mudaliyar of the district, or by a Justice of the Peace, that the relatives and friends of the deceased person are not able to pay the fees herein prescribed for the burial of a dead body, the keeper of the cemetery shall cause a grave to be dug and the corpse to be buried therein free of charge.

7. Parties may chose the person to perform the burial service, and the fee agreed upon shall be paid to him by the parties concerned.

8. All burial and cremation grounds not proclaimed as general cemeteries under Ordinance No. 12 of 1862, now in use, or which it may be hereafter desired to use, must be registered at the Hambantota Kachcheri.

IT is hereby notified that the Local Board of Health and Improvement of the Town of Kalutara has, with the sanction of His Excellency the Governor in Executive Council, in terms of clause 6 of section 30 of "The Local Boards' Ordinance, 1898," made and assessed for the year 1899, over and above the sum necessary for the maintenance of the police for the said town, a rate of two and one-half per centum on the annual value of all houses and buildings of any description, and of all lands and tenements whatsoever within the said town of Kalutara, subject to the provisos of the aforesaid section.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, November 16, 1898.

By His Excellency's command,

E. NOEL WALKER,
Colonial Secretary.

IT is hereby notified that the Local Board of Health and Improvement of the Town of Matara has, with the sanction of His Excellency the Governor in Executive Council, in terms of section 30 of "The Local Boards' Ordinance, 1898," made and assessed for the year 1899, over and above the sum necessary for the maintenance of the police for the said town, a rate of two and one-half per centum on the annual value of all houses and buildings of any description, and of all lands and tenements whatsoever within the said town of Matara, subject to the provisions of the aforesaid section.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, November 19, 1898.

By His Excellency's command,

E. NOEL WALKER,
Colonial Secretary.

IT is hereby notified that the Local Board of Health and Improvement of the town of Gampola has, in terms of section 30 of Ordinance No. 13 of 1898, with the sanction of the Governor and Executive Council, imposed and levied for the twelve months ending December 31, 1899, a rate of two and one-half per cent, on the annual value of all houses and buildings of every description, and on all lands and tenements whatsoever within the town of Gampola except such as are by the said section exempted from the payment of such rate.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, November 19, 1898.

By His Excellency's command,
E. NOEL WALKER,
Colonial Secretary.

THE following rule, for the observance of Village Tribunals, made by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, under the provisions of section 50 of "The Village Communities' Ordinance, 1889," is published for general information.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, November 21, 1898.

By His Excellency's command,
E. NOEL WALKER,
Colonial Secretary.

Every Councillor to be associated with the President of any Village Tribunal should, before he shall begin to exercise the duties of his office, take and subscribe the oath of office in the following form :—

I, do solemnly, sincerely, truly declare and affirm that I will give my opinion of the case before me according to the evidence, without fear or favour.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to direct that the following Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, be published for general information.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, November 21, 1898.

By His Excellency's command,
E. NOEL WALKER,
Colonial Secretary.

To Governor the Right Hon. Sir J. WEST RIDGEWAY, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., &c.

Ceylon.—No. 310.

Downing-street, October 24, 1898.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to inform you that my attention has recently been called to the question of the date up to which an officer of the Ceylon Government Service should be permitted to draw his salary at the sterling rate of exchange fixed in his leave certificate prior to his return to the Colony at the expiration of his leave.

2. I approve of the following rule being adopted in future, viz.:—That all officers shall draw salary at the sterling rate of exchange fixed in their leave certificates up to and including the day preceding that of their departure from this country, but that any officer spending one full week or more on the Continent before embarking for the Colony from Marseilles, Brindisi, or Genoa shall be permitted to draw pay at the sterling rate up to and including the day before his ship leaves such port.

I have, &c.,
J. CHAMBERLAIN.

IT is hereby notified for general information that 161,647 acres of surveyed lands are available for sale in the under-mentioned Provinces :—

In the Western Province, 18,909 acres, situated in Siyane, Hewagam, Salpiti, and Alutkuru korales of the Colombo District, consisting of forest, chena, and jungle land.

In the Central Province, 2,841 acres, situated in the Kandy, Matale, and Nuwara Eliya Districts, and composed chiefly of jungle, chena, and patana lands.

In the Southern Province, 28,278 acres, situated in the Hambantota District, consisting of paddy fields, chena, jungle, and garden land.

In the Eastern Province, 38,260 acres, situated in the Batticaloa and Trincomalee Districts, consisting of garden lands, paddy lands, and jungle.

In the North-Central Province, 10,270 acres, distributed throughout the Province.

In the Province of Uva, 13,936 acres, situated in the Yatikinda division, and consisting of patana, chena, and paddy fields.

In the Province of Sabaragamuwa, 49,153 acres, situated in the Ratnapura and Kegalla Districts, consisting of forest and chena lands.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, July 9, 1898.

By His Excellency the Governor's command,
E. NOEL WALKER,
Colonial Secretary.

THE following regulations made by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, under the provisions of the Ordinance No. 3 of 1897, are published for general information. All previous regulations dealing with this subject are revoked and superseded by these regulations:—

NOTE 1.—The term “proper authority” in the following regulations shall mean—

- (a) Wherever there shall be established a Municipality, the Chairman of the Municipal Council, or the Principal Civil Medical Officer, or the Colonial Surgeon of the Province, or the Health Officer of the Municipality, or any officer appointed by the Governor to perform the duties of the proper authority.
- (b) Wherever there shall be established a Local Board, the Chairman of the Local Board, or the Assistant Government Agent of the district, or the District Judge, or the Police Magistrate, or the Chief Medical Officer resident within the Local Board limits, or any officer appointed by the Governor to perform the duties of the proper authority.
- (c) Wherever there shall be no Municipality or Local Board established, the Government Agent of the Province, or the Assistant Government Agent of the district, or the Police Magistrate of the division, or the Colonial Surgeon of the Province, or the Chief Medical Officer of the district or place, or any officer appointed by the Governor to perform the duties of the proper authority.

NOTE 2.—The term “health officer” shall mean any person appointed by the Governor to exercise authority in regard to sanitary matters in any port, or where no such person has been appointed the medical officer of the district or place.

PART I.

Regulations with regard to all Diseases of a Contagious, Infectious, or Epidemic Nature.

1. The master or person in charge of any vessel or boat in which there shall have been any disease before departure from the original port of clearance or during the voyage, or which shall have come from any port or place in which at the time of her leaving there was disease, or on which there shall be any person affected with disease, or which shall have communicated otherwise than by signal with any vessel, boat, or place in which disease existed or might be reasonably supposed to have existed, shall not enter any port or harbour, and shall not allow any person to land from such vessel or boat, or to leave such vessel or boat, save by the order in writing of the proper authority.

2. The master or person in charge of such a vessel or boat shall, before entering the port or harbour, hoist at the fore by day a yellow flag, and by night a red light over a white light six feet apart, hoisted well up where best seen; and after the hoisting of such flag or light such vessel or boat shall be deemed in quarantine.

3. The master or person in charge of such a vessel or boat shall anchor or moor such vessel at such a place as shall be pointed out by the Master Attendant or some person acting on his behalf, and shall not leave such place without the permission in writing of the Master Attendant or some person acting on his behalf; and until the master or person in charge of such vessel or boat has received such permission such vessel or boat shall be deemed in quarantine.

4. If at any time a case of disease shall occur on board a vessel or boat in any port or harbour, or during the period a vessel or boat is in quarantine under regulations 2 and 3, the said vessel or boat shall be placed in quarantine or remain in quarantine from the date of such case for a period of ten days should the disease be plague, for a period of five days should the disease be cholera, and for any other disease for such period as the Principal Civil Medical Officer shall fix, and be subject to all the prohibitions provided for in regulations 3 and 5.

5. The master or person in charge of any vessel or boat in quarantine shall keep a yellow flag constantly flying at the foremast of such vessel or boat, or in some conspicuous place on such vessel or boat, from sunrise to sunset, and from sunset to sunrise shall exhibit a red light over a white light six feet apart, hoisted well up where best seen. The display of such flag and such light shall be sufficient notice that such vessel or boat and the land or sea surrounding the same to a distance of fifty yards are in quarantine.

6. The health officer shall go on board of every vessel or boat entering any port or harbour, and may in his discretion refuse or grant pratique to any vessel or boat, subject always to the limitations contained in these regulations.

7. The master or person in charge of any vessel or boat, and every person on board such vessel or boat, shall answer truly every question put to him by the health officer.

8. The master or person in charge of any vessel or boat, and, if there be a surgeon on board such vessel or boat, the surgeon, shall, before the pilot or health officer shall come on board such vessel or boat, truly and fully inform such pilot or health officer if there shall have been any disease on board such vessel or boat before departure from the original port of clearance or during the voyage, or if such vessel or boat shall have come from any port or place in which there was disease, or if there be any person affected with disease on board such vessel or boat, or if such vessel or boat shall have communicated otherwise than by signal with any vessel, boat, or place in which disease existed or might be reasonably supposed to have existed.

9. The master or person in charge of a vessel shall not allow any boat of such vessel to be lowered, or any boat whatsoever to lie alongside such vessel, before such vessel shall have obtained

pratique, except for the purpose of saving life or for the purpose of mooring such vessel. The master or person in charge of a vessel which has lowered a boat for the purpose of saving life or of mooring such vessel shall cause such boat to be hoisted up immediately thereafter.

10. No person shall approach within fifty yards of a vessel or boat not admitted to pratique. No person shall leave any vessel or boat not admitted to pratique, nor shall any person transmit or receive any article or thing from any vessel not admitted to pratique, without the permission of the proper authority.

11. No goods shall be removed from any vessel in quarantine, save to such place and under such restrictions and subject to such detention and disinfection as shall be prescribed by the Principal Officer of Customs of the port.

12. The proper authority may order the destruction of any prohibited goods or goods believed to be contaminated brought from any vessel in quarantine. No compensation shall in such case be paid to any person. The owner and consignee of the goods and the master or person in charge of the vessel by which they were carried shall pay the cost of the destruction thereof.

13. A diseased person may, in the discretion of the health officer, be removed from any vessel to a quarantine station or hospital.

14. Whenever there are found on board any vessel coming with a clean bill of health from an Indian port persons who are unable to satisfy the health officer as to their place of origin, but who are in good health, such vessel shall not be placed in quarantine; but such persons shall be kept on board under supervision, and shall not be allowed to land, but shall be compelled to return by the same vessel. Provided that it shall be lawful for the proper authority to remove from any vessel such persons coming from an area in which epidemic disease exists and to place them in quarantine at any quarantine station, or under observation at any place of observation, for such period as the Principal Civil Medical Officer may direct, having regard to the nature of the disease and the circumstances of the case.

15. The Principal Civil Medical Officer shall fix the number of days during which a vessel shall remain in quarantine, subject to the limitations contained in these regulations.

16. No person shall approach within fifty yards of a vessel in quarantine, and no person shall leave a vessel in quarantine, save with the permission in writing of the health officer and under such restrictions as shall be by him prescribed.

17. The proper authority shall, wherever expedient, establish a quarantine station, a hospital, and a place of observation, and shall affix thereto a notice setting out that the same is a quarantine station, hospital, or place of observation. Such place shall thereafter be deemed to be a quarantine station, hospital, or place of observation, as the case may be, within the meaning of these regulations.

18. No person shall approach within one hundred yards of any quarantine station or hospital so established. Any person approaching within one hundred yards of any quarantine station or hospital, or of any vessel or boat in quarantine, may be removed to a quarantine station, in addition to any penalty imposed for a breach of the regulations.

19. The conveyance of passengers from any place in India to any place not being a Customs port is prohibited.

20. The conveyance of passengers to any place in this Island from any place in India in any vessel or boat not having a bill of health is prohibited.

21. Any vessel or boat in which passengers are conveyed in breach of the preceding regulations shall be forfeited.

22. The landing of any person from any place in India at any place in this Island not being a Customs port is prohibited.

23. Whenever in any place there shall be any person diseased with plague, cholera, or smallpox, the proper authority shall cause the removal of such person to some building set apart as a hospital.

Whenever in any building there shall be any person diseased with plague, cholera, or smallpox, it shall be lawful for the proper authority, after the removal of such person, to cause the building and its contents, either wholly or in part, to be destroyed, or the roof to be removed and the contents, either wholly or in part, to be destroyed, and such process of cleaning and disinfection to be carried out as the proper authority may see fit: provided that compensation shall be paid to the person whose property is destroyed, and such compensation shall be assessed as may be by a regulation be directed.

Whenever in any building there shall be any person diseased with plague, cholera, or smallpox, any other persons found in such building shall be removed by the proper authority to a place of observation. Every person on being ordered by the proper authority shall proceed to a place of observation. No person removed to a place of observation, or who has proceeded to a place of observation, shall leave such place without permission of the proper authority.

24. Any medical practitioner, or person professing to treat disease, attending any diseased person shall within three hours of such attendance give information in writing to the proper authority, stating the name of the diseased person, his residence, and the nature of his disease.

Every occupant of any building in which there shall be any person affected with any serious illness shall forthwith inform the proper authority thereof.

25. No person shall, without the written permission of the proper authority, enter or go away from any quarantine station, hospital, or place of observation.

26. Whenever it shall appear to him expedient, the proper authority shall give notice by beat of tom-tom and by affixing written notice in conspicuous places, requiring that the walls of any building in any town, village, or place shall be whitewashed and cleaned and disinfected, and the drains, sewers, pits, and cesspits cleaned and disinfected. The owner and occupant of any building and of any land upon which there shall be any building, drains, sewers, pits, or cesspits shall white-wash clean, and disinfect the same within forty-eight hours of the giving of such notice.

27. Whenever it shall appear expedient, the proper authority may give notice to the owner or occupant of any land to fill up or disinfect any well upon such land. The owner or occupant of such land shall thereupon fill up or disinfect, as the case may be, such well.

28. Whenever there shall be found at any time to be in any building a larger number of persons than should in the opinion of the proper authority be found to be dwelling there, it shall be lawful for such authority to order the departure from such building of the number of persons in excess of the number which in the opinion of such authority should be found dwelling there; and if at any time after the giving of such order there shall be found in any such building any number of persons in excess of the number who should be found dwelling there, the owner of such building shall be guilty of an offence.

29. It shall be lawful for the proper authority to cause persons diseased with plague, cholera, or smallpox, in any house or place hereunder described, to be removed to some public hospital or other place provided by Government—

(1) In any house or place in which goods are exposed for sale.

(2) In any house or place of public resort.

(3) In any building in which there are no means of isolating the patients from the other inmates, or in any building where the retention of the patient is likely to prove a source of danger to others.

Provided that it shall be competent for the proper authority, in case the removal of any person so diseased in any house or place in which goods are exposed for sale is objected to, and the house or place is not otherwise open to objection, to allow the patient to be retained, on condition, however, that the sale of goods shall not be carried on in such house or place during such time as any person shall remain so diseased in such house or place.

Provided further, that it shall be lawful for the proper authority to allow any patient to be removed to any locality which such patient or his or her friends may choose, and to which the medical authorities of the town or place, if any, do not object, instead of to the public hospital or place provided by Government.

30. Except as provided by these regulations, and except as provided by the Ordinance No. 8 of 1866, it shall not be lawful for any person to remove or assist in removing any person suffering from cholera, smallpox, chickenpox, or other infectious, contagious, or epidemic disease from the house or place in which such person shall be to any other house or place, without the sanction in writing of the proper authority.

31. It shall be lawful for the proper authority to prohibit the removal from any house or place in which goods are exposed for sale, or from any house or place of public resort, or from any building in which cholera, smallpox, chickenpox, or other infectious, contagious, or epidemic disease may have occurred, of any articles of merchandise or trade, or goods of any kind, until such time as such building or place is declared to be free from infection by the medical authorities of the town or place in which such building is situated.

Provided that it shall be lawful for the proper authority to permit any goods from an infected house or place in which goods are exposed for sale, or from any house or place of public resort, or from any building in which cholera, smallpox, chickenpox, or other infectious, contagious, or epidemic disease may have occurred, to be removed to any other locality which the owner or occupier of such building may choose, and to which removal the medical authorities of the town or place do not object.

32. It shall be lawful for the proper authority to prohibit the removal for interment or cremation of corpses of persons who have died of plague, cholera, smallpox, chickenpox, or other infectious, contagious, or epidemic disease along any particular thoroughfare, and to prescribe the thoroughfares leading to the place of interment or cremation along which such corpses shall be carried, and to direct the disinfection of corpses before removal. Information of such prohibition shall be given by notice in writing under the hand of the proper authority, which shall be posted in two or more conspicuous places in the prohibited thoroughfare and by publication in such other way as may be deemed necessary by such proper authority.

PART II.

Regulations with regard to Vessels infected with Plague, or arriving from Ports infected with Plague.

1. The following terms shall in the regulations made under this heading (Part II.) have the meanings in this section assigned to them :—

The term "infected port" shall mean any port which, by a notification in the *Government Gazette*, is declared to be a port infected with plague.

The term "vessel" shall mean any steamer, sailing ship, buggalow, boat, or native craft.

The term "healthy vessel" shall mean any vessel which, although coming from an infected port, has had no death from plague or a case of plague on board either before departure, during the voyage, or on arrival.

The term "suspected vessel" shall mean any vessel on board of which there has been a case of plague at the time of departure or during the voyage, but on which no fresh case has occurred for twelve days.

The term "infected vessel" shall mean any vessel having any person affected with plague on board, or on board which there has been any person affected with plague within twelve days.

The term "observation" shall mean segregation either on board a vessel or in an isolation camp or place.

2. Whenever any healthy vessel from an infected port shall arrive at any port it shall be the duty of the health officer—

- (a) To medically inspect or cause to be medically inspected the persons on board.
- (b) To disinfect or cause to be disinfected, or direct the person in charge of the vessel to disinfect, the soiled linen of the persons on board and such other effects as may in his opinion be contaminated.
- (c) To watch or cause to be watched the health of the persons on board until ten days shall have elapsed from the day of the departure of the vessel from an infected port.

3. Whenever ten days shall have elapsed from the day of the departure of a healthy vessel from an infected port, the health officer shall, after such inquiries and inspection as he may think necessary, grant such vessel pratique.

4. On the arrival of a healthy vessel within ten days of the day of departure from an infected port, the health officer shall permit any passenger to land, after such disinfection as shall seem proper to such officer; provided that such passenger shall inform the Chief Officer of Customs of the port of landing of his intended place or places of residence, and shall, during the ten days immediately succeeding his landing at any port in Ceylon, daily report himself to such medical officer as the Chief Officer of Customs of the port shall direct. Provided, further, that it shall be lawful for the Principal Collector of Customs to place under observation any person whom he may consider to be in any way likely to carry the infection of the plague for the period necessary to complete ten days from the date of the vessel's departure from the infected port last visited. Members of the crew shall not be allowed to land except when on duty and after such disinfection as may be ordered by the health officer.

5. Every suspected and infected vessel shall, until she shall have obtained pratique, continue and remain at the port of Point de Galle and at no other place. The master of any such vessel shall, upon being thereto directed by the health officer of any port, proceed to the port of Point de Galle, provided however that any such vessel shall be free to put back to sea.

6. The proper authority shall permit the landing of cargo and mails from a healthy vessel and the transshipment of cargo and mails and passengers from a healthy vessel, under such conditions and restrictions as shall appear necessary to such authority.

7. Whenever a suspected vessel shall arrive at the port of Point de Galle it shall be the duty of the health officer—

- (1) To medically inspect or cause to be medically inspected the persons on board.
- (2) To disinfect or cause to be disinfected, or direct the person in charge of the vessel to disinfect, the soiled linen and personal effects of the persons on board.
- (3) To disinfect or cause to be disinfected, or direct the person in charge of the vessel to disinfect, all parts of the vessel in which plague patients may have been located, and if necessary to order more thorough disinfection.
- (4) To watch the health of the persons on board until the expiry of ten days from the date of the vessel's arrival at the port.

8. Whenever an infected vessel shall arrive at the port of Point de Galle it shall be the duty of the health officer—

- (1) To medically inspect all persons on board the vessel.
- (2) To watch the health of the persons on board until ten days shall have elapsed from the date of the existence of any case of plague on board the vessel.
- (3) To disinfect or cause to be disinfected, or direct the person in charge of the vessel to disinfect, the soiled linen and effects of the persons on board the vessel.
- (4) To disinfect or cause to be disinfected, or direct the person in charge of the vessel to disinfect, as often as he shall deem necessary, all parts of the vessel in which plague patients may have been located, and to order more thorough disinfection when necessary.

9. The health officer of the port of Point de Galle shall, unless an infected vessel shall immediately put to sea, cause to be removed every person affected with plague from such vessel to some building or vessel set apart as a hospital.

10. No person shall without the permission of the health officer enter or go away from a suspected vessel or infected vessel.

11. The health officer of the port of Point de Galle may permit the removal to a place of observation, after such disinfection as shall seem proper to such officer, from a suspected vessel or infected vessel, of any person, provided that no person shall go away from such place of observation without the written permission of the proper authority, and until ten full days shall have elapsed from the day of such removal.

12. The health officer of the port of Point de Galle may permit the removal to a place of observation from a healthy vessel of any person, provided that no such person shall go away from such place of observation without the written permission of the proper authority, and until ten full days shall have elapsed from the date of departure of such vessel from an infected port.

13. Free pratique shall not be granted to a suspected or infected vessel until all the requirements of these regulations have been complied with; nor, in the case of an infected vessel, until ten days shall have elapsed from the date of the last case of plague which has occurred on board; nor, if the person attacked has been treated on board, until ten days from the death or recovery of such person.

14. It shall be the duty of the master or person in charge of any vessel arriving from an infected port to cause the bilge water to be pumped out after disinfection before the vessel enters the port, and pass fresh sea water over the parts that have been in contact with the bilge water. And in all cases when the vessel is infected or suspected, and in the case of a healthy vessel when ordered to do so by the health officer, to pump out the drinking water after disinfection, and to substitute pure drinking water.

15. It shall be the duty of every officer granting a bill of health to any vessel to set out in such bill of health the inspection and quarantine undergone by such vessel.

16. The landing at any place in this Island of the following goods, shipped at an infected port, or transhipped to any vessel from any vessel which shall have conveyed such goods from an infected port, is prohibited :—

- (1) Used body linen, clothes, bedding, and other personal effects.
- (2) Rags, including rags compressed by hydraulic pressure and transported in bales as merchandise.
- (3) Used sacking or bags, carpets, and old embroidery.
- (4) Green and untanned hides and skins.
- (5) Animal refuse, bones crushed or uncrushed, claws, hoofs, horsehair, hair of animals generally, raw silk, and wool.
- (6) Human hair.

17. The transshipment within any port in this Island of such prohibited goods from one vessel to another is prohibited.

18. The Principal Officer of Customs at any place at which any landing or transshipment shall take place of such prohibited goods shall, unless the Governor shall otherwise direct, cause the destruction of such goods. The cost of effecting such destruction shall be paid by the owner and consignee of such goods and by the master of the vessel by which such goods were carried. No compensation for such destruction shall be paid to any person.

19. Any vessel having on board any such prohibited goods shall, so long as she shall have any such goods on board, be deemed in quarantine, and such vessel and all persons and goods shall in respect of such vessel be subject to the regulations relating to vessels in quarantine.

20. The foregoing regulations 16, 17, 18, and 19 shall not apply to used body linen, clothes, bedding, and other personal effects, being the personal effects accompanying any person, provided that such personal effects shall have been disinfected to the satisfaction of the health officer.

21. Crowded vessels, vessels carrying emigrants, and vessels which appear to be in an insanitary state may, at the discretion of the health officer, be treated as suspected or healthy vessels.

22. Any mails or cargo that may be brought by any vessel subject to these regulations may be landed under such precautions as the health officer may deem necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.

23. It shall be the duty of the Chief Officer of Customs of the port to facilitate the conveyance to all vessels detained under these regulations of mails and of such supplies of provisions, stores, or other articles as may be required by those on board. Such mails and supplies shall be placed on the boats of the vessel to be subsequently removed by the crew.

24. All vessels arriving at any port of Ceylon which may have communicated with vessels coming from an infected port shall be subjected to the same rules as vessels arriving from an infected port.

PART III.

Plague Regulations relating to Villages and Places outside Municipalities and Local Boards.

1. The symptoms of plague are fever of recent commencement, violent headache, severe pain in the back and limbs, and lassitude. The glands in the groin, or in the armpit or neck, are generally swollen and tender. Cough and pain in the lungs are frequently observed, and delirium often comes on early in the disease. Death often occurs in two or three days.

2. If in any house a person becomes ill or dies with symptoms similar to those described above, it shall be the duty of the occupier of such house and of every male resident therein above the age of 18 years to report to the headman of the village or, in his absence, to the headman of the adjoining village (1) the illness of any person in such house, or (2) the death of any person in such house, immediately such illness is apparent or death occurs; and any person who shall fail to make such report as is hereby required will be liable, on conviction, to imprisonment for six months and to a fine of Rs. 1,000, under sections 6 and 7 of Ordinance No. 3 of 1897.

3. The headman having satisfied himself by inquiry, but without entering the house, that the case is one of bubonic plague, or that the symptoms are such as give rise to a reasonable suspicion that the case may be one of plague, shall at once station two guards at a distance of about ten yards from the door of the house occupied by the person believed to be suffering from plague, with instructions to prevent persons from entering or leaving the house; and any person who shall enter or leave such house without the sanction of the Government Agent, or Assistant Government Agent, or the Medical Officer will be liable, on conviction, to imprisonment for six months and to a fine of Rs. 1,000, under sections 6 and 7 of Ordinance No. 3 of 1897. He shall also forthwith report the occurrence to—

- (a) The Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent.
- (b) The nearest Government Medical Officer.
- (c) The Police Magistrate.
- (d) The Chief Headman of the district.

4. In case of illness the headman shall select an isolated house, as far as possible removed from other houses in the village, and not less than thirty yards distant from any other residence, and shall require the occupants of such house to vacate it within six hours of notice given, and shall make arrangements for the transfer thereto of the sick person. He shall also notify to the owners or occupants of such house that they will be paid compensation at the rate of Rs. 5 per diem for so long as the house may be required for plague purposes. Should the owner or occupier of any such house fail or refuse to give up possession when required, he will be liable, under sections 6 and 7 of the Ordinance No. 3 of 1897, to imprisonment for six months and to a fine of Rs. 1,000.

5. On the house being vacated the person believed to be suffering from plague may be removed thereto with such of his friends and relatives or occupants of his residence as may have been in attendance on him, but this removal must not take place before the arrival on the scene of the Chief Headman of the district, the Government Agent, the Assistant Government Agent, or the Medical Officer.

6. The headman shall prepare a list of all persons who may have been in the house occupied by the sick person for any considerable time during the preceding week.

7. The headman must arrange to supply the inmates of the infected house with food, fuel, and all other reasonable requirements, the articles required being deposited at a distance of about twenty yards from the house, and one of the inmates being called to remove them to the house.

The vessels, mats, or leaves in which the articles are delivered shall be destroyed by the person in charge of the house. No articles of any kind shall be allowed to be removed from the infected house before the arrival of the Chief Headman of the district, the Government Agent, the Assistant Government Agent, or the Medical Officer.

8. In case of death the headman shall have a grave dug at least 6 ft. in depth, but the corpse shall not be buried till the arrival of the Chief Headman of the district, the Government Agent, the Assistant Government Agent, or the Medical Officer. The place of burial shall be isolated, well away from habitations and sources of water supply.

9. The Chief Headman of the district, or the Medical Officer, or the Government Agent, or the Assistant Government Agent may, for the purposes of these regulations, enter upon any lands or demand the use of any cart, horses, or bullocks; and any person opposing such entry or refusing to comply with such demand will be liable, under sections 6 and 7 of the Ordinance No. 3 of 1897, to imprisonment for six months and to a fine of Rs. 1,000.

10. The headman, when he has reason to believe that a case of plague has occurred in his village, shall immediately send word to the headmen of surrounding villages, directing them to prohibit the inhabitants of their villages from entering or having dealings with the infected village, and to impress upon their villagers the danger of allowing residents in the infected village to enter other villages. No person shall communicate with the infected village till the disease has completely disappeared. Any person acting contrary to this regulation will be liable, on conviction, to imprisonment for six months and to a fine of Rs. 1,000, under sections 6 and 7 of the Ordinance No. 3 of 1897.

11. Whenever deaths in any village are more numerous than usual, and especially sudden deaths attributed to fever, or when there occurs unusual sickness accompanied by fever, the headman of the village shall make a special report of the same to the Chief Headman of the district or to the Government Agent without delay.

12. Every headman shall report any excessive mortality or sickness among rats or monkeys that may come to his notice.

13. Registrars shall also make careful inquiry in the case of all deaths attributed to fever to ascertain whether other symptoms of plague, more particularly whether buboes or swellings in the groin or armpit were present, and shall note on the death register whether or not such inquiry has been made. In the event of his being informed of the presence of these symptoms, the Registrar shall at once report the matter to the nearest Medical Officer, to the Government Agent, or the Assistant Government Agent direct, and to the Chief Headman of the district.

14. The Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent, on receiving a report of the existence of a case of plague or suspected plague in any village, shall forward a copy thereof to the Principal Civil Medical Officer, and shall himself proceed, with as little delay as possible, to the spot, taking with him a Medical Officer unless the latter shall have preceded him.

On arrival the Government Agent or Assistant Agent will assume entire control and responsibility, being guided, as far as possible, by the advice of the Medical Officer, and shall make the best arrangements that the circumstances will permit for dealing with the case on the lines approved by Government. But should the Principal Civil Medical Officer be present he will assume the control of all operations and make such arrangements as circumstances may appear to require.

15. The Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent shall be authorized to issue such orders as he may consider necessary in the circumstances to officers of the Public Service, and all such officers shall be held responsible for the prompt and satisfactory execution of the orders so issued. The Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent may issue his orders to the officer directly, and not through Heads of Departments. Such necessary expenditure as the Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent may incur in the carrying out of the measures directed by him shall be drawn on personal vouchers, to be supported subsequently by under receipts when such are readily obtainable, or by certificates on honour when receipts are not procurable.

16. On receiving a report of the occurrence of a case of plague or suspected plague the Medical Officer and (or) the Chief Headman of the district shall forward copies immediately to the Principal Civil Medical Officer and to the Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent, together with a report stating what action has been taken and what is proposed to be taken. In forwarding their reports the Medical Officer and the Chief Headman must make use of the most expeditious means

at their command. If a letter sent by special messenger would arrive more quickly than by post, the former mode of despatch must be used; but when possible the telegraph should be employed in preference to either post or messenger, the telegraphic message sent being as full and complete as a written report.

17. Pending the arrival of the Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent, the Medical Officer shall take charge of the operations; and pending the arrival of the Medical Officer, the Chief Headman of the district. These officers shall, while so occupied, have powers and duties similar to those of the Government Agent.

The Chief Headman shall not, except upon orders from the Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent, allow the removal of a patient or the burial of a corpse before the arrival of the Medical Officer, who will prescribe the measures to be adopted.

18. Whenever a report is made to the Police Magistrate he will forthwith send copies thereof to the Principal Civil Medical Officer and to the Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent, and shall satisfy himself by personal inquiry that the Medical Officer has started for the place where the case is reported as having occurred, or shall require him to start immediately and shall see that he does so.

Should the Medical Officer be absent from the station the Police Magistrate shall communicate by telegraph with the Government Agent or the Assistant Government Agent and the Principal Civil Medical Officer till such time as he shall have received an assurance that a Medical Officer has started.

Regulations applicable to Estates.

The duties imposed on headmen in the case of villages shall, in the case of estates, devolve on superintendents, assistant superintendents, managers, conductors, and (or) other persons in actual charge of the estates.

The Chief Headman of the district shall, on receiving a report of the occurrence of a case of plague or suspected plague, at once make arrangements for placing at the disposal of the Medical Officer such supplies and materials as are likely to be wanted. He will also assemble the headmen of the neighbourhood and be in readiness to furnish whatever help may be required. He will not, however, take any active steps unless requested to do so by the superintendent or other person in charge, to whom he must furnish all reasonable assistance.

The duties of the Government Agent and of the Medical Officer are the same with respect to estates as to villages.

N.B.—The penalty under sections 6 and 7 of Ordinance No. 3 of 1897 for breach of any of these regulations is imprisonment for a period of six months or a fine of Rs. 1,000, or both.

The penalty for obstructing or impeding any police officer (including village headman) in the execution of any provision of the Ordinance or of any regulation made thereunder is imprisonment for a period of six months or a fine of Rs. 1,000, or both. (See sections 6, 7, and 8 of Ordinance No. 3 of 1897.)

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, November 19, 1898.

By His Excellency's command,
E. NOEL WALKER,
Colonial Secretary.

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Do. (third edition)	...	0	30
Catalogue of Pali, Sinhalese, and Sanscrit Manuscripts in Temple Libraries	...	0	50
Alwis's Descriptive Catalogue of Sanscrit, Pali, and Sinhalese Works	...	5	0
Mugdhabodha Wyakarana	...	5	0
Pybus's Mission to Kandy	...	0	50
Papers on the Custom of Polyandry as practised in Ceylon	...	0	15
Rules, Tables, and Tariffs.			
Regulations under the Merchandise and Trade Marks Ordinance (No. 13 of 1888)	...	0	15
Petroleum Rules, 1896	...	0	10
Customs Annual Returns	...	1	0
Customs Tariff	...	0	10
Customs Regulations	...	0	25
Rules of the Public Service Mutual Guarantee Association	...	0	10
Tables for calculating Pensions under the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund	...	0	25
Exchange Compensation Tables	...	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.*

H. WHITE,
October, 1898. Government Recordkeeper.

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 a follows:—

Price.	Price including Postage.		
	United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial.	
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
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, February, 1898.

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 and Digest, 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.

Senior and Junior Examination, Survey Department.

It is hereby notified that an examination will be held at the Surveyor-General's Office, Colombo, and the Headquarters of the Superintendents of Surveys, commencing on January 5, 1899, at 7 A.M.

J. B. CULL,
Director.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Colombo, May 30, 1898.

Return of Immigrants and Emigrants during the Week ended November 23, 1898.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Infants.	Total.
Immigrants:—					
Colombo Coolies	272	29	13	3	317
Estate Coolies	367	80	42	26	515

Emigrants:—

All Classes ... 1,475 ... 371 ... 95 ... 28 ... 1,969*

* Of these, 868 were estate coolies.

J. G. O. REYNOLDS,
Acting Master Attendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Meeting for the election of Trustees for St. John's, Kalutara, will be held in the vestry of the said Church on Monday, December 19, 1898, at 5 P.M.

F. D. EDRISINGHE,
Incumbent.
Kalutara, November 21, 1898.

A GENERAL MEETING will (D. V.) be held in St. Andrew's Church, Gampola, on Monday, December 19, 1898, at 4 P.M., for the election of Trustees and Office Bearers for the ensuing year.

H. PERERA,
Honorary Secretary.

Gampola, November 21, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Meeting of the Subscribers to the funds of St. John the Baptist's Church, Kegalla, will be held at the Church on Wednesday, December 14, 1898, at 4 P.M., in accordance with Ordinance No. 12 of 1846, to elect three Trustees for the year 1899.

G. LIESCHING,
Incumbent.

Kegalla, November 22, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of the 7th clause of Ordinance No. 5 of 1864, a Meeting of the Congregation of Christ Church, Kurunegala, will be held in the vestry on Monday, December 5, at 6 P.M., for the purpose of electing Trustees for the ensuing year.

W. J. P. WALTHAM,
Incumbent.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application has been received from the Rev. R. Tebb for the registration of his Midigama Vernacular Boys' School as a Vernacular Mixed School, and for the removal of the school about half a mile to the south of the present site.

Observations will be received not later than December 5, 1898.

J. HARWARD,
Acting Director.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Colombo, November 18, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application has been received from Mr. A. E. Buntjens for a grant in aid of his Nivandama Vernacular Boys' School.

Nivandama is in Alutkuru korale south, Western Province.

Observations will be received not later than December 5, 1898.

J. HARWARD,
Acting Director.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Colombo, November 17, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application has been received from Mr. O. L. Casey Lebbe for the conversion of his Kandy Vernacular (Mohammedan) Boys' School into an English School on a vernacular basis.

Observations will be received not later than December 5, 1898.

J. HARWARD,
Acting Director.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Colombo, November 21, 1898.

NOTICES CALLING FOR TENDERS.

SEALLED Tenders, marked on the envelopes "Tender for Dieting Agricultural and Training Schoolmasters and Students," will be received at the Office of the Director of Public Instruction up to noon on Monday, November 28, 1898, from persons willing to contract for dieting the masters and students of the Colombo School of Agriculture and Colombo Training School from January 1 to December 31, 1899.

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.

J. B. CULL,
Director of Public Instruction.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Colombo, October 5, 1898.

SEALLED Tenders, marked on the envelopes "Tender for provisioning Patients of Hospitals," will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, December 7, 1898, from persons willing to contract for supplies for the use of the under-mentioned Government Civil Hospitals commencing from January 1, 1899, or from date of acceptance thereafter of tender to December 31, 1899:—

	Security in Cash.
Civil Hospital, Puttalam	Rs. 200
Plague Hospital, Galle	200
Civil Hospital, Mullaitivu	250
Civil Hospital, Mantota	150
Immigrant Hospital, Dambulla...	250
Field Hospital, Nikaweratiya, including Infectious Wards	150
Field Hospital, Dandugama, including Infectious Wards	150
Field Parangi Hospital, Godakawela	200

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, or to the Medical Officer in charge of the respective hospitals, and no tender will be considered unless it is furnished on the recognized form, and the tender and the schedules attached thereto each signed in the presence of two respectable witnesses. Each tender should be for provisioning one hospital only.

4. Every tenderer will be required to make a deposit (on applying for forms) of half the amount of security for hospitals where Rs. 400 or under are required, and Rs. 200 for hospitals where security over Rs. 400 is required; 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 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. In stations where there are no Kachcheries, the deposit must be made to the Medical Officer in charge of the hospital.

5. Provisions should be of the best quality, approvable by the Medical Officer of the hospital.

6. When required, samples must be deposited.

7. The successful tenderers will be required to give cash security as given opposite the name of each station, and to sign the bond given in the tender for the due fulfilment of each contract within a fortnight from date of notification of acceptance of the tenders. The amount deposited for tender forms will form part of the cash security, which will be deposited in the Colombo Kachcheri to credit of the Hon. the Treasurer. Those contractors who are required to furnish security to the extent of Rs. 500 and over may have their securities lodged in fixed deposits, if they so desire, in any one of the local Banks, which they must elect, the deposit being in the name of the Hon. the Treasurer. It is left to the option of the successful tenderer to substitute at any time thereafter for cash deposited by him approved title deeds and to enter into a fresh security bond at his expense.

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

9. Any further information can be obtained on application to the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals.

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.

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

Principal Civil Medical Office,
Colombo, November 12, 1898.

SEALED Tenders, marked on the envelopes "Tender for provisioning Hospitals," will be received up to 12 noon on Wednesday, December 7, 1898, from persons willing to contract for supplying raw provisions to the under-mentioned Government Civil Hospitals and Asylums in Colombo commencing from January 1, 1899, or from date of acceptance thereafter of tender, to December 31, 1899:—

	Security in Cash. Rs.
Lunatic Asylum, Jawatta ...	2,000
General Hospital, including the De Soysa Lying-in Hospital and Nursing Establish- ment and Branch Hospital, Borella ...	1,500

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, or to the Medical Officer in charge of the respective hospitals, and no tender will be considered unless it is furnished on the recognized form, and the tender and the schedules attached thereto each signed in the presence of two respectable witnesses. Each tender should be for provisioning one hospital only.

4. Every tenderer will be required to make a deposit (on applying for forms) of half the amount of security for hospitals where Rs. 400 or under are required, and Rs. 200 for hospitals where security over Rs. 400 is required; 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 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. Provisions should be of the best quality, approvable by the Medical Officer of the hospital.

6. When required, samples must be deposited.

7. The successful tenderers will be required to give cash security as given opposite the name of each station, and to sign the bond given in the tender for the due fulfilment of each contract within a fortnight from date of notification of acceptance of the tenders. The amount deposited for tender forms will form part of the cash security, which will be deposited in the Colombo Kachcheri to credit of the Hon. the Treasurer. Those contractors who are required to furnish security to the extent of Rs. 500 and over may have their securities lodged in fixed deposits, if they so desire, in any one of the local banks, which they must elect, the deposit being in the name of the Hon. the Treasurer. It is left to the option of the successful tenderer to substitute at any time thereafter for cash deposited by him approved title deeds and to enter into a fresh security bond at his expense.

8. 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.

9. Any further information can be obtained on application to the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals.

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.

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

Principal Civil Medical Office,
Colombo, November 22, 1898.

SEALED Tenders, marked on the envelopes "Tender for provisioning Patients of Hospitals," will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, December 7, 1898, from persons willing to contract for supplies for the use of the under-mentioned Government Civil and District Hospitals commencing from January 1, 1899, or from date of acceptance thereafter of tender, to December 31, 1899:—

	Security in Cash. Rs.
Civil Hospital, Vavuniya ...	150
Immigrant Hospital, Pulliyadyirrakam ...	250
District Hospital, Dimbula ...	150
Do. Rakwana ...	150

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, or to the Medical Officer in charge of the respective hospitals, and no tender will be considered unless it is furnished on the recognized form, and the tender and the schedules attached thereto *each signed in the presence of two respectable witnesses*. Each tender should be for provisioning one hospital only.

4. Every tenderer will be required to make a deposit (on applying for forms) of half the amount of security for hospitals where Rs. 400 or under are required, and Rs. 200 for hospitals where security over Rs. 400 is required; 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 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. In stations where there are no Kachcheries, the deposit must be made to the Medical Officer in charge of the hospital.

5. Provisions should be of the best quality, approvable by the Medical Officer of the hospital.

6. When required, samples must be deposited.

7. The successful tenderers will be required to give cash security as given opposite the name of each station, and to sign the bond given in the tender for the due fulfilment of each contract within a fortnight from date of notification of acceptance of the tenders. The amount deposited for tender forms will form part of the cash security, which will be deposited in the Colombo Kachcheri to credit of the Hon. the Treasurer. Those contractors who are required to furnish security to the extent of Rs. 500 and over may have their securities lodged in fixed deposits, if they so desire, in any one of the local banks, which they must elect, the deposit being in the name of the Hon. the Treasurer. It is left to the option of the successful tenderer to substitute at any time thereafter for cash deposited by him approved title deeds and to enter into a fresh security bond at his expense.

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

9. Any further information can be obtained on application to the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals.

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.

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

Principal Civil Medical Office,
Colombo, November 22, 1898.

SEALD Tenders, marked on the envelopes "Tender for Salving Coal dropped in Colombo Harbour," will be received up to noon on Monday, December 12, 1898, for the under-mentioned service for one year from April 1, 1899:—

For salving of coal dropped in Colombo Harbour, stacking same in the place appointed for that purpose, and weighing and delivering same to importers and exporters of coal as may be directed.

2. Tenders should be submitted in duplicate, the original being forwarded to the Master Attendant, Colombo, and the duplicate direct to the Hon. the Auditor-General, both to be forwarded at the same time.

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

4. A deposit of Rs. 100 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.

5. Cash security to the extent of Rs. 10,000 will be required for the due fulfilment of the contract. All other necessary information can be ascertained upon application at the office of the Master Attendant, Colombo.

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

7. Any alterations made in the tender should bear the initials of the tenderer, and all tenders containing alterations not bearing the tenderers' initials will be treated as informal and rejected.

8. Persons whose tenders are accepted by Government will be required to bear the expenses of having security bonds prepared for the due fulfilment of their contract, which bonds will be subject to the approval of the Attorney-General, together with a fee of Rs. 10-50 to be paid by the tenderer, but the bonds may be drawn by the tenderers' own lawyers, in which case the name or stamp of the Proctor who drafted the bond should be affixed to the document.

J. G. O. REYNOLDS,
Acting Master Attendant.

Master Attendant's Office,
Colombo, November 11, 1898.

SEALD Tenders (in duplicate), marked on the envelopes "Tender for the Lease of the Grounds attached to the Mahara' Jail," will be received up to noon on Monday, December 12, 1898, from persons willing to take the said property on rent for one year commencing from January 1, 1899. It is situated behind the Mahara quarry and opposite the magazine, and of the extent of 4½ acres, and contain about 300 cocoanut trees, 17 jak, and 200 arecanut trees, &c.

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 week 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 security, and all other necessary information, can be ascertained upon application at the office of the Superintendent, Convict Establishment.

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 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 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 number of the house he lives in.

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

Prisons Office,
Colombo, November 17, 1898.

SEALD Tenders (in duplicate), marked on the envelopes "Tender for ———," will be received up to noon on Monday, December 12, 1898, from persons willing to contract for the under-mentioned prison and

supplies for the use of the jail for one year commencing from January 1, 1899 :—

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

North-Western Province.—Kurunegala.

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 jail and the Inspector-General of Prisons, and no tender will be considered unless it is furnished on the recognized form.

4. A deposit of Rs. 50, which must be made at the Treasury or Kachcheri, will be required before any form of tender is issued; 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,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

Prisons Office,
Colombo, November 17, 1898.

SALES OF UNSERVICEABLE ARTICLES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the private property of long-sentenced prisoners of Welikada Jail will be sold by public auction at the Welikada Jail premises at 12 noon on Saturday, December 17, 1898 :—

Lot.	Register No.	List of Property.
1	... E 1175	... 1 old vetti cloth and 1 old torn handkerchief
2	... E 1177	... 1 old vetti cloth
3	... E 1178	... 1 sarong cloth and 1 old leather belt
4	... E 1182	... 1 old vetti cloth and 1 piece vetti
5	... E 1193	... 1 old white cloth and 1 old white banian
6	... E 1194	... 1 old sarong, 1 old white cloth, 1 old white banian, 1 old handkerchief, and 1 old leather belt
7	... E 1209	... 1 pair white trouser, 1 white coat, 4 bone buttons, 1 old banian, 1 old shirt, 2 pairs silver links, 1 stud, 1 tie, 1 white handkerchief, 1 pair shoes, 1 pair socks, and 1 black hat
8	... E 1220	... 1 old sarong, 1 old banian, 1 old handkerchief, and 1 old leather belt
9	... E 1221	... 1 old sarong and 3 pieces rags
10	... E 1222	... 1 old white cloth, 1 old handkerchief, and 1 pair metal bangles
11	... E 1223	... 1 old chintz cloth, 1 old banian, and 1 old leather belt
12	... E 1276	... 1 old white cloth and 1 waist-string
13	... E 1296	... 1 old soman cloth and 1 piece rag
14	... E 1301	... 1 old sarong, 1 old handkerchief, and 1 old leather belt
15	... E 1302	... 1 old sarong, 1 piece rag, and 1 old white handkerchief
16	... E 1330	... 1 old sarong, 1 old white cloth, and 1 old leather belt
17	... E 1339	... 2 old white cloths, 2 old banians, and 1 piece rag
18	... E 1344	... 1 Cannanore cloth, 1 black coat, 1 old white cloth, 1 old banian, 1 piece rag, 1 leather belt, 1 old handkerchief, and 1 old crooked comb
19	... E 1345	... 1 old white cloth, 1 old sarong, 1 old white coat, 1 old banian, 2 old handkerchiefs, and 1 old crooked comb
20	... E 1358	... 1 old sarong
21	... E 1359	... 1 old sarong, 1 white cloth, 1 chintz cloth, 1 old white coat, 3 buttons, 1 old white banian, 3 bone studs, 1 old leather belt, and 1 crooked comb
22	... E 1360	... 1 old sarong, 2 white cloths, 1 old merino banian, 1 leather belt, 1 Cannanore coat, 4 buttons, and 1 old crooked comb
23	... E 1363	... 1 old white cloth
24	... E 1366	... 1 old sarong and 1 old banian
25	... E 1381	... 1 white cloth and 1 old handkerchief
26	... E 1383	... 1 white cloth, 1 old banian, and 1 old leather belt
27	... E 1429	... 1 old sarong, 2 pieces rags, and 1 old merino banian
28	... E 1470	... 1 old chintz cloth
29	... E 1474	... 1 white cloth and 1 old torn merino banian
30	... E 1514	... 1 old kaiyali sarong and 1 old torn merino banian

Lot.	Register No.	List of Property.
31	E 1532	1 piece white cloth, 1 old sarong cloth, and 1 old handkerchief
32	E 1535	1 old sarong, 1 old coat, and 1 old leather belt
33	E 1541	1 old white cloth and 1 old white banian
34	E 1551	1 old chintz cloth, 1 old sarong, 1 old handkerchief, and 1 old leather belt
35	E 1573	1 old sarong
36	E 1576	1 old sarong, 1 old shawl, and 1 piece rag
37	E 1577	1 old sarong, 1 old white banian, 1 piece rag, and 1 old canvas belt
38	E 1578	1 old sarong, 1 old chintz banian, and 1 piece rag
39	E 1579	1 piece sarong, 1 old white cloth, and 1 old tassel
40	E 1586	1 old sarong, 1 white cloth, 1 banian, 1 silk handkerchief, 1 white handkerchief, 1 coloured handkerchief, 1 leather belt, 1 crooked comb, and 1 pinchbeck earring
41	E 1591	1 old sarong, 1 old banian, 1 white handkerchief, and 1 coloured handkerchief
42	E 1596	1 old chintz cloth
43	E 1597	2 old white cloths, 1 old Cannanore cloth, 1 black coat, 1 old white banian, 1 old leather belt, 1 handkerchief, 1 piece rag, and 1 old crooked comb
44	E 1598	2 old sarongs and 1 piece rag
45	E 1599	1 old chintz cloth
46	E 1605	1 old sarong
47	D 6445	1 old sarong, 1 piece rag, and 1 white cloth
48	E 1348	1 old white coat, 5 buttons, 1 pair old trousers, 1 pocket handkerchief, 1 white shirt, 4 mother-of-pearl studs, 1 old Elwood hat, 1 neck tie, 1 collar, 1 bone button, 1 canvas belt, and 1 pair shoes
49	E 1618	1 old sarong, 1 old handkerchief, and 1 old leather belt
50	E 1624	1 old white cloth, 1 chintz cloth, 1 coat, 1 old merino banian, 1 pair drawers, 1 old pocket handkerchief, and 1 old leather belt
51	E 1634	1 old white cloth, 1 old sarong, 1 old towel, and 1 old leather belt
52	E 770	1 tweed coat, 1 pair tweed trousers, 1 pair braces, 1 flannel shirt, 1 pair socks, 1 pair old slippers, and 2 pocket handkerchiefs.

Convict Establishment,
Colombo, November 15, 1898.

R. E. FIRMINER,
Superintendent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned unclaimed and confiscated articles will be sold by public auction on Thursday, December 22, 1898, at the Joint Police Court of Colombo, at 2 P.M., unless any person establishes his claim to any of the articles before that date:—

18 envelopes	1 piece of Turkey red cloth
1 napkin	2 tins of kerosine oil
1 tin of blanco	1 knife
1 pair blue trousers	

1 sail needle and some twine	1 pair drawers
8 yards cambaya cloth	1 knuckleduster
2 books	1 silk sarong
1 white cloth	1 pair of red handkerchiefs
	4 agatti beads

J. G. O. REYNOLDS,
Joint Police Magistrate.

Joint Police Court,
Colombo, November 22, 1898.