

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.—Land Settlement.

PART V.—Mercantile, Marine, Municipal, Local, &c.

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

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

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MINUTE.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT desires public expression to be given to the regret caused by the death of Mr. E. F. ONDATJE, Deputy Fiscal, Colombo, and an Officer of the Local Division of the Ceylon Civil Service.

Mr. Ondatje served the Crown faithfully in various capacities for nearly thirty-nine years, and his death shortly before well-earned retirement is much regretted.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, July 29, 1913.

By His Excellency's command,
L. W. BOOTH,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

P R O C L A M A T I O N S.

IN the Name of His Majesty GEORGE THE FIFTH, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith.

P R O C L A M A T I O N.

By His Excellency REGINALD EDWARD STUBBS, Esquire, Officer Administering the Government of the Island of Ceylon, with the Dependencies thereof.

R. E. STUBBS.

KNOW Ye that We, the Officer Administering the Government of Ceylon, in pursuance of the powers in Us vested by section 12 of "The Police Ordinance, 1865," as amended by section 2 of Ordinance No. 4 of 1897, and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, do hereby declare that from and after the date hereof section 60 of "The Police Ordinance, 1865," as amended by "The Police Amendment Ordinance, No. 17 of 1912," shall come into operation throughout the Island.

Given at Colombo, in the said Island of Ceylon, this Twenty-eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Thirteen.

By His Excellency's command,

L. W. BOOTH,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

G O D S A V E T H E K I N G

A P P O I N T M E N T S.

No. 270 of 1913.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr. H. W. MILLIGAN to act in the office of Assistant Government Agent, Colombo, with effect from July 29, 1913, until further orders.

Mr. E. G. AUWARDT to act as District Judge, Commissioner of Requests, and Police Magistrate, Tangalla, for July 28, 1913; during the absence of Mr. J. C. W. ROCK on leave or until further orders.

Mr. B. L. DRIEBERG to act as Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Avisawella, from July 27 to 29, 1913, inclusive, during the absence of Mr. F. MARSHALL from the station or until further orders.

Mr. P. VYTHIALINGAM to act as Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Point Pedro and Chavakachcheri, for five days from July 28, 1913, during the absence of Mr. P. B. HERAT on leave or until further orders.

Mr. V. COOMARASWAMY to be, in addition to his own duties, Additional Police Magistrate, Anuradhapura, with effect from August 1, 1913, until further orders.

Mr. C. J. S. PRITCHETT to be, in addition to his own duties, Assistant Superintendent of the Prison, Trincomalee, with effect from August 1, 1913, until further orders.

Mr. J. WILKINSON to be an examiner of the qualifications of persons desirous of obtaining certificates of competency as engineers of launches under section 3 of Ordinance No. 11 of 1907, with effect from July 8, 1913, during the absence of Mr. M. SHANKS on leave or until further orders.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office, L. W. BOOTH,
Colombo, August 1, 1913. Acting Colonial Secretary.

No. 271 of 1913.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT has been pleased, under the provisions of section 10 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1863, to nominate the Hon. Mr. W. H. JACKSON to be an examiner for the purpose of issuing certificates of competency as masters or mates of Coastwise ships or foreign-going ships registered in this Island.

By His Excellency's command,
Colonial Secretary's Office, L. W. BOOTH,
Colombo, July 31, 1913. Acting Colonial Secretary.

No. 272 of 1913.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT has been pleased to make the following appointment in the Ceylon Planters' Rifle Corps to fill an existing vacancy :—

To be Second Lieutenant.

Sergeant ROBERT BALD HARVEY.

By His Excellency's command,
Colonial Secretary's Office, L. W. BOOTH,
Colombo, July 26, 1913. Acting Colonial Secretary.

No. 273 of 1913.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT has been pleased, under the provisions of section 4 of Ordinance No. 6 of 1907, to appoint Mr. T. HUDSON to be a Member of the Plant Pests Board for the Revenue District of Badulla, in place of Mr. W. ORMISTON, who has left the Island.

By His Excellency's command,
Colonial Secretary's Office, L. W. BOOTH,
Colombo, July 24, 1913. Acting Colonial Secretary.

No. 274 of 1913.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT has been pleased, under the provisions of section 6 (d) of Ordinance No. 8 of 1907, to nominate the Rev. W. H. RIGBY to be a Member of the District Schools Committee, Colombo District, in place of the Rev. W. J. NOBLE, resigned.

By His Excellency's command,

L. W. BOOTH,
Colonial Secretary's Office, Acting Colonial Secretary.
Colombo, July 28, 1913.

No. 275 of 1913.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT has been pleased, under the provisions of section 6 (d) of Ordinance No. 8 of 1907, to nominate Rev. Father F. X. HEIMBERGER to be a Member of the District Schools Committee, Trincomalee District, in place of Rev. Father L. DUPONT, who has left the Island.

By His Excellency's command,

L. W. BOOTH,
Colonial Secretary's Office, Acting Colonial Secretary.
Colombo, July 30, 1913.

No. 276 of 1913.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT has been pleased, under the provisions of section 120 of "The Criminal Procedure Code, 1898," as amended by Ordinance No. 37 of 1908, to appoint ABEKOON MUDIYANSELE ABESINGHA BANDA, of Udurawana, to be an Inquirer for Pallegampaha korale in Pata Dumbara, *vice* B. D. M. TIKIRI BANDA.

By His Excellency's command,

L. W. BOOTH,
Colonial Secretary's Office, Acting Colonial Secretary.
Colombo, July 25, 1913.

No. 277 of 1913.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT has been pleased, under the provisions of section 120 of "The Criminal Procedure Code, 1898," as amended by Ordinance No. 37 of 1908, to appoint Mr. J. G. DE WAAS TILLEKERATNE to be an Inquirer for the North-Central Province.

By His Excellency's command,

L. W. BOOTH,
Colonial Secretary's Office, Acting Colonial Secretary.
Colombo, July 30, 1913.

No. 278 of 1913.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned persons to be Assessors for the following towns for the year 1914, under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of Ordinance No. 18 of 1892:—

Kalmunai.

SATTURUKKAPPODI VANNIYA CHELLIAH.
SINNATTAMBY ILAIYATAMBY.
MUHAIYATIN BAWA LEVVAI ISMALEVVAI.

Kattankudy.

PHILIP BASTIAMPILLAI.
MUHAMADULEVVAI HADJIYAR MEERALEVVAI.
ABUBAKKERLEVVAI UTUMALEVVAI MARAKKAYAR.

Eraur.

KALIKKUDDI KANAPATIPPILLAI.
MUHAMADULEVVAI UMARULEVVAIPODY.
AKAMATULEVVAI MUKAIYATIN BAWA.

Sammanturai.

A. H. UTUMALEVVAIPPODY.
S. A. UMARULEVVAI.
T. KANAPATIPPILLAI.

By His Excellency's command,

L. W. BOOTH,
Colonial Secretary's Office, Acting Colonial Secretary.
Colombo, July 25, 1913.

No. 279 of 1913.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned persons to be Assessors for the following towns for the year 1914, under the provisions of section 5 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1866:—

Batticaloa.

Mr. N. W. G. VYRAMUTTU.
Mr. J. VANDERHOVEN.
Mr. C. CONAMALAI.

Trincomalee.

Mr. KANTAPPER VELUPILLAI.
Mr. SHEIK HUSSANSAHIB VANNIPAM EMAM.
Mr. KANAGASABAI VELUPILLAI.

By His Excellency's command,

L. W. BOOTH,
Colonial Secretary's Office, Acting Colonial Secretary.
Colombo, July 25, 1913.

No. 280 of 1913.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT has been pleased, under section 44 (1) of "The Criminal Procedure Code, 1898," to appoint Mr. A. L. M. M. CASSIM, Chief Clerk, Police Courts, Panwila and Teldeniya, to sign summons issued from those courts.

By His Excellency's command,

L. W. BOOTH,
Colonial Secretary's Office, Acting Colonial Secretary.
Colombo, July 29, 1913.

APPOINTMENTS, &c., OF REGISTRARS.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. B. S. P. MENDIS to act as Additional Registrar of Lands, Colombo, holding office at Negombo, for one week from July 31, 1913, during the absence of Mr. E. W. SIRIMANNE on leave, or until further orders.

ALIYARLEVVVAIPPODI UMARULEVVAI to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Nintavur pattu division, in the

Batticaloa District of the Eastern Province, for one month and sixteen days, with effect from August 13, 1913, *vice* K. ALIYARLEVVVAIPPODI, on leave. His office will be at the residing garden of the permanent Registrar at Nintavur.

Mr. S. VELUPILLAI to be Registrar of Marriages (General) of Puttalam pattu and Gravets division, in the Puttalam District of the North-Western Province, with effect from July 31, 1913, *vice* Mr. M. P. DIYAGAMA, transferred. His office will be at the Puttalam Kachcheri.

Mr. N. J. MARTIN to act as Additional Assistant Provincial Registrar of Births and Deaths and of Marriages (General) for the District of Chilaw, in the North-Western Province, from July 23 to 28, 1913, inclusive, during the absence of Mr. J. SCOTT on leave.

By His Excellency's command,
Colonial Secretary's Office, L. W. BOOTH,
Colombo, July 28, 1913. Acting Colonial Secretary.

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

The Provincial Registrar, Eastern Province, has appointed ALIYARLEVVAIPODI UMARULEVVAI to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Nintavur pattu division, in the Batticaloa District of the Eastern Province, for thirty days from July 14, 1913, during the absence of the Registrar, K. ALIYARLEVVAIPODI, on leave. His office will be at the residing garden of the permanent Registrar at Nintavur.

The Provincial Registrar, Kurunegala, has appointed NAWARATNATILAKA WAHALAPANDITA MUDIYANSELAGE PUNCHI BANDA NAWARATNE to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Madure korale, and of Marriages (General) of Weudawili hatpattu division, in the Kurunegala District of the North-Western Province, for thirty days from July 22, 1913, during the absence of the Registrar, R. B. BOYAGODA, on leave. His office will be at Kosgollewalawwa in Kosgolla.

The Provincial Registrar, Badulla, has appointed D. J. EDIRISINHA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Medagampattu korale division, in the Badulla District of the Province of Uva, for seven days from July 23, 1913, during the absence of the Registrar, R. A. M. GAMANDI. His office will be at Udawatte Alutwalawwa in Senapatiya.

The Additional Assistant Provincial Registrar, Colombo, has appointed H. P. WEERASINHE to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Dalugama division, and of Marriages (General) of Adikari pattu of Siyane Korale West division, in the Colombo District of the Western Province, for July 18, 1913, during the absence of the Registrar, D. S. JAYETILLEKA, on leave. His office will be at Hikgahawatta in Wedamulla.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Nuwara Eliya, has appointed MADUWAGE ABRAHAM SILVA JAYASOORIYA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Dimbula division, and of General Marriages of Kotmale division, in the Nuwara Eliya District of the Central Province, for ten days from July 21, 1913, *vice* Registrar B. D. C. DE SILVA, resigned. His office will be at Talawakele.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Galle, has appointed CHARLES JAYASEKARA to act as Registrar of Births and

Deaths of Yatalamatta division, and of Marriages (General) of Gangaboda pattu division, in the Galle District of the Southern Province, for five days from July 28, 1913, during the absence of the Registrar, G. K. D. C. DE SILVA, on leave. His office will be at Pituwalagewatta in Keppitiyagoda.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Galle, has appointed TUPPARIBADU BARON DE SILVA to act as Registrar of General Marriages of Wellaboda pattu division, in the Galle District of the Southern Province, for two weeks and one day from July 28, 1913, during the absence of the Registrar, A. DE S. WIMALASURIYA, on leave. His office will be at Iluppitiyewatta in Batapola.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Matara, has appointed MIPE GALKETTIYEGAMAGE DON KORNELIS to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Dondra division, and of Marriages (General) of Wellaboda pattu division, in the Matara District of the Southern Province, for thirty days from August 4, 1913, during the absence of the Registrar, D. C. W. MANAMPERY, on leave. His office will be at Handagalawatta *alias* Theberumewatta at Dondra.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Hambantota, has appointed DON NICOLAS VIDANA THUPPAHI to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Paranagampalata division, and of Marriages (General) of East Giruwa pattu division, in the Hambantota District of the Southern Province, for ten days from July 21, 1913, during the absence of the Registrar, C. A. WIRASINHA, on leave. His office will be at Bulughawatta *alias* Walawwewatta in Welipitiya.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Hambantota, has appointed DISNERIS JAYASINHA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Tihawa division, and of Marriages (General) of Magam pattu division, in the Hambantota District of the Southern Province, for twelve days from July 21, 1913, during the absence of the Registrar, D. B. JUWANAHENNEDI on leave. His office will be at Delgahawatta in Tihawa.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Hambantota, has appointed DAVITH GUNAWARDANA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Kirama division, and of Marriages (General) of West Giruwa pattu division, in the Hambantota District of the Southern Province, for two days from July 22, 1913, during the absence of the Registrar, P. J. DISANAYAKA, on leave. His office will be at Mahawatta in Walgammulla.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Trincomalee, has appointed KATHIRGAMAR VIRAMUTTU, Udaiyar, to act as Registrar of Marriages (General) of Koddiyar pattu division, in the Trincomalee District of the Eastern Province, for fourteen days from July 1, 1913, during the absence of the Registrar, T. DURAIYAPPA, Vanniah, on leave. His office will be at Udaiyavalavu in Mutur.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, July 29, 1913.

BERTRAM HILL,
Registrar-General.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

“THE AUDIT ORDINANCE, 1908.”

Order.

HIS Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, in exercise of the powers vested in him by section 2 of the above-mentioned Ordinance, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the powers vested in the Auditor-General and the Assistant Auditor-General under the provisions of section 2 of Ordinance No. 22 of 1889, intituled “An Ordinance relating to Criminal Breach of Trust by Public Servants in this Colony,” shall, as from the date hereof, be exercised by the Colonial Auditor.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, July 28, 1913.

By His Excellency's command,

L. W. BOOTH,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

"THE EXCISE ORDINANCE, No. 8 OF 1912."

Excise Notification No. 13.

IT is hereby notified that His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government in Executive Council, in exercise of the powers vested in him by section 56 of "The Excise Ordinance, No. 8 of 1912," has been pleased to exempt from the provision regarding minimum strength for the sale of foreign liquor appearing in Section V. of Excise Notification No. 9 (published in the *Ceylon Government Gazette* No. 6,562 of May 16, 1913) the following brands of spirits:—

<i>Brandies.</i>	
Justerini & Brooks' Liqueur Brandy	25 years old.
Do.	do. 60 do.
Miller & Co.'s 1870 Liqueur Brandy.	
Do.	1885 do.
Hennessy's V. O.	do.
Do.	S. O. do.
Do.	3 Star Brandy.
Martell's	3 do.
Do.	Liqueur E. S. O. P.
Do.	do. V. S. O. P.
E. Cusenier's Three Crown.	
Exshaw's No. 1 Brandy.	
Courvoissier's 3 Diamond.	
Do.	Vintage, 1848.
Hanappier's 3 Star Brandy.	
Do.	Champagne Cognac.
Do.	Mathusalem.
Do.	Extra Grande Vieux.

<i>Brandies.</i>	
Meukow's House of Lords	3 Star.
Do.	do. 5 do.
Do.	Fine Champagne.
Do.	Grand Champagne, 1858.
Do.	do. 1842.
Do.	do. 1789.
Bardinet's Old Liqueur.	

<i>Whiskies.</i>	
Brown's Old Liqueur Whiskey.	
Mackie's Special Liqueur.	
Dewar's	do.
Begg's Gold Capsule.	

<i>Gins.</i>	
Booth's Finest Old Dry Gin.	
St. Pancras.	

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, July 23, 1913.

By His Excellency's command,
L. W. BOOTH,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

"THE CEYLON TELEGRAPH ORDINANCE, 1908."

IT is hereby notified for general information that His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government in Executive Council, in exercise of the powers vested in him by section 7 of "The Ceylon Telegraph Ordinance, 1908," has been pleased to make the following additions to the scale of fees notified on February 1, 1911, and published in the *Ceylon Government Gazette* No. 6,423 of February 3, 1911.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, July 29, 1913.

By His Excellency's command,
L. W. BOOTH,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

ADDITIONAL FEES REFERRED TO.

Name of Telephone Trunk Line.	Fee for Three Minutes' Conversation.	
	Rs.	c.
Galle and Kalutara	0	50
Galle and Moratuwa	0	50
Galle and Colombo	0	75
Galle and Kandy	1	50
Galle and Galaha	1	50
Galle and Hatton	1	75
Galle and Nuwara Eliya	2	0

"THE CEMETERIES AND BURIALS ORDINANCE, 1899."

WHEREAS by section 34 of "The Cemeteries and Burials Ordinance, 1899," it is enacted that no new burial ground shall be provided and used in any town, district, or place without the previous approval of the Governor, on the recommendation of the proper authority, and such approval shall be signified by notice in the *Government Gazette* :

And whereas it has been recommended by the Local Board of Health and Improvement of the town of Badulla, being such proper authority as aforesaid, that the land called Peramaskumburewatta *alias* Punchawatta, situated in the town of Badulla in the Rilpola korale, in the Badulla District (defined in the schedule hereto annexed), may be used as a private burial and cremation ground :

It is hereby notified that His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has, on the aforesaid recommendation, approved of the said land being used as a burial and cremation ground from the date hereof.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, July 31, 1913.

By His Excellency's command,
L. W. BOOTH,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

SCHEDULE.

An allotment of land called Peramaskumburewatta *alias* Punchawatta, situated in the town of Badulla in Rilpola korale, in the Badulla District; and bounded on the north and north-east by land said to belong to Mr. V. G. Potger, south-east by the road, south-west by garden claimed by the heirs of late Mr. Alwis Perera, and on the west by Thingolpelellakumbura; in extent 1 rood and 30 perches only.

"THE MUNICIPAL COUNCILS ORDINANCE, No. 6 OF 1910."

HIS Excellency the Officer Administering the Government in Executive Council has, in exercise of the power vested in him by sub-section (2) of section 54 of the above-named Ordinance, been pleased to order that the jurisdiction of Municipal Magistrates be extended to offences under "The Vagrancy Ordinance, No. 5 of 1907."

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, July 28, 1913.

By His Excellency's command,
L. W. BOOTH,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

"THE PRISONS ORDINANCE, 1877."

THE following General Rules made on June 9, 1913, by the Officer Administering the Government, acting with the advice of the Executive Council, under "The Prisons Ordinance, 1877," are published for general information.

The Manual of Rules dated 1903 is hereby cancelled.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, June 11, 1913.

By His Excellency's command,
L. W. BOOTH,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

DUTIES OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

THE Inspector-General is invested (subject to the orders of Government) with the general control and superintendence of all Prisons situated in the Island (see section 9 of "The Prisons Ordinance, 1877"). He shall visit and inspect the Prisons in Colombo once at least in each month, and every other Prison in the Island as often as he can conveniently do so, but never less than once a year.

2. He shall on each visit inspect and countersign the following books: the Standing Order Book, the Superintendent's Order Book, the Morning State, the Lock-up Register, the Admission Register, the Medical Journal, the Private Property Book, the Report Books against both Prisoners and Officers, the Mark Ledger and some of the Mark Books, the Prisoners' Correspondence Register, the File of Orders issued under rule 117, the Ration Return Book, the Gate Book; and shall read the minutes, remarks, and other records of the officers, as well as the journals and records of the Medical Officers, relating to occurrences since his last visit.

3. He shall see every prisoner detained in the Prison, specially visiting those in solitary confinement or punishment cell, and he shall inquire into all complaints and applications the prisoners may make to him, and make such order thereon as he shall think proper. Provided that such order shall not be contrary to anything in "The Prisons Ordinance, 1877," or in these regulations contained.

4. He shall notify to the Principal Civil Medical Officer the intended removal of any body of prisoners exceeding twenty in number.

5. He shall submit to the Government annually, a report upon all the Prisons of the Island for the preceding year, giving statistics of prisoners in such form as may be approved by the Government, together with his remarks on every point of Prison management; and this may contain a brief record of the history of each separate Prison for the year.

6. He shall from time to time submit to the Government special reports of such of the Prisons as are not in a creditable state, with the explanation of the officer in charge.

7. The Inspector-General shall have power, from time to time as he may deem proper, to transfer from one Prison to another any Assistant Superintendent, Jailer, Deputy Jailer, Matron, or Subordinate Officer.

8. He may, in case of serious misconduct on the part of the Jailer, Assistant Jailer, or Matron, suspend any of these officers, and in such case, and whenever necessary, appoint any person to perform the duties of the officer so incapacitated, reporting his proceedings to the Government for decision.

9. The Inspector-General shall draw or cause to be drawn a brief summary or abstract of Prison offences, punishments, and rules relating to classification and remission. A copy of this abstract, pasted on thick cardboard and signed by the Inspector-General, shall be hung up in a conspicuous place in every cell, and four copies in each ward.

10. The Inspector-General shall have power to sanction any charge for repairs within Rs. 60 per annum per Prison, provided that the vote for repairs be not exceeded.

11. The Inspector-General shall have power to offer rewards for the recapture of escaped prisoners on the following scale:—

When a prisoner has still to serve less than six months of an unexpired sentence, Rs. 10.

When a prisoner has still to serve over six and less than twelve months of an unexpired sentence, Rs. 15.

When a prisoner has still to serve over one year and less than three, Rs. 25.

When a prisoner has still to serve over three years, Rs. 30.

When a prisoner is unconvicted, any sum not exceeding Rs. 30, which may be fixed by the Superintendent of the Prison from which the prisoner escaped.

RULES WITH REFERENCE TO THE DUTIES OF SUPERINTENDENT.

12. The Superintendent is vested with the executive management of the Prisons in all matters relating to discipline, labour, expenditure, punishment, and control generally, subject to the limitations prescribed by "The Prisons Ordinance, 1877."

13. He shall make himself acquainted with the provisions of the Ordinance and rules relating to Prisons, and shall adhere to them himself, and shall require obedience to the rules from the officers and servants of the Prison and from the prisoners.

14. He may authorize a number of prisoners (not exceeding that fixed for the Prison by the Inspector-General) to be employed in the service of the Prison; but neither prisoners nor officers shall be employed in his own private service or in that of any of the Prison officers.

15. He shall visit the Prison constantly, and examine the registers and account books, and read over the entries made in the several diaries since his last visit, and shall sign the books in record of his having done so.

16. He shall visit the Prison hospital frequently, and see that proper arrangements are made for the safe custody of the sick prisoners, and that discipline is maintained as far as is consistent with medical treatment prescribed for them.

17. He shall inspect the yards, cells, cook-rooms, latrines, and every part of the Prison at least once a month, at uncertain times; and he shall take care that any prisoners who have any complaints or applications to make are allowed to make them, subject to the provisions of "The Prisons Ordinance, 1877," and these regulations. The Superintendent shall hear and decide all such complaints.

In cases in which he receives a written demand under rule 85 he shall hear and decide the complaint within one week of receiving the demand. If the demand be to see a Visitor or the Inspector-General, the Superintendent shall immediately communicate with a Visitor or the Inspector-General, asking him to name a day and hour on which he can see the prisoner.

18. He shall occasionally visit the Prison at night at an uncertain hour, which visit, with the hour and state of the Prison at the time, he shall record in the Prison Diary.

19. He shall report without delay to the Inspector-General the escape of any prisoner and the re-apprehension of any escaped prisoner, from whatever Prison he has originally escaped. He shall also report to the Police and headmen according to the established rules.

20. He shall take care that the notice board required by law to be placed in some conspicuous place near the Prison gate, cautioning persons from bringing spirits, opium, tobacco, betel, letters, or other prohibited articles into the Prison, is duly maintained.

21. He shall read, or cause to be read by a responsible officer appointed by him, every letter addressed to or written by a prisoner, all such letters being marked with the initials of the officer who read them. He shall use his discretion in communicating to or withholding from a prisoner at any time the contents of any letter addressed to such prisoner; but all cases in which he may think proper to withhold a letter which, according to the rules, may be communicated to or written by a prisoner, shall be noted in the Prison Diary. He shall also enter or cause to be entered in

the Diary any instance in which he may think fit to refuse admission to the friends of a prisoner, and the cause thereof, if the prisoner is entitled under the Prison regulations to such visit.

22. He shall take care that the written recommendations of the Medical Officer for separating prisoners labouring under infectious or contagious diseases, or suspected thereof, are carried into effect, and that proper directions are given for cleansing and disinfecting any place occupied by such prisoners; and for washing, disinfecting, fumigating, or destroying any foul or suspected apparel or bedding.

23. He shall also take care that the written recommendations of the Medical Officer are attended to as to the supply of any additional bedding or clothing, or alterations of diet for any prisoner in hospital, and he shall, except in special cases, cause to be carried into effect any written recommendation with reference to any alteration of discipline or treatment in the case of any prisoner, and he shall note every case in which any recommendation is not carried into effect, and the reason therefore, reporting the same to the Inspector-General for his decision.

24. Bodies of such Prisoners as die in Prison, otherwise than by execution, shall on application be given to friends or relatives for interment as they think fit, but such bodies as are unclaimed shall be buried in the place duly appointed by Government for such burials.

25. He shall take care that the Jailer keeps an inventory of all articles of stores, clothing, bedding, &c., under his charge, and that the actual quantity of such articles remaining in store be counted or otherwise ascertained in the months of June and December of each year; and he shall satisfy himself of the correctness of the inventory, and shall countersign the same. He shall also take care that at every such verification the Jailer shall bring forward for inspection such stores and articles of clothing and bedding, &c., as are unserviceable or unrepairable, in order that they may be condemned or otherwise disposed of; and he shall immediately bring to the notice of Government any deficiency that may come to his knowledge. He shall also require a verification of stores when there is a change of a Jailer.

26. He shall frequently inspect the provisions furnished for the prisoners, and satisfy himself by personal observation regarding the quality of the different articles of food supplied for their use. He shall sometimes visit the prisoners at meal times, and inquire into any complaint that may be made to him regarding the quantity and quality of rations.

27. He shall communicate with the Inspector-General of Prisons in matters relating to the Prison, apprising him of any occurrence of importance; and in case of any emergency act to the best of his own judgment according to the circumstances of the case in the manner laid down in rule 117.

28. He shall, in the case of misconduct or neglect of duty, have power to suspend from duty any Jailer or Assistant Jailer, Matron, or subordinate officer, and shall report such suspension, and the cause thereof, without delay, to the Inspector-General of Prisons.

29. He shall have power to engage temporarily any additional subordinate officers required for the service of the Prison, or the transfer of any prisoner in his custody to any other Prison.

30. He shall bring to the notice of the Inspector-General of Prisons without delay the case of any child of tender years who may be sentenced to imprisonment, and who should in his opinion be discharged, in order that it may be brought under the consideration of the Governor.

31. The Superintendent shall submit to the Inspector-General an annual report of the Prison for the previous year, referring to all subjects of interest, and giving a brief history of the Prison, in such form as shall be prescribed from time to time. He shall furnish a monthly return showing the number of prisoners detained in the Prison, and returns of all matters relating to the Prison in the prescribed form.

32. He shall, as a rule, transact Prison business in the Prison premises; and shall not, except in cases of necessity, require the attendance of the Jailer or Assistant Jailer outside the Prison.

33. He shall keep notes (more or less full according to the seriousness of the charge and the probable punishment in case of conviction) of all inquiries held by him.

34. When a Superintendent has grounds for doubting the sufficiency of any committal addressed to him, he shall refer the same to the Attorney-General, and the opinion expressed by that officer in regard to the committal should be referred to Government before any action is taken thereon.

He shall also make application to court for revision of sentence under clause 318 of the Procedure Code.

35. Demands on the contractor for supplies other than Prison diets or hospital extras should be signed by the Superintendent or some person authorized by him other than the Jailer. Such demands shall be made on the proper printed form, and a separate book shall be kept for those orders.

36. The Superintendent shall frame subsidiary rules for the guidance of the gate-keeper of his Prison. Such rules shall be subject to the approval of the Inspector-General of Prisons; and a copy signed by the Superintendent shall be kept hung up in a conspicuous place near the gate.

37. The Superintendent shall see that a Standing Order Book and Superintendent's Order Book are kept in the Prison. In the former shall be entered all permanent orders issued for the guidance of the establishment; in the latter, all orders issued by the Superintendent for the guidance of his officers.

38. On the Medical Officer certifying that a prisoner's life is in danger, the Superintendent shall allow the prisoner, if he so desires it, to see his relatives; if this is not objected to on medical rounds.

39. The Superintendent may permit any respectable person, at reasonable hours, to view the Prisons, accompanied by an officer who shall caution such visitor against conversing or communicating with any prisoner. Visitors must give their names and addresses, and are liable to be searched by order of the Superintendent. The Superintendent may use his discretion in excluding visitors who are not provided with an order from the Colonial Secretary.

40. The Superintendent is empowered to frank authorized correspondence from prisoners to their friends.

41. The Superintendent shall submit to the Inspector-General of Prisons, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Executive Council, the name of every prisoner after he has actually served seven, ten, fifteen, and twenty years, irrespective of age. The Medical Officer of the Prison shall report fully in each case the condition of the prisoner, mental and physical, and whether imprisonment appears to have had, or in his opinion may be likely to have, an injurious effect on his condition.

RULES AS TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER.

42. The Medical Officer of every Prison shall have the medical charge of all the prisoners therein, and of their treatment when sick. He shall also give medical advice and assistance, including medicine, to the Jailer, Assistant Jailer, Matron, and subordinate officers of the Prison and their families, if such families reside within a mile of the Prison. He shall report from time to time, as may be directed, upon the sanitary conditions of the Prison, the health of the prisoners, and the health of the Prison officers, and in reference to any other point in connection with the maintenance of health in the Prison upon which he may be directed to report.

The Assistant Medical Officer shall be subordinate to the Medical Officer, and shall assist him in all the duties enumerated in these rules, and shall, in the absence of the Medical Officer, perform any and every one of the duties imposed on the Medical Officer under these rules.

43. The Medical Officer shall be subject to the control of the Principal Civil Medical Officer. But it shall be his duty to afford at all times information direct to the Inspector-General of Prisons or the Superintendent, when required to do so, on all matters connected with the Prison and the prisoners.

44. The Medical Officer shall make himself thoroughly acquainted with the regulations of the Prison to which he is attached, so far as his own duties are concerned.

45. The Medical Officer shall visit the Prison every day, unless prevented by some unavoidable cause, at such hour as the Principal Civil Medical Officer, after consultation with the Superintendent, shall appoint. At such visit he shall first see every prisoner reported to be sick, and shall direct whether he shall be sent to hospital or treated in his cell. In the latter case, he shall give directions for the treatment of such prisoner, but all prisoners suffering from serious illness shall be sent to the hospital. The Medical Officer shall, after disposing of the new cases, visit the Prison hospital and prescribe for all the patients therein. He shall also visit every prisoner in punishment cell or solitary confinement, or deemed to be malingering, as hereinafter provided. He shall pay such further visits during the day as the severity of the illness of any prisoner may make proper. And in cases of epidemic or general sickness he shall not fail to visit the Prison twice every day at the least.

46. If prevented from attending to his duties by illness or other unavoidable cause, he shall communicate the circumstances without delay, and inform the Superintendent of the arrangements that have been made for the discharge of his duties.

47. He shall keep a Medical Register or Journal, in which he shall enter daily the date of every visit to the Prison; the name of every prisoner brought under his treatment or observation; the nature of the disease for which he is treated, and the medicines ordered for each such prisoner or for any Prison officer, day by day; names of all prisoners discharged from the hospital, and the names of all prisoners in the Jail who are only fit for light labour; and he shall add any observations which he may deem it necessary to record in connection with each case. He shall also enter in the Journal every recommendation that he may deem it necessary to make in connection with the Prison. This Journal is to be kept in the Prison hospital, and to be open to the inspection of the Inspector-General, the Visitors, the Superintendent, and the Jailer. After each visit of the Medical Officer his Journal shall be sent to the officer in charge of the Prison, for the immediate issue of such orders as that officer may find it necessary to pass. The officer in charge of the Prison shall countersign the Journal and return it on the same day to the hospital. All entries made by the Medical Officer in the Journal shall be made in the English language, and signed by him day by day. He shall also keep in his custody the Medical History sheets of all prisoners confined in the Prison of which he has medical charge.

48. The Medical Officer shall see at least once a week every prisoner in light labour or wearing extra clothing with a view to the alteration or continuance of his recommendation with reference to such prisoner.

49. He shall report to the Superintendent the case of any prisoner to which he may think it necessary, on medical grounds, to draw attention, and whenever he shall be of opinion that the life of any prisoner is endangered by his continuance in Prison, he shall state such opinion and the grounds thereof in writing to the Superintendent, who shall duly report the circumstance to the Inspector-General of Prisons.

50. He shall visit every part of the Prison once at least every week, and daily when epidemic disease exists in the neighbourhood, and shall enter in his Journal the results of such inspection, recording any want of cleanliness, drainage, warmth, or ventilation, any bad quality of the provisions and insufficiency of clothing or bedding, or any other cause which may affect the health of the prisoners.

51. He shall ascertain whether the water is pure and wholesome, and whether there is an abundant supply for drinking, cooking, and washing. He shall specially note all defects of drains, latrines, and the conservancy management generally of the Prison; and twice at least in each month he is to see every prisoner, whether criminal, civil, or waiting trial. In case of epidemic visitation, an inspection of all the prisoners by the Medical Officer shall be made daily. The result of all his examinations shall always be recorded in his Journal.

52. When severe epidemic prevails, a well-marked case shall be selected for *post-mortem* examination, in order that the general and specific character of the visitation may be known and recorded.

A report of every death shall be transmitted, as each death occurs, to the Principal Civil Medical Officer, with a brief history of the case.

53. The Medical Officer shall keep a special record of all cases of cholera, whether spasmodic or epidemic, and of all cases of small-pox, according to the form of register supplied; and a copy of this record shall be transmitted at the end of every month to the Principal Civil Medical Officer.

54. In the event of a prisoner's death, the Medical Officer shall furnish, with the least possible delay, the officer in charge of the Prison with a certificate stating the cause of death. He shall record in a register, which he shall keep in his hospital for that purpose, the disease, with a brief abstract of its leading characteristics, a brief abstract of the treatment, the appearance observed at a *post-mortem* examination, which when practicable shall be made in every case, and any remarks which he may deem it necessary to offer on the general or particular characters, causes, or other circumstances connected with the particular class or classes of cases, if the death be due to endemic or epidemic causes.

55. The Medical Officer shall recommend by entry in writing in his Journal any increase, diminution, or change of food for any particular prisoner while in hospital, which he may deem to be necessary.

56. The Medical Officer shall daily examine the food provided for the prisoners, in order to see that it is of proper quality, and shall enter in his Journal any defect in quantity or quality which he may note.

57. He shall give written directions for separating prisoners having infectious complaints, or suspected thereof, and for cleansing, disinfecting, or destroying any infected apparel or bedding. He shall examine every prisoner about to be removed to any other place of confinement, and report as to his being free from malignant, contagious, infectious, or other disease, and as to his being in a fit state to be removed.

58. The Medical Officer shall personally examine every prisoner on the day of his arrival in the Prison, or at latest on the following morning, and shall enter in writing his opinion as to whether the prisoner is fit for hard or light labour.

59. If a prisoner about to be discharged is found to be labouring under any acute or dangerous disease, he shall on his discharge be removed to the nearest civil hospital, as soon as this can be done with safety to the patient, unless other arrangements have been made for the reception of the prisoner by his friends.

60. No corporal punishment shall be inflicted upon any prisoner until he is examined by the Medical Officer and certified by him to be in a fit state to receive such punishment, and no prisoner shall undergo corporal punishment except in the presence of the Medical Officer, whose duty it shall be to interpose if it shall appear to him that the full amount of the sentence cannot be inflicted without danger of serious injury.

61. When he considers a prisoner is unable to undergo all or any portion of the corporal punishment to which he is sentenced by any competent court, he shall report the particulars of the case for the information of the Principal Civil Medical Officer, furnishing copy of such report to the Superintendent for transmission to the Inspector-General of Prisons.

62. Within one week after the termination of each month the Medical Officer shall transmit to the Principal Civil Medical Officer a complete monthly return of sickness and mortality in the Prison under his charge, and at the termination of each week a numerical weekly return of the admissions, discharges, and deaths in the hospital during the past week, furnishing copy of such returns to the Superintendent for transmission to the Inspector-General of Prisons.

63. An annual return of the sickness and mortality in the Prison under his charge shall be forwarded by the Medical Officer before the end of every January to the Principal Civil Medical Officer, a copy of the same being at the same time forwarded to the Superintendent of the Prison. This return shall embrace a numerical detail of the admissions, discharges, and deaths in his hospital during the past year, as well as a general report on all matters worthy of record in connection with the health of the prisoners.

64. It shall be the duty of the Prison officers employed in the hospital to see that the orders of the Medical Officer are carried out. The officer in charge of the Prison shall place in the hospital well-conducted prisoners not exceeding one for every six patients for attendance on the sick.

65. The Medical Officer shall alone be responsible for the safe custody and proper keeping of the medicines and instruments, the property of the Government, in the Prison hospital, and for the proper compounding of all medicines administered by his orders within the Prison.

66. He shall report to the Superintendent any irregularity in the Prison hospital which may come to his knowledge, or any difficulty or obstruction which he may meet with in the performance of his duty.

67. He shall examine all subordinate officers appointed to the establishment before they commence their duties, and when required all candidates for employment as subordinate officers or servants of the Prison who may be sent to him for that purpose, and report whether they possess the necessary qualifications as to health and strength.

68. He shall report periodically, and from time to time as may be directed, on the general health and sanitary condition of the establishment, the health of the officers, their capability for performing their duties, the health of the prisoners, and in reference to any other point upon which he may be directed to report.

69. Whenever a convict is removed on medical grounds to some other Convict Prison, it is necessary, with a view to assist the judgment of the Medical Officer of the establishment to which he may be sent, that a full history of the case, and of the treatment which has been pursued, shall be transmitted to him by the Medical Officer of the Prison from which such prisoner is removed.

70. The Medical Officer shall include in his monthly medical report a statement of the sanitary condition of all the public quarters occupied by subordinate officers, civil guards, and servants, with reference to drainage, ventilation, and cleanliness.

71. He shall, when required, examine all gangs of prisoners passing through the station to which he is appointed from one Prison to another, and certify if they are fit to proceed on their journey or not.

72. He shall take care that all medicines, stationery, and stimulants are properly locked up, and not accessible to any Prison orderly or attendant.

73. The records which the Medical Officer is required to keep by these rules are records of the Prison, and shall not be removed or destroyed without reference to the Superintendent.

74. When there is a paid dispenser, the dispenser shall himself dispense the medicines ordered by the Medical Officer, and shall not issue any drugs or other articles without his verbal or written directions, except in cases of emergency. He shall see that the surgery is kept clean and in good order. When required, he shall aid in attending on the sick and in the other duties connected with the infirmary, and shall act as a clerk to the Medical Officer.

75. Whenever the Medical Officer of a Prison shall consider it desirable to transfer a prisoner to a Government civil hospital, it shall be the duty of the Principal Medical Officer to set apart a portion of such hospital as a place of confinement for such prisoner, and, if the Medical Officer recommend it, the Inspector-General shall by warrant under his hand order the prisoner's removal to the place set apart as aforesaid. When it appears advisable to the officer in charge of the hospital to retransfer the prisoner to the Prison, he shall apply to the Inspector-General for a warrant of retransfer.

76. The Medical Officer in charge of such hospital shall be responsible for the safe custody of the prisoner.

77. All such rules relating to the conduct, treatment, and punishment of prisoners shall apply to those confined in the hospital in the same manner as in an ordinary Prison.

78. The Superintendent shall place at the disposal of the Medical Officer as many Prison Officers as he (the Medical Officer) shall think necessary for the safe custody of the prisoners, provided

that the number supplied shall not exceed four officers for the first ten prisoners, with an additional officer for every five additional prisoners.

79. The Colonial Surgeon shall be allowed free access to any Prison within his Province, and is authorized to make such inquiries as he may deem proper with regard to all matters coming within the range of the duties of the Medical Officer attached to the Prison.

80. The Medical Officer shall sign all demands on the Contractor for hospital extras; such demands shall be made in the proper printed forms.

81. If the Medical Officer in charge of the Prison is of opinion that the further detention of a prisoner is dangerous to his life, he shall, without delay, transmit a full medical statement of the case, together with the usual Prison particulars of the prisoner, which shall be furnished to him by the Superintendent on Prison Form 26, to the Principal Civil Medical Officer, who shall appoint a Medical Board to report on the case. The report of the Board, together with his opinion on the case, and the above mentioned Prison particulars shall be at once forwarded as urgent by the Principal Civil Medical Officer to Government.

82. The Medical Officer in charge of outstation Prisons shall take steps to have such prisoners removed to Kandy, Galle, or Colombo, when such removal is practicable and can be effected without danger to the patients.

RULES AS TO THE JAILER.

83. (1) The Jailer is responsible for the maintenance of order and regularity in his Prison. He shall not receive any prisoner into the Prison in his charge without a legal warrant or a written authority from the Superintendent.

(2) He shall especially be responsible for the due discharge of all prisoners immediately on their becoming entitled to release, whether by expiration of the period of sentence, or by pardon, or commutation, or from remissions of sentence earned under rules 299 to 306; and, to ensure accuracy in regard to such remissions, he shall, at least once a month, check the marks in the prisoners' records.

84. He shall take care that every prisoner having a complaint to make or a request to prefer to him shall have an opportunity of doing so at some appointed hour of the day. He shall see that prisoners' letters are despatched within 48 hours of the application to write, and that petitions to the Governor are despatched within one week of the application to petition. He shall patiently listen to his complaint, and he shall either take such steps as may appear to him necessary to redress any grievance, or shall report the same to the Superintendent.

85. It shall be the duty of the Jailer to inform the Superintendent in writing of the name of any prisoner who has asked to see the Superintendent, a Visitor, or the Inspector-General.

86. He shall see that all unusual occurrences referring to the Prison are immediately entered in the morning state in the place appointed for this purpose.

87. He shall report all deaths of prisoners to the Coroner of the district, forwarding a copy of the Medical Officer's certificate. He shall also send a notice of death in the prescribed form to each of the following officers through the Superintendent of the Prison, viz.: The Inspector-General of Prisons, Government Agent, and the Registrar-General. If the prisoner is not a native of the district in which the Jail is situated, a notice should be forwarded to the Superintendent of the Jail to which the prisoner was first admitted, and the Superintendent after noting his death in the Prisoners' Register shall forward the same to the Government Agent or the Assistant Government Agent of the district, for communication to the prisoners' relatives or friends.

88. He shall himself visit the several workshops and working parties at least twice a day, and see that the prisoners are kept steadily at their work. If the prisoners are working more than a mile from the Prison he may depute the next senior officer to visit them once a day. He shall also occasionally visit the wards and cells at uncertain hours during the night to ascertain that the guards are on the alert, and that no attempt to escape has been made.

He shall diligently observe the behaviour of all the subordinate Prison officers, and see that they strictly adhere to the rules, and shall report immediately to the Superintendent any neglect or misconduct that may come to his knowledge.

89. He shall see that all subordinate Prison officers are fully instructed in their particular duties, and that they keep the required registers and records; that they duly observe the character and industry of the prisoners, and make the required daily and other reports in a proper manner and at the proper times.

90. He shall pay attention to the ventilation, drainage, and sanitary condition of the Prison, and take such measures as may be necessary for the premises being maintained in perfect order.

91. He shall daily inspect every part of the Prison, especially the cells and bedding, see that they are clean and in good order, and that the means of security in the different wards and cells are effective. He shall also see that every precaution is taken for preventing escape; he shall for this purpose occasionally examine the fastenings of all gates, doors, and windows in the Prison, and he shall see that proper places are provided for locking up tools, ropes, or articles which might be of use to a prisoner in effecting his escape.

92. He shall not permit any person, not a prisoner or Prison official, to remain for the night within the Prison without the written order of the Superintendent.

93. He shall superintend generally the distribution of the working parties when proceeding to their appointed labours, and shall be careful that they are despatched with regularity and without loss of time. He shall check their numbers, if possible, during the hours of work and on their return to the Prison. In wet weather he shall see that necessary measures are taken for having the clothing of the prisoners dried.

94. He shall read or cause to be read to all prisoners on admission, in their own language, the abstract of rules relating to prisoners.

95. He shall see that the proper diets are drawn, cooked, and issued to every prisoner in his charge, according to class and the proper meal time, and when summoned to do so shall test the diet of any prisoner in his presence.

96. He shall also superintend the arrangement for the regular messing of the prisoners and distribution of their meals. He shall take care that their clothing is in proper repair, their hair kept in proper order, and their washing and bathing attended to.

97. He shall at once communicate to the Superintendent every circumstance which may come to his knowledge likely to affect the security, health, or discipline of the prisoners, the efficiency of the subordinate officers, or which may in any other way require the attention of the Superintendent.

98. He shall daily inspect the prisoners' food and satisfy himself that it is sound, of good quality, and up to sample.

99. He shall be responsible that the scales, weights, and measures in use in the Prison for the issue and distribution of provisions, stores, and raw materials, &c., are accurate and in proper order.

100. He shall not directly or indirectly have any interest in any contract for the supply of the Prison, nor shall he receive directly or indirectly under any pretence whatsoever any fee or gratuity or present from any person supplying or tendering supplies for the Prison.

101. He shall keep all books and accounts which may be prescribed by the Superintendent, and shall be responsible that all the entries made in his accounts are supported by proper vouchers, and that they are all correct and brought up to date according to the prescribed forms and written instructions.

102. He shall keep a correct inventory of all Government property in such form as may be prescribed by the Superintendent.

103. The Jailer and Deputy Jailer will visit their Prison at least five times a week by night; and of these, two visits of each officer should be between the hours of midnight and 4.30 A.M.

104. He shall not absent himself from his duties without the written permission of the Superintendent, nor shall he when off duty absent himself from the Prison, the premises appertaining

thereto, or his quarters, for more than six hours at a time without the written permission of the Superintendent.

105. He shall on all occasions before leaving the Prison make over formal charge of it to the next senior officer.

106. The Jailer or Deputy Jailer shall parade and inspect the night duty officers, and see that they are fit for duty before dismissing them to their respective posts.

107. It shall be the duty of the Jailer to see that a description of the clothing and property of every prisoner is entered in a book to be kept for that purpose. The entry, having been explained to the prisoner, shall be signed by him, in the presence of the Jailer and some other Prison officer, both of whom shall also sign the entry.

108. The clothing and property of every prisoner sentenced to imprisonment for twelve months, or any shorter period, shall be made into a bundle labelled with the prisoner's name and register number, and kept in store for delivery to the prisoner on his discharge.

109. The clothing of all prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for over twelve months shall be sold by public auction once every quarter, on the order of the Superintendent, and the amount shall be credited to Government to meet the cost of clothing of the prisoner on his discharge.

The property of unconvicted prisoners if left in the Prison for three months after their discharge shall be sold, and the proceeds credited to revenue.

110. The property, other than clothing, of every prisoner sentenced to over twelve months imprisonment shall either be delivered, in the prisoner's presence, to any friend whom he shall select, or if not so delivered within a month shall be sold, and the proceeds, if they amount to five rupees or over, shall be paid to the prisoner on his discharge, being placed in deposit for that purpose. If the proceeds amount to under five rupees the money shall be credited to Government.

111. When clothing or property is delivered to the prisoner or his friend in conformity with the above rules, the signature of the prisoner and his friend shall be taken in the manner laid down in rule 107.

112. At lock-up time the Jailer shall personally parade and count all the prisoners in his custody, after which he shall march them off to the cells and wards they are to occupy for the night. He shall note in the Lock-up Register the correct number of prisoners in each ward. The prisoners shall then be counted by the senior day officer in charge of the ward, and the senior and junior night officers, who shall report the number in each ward to the Jailer, and he on finding it correct shall order the doors to be closed and locked. The night officers, having satisfied themselves that the doors are locked, shall sign the Lock-up Register. Till the Lock-up Register has been signed the day duty officers shall not leave the Prison.

113. When unlocking in the morning the Jailer shall be present and give the order to unlock. A head overseer shall then count the number in each ward as the prisoners march out, making a report to the Jailer of the number who have left each ward. The prisoners shall then be paraded and counted by the Jailer. The night duty officers shall not be allowed to leave the Prison until this is done, and the number declared to be correct.

114. Unconvicted prisoners shall be counted by the Jailer and taken over from the night duty officers, but not let out of their wards for half an hour later, by which time the hard labour convicts must have been marched off to their various tasks.

115. A Night Duty Book shall be kept, in which the Jailer shall cause to be entered the names of the subordinate officers on duty, the wards to which each is appointed, the number of prisoners in each block or ward, and the hours of duty of each officer. This book shall be handed to the senior officer on night duty.

116. In small Prisons where there is no special gate-keeper the Jailer shall, after lock-up, take possession of the key of the outer gate, and retain it until he comes and opens the gate the next day; arrangements shall in such cases be made for summoning the Jailer if required during the night.

117. The Jailer shall not depart from the strict observance of the rules without a written order from the Superintendent. All such written orders, if not entered on the Superintendent's Order Book by him, shall be at once copied into that book by the Jailer, the original order being filed and kept for reference, a summary of such orders being forwarded monthly to the Inspector-General. Should the Superintendent be absent, the Jailer shall, in a case of emergency, exercise his own discretion, and shall report the circumstance to the Superintendent on his return, and apply to him for an expression of approval or otherwise. The report and order shall be filed with the Superintendent's orders alluded to above, and shall also be entered in the Superintendent's Order Book.

RULES AS TO THE DEPUTY JAILER.

118. This officer shall be subordinate to the Jailer, and shall assist him in all the duties enumerated in the preceding rules. He shall reside at the quarters provided for him in the Prison, if any, or if no such quarters are provided, in such place as shall be approved by the Superintendent. He shall not absent himself from the Prison except during such hours as may be fixed by the Superintendent, or at other times without the written permission of the Superintendent.

119. He shall in the absence of the Jailer perform any of the duties required from the Jailer under these rules.

RULES AS TO THE DUTIES OF OVERSEERS, WARDERS, AND OTHER SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.

120. The subordinate officers of the Prisons shall be classified as follows —

Head Overseers, [¶]	Sub-Overseers.
Overseers.	Guards.

121. All officers shall have assigned to them the immediate charge of such prisoners or of such parts of the Prison as the Jailer may direct, and shall be responsible for the maintenance of proper order and discipline among such prisoners and such portion of the Prison.

122. Each subordinate officer shall perform such duties as may from time to time be prescribed by the Jailer for the purpose of preserving discipline and enforcing diligence, cleanliness, order, and conformity to the rules of the Prison.

123. (1) Each subordinate officer shall be armed with a baton, such baton shall be supplied by Government, and shall be of a uniform pattern. It shall be competent for the Superintendent, by an order in writing, to direct that any subordinate officer shall also be armed with a revolver and sword, or with either of them.

(2) Prison officers carrying firearms shall not use, or threaten to use them against any prisoner, except in case of dangerous violence employed, or in case of escape, or attempted escape, which cannot otherwise be prevented, and when compelled to use them should use them in such a way as to disable and not to kill.

124. Each subordinate officer shall keep a list of tools delivered to the prisoners in his charge, and on leaving off work in the evening shall take care that the tools are returned; and if any are not returned or are injured, the subordinate officer shall report the same at once to the Jailer.

125. Each officer shall see that the prisoners are properly dressed when paraded for work.

126. Each officer shall be responsible that the doors of the barracks, cells, and wards in his charge are all securely locked at night, and that no forbidden articles are secreted therein or on the prisoners' persons.

127. One or more officers shall from time to time be employed for the purpose of instructing the prisoners in any particular handicraft, as well as for general duty, and such officers shall be subject to the same rules and shall, when required to do so, perform the same duties as any other officer.

128. Each officer so employed shall instruct the prisoners given into his charge in the trade he is engaged to train them. He shall see that they do not idle or destroy any of the tools or materials they are entrusted with, and he shall report to the Jailer any neglect or carelessness on the part of any prisoner, especially if he has not performed his full task.

129. The gate-keeper shall be in charge of the main gate of the Prison, and shall never, under any pretext, leave the post till relieved by another officer, and shall during the day retain charge of the keys. During the night the keys shall be delivered to the care of the Jailer or such other officer as the Superintendent may direct.

130. The gate-keeper shall be most careful to prevent the admission of any of the articles prohibited in rules 231 and 232 into the Prison, bearing in mind that the rule forbidding any one to bring such articles into the Prison applies to Police and Prison officials as well as to the general public.

131. For this purpose he shall examine all articles carried in or out of the Prison, and he shall stop any person suspected of bringing in any such articles or carrying out any property belonging to the Prison and give immediate notice to the Jailer. It shall be competent to the Jailer, if he thinks fit, to search or cause to be searched any subordinate officer of the Prisons Department who may be reasonably suspected of breach of the above rule. It shall be competent for the Jailer, if he think fit, to call upon the officer in charge of the Police guard to have any policeman, against whom there may be reasonable cause for suspicion of a breach of the above rule, to be searched; the officer shall be bound to comply with this request, but the Jailer shall enter the whole circumstances of the case, as well as the result of the search, in the Prison Diary.

132. He shall not permit any person to expose articles for sale within the Prison, nor permit articles to be brought in which have not been ordered for the use of the prisoners or for Prison purposes.

133. It shall be the duty of all Prison officers, without exception, to treat the prisoners with kindness and humanity, to inform the Jailer at his next visit of any prisoner who desires to see him, and to be firm in maintaining order and discipline and enforcing an observance of the rules of the Prison.

134. (1) No Prison officer shall have any money dealing whatever with any prisoner, or shall receive any money on any pretext whatsoever from any prisoner, or from the friends of any prisoner on account of such prisoner, nor make any communication to, or hold any correspondence with, any person regarding any prisoner, without the leave of the Superintendent.

(2) No officer shall borrow money from any person connected with a contract for the supply of food or other articles for the use of the prison, nor shall he directly or indirectly have any interest in any contract or supply connected with the prison; neither shall he, under any pretence whatever, receive any fee or gratuity from any person connected with any such contract or supply. Each officer will clearly understand that he is responsible for the acts of his family.

135. The subordinate officers shall be on duty during such hours of the day or night as may be fixed, not exceeding twelve in the twenty-four, or six hours at a stretch at night; and a placard showing the hours fixed for the attendance of officers shall be hung up in a convenient place in the guard-room.

136. Subject to the exceptions on medical grounds and the supply allowed under the rules to civil prisoners, none of the articles prohibited in rule 231 and rule 232 shall be introduced, used, or consumed, and no card-playing or games of chance of any kind shall be allowed within the Prison. This rule shall be enforced not only within the Prison walls, but in all parts of the premises liable to be frequented by prisoners, or used for Prison purposes, as for office, storing, cooking, baking, or washing. It shall not only be enforced on prisoners, but on officers and other persons.

137. All Prison officers from the Jailer downwards shall be considered on probation for the first six months of their service, and may, if they prove themselves unfit, be discharged on receipt of a fortnight's notice and pay, or, if they commit any offence, at once. The appointment shall not be confirmed at the expiration of the six months unless the officer has proved himself in all respects fitted for his post.

137a. No Prison officer shall be at liberty to resign his office or withdraw himself from the duties thereof unless expressly allowed to do so in writing by the Superintendent of the Prison, or unless he shall have given to the Superintendent one month's notice in writing of his intention to resign.

138. Any officer on entering the Prison Service shall understand that he may be employed in any part of the Island wherever it seems fit to the Inspector-General to employ him.

139. All fines levied by the Superintendent shall be entered in the Register of Fines and reported to the Inspector-General of Prisons.

140. No subordinate officer shall on any account enter a prisoner's cell at night unless accompanied by another officer, and then only in case of sickness or other emergency.

141. No Prison officer shall strike any prisoner unless compelled to do so in self-defence or in defence of another officer or prisoner. And no Prison officer shall punish a prisoner in any way unless directed to do so by the Superintendent.

142. It shall be the duty of all Prison officers to see that the highest possible degree of cleanliness is enforced in every part of the Prison, as well as with respect to the persons of prisoners, their clothing, bedding, and everything else.

143. It shall be the duty of all Prison officers to see that no person, except those authorized by law, enter the Prison or converse with a prisoner without written authorization from the Superintendent, the Colonial Secretary, any of the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Attorney-General, or the Inspector-General of Prisons.

144. It shall be the duty of all officers to see that no ladders, planks, ropes, chains, implements, or materials of any kind likely to facilitate escape are left exposed at any time in the yard; also that no rubbish is piled against the walls or allowed to remain in the yard.

145. When relieving watch, the senior night duty officer and the relieved and the relieving subordinate officers shall go through the Prison and satisfy themselves by inspection and counting that the number of prisoners is in accordance with the entry in the Night Duty Book by the Jailer. An entry to this effect shall be made by the senior officer in the Night Duty Book, and signed by him and also by the relieving and relieved subordinate officers. This shall be made in Sinhalese or Tamil if the officer does not know sufficient English to make the entry in that language.

146. No prisoner shall be allowed to leave his ward or cell between lock-up and un-lock, except for one of the following purposes:—

- Removal to hospital.
- Assisting in removing a prisoner to hospital.
- Latrine purposes.
- Preparing early morning meal.

147. Where a night gate-keeper is employed, he shall come on duty at 5 P.M. This gate-keeper shall not be relieved till the Jailer has taken over the prisoners from the night duty officers next morning.

148. Where the Police mount guard inside a Prison, before the relieving sentry is admitted the gate-keeper shall summon the senior night duty officer to accompany the guard from and to the gate.

149. Officers on night duty shall not be allowed to leave the Prison except for the purposes of summoning the Jailer. If on account of sickness or for any reason it shall be necessary to relieve any night duty officer, the Jailer shall be summoned and his consent obtained; this shall not be granted, or the officer allowed to leave the Prison, unless the Jailer shall be satisfied everything is right inside. The gate-keeper shall be specially warned on this point. A note of all such actions shall be immediately entered in the Night Duty Book, as well as in the Prison Diary next morning.

150. If for any reason a Jailer is unable to personally attend to the duties required of him by these orders, he shall depute a Deputy Jailer in writing to supervise the night arrangements, reporting his reason for so doing in his Diary for the information of the Superintendent. The Jailer or a Deputy Jailer of the Prison shall count the men going out to labour and coming in at the appointed hours, and on each occasion ascertain that the number is correct.

151. All subordinate officers shall pay strict attention to cleanliness of person and dress, and shall at all times within the Prison

wear a plain uniform of such colour and pattern as shall be directed.

152. No officer entrusted with keys shall, except under the conditions specified in rule 116, take them out of the Prison, leave them lying about, or lend them to any one on any pretence whatsoever, but each shall, when leaving the Prison on any occasion, deliver his keys to such officer as may be authorized to receive them.

153. The internal arrangements of the Prison and occurrences therein shall not be communicated by subordinate officers to persons unconnected with the establishment.

154. No prisoner, without a special written order from the Superintendent, shall be removed outside the walls of the Prison between the hours of locking up in the evening and unlocking in the morning, except—

- (a) A prisoner being removed to hospital on the Medical Officer's order in writing ;
- (b) A prisoner assisting in the removal of another prisoner to hospital.

All such removals shall take place only in the presence of the Jailer or Assistant Jailer of the Prison.

155. When there is a case of infectious disease in a prison officer's house he should report the fact at once to the Superintendent of the Prison.

156. (1) Any subordinate officer may be punished by the Superintendent for any of the offences included in the annexed schedule with a fine not exceeding Rs. 5 in the case of an officer drawing Rs. 300 or over per annum, and Rs. 3.50 in the case of an officer drawing less than Rs. 300 per annum.

(2) If in the opinion of the Superintendent the punishment herein prescribed is insufficient for any of the offences mentioned in the schedule, he shall report the matter to the Inspector-General of Prisons.

Schedule.

- (1) Insubordination.
- (2) Allowing a prisoner to escape.
- (3) Trafficking with a prisoner.
- (4) Introducing prohibited articles or allowing prohibited articles to be introduced.
- (5) Being under the influence of drink.
- (6) Giving false evidence or making false reports.
- (7) Sleeping while on duty.
- (8) Sitting down on duty either by day or night.
- (9) Holding familiar or unnecessary conversation with a prisoner.
- (10) Ill-treating a prisoner.
- (11) Taking prisoners' food.
- (12) Countenancing gambling or trafficking.
- (13) Allowing prisoners to have unauthorized communication with free persons.
- (14) Employing a prisoner to do unauthorized work.
- (15) Disobedience of orders, carelessness, and inattention to duty.
- (16) Telling a falsehood.
- (17) Absence without leave.
- (18) Unpunctuality.
- (19) Not reporting that prisoners desire to see the Jailer, &c.
- (20) Leaving a door unlocked when it ought to be locked.
- (21) Allowing prisoners to talk or idle.
- (22) Not keeping proper supervision over his prisoners.
- (23) Not wearing uniform when required by rules to do so.
- (24) Leaving the Prison service without giving one month's notice to the Superintendent.
- (25) Breach of any authorized rule or order.

RULES AS TO ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE OF PRISONERS.

157. (1) Whenever persons charged with offences shall be brought to the Prison, it shall be the duty of the gate-keeper to see that notice is given to the Jailer or Deputy Jailer, who shall see that the necessary authority for their detention is delivered with them. Any omission or irregularity in the documents shall be brought immediately to the notice of the Superintendent for orders.

(2) Every prisoner may, if required for the purposes of justice, be photographed on reception and subsequently, but no copy of the photograph shall be given to any person unless he is officially authorized to receive it. The finger impressions of every prisoner may also be taken.

158. Every prisoner shall take a bath on reception, unless it shall be otherwise directed in any particular case by the Medical Officer. Provided also that no civil or untried prisoner shall be compelled to take a bath if he objects thereto.

159. In case of the prevalence of any infectious or contagious disease, prisoners received from the infected localities shall be isolated until examined by the Medical Officer.

160. Every prisoner shall, within twenty-four hours of his admission, be examined by the Medical Officer separately, and if any prisoner is found to have any cutaneous disease or to be infected with vermin, he shall be dealt with as the Medical Officer may direct.

161. The hair of civil and untried prisoners shall not be cut against their will, nor shall the hair of female prisoners be cut. The hair of male convicted prisoners sentenced to terms of imprisonment of six months or upwards shall be cut close, and also the hair of male prisoners committed a second or subsequent time. Provided that the hair of a prisoner shall not be cut, however often he may have been convicted, unless he is under a sentence of not less than three months' rigorous imprisonment, nor unless his sentence has at least six weeks still to run. When, however, a prisoner's hair has been once cut, it shall be cut short until the prisoner is within six weeks, or, in the case of a prisoner undergoing his first sentence of imprisonment, three months, of his discharge, when it shall be allowed to grow and is not to be cut again without the special sanction of the Inspector-General. The Superintendent may permit any prisoner who has served not less than six months in Class I. to grow his hair and may withdraw such permission for misconduct. In no case shall a prisoner's hair be cut until the appealable time has elapsed, and if an appeal be lodged until the sentence has been wholly or partially affirmed.

162. Every convicted prisoner sentenced to imprisonment for three months or upwards shall be weighed on reception, and his weight shall be recorded, and he shall be weighed subsequently at such times as the Medical Officer may require, and the result shall be recorded.

163. On the discharge of each prisoner, who is entitled to clothes at the public expense, from Prison, he shall be provided with the following articles of clothing:—If a European or Burgher, 1 coat, 1 pair trousers, 1 shirt, 1 pair socks, 1 pair boots, and 1 hat; if a native, 4 yards chintz and 1 coloured handkerchief.

164. Such of the clothing, linen, and other articles belonging to prisoners as may be retained in the Prison shall, if necessary, be washed, cleaned, or disinfected as soon as possible after they are received.

165. Before a prisoner under the age of sixteen is discharged, the Superintendent shall use his best endeavours to inform his relatives or friends on what day and at what time he will be discharged, that they may have the opportunity of attending to receive him. A female convicted prisoner apparently under the age of seventeen years shall, if she so desire it, be conducted to her home by a Prison officer, the matron, or assistant matron when possible.

166. No child of a female prisoner may be received into the Prison with its mother unless it is at the breast. Should the committal not contain an authority to receive a child at the breast, the Jailer shall certify on the back of the warrant that the child has been received, and obtain the Superintendent's signature to this endorsement. The case shall be reported by the Jailer at once to the nearest Superintendent of Police, in order that inquiries may be made as to the relatives of the child, with the view of its disposal when separated from its mother.

167. When the Medical Officer certifies that the child is in a fit condition to be separated from its mother, the Prison authorities shall ascertain whether satisfactory arrangements can be made for the maintenance of the child. If no such arrangements can be made, the matter shall be reported to Government for orders. Children not at the breast who may accompany their mothers to the Prison must be taken to the nearest police station.

168. When the sentence of a prisoner expires, the Jailer shall, if practicable, bring him before the Superintendent, together with his warrant.

169. The day on which the prisoner is admitted and the day on which he is released shall be counted whole days of the period of any sentence reckoned in days, months, or years.

170. If the date of release falls on a Sunday, Christmas Day, or Good Friday, the prisoner shall be released on the preceding day.

If an order for discharge be received on Sunday, Christmas Day, or Good Friday, the prisoner shall be discharged that day.

171. No prisoner shall on any account be released between lock-up and un-lock. Ordinarily, prisoners shall be released after their morning meals, that is, at 12 noon.

172. When a convicted prisoner has on discharge to travel ten miles to reach his home in Ceylon, he shall receive one day's batta and an additional day's batta for every additional fifteen miles he has to travel.

173. When any portion of his homeward journey can be done by rail, such prisoner shall receive an order on the nearest Station Master for a third class ticket, but a reduction shall be made in the amount of the batta paid corresponding to the time saved by using the railway.

174. Every prisoner convicted at any station in the Northern and Eastern Provinces, and subsequently transferred and discharged from any Prison in any other Province, shall be provided with a deck passage by a steamer, and, if necessary, an order for a railway ticket to Colombo. In such cases a corresponding reduction shall be made in the batta paid under rule 173. Prisoners from the Sinhalese districts discharged from the Jaffna Prison shall be treated in a similar manner. Whenever practicable, a prisoner shall at the most convenient time within a month of his discharge be transferred to the Jail nearest his home.

175. The rate of batta shall be 25 cents per diem, but in the Northern and Eastern Provinces the rate to locally-convicted prisoners shall be 18 cents. On the discharge of any prisoner who is not a native of Ceylon or India, the Superintendent will represent the case specially, if under the circumstances of the case he deems it one in which it would be proper to recommend any special allowance.

176. No reduction shall be made from the gratuity earned by a prisoner in consequence of the payment of batta.

177. Batta to discharged prisoners shall be paid on proper pay lists, and be charged to the vote allowed under "Prisons;" sub-head "Victualling." The cost of passages by steamer or rail is chargeable to sub-head "Transfer Expenses."

RULES AS TO SEPARATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS.

178. In every Prison in Ceylon in which male and female prisoners are both confined, male prisoners shall be rigorously separated from female prisoners, and the locks on the gates and doors in the part of the Prison allotted to women shall be of a different pattern to the locks on the gates and doors of the rest of the Prison.

179. Male prisoners shall be divided into the following classes, and each class shall be kept, so far as the arrangements of the Prison permit, separate from all other classes; that is to say:—

- (a) Civil prisoners.
- (b) Prisoners awaiting trial, or on remand pending the hearing of a complaint, or in default of finding bail.
- (c) Convicted prisoners over sixteen years of age.
- (d) Convicted prisoners under sixteen years of age.
- (e) Prisoners previously convicted.
- (f) Prisoners not previously convicted.

180. So far as the number of cells in the Prison shall permit, every male prisoner shall be locked up at night by himself in a separate cell to be duly certified by the Inspector-General as sufficient for one prisoner. No cell shall be certified which contains less than 54 superficial feet of floor space and 540 cubic feet of space, and is not properly ventilated.

181. Where from want of a sufficient number of certified separate cells in any Prison it is necessary to place prisoners in association, such room shall be lighted at night, and at least one officer shall be on duty over the ward from the time the prisoners are locked up till they leave the ward. Less than three prisoners shall never be locked up in a ward in which more than one prisoner is confined.

182. In the Prisons in which special cells are set apart for prisoners condemned to death, no prisoner other than one so condemned shall be confined in such cell within one month of its having been occupied by a condemned prisoner.

RULES AS TO FEMALE PRISONERS.

183. There shall be for every Prison in which women are confined a matron and such female officers as may be necessary. The matron and female officers shall perform the same duties (so far as may be possible) as the Jailer and officers for the men's prison, under the general superintendence of the Jailer, who shall visit the women's prison at least once a day, accompanied by the matron. No male subordinate Prison officer shall be allowed to enter the women's prison unless summoned personally by the Jailer or by the matron for the purpose of quelling a disturbance or giving other assistance.

184. So far as may be practicable, female prisoners shall be divided into classes and separated as hereinbefore directed for male prisoners; and known prostitutes shall be kept in a separate ward by themselves.

185. In every Prison where there is a hospital or room set apart exclusively for the reception of female prisoners when sick, the attendants in such hospital shall be women only, and no male subordinate officer shall be allowed to enter the hospital unless ordered to do so by the Medical Officer. Where no such hospital has been provided a female prisoner when sick shall, if the doctor consider it necessary, be removed to the Civil Hospital.

186. The duties of cleaning shall be performed by a female prisoner, the refuse matter being placed outside the ward, and the water vessels filled from the outside of the building.

187. Authorized interviews between female prisoners and their friends shall take place in the Prison and in the presence of the Jailer or Deputy Jailer and matron or assistant matron.

188. Female prisoners shall be employed only within the Prison walls, unless it be ordered by the Medical Officer that they be employed outside.

189. Female prisoners may earn by good conduct remission of a part of their sentence under the mark system, as applicable to males.

RULES AS TO CIVIL PRISONERS AND PRISONERS UNDER REMAND.

190. Rules 191 to 212, both inclusive, shall apply to all—

- (a) Prisoners under remand.
- (b) Prisoners committed for trial.
- (c) Civil prisoners.

191. All such prisoners shall wear their own clothing, which, if insufficient, shall be supplemented from the Prison store. They shall, when there is the necessary accommodation, be locked up at night in separate cells and kept, as far as may be possible, separate from each other, but shall not be subject to further restraint than is necessary for their safe custody and for the maintenance of proper discipline in the Prison.

192. Any such prisoner who prefers to provide his own food for any meal shall give notice thereof beforehand at the time required; but the Superintendent shall not permit any such prisoner to receive any Prison allowance of food for the meal for which he procures or receives food at his own expense, nor should he be paid for the supplies procured by him. Civil prisoners who do not provide their own food shall receive ordinary No. 2 diet.

193. Articles of food shall be received only at such hours as may be laid down by the Superintendent from time to time. They shall be inspected by the officers of the Prison, and shall be subject to such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent luxury or waste.

194. Any such prisoner shall not, during the twenty-four hours, receive or purchase more than one pint of malt liquor, fermented

liquor, or cider, or if an adult, half a pint (ten ounces) of wine; but no spirits, except on medical authority.

195. No such prisoner shall be allowed to sell or transfer any article whatsoever allowed to be introduced for his use to any other person.

196. Such prisoner shall not be compelled either to have his hair cut or (if he usually wears his beard, &c.) to shave, except on account of vermin or dirt, or when the Surgeon deems it necessary on the ground of health and cleanliness; and the hair of such prisoner shall not be cut closer than may be necessary for the purpose of health and cleanliness.

197. The Superintendent shall, on the application of any such prisoner, if, having regard to his ordinary habits and condition of life, he thinks such special provisions should be made in respect to him, and if the necessary arrangements can be made without detriment to the discipline of the Prison, permit any such prisoner—

- (i.) To occupy, on payment of a small sum fixed by the Superintendent, a suitable room or cell specially fitted up for such prisoner, and furnished with suitable bedding and other articles in addition to or different from those furnished for the ordinary cells.
- (ii.) To exercise separately or with selected untried prisoners, if the arrangements and construction of the Prison permit it.
- (iii.) To have at his own cost the use of private furniture and utensils suitable to his ordinary habits, to be approved by the Superintendent.
- (iv.) To have, on payment of a small sum fixed by the Superintendent, the assistance of some person, to be appointed by the Superintendent, relieving him from the performance of any unaccustomed task or office.

198. The beds of such prisoners shall be made and the rooms and yards in their occupation shall be swept and cleaned by them every morning, unless the Superintendent shall otherwise order, and they shall keep the furniture and utensils appropriated to their use clean and neatly arranged; they shall also render such assistance as the Superintendent may think necessary in preparing their food. Should any such prisoner object to perform any of these duties, they may be performed for him as provided in rule 197, sub-section (iv.).

199. If any such prisoner who is out of health shall desire the attendance of his usual medical man, the Superintendent shall, if satisfied that the application is *bona fide*, permit him to be visited by such medical man, if legally qualified, at his own expense, and to be supplied with medicine by him, proper precaution being in all cases observed to prevent abuse of these privileges.

200. So far as Prison arrangements shall admit, facilities shall be given to such prisoners to work and follow their respective trades and employments, and all earnings of such prisoners, after payment there out of such sum as the Superintendent shall determine on account of the cost of his maintenance in the Prison, or on account of the use of implements lent to him, shall belong to such prisoner.

201. Any such prisoner shall be permitted to be visited by one person or (if circumstances permit) by two persons at the same time, for a quarter of an hour on any week day, during such hours as may from time to time be appointed by the Superintendent.

202. Such prisoner shall at his request be allowed to see his legal adviser (that is, his advocate or proctor) on any week day at any reasonable hour, and, if required, in private, but (if necessary) in the view of an officer of the Prison.

203. Any prisoner who is in Prison in default of bail shall be permitted to see or communicate in writing with any of his friends on any week day, at any reasonable hour, for the *bona fide* purpose of providing bail.

204. Prisoners awaiting trial shall also be subject to any general rules made by the Governor for the government of prisoners, except so far as the same are inconsistent with the special rules relating to such prisoners.

205. Paper and all other writing materials, to such extent as may appear reasonable to the Superintendent, shall be furnished to such prisoner, for purposes of communicating with friends, petitioning any authority, or preparing a defence. Any written communication prepared as instructions for a proctor shall be delivered to the Superintendent, to be forwarded without being previously examined by him or any officer of the Prison, but all other communications shall be considered as letters, and shall not be sent out of the Prison without being inspected by the Superintendent.

206. Any such prisoner who shall desire it shall be allowed, at his own expense, a quantity of betel, arecanuts, tobacco, and lime sufficient for two chews; or if the prisoner prefers it, two pipes full of tobacco for smoking.

207. These articles shall be distributed by the Jailer or Deputy Jailer personally, twice a day, immediately after the midday and evening meals. Every such prisoner receiving such articles shall proceed to consume the same at once, and any unconsumed betel, arecanut, or tobacco shall be returned within half an hour after distribution to the officer appointed to receive the same by the Jailer, and shall not be retained or withheld or otherwise disposed of by the prisoner to whom it has been issued.

208. No such prisoner shall directly or indirectly give or attempt to give, or allow to be taken, any portion of his allowance of betel to or by any other prisoner.

209. The Superintendent may disallow for a period not exceeding two weeks at one time the privilege of receiving betel to any such prisoner—

- (a) Who has been found retaining any unconsumed betel;
- (b) Who has dirtied his cell or ward by spitting or otherwise;
- (c) Who leaves any portion of the ration of betel lying about where other prisoners can have access thereto;
- (d) Who has been guilty of any breach of the regulations of the Prison.

210. Where there is reason to suspect that the prisoners receiving betel under these rules, and confined in any Prison, have systematically given any portion of their betel to prisoners not entitled to receive the same, the Inspector-General of Prisons shall suspend the operation of these rules for a period not exceeding one month at a time in such Prison.

211. The Superintendent may, on due application being made to him by any such prisoner, allow any money found in such prisoner's possession on admission to be expended on purchasing betel. The friends of any prisoner may supply the Superintendent with funds to provide betel for him.

212. Such prisoners shall be obliged to take regular exercise and shall be allowed to remain in the yards or places allotted to them for four hours a day. All other times they shall be locked in their cells.

RULES AS TO PRISONERS SENTENCED TO SIMPLE IMPRISONMENT.

213. Rules 214 to 217, both inclusive, shall apply to all prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.

214. Such prisoners shall be treated in Prison exactly as persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment are, with the following exceptions.

215. They shall employ their time as they please in any harmless occupation approved by the Superintendent, being allowed their own implements for the purpose, but they shall be locked up at night when the other persons are locked up.

216. They may also, with the approval of the Superintendent, have such books and documents and writing materials of their own as they wish for, and such books from the Prison as are given to other prisoners.

217. They shall take the amount of exercise prescribed, and shall be allowed to remain in the yard or place allotted to them for four hours a day. At all other times they shall be locked in their cells.

217a. Buddhist monks sentenced to simple imprisonment shall be permitted to wear their own clothes, unless in any particular case an order is given by the Superintendent of the Prison that such priest shall wear Prison dress. Such order shall not be given by the Superintendent unless such priest has been convicted of an offence which has brought disgrace on his office as priest. In all

cases in which it appears doubtful whether such an order should be given, the Superintendent will refer to the Government through the Inspector-General of Prisons, before issuing it.

RULES AS TO LABOUR OF CONVICTED PRISONERS.

218. On week days the hours of labour shall be as follows :—
 5 to 6 A.M., opening cells, washing, cleaning, and morning meal.
 6 to 10.30 A.M., such hard labour as shall be ordered.
 10.30 A.M. to 12 noon, washing and breakfast.
 12 noon to 4.30 P.M., such hard labour as shall be ordered.
 4.30 to 5.30 P.M., bathing, washing, evening meal.
 6 P.M., closing cells.

219. The above hours of labour shall be observed in all Prisons, except in cases in which for special reasons the Inspector-General shall approve in writing of some alteration, but under no circumstances shall the regular week's labour amount to less than forty-eight hours' work.

220. No prisoner shall be compelled or allowed to work on Sunday, Good Friday, or Christmas Day, and in the case of the following prisons : Welikada, Jaffna, Bogambra, Mahara, Man-kulam, Anuradhapura, and Galle, in addition to the days mentioned on Saturdays after 10.30 A.M., except on Prison services, which shall be confined to what is strictly necessary for the order of the Prison, and except in cases of special emergency on the written order of the Superintendent, when all convicted prisoners shall be required to work as directed.

221. When a prisoner is imprisoned under two or more commitments, he shall be kept in the penal stage for one month only, and in Class IV. for eleven months only, unless this term is prolonged for misconduct as provided for in the rules.

222. Prisoners who have been guilty of continued bad or violent conduct shall be reported to the Inspector-General of Prisons for transfer to the special gang at Welikada. At this Prison a special gang shall be formed of these men, and they shall be kept entirely apart at all times from the rest of the inmates, and occupied in such labour as the Inspector-General of Prisons shall direct from time to time.

No transfer shall take place from this gang without the special authority of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

RULES AS TO FOOD, CLOTHING, AND BEDDING.

223. The dietary of every class of prisoners shall be regulated from time to time by the Government, and a copy of the diet tables shall be hung up in some conspicuous part of the Prison.

The dietary now in force, a schedule of which is annexed to these rules, shall continue in force until altered or amended.

224. Every convicted prisoner shall be supplied with prison clothing of such colour and material as shall from time to time be ordered by the Government, and shall be compelled to wear the same during his or her imprisonment, and every such prisoner shall also be supplied with a mat, a blanket or cumbly, and such necessaries as may be ordered by the Superintendent; he shall also receive on Sundays one-third of an ounce of gingelly or coconut oil for the hair. Prisoners sent to court on the order of a Judge or Magistrate shall be dressed in civil clothes before entering the court.

225. The food shall be weighed or measured daily before the Jailer or Assistant Jailer, and occasionally in the presence of the Superintendent of the Prison and of the Medical Officer to see that no fraud is practised by the Prison subordinates, and that the prisoners get the full quantities to which they are entitled.

226. A prisoner who has any complaint to make regarding the diet furnished to him, or wishes his diet to be tested to ascertain whether he is supplied with the authorized quantity, shall make his request as soon as possible after the diet has been served to the officer in charge of the party, who shall at once summon the Jailer or Deputy Jailer, who shall thereupon test the diet in the presence of the prisoner. Should, however, repeated complaints of a groundless nature be made by any prisoner under colour of this rule, with the evident purpose of giving annoyance or trouble, it shall be treated as a breach of Prison discipline, and the offender will be liable to punishment accordingly.

227. No prisoner under the age of seventeen shall be subjected to penal diet. All prisoners between the ages of seventeen and fifteen shall receive ordinary No. 1 diet. All prisoners below the age of fifteen shall receive three-fourths of the ordinary No. 1 diet allowed for adults.

Dietary Scale for European Prisoners.

Nature of Diet.	Bread.	Rice.	Beet or Liver.	Oatmeal.	Plantains.	Vegetables.	Potatoes.	Jaggery.	Coconuts.	Limes.	Onions.	Garlic.	Chillies Ripe.	Chillies Dry.	Maldivo Fish.	Turmeric.	Coriander Seed.	Pepper.	Salt.	Mustard.	Cumin Seed.	Sago.	Rusk.	Milk.	Sugar.	Tea.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	No.	No.	oz.	oz.	fruit	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Penal	20	—	8	4	2	6	8	—	4	4	—	see A	—	—	see A	see A	see A	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—	—	3	1 ¹ / ₂
Ordinary	26	—	8	4	3	8	8	—	4	4	1 ¹ / ₂	see A	2	see A	see A	see A	see A	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—	6	3 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂

A juvenile prisoner under 15 years of age shall receive for a diet three-fourths of the quantity allowed for an adult.

NOTE A.—The following quantities of Curry Stuffs should be drawn :—

- Chillies, dry 3 oz. for fifty meals in which Chillies are allowed.
- Maldivo fish 4 " Maldivo fish is allowed.
- Turmeric 1 " Turmeric is allowed.
- Coriander seed 6 " Coriander seed is allowed.
- Mustard 1 " Mustard is allowed.
- Cumin seed 1 " Cumin seed is allowed.
- Garlic 2 " Garlic is allowed.

The quantity which a prisoner is entitled to of onions, limes, pepper, salt, ripe chillies, and coconuts should be divided into two, and half given at each meal.

The Inspector-General of Prisons may, on the recommendation of the Medical Officer, add the following articles to any of the authorized diets in any jail, and may afterwards withdraw the same if so advised :—

- Mustard, not to exceed 1/2 oz. per man per day
- Dry chillies " 3 oz. for fifty meals
- Ginger, not to exceed 3 oz. for fifty meals
- Tamarind " 6 oz. for fifty meals

The Rations shall be divided as follows :—

Nature of Diet.	Morning Meal.			Midday Meal.			Evening Meal.		
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Penal	8 oz. bread,	2 oz. plantains,	1 1/2 oz. sugar,	6 oz. bread,	8 oz. beef,	8 oz. potatoes,	6 oz. bread,	4 oz. oatmeal,	1 1/2 oz. sugar
Ordinary	12 oz. bread,	3 oz. plantains,	2 oz. sugar,	6 oz. bread,	8 oz. beef,	8 oz. potatoes,	8 oz. bread,	4 oz. oatmeal,	6 oz. milk,
	1/2 oz. tea			oz. vegetables		oz. vegetables	1 1/2 oz. sugar		

Abstract of Diet Scale.

Nature of Diet.	Bread.	Rice.	Beef or Liver.	Fish.	Plantains.	Vegetables.	Dholl.	Jaggery.	Coconuts.	Onions.	Garlic.	Chillies, Ripe.	Chillies, Dry.	Maldive Fish.	Turneric.	Coriander Seed.	Pepper.	Salt.	Mustard.	Tamarind.	Cumin Seed.	Sago.	Rusk.	Milk.	Sugar.	Tea.
Penal No. 1 Native	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Native	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Penal No. 2, European	8	14	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Native	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ordinary No. 1	4	18	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Native	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ordinary No. 2, European	6	16	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Native	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Full, European	4	20	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Native	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unconvicted, European	4	18	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Native	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Casual, European	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Native	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refractory, European	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Native	10	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Light Labour, European	8	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Native	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Low or Hospital, European	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Native	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

No prisoner under the age of 17 shall be subjected to penal diet. All prisoners between the ages of 17 and 15 shall receive ordinary No. 1 diet. All prisoners below the age of 15 shall receive $\frac{2}{3}$ of the ordinary No. 1 diet allowed for adults.

* The following quantities of Curry Stuffs should be drawn :—
 Chillies, dry . . . 3 oz. for fifty meals in which Chillies are allowed.
 Maldive fish . . . 4 oz. do.
 Turmeric . . . 1 oz. do.
 Coriander seed 6 oz. for fifty meals in which Coriander seed is allowed.
 Mustard . . . 1 oz. do.
 Cumin seed 1 oz. do.
 Garlic . . . 1 oz. do.
 Turmeric is allowed.
 Curry seed is allowed.
 Garlic is allowed.

The quantity which a prisoner is entitled to of onions, limes, pepper, ripe chillies, and coconuts should be divided into two when he receives two meals containing curry in the day, otherwise he shall receive the whole quantity allowed at one meal.

The Inspector-General of Prisons may, on the recommendation of the Medical Officer, add the following articles to any of the authorized diets in any jail, and may afterwards withdraw the same if so advised :—
 Mustard, not to exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. per meal per day
 Dry chillies " 3 oz. for fifty meals
 Ginger, not to exceed 3 oz. for fifty meals
 Tamarind " 6 oz. for fifty meals

RULES AS TO LETTERS, VISITS, AND PETITIONS.

228. Officers of Police may visit prisoners for the purpose of identification on production of an order from the proper Police or Magisterial authority.

229. Officers of the Law, under competent warrants or orders for serving writs or other legal process on persons within a Prison, shall apply to the Jailer, who shall produce the prisoner at the gate for service, making an entry in his Diary of such occurrence.

230. Every prisoner may petition the Governor once, shortly after conviction, if he wishes, but not afterwards, unless there are any special circumstances which the Superintendent may consider should be brought forward, or unless the petition contains facts which could not have been known to the prisoner at the time when he previously petitioned, or unless such prisoner has been over one year in prison, and not less than one year has elapsed since the date of his last petition. All petitions from prisoners shall be accompanied by Prison's Form 26, and sent to the Inspector-General of Prisons for transmission to the Colonial Secretary.

231. Prisoners shall be allowed after the first six months of their imprisonment, once in every three months, to receive a visit from their friends and write (and receive) a letter. No other visits or communications shall be permitted, except as hereinafter specially provided for, without an order in writing from the Colonial Secretary, the Government Agent, or the Inspector-General of Prisons.

232. The Jailer or subordinate officer detailed by him shall be present during the whole of such interview, and shall have power to remove from the Prison any person visiting a prisoner whose conduct is improper.

233. The Jailer shall demand the name and address of any visitor to a prisoner, and when he has any grounds for suspicion he may search or cause to be searched male visitors, and may direct the female officer to search female visitors. Such search not to be in the presence of any prisoner, or of another visitor, and in the case of any visitor refusing to be searched, the Jailer may deny him (or her) admission; the grounds of any such proceeding with the particulars thereof shall be entered in his diary. The matron shall be present during any visit to a female prisoner.

234. The Superintendent may permit prisoners to write special letters or to see their friends or legal adviser, immediately after conviction, for the purpose of making arrangements respecting their families or property or in case of very serious illness with the approval of the Medical Officer. Events of importance to prisoners may be communicated to them at any time by authority of the Superintendent.

235. (1) Not more than three persons shall be admitted to visit a prisoner at one time.

(2) The visits of prisoners' friends' &c., shall be limited as follows, and shall be recorded in the prisoners' record or caption sheet :—

In case of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for less than two years, to fifteen minutes; in the case of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for two years and upwards, in Class III., to fifteen minutes; in Class II., to twenty minutes; and in Class I., thirty minutes.

(3) No visits shall be made on Sundays, except in cases of emergency.

236. (1) No letter written by a prisoner may exceed one sheet of letter paper legibly written and not crossed, or contain anything improper.

(2) The privileges of writing and receiving letters and of receiving visits may be postponed or forfeited at any time for misconduct, if the Superintendent so order.

RULES AS TO PROHIBITED ARTICLES.

237. All articles not supplied by the Prison regulations and according to Prison rules shall be deemed to be prohibited articles.

238. The following articles shall not be admitted into the Prison except by medical order or under the sanction of the Superintendent :—Tobacco, betel, spirits, opium, bhang, poisons, or drugs of any sort.

239. The following shall not be admitted under any circumstances :—Immoral or unauthorized books, cards, dice, or any instrument for gaming.

RULES AS TO RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

240. Ministers of religion or religious instructors shall be entitled to visit convicted and unconvicted prisoners, and to give religious and moral instruction to those who are willing to receive the same, on Sundays and on other days in which prisoners are usually allowed freedom from work, between the hours of 8 in the morning and 4 in the afternoon.

241. Such ministers or religious instructors shall be allowed access at all times to any prisoner who shall be certified by the Medical Officer of the Prison to be seriously ill, and to any prisoner sentenced to death, between the hours of 8 A.M. and 4 P.M. and immediately after unlock on the day of execution.

242. In Prisons where such an arrangement can conveniently be made, a suitable room shall be set apart where religious instruction can be afforded to prisoners, and the rites of religion administered.

243. If, under the directions of Government, Christian services be held in any Prison on Sundays, and on other days when such service is performed, all Christian criminal prisoners who have passed the penal stage shall, if of the church or persuasion to which the minister belongs, attend the same, unless prevented by illness or other reasonable cause to be allowed by the Jailer, or unless their attendance is dispensed with by the Superintendent. No prisoner, however, shall be compelled to attend any Christian service held or performed, or any religious instruction given, by the minister or religious instructor of a church or persuasion to which the prisoner does not belong.

244. It shall be lawful for the Superintendent in charge of any Prison to prohibit any particular minister or instructor visiting any prisoner in such Prison, if it shall appear to him that such minister or instructor is an improper or indiscreet person, and likely to have improper communications with the prisoners. Provided that such Superintendent shall, without delay, communicate his reason for doing so to the Inspector-General for report to Government.

245. No books or printed papers shall be admitted into any Prison for the use of the prisoners except by permission of the Superintendent, and the Jailer shall keep a catalogue of all books and printed papers admitted into the Prison. Prisoners in penal stage and Class IV. shall not be allowed any book except a Bible or one of the religious books of the prisoner's creed. No prisoner shall be allowed to have in his possession more than two books at a time.

246. It shall be the duty of the minister or instructor admitted to visit any Prison to communicate to the Jailer any abuse or impropriety in the Prison which may come to his knowledge, on pain of being prohibited from visiting the Prison.

RULES AS TO PRISON OFFENCES AND PUNISHMENTS.

247. No prisoner shall be punished either by any Visitor or by the Superintendent of a Prison, until he has had an opportunity of hearing the charges and evidence against him, and of making his defence; and every punishment ordered by any Visitor or by the Superintendent shall be made known to the prisoner ordered to be punished by the Visitors, or one of them, or by the Superintendent.

248. No prisoner shall be punished by being confined in a punishment cell or in irons, or by being placed on a reduced diet, until he shall have been examined by the Medical Officer and declared able to undergo such punishment.

249. No prisoner shall be kept in irons except when it is necessary for his safe keeping either during his transfer from one place to another, or owing to the insecurity either of his place of confinement or employment.

250. The ordinary leg-fetters for use in Prisons shall be of two kinds, light and heavy, each of a uniform size and weight; each pair of light fetters shall weigh two and a half pounds, and each pair of heavy fetters shall weigh five pounds, inclusive of the ankle rings. They shall be well rounded, and the upper ring or connecting link shall be strong and very small, to prevent the introduction of any instrument which could easily break it. The ankle rings shall each weigh three and a half and six ounces respectively, have double rivets, and be made very round and smooth; care shall be especially taken that the rings be not made large enough to allow

of the prisoner drawing his foot out. The thickness of the ring shall be sufficient to prevent bending or breaking. The fetters and rings shall be kept perfectly bright and polished, and examined daily before going to and coming from work, to see that they have not been tampered with. If worn thin in any part they shall at once be removed and replaced by others.

251. The ankle rings shall not be tied up by strings attached to the calf of the leg ; nor shall any cotton or woollen strings be allowed to be worn under or over the rings.

252. Handcuffs with the prisoner's hands behind his back may be used as a means of restraint for a very badly behaved or violent prisoner on the written order of the Superintendent.

253. No irons or other means of restraint shall be made use of except such patterns as have been approved by the Governor.

254. (1) Corporal punishment shall be inflicted upon male prisoners only and shall not be resorted to, except on very grave occasions and for the following offences :—

- (a) Assault on an officer.
- (b) Aggravated, indecent, or brutal assault on another prisoner.
- (c) Gross insubordination.
- (d) Persistently refusing to work.
- (e) Persistent misconduct when other punishments have failed to give the desired effect.
- (f) Persistently malingering.
- (g) Escape or attempted escape.

(2) All sentences of floggings for the above offences in the jails in Colombo are to be reported to the Colonial Secretary for the approval of His Excellency the Governor before being carried out, unless for any reason the Superintendent of the Prison considers the delay undesirable, in which case the Superintendent may inflict the punishment, but he must at once report his action and causes thereof to the Inspector-General of Prisons to be communicated to the Colonial Secretary. All such floggings in the jails out of Colombo are to be reported to the Government Agent of the Province for approval, unless for any reason the Superintendent of the Prison considers the delay undesirable, in which case he may inflict the punishment, but must at once report his action to the Government Agent.

255. No corporal punishment shall be inflicted upon any prisoner unless the Medical Officer be present and has examined such prisoner and certified by entry in his Journal that such prisoner is in his judgment capable of bearing such punishment. Lashes, when ordered, shall be inflicted with a cat-o'-nine-tails of the approved pattern, and stripes, with a rattan cane previously approved by the Inspector-General.

256. No corporal punishment ordered by the Supreme Court, a District Court, or a Police Court shall be inflicted until it has been intimated to the Superintendent that His Excellency the Governor has confirmed this portion of the sentence. The above rule shall not apply to juvenile delinquents who have been sentenced to receive cuts with a rattan.

257. No sentence of corporal punishment shall be carried out until the full time allowed by law for an appeal has expired.

258. When lashes form a portion of the sentence passed on any prisoner, special care shall be taken against escape, and such a prisoner shall not be sent to work outside the Prison walls or be transferred to any other Prison without the authority of the Director and Inspector-General of Prisons until the lashes have been inflicted or definitely remitted by the proper authority.

259. Prisoners committing any of the offences contained in the following schedule shall render themselves liable to punishment :—

Schedule.

- (1) Committing or attempting to commit or exciting another prisoner to commit an assault.
- (2) Escaping or attempting to escape or assisting in an escape.
- (3) Insubordination.
- (4) Creating a disturbance.
- (5) Being guilty of any indecent behaviour or using any indecent, improper, abusive, insulting, or threatening language or gestures.

- (6) Not assisting an officer (when called upon) to quell a disturbance or capture an escaped prisoner or prisoners.
- (7) Leaving his seat or place during a disturbance without having received an order from an officer.
- (8) Insolence or insolent demeanour to an officer.
- (9) Trafficking or attempting to traffic with officers or others.
- (10) Holding or attempting to hold communication with a free man or any unauthorized person.
- (11) Feigning sickness, madness, or unfitness for work, or wilfully disabling himself for labour.
- (12) Refusing to work or to obey an order ; idling or negligence at work ; not performing task.
- (13) Having in his possession or attempting to receive any article not supplied to him under the rules of the Prison.
- (14) Destroying or injuring Prison property or altering Prison clothing.
- (15) Concealing or hiding any article or exchanging it with, giving it to, or receiving it from, other prisoners.
- (16) Gambling or attempting to gamble, or having any instrument for gambling.
- (17) Going into another prisoner's cell or leaving his ward, cell, or place without permission.
- (18) Talking to another prisoner.
- (19) Bringing a false charge against any officer or prisoner or inciting others to do so.
- (20) Making groundless complaints or inciting others to do so.
- (21) Making signs or signals to officers, prisoners, or other persons.
- (22) Removing food from the place where the meal was taken, or concealing any food on his person or in the sheds or wards.
- (23) Defecating in his chamberpot or committing a nuisance in any unauthorized place.
- (24) Bathing or washing in his cell or any unauthorized place without permission.
- (25) Writing or receiving any unauthorized letter or communication.
- (26) Being in possession of any article not supplied by regulation.
- (27) Breach of any authorized rule or order.
- (28) Not giving an alarm when a prisoner is escaping or attempting to escape.
- (29) Being aware of a design to commit an offence against the rules and not immediately giving information to the Prison authorities.

260. The following punishments shall be awarded for breach of any of the Prison rules :—

By Visitors.

As laid down in " The Prisons Ordinance, 1877," section 67.

By Inspector-General.

The Inspector-General may—

- (1) Sanction the placing of a prisoner in irons or body belt under sections 71, 72, and 73 of " The Prisons Ordinance, 1877."
- (2) Order that a prisoner shall forfeit remission marks not exceeding 720.

By Superintendent.

As laid down in " The Prisons Ordinance, 1877," section 65 ; and in addition, forfeiture of any number of remission marks, not exceeding 224, for each offence. Detention in his class for an additional period, not exceeding 90 days, for each offence. Removal to a lower class for a period not exceeding 90 days for each offence ; but if reduced to the penal stage the prisoner shall not be detained in that stage for a longer period than one month at any one time. Forfeiture of any one or more privileges of his class.

Every prisoner found guilty by the Court, Visitors, or Superintendent of an assault upon a Prison officer, or of an escape, shall in addition to any other punishment—

- (1) Forfeit all remission previously earned, unless otherwise ordered by the Inspector-General.
- (2) Be treated as regards his class and in all other respects as if commencing a new sentence.
- (3) If guilty of an assault, shall wear wrist-chains or leg-fetters, or both, for a period to be determined by the Inspector-General.
- (4) Wear a parti-coloured dress with the letter of his class sewed on the breast until he is promoted to class I.

If guilty of escape, he may be placed in leg-fetters only for such time as the Inspector-General shall determine.

When marks are forfeited either by order of the Inspector-General or a Superintendent, the number of marks so forfeited shall in no case exceed the number in excess of six per day which the prisoner had earned prior to the commission of the offence. Marks forfeited in accordance with the above rules may on the same authority be restored to a prisoner in whole or part, in consideration of subsequent meritorious conduct.

RULES AS TO PRISONERS SENTENCED TO DEATH.

261. In all cases when sentence of death has been passed on a prisoner, the Jailer shall cause him to be thoroughly searched, and shall remove from him any article which it is considered dangerous or inexpedient for him to retain in his possession.

262. Every prisoner sentenced to death shall be confined in some safe place within the Prison and, if possible, apart from all other prisoners, and shall be placed under the constant charge and observation of an officer of the Prison both by day and night.

263. The cell or room in which a convict condemned to death is placed shall be previously examined by the Jailer, who is to satisfy himself of its fitness and safety, and insert the result of his examination in his Diary.

264. The prisoner may be visited by his relations, friends, and legal advisers, at his own request, on any order in writing from the officer in charge of the Prison. No other person shall have access to such prisoner except the officer in charge of the Prison, the Medical Officer, and, if required by the prisoner, a minister of the persuasion to which the prisoner belongs.

265. All executions are to take place at the place appointed by Governor. The Superintendent, the Medical Officer, and the Jailer of the Prison where the execution takes place, as well as the Jailer who received the prisoner from the court, shall be present at every execution within the walls of the Prison of which he is Superintendent.

266. In the event of pregnancy being declared in the case of a female prisoner sentenced to capital punishment, that fact, as certified by the Medical Officer, is at once to be reported to His Excellency the Governor for orders, and the execution of the criminal shall be stayed pending receipt of those orders.

267. Prisoners under sentence of death shall be placed upon Ordinary Diet No. 2.

268. The body of an executed prisoner shall not be given up to his friends or relatives for burial without the permission of Government. If this permission is not given, the body shall be buried in the usual cemetery.

RULES AS TO PRISON VISITORS.

269. There shall be kept by the Jailer in every Prison a book called the Visitors' Book, in which shall be entered by every Visitor visiting the Prison the date of his visit, a record of his proceedings and orders upon such visits, a memorandum of every punishment that he may order, a statement of any facts that the Visitor may desire to bring under the notice of the Government, and any minute that he may desire to make. Every entry in the Visitors' Book shall be signed by the Visitor, and a copy of such entry in duplicate shall be at once sent by the Superintendent to the Inspector-General of Prisons.

270. Every Visitor shall on every visit hear, and if necessary investigate, every complaint made to him either by the Jailer against any prisoner, or by any prisoner respecting his food or treatment, and make such orders thereon as shall be just.

271. If any matter or thing prejudicial to the discipline of a Prison or to the health of the prisoners therein shall come to the knowledge of any Visitor, which such Visitor or any two of them have not power or jurisdiction to deal with, such Visitor shall immediately report the same to the Colonial Secretary.

272. The Superintendent of any Prison, when acting under the 67th clause of Ordinance No. 16 of 1877, shall report in writing to the Visitor any offence against Prison discipline.

273. The Superintendent (or the Jailer) shall give every prisoner so reported at least three hours' intimation of the sitting of the Visitors, and the charge to be preferred against him, and call on him to furnish the names of any witnesses he wishes to call in his defence. The Superintendent shall take steps to secure the attendance of such witnesses.

274. When the Visitors meet they shall sit within the Prison. The Superintendent or the Jailer, as well as the prisoner to be tried, shall be present.

275. The visitors shall cause the charge to be explained to the prisoner and record his plea. If he plead "guilty," such plea shall be recorded and signed by the Visitors, who shall thereupon proceed to sentence the prisoner. If he plead "not guilty," the Visitors shall examine (on oath or affirmation) all the witnesses called to support the complaint, and allow the accused a free opportunity to cross-examine them.

276. The visitors shall then call on the accused for his defence, and shall examine on oath or affirmation any witnesses material to such defence he may desire examined. All evidence taken shall be recorded by one of the Visitors. They shall then record and sign their verdict and communicate the same to the prisoner. If the prisoner be found "guilty," sentence shall at once be passed on him. The sentence shall be embodied in a formal committal signed by the Visitors, which shall be handed to the Superintendent, who shall carry it out. If the prisoner is found "not guilty," the verdict shall be signed by the Visitors and communicated to the prisoner.

277. The proceedings in each case shall be stitched together, numbered, and have the number, date of trial, offence, and name of the prisoner marked on the outside cover. A register shall be kept in each Prison containing the number, date, name of prisoner, offence, verdict, and sentence, and a return, being a copy of such register, shall be forwarded monthly, signed by the Superintendent, to the Attorney-General.

RULES AS TO TRANSFER OF PRISONERS.

278. Superintendents should take care that prisoners transferred for imprisonment reach the port of embarkation in time to proceed by the first available boat; prisoners for discharge should be sent in time for despatch by the last boat which would enable them to reach their destination before the date of discharge.

279. The Superintendent and Jailer of the receiving Prison shall be given previous and sufficient intimation by the Superintendent and the Jailer, respectively, of the despatching Prison, of the time of departure, mode of travelling, and the probable time of arrival of any prisoner about to be transferred.

280. Prisoners on transfer shall receive from each Prison *en route* only sufficient rations to provision them till their arrival at the next Prison.

281. The chief officer who proceeds in charge of any prisoner being transferred from one Prison to another shall be furnished with written instructions for his guidance, stating destination, whether there is a Police escort, probable date and hour of arrival at the different stages, precautions regarding health, list of stations *en route* at which the prisoners are to be medically examined, and a memorandum of funds furnished to him.

282. He shall also be supplied with a request to the Superintendents, Fiscals, Jailers, and Police Sergeants on the road to give shelter and accommodation to the prisoners.

283. The officer in charge of the party shall be supplied with funds to hire a cart or hackery (in case of any man in his charge becoming unable to continue the journey on foot) to the nearest station where there is a Superintendent, to whom he will report the matter and abide by his orders.

284. The Superintendent so referred to shall require the Medical Officer of his Prison to examine every prisoner reported to be ill, and to state if he is to be allowed to proceed on foot or by cart, or if he should be detained.

285. If any prisoner so examined is declared by the Medical Officer fit to travel by cart or hackery, the Superintendent shall hire the necessary conveyance and despatch the prisoner with the rest of the draft ; but if the Medical Officer wishes any man detained, the Superintendent shall take such prisoner on the strength of his Prison, granting a receipt to the officer in charge of the party.

286. All such action shall be entered in the Prison Diary, and a report of it made to the Inspector-General of Prisons for orders, and to the Superintendent of the Prison to and from which the convict was being transferred.

287. When any prisoner is transferred from one station to another by steamer or vessel, a proper supply of suitable raw food, to be cooked on board, shall be supplied for the voyage, in the same manner as when the journey is made by land.

288. Where a railway is available for any portion of a land journey, it shall be invariably used, and the officer shall be furnished with an order on the Station Master for tickets.

289. Where a steamer is running, transfers shall be made by her, when practicable, in preference to sending convicts by land.

290. Officers going on escort duty shall be supplied by the authorities of the Prison to which they belong with all funds, orders for passages, &c., to enable them to get back.

CLASS RULES.

291. The Penal Stage shall last one month. Prisoners in the Penal Stage shall be employed within the prison walls at stone breaking or coconut husk beating. They shall receive penal diet for the period passed in the Penal Stage, and shall be entitled to promotion to Class IV. on completing one month in the Penal Stage.

292. Prisoners in Class IV. shall be eligible for employment outside the prison walls. They shall receive Ordinary Diet No. 1. Unless detained under the provisions of rule 260 or 296, a prisoner having served eleven months in Class IV. shall be entitled to be promoted into Class III.

293. Prisoners in Class III. shall be eligible for employment outside the prison walls. They shall be entitled to Ordinary Diet No. 2. Prisoners in Class III. can also earn eight (8) remission marks per diem. Unless detained under the provisions of rule 260 or 296, a prisoner having served for a year in Class III. shall be entitled to be promoted into Class II.

294. Prisoners in Class II. shall be eligible for employment outside the prison walls. If employed as artisans, sledgers, or miners they shall be allowed 50 cents a month, to be paid on discharge, such earning being however liable to deduction for tools lost or damage done ; if not employed in these capacities, they shall be entitled to a cent for each day on which they have earned full marks. They shall receive Ordinary Diet No. 2, and shall be eligible for employment as cooks and as hospital attendants (not orderlies). Unless detained in accordance with the provisions of rule 260 or 296, a prisoner having served one year in Class II. shall be entitled to be promoted into Class I.

295. Prisoners in Class I. shall be eligible for employment outside the prison walls. They shall receive Ordinary Diet No. 2. They shall be eligible for employment as prison or hospital orderlies, or for the employments authorized in Class II. If not so employed, they shall be entitled to a cent for each day on which they have earned full marks.

296. Days spent in hospital, unless the prisoner has been sent there under the circumstances laid down in rule 306, or pending results of appeal, shall not count as days spent in the class to which the prisoner belongs. Thus, a Penal Stage prisoner who has passed, say, seven days in hospital shall not be promoted to Class IV. until he has been one month and seven days in prison, one month of which has been passed at hard labour. Two days spent at light labour shall count as only one for class. Prisoners detained pending appeal shall receive the diet approved for unconvicted prisoners and shall wear prison clothes. Prisoners sent to Negombo for their health shall, while there, be treated as regards class and marks as if on light labour.

297. Prisoners employed as prison or hospital orderlies shall wear the clothing and badge laid down in rule 315 (d). They shall be appointed by the Superintendent, and shall be entitled on their discharge to receive a sum of one rupee per month for the time during which they were so employed.

298. No prisoner who has been previously convicted or who has been disrated shall be eligible as a prison or hospital orderly, provided that a conviction under Ordinance No. 31 of 1884 shall not be deemed a previous conviction.

REGULATIONS FOR MARKS AND REMISSION.

299. The time which every prisoner under a sentence exceeding twelve months' rigorous imprisonment shall pass in Prison shall be represented by a certain number of marks, which shall be placed to his credit before he can be discharged.

300. No remission shall be allowed for mere good conduct except on Sunday. Every prisoner entitled to earn eight marks a day, who conducts himself well on that day, shall receive eight marks.

301. The scale of marks shall be eight per diem for steady hard work and the full performance of the allotted task, and seven marks for a fair day's labour. Six marks per diem shall be allotted to each prisoner irrespective of his conduct or industry.

302. No remission shall be granted for the first twelve months of a prisoner's incarceration : therefore no marks shall be allotted for that period.

303. For every day passed in Prison after the first twelve months each prisoner shall receive at least six marks. In order to calculate the number of marks which a prisoner must earn before his discharge, it is necessary to deduct 365 from the total number of days in his sentence, and multiply the remainder by six.

304. If by his industry the prisoner gains eight marks per diem, and does not forfeit any for misconduct, or under rule 305 or 306, he may thus earn the full remission of one-fourth of the period of imprisonment during which he is allowed to earn marks ; this is the utmost remission he can earn by marks.

305. Prisoners in the light labour class shall be credited with six or seven marks according to their industry ; they shall not, however, be credited with more than seven marks. Leper prisoners in Classes I., II., III. shall be entitled to earn eight marks for each day on which they conduct themselves well.

306. Prisoners in hospital shall receive only six marks a day, unless—

- (1) Their detention in hospital is due to an injury received in the Government service, when, if well behaved, they shall receive eight marks a day on the order of the Superintendent ;
- (2) They have earned full marks for twelve weeks previous to their going into hospital, when, if well behaved, they shall receive eight marks a day.

307. Every officer in charge of a party shall be provided with a Mark Book, in which he shall record daily the number of marks earned by each prisoner who is entitled to earn them. If the prisoner not being in hospital or at light labour is credited with less than fifty marks per week, the matter shall be brought to the notice of the Superintendent.

308. The Jailers shall frequently, and never less than twice a week, inspect and initial the Mark Book of each officer, and see that the marks are allotted in accordance with the rules.

309. Every prisoner shall in the presence of his party be informed by the officer of the party before evening meal of the number of marks he has earned during the day.

310. When a prisoner has earned within 480 of the total number of marks required by the regulation, his name shall be submitted to His Excellency for discharge upon remission.

311. It shall be clearly understood that the granting of such remission is an act of grace, and that it will be made subject to such conditions as His Excellency the Governor may direct as to security for good behaviour, forfeiture of remission for misconduct, or appearance at stated periods before the police or headmen.

RULES AS TO GOVERNMENT QUARTERS.

312. (1) All officers shall live in such quarters as the Government may assign to them. They shall not sleep out of such quarters without the permission of the Superintendent.

(2) No officer occupying Government quarters shall keep a shop or school or let lodgings therein, nor shall he permit any person not being a regular member of his family, to remain for the night in his quarters without the permission of the Superintendent.

(3) Any officer disabled from the regular performance of his duties by illness shall report the same to the Jailor and remain in his quarters until seen by the Medical Officer, who may if necessary order his removal to Hospital.

(4) An officer who may be guilty of improper language or behaviour in any building provided by Government for the use or occupation of persons employed in the Prison shall be liable to be punished by the Superintendent in the same manner and to the same extent, as for a breach of Prison discipline.

313. All prisoners shall, except where provision is otherwise made in these rules, wear white cloth clothing, stamped in conspicuous places with the "broad arrow" in black; and every article of clothing shall also be marked with the prison number and date of issue.

314. The articles of clothing of convicted prisoners, the maximum expenditure on each article, and the total stock allowed to clothe each prisoner shall be as laid down in Schedules I. and II.

315. The distinctions of clothing for all convicted prisoners shall be as follows:—

(a) *Penal Stage*.—White cloth for a prisoner during his first fourteen days of incarceration, and when reduced to Penal Diet No. 1; "2" for such prisoners during the remainder of the first month of sentence, and when reduced to Penal Diet No. 2. Such mark shall be sewn on the right breast.

(b) *Class IV*.—White cloth with figure IV. on left breast.

(c) *Classes III., II., I.*—Same as for Class IV., with III., II., I. on left breast.

(d) *Prison and Hospital Orderlies*.—The same dress as for prisoners in Class I., with the addition of a tin badge with the letters P.O. or H.O. in white on a black ground, to be worn on the right breast.

(e) The parti-coloured dress for prisoners found guilty of assault or escape under rule 260 (4) shall be as follows:—

Right arm, khaki; right breast and back, white.

Left arm, white; left breast and back, khaki.

Right leg, khaki; left leg, white.

(f) Prisoners in transit from one jail to another will have no distinctive class badge on their clothing, but all clothing used for this purpose shall be as laid down in rule 313, and shall have a large T in red tape on the right breast, with the number of the jail from which transferred on the left breast.

316. Clean clothes shall be issued every Saturday afternoon.

317. A prisoner within two months of the period of release shall not be supplied with new clothing, unless there is no partly worn clothing in store, or the clothing in use is incapable of being repaired so as to last the required time.

318. Prisoners with sentences of three months and under, and prisoners belonging to no special party, who may be awaiting transfer to other jails, shall invariably be supplied with partly worn clothing.

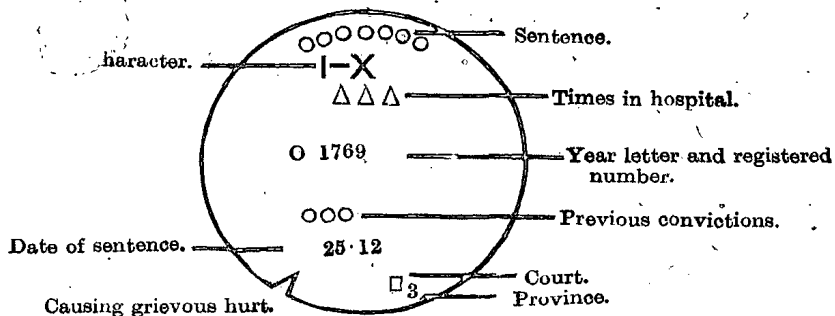
319. Prisoners employed as cooks, blacksmiths, water and latrine parties, sledgers, and miners, shall be supplied with a suit of partly worn clothing, in addition to their usual clothes.

320. Partly worn clothing not in use shall be kept in good repair in a store room set apart for the purpose, and shall be washed and, if necessary, disinfected before being placed in the store room.

321. (a) When clothing needs repair, such garments as may be required to replace those under repair shall be taken from the stock of partly worn clothing, care being taken that the garments taken are duly returned in exchange for those repaired.

(b) When a prisoner has wilfully destroyed any article of clothing, it shall be replaced from the stock of partly worn clothing, and a charge shall be made against any gratuity that may have been earned for the value of such article.

322. Every convict shall wear a tin badge attached to a waist belt, which shall contain the following information :—Year letter, registered number, date of conviction, sentence, Province in which convicted, Court, number of times in hospital, conduct in prison, previous convictions, with a notch cut out of one edge to note if he has been convicted of causing grievous hurt. Thus :—



The method of marking being—

Sentence.—A small round hole for each year of sentence. Sentences from 1 to 12 months to be shown by figures ; under 1 month by a cross at the top of the badge.

Character.—A vertical line to denote “ good ”; horizontal line to denote “ indifferent ”; a cross line to denote “ bad.”

Times in Hospital.—A small triangular hole for each admission.

Year Letter.—The letter denoting the year of conviction, as laid down in rule 321.

Register Number.—The prisoner’s registered number.

Previous Convictions.—A small round hole for each conviction in the middle of the badge.

Date of Sentence.—Day and month in figures.

Court.—A square hole if received from Supreme Court; a round hole when received from District Court; no hole when received from a Minor Court.

Province.—A figure to denote the Province in which convicted, according to rule 324.

Grievous Hurt.—A V-shaped notch.

323. For the purposes of rules 313 and 315-(f), the prisons in the Island shall be numbered as follows :—

Jail Name and Number.

<i>Western Province.</i>		<i>Eastern Province.</i>	
Welikada ..	1	Batticaloa ..	13
Mutwal ..	2	Trincomalee ..	14
Mahara ..	3		
Hulftsdorp ..	4	<i>North-Western Province.</i>	
Negombo ..	5	Chilaw ..	15
<i>Central Province.</i>		<i>North-Central Province.</i>	
Kandy Old Jail ..	6	Anuradhapura ..	16
Bogambra ..	7		
		<i>Province of Uva.</i>	
<i>Northern Province.</i>		Badulla ..	17
Mankulam ..	8		
Jaffna ..	9		
		<i>Province of Sabaragamuwa.</i>	
<i>Southern Province.</i>		Ratnapura ..	18
Galle ..	10	Kegalla ..	19
Matara ..	11		
Tangalla ..	12		

Note.—All prison clothing is to be marked with this number.

324. For the purposes of rule 322, Provinces shall be numbered as follows :—

Western Province ..	Figure 1	North-Central Province ..	Figure 7
Central Province ..	2	Province of Uva ..	8
Southern Province ..	3	Province of Sabaragamuwa ..	9
Northern Province ..	4		
Eastern Province ..	5		
North-Western Province ..	6		

325. (a) The following shall be the system of registration of convicted prisoners:—

Each prisoner shall be given a "General Register Number," which shall be entered in the register kept in the Jailer's Office. The "General Register Number" shall be retained during the whole term of sentence. The letter immediately before the "General Register Number" will denote the year in which a prisoner is convicted, letter A being assigned to those convicted in 1894; letter B for those in 1895; letter C for those in 1896, and so on. The numbers will commence afresh each year, being assigned by the Inspector-General of Prisons.

1894 A	1907 N	1920 a	1933 n
1895 B	1908 O	1921 b	1934 o
1896 C	1909 P	1922 c	1935 p
1897 D	1910 Q	1923 d	1936 q
1898 E	1911 R	1924 e	1937 r
1899 F	1912 S	1925 f	1938 s
1900 G	1913 T	1926 g	1939 t
1901 H	1914 U	1927 h	1940 u
1902 I	1915 V	1928 i	1941 v
1903 J	1916 W	1929 j	1942 w
1904 K	1917 X	1930 k	1943 x
1905 L	1918 Y	1931 l	1944 y
1906 M	1919 Z	1932 m	1945 z

(b) A prisoner received on forfeiture or revocation of license will revert to the letter and number assigned when he incurred the sentence of imprisonment respecting which the license was forfeited or revoked.

326. The General Register number of a prisoner and year letter will be recorded against his name in the books of every prison through which he may pass, and also inserted before his name on any document concerning him.

Schedule I.

Prisoners' Clothing and Bedding.—The necessary equipment and maximum expenditure on each article of clothing will be as follows (but every endeavour should be made to keep the expenditure below the scale given):—

Description of Article.	Equip- ment.	Period each Article is to Wear.	Maximum Annual Con- sumption.	Annual Con- sumption for 100 Prisoners.
<i>Native and Burgher, Males.</i>				
Trousers, white	2	1 year	2	200
Jumpers, white	2	do.	2	200
Hats, straw	1	do.	1	100
Blanket or cumby	1	3 years	$\frac{1}{3}$	30
Mats	1	6 months	2	200
<i>European, Males.</i>				
Trousers, white	2	1 year	2	200
Jumpers, white	2	do.	2	200
Shirts, flannel, gray*	2	do.	2	200
Shoes, leather*	1	do.	1	100
Socks, woollen*	2	6 months	4	400
Hats, straw	1	1 year	1	100
Blanket or cumby	1	3 years	$\frac{1}{3}$	30
Mattress	1	till worn out	—	—
Pillow	1	till worn out	—	—
<i>Native and Burgher, Females.</i>				
Jackets, white	2	1 year	2	200
Cloths, white	2	do.	2	200
Blanket or cumby	1	3 years	$\frac{1}{3}$	30
Mats	1	6 months	2	200
<i>European, Females.</i>				
Jackets, white	2	1 year	2	200
Skirts, white	2	do.	2	200
Chemise, cotton	3	do.	3	300
Stockings	2	6 months	4	400
Shoes	1	12 months	1	100
Blanket or cumby	1	3 years	$\frac{1}{3}$	30
Mattress	1	till worn out	—	—
Pillow	1	till worn out	—	—

* These articles may be issued to such Burgher and native prisoners as may be specially recommended for them by the Medical Officer and on the approval of the Superintendent.

Schedule II.

Stock of Equipment and Store.—The total stock allowed will consist of the quantity necessary to equip each prisoner with the articles authorized in Schedule I., together with a sufficiency to last six months; at the rate of consumption laid down. The stock per 100 prisoners will be as follows; smaller numbers to be in proportion :—

Description of Article.	Number in use.	One-half estimated Annual Consumption.	Additional Stock for changes.	Total Stock authorized for the commencement of each Half-year, including stock in wear and Store per 100 Prisoners.
<i>Male Prisoners.</i>				
Jumpers, white	200	100	50	350
Trousers, white	200	100	50	350
Shirts, gray, flannel	200	100	50	350
Drawers, gray, flannel	200	100	50	350
Hats, straw*	100	20	—	120
Blankets or cumblies	100	32	—	132
Mattresses	100	—	—	100
Pillows	100	—	—	100
Shoes, leather	100	50	—	150
Socks	200	100	—	300
Cumberbands†	100	25	—	125
Cumbly coats‡	100	25	—	125
<i>Female Prisoners.</i>				
Jackets, white	200	100	—	300
Cloths, white	200	100	—	300

* To be issued to class prisoners only.

† To be issued only on the recommendation of the Medical Officer, if approved by the Superintendent.

‡ For issue only to prisoners actually employed and exposed continuously to the weather.

Note.—At outstation jails it will not be necessary to make provision for European female prisoners. Should one be received, application should be made to the Superintendent, Welikada, for the equipment as laid down in Schedule I.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTAL NOTICES.

IT is hereby notified under Ordinance No. 26 of 1909 that the under-mentioned has been registered and licensed as Surveyor for the current year :—

Date of License.	Registration No.	License No.	Name.	Address.
July 24, 1913	312	A 87	Kalenberg, F. N.	"Melon Cottage," Kandy

Surveyor-General's Office,
Colombo, July 25, 1913.

W. C. S. INGLES,
for Surveyor-General.

Motor Car for Sale.

A "FIAT" motor car, 5-seated, 16-20 H. P., 4 cylinders, with large number of spares and complete set of lamps, will be sold by public auction at Railway Garage, San Sebastian, on Wednesday, August 6, 1913, at 3 P.M.

The car may be seen at the Railway Garage, San Sebastian, on application to the Locomotive, Carriage, and Wagon Superintendent.

General Manager's Office,
Colombo, July 24, 1913.

G. P. GREENE,
General Manager.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Class Teacher's Certificate—No. 5 of September 1, 1911—held by Mr. Cypriampillai, late teacher of Karaiur Boys' Vernacular School under the management of the Rev. J. B. Poulain, has been suspended for one year from July 25, 1913, for falsification of the register.

JAMES DE KRETZER,

Department of Public Instruction,
Colombo, July 29, 1913.

for Director.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application has been received from the Rev. H. de S. Wickremaratne for permission to move his Angulana Girls' Vernacular School, which is situated in Salpiti korale, Moratuwa, to a new site 400 yards to the south of the present one.

Observations will be received not later than August 28, 1913.

Department of Public Instruction,
Colombo, July 31, 1913.

J. HARWARD,
Director.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application has been received from the Rev. J. R. Tambimuttu for a grant in aid of his Velaichenai Boys' Vernacular School, which is situated in Koralai pattu of the Eastern Province.

Observations will be received not later than August 28, 1913.

Department of Public Instruction,
Colombo, July 31, 1913.

J. HARWARD,
Director.

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D. W. ARNOTT,
Acting Government Recordkeeper.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, August 1913.

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H. M. RICHARDS,
Acting Government Printer.
August, 1913.

CEYLON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Examinations for Commercial Certificates.

WITH the object of fixing a standard for Commercial Education in Ceylon, the Chamber of Commerce will, in conjunction with the Department of Public Instruction, hold annual examinations, on the results of which certificates will be awarded to the successful candidates. A register of successful candidates will be kept by the Chamber of Commerce, and the Chamber will interest itself in assisting them to obtain suitable employments.

2. Candidates for these examinations must conform to the following regulations :—(a) They must be not under fourteen and not over twenty-one years of age on the last day of the month immediately preceding that fixed for the examination; (b) they must for eight months preceding the date of examination have been attending the Commercial Class of a school which has previously satisfied the Director of Public Instruction as providing suitable instruction in commercial subjects.

3. The next examination will be held in July, 1914, and the subjects will be as follows :—

Compulsary Subjects.

- (1) Handwriting, Orthography, and Dictation.
- (2) Reading.
- (3) English Composition.
- (4) Arithmetic.
- (5) Ordinary Commercial Terms.
- (6) Précis and Indexing.

Optional Subjects.

- (7) Shorthand or (and) Typewriting.
- (8) Office Routine and Bookkeeping.
- (9) Commercial Geography and Shipping.
- (10) Advanced Arithmetic.

In order to obtain a certificate, candidates must satisfy the examiners in all the compulsory subjects and in one of the three groups (7), (8), and (9); they may offer all the ten subjects. Each subject in which a candidate passes will be noted on his certificate.

4. The approximate range of the various subjects and the standards of knowledge required in each are as follows :—

Handwriting, Orthography, and Dictation.—In handwriting the chief requirements are legibility of writing, and uniformity of size and slope. Writing should not be angular or floresque, and must not slope backwards.

The handwriting of the candidates will be tested in general by their writing in the various papers, and in particular by special tests, such as addressing envelopes, copying a draft letter, or writing from dictation. The spelling of the candidates will be judged from their general work and from a special test involving words of ordinary difficulty. In dictation the chief requirements are accuracy, correct spelling, and correct punctuation.

Reading.—The essentials in reading are clear and distinct enunciation of each word, observation of necessary pauses, and intelligent emphasis. Questions will be put on the meaning of the passage read.

English Composition.—Candidates will be tested in the following ways :—(a) Writing a letter on a given business subject, the headings of which will be supplied; (b) re-writing in proper form and in correct phraseology a badly drafted letter; (c) correcting faulty or incorrect sentences. In this paper special attention will be paid to English grammar and idiom.

Arithmetic.—Tots, simple and compound, long and cross. Weights and Measures. Vulgar Fractions and Decimals. Proportion, simple and compound. Practice, simple and compound. Interest, simple and compound. Percentages. Exchange. Special attention should be paid to methods of working and setting out of work.

Commercial Terms and Abbreviations.—A good knowledge of the terms and abbreviations ordinarily used in business. Lists of such terms and abbreviations may be found in almost any Manual of Commercial Correspondence, such as Pitman's or Routledge's.

Précis and Indexing.—Candidates will be required to make both a précis and an index of a series of business letters, all relating to the same subject.

The object of a *précis* is to present in a consecutive narrative all the principal points of the correspondence, leaving out all unimportant details, and making the narrative as concise as possible, without sacrificing completeness and lucidity.

The object of an *index* is to present in separate sections, chronologically arranged, a brief *resumé* of each letter, giving number, date, name of writer, and substance of each letter in separate columns, so as to enable the particulars of any of the letters to be obtained without turning up the original document.

Shorthand.—Pitman's system as set out in the Manual and Reporter. Writing in shorthand from dictation at the rate of eighty words per minute. Transcribing accurately from shorthand into longhand at the rate of ten words per minute. Marks will be awarded for good shorthand outlines.

Typewriting.—Typing from manuscript copy, and setting out in proper form draft letters, tabular statements, or other commercial documents. Special attention must be paid to accuracy, correct spelling, proper punctuation, and paragraphing. Any candidate desiring to use his own machine may do so.

Office Routine.—Good knowledge of the methods in which business transactions should be entered up and treated. Use of ordinary office forms, such as invoices, order forms, despatch notes, forward notes, debit notes, credit notes, statements of account, account sales, accounts current, and similar forms. Use of documents, such as receipt forms, vouchers, cheques, paying in slips, bankers' drafts, bills of exchange, foreign bills, money orders, postal orders, I. O. Us. Treatment of correspondence, inward and outward. Letter register. Indexing, docketing, filing (various systems). Range of knowledge similar to that set out in Hooper and Graham's Business Manual or Blackie's Office Routine.

Bookkeeping.—Sound knowledge of the practice of modern bookkeeping by double entry. The system to be employed is that commonly known as the English system, in which the following subdivisions of books are employed :—Cash book, invoice book, day book, bought ledger, sales ledger, private ledger, bills receivable and bills payable books. Treatment by above system of discounts, interest, loans, mortgages, rents, dividends, bad debts, depreciation, plant fixtures, machinery, property, wages, salaries, consignment and commission accounts, joint accounts, partnership accounts, fixed and floating assets, trading and profit and loss accounts, profit appropriation accounts, and balance sheets.

Commercial Geography.—General knowledge of Asia and Australia, paying special attention to their products, trade, and commerce. Special knowledge of India and Ceylon in regard to their products, commerce, lines of communication, and trade routes with other countries. Special attention must be paid to the produce areas and particular trade centres, also to the rivers and railways of Ceylon and India.

Shipping.—A good knowledge of the more important steamship lines trading with Ceylon. Knowledge of procedure adopted in shipping various kinds of articles, such as live stock, goods, explosives, &c., import and export. Knowledge of Customs procedure and use of documents, such as advice note, mate's receipt, insurance slip, bill of lading, Customs specification, certificate of origin, delivery order, Customs entry forms, landing order, warehousing form, bill of sight, weight note, manifests, and similar forms. Range of knowledge such as that set out in Hooper and Graham's Manual of Import and Export Trade.

Colombo, July 21, 1913.

J. HARWARD,
Director of Public Instruction.

COMMITTEE ON ORIENTAL STUDIES, COLOMBO.

Results of the Examinations held on April 21, 1913, and the following days.

Note 1.—In the following lists, *e*, *p*, *s*, and *l* appended to names stand respectively for Elu, Pali, Sanskrit, and Logic, showing the subjects in which candidates have passed.

Note 2.—Candidates whose names do not appear in these lists have failed to pass their respective examinations.

FINAL EXAMINATION.

The following candidate has passed the examination in all sections, Elu, Pali, and Sanskrit, including Logic, and become entitled to the diploma of the Committee:—

Index No.	Name.	College.
7	W. Gabriel Perera	Vidyodaya College, Colombo

The following candidates have passed in two sections, and will be entitled to the diploma of the Committee on their passing in the third section, inclusive of Logic, where they have not passed in that subject:—

Index No.	Name.	College.
1	Mapalagama Chandajoti Unnanse, <i>e, s</i>	Vidyodaya College, Colombo*
2	Galle Dhammarakkhita Unnanse, <i>e, s, l</i>	Vidyānāra College, Peliyagoda
3	Madowita Nanananda Unnanse, <i>e, s, l</i>	do.

The Batuwantudawa prize is awarded to Mapalagama Chandajoti Unnanse.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

Division A (Elu, Pali, Sanskrit).

Index No.	Order of Merit.	Names of Candidate.	Name of College or by whom presented.
Class : Honours.			
None.			
Class I.			
None.			
Class II.			
12	1	Pimbure Wachissara Unnanse*	Paramadhammacetiya Pirivena, Ratmalana
2	2	Welipitiye Dewananda Unnanse	Vidyodaya College, Colombo
Division A (a).			
(Two Languages.)			
Class : Honours.			
None.			
Class I.			
5	1	Uve Pannananda Unnanse, <i>e, p</i>	Paramadhammacetiya Pirivena, Ratmalana
12	2	Pimbure Wachissara Unnanse, <i>p, s</i>	do.
Class II.			
3	1	H. Sedris Fernando, <i>e, s</i>	Vidyānāra College, Peliyagoda
10	2	Napagoda Silaratana Unnanse, <i>e, p</i>	Sadananda Pirivena, Doranegoda
9	3	Randombe Sasanalankara Unnanse, <i>e, p</i>	Vidyodaya College, Colombo

(1) The following candidates take first place in sections:—

1. Elu : Uve Pannananda Unnanse.
2. Pali : Pimbure Wachissara Unnanse.
3. Sanskrit : Pimbure Wachissara Unnanse.

(2) The Wijesekara prize is awarded to Uve Pannananda Unnanse, as the candidate taking the highest percentage of marks at this examination.

(3) The Senewiratna prize is also awarded to Uve Pannananda Unnanse, as the candidate taking the highest place in the history and antiquities of Ceylon.

(4) The Gunasekara prize is awarded to Pimbure Wachissara Unnanse, as the candidate taking the highest number of marks in a section. (This is a new prize, worth Rs. 30, offered by Mr. M. D. A. S. Gunasekara, Notary Public of Andiambalama, Negombo.)

(5) The Sumangala prize, for first place in Pali, is also awarded to the same candidate.

* This name is also arranged under the next division.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.
Division A (Elu, Pali, Sanskrit).

Index No.	Order of Merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College or by whom presented.
Class : Honours.			
None.			
Class I.			
20	1	M. Cumararatunga*	Mudaliyar W. F. Gunawardhana
Class II.			
9	1	Kotmale Dhammananda Unnanse	Vidyodaya College, Colombo
31	2	W. Silakkhanda Unnanse	Saugata Vidyalaya, Panadure
Division A (a) (Elu and Pali or Elu and Sanskrit).			
Class : Honours.			
20	—	M. Cumararatunga, e, s	Mudaliyar W. F. Gunawardhana
Class I.			
None.			
Class II.			
19	1	Opata Jinananda Unnanse, e, p	K. Sri Sobhita Terunnanse
29	2	Omatte Pemananda Unnanse, e, p	do.
35	3	Galle Sumangala Unnanse, e, p	Vidyodaya College, Colombo
30	4	Gonaduwe Silaratana Unnanse, e, s	Vidyankara College, Peliyagoda
23	5	Don David Ubhayasekhara, e, s	Sudhramakara Pirivena, Gonagala
3	6	H. S. Amarasekara, e, s	Ananda Pirivena, Galle
15	6	M. Sandoris Fernando, e, s	Vidyodaya College, Colombo
11	7	Karuputugala Dhammasiri, e, p	do.
21	8	W. A. Karunaratna, e, s	Vidyawardhana Pirivena, Ranwalagoda
1	9	Wellawatte Ariyawansa Unnanse, e, p	Vidyodaya College, Colombo
27	10	M. Simon Perera, e, s	do.

The order of merit of candidates taking first and second places is as follows :—

Elu.

- | | | |
|----------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. M. Cumararatunga. | | 2. Kotmale Dhammananda Unnanse. |
|----------------------|--|---------------------------------|

Pali.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| 1. Opata Jinananda Unnanse. | | 2. Omatte Pemananda Unnanse. |
|-----------------------------|--|------------------------------|

Sanskrit.

- | | | |
|----------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. M. Cumararatunga. | | 2. Kotmale Dhammananda Unnanse |
|----------------------|--|--------------------------------|

Highest Percentage.

- | | | |
|----------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. M. Cumararatunga. | | 2. Opata Jinananda Unnanse. |
|----------------------|--|-----------------------------|

Prizes are awarded on the results of this examination as follows :—

1. M. Cumararatunga : (1) Ratnayaka prize, for highest percentage ; (2) Piyaratana prize, for first place in Sanskrit.

Note.—This candidate has also qualified himself for the following prizes, which are, however, not awarded to him, as under rule 34 a candidate is not entitled to receive more prizes than two :—

1. The Amarasuriya prize, for first place at the examination. The Jayasuriya prize, for first place in Elu among the laymen. The Pannananda prize, for first place in Elu at the examination.
2. Opata Jinananda Unnanse : (1) Amarasuriya prize, for high place ; (2) Dhammakusala prize, for first place in Pali.
3. Kotmale Dhammananda Unnanse : (1) Dhammasiddhi prize, for general merit ; (2) Pannananda prize, for high place in Elu.
4. D. D. Ubhayasekhara : Jayasuriya prize, for high place in Elu among lay candidates.

Office of Public Instruction,
Colombo, July 23, 1913.

J. HARWARD,
Director of Public Instruction, Chairman,
Committee on Oriental Studies.

* This name is also arranged under the next division.

CEYLON MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Third Professional Examination, Part II.

THE following candidates have passed in the subjects noted (P) against their names :—

No.	Name.	Medicine.	Surgery.	Midwifery.
1	Sam de Heer	—	—	P
2	R. E. Mendis	P	—	—
4	I. E. Meier	P	P	—
6	E. W. Arndt	P	P	P

Nos. 2 and 6, Messrs. R. E. Mendis and E. W. Arndt, have satisfied all the requirements for the License in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery.

Colombo, July 29, 1913.

P. JAMES KELLY,
Registrar.

CEYLON MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Second Apothecaries' Examination.

No.	Name.	No.	Name.
1	A. Kanagasabai	11	P. B. Ekanayake
4	A. L. Mendis	15	S. Nagalingam
5	P. A. de Silva	16	K. D. H. Perera
7	D. A. Abeyakoon	17	M. E. de Zoysa
8	D. M. Jayawardene	20	A. A. de Silva
9	D. G. Jayawardene	22	A. P. Ranasinghe
10	V. A. Muttiah		

Colombo, July 29, 1913.

P. JAMES KELLY,
Registrar.

NOTICES CALLING FOR TENDERS.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of provisions to the hospital named in the schedule hereunder for the period commencing from the date of acceptance of the tender and terminating on September 30, 1914.

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

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

4. Tenders should be marked "Tender for the supply of provisions to the ——— Hospital" in the left hand top corner of the envelope, and should reach the Office of the Controller of Revenue not later than midday on August 19, 1913.

5. The tenders are to be made upon forms which will be supplied upon application at the Office of the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals, Colombo, and no tender will be considered unless it is on the recognized form. Alterations must be initialled, otherwise the tenders may be treated as informal and rejected.

6. A cash deposit according to the schedule hereunder will be required to be made at any Kachcheri, and a receipt produced for the same before any form of tender is issued. Should any person decline to enter into the contract and bond after he has tendered, or fail to furnish the approved security, such deposit will be forfeited to the Crown, and the defaulter will render himself liable to be included in the list of defaulting contractors precluded from having any concern in a Government contract. All other deposits will be returned upon signature to the contract. No deposits for tender forms will be accepted at the Principal Civil Medical Officer's Office.

7. If required, samples must be deposited.

8. The successful tenderer will be required to furnish cash security according to the schedule hereunder, and to sign the bond given in the tender for the due fulfilment of the contract. The amount deposited for tender forms will form part of the security.

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

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.

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

Colombo, July 28, 1913.

G. J. RUTHERFORD,
Acting Principal Civil Medical Officer and
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Schedule referred to.

Name of Institution.	Nature of Provisions to be supplied.	Amount of Tender Deposit. Rs.	Amount of Security. Rs.
Kendangamuwa Hospital	.. Cooked provisions with milk	.. 100	.. 200

TENDERS are hereby invited for the service described in the schedule annexed.

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

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

4. Tenders should be marked "Tender for Jaffna Dépôt Firewood" in the left hand top corner of the envelope, and should reach the Office of the Controller of Revenue not later than midday on Tuesday, August 12, 1913.

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

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

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

8. Sufficient sureties will be required to join in a bond for the due fulfilment of the contract. The amount of bond, and all other necessary information, can be ascertained upon application at the office referred to in section 5. Further

security in cash of 5 per cent. of the value of contract will be required of the contractor when entering into the bond. And the sureties may be required to produce a certificate of competency signed by a chief headman before signing the bond.

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

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.

11. Rates per ton delivered in the dépôt must be quoted both in words and figures.

12. Arrangements with the Railway will be made by the Forest Department for the conveyance of the wood from Killinochchi to Jaffna, and the contractor is expected to load and unload firewood trucks and to weigh the firewood on the dépôt scales.

A. J. KILMARTIN,
Assistant Conservator of Forests,
Jaffna, July 10, 1913, Jaffna Division.

SCHEDULE.

To supply to the Jaffna Dépôt before September 30, 1914, from sawing depôts at Aliyanchanchan and Vaddakachchi, &c., 750 tons more or less of refuse wood from sleeper works. Wood to be loaded into railway wagons at Kilinochchi. Not less than 75 tons should be delivered monthly.

TENDERS are hereby invited for carrying out the service described in the schedule annexed.

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

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

4. Tenders should be marked "Tenders for Supply of Sleepers" in the left hand top corner of the envelope, and should reach the Office of the Controller of Revenue not later than midday on Tuesday, August 19, 1913.

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

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

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

8. A rate per narrow gauge sleeper delivered and accepted must be quoted, both in words and figures.

9. Sufficient sureties will be required to join in a bond for the due fulfilment of the contract. The amount of cash security will be 5 per cent. of the value of the contract. All other necessary information can be ascertained upon application at the office referred to in section 5.

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

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

J. D. SARGENT,
Assistant Conservator of Forests,
Forest Office, Anuradhapura Division.
Anuradhapura, July 16, 1913.

Schedule referred to.

To saw 5,500 narrow gauge sleepers (more or less), each 5 ft. by 9 in. by 4½ in., out of end pieces, remnants, &c., of palu trees felled for sawing broad gauge sleepers lying in the forest known as Kanadara forest, situated in Nuwara-gam Range, and bounded as follows:—North by minor road from Rambawa to Miwamalawa, east by minor road from Miwamalawa to Sippukulama, south by road from Sippukulama to Mihintale, west by road from Mihintale to Rambawa, and to deliver the same properly stacked at Nuwarawewa depôt.

The above service is to be completed on or before September 30, 1914. Half the estimated quantity of sleepers should be delivered before May 15, 1914.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of 500 stacked cubic yards (more or less) of firewood at the Government Experimental Distillery at Kalutara from September 1, 1913, to December 31, 1913.

Not less than 30 cubic yards must be supplied weekly, and the initial supply during the first two weeks of September should be not less than 100 cubic yards. Each piece of wood should be 3 feet in length and not less than 12 inches nor more than 24 inches in girth. The firewood should be delivered and neatly stacked at such places on the distillery premises as the officer in charge of the distillery may point out. The stacking should be close.

The following species should not be cut for firewood, viz.:—Etdemata, lunumidella, rukkattana, divikaduru, kajju, walkaduru, cotton, erabadu, dadap, kekuna, amba, gedumba, kottan, and imbul.

Each tender should quote rates for either (a) or (b) following, or for both:—

(a) Firewood to be cut from Rukwalmulukanda at Govinne and Galahitimukalana at Molkawa in Pasdun Korale East, and Matugankanda at Matugama in Pasdun Korale West.

(b) Firewood to be cut from any private land.

2. All tenders should be in duplicate, the original being sent under sealed cover to the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Colombo Division, Ratnapura, and the duplicate to the Conservator of Forests, Kandy.

3. Tenders should either be deposited in the tender box in the office concerned, or be sent through the post.

4. Tenders should be marked "Tender for supply of Firewood to the Government Experimental Distillery, Kalutara," in the left hand top corner of the envelope, and the original should reach the Office of the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Colombo Division, Ratnapura, not later than Tuesday, August 5, 1913.

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

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

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

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

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

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.

11. A rate per cubic yard delivered at the Government Experimental Distillery, Kalutara, should be quoted, written both in words and figures.

J. R. AINSLIE,
Forest Office, Assistant Conservator of Forests,
Ratnapura, July 11, 1913. Colombo Division.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of rice, as shown below, for the use of the Railway Department, from persons willing to contract from November 1, 1913, to September 30, 1914:—

(a) About 1,000 bushels muttusamba rice monthly for the Northern Line.

(b) About 1,000 bushels muttusamba rice monthly for the Upper District, in quantities as ordered by the Railway Storekeeper.

Delivery to be made in 2½-bushel bags at the Colombo Goods Shed or elsewhere within the Railway premises in Colombo. The rice for the Northern Line will be transported free of charge to Anuradhapura, and that for the Upper District to Kandy, at which places final inspection and measurement will be held and receipts granted, provided the quality is satisfactory. In the event of rejection of any rice at Anuradhapura or Kandy, the contractor shall be liable to pay the railway freight on same. It must be clearly shown on tender what maximum quantity of rice can be supplied monthly. A sample of each consignment must be submitted to the Railway Storekeeper before delivery to the Colombo Goods Shed. A third class return free pass will be issued on each occasion to enable the contractor or his representative to accompany the consignment and be present at the inspection and measurement at Anuradhapura or Kandy, as the case may be. The rice to be delivered within three days from date

of order, and must be in accordance with the sample deposited by the contractor.

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

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

4. Tenders should be marked "Tender for Rice to the Railway Department" in the left hand corner of the envelope, and should reach the Office of the Controller of Revenue not later than midday on Tuesday, August 12, 1913.

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

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

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

8. Samples must be deposited with the General Manager of the Railway three days before the date on which the tenders are due. No tenders will be considered if the samples are not so deposited.

9. Sufficient sureties will be required to join in a bond for the due fulfilment of each contract. The amount of security required will be Rs. 3,000. All other necessary information can be ascertained upon application at the office referred to in section 5.

10. The security should be furnished within ten days of acceptance of tender being notified.

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

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

13. Fines will be inflicted for delays in complying with orders.

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

15. Before tender forms are supplied to persons wishing to tender, they will have to satisfy the General Manager or person delegated by him that they are in a position to execute the contract in a satisfactory manner, and for this purpose they must be prepared to produce documentary or other evidence if called for.

General Manager's Office,
Colombo, July 23, 1913.

G. P. GREENE,
General Manager.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of the best kallunda rice or soolai rice for the use of the Public Works Department in the following districts in the Southern Province, as per particulars below :—

From November 1, 1913, to October 31, 1914, for the Galle, Matara, and Hambantota Districts.

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

3. Tenders must be marked "Tender for supply of Rice, Public Works Department, Southern Province, during 1913-1914," in the left hand top corner of the envelope, and should reach the Office of the Controller of Revenue not later than midday on August 19, 1913.

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

5. Samples of the rice tendered for are to be deposited in sealed packets or bottles at the Office of the Provincial Engineer, Southern Province, not later than midday on August 19, 1913.

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

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

8. Parties applying for form of tender will be required to deposit the sum of Rs. 50 either at the Treasury or the Kachcheri, and produce a receipt for the same. Should the party fail to submit in accordance with the terms of the specification a *bona fide* tender, or to enter into the necessary contract, the sum of Rs. 50 deposited will be forfeited by way of ascertained and liquidated damages, and the defaulter will render himself liable to be included in the list of defaulting contractors precluded from having any concern in a Government contract. Upon a contract being entered into, the deposits of unsuccessful *bona fide* tenderers will be returned.

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

10. Before any tender is accepted the contractor will be required to sign a contract to execute and perform the works in accordance with the specification and the general conditions therein set forth, and to deposit a sum of Rs. 250 for each district, for the due and faithful performance of the contract, within ten days of receiving notice in writing signed by the Provincial Engineer, Southern Province, Galle, that the Government is prepared to accept his tender.

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

Public Works Office,
Colombo, July 15, 1913. HENRY B. LEES,
for Director of Public Works.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of best kallunda and country rice, to be delivered where there are overseers' quarters within the departmental districts of Anuradhapura, Mihintale, and Maradankadawela, from November 1, 1913, to October 31, 1914.

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

3. Tenders must be marked "Tender for supply of Rice, Public Works Department, North-Central Province, during 1913-1914," in the left hand top corner of the envelope, and should reach the Office of the Controller of Revenue not later than midday on August 19, 1913.

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

5. Samples of the rice tendered for are to be deposited in sealed packets or bottles at the Office of the Provincial Engineer, North-Central Province, Anuradhapura, not later than midday on August 19, 1913.

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

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

8. Parties applying for form of tender will be required to deposit the sum of Rs. 50 either at the Treasury or the Kachcheri, and produce a receipt for the same. Should the party fail to submit in accordance with the terms of the specification a *bona fide* tender, or to enter into the necessary contract, the sum of Rs. 50 deposited will be forfeited by

way of ascertained and liquidated damages, and the defaulter will render himself liable to be included in the list of defaulting contractors precluded from having any concern in a Government contract. Upon a contract being entered into, the deposits of unsuccessful *bona fide* tenderers will be returned.

9. Further information may be obtained on application at the Office of the Provincial Engineer, North-Central Province, Anuradhapura.

10. Before any tender is accepted the contractor will be required to sign a contract to execute and perform the works in accordance with the specification and the general conditions therein set forth, and to deposit a sum of Rs. 500 for each district, for the due and faithful performance of the contract, within ten days of receiving notice in writing signed by the Provincial Engineer, North-Central Province, Anuradhapura, that the Government is prepared to accept his tender.

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

Public Works Office, HENRY B. LEES,
Colombo, July 15, 1913. for Director of Public Works.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of best kallunda rice for the use of the Public Works Department in the Western Province at stations named below from November 1, 1913, to October 31, 1914:—

Colombo District.

Any station within the departmental district of Colombo

Negombo District.

Negombo Public Works Department yard.
Any station within the departmental district of Negombo

Kalutara District.

Kalutara Public Works Department yard.
Any station within the departmental district of Kalutara.

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

3. Tenders must be marked "Tender for Supply of Rice Public Works Department, Western Province, during 1913-1914," in the left hand top corner of the envelope, and should reach the Office of the Controller of Revenue not later than midday on August 19, 1913.

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

5. Samples of the rice tendered for are to be deposited in sealed packets or bottles at the Office of the Provincial Engineer, Western Province, not later than midday on August 19, 1913.

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

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

8. Parties applying for form of tender will be required to deposit the sum of Rs. 50 either at the Treasury or the Kachcheri, and produce a receipt for the same. Should the party fail to submit in accordance with the terms of the specification a *bona fide* tender, or to enter into the necessary contract, the sum of Rs. 50 deposited will be forfeited by way of ascertained and liquidated damages, and the defaulter will render himself liable to be included in the list of defaulting contractors precluded from having any concern in a Government contract. Upon a contract being entered into, the deposits of unsuccessful *bona fide* tenderers will be returned.

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

10. Before any tender is accepted the contractor will be required to sign a contract to execute and perform the works in accordance with the specification and the general conditions therein set forth, and to deposit a sum of Rs. 300 for each district for the due and faithful performance of the contract, within ten days of receiving notice in writing signed by the Provincial Engineer, Western Province, Colombo, that the Government is prepared to accept his tender.

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

Public Works Office, HENRY B. LEES,
Colombo, July 15, 1913. for Director of Public Works.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of best kallunda rice and country rice for the use of the Public Works Department in the Eastern Province at the stations named below from November 1, 1913, to October 31, 1914:—

Batticaloa District.

Batticaloa Public Works Department yard.
Any station on the Coast Road North.
Any station on the road from Maduru-oya to Eravur.
Any station on the Kalkudah road.

Kalmunai District.

Kalmunai Public Works Department yard.
Any station of the Coast Road South.
Any station on the road from Arasadi to Mulkompuddi
Any station on the Akkaraipattu-Sagamam road.
Any station on the Pottuvil-Muppene road.
Any station on the Kalmunai-Chadayantalawa road.
Any station on the road from Karativu to Sammantura, and Irakkamam.

Trincomalee District.

Trincomalee Public Works Department yard.
Any station on the Coast road.
Any station on the road from Trincomalee to Kittuluttu.
Any station on the road from Trincomalee towards Anuradhapura.

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

3. Tenders must be marked "Tender for supply of Rice, Eastern Province, during 1913-1914," in the left hand top corner of the envelope, and should reach the Office of the Controller of Revenue not later than midday on August 19, 1913.

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

5. Samples of the rice tendered for are to be deposited in sealed packets or bottles at the Office of the Provincial Engineer, Eastern Province, not later than midday on August 19, 1913.

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

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

8. Parties applying for form of tender will be required to deposit the sum of Rs. 50 either at the Treasury or the Kachcheri, and produce a receipt for the same. Should the party fail to submit in accordance with the terms of the specification a *bona fide* tender, or to enter into the necessary contract, the sum of Rs. 50 deposited will be forfeited by way of ascertained and liquidated damages, and the defaulter will render himself liable to be included in the list of defaulting contractors precluded from having any concern in a Government contract. Upon a contract being entered into, the deposits of unsuccessful *bona fide* tenderers will be returned.

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

10. Before any tender is accepted the contractor will be required to sign a contract to execute and perform the works in accordance with the specification and the general conditions therein set forth, and to deposit a sum of Rs. 500 for each district, for the due and faithful performance of the contract, within ten days of receiving notice in writing signed by the Provincial Engineer, Eastern Province, Batticaloa, that the Government is prepared to accept his tender.

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

Public Works Office, HENRY B. LEES,
Colombo, July 15, 1913. for Director of Public Works.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of best kallunda rice for the use of the Public Works Department in the Province of Sabaragamuwa at stations named below from November 1, 1913, to October 31, 1914:—

Ratnapura District.

Ratnapura, Parakaduwa, Kurugammodera, Della.

Pelmadulla District.

Pelmadulla, Balangoda, Madampe, Rakwana, Opanayake, Palawala.

Awisawella District.

Awisawella, Dehiowita, Yatiyantota, Ruanwella, Bulat-kohupitiya, Kendangamuwa, Kitulgala.

Kegalla District.

Ambanpitiya, Kegalla, Polgahawela, Rambukkana, Polambagoda, Mawanella, Ambepussa, Undugoda.

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

3. Tenders must be marked "Tender for Supply of Rice, Province of Sabaragamuwa, during 1913-1914," in the left hand top corner of the envelope, and should reach the Office of the Controller of Revenue not later than midday on August 19, 1913.

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

5. Samples of rice not less than a measure should be deposited in sealed packets or bottles at the Office of the Provincial Engineer, Province of Sabaragamuwa, Ratnapura, not later than midday on August 19, 1913.

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

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

8. Parties applying for form of tender will be required to deposit the sum of Rs. 50 either at the Treasury or the Kachcheri, and produce a receipt for the same. Should the party fail to submit in accordance with the terms of the specification a *bona fide* tender, or to enter into the necessary contract, the sum of Rs. 50 deposited will be forfeited by way of ascertained and liquidated damages, and the defaulter will render himself liable to be included in the list of defaulting contractors precluded from having any concern in a Government contract. Upon a contract being entered into, the deposits of unsuccessful *bona fide* tenderers will be returned.

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

10. Before any tender is accepted the contractor will be required to sign a contract to execute and perform the works in accordance with the specification and the general conditions therein set forth, and to deposit a sum of Rs. 250

for each district for the due and faithful performance of the contract, within ten days of receiving notice in writing signed by the Provincial Engineer, Province of Sabaragamuwa, Ratnapura, that the Government is prepared to accept his tender.

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

Public Works Office, HENRY B. LEES,
Colombo, July 15, 1913. for Director of Public Works.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of (1) best kallunda rice or (2) best country rice from November 1, 1913, to October 31, 1914, for the use of the Public Works Department in the following districts in the Northern Province:—

Vavuniya District.

To be delivered at the Overseer's quarters at Mankulam.
To be delivered at the Overseer's quarters at Panikaneeravi.

To be delivered at the Public Works Department Store, Vavuniya.

To be delivered at the Public Works Department Store, Oddichuddan.

To be delivered at the Public Works Department Store, Puvarasankulam.

Mannar District.

To be delivered at the Overseer's quarters at Murungan.
To be delivered at the Overseer's quarters at Parayana-lankulam.

To be delivered at the Overseer's quarters at Pallamadu.
To be delivered at the Public Works Department Store, Mannar.

To be delivered at the Overseer's quarters, Kalliakakadu.
To be delivered at the lines at Puliyadyirrakam.

To be delivered at the Overseer's quarters at Chettikulam.

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

3. Tenders must be marked "Tender for supply of Rice, Public Works Department, Northern Province, during 1913-1914," in the left hand top corner of the envelope, and should reach the Office of the Controller of Revenue not later than midday on August 19, 1913.

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

5. Samples of the rice tendered for are to be deposited in sealed packets or bottles at the Office of the Provincial Engineer, Northern Province, Jaffna, not later than midday on August 19, 1913.

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

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

8. Parties applying for form of tender will be required to deposit the sum of Rs. 50 either at the Treasury or the Kachcheri, and produce a receipt for the same. Should the party fail to submit in accordance with the terms of the specification a *bona fide* tender, or to enter into the necessary contract, the sum of Rs. 50 deposited will be forfeited by way of ascertained and liquidated damages, and the defaulter will render himself liable to be included in the list of defaulting contractors precluded from having any concern in a Government contract. Upon a contract being entered into, the deposits of unsuccessful *bona fide* tenderers will be returned.

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

10. Before any tender is accepted the contractor will be required to sign a contract to execute and perform the works.

in accordance with the specification and the general conditions therein set forth, and to deposit a sum of Rs. 350 for each district, for the due and faithful performance of the contract, within ten days of receiving notice in writing signed by the Provincial Engineer, Northern Province, Jaffna, that the Government is prepared to accept his tender.

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

Public Works Office, HENRY B. LEES,
Colombo, July 15, 1913. for Director of Public Works.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of best kallunda rice for the use of the Public Works Department in the North-Western Province at stations named below from November 1, 1913, to October 31, 1914:—

Kurunegala District.

Within the town of Kurunegala.
Within the departmental district of Kurunegala.

Puttalam District.

Within the town of Puttalam.
Within the departmental district of Puttalam.

Chilaw District.

Within the town of Chilaw.
Within the departmental district of Chilaw.

Dandagama District.

Within the town of Dandagama.
Within the departmental district of Dandagama.

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

3. Tenders must be marked "Tender for supply of Rice, Public Works Department, North-Western Province, during 1913-1914," in the left hand top corner of the envelope, and should reach the Office of the Controller of Revenue not later than midday on August 19, 1913.

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

5. Samples of the rice tendered for are to be deposited in sealed packets or bottles at the Office of the Provincial Engineer, North-Western Province, Kurunegala, not later than midday on August 19, 1913.

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

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

8. Parties applying for form of tender will be required to deposit the sum of Rs. 50 either at the Treasury or the Kachcheri, and produce a receipt for the same. Should the party fail to submit in accordance with the terms of the specification a *bona fide* tender, or to enter into the necessary contract, the sum of Rs. 50 deposited will be forfeited by way of ascertained and liquidated damages, and the defaulter will render himself liable to be included in the list of defaulting contractors precluded from having any concern in a Government contract. Upon a contract being entered into, the deposits of unsuccessful *bona fide* tenderers will be returned.

9. Further information may be obtained on application at the Office of the Provincial Engineer, North-Western Province, Kurunegala.

10. Before any tender is accepted the contractor will be required to sign a contract to execute and perform the works in accordance with the specification and the general conditions therein set forth, and to deposit a sum of Rs. 500 each for Kurunegala and Puttalam, Rs. 300 for Chilaw District, and Rs. 250 for Dandagama District, for the due and faithful performance of the contract, within ten days of receiving notice in writing signed by the Provincial Engineer, North-Western Province, Kurunegala, that the Government is prepared to accept his tender.

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

Public Works Office, HENRY B. LEES,
Colombo, July 15, 1913. for Director of Public Works.

TENDERS are hereby invited for supply of best kallunda rice for the use of the Public Works Department in the Central Province at stations named below from November 1, 1913, to October 31, 1914:—

(a) At any place within the town limits of (1) Kandy, (2) Katugastota, (3) Matale, (4) Pussellawa, (5) Nuwara Eliya, (6) Dimbula, and (7) Dikoya.

(b) At any place within the departmental district of (1) Kandy, (2) Katugastota, (3) Matale, (4) Pussellawa, (5) Nuwara Eliya, (6) Dimbula, and (7) Dikoya.

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

3. Tenders must be marked "Tender for Supply of Rice, Central Province, 1913-1914," in the left hand top corner of the envelope, and should reach the Office of the Controller of Revenue not later than midday on August 19, 1913.

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

5. Samples of the rice tendered for are to be deposited in sealed packets or bottles at the Office of the Provincial Engineer, Central Province, not later than midday on August 19, 1913.

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

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

8. Parties applying for form of tender will be required to deposit the sum of Rs. 50 either at the Treasury or the Kachcheri, and produce a receipt for the same. Should the party fail to submit in accordance with the terms of the specification a *bona fide* tender, or to enter into the necessary contract, the sum of Rs. 50 deposited will be forfeited by way of ascertained and liquidated damages, and the defaulter will render himself liable to be included in the list of defaulting contractors precluded from having any concern in a Government contract. Upon a contract being entered into, the deposits of unsuccessful *bona fide* tenderers will be returned.

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

10. Before any tender is accepted the contractor will be required to sign a contract to execute and perform the works in accordance with the specification and the general conditions therein set forth, and to deposit a sum of Rs. 500 for each of the seven districts for the due and faithful performance of the contract, within ten days of receiving notice in writing signed by the Provincial Engineer, Central Province, Kandy, that the Government is prepared to accept his tender.

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

Public Works Office, HENRY B. LEES,
Colombo, July 15, 1913. for Director of Public Works.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of best kallunda and kara rice for the use of the Public Works Department in the Province of Uva at stations named below from November 1, 1913, to October 31, 1914:—

Badulla District.

Kara Rice.

- (1) Within the town of Badulla.
(2) Within the departmental district of Badulla.

Passara District.

Kallunda Rice.

- (1) Within the town of Passara.
- (2) Within the departmental district of Passara.

Koslanda District.

Kara Rice.

- (1) Within the town of Koslanda.
- (2) Within the departmental district of Koslanda.

Diyatalawa District.

Kallunda Rice.

- (1) Within the town of Diyatalawa.
- (2) Within the departmental district of Diyatalawa.

2. All tenders must be in duplicate, both copies being sealed in the same envelope, and addressed to the Chairman of the Tender Board, Office of the Controller of Revenue, Colombo. Tenders must state separate prices for kallunda and kara rice.

3. Tenders must be marked "Tender for the supply of Rice to the Public Works Department in the Province of Uva during 1913-1914" in the left hand top corner of the envelope, and should reach the Office of the Controller of Revenue not later than midday on August 19, 1913.

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

5. Samples of the rice tendered for are to be deposited in sealed packets or bottles at the Office of the Provincial Engineer, Province of Uva, Badulla, not later than midday on August 19, 1913.

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

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

8. Parties applying for form of tender will be required to deposit the sum of Rs. 50 either at the Treasury or the Kachcheri, and produce a receipt for the same. Should the party fail to submit in accordance with the terms of the specification a *bona fide* tender, or to enter into the necessary contract, the sum of Rs. 50 deposited will be forfeited by way of ascertained and liquidated damages, and the defaulter will render himself liable to be included in the list of defaulting contractors precluded from having any concern in a Government contract. Upon a contract being entered into, the deposits of unsuccessful *bona fide* tenderers will be returned.

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

10. Before any tender is accepted the contractor will be required to sign a contract to execute and perform the works in accordance with the specification and the general conditions therein set forth, and to deposit a sum of Rs. 250 for each district, for the due and faithful performance of the contract, within ten days of receiving notice in writing signed by the Provincial Engineer, Province of Uva, Badulla, that the Government is prepared to accept his tender.

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

Public Works Office,
Colombo, July 15, 1913.

HENRY B. LEES,
for Director of Public Works.

TENDERS will be received by the Government Agent, Province of Uva, Badulla, up to 12 noon on Tuesday, September 30, 1913, for the sale of the produce of the trees in the compounds of the under-mentioned hospitals for the year 1914:—

- (1) Field hospital, Alutnuwara, in Bintenna.
- (2) Field hospital, Medagama, in Wellassa.

Separate tenders for each hospital, with the name of the hospital marked on the left hand corner of the cover, must be sent.

The successful tenderer must be ready to deposit in the Badulla Kachcheri in advance the amount tendered by him.

Badulla Kachcheri,
July 23, 1913.

C. L. WICKREMESINGHE,
for Government Agent.

TENDERS are hereby invited for three bookcases for the Colombo Museum Library.

All tenders should be in duplicate and sealed under one cover, and should be addressed to the Director, Colombo Museum.

Tenders should be marked "Tender for Bookcases" in the left hand top corner of the envelope, and should reach the Office of the Director, Colombo Museum, not later than noon on Friday, August 15, 1913.

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

For further particulars as to plan and design, &c., apply to me.

July 29, 1913.

GERARD A. JOSEPH,
for Director, Colombo Museum.

SALES OF UNSERVICEABLE ARTICLES.

THE following unserviceable articles will be sold by public auction at the Upper Government Bungalow "B" at Diyatalawa on August 28, 1913, at 8 A.M. :—

Upper Government
Bungalow "B."

- 7 meat plates
- 1 cheese plate
- 1 tea cup
- 2 tea saucers
- 1 sugar cup
- 1 enamelled plate
- 4 bedroom lamps

Lower Government
Bungalow "A."

- 2 tea cups
- 1 tea saucer
- 1 joint dish
- 1 coffee pot
- 1 hot water jug
- 1 Japanese screen
- 1 bedroom lamp
- 1 iron double bedstead, complete
- 2 carpet switches

Government Stores,
Colombo, July 23, 1913.

W. A. TAYLOR,
Colonial Storekeeper.

NOTICE is hereby given that 4 tripods (wooden and iron), 6 beams (iron), 4 chains (sets), and 1 table belonging to the Salt Department, Puttalam, will be sold by public auction at the Salt Stores, Southern Depot, Puttalam, on Thursday, August 14, 1913, at 4 P.M.

Puttalam Kachcheri,
July 23, 1913,

J. CONROY,
Assistant Government Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned unserviceable articles will be sold by public auction at the Public Works Department Store, Mihintale, on Saturday, September 13, 1913, at 8 A.M. :—

- 3 empty tar barrels
- 7 cans, tin

- 8 cans, iron

Public Works Office,
Colombo, July 28, 1913.

HENRY B. LEES,
for Director of Public Works.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following unserviceable articles belonging to the Mahara Jail will be sold by public auction at 3 P.M. on August 21, 1913, at the Mahara Jail premises:—

1 clock, telltale | 6 cots, wooden

F. O. WOODFORD,
July 28, 1913. Acting Superintendent of Prison, Mahara.

LIST of unclaimed articles to be sold at the Hatton Court-house at 11.30 A.M. on August 4, 1913:—

1 gold brooch set with pearls
3 gold beads, 2 gold ornaments, 1 koppu, and 1 meliddu (in one lot)

40 rings, 33 bangles, 5 beadstrings, 9 earrings, 11 necklets and 1 waist-chain, and 1 nose ornament (in one lot)
3 umbrellas
1 box with key
5 pruning knives
2 knives
1 alawangu
3 scythes
1 tin box, 2 padlocks with 2 bunches of keys
A bundle of cloth containing 2 coats, 6 handkerchiefs, 3 sarongs, 7 selay and white cloths, 5 shirts, 2 towels, 4 caps, 1 blanket, and 1 belt
1 frying pan
2 enamel cups
1 hanging lamp
1 mamoty
1 axe
1 whip

G. FURSE ROBERTS,
District Judge.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Registrar-General's Weekly Health Report of the City of Colombo for the Week ended July 26, 1913.

Births.—The total births registered in the city of Colombo in the week were 85 (2 Europeans, 9 Burghers, 47 Sinhalese, 11 Tamils, 12 Moors, 2 Malays, and 2 Others). The birth-rate per 1,000 per annum (calculated on the estimated population on July 1, 1913, viz., 235,829) was 18·8, as against 21·0 in the preceding week, 18·7 in the corresponding week of last year, and 23·0 the weekly average for last year.

Deaths.—The total deaths registered were 112 (0 Europeans, 7 Burghers, 50 Sinhalese, 24 Tamils, 21 Moors, 3 Malays, and 7 Others). The death-rate per 1,000 per annum was 24·8, as against 25·0 in the previous week, 30·5 in the corresponding week of last year, and 29·5 the weekly average of last year.

Infantile Deaths.—Of the 112 total deaths, 29 were of infants under one year of age, as against 31 in the preceding week, 27 in the corresponding week of the previous year, and 30 the average of last year.

Stillbirths.—The number of stillbirths registered during the week was 11.

Selected Causes of Death.—Twenty-two deaths were registered from *Pneumonia* (against 17 in the previous week and the weekly average for last year), of which 4 each were in Kotahena, New Bazaar, and Maradana (exclusive of hospitals), 2 each were in San Sebastian, St. Paul's, and Maradana hospitals, and 1 each in Pettah, Slave Island, Kollupitiya, and Wellawatta. Two deaths were registered from *Bronchitis*.

2. Thirteenth deaths were registered from *Phthisis* (against 9 in the previous week and 14 the weekly average for last year), of which 6 were in Maradana hospitals, 2 in Maradana (exclusive of hospitals), and 1 each was in St. Paul's, Kotahena, New Bazaar, Slave Island, and Wellawatta.

3. Three deaths were registered from *Enteric Fever* (against 5 in the previous week and the weekly average for last year), of which 1 each was in New Bazaar, Maradana hospitals and Maradana (exclusive of hospitals). There were 9 cases reported during the week, against 8 in the previous week.

4. Nine deaths each were registered from *Infantile Convulsions* and *Senility*, 8 from *Debility* (7 infants), 5 each from *Diarrhoea* (1 infant) and *Enteritis* (1 infant), 4 from *Rickets* (1 infant), 3 from *Bright's Disease*, 2 from *Tetanus* (both infants), 1 from *Dysentery*, and 26 from *Other Causes*.

5. Five cases of *Measles* were reported, against 3 in the previous week; and 9 of *Chickenpox*, against 11 in the previous week.

State of the Weather.—The mean temperature of air was 80·8°, against 79·7° in the preceding week and 81·1° in the corresponding week of the previous year. The mean atmospheric pressure was 29·845 in., against 29·832 in. in the preceding week and 29·825 in. in the corresponding week of the previous year. The total rainfall in the week was 0·07 in., against 2·88 in. in the preceding week and 2·24 in. in the corresponding week of the previous year.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, July 29, 1913.

A. DE S. WICKRAMATILAKA,
for Registrar-General.