



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.

| | PAGE | | PAGE |
|---|------|--|--------|
| Minutes by the Governor | — | Miscellaneous Departmental Notices | 641 |
| Proclamations by the Governor | — | Notices calling for Tenders | 642 |
| Appointments by the Governor | 617 | Contracts for Supplies of Stores | — |
| Appointments, &c., of Registrars | 618 | Sales of Unserviceable Articles | 652 |
| Government Notifications | 620 | Registrar-General's Vital Statistics | 652 |
| Revenue and Expenditure Returns | — | Meteorological Returns | Suppl. |
| Notices by the Currency Commissioners | — | Books registered under Ordinance No. 1 of 1885 | — |

APPOINTMENTS, &c., BY THE GOVERNOR.

No. 272 of 1914.

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

The Hon. Mr. JOHN GEORGE FRASER, C.M.G., to the office of Government Agent and Fiscal, Western Province; Visitor of the Welikada, Mahara, and Negombo Prisons; Local Authority under the Petroleum Ordinance for the Western Province outside Municipal limits; a Visitor of the Lunatic Asylum; a Visitor of the Maggona Certified Industrial School; Member of the Board of Health, Western Province; and Registering Officer for the Burgher Electorate under section 5 (1) of "The Legislative Council Ordinance, 1910," with effect from July 22, 1914, until further orders.

Mr. F. MARSHALL to act, in addition to his own duties, as Assistant at Matale to the Government Agent, Central Province; Additional Superintendent of Police, Matale; and Local Authority under the Petroleum Ordinance for the District of Matale, with effect from July 30, 1914, until relieved by Mr. M. STEVENSON or until further orders.

Mr. N. M. BHARUCHA to be, in addition to his own duties, Extra Office Assistant at Kurunegala to the Government Agent, North-Western Province, with effect from August 2, 1914, until further orders.

Mr. F. H. DE VOS to act as Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Galle; Additional District Judge, Galle; and Municipal Magistrate, Galle, for four days from August 7, 1914, during the absence of Mr. R. H. WHITEHORN from the station or until further orders.

Mr. B. L. DRIEBERG to act as Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Avissawella, for July 31, 1914, during the absence of Mr. P. B. HERAT from the station or until further orders.

Mr. B. AMERASEKERA to act as Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Balapitiya, for August 1, 1914, during the absence of Mr. H. J. V. EKANAYAKA on leave or until further orders.

Mr. R. G. B. SPIER, Assistant Superintendent of Police, North-Western Province, to be a Justice of the Peace for the North-Western Province, and an Unofficial Police Magistrate for the judicial districts of Kurunegala, Puttalam, and Chilaw.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, July 30, 1914.

R. E. STUBBS,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 273 of 1914.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to make the following appointment in the Ceylon Light Infantry to fill an existing vacancy:—

To be Second Lieutenant.

Mr. CHARLES PURCHON HALL.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, July 29, 1914.

R. E. STUBBS,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 274 of 1914.

IT is hereby notified that Notification No. 264 of July 22, 1914, published in the *Gazette* of the 24th idem, is hereby cancelled in so far as it affects the appointment of Mr. W. S. STRONG to act as Commissioner of Requests at Puttalam, &c., from July 26 to 29, 1914.

By His Excellency's command,
Colonial Secretary's Office, R. E. STUBBS,
Colombo, July 30, 1914. Colonial Secretary.

No. 275 of 1914.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned gentlemen to be Visitors to the following institutions:—

Kegalla Hospital.

Mr. J. G. CRAIB.

Undugoda Hospital.

Mr. G. O. TREVALDWYN.

Aranayaka Dispensary.

Mr. J. I. JAMESON.

Nelundeniya Dispensary.

Mr. V. C. LAMB.

By His Excellency's command,
Colonial Secretary's Office, R. E. STUBBS,
Colombo, July 30, 1914. Colonial Secretary.

No. 276 of 1914.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned persons to be Assessors for the under-mentioned towns for the year 1915, under the provisions of section 5 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1866:—

Batticaloa.

Mr. C. CONAMALAI.

Mr. J. VANDERHOVEN.

Mr. G. VYRAMUTTU.

Trincomalee.

Mr. K. VELUPPILLAI.

Mr. A. MAILVAGANAM.

Mr. V. M. SOMASEKERAM.

By His Excellency's command,
Colonial Secretary's Office, R. E. STUBBS,
Colombo, July 23, 1914. Colonial Secretary.

No. 277 of 1914.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR 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. M. AMARASEKERA to be an Inquirer for Bentota-Walallawiti korale, Galle District, *vice* Mr. D. W. GOONESEKERA, deceased.

By His Excellency's command,
Colonial Secretary's Office, R. E. STUBBS,
Colombo, July 25, 1914. Colonial Secretary.

No. 278 of 1914.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR 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. SIMON OLIVER SIRIMANA to be an Inquirer for Bentota-Walallawiti korale, Galle District, from July 20 to 30, 1914, during the absence on leave of Mr. G. E. PERERA or until further orders.

By His Excellency's command,
Colonial Secretary's Office, R. E. STUBBS,
Colombo, July 29, 1914. Colonial Secretary.

No. 279 of 1914.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased, under the provisions of section 44 (1) of "The Criminal Procedure Code, 1898," to appoint Mr. D. T. WICKREMESINGHE, Translator of Panwila and Teldeniya Police Courts, to sign summons issued from those courts from July 27 to August 4, 1914, during the absence on leave of the Chief Clerk or until further orders.

By His Excellency's command,
Colonial Secretary's Office, R. E. STUBBS,
Colombo, July 30, 1914. Colonial Secretary.

No. 280 of 1914.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint Mr. NANDRIS MENDIS WICKREMESINGHE, of Colombo, to be a Notary Public throughout the Kalutara totamune of Kalutara District, with residence at Kalamulla and office at Kalutara town, and to practise as such in the English and Sinhalese languages.

By His Excellency's command,
Colonial Secretary's Office, R. E. STUBBS,
Colombo, July 24, 1914. Colonial Secretary.

APPOINTMENTS, &c., OF REGISTRARS.

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

POLWATTE RAJAPAKSA RAJAKARUNA WASALA MUDIYANSELAGE KIRI BANDA *alias* K. B. HEWAWISSE to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths and of Marriages (Kandyan and General) of Pata Hewaheta No. 3 division, in the Kandy District of the Central Province, for two months, with effect from August 1, 1914, *vice* Registrar, P. M. PUNCHI BANDA, on leave. His office will be at Polwatte Mudiyanselegedarawatta in Hewawissa.

Mr. MARISAL MATHESUPPILLAI provisionally to be Registrar of Births and Deaths of Mantai North division, in the Mannar District of the Northern Province, with effect from August 1, 1914, *vice* Registrar, K. SIVAKKOLUNTHU, transferred. His office will be at his house at Palaiculy in Mantai North.

Mr. SAVARIMUTTU FRANCIS LAURENCEPILLAI provisionally to be Registrar of Births and Deaths of Kalpitiya division, and of Marriages (General) of Kalpitiya division and town, in the Puttalam District of the North-Western Province, with effect from August 10, 1914, *vice* Mr. J. L. L. DE ROSARIO, resigned. His office will be at Kundankuli in Tottakadu.

By His Excellency's command,
Colonial Secretary's Office, R. E. STUBBS,
Colombo, July 28, 1914. 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, Central Province, has appointed Mr. CHARLES DIAS JAYASINHA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Kandy Municipality division, in the Kandy District of the Central Province, for nineteen days from July 16, 1914, during the absence of the Registrar, Mr. D. G. KRELTZHEIM, on leave. His office will be at No. 65, Trincomalee street, Kandy.

The Provincial Registrar, Northern Province, has appointed Mr. VAYITTELLINGAM CHELLAIYA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Karaichechi division, in the Jaffna District of the Northern Province, for thirty days from July 3, 1914, *vice* Registrar, K. ARULAMPALAM, interdicted. His office will be at Paramanivalavu in Kunchupparantan.

The Provincial Registrar, Northern Province, has appointed Mr. SINNATTAMPY MUTTUTAMPY to act as Registrar of Marriages (General) of Tenmaradechi division, in the Jaffna District of the Northern Province, for one week from July 20, 1914, during the absence of the Registrar, M. MUTTURKUMARASWAMY, on leave. His office will be at residing garden of Registrar at Kaitady; station: Government Bungalow at Chavakachcheri.

The Provincial Registrar, Northern Province, has appointed Mr. KAYITTAMPILLAI PHILIP to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths and of Marriages (General) of Delft division, in the Jaffna District of the Northern Province, for two weeks from August 4, 1914, during the absence of the Registrar, J. N. SANTRASEGERA, on leave. His office will be at "Star of the Sea" in Delft.

The Provincial Registrar, Eastern Province, has appointed NALLATAMBY KARUVALTAMBY to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Koralai Pattu South division, and of Marriages (General) of Koralai pattu division, in the Batticaloa District of the Eastern Province, for thirty days from July 18, 1914, *vice* Registrar, C. CHETTIRAPPILLAI, resigned. His office will be at his residing garden at Kiran.

The Provincial Registrar, Eastern Province, has appointed SATHURUKKAPPUDI VANNIAH TEIVANAYAKAMPILLAI to act as Registrar of Marriages (General) of Karavaku pattu division, in the Batticaloa District of the Eastern Province, for thirty days from July 26, 1914, during the absence of the Registrar, V. RAMAKKUDI, on leave. His office will be at Kalvidduvalavu in Pandiruppu.

The Additional Assistant Provincial Registrar, Colombo, has appointed HENRY RICHARD DE SILVA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Otara West division, and of Marriages (General) of Dunagaha pattu of Alutkuru Korale North division, in the Colombo District of the Western Province, for three days from July 25, 1914, during the absence of the Registrar, S. M. SILVA, on leave. His office will be at Kurunduwatta in Daluwakotuwa.

The Additional Assistant Provincial Registrar, Kalutara, has appointed DON LEWIS WITTAHOCHI to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Kalutara South division, and of Marriages (General) of Kalutara totamune division, in the Kalutara District of the Western Province, for three days from July 22, 1914, during the absence of the Registrar, D. C. DE A. S. WIJEKON, on leave. His office will be at Kajugahawatta in Nagoda.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Galle, has appointed PETER WICKRAMASINHA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Telikada division, and of Marriages (General) of Gangaboda pattu division, in the Galle District of the Southern Province, for two weeks from July 25, 1914, during the absence of the Registrar, J. A. WICKRAMASINHA, on leave. His office will be at Ratmalakolawatta in Lelkada.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Galle, has appointed HETTIARACHCHI BAPTIST WICKRAMARATNA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Hikkaduwa division, in the Galle District of the Southern Province, for twenty days from July 27, 1914, during the absence of the Registrar, B. GOONAWARDANE, on leave. His office will be at Arambemulle Bandarawatta at Hikkaduwa.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Galle, has appointed ABRAHAM MENDIS WIJESEKERA RAJAKARUNA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Bussa division, and of Marriages (General) of Wellaboda pattu division, in the Galle District of the Southern Province, for fourteen days from August 3, 1914, during the absence of the Registrar, S. M. WIJESEKERA, on leave. His office will be at Mulgedarawatta at Ratgama.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Galle District, has appointed WARNASURIYA PATABENDIGE WILLIAM DE SILVA to act as Registrar of Marriages (General) of Talpe pattu division, in the Galle District of the Southern Province, for ten days from August 3, 1914, *vice* C. DE S. WIRASURIYA, deceased. His office will be at Naluarembewatta at Kataluwa.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Hambantota, has appointed DON JAMES DE SILVA SUDUSINHA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Western Walakada division, and of Marriages (General) of Magam pattu division, in the Hambantota District of the Southern Province, for four days from July 1, 1914, during the absence of the Registrar, D. D. KULATUNGA, on leave. His office will be at Tennachchilawewuwa at Wanduruppa.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Hambantota, has appointed SINGARACHCHIGE DON ANDRAYAS to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Kahawatta Pahalawakada division, and of Marriages (General) of West Giruwa pattu division, in the Hambantota District of the Southern Province, for three days from July 13, 1914, during the absence of the Registrar, C. G. KANDAMBY, on leave. His office will be at Inginigahena in Angulmaduwa.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Hambantota, has appointed MARTHENIS SILVA RANAVIRA to act as Registrar of Marriages (General) of West Giruwa pattu division, in the Hambantota District of the Southern Province, for six days from July 24, 1914, during the absence of the Registrar, Mr. N. D. A. EDIRISINHA, on leave. His office will be at house No. 29 in Ihalakoratuwa in Tangalla.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Mannar, has appointed Mr. MARISALPILLAI MATHESUPPILLAI to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Mantai North division, in the Mannar District of the Northern Province, for six days from July 26, 1914, during the absence of the Registrar, P. M. RASSIAH, on leave. His office will be at his house at Palaiculy in Mantai North.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Mannar, has appointed Mr. JAMES TALKATU, Police Vidan of Murungan, to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Nanaddan East division, and of Marriages (General) of Nanaddan division, in the Mannar District of the Northern Province, for thirty days from August 1, 1914, during the absence of the Registrar, E. D. ANTONI, on leave. His office will be at his house at Murungan.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Mullaittivu, has appointed Mr. VINASITTAMPI UDAIYAR KUDDITTAMPI, of Mulliyavalai, to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Mulliyavalai division, and of Marriages (General) of Mulliyavalai and Melpattu North divisions, in the Mullaittivu District of the Northern Province, for seven days from July 18, 1914, during the absence of the Registrar, S. VINASITTAMPI, Udaiyar, on leave. His office will be at the residence of the permanent Registrar at Mulliyavalai.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Trincomalee, has appointed KATHIRKAMAR THAMBIAH to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Koddiiyar South division, and of Marriages (General) of Koddiiyar pattu division, in the Trincomalee District of the Eastern Province, for thirty days from July 15, 1914, during the absence of the Registrar, K. PUNNAMOORTHY, owing to illness. His office will be at Pathivalavu in Kiliveddi.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Trincomalee, has appointed ALVAR SUBRAMANIAM to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Tamblegam East division, and of Marriages (General) of Tamblegam pattu division, in the Trincomalee District of the Eastern Province, for twenty-one days from July 20, 1914, during the absence of the Registrar, S. MUTTUUKUMARU, on leave. His office will be at Sinnakiniyai, and his station at Koyilkudiruppu.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Kurunegala, has appointed AMARAKON MUDIYANSELAGE YAHAPATTAMY to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Meddeketiya korale division, and of Marriages (General) of Katugampola hatpattu division, in the Kurunegala District of the North-Western Province, for thirty days from July 20, 1914, during the absence of the Registrar, A. M. UKKU BANDA, on leave. His office will be at Amunagawawatta in Nettipolagedara.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Puttalam, has appointed Mr. A. M. IBRAHIM to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Puttalam Pattu North division, and of Marriages (General) of Puttalam pattu and Gravets division, in the Puttalam District of the North-Western Province, for four days from July 13, 1914, during the absence of the Registrar, S. PONNIAH, on leave. His office will be at the Registrar's house at Chenaikkudiyiruppu.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Badulla, has appointed S. J. M. WIJERATNA BANDA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Cyapalata division, and of Marriages (General) of Wiyaluwa division, in the Badulla District of the Province of Uva, for sixteen days from July 16, 1914, during the absence of the Registrar, D. R. M. APPUFAMY, on sick leave. His office will be at Aggalaulpotawalawuwa in Migahakiula; station: Kosgaha-arawewattewalawuwa in Ekiriya.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Badulla, has appointed DON ARNOLIS GUNASEKERA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Sittarama division, and of Marriages (General) of Wellawaya division, in the Badulla District of the Province of Uva, for thirty days from August 2, 1914, during the absence of the Registrar, DON SIMON GUNASEKERA, on leave. His office will be at the permanent Registrar's Office at Mahagederawatta in Avariyaepessa.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Kegalla, has appointed VIDANARALLAGE DINGIRI BANDA to act as Registrar of

Births and Deaths of Kanduaaha pattuwa division, and of Marriages (General) of Paranakuru korale division, in the Kegalla District of the Province of Sabaragamuwa, for three days from July 16, 1914, during the absence of the Registrar, S. MOHOTTI APPUHAMY, on other duty. His office will be at Hitinawatta in Telijjagoda.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Kegalla, has appointed HAKURUGAMMANA RATNAYAKA MUDIYANSELAGE KIRI BANDA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Mahapalata division, and of Marriages (General) of Paranakuru korale division, in the Kegalla District of the Province of Sabaragamuwa, for three days from July 16, 1914, during the absence of the Registrar, R. M. P. APPUHAMY, on other duty.

His office will be at Mohottalagewattegedera in Hakurugammana.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, July 29, 1914.

BETRAM HILL,
Registrar-General.

IT is hereby notified that Mr. SAVERIPPILLAI DOMINGUPILLAI THAMPU, Registrar of Marriages (General) of Vadamaradchy West division, in the Jaffna District of the Northern Province, will, with effect from August 1, 1914, have a station at Anaivilintan in Valluvedditurai, where he will hold office on Mondays and Fridays.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, July 23, 1914.

BETRAM HILL,
Registrar-General.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

“THE QUARANTINE AND PREVENTION OF DISEASES ORDINANCE, 1897.”

THE following regulations, which supersede those dated September 17, 1907, and published in the *Ceylon Government Gazette* of September 20, 1907, have been made by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, under the provisions of the above-named Ordinance, and are published for general information.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, July 25, 1914.

R. E. STUBBS,
Colonial Secretary.

RULES FRAMED UNDER THE QUARANTINE ORDINANCE, 1897.

PRELIMINARY.

Interpretation of Terms.

Interpretation.

1. The term “proper authority” in the following regulations means—

- (a) Wherever there shall be established a Municipality, the Chairman of the Municipal Council, or the Principal Civil Medical Officer, or the Provincial Surgeon of the Province, or the Medical Officer of Health or the Assistant Medical Officer of Health of the Municipality, or any officer appointed by the Governor to perform the duties of the proper authority.
- (b) Wherever there shall be established a Local Board, the Chairman of the Local Board, or the Government Agent of the Province, or the Assistant Government Agent of the district, or the District Judge, or the Police Magistrate, or the Senior Medical Officer resident within the Local Board limits, or any officer appointed by the Governor to perform the duties of the proper authority.
- (c) Wherever there shall be no Municipality or Local Board established, the Government Agent of the Province, or the Assistant Government Agent of the district, or the Police Magistrate of the division, or the Provincial Surgeon of the Province, or the Senior Medical Officer of the district or place, or the Chief Headman of the district, or any officer appointed by the Governor to perform the duties of the proper authority.
- (d) For the port of Colombo, the Principal Collector of Customs or officer for the time being discharging the duties of Principal Collector of Customs.

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

The term “goods” means goods, wares, and merchandise, furniture, packets, packages, baggage, wearing apparel, or any other article whatsoever, save books and letters, and shall include animals.

The term “vessel” means any steamer, sailing ship, buggalow, boat, or native craft.

The term "coasting vessel" means a vessel coming from any one part of the Island of Ceylon to any other part thereof, or from any place on the coast of India or Burma.

The term "disease" means any disease of a contagious, infectious, or epidemic nature, particularly plague, cholera, smallpox, yellow fever, typhus exanthemicus, trypanosomiasis.

The term "diseased" means infected or suspected of being infected with "disease."

The term "contact" shall mean any person who has been in a place where disease exists, or who may directly or indirectly have been in contact with a diseased person, or who has been in circumstances which in the opinion of the proper authority are likely to cause him to become infected with disease.

The term "infected port" includes a port where plague, yellow fever, or cholera exists, and a place in an area declared by a notification in the *Government Gazette* to be infected with plague, yellow fever, or cholera.

All vessels arriving at any port in Ceylon which may have communicated otherwise than by signals with vessels coming from an infected port shall be subjected to the same rules as vessels arriving from an infected port.

The term "infected vessel" means any vessel having any person affected with plague, cholera, or yellow fever on board, or on board which there has been any person affected with plague or yellow fever within seven days, or of cholera within five days, of her arrival.

The term "suspected vessel" means any vessel on board of which there has been a case of plague, cholera, or yellow fever previous to or at the time of departure or during the voyage, but on board which there has been no fresh case during the seven days immediately preceding her arrival.

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

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

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

Where travellers are placed under "surveillance" they are not isolated; they receive free pratique immediately, but the proper authorities of the places whither they are bound are informed of their coming, and they are subjected to medical examination with a view to ascertaining their state of health.

"Incubation period" means in the case of cholera and of plague five days, or such other period as the Principal Civil Medical Officer may from time to time fix in lieu of the period above mentioned or with regard to any other disease.

The term "sleeping sickness" includes the stage of the disease known as "trypanosomiasis."

The term "diseased locality" shall mean any locality infected or suspected of being infected with disease and declared to be so diseased by the Governor in Executive Council by notification in the *Government Gazette*, and such locality shall cease to be a diseased locality on the expiration of the time specified in such notification.

The term "infected piece of water" shall mean any lake, river, pond, canal, or other piece of water infected or suspected of being infected with disease and declared to be so diseased by the Governor in Executive Council by notification in the *Government Gazette*, and such piece of water shall cease to be an infected piece of water on the expiration of the time specified in such notification.

Duty of Health Officer.

Duty of health officer on arrival of vessel.

2. On the arrival of a vessel at any port in Ceylon the health officer shall, as soon as possible, visit it and make such inquiries as he may think necessary, and shall then class the vessel as "healthy," "suspected," or "infected"; and he shall give such orders in accordance with the following rules,

- and with the sanction of the proper authority as to the granting of pratique, the landing of passengers and goods subject to disinfection, or otherwise as may be necessary in the interests of the health of the port.
- Duty of health officer with regard to bill of health.** 3. It shall be the duty of every health officer granting a bill of health to any vessel to set out in such bill of health the inspection and detention undergone by such vessel, and if disinfection or rat destruction has been carried out, the particulars of such disinfection or rat destruction, and the number of cases of plague, cholera, and smallpox in the city for the last week, indigenous and imported.
- Delegation of powers.** 4. The powers conferred by the regulations contained herein on a Government Agent, Assistant Government Agent, Chairman of a Municipal Council or Local Board, or other proper authority, may be exercised from time to time within any well-defined local area by such persons as the said proper authority may from time to time authorize in writing in that behalf. All persons so authorized will be designated health officers, and will act subject to the control of the proper authority.
- Definition of inspector.** 4A. The term "inspector," for the purposes of Ordinance No. 3 of 1897 or any regulations made thereunder, shall be deemed to include Inspectors of the Government Sanitary Department and any Inspector or Sub-Inspector of the Health Department in any Municipality or Local Board, or any inspector appointed by the Plague Committee.

PART I.

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

- Landing of passengers from any vessel or boat in which there is disease.** 5. The master or person in charge of any vessel or boat in which there shall have been any disease before departure from the original port of clearance or during the voyage, or which shall have come from any port or place in which at the time of her leaving there was disease, or on which there shall be any person affected with disease, or which shall have communicated otherwise than by signal with any vessel, boat, or place in which disease existed or might be reasonably supposed to have existed, shall not allow any person to land from such vessel or boat, or to leave such vessel or boat, save by the order in writing of the proper authority, or of the health officer of the port under the direction of the proper authority.
- Duty of the master of such vessel or boat when entering port.** 6. The master or person in charge of any such vessel or boat shall, before entering the port or harbour, hoist at the fore by day a yellow flag, and by night two white lights six feet apart, hoisted well up where best seen; and shall not, without having obtained pratique, allow any communication, except orally, with the shore or with any other vessel or boat.
- Provided that this regulation shall not apply to the health officer nor to the pilot.
- Provided further that if any vessel or boat boarded by a health officer or pilot should be an "infected vessel," such health officer or pilot and the crews of their boats and their clothes shall be disinfected at the station and in the manner appointed by the proper authority for that purpose before having any further communication with the shore.
- Mooring of such vessel or boat.** 7. The master or person in charge of such vessel or boat shall anchor or moor such vessel or boat at such place as shall be pointed out by the Master Attendant or some person acting on his behalf, and shall not leave such place without the permission in writing of the Master Attendant or some person acting on his behalf.
- Occurrence of any disease on board vessel or boat in harbour.** 8. If at any time a case of disease shall occur on board a vessel or boat in any port or harbour, either before or after such vessel or boat shall have been granted pratique, the said vessel or boat shall be placed in quarantine for such period as the Principal Civil Medical Officer shall direct. Provided that should the case be one of plague the regulations laid down in Parts II. and III. shall be enforced, and should the case be one of cholera the regulations laid down in Part II. shall be enforced.

When pratique
to be granted.

Provided that, after the removal of the diseased person, and after such disinfection, such segregation of contacts, and such other measures as may be deemed necessary by the proper authority have been carried out, such vessel or boat may be granted free pratique, or be allowed to work as healthy in quarantine.

Duty of master
when pratique
not granted.

9. The master or person in charge of any vessel or boat not admitted to pratique shall keep a yellow flag constantly flying at the foremast of such vessel or boat, or in some conspicuous place on such vessel or boat, from sunrise to sunset, and from sunset to sunrise shall exhibit two white lights six feet apart, hoisted well up where best seen. The display of such flag and such lights shall be a sufficient notice that such vessel or boat has not obtained pratique.

Obligation to
answer
questions.

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

Duty of master
to supply
information.

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

Proper
authority may
require
certificate.

(b) The proper authority at the port of arrival may in all cases require a certificate in writing from the surgeon of the ship, or, if there is no surgeon on board, from the captain, declaring whether there has or has not been a case of disease on board since departure, and whether unusual mortality among rats has or has not been observed.

No boat to be
lowered from, or to
lie alongside, any
vessel before
pratique.

12. The master or person in charge of a vessel shall not allow any boat of such vessel to be lowered, or any boat whatsoever to lie alongside such vessel, before such vessel shall have obtained pratique, except for the purpose of saving life or for the purpose of mooring such vessel. The master or person in charge of a vessel which has lowered a boat for the purpose of saving life or of mooring such vessel shall cause such boat to be hoisted up immediately thereafter.

Except for
saving life or
mooring vessel.

No
communication
with a vessel not
admitted to
pratique.

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

Removal of
goods from
vessel not
admitted to
pratique.

14. No goods shall be removed from any vessel or boat not admitted to pratique, save to such place and under such restrictions and subject to such detention and disinfection as shall be prescribed by the principal officer of Customs of the port.

Destruction of
prohibited
goods, &c., on
vessel not
admitted to
pratique.

15. The proper authority may order the destruction of any prohibited goods or goods believed to be contaminated with disease brought by any vessel not admitted to pratique or from an infected port. No compensation shall in such case be paid to any person. The owner and consignee of the goods and the master or person in charge of the vessel by which they were carried shall pay the cost of the destruction thereof.

Removal of
diseased person
from vessel.

16. A diseased person may, in the discretion of the health officer, and on the order of the proper authority, be removed from any vessel or boat to a place of observation or hospital.

Duty of proper
authority with
regard to
contacts.

17. It shall be lawful for the proper authority to order all contacts to be placed under observation or surveillance on such person entering into a bond with sufficient security to the satisfaction of the proper authority to fulfil the conditions of such surveillance.

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| Duty of passenger holding permit. | 18. Every person holding such permit as aforesaid, or holding a permit granted by the Chairman, Plague Committee, must inform the health officer at the port of landing of his intended place or places of residence, and must during such period as may be ordered by the health officer report himself daily to such officer as may be designated. |
| Fumigation of cargo boats. | 19. The owner of every licensed cargo boat shall cause his boat to be fumigated with sulphur dioxide or other suitable substance to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs once in every seven days, or more frequently if so ordered by the Principal Collector of Customs. |
| Landing of mails and cargo. | 20. Any mails or cargo that may be brought by vessels subject to these regulations may be landed under such precautions as the health officer may deem necessary to prevent the spread of plague or cholera, and on payment by the master or agent of the vessel of such charges as may be incurred in disinfecting or otherwise dealing with such mails or cargo. |
| Mails sent by post. | 21. Nothing in these regulations shall render liable to detention, disinfection, or destruction any article being part of any mails (other than a parcel mail) conveyed under the authority of any postal administration of any Government, nor shall prejudicially affect the delivery in due course of any such mail (other than a parcel mail) to the post office. |
| Duty of the chief officer of Customs with regard to vessels detained under these regulations. | 22. It shall be the duty of the chief officer of Customs of the port to facilitate the conveyance, to all vessels detained under these regulations, of mails and of such supplies of provisions, stores, or other articles as may be required by those on board. Such mails and supplies shall be placed on the boats of the vessel to be subsequently removed by the crew. |
| Hospitals and places of observation. | 23. The proper authority shall, wherever expedient, establish a hospital and a place of observation, and shall affix thereto a notice setting out that the same is a hospital or place of observation. Such place shall thereafter be deemed to be a hospital or place of observation, as the case may be, within the meaning of these regulations. |
| No communication with hospital or place of observation. | 24. No person shall approach within one hundred yards of any place of observation or hospital so established. Any person approaching within one hundred yards of any place of observation or hospital or within fifty yards of any vessel or boat not admitted to pratique may be removed to any place of observation, in addition to any penalty imposed for a breach of the regulations. Provided that if any public road approaches any place of observation or hospital within the limit aforesaid, no person passing along such road shall be deemed to have committed a breach of this rule. |
| Communication with hospital or place of observation. | 25. No person shall, without the written permission of the proper authority, enter or go away from any hospital or place of observation. |
| Reporting of disease by medical practitioners. | 26. Every medical practitioner or person professing to treat disease attending or called in to visit any person suffering from any disease, or from any of the following, namely, acute or choleraic diarrhoea, continued fever of seven days' duration or over, shall, forthwith, on becoming aware that the patient is suffering from the same, or as soon as he has reasonable grounds for believing the same to be present, give information in writing to the proper authority stating the name of the diseased person, his residence, and the nature of his disease. |
| Duty of occupant of any building in which disease occurs. | Every occupant of any building in which there shall be any person affected with any of the above-mentioned diseases shall forthwith inform the proper authority thereof, and shall furnish him with all the information regarding the affected person which he may reasonably require. Any occupant of a building in which a case of any of the above-mentioned diseases occurs, and any person affected with any such disease, shall on demand by any medical practitioner or person professing to treat disease give the full name, occupation, and regular address of such diseased person; and also full particulars of all places at which he has spent the nights during the fourteen days prior to the appearance of the disease. |

- Special report by superintendent or headman, 27. Whenever deaths in any village, estate, or other place are more numerous than usual, and especially deaths attributed to fever of a few hours up to three days' duration, or when there occurs unusual sickness accompanied by fever, the headman or estate superintendent shall forthwith make a special report of the same to the chief headman of the district or to the Government Agent and to the nearest medical officer.
- Mortality among animals. 28. Every estate superintendent or headman shall report to the proper authority any excessive mortality or sickness that may come to his notice among rats, mice, squirrels, hares, or monkeys.
- Removal of diseased persons. 29. It shall be lawful for the proper authority to cause any person diseased, or suspected to be diseased, in any house or place to be removed to some public hospital or other place provided for the purpose for such period as the proper authority shall direct.
- Removal of contacts. 29 A. It shall be lawful for the proper authority to cause any contact to be removed to a place of observation, or to be kept under surveillance, for such period as the proper authority shall direct.
- Infected water. 30. No person shall wash clothes or animals in or bathe in or use the waters of any infected piece of water.
- Entering or leaving a diseased locality prohibited. 31. No person shall enter or leave a diseased locality without permission from the proper authority.
- Conveyance of passengers from India. 32. The conveyance of passengers from any place in India to any place in Ceylon not being a Customs port is prohibited.
- Conveyance of passengers from India in a vessel not having a bill of health. 33. The conveyance of passengers to any place in this Island from any place in India in any vessel or boat not having a bill of health is prohibited.
- Landing of passengers or goods from India. 34. No person or goods coming in or brought from any port or place in India shall land or be landed anywhere on the coast of the Northern Province of this Island or on any island adjacent thereto, or on the west coast of this Island between Colombo and the southern limit of the Northern Province or on any island adjacent to such west coast; provided that nothing in this regulation shall be taken as prohibiting the landing of goods or persons from the mail steamers at Talaimannar or from any vessel or boat at such ports, and subject to such regulations as may from time to time be determined.
- Any goods landed in contravention of the provisions of this regulation, and any vessel or boat from which any person or goods may land or be landed in contravention of the provisions of this regulation, shall be liable to forfeiture, may be seized by any Police or Customs officer, and may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Principal Collector of Customs shall direct.
- Duty of health officer with regard to passengers on vessels. 35. Whenever upon the arrival of any vessel at any place in Ceylon there are found on board—
- (a) Persons who are unable to satisfy the health officer as to their place of origin, it shall be lawful for the proper authority to remove such persons from the vessel and to place them under observation at any place of observation for a period not exceeding eighteen days, or to order them to remain on the ship to return whence they came.
 - (b) Persons coming from a place within an area in which disease exists, it shall be lawful for the proper authority to remove such persons from the vessel and to place them under observation at any place of observation for a period of seven days should the disease be plague, for a period of five days should the disease be cholera, and in the case of smallpox or other disease for such period as the Principal Civil Medical Officer shall fix.
 - (c) Provided that it shall be lawful for the proper authority to allow such persons as are mentioned in (a) and (b) of this section to be placed under surveillance on their entering into a bond with sufficient security to observe the conditions that may be imposed upon them by the proper authority.

Landing of Asiatic or African passenger from any place in Ceylon or India without permit.

36. Any Asiatic or African passenger coming to any place in Ceylon in a vessel coming from any place in this Island, or from any place in India where an officer of the Ceylon Government is stationed for the purpose of regulating immigration, and who shall not hold a permit to land in Ceylon granted by the said officer of the Ceylon Government, shall be liable to the restrictions imposed by rule 35 (a) in the same manner as for persons who are unable to satisfy the health officer as to their place of origin.

Whitewashing and disinfection of buildings, drains, sewers, pits, and cesspits.

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

Filling up and disinfection of wells, pits, and cesspits.

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

Proper authority may specify the number of persons who may occupy any building.

39. Whenever there shall be found at any time to be in any building a larger number of persons than should, in the opinion of the proper authority be dwelling there, it shall be lawful for such authority by notice in writing to order the departure from such building of the number of persons in excess of the number specified in such notice; and if at any time after the giving of such order there shall be found in any such building any number of persons in excess of the number so specified, the owner and lessee or tenant, if any, of such building shall be guilty of an offence.

Power of persons duly authorized to enter houses.

40. It shall be lawful for the proper authority or any person generally or specially authorized in writing by him to enter any house or premises for the purpose of ascertaining whether any of the occupants are suffering from any infectious or contagious disease.

Power to enter by force.

And if the occupants thereof do not (on his demand) allow him to enter and give him reasonable facilities for ascertaining whether any of the inmates are suffering from disease, the proper authority or such officer shall be empowered to enter into such house or any part thereof by force and to detain, for the purpose of medical examination, any person found therein to be suffering from disease or, in his opinion, likely to have been infected. Provided that only females shall be authorized by the proper authority to enter and inspect the female quarters of Muhammadan houses.

Prohibition of removal of persons suffering from certain diseases.

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

(b) It shall not be lawful for any person to enter or to leave such house or place except with the written permission of the proper authority.

Corpses of persons who have died of disease.

42. Should a person die of disease elsewhere than within the limits of a hospital, no one shall touch the corpse except those who undertake the necessary duties of preparing it for the funeral. Such persons shall disinfect themselves in such manner as may be prescribed by the proper authority.*

* The clothes surrounding the corpse of a person who has died of the plague should be saturated with coloured perchloride of mercury solution, the necessity for so doing having been carefully explained to the relatives. The clothing of persons who carry dead bodies should be thoroughly boiled.

Prohibition of persons suffering from any disease going into any public street or public place.

43. No person suffering from any disease shall go abroad into any street, thoroughfare, or public place, or leave the house or place in which he is, except with the sanction in writing of the proper authority, and no person without such sanction shall remove or assist in removing any other person suffering from such disease from such house or place.

Prohibition of removal of goods.

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

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

Disinfection and destruction of the clothes, &c., of persons segregated.

45. The clothing, bedding, and personal effects of all persons detained or segregated under the provisions of these regulations shall be thoroughly disinfected, and may be destroyed by the officer in charge of the place of detention or segregation. The proper authority may award compensation for articles destroyed, but no person shall be entitled as of right to recover any compensation by way of damages or otherwise for the destruction or disinfection of any article.

Destruction or disinfection of rags and gunny bags.

46. The proper authority may order the disinfection or destruction of any rags or of second-hand gunny bags, and no person shall be entitled to claim compensation for any loss or damage sustained by him by reason of the disinfection or destruction of such articles.

Burial, disinfection, and removal of corpses.

47. No person shall bury the corpse of any one who has died of disease except in a place approved by the proper authority. The proper authority may make regulations regarding the disinfection and removal of corpses by specified thoroughfares, and for enforcing burial in certain places or at a certain depth.

Closing of schools.

48. It shall be lawful for the proper authority during the prevalence of any infectious disease to give notice to the teacher or person in charge of any school to close the school for such period as may be mentioned in the notice, and thereupon it shall be the duty of such teacher or person in charge to close the school for such period.

Evacuation of buildings unfit for human habitation.

49. If it shall appear to the proper authority that, in view of the prevalence or of the possibility of the introduction and spread of disease within his jurisdiction, any building within his jurisdiction used or intended to be used as a dwelling is unfit for human habitation, he may summarily cause the same to be vacated, and prohibit, by a written order, the use of such building as a dwelling. After such prohibition no owner or occupier of such building shall use or suffer the same to be used for human habitation until the proper authority gives written permission for such habitation.

No compensation.

The owner or the occupier or the tenants or actual inmates or occupants of any building or place dealt with under this regulation shall not be entitled to claim any compensation on account of anything done thereunder.

Evacuation of houses in the neighbourhood of an infected house.

50. The proper authority may direct the evacuation of houses in the neighbourhood of an infected house or of a block of houses or of a particular locality, and may prohibit re-occupation without permission of such houses or locality. The proper authority shall give notice for such period as he may deem necessary, and shall provide temporary accommodation for all persons removed from the houses vacated. The proper authority may require the evicted persons to reside in any place which he may appoint, under such restrictions as he may

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| | <p>deem necessary, for such a period as the proper authority shall direct, after which, provided no further sickness has occurred, any one who wishes to depart may, after necessary precautions, be allowed to depart.</p> |
| <p>No compensation.</p> | <p>The owner or the occupier or the tenants or actual inmates or occupants of any building, or place dealt with, under this regulation shall not be entitled to claim any compensation on account of anything done thereunder.</p> |
| <p>Power of proper authority to enter upon land and to demand carts, &c. Power to cross lands and to take possession of carts, &c.</p> | <p>51. The proper authority may, for the purpose of these regulations, or for the purpose of building temporary hospitals or segregation camps, enter upon and take possession of any lands, or impress the use of any carts, horses, or bullocks.</p> <p>The proper authority, and any person acting under the direction of such proper authority, may for the purpose of these regulations pass and re-pass, either with or without horses, cattle, or carriages, over any lands adjoining or giving access to any hospital or camp of observation or segregation.</p> |
| <p>Occupation of houses required for the isolation of persons suffering from disease.</p> | <p>52. Any building or place which is, in the opinion of the Principal Civil Medical Officer or of a Medical Officer deputed by him, suitable and required for the purpose of the isolation of persons suffering from disease or for the segregation of contacts with disease, may be entered upon and occupied by the proper authority (if untenanted, without any notice whatsoever, and if tenanted after twenty-four hours' notice in writing conspicuously posted on such building or place); and the owner or lessee of such building or place shall not be entitled to claim from the Municipal Council or Local Board, as the case may be, anything beyond a reasonable rent for the period during which the building or place may remain in the occupation of such body. Provided always the Municipal Council or the Local Board, as the case may be, shall be bound at their own cost to cleanse and disinfect the said building or place, and, if a building, to whitewash it, both internally and externally, before vacating it.</p> |
| <p>Power to destroy property.</p> | <p>53. The proper authority may destroy or otherwise deal with any property, whether movable or immovable, for the purpose of rendering innocuous, material likely to spread disease, and the owner of such property shall have no claim for compensation for loss of any property wholly or partially destroyed.</p> |
| <p>No employé to withdraw from his duties.</p> | <p>54. No person employed or who has agreed to do duty in any capacity at a place set apart for the accommodation, examination, isolation, detention, or treatment of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from disease or to be infectious shall withdraw from the duties of his office without permission, or without having given one month's previous notice in writing to the officer under whom he is serving, or shall neglect or refuse to perform his duties or any of them.</p> |
| <p>Duty of householder and keeper of hotel to report.</p> | <p>55. Every householder and every keeper or person in charge of an hotel, lodging house, or club, or of any place of public resort shall forthwith report to the proper authority the arrival at such house, hotel, lodging house, club, or place of any person coming from a diseased locality.</p> <p>Any person coming from a diseased locality shall, upon arrival at any hotel, lodging house, club, or other place of public resort, notify to the keeper or person in charge of such hotel, lodging house, club, or other place the fact of his coming from such locality.</p> |
| <p>Duty of driver of public conveyance.</p> | <p>56. No owner, driver, or person in charge of a public conveyance shall, without the sanction of the proper authority, carry any person suffering from disease, nor shall any person suffering from disease enter a public conveyance.</p> <p>Every conveyance, public or private, that has been used by a person infected with or suspected of being infected with disease shall be disinfected in the manner to be prescribed by the proper authority and exposed to air and sunlight for not less than twenty-four hours before being again used, and all articles of furniture belonging to it, which in the opinion of the proper authority or of an officer deputed by him for the purpose cannot be properly disinfected, shall be destroyed by fire.</p> |

Power of proper authority to cause anything to be done.

57. In the event of any person failing to do anything required of him by any provision of this part of these regulations, it shall be lawful for the proper authority to cause the said thing to be done in any way which seems proper to him, and the expense so incurred shall be a debt from the person in default to the proper authority, without prejudice to the liability of such person to any penalty in respect of such default.

Additional Regulations with regard to all Diseases of a Contagious, Infectious, or Epidemic Nature, specially applicable to Estates.

Duty of medical practitioner to report certain diseases occurring on an estate.

58. (1) Any medical practitioner or person professing to treat disease attending any person on an estate suffering from any disease, or from any of the following, namely, acute or choleraic diarrhoea, continued fever of seven days' duration or over, scarlet fever, or diphtheria, shall, as soon as possible after he has diagnosed the same, or has reasonable grounds to believe the same to be present, give information in writing to the proper authority stating the name of the diseased person, his residence, and the nature of his disease.

Duty of superintendent or kangany of an estate to supply information.

(2) The superintendent of the estate or kangany of the gang to which the person affected with any of the above-mentioned diseases belongs shall forthwith inform the proper authority and the District Medical Officer thereof, and shall furnish him with all the information regarding the affected person which he may reasonably require.

(3) Any occupant of a building on an estate in which a case of any of the above-mentioned diseases occurs, and any person affected with any such disease shall, on demand by any medical practitioner or person professing to treat diseases, give the name, occupation, and regular address of such diseased person; and also full particulars as to address, &c., of all places where he has spent the period during the fourteen days prior to the appearance of the disease.

Prohibition of communication with hospital or place of observation on an estate.

59. No person shall, without the written permission of the proper authority, enter or go away from any building upon an estate which is being made use of as a hospital or place of observation for any disease.

The proper authority may order the walls of any building, &c., to be whitewashed, cleaned, &c.

60. Whenever it shall appear to him expedient, the proper authority may, by notice in writing, require that the walls of any building on any estate shall be whitewashed and cleaned and disinfected, and that all pits, latrines, and cesspits in the vicinity thereof shall be cleaned and disinfected, and it shall be the duty of the superintendent to carry out the said requirement within forty-eight hours of the giving of such notice.

The proper authority may order the filling up of wells, pits, &c.

61. Whenever it shall appear expedient, the proper authority may give notice to the superintendent of any estate to fill up or disinfect any well or pit or cesspit upon such estate, and it shall be the duty of such superintendent to comply with such notice.

Limitation of the number of persons occupying any building on any estate.

62. Whenever there shall be found at any time to be in any building on any estate a larger number of persons than should, in the opinion of the proper authority, be found to be dwelling there, it shall be lawful for such authority by notice in writing to order the departure from such building of the number of persons in excess of the number specified in such notice; and after the giving of such order no superintendent shall allow any such building to be occupied by any number of persons in excess of the number so specified.

Prohibition of removal of persons suffering from certain diseases on estates.

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

Prohibition of removal of goods.

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

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

Prohibition of removal of corpses along specified thoroughfares.

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

PART II.

Regulations with regard to Vessels infected with PLAGUE or CHOLERA or arriving from Ports infected with PLAGUE or CHOLERA.

[NOTE.—See Definition of Terms and rule 75 *re* incubation period.]

Healthy Vessels coming from an Infected Port.

Duty of health officer with regard to healthy vessels coming from an infected port.

66. A vessel classed as "healthy" coming from an infected port shall be granted free pratique forthwith, provided that the health officer may, in the case of a vessel which has been out from an infected port for more than the incubation period—

- (a) Medically inspect the passengers and crew.
- (b) Disinfect or cause to be disinfected, or direct the person in charge of the vessel to disinfect, the soiled linen of the persons on board and such other effects as may in his opinion be contaminated with plague or cholera; and in the case of a vessel which has been in an infected port within the incubation period may, in addition to (a) and (b) above—
- (c) Order that the passengers and crew on board shall be kept under medical surveillance until the incubation period shall have elapsed, reckoning from the departure of the vessel from the infected port.

Landing of crew.

67. Members of the crew shall not be allowed to land except on duty and subject to such precautions as the health officer may deem necessary until the incubation period shall have elapsed, reckoning from the date of the departure of the vessel from the infected port.

Landing of passengers from healthy vessels.

68. On arrival of a vessel from an infected port within the incubation period, reckoning from the date of the departure from the port, the health officer shall permit any passenger to land after such disinfection as shall seem proper to such officer, provided that such passenger shall inform the proper authority at the port of landing of his intended place or places of residence, and shall during a period sufficient to complete

the incubation period, reckoning from the date of departure of the vessel from the infected port, daily report himself to such medical officer as the proper authority at the port shall direct. Provided further, that it shall be lawful for the proper authority to place under observation any person whom he may consider to be in any way likely to carry the infection for the period necessary to complete the incubation period, reckoning from the date of the vessel's departure from the infected port last visited.

Landing of cargo and mails from healthy vessels.

69. The proper authority shall permit the landing of cargo and mails and the transshipment of cargo and mails and passengers under such restrictions or conditions as shall appear necessary to such authority, and it shall be the duty of all persons to observe all such restrictions and conditions.

Landing of clothes, &c., prohibited.

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

- (1) Used body linen, clothes, bedding, and other personal effects.
- (2) Rags, including rags compressed by hydraulic pressure and transported in bales as merchandise.

Prohibition of the transshipment of such goods.

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

Destruction of such goods.

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

Personal effects to be disinfected.

73. The foregoing regulations 70, 71, and 72 shall not apply to used body linen, clothes, bedding, and other personal effects accompanying any person, provided that such personal effects shall have been disinfected to the satisfaction of the health officer.

Additional power of proper authority with regard to healthy vessels coming from a port infected with cholera.

74. In the case of a healthy vessel coming from a port infected with cholera, the proper authority may, in addition to the above precautions, direct the master or person in charge of any such vessel—

- (a) To disinfect and pump out the bilge water ;
- (b) To substitute as soon as possible after arriving in port a supply of wholesome drinking water for that stored on board ;
- (c) To disinfect all human excreta before such are thrown or passed into the waters of the port.

Suspected Vessels.

Duty of health officer with regard to suspected vessels.

75. Whenever any suspected vessel shall arrive at any port in the Island, it shall be the duty of the health officer—

- (a) To hold a medical inspection of the persons on board.
- (b) To disinfect or cause to be disinfected, or direct the person in charge of the vessel to disinfect, the soiled linen and such personal effects of the persons on board as may in his opinion be contaminated with plague or cholera.
- (c) To watch the health of the persons on board until the expiry of the incubation period, reckoning from the date of the disposal of the last case.

Additional power of proper authority with regard to suspected vessels arriving from a port infected with cholera.

76. In the case of a suspected vessel arriving from a port infected with cholera, the proper authority, in addition to the above precautions, shall direct the master or person in charge of any such vessel—

- (a) To disinfect and pump out the bilge water ;
- (b) To substitute as soon as possible after arriving in port a supply of wholesome drinking water for that stored on board ;
- (c) To disinfect all human excreta before such are passed or thrown into the waters of the port.

Infected Vessels.

Duty of health officer with regard to infected vessels.

77. Whenever any infected vessel shall arrive at any port in the Island, it shall be the duty of the health officer—

- (a) To hold a medical inspection of all persons on board the vessel.
- (b) To watch the health of the persons on board until the incubation period shall have elapsed, reckoning from the date of the disposal of the last case.
- (c) To disinfect or cause to be disinfected, or direct the person in charge of the vessel to disinfect, the soiled linen and such effects of the persons on board the vessel as may in his opinion be contaminated with plague or cholera.
- (d) To disinfect or cause to be disinfected, or direct the person in charge of the vessel to disinfect, as often as shall seem necessary, all parts of the vessel in which plague or cholera patients may have been located, and to order more thorough disinfection when necessary.

Landing of passengers infected with plague and of contacts.

78. No person infected with plague and no contacts shall be permitted to land, except at the port of Point de Galle, Trincomalee, or at such other port of quarantine as may from time to time be appointed; and the master of any vessel infected with plague shall upon being thereto directed by the health officers of any port proceed to such port of quarantine, provided, however, that any such vessel shall be free to put back to sea. Provided further, that contacts from an infected vessel may, at the discretion of the proper authority, be landed at Colombo at the foot of the Breakwater, and, after such disinfection as may be considered necessary, be conveyed to such place and in such manner as the proper authority may direct, all expenses being borne by the ship.

Communication with infected vessel.

79. No person shall without the permission of the health officer enter or leave an infected vessel.

Removal of patients.

80. The health officer of the port of arrival, or in the case of plague, of the port of quarantine, shall cause to be removed every person affected with plague or cholera from such vessel to some building or vessel set apart as a hospital.

Removal of persons from infected vessels.

81. The health officer may permit the removal to a place of observation after such disinfection as shall seem proper to such officer of any person from an infected vessel, provided that no person shall leave such place of observation without the written permission of the proper authority.

Period of observation.

82. A further period of observation or surveillance may follow immediately after the period of observation at the discretion of the proper authority.

Duty of health officer when sending persons to be kept under observation.

83. The health officer of any port when sending persons to be kept under observation shall, in writing, inform the medical officer in charge of the place appointed for such purpose (if he himself be not in charge thereof) of the period for which such person should be kept under observation, and of the further period of surveillance if such shall have been imposed by the proper authority.

When pratique to be granted.

84. Free pratique shall be granted after all the requirements of these regulations have been complied with and after the full incubation period shall have elapsed, reckoning from the disposal of the last case, provided no further cases of plague or cholera develop on board during the period.

Additional power of proper authority with regard to infected vessels coming from a port infected with cholera.

85. In the case of a vessel infected with cholera, in addition to the above precautions, the proper authority shall direct the master or person in charge of any such vessel—

- (a) To disinfect and pump out the bilge water;
- (b) To substitute as soon as possible after arriving in port a supply of wholesome drinking water for that stored on board;
- (c) To disinfect all human excreta before such are thrown or passed into the waters of the port.

PART III.

General.

- Duty of health officer.** 86. The duty of seeing that the following regulations regarding the destruction of rats are carried out shall devolve on the health officer.
- Rat destruction.** 87. Rat destruction may be carried out—
- (a) On every vessel on which an unusual mortality among rats has been noticed and in the case of "infected and suspected vessels."
 - (b) On every vessel which has either at the original port of clearance or during the voyage transhipped direct goods coming directly from an infected place.
 - (c) At the discretion of the proper authorities on all lighters, boats, and other craft employed in discharging cargo from vessels falling under heads (a) and (b).
- Provided that the destruction of rats may be dispensed with in the discretion of the proper authority on infected and suspected vessels which do not come alongside any quay, or enter any dock, or which are not hauled upon any slip, or with respect to which satisfactory proof is forthcoming that effectual destruction of rats has been carried out. The decision whether such destruction has or has not been effectual shall rest with the proper authority, whose decision shall be final.
- Landing of goods in certain cases.** 88. If, however, a vessel is a suspected or infected vessel remaining more than twelve hours or discharging more than 250 tons of cargo, no goods shall be landed from such vessel until rat destruction has been carried out on board; but should such suspected or infected vessel remain less than twelve hours or discharge less than 250 tons of cargo, rat destruction shall be carried out on all lighters, boats, or other craft conveying goods from such vessel. In no such case shall more than three lighters be employed.
- Expenses incurred in destroying rats.** 89. The expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this chapter shall be borne by the master, owner, or agents of the vessel concerned. Such expenses shall be the actual cost incurred, provided that in no case shall the payment to be recovered exceed Rs. 200 for any one vessel.
- Storage of grain.** 90. In any locality in which the Governor in Executive Council shall by Order in Council declare such a course to be necessary for the purpose of preventing the outbreak or spread of plague, the following rules shall apply:—
- (a) Pending the issue of specific regulations defining the conditions under which grain may be stored, no grain shall be stored in any place unless it shall be approved by such proper authority as shall be designated in the Order.
 - (b) Any grain stored in any place not so approved shall be forthwith removed to such place as the proper authority designated in the Order may sanction.
- Inquiry as to cause of death.** 91. In every case of death the proper authority may have the cause of death inquired into and, unless satisfied to the contrary, may treat the case as one of plague.

PART IV.

Regulations relating to Sleeping Sickness and Leprosy.

- Duty of master of vessel on which a person is suffering or has died of sleeping sickness to report to pilot on arrival.** 92. The master of every vessel arriving at a port in Ceylon from a port beyond Ceylon shall—
- (a) If the vessel has on board any person suffering or suspected to be suffering from sleeping sickness; or
 - (b) If any case or suspected case of sleeping sickness has occurred, or if any person has died or is suspected to have died from sleeping sickness on board, within twelve days immediately preceding the arrival of the vessel, report every such case or death to the pilot at the earliest opportunity, and shall also comply with such regulations as may be made in regard to—
 - (i.) Stopping at a particular place;
 - (ii.) Refraining from communication with the shore; and
 - (iii.) Taking measures for giving effect to the present rules.

- Duty of master when disease breaks out after vessel is moored. 93. If the vessel be at anchor within the limits of a port in Ceylon when such disease first breaks out or such death occurs, the master shall promptly give information to the proper authority.
- Duty of pilot. 94. The pilot on receiving the report mentioned in regulation 92 shall promptly report to the proper authority or the health officer the circumstances of the case brought to his notice.
- Duty of health officer. 95. When the health officer receives the notice referred to in regulation 94, he shall without unnecessary delay proceed on board and examine the vessel, and the master shall give him every facility for the examination of the passengers and crew.
- Time of landing of passengers. 96. On the completion of the inspection prescribed in regulation 95, such of the passengers and crew as are found to be free from sleeping sickness shall be allowed to land.
- Isolation of persons suffering from sleeping sickness. 97. In every case in which on board a vessel there is a person or persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from sleeping sickness, the master shall be responsible that the sick person or persons shall be isolated as much as possible until the health officer has inspected the vessel.
- Removal of persons suffering from sleeping sickness. 98. The health officer shall remove to a hospital or other place appointed for the purpose every person found on board suffering from or suspected to be suffering from sleeping sickness, and every such person shall be detained for observation and treatment in the said hospital or place, and shall be isolated in such a manner as will prevent, as far as possible, the communication of the disease to other persons by the agency of biting flies, and shall continue to be so detained and isolated until the Principal Civil Medical Officer certifies that he is not suffering from sleeping sickness, or that having suffered from the disease he has been cured.
- Duty of such persons when in hospital or place of observation. 99. All persons removed to hospital or kept under observation at any place shall obey and conform to the rules, regulations, and orders for the time being in force at such hospital or place.
- Landing of persons affected with leprosy prohibited. 100. No person affected with leprosy shall be allowed to land at any place in Ceylon.

APPENDIX I. DISINFECTION.

Medical Officers are referred to the General Regulations (1914) of the Ceylon Medical Department, pages 50-54.

Extract from a Memorandum drawn up by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

Disinfection may be naturally divided under three headings:—

| | |
|---|--|
| Disinfection of houses and household effects. | Disinfection of personal effects. Disinfection of the person. |
|---|--|

A.—OF HOUSES.

On opening the house a stream of the perchloride solution should be poured by means of a syringe through the door over the furniture, and as much of the walls as can be seen from the door. This lays the dust and renders entry to the house comparatively safe. The house may then be entered, and the walls, ceiling, and everything within reach thoroughly covered with the perchloride solution till they are wet and dripping. The furniture should be collected in one place and thoroughly disinfected, piece by piece, by means of the solution. Clothing should be collected, placed in a canvas bag and sealed, and sent to be disinfected by steam if there is an apparatus, if not by boiling. Worthless articles should be burnt at once.

After thorough disinfection of the furniture, it should be placed outside in the sunshine.

Each room, passage, staircase, &c., should be systematically cleansed in the same way.

There may be certain parts of a room that require special treatment.

If the floor is of earth, it should not be dug up, but should be thoroughly saturated with the perchloride solution.

If the floor is of earth mixed with cowdung, it should be saturated with acid perchloride solution of double strength, *i.e.*, 2 per 1,000 of perchloride and 4 per 1,000 hydrochloric acid.

Sometimes wooden and stone walls or articles of furniture are covered with a greasy coat of dirt, through which no solution will penetrate. After such a coating has been thoroughly irrigated with the perchloride solution, it should be scrubbed with a hot 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid and soft soap.

All crevices and cracks should be thoroughly syringed out with the perchloride solution.

When the rooms and furniture have been disinfected in this way, it is generally advisable to open the roof of the house to admit sunlight and air. For this purpose holes, not less than six feet by four feet, should be made in the roof, care being taken that no beam runs across the opening. Sometimes it may be necessary to remove the whole roof.

Next day the house should be whitewashed. For this purpose fresh lime—preferably stone lime and not kankar lime—must be used. The fresh lime should be added gradually to water placed in convenient vessels, until a hot caustic wash is obtained, and this should be applied at once over walls, ceiling, floor, and doors.

The disinfection of a house is always attended by danger, but this may be minimized by suitable precautions:—

- (a) Disinfecting gangs should be inspected daily, and no one who has any cut or abrasion of the skin should be allowed to go out with the gang.
- (b) Shoes should always be worn inside infected houses.
- (c) Workmen should, if possible, have special clothing to wear while disinfecting, and this should be taken off at night and the body cleansed with water.
- (d) Each workman should be warned of the danger of inhaling dust and enjoined to avoid raising it, to wrap a fold of his puggeree round his mouth when entering a house, and to lay the dust by means of the perchloride spray as soon as possible.
- (e) The hands of workmen should be protected from the effects of the carbolic solution and limewash by the plentiful application of oil.
- (f) Whenever they stop working, the workmen should wash their hands thoroughly outside the infected locality.
- (g) No food or drink should ever be taken within an infected place, and hooka smoking in such a place should be prevented.

B.—CLOTHING, &c.

The disinfection of clothing should be carried out by means of moist heat, either in an apparatus specially constructed for the purpose or in a boiler. When a boiler is used, care must be taken that each article is exposed throughout for at least ten minutes to water at a temperature of 212° F.

Leather and other articles which would be damaged by exposure to moist heat must be immersed in a disinfecting solution, or thoroughly scrubbed with 5 per cent. carbolic acid solution and soft soap.

C.—THE PERSON.

For disinfection of the person reliance must be placed upon soap and warm water, but there is no objection to the additional use of any weak disinfectant which will not injure the skin.

The most convenient and satisfactory way of preparing the solution of perchloride of mercury on a large scale is that which has been recommended by Dr. Maynard, now on plague duty in Nasik.

The ingredients should be mixed in a 50-gallon cask in the following quantities: to 77 lb. of perchloride of mercury and 38½ lb. of pure salt add 15 gallons of boiling water, stir well with a wooden stick, and then fill up the cask with cold water. The solution contains one part of perchloride to 6½ of water, and one ordinary quart bottle of it, added to 25 gallons of water—the capacity of the ordinary wooden tubs in use—will give a strength of 1 in 1,000.

The standard solution can be carried about in quart bottles placed in partitioned boxes, and is always ready for use without further weighing or measuring.

If the solution is prepared with cold water, the perchloride of mercury must be powdered and two parts of pure salt to one part of perchloride added. The whole should be well stirred until the solids are completely dissolved.

It is of advantage, for several reasons, to add one-half per cent. of crude hydrochloric acid to the solution.

Iron hoops of all casks, tubs, and buckets should be dampered. If iron receptacles are used, they should be dampered inside and outside.

If metal pumps are employed for distributing the solution, they should, previous to use, be worked in vegetable oil, and after use thoroughly cleaned in water. This will tend to lessen the corrosive action of the mercury.

NOTE.—The following procedure for the disinfection of clothing, &c., in cases of plague is recommended by the Venice Convention:—

1. Underclothing, bedding, wearing apparel, mattresses, carpets, &c., which are contaminated or *suspected*, and other articles to be disinfected, should be exposed for fifteen minutes to saturated steam—under pressure, if possible—at a temperature of not less than 100° C. (212° F.), care being taken that the steam shall reach all parts of each article to be disinfected.

2. Disinfecting solutions:—

- (a) Solution of corrosive sublimate, of 1 part in 1,000 with the addition of 10 parts of chloride of soda.

The solution should be coloured with aniline dye or indigo. It should not be placed in metal vessels.

- (b) A 5 per cent. solution of pure crystallized carbolic acid, or 5 per cent. of crude commercial carbolic acid free from tar oils, in a warm solution of soft soap.

- (c) Fresh slaked lime for whitewashing to which is added a coal tar disinfectant.

3. Special instructions to be observed in the employment of disinfecting solutions:—

The linen, clothing, and articles soiled by the excreta of patients should be soaked in the solution of corrosive sublimate. The solution of pure carbolic acid and the solution of soap and carbolic acid are equally suited to the purpose. The articles should remain in the solution for at least six hours.

Articles which cannot be subjected to the temperature of the stove (100° Centigrade) without injury, such as leather goods, wooden articles stuck together with glue, felt, velvet, silk, &c., should be washed with the solution of corrosive sublimate; coins can be disinfected with the solution of soap and carbolic acid.

Persons engaged in nursing the sick should wash their hands and faces with the solution of corrosive sublimate, or with one of the carbolic solutions.

The carbolic solutions will be useful, more particularly for disinfecting articles, such as metals, instruments, &c., which can neither be subjected to a temperature of 100° Centigrade nor placed in contact with corrosive sublimate. They may also be used at ports not provided with a disinfecting stove of the prescribed pattern.

Slaked lime is particularly recommended for disinfecting excreta. Expecterated matter should be burnt.

The following simple rules for the treatment of plague may be adopted when there is no professional medical attendance:—

"The patient should be treated as much in the open air as possible. A tent, well protected from the sun and with the side kanats raised to allow wind to blow through, makes an excellent sick ward. The floor should be kept covered with limewash, renewed once in two days or so. Everything leaving the sick room should be disinfected. Glass, cutlery, and crockery should be scalded. Bedding and clothes should be boiled for half an hour or soaked in disinfectant for some hours before washing. The most convenient disinfectant is $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. mercuric chloride, 1 oz. hydrochloric acid in 3 gallons (a stable bucket full) of water, coloured with red ink powder. No metallic vessels should be used for storing this solution, and any clothes soaked in it should be steeped for an hour in water before being sent to the dhoby. All discharges of the patient should be sprinkled with lime and at once burned.

"The patient should be kept constantly lying down, not being allowed to sit up even to relieve bladder or bowels until at least four days after fever has ceased. This is to avoid danger of sudden collapse and death from failure of heart's action.

"As the tongue is generally coated, calomel in a dose of 5 to 10 grains should be given, followed by a dose of salts some hours after, if necessary. Sponging and ice to the head for the fever; but no phenacetin or antifebrin, as the heart is early affected. Stimulants are early called for, and should be given with a liberal hand. For the thirst, ice to suck, and any ordinary cooling drink in moderation. Food should be given in small quantities and frequently, chicken or other soup or essence, conjee, milk, and soda iced. The stomach should not be distended with large quantities of food or drink.

"Retention of urine may occur early in delirium, and will require the catheter."

APPENDIX II.

Circular No. 250 of December 28, 1898.

Expenses of Arrangements for Isolation and Segregation within Local Board Limits.

SIR,—WITH reference to my Circular dated November 24, 1898, No. 217, and to subsequent correspondence on the above subject, I am directed to state that, as regards the expenditure to be incurred in providing hospital and other accommodation for plague patients, it has been decided that the charges should be met as follows:—

Government.

- (1) Half the cost of erection of the buildings.
- (2) The cost of all equipment, clothing, &c.
- (3) The pay of the medical staff.
- (4) The pay of guards—*i.e.*, police and search parties.
- (5) Half the value of articles condemned and destroyed.

Local Boards.

- (1) Half the cost of erection of the buildings.
- (2) The cost of provisions—*i.e.*, food supply, pay of cooks, and kitchen utensils.
- (3) The cost of the removal of patients to hospitals and inmates of infected houses to camps of refuge.
- (4) The cost of unroofing and disinfecting houses.
- (5) The cost of additional inspectors and their staff of attendants.
- (6) Half the value of articles condemned and destroyed.

2. Any special circumstances for greater relief will be considered by Government after the expense has been incurred.

3. I am further to state that Government is prepared to make any advance of money which may be found to be necessary.

H. L. CRAWFORD,
for Colonial Secretary.

"THE MOTOR CAR ORDINANCE, NO. 25 OF 1908."

IN terms of regulations Nos. 55, 56, and 57 of the regulations dated August 4, 1910, and October 11, 1913, framed under "The Motor Car Ordinance, No. 25 of 1908," it is hereby notified for general information that the road mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed is suitable for use by motor lorries, subject to compliance with the regulations regulating the use of motor cars, motor lorries, and motor cycles.

2. The Notification dated July 3, 1914, published in the *Gazette* of the same date, is cancelled so far as relates to this road.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, July 27, 1914.

By His Excellency's command,

R. E. STUBBS,
Colonial Secretary.

SCHEDULE.

Road on which there is no objection to motor lorries being run under modified condition as to total weight stated:—

| | Weight allowed. Tons. |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Karawanella-Glenalla road up to, but not over, the 40 ft. bridge on the 49th mile of the said road .. | 3 |

NOTICE is hereby given that an examination for candidates wishing to enter Class II., Grade III., of the Clerical Branch of the Public Service will take place on Monday, October 19, 1914, and following days.

2. Applications for admission to the examination by persons not now in the Public Service must be addressed to the Director of Education, must bear a duly cancelled stamp of Rs. 10, and must be in the form (Schedule A) attached to this notice. Forms are to be obtained at any Post Office on application, or within four days' notice. A certificate of the registration of the candidate's birth showing him to be on October 19, 1914, between the ages of 18 and 21, and a certificate of good character signed by a responsible person,* to the satisfaction of the Director of Education, must be attached to the form of application. If a certificate of birth for a previous examination has been already sent in, it will be sufficient to refer to the name and date of that examination. Affidavits will in no circumstances be accepted. In the case of candidates who submit certificates of registration from the register of past births, the certificates will only be accepted after consideration of the evidence by which the dates of birth were established. If the name appearing in the birth register differs, either by alteration or addition, from the name by which the candidate is known, the parent or guardian should, before obtaining a certificate, apply to the Registrar General or his Assistant for such alteration in the manner set forth in section 7 of Ordinance No. 23 of 1900. This examination is confined to British subjects born in Ceylon whose families are permanently resident in the Island.

3. Clerks in Government service, from whatever funds they may be paid, who have completed three years' satisfactory service, and are not members of the Customs, Postal, Survey, or Railway Departments, are eligible for examination irrespective of age and without fee. Their applications (in the same form, Schedule A) for admission to the examination should be forwarded to the Director of Education through the Heads of their Departments.

4. Applications should reach the Director of Education not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, September 11, 1914; any applications received after that hour, by whatever cause delayed, will be rejected.

5. The Director of Education will return to the candidate his application, approved or disapproved as the case may be, after taking, if necessary, the orders of Government thereon. The approved application shall constitute the candidate's ticket of admission to the examination. Candidates presenting themselves for examination must produce to the officer appointed to supervise the examination their forms of application approved by the Director of Education. A candidate not producing such form, whatever may be the reason for his not so doing, will be refused admittance to the examination.

6. The examination will be held at Colombo only, in the place and under the supervision of the officer specified in Schedule B. Heads of Departments are required to grant to officers of their Departments, whose applications to present themselves for examination have been returned to them approved by the Director of Education, leave to present themselves at the examination.

7. The examination will be competitive. The number of places assigned for competition will be twenty-seven.

8. The successful candidates will be required to pass a medical examination as to their physical fitness for service in any part of the Island.

9. The subjects for examination are those set out in Schedule C to this notice. The examination will be held in two parts. The first part a qualifying examination in Handwriting, Spelling, Arithmetic, and Bookkeeping. Any candidate failing to obtain two-thirds of the marks allotted for Handwriting, half those allowed for Spelling and Arithmetic respectively, and one-third of those allowed for Bookkeeping will be excluded from the remainder of the examination. Special attention will be paid to Handwriting, and candidates whose writing is untidy or illegible or contains defects in the formation of letters will be rigorously excluded. The kind of writing preferred is that generally known as the "Civil Service" hand. The second part of the examination will be in the remaining subjects in Schedule C. Should a candidate obtain less than one-third of the aggregate marks for the three subjects—Composition, General Paper, Précis Writing—or less than one-fourth marks in any other subject, or if he be a Sinhalese or Tamil, less than one-half of the marks in his native language, such marks will not be counted in his favour. In all the written papers marks will be deducted for bad writing and mistakes in spelling.

10. Clerks of the description given in section 3 above will be allowed to compete amongst themselves, and will be eligible, if they obtain a minimum of 66 per cent. in Writing and 33 per cent. in the other compulsory subjects, for seven of the appointments offered for competition.

* If the candidate has been educated at a Government or grant-in-aid school, the certificate must be from the Principal of the last Government or grant-in-aid school which he has attended.

11. Three more appointments will be reserved as prizes for deserving clerks of the same description, who have served Government continuously for ten years and upwards, to be selected irrespective of examination. No service under the age of sixteen years will be reckoned for this purpose.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, July 10, 1914.

By His Excellency's command,
R. E. STUBBS,
Colonial Secretary.

SCHEDULE A.
GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON.

Clerical Examination.

N.B.—This form to be filled up and sent so as to reach the Director of Education not later than 2 p.m. on Friday, September 11, 1914. It must be correctly and legibly filled up. Candidates who are already in the Public Service should forward the form through the Head of the Department in which they serve.

The examination will be held on October 10, 1914, and following days, at 10 A.M.

Full name of Candidate, and whether Sinhalese, Tamil, or Burgher

Day, Month, and Year of Birth supported by certificate of registration.....

Postal address to which this Application should be returned

Is the Candidate already employed in the Service of Government? And if so, appointments held with dates since entering service

Present appointment, if any

Is the Candidate to be examined in Sinhalese, Tamil, Latin, or Mathematics?

Is the Candidate to be examined in Shorthand?.....

Here affix a stamp of Rs. 10, if not already in Government Service. Cancel the stamp by signing your name on it or initialling it and dating it.

The above-named is admitted to the examination, and is assigned the Number ———.

Signature of Director of Education.

This form is to be given up on the first day of Examination to the Presiding Examiner, who will forward it to the Director of Education. No Candidate will be admitted to the Examination except on presentation of this certificate.

SCHEDULE B.

| Place at which Examination to be held. | Officer by whom Examination to be supervised. |
|---|---|
| Old Royal College Building, San Sebastian, Colombo .. | Director of Education |

SCHEDULE C.

| English— | Marks. |
|--|--------|
| Handwriting | 150 |
| Spelling | 100 |
| Composition | 150 |
| General Paper* | 100 |
| Précis Writing | 100 |
| Arithmetic (including Tots) | 200 |
| Bookkeeping (Mercantile) | 100 |
| Shorthand (optional) | 100 |
| Native Language:— | |
| Written translation out of | 50 |
| Written translation into | 50 |
| Grammar | 50 |
| Reading and translation orally a written document | 25 |
| Interpretation | 25 |
| In place of the native language one of the two following subjects may be taken:— | |
| (a) Latin— | |
| Translation into English unprepared | 100 |
| Translation into Latin | 50 |
| Grammar | 50 |
| (b) Mathematics— | |
| Geometry† | 100 |
| Algebra† | 100 |

* The General Paper may include questions in English History, Geography, and Literature.

† The Geometry will include questions on Euclid, Books I., II., III. and IV., with deductions. The Algebra will include definitions, the theory of indices, greatest common measure and least common multiple, extraction of square root, simplification of fractions, solution of simple and quadratic equations and of problems producing such equations, the elementary rules of ratio and proportion, arithmetical and geometrical progressions, permutations, and combinations.

"THE GAME PROTECTION ORDINANCE, 1909."

IT is hereby notified that His Excellency the Governor, in exercise of the powers in him vested by section 16 of "The Game Protection Ordinance, 1909," and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, has been pleased to make the following rules, and the same are published for general information.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, July 21, 1914.

R. E. STUBBS,
Colonial Secretary.

RULES REFERRED TO.

*Rules for the Preservation and Protection of Fish made under Section 16 of
"The Game Protection Ordinance, No. 1 of 1909."*

1. *Definitions: "The Club."*—In these rules the expression "The Club" shall mean "The Ceylon Fishing Club."

"*The Club's Waters.*"—The expression "The Club's Waters" in these rules shall mean and include all waters the exclusive right of taking trout in which has been, or may from time to time be, conceded to the Club under the provisions of Ordinance No. 1 of 1909, or in which the Club has, or may from time to time have, acquired in any manner the exclusive right to take trout.

Note.—A list of the Club's waters at the date there stated is given in the Second Schedule to these rules annexed, but such schedule is only given for the convenience of licensees, and in no way precludes the Club from showing that other waters not mentioned therein are Club's waters.

2. *License to fish for Trout.*—The Club shall issue licenses to fish for trout, and no person, whether a member of the Club or not, shall fish for, take, or attempt to take any trout in any of the Club's waters without first obtaining a license from the Club in the manner hereinafter provided. Such licenses shall be issued in substitution for the licenses prescribed by section 15 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1909.

3. *License to be signed by the Secretary.*—Every license shall be signed by the Secretary, and when so signed and delivered by him on behalf of the Club shall be a license issued by the Club within the meaning of section 16, sub-section (3) (a), of Ordinance No. 1 of 1909.

4. *Member's License.*—(a) Every member shall, on application to the Secretary, be entitled to a license on paying therefor a fee of Rs. 6 for the period of one day, or Rs. 18 for the period of one week, or Rs. 36 for the period of one month, or Rs. 60 for the open season, as published in the *Ceylon Government Gazette* from time to time.

(b) Any lady relative of a resident member who has taken out a license shall be entitled to a license on payment of a sum of Rs. 5.

5. *Non-member's License.*—(a) Any person not a member of the Club may apply to the Secretary for a license. Such application shall be in writing, and shall state in full the name, occupation, and address of the applicant. On receipt of such application the Secretary shall submit the same to the Committee, and shall sign and deliver a license to the applicant on his paying the sums due therefor, or refuse to do so, according as the Committee shall direct; provided that the Committee may authorize the Secretary at his discretion to issue licenses without previous reference to the Committee.

(b) It shall be lawful for the Committee to grant such license, or refuse to grant it, or by notice in writing to the licensee signed by the Secretary to revoke a license at any time after it shall have been granted as shall seem to it fit, in which latter case the Committee may at its option refund the whole or a part of the license fee; provided that any person to whom a license may be refused, or whose license may be revoked, shall be at liberty to apply to the Governor for redress, and it shall be competent to the Governor to make such order on the application as to him shall seem fit.

(c) Every applicant to whom a license shall be issued under this section shall pay therefor a fee of Rs. 15 for a period of one day, or Rs. 45 for a period of one week, or Rs. 90 for a period of one month, or Rs. 150 for the open season, as published in the *Ceylon Government Gazette* from time to time.

6. *Additional Fees.*—(a) In addition to the fees payable under the last preceding sub-section and under rule 4, every licensee shall pay whatever stamp duty, if any, may be required by law.

(b) The fees payable for licenses under rules 4 (a) and 5 (c) shall be applied by the Committee for the purposes of the Club.

7. *Licenses subject to the Rules.*—Every license when issued to a non-member shall be issued subject to the rules of the Club, and no person shall fish for trout in contravention of such rules, and such rules shall be inserted in such license. In particular every license shall be issued under and subject to the conditions contained in the by-laws set forth in the First Schedule to these rules, which by-laws shall for all purposes be considered part of these rules.

8. *The Close Season.*—(a) The close season for trout shall be fixed at the Annual General Meeting, and the decision of such meeting be forwarded to the Colonial Secretary for the approval of the Governor in Executive Council, with a request that, if approved, it may be notified in the *Government Gazette* as the period to be observed as provided by Ordinance No. 1 of 1909.

(b) No person shall fish for or take trout in the Club's waters during the close season, except by special permission of the Managing Committee for stocking, breeding, or other purposes.

Note.—Persons holding licenses from the Board of Improvement, Nuwara Eliya, to fish for carp in Lake Gregory and the Barrack Plains lake may not fish in Lake Gregory during the close season for trout, but may do so in the Barrack Plains lake. These waters being Club's waters, such persons must return to the water immediately all trout accidentally caught, and are not permitted to fish within the area set apart from time to time by the Club for trout fishing.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

By-laws.

1. The rules contained in these by-laws apply only to fishing for trout in the Club's waters.
2. Each license entitles the holder to keep only the number of fish specified therein, and no fish in excess of such number may be killed; any fish, although under the prescribed size, if killed, shall be counted as a fish kept under the license.
3. The number of fish which may be kept on each license shall be fixed by the Committee from time to time.
4. A return of all fish killed, with their total or average weight, and the weight of the best fish, shall be sent to the Secretary on the expiration of the license, and no new license shall be issued until such return has been sent. Fish taken by a lady relative holding a license under rule 4 (b) shall be reckoned against the member's license.
5. In addition to the return required by the last by-law, a note of all fish killed on the Horton Plains shall be made in the book kept in the Resthouse for that purpose.
6. The Committee shall prescribe the size of fish which may be taken, and no fish under the size so prescribed from time to time may be kept or killed. All fish caught under the size prescribed shall be returned to the water at once.
7. All persons fishing must carry a disgorger.
8. All fish caught and kept alive, and any ova obtained therefrom, shall be considered the property of the Club, and be at its absolute disposal, if called for at any time.
9. No fishing is permitted before 6 A.M. or after 7 P.M.
10. Only one rod at a time may be used under each license.
11. No netting is allowed.
12. Only single-hooked flies shall be used in fly fishing.
13. The Committee may from time to time notify that spinning is allowed in such waters and for such times as it may think fit. Unless the Committee has so notified, only fly fishing is permitted in streams.
14. Any fly or bait may be used in lakes within the limits, if any, marked for that purpose by the Club's notice boards, but not elsewhere. No fish under 15 inches in length caught on bait may be kept.
15. No artificial weight shall be attached to the fly or line when fishing with fly in streams.
16. No person shall fish in any water which has been declared by the Committee a fenced water.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Schedule of streams and waters in which the exclusive right to take trout is conceded to the Ceylon Fishing Club:—

1. Nuwara Eliya stream.
2. Lake Gregory.
3. Hewa Eliya lake.
4. Buluhela stream.
5. Nanu-oya, from Lake Gregory to junction with Dimbuldanda-oya.
6. Streams between Pattipola and Elgin Falls.
7. Streams on Elk Plains between Blackpool and Ambawela.
8. Sita Eliya stream.
9. Ohiya-oya.
10. Horton Plains stream.
11. Bopatalawa-oya.
12. Kandapola stream.
13. Rajah Mali stream.
14. Dalhousie stream.
15. Meria Cotta stream.
16. North Cove stream.
17. Bagawani-oya.
18. Gorge Valley stream, from Elgin Falls to Talawakele.
19. Dambagastalawa-oya.
20. Kotmale-ganga to Talawakele.
21. Rajapatana stream.
22. Dimbuldanda-oya.
23. Agra-oya, from source in Horton Plains to junction with Kotmale-ganga.
24. Ardlaw stream.
25. Walaha Valley stream.

And all streams falling into such waters.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTAL NOTICES.

IT is hereby notified that the Principal Collector of Customs has issued the following regulations under the provisions of section 39 A of Ordinance No. 17 of 1869 :—

1. Applications to remove goods before presentation of the bill of entry must be submitted through the Chief Appraiser, and must be accompanied by—

- (a) Document of title or agents' endorsement.
- (b) Detailed invoices or other document describing exact contents and value.
- (c) "Dues Chit," giving details of cubical measurement, &c., of the packages, for Rent and Harbour Dues purposes.
- (d) A register of previous applications giving the date of the arrival of the ship, and the numbers and dates of their relevant entries.

2. When the application has been allowed, the Landing Waiter will only permit delivery, provided the application has been initialled by the Manifest Clerk to show that it has been passed by him.

3. Applications of this nature are only allowed in the following circumstances :—

- (a) Where the consignment is a large one, consisting of a large number of packages which will take a long time to remove ;
- (b) Where the goods are of a perishable character ;
- (c) Where the consignment is one of raw rubber (urgently required in the auction room) ; or
- (d) Where real urgency is clearly proved by personal application to the Principal Collector, Deputy Collector, or Landing Surveyor.

4. Importers shall present their bill of entry with the necessary documents within three days of their application. Importers who neglect to do this will be forthwith deprived of the concession without notice.

5. On verbal application to the Landing Waiter importers of rated goods may take delivery of one-third of their consignments immediately after examination by the Landing Waiter, and a further portion up to one-half of the consignment without special authority after the examination has been passed by the Landing Surveyor.

H. M. Customs,
Colombo, June 24, 1914.

F. BOWES,
Principal Collector of Customs.

NOTICE is hereby given that applications have been received for grants in aid of the following schools :—

Dr. C. A. Hewavitarne Medacumbura Vernacular Mixed School, which is situated near Watagoda. Kotmale, Udapane korale, of the Nuwara Eliya District of the Central Province.

B. M. Selwyn, Esq. Udapolla Estate Day and Night Mixed Tamil School, which is situated in Kegalla District of the Province of Sabaragamuwa.

Observations will be received not later than August 31, 1914.

Education Office,
Colombo, July 28, 1914.

EDWIN EVANS,
Acting Director of Education.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application has been received from Rev. S. F. Pearce for the conversion of his Hiripitiyagama Boys' Vernacular School into a mixed school.

Observations will be received not later than August 31, 1914.

Education Office, EDWIN EVANS,
Colombo, July 28, 1914. Acting Director of Education.

NOTICE is hereby given that, under section 16 of the Rural Schools Ordinance, No. 8 of 1907, an application has been received from the Chairman, District School Committee, Ratnapura, for opening a Government school at Ketepola, which is situated in Kukul korale of the Ratnapura District of the Province of Sabaragamuwa.

Observations will be received not later than September 30, 1914.

Education Office, EDWIN EVANS,
Colombo, July 28, 1914. Acting Director of Education.

WANTED Second or Third Class Certificated Teacher for the Government School at Kottabowa, in Wellassa division, Province of Uva. Salary for men trained at the Government Training College Rs. 240 to Rs. 420 by triennial increments of Rs. 36, and thereafter from Rs. 450 to Rs. 600 by triennial increments of Rs. 30. Salary for Second Class Untrained Teachers Rs. 240 to Rs. 420, and for Third Class Teachers Rs. 240 only.

Applications must be made on foolscap paper and forwarded to the Inspector of Schools, Central Province. Kandy.

EDWIN EVANS,
Acting Director of Education.

WANTED an Assistant Master at the Bomiriya Anglo-Vernacular School, in Hewagama korale, Western Province. Salary Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 per mensem, according to qualifications. Applicants should hold a Third Class English Certificate and Second or Third Class Vernacular certificate. Applications must be made on foolscap paper and forwarded to the Inspector of Schools, Western Province, Colombo.

EDWIN EVANS,
Acting Director of Education.

WANTED Second or Third Class Certificated Assistant Teachers for the Government Schools at Kattankudi and Atalaichenai, Batticaloa District. Salary for men trained at the Government Training College Rs. 240 ; certificated Rs. 180 per annum. Prospects of promotion for Second Class Teachers to a Head Teachership at a commencing salary of Rs. 240, with triennial increments of Rs. 36, to a maximum of Rs. 420.

Applications must be made on foolscap paper and forwarded to the Inspector of Schools, Northern Province.

EDWIN EVANS,
Acting Director of Education.

WANTED Second or Third Class Certificated Teacher for the Government School at Tissamaharama, in the Hambantota District, Southern Province.

Salary for men trained at the Government Training College Rs. 240 to Rs. 420 by triennial increments of Rs. 36, and thereafter from Rs. 450 to Rs. 600 by triennial increments of Rs. 30.

Salary for Second Class Untrained Teachers Rs. 240 to Rs. 420, and for Third Class Teachers Rs. 240 only.

Applications must be made on foolscap paper and forwarded to the Inspector of Schools, Southern Province, Matara.

EDWIN EVANS,
Acting Director of Education.

Ceylon Medical College.

THIRD PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION, PART II.

The following have satisfied all the requirements for the License in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery:—

First Class.

9. Croos-Dabrera, Victor.

Second Class (in Order of Merit).

4. Deutrom, Cyril Frederick.
1. Philips, George Christian.

2. De Heer, Samuel Jamieson Henley Lorraine.

Ceylon Medical College, P. JAMES KELLY,
Colombo July 30, 1914. Registrar.

SECOND APOTHECARIES' EXAMINATION.

First Class (in Order of Merit).

8. Hannan, Hanis Deen.
17. Cooray, Nawalage Thomas.
10. Jayawardene, Charles Perera.
14. Juyasinghe, Karunaratna.

Second Class (in Order of Merit).

15. Balesooriya, Don William Robert.
11. Perera, Pathirage Cornelius.

Ceylon Medical College, P. JAMES KELLY,
Colombo, July 30, 1914. Registrar.

THE Beruwala Customs road will be closed to traffic for one month from August 16, 1914. In the meantime the road in charge of the District Road Committee can be utilized for the purpose of traffic.

HAROLD T. CREASY,
Public Works Office, for Director of Public Works.
Colombo, July 18, 1914.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Matale-Udupihilla road, Matale District, is now open to traffic.

Public Works Office, HAROLD T. CREASY,
Colombo, July 28, 1914. for Director of Public Works.

NOTICES CALLING FOR TENDERS.

Amended Notice.

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, 1914, to September 30, 1915:—

- (a) About 1,000 bushels muttusamba rice monthly for the Northern Line, in quantities as ordered by the Railway Storekeeper.
(b) About 1,000 bushels muttusamba rice for the Upper District, in quantities as ordered by the Railway Storekeeper.
(c) About 500 bushels muttusamba rice for the Colombo District, in quantities as ordered by the Railway Storekeeper.

Delivery to be made of the rice for Northern Line and Upper District in 2½ bushel bags at the Colombo Goods Shed or elsewhere within the Railway premises in Colombo and any rice ordered for the Colombo District to be delivered in 2½ bushel bags at the Way and Works Department Shops at Dematagoda, Baseline road. 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. 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 4, 1914.

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 excepting 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, D. McMILLAN,
Colombo, July 22, 1914. Acting General Manager.

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, 1914, to October 31, 1915:—

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 on the Coast Road South.
Any station on the road from Arasadi to Mulkompuddi.
Any station on the Akkaraipattu-Sagamiam road.
Any station on the Pottuvil-Muppane road.
Any station on the Kalmunai-Chadayantalawa road.
Any station on the road from Karativu to Sammantururai 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 1914-1915," 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 18, 1914.

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 18, 1914.

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, H. B. LEES,
Colombo, July 22, 1914. 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, 1914, to October 31, 1915:—

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.

Kallunda 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 1914-1915" 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 18, 1914.

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 18, 1914.

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, H. B. LEES,
Colombo, July 22, 1914. 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, 1914, to October 31, 1915, 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 Panikanee, ravi.

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 Murungau.
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 1914-1915," 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 18, 1914.

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 18, 1914.

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, H. B. LEES,
Colombo, July 22, 1914. 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, 1914, to October 31, 1915:—

Ratnapura District.

Ratnapura, Parakaduwa, Kurugammodera, Della, Niviti-gala.

Pelmadulla District.

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

Avissawella District.

Avissawella, 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 1914-1915," 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 18, 1914.

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 18, 1914.

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, H. B. LEES,
Colombo, July 22, 1914. 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, 1914, to October 31, 1915.

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. Tendere must be marked "Tender for Supply of Rice, Public Works Department, North-Central Province, during 1914-1915," 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 18, 1914.

4. Tendere 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 18, 1914.

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. Tendere 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 tendere should bear the initials of the tenderer, and all tendere 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, H. B. LEES,
Colombo, July 22, 1914. 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, 1914, to October 31, 1915:—

(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 tendere 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. Tendere must be marked "Tender for Supply of Rice, Central Province, 1914-1915," 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 18, 1914.

4. Tendere 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 18, 1914.

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. Tendere 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 tendere should bear the initials of the tenderer, and all tendere 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, H. B. LEES,
Colombo, July 22, 1914. 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, 1914, to October 31, 1915:—

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.

Panadure District.

Panadure Public Works Department yard.

Any station within the departmental district of Panadure.

Kalutara District.

Kalutara Public Works Department yard.

Any station within the departmental district of Kalutara.

2. All tendere 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. Tendere must be marked "Tender for Supply of Rice, Public Works Department, Western Province, during 1914-1915," 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 18, 1914.

4. Tendere 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 18, 1914.

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, H. B. LEES,
Colombo, July 22, 1914. for Director of Public Works.

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, 1914, to October 31, 1915, 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 1914-1915," 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 18, 1914.

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 18, 1914.

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, H. B. LEES,
Colombo, July 22, 1914. 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, 1914, to October 31, 1915 :—

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 1914-1915," 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 18, 1914.

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 18, 1914.

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, H. B. LEES,
Colombo, July 22, 1914. for Director of Public Works.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the under-mentioned service for period commencing from October 1, 1914, to September 30, 1915:—

To fell and deliver at the Nuwara Eliya Depôt from the Crown forest lying between the 5th and 6th mileposts on the Kandapola-Ragala high road 7,200 cubic yards of firewood (more or less) in lengths of 3 ft. and not more than 2 ft. 6 in. and not less than 9 in. in circumference at the rate of 600 cubic yards per mensum. Trees will be marked by a forest officer to yield not more than 50 cubic yards per acre. The forest is situated about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the high road, and the distance from this road to the Nuwara Eliya Depôt is about 5 miles.

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 Nuwara Eliya Depôt Supply" 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 25, 1914.

5. Tenders are to be made upon forms which will be supplied upon application at the Office of the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Nuwara Eliya, 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 to 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. The rate per cubic yard must be quoted, written both in words and figures.

9. The sum of 5 per cent. on the total cost of the service will have to be deposited as security for the due fulfilment of the contract before it is signed.

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.

12. All other necessary information can be obtained upon application at the office referred to in section 5.

Owen Jones,
Forest Office, Assistant Conservator of Forests,
Nuwara Eliya, July 14, 1914. Nuwara Eliya Division.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the purchase of the following standing timber below the bund of the Pankurukasawewa tank. This tank is situated about 17 miles to the north-west of the 21st milepost, Trincomalee-Anuradhapura road, and in the Kumbrupiddy Range of the Trincomalee Subdivision:—

| Kind. | First Class, over 6 ft. in Girth. | Second Class, 4½ to 6 ft. | Third Class, 3 to 4½ ft. | Fourth Class, under 3 ft. | Cubic Contents (approx- imately). |
|-------------|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Ebony .. | 5 .. | 12 .. | 53 .. | 12 .. | 959* |
| Satin .. | 6 .. | 30 .. | 95 .. | 77 .. | 2,217 |
| Milla .. | 1 .. | 8 .. | 8 .. | — .. | 238 |
| Palu .. | 7 .. | 13 .. | 54 .. | 17 .. | 1,219 |
| Ranai .. | — .. | — .. | 11 .. | 15 .. | 241 |
| Halmilla .. | — .. | — .. | — .. | 1 .. | 8 |
| Illupai .. | 1 .. | — .. | — .. | — .. | 45 |
| Othi .. | — .. | 1 .. | 1 .. | — .. | 48 |
| Total .. | 20 | 64 | 222 | 122 | 4,975 |

* With sapwood.

2. A rate per cubic foot for the timber in each class must be quoted, written both in words and figures.

3. The timber must be felled and removed within four months of the acceptance of the tender, and any timber left unremoved within this period will revert to the Crown.

4. One-third of the purchase amount should be paid within ten days of the acceptance of the tender, and the balance before a removal permit is issued after the trees have been felled.

5. The trees have been enumerated, and a list of the same can be seen at the Office of the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Batticaloa Division, Batticaloa, and the Sub-divisional Forest Officer, Trincomalee.

6. 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.

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

8. Tenders should be marked "Tender for the purchase of Standing Timber, Trincomalee District," in the left hand top corner of the envelope, and should reach the Office of the Controller of Revenue not later than 12 noon on Tuesday, September 1, 1914.

9. The tenders are to be made upon forms which will be supplied upon application at the Forest Office, Batticaloa, or Trincomalee, 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.

10. 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 pay one-third of the purchase amount, within ten days of receiving notice 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 of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned.

11. 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 payment of the purchase amount. All other necessary information can be ascertained at the office referred to in section 5.

12. The sale in Ceylon of any of the timber is prohibited.

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

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.

C. W. FISHER,
Forest Office, Assistant Conservator of Forests,
Batticaloa, July 18, 1914. Batticaloa Division.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the purchase and removal of the following produce of the Experiment Station, Peradeniya, from October 1, 1914, to September 30, 1915:—

- (a) Cacao, No. 1 quality, about 120 cwt. (price per cwt. should be quoted); cacao, No. 2 quality, black cacao, about 16 cwt. (price per cwt. should be quoted); cacao, No. 3 quality, light cacao, about 12 cwt. (price per cwt. should be quoted).
- (b) Tea, green leaf, about 16,000 lb. (price per lb. should be quoted).
- (c) Coconuts, about 40,000 (price per 1,000 nuts should be quoted).
- (d) Arecanuts, the produce of 5,000 trees (price for the entire crop for the twelve months should be quoted).
- (e) Paddy, about 50 bushels (price per bushel should be quoted).
- (f) Rubber, about 600 lb. (price per lb. for "biscuits" and per lb. for "scraps" should be quoted).
- (g) Essential oils (citronella and lemon grass), about 20 gallons (price per gallon should be quoted).
- (h) Coffee, about 200 lb. (price per lb. should be quoted).

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 the Produce of Experiment Station, Peradeniya," on the left hand top corner of the envelope, and should reach the Office of the Controller of Revenue not later than midday on August 18, 1914.

5. A deposit of Rs. 20 will be required to be made either at the Treasury or Kachcheri, and a certified copy of the receipt should be attached to the original tender. Should any person decline to enter into the contract and bond, or fail to furnish 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 his name would be liable to be placed in the list of defaulting contractors. All other deposits will be returned upon signature of a contract.

6. Tenders may be made for each or for all the products mentioned in paragraph 1.

7. Cash security will be required for the fulfilment of the contracts as follows:—

| | Rs. |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| (a) For cacao | 300 |
| (b) For tea | 100 |
| (c) For coconuts | 150 |
| (d) For arecanuts | 20 |
| (e) For paddy | 20 |
| (f) For rubber | 100 |
| (g) For essential oils | 50 |
| (h) For coffee | 20 |

8. Samples of cacao, coconuts, &c., can be seen at the Experiment Station, Peradeniya.

9. (Item c.) The husking of coconuts must be done at the expense of the contractor, and the contractor must agree to remove all the coconuts in the store at the Experiment Station on the last day in each month throughout the twelve months. In the event of non-compliance with these terms, the deposit and cash security will be forfeited to the Crown.

10. (Item d.) The collecting, curing, and removal of the arecanuts shall be at the expense and risk of the contractor.

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

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

Department of Agriculture, T. PITCH,
Peradeniya, July 18, 1914. Acting Director of Agriculture.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the services described in the annexed specification.

2. All tenders should be in duplicate and sealed under one cover, and should be addressed to the Director of Education, Colombo.

3. Tenders should either be handed at the Office of the Director of Education, or be sent through post.

4. Tenders should be marked "Tender for Painting and Lettering Boards" in the left hand top corner of the envelope, and should reach the Office of the Director of Education not later than midday on Tuesday, August 18, 1914.

5. The tenders should be made upon forms which will be supplied upon application at the Office of the Director of Education, 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 a contract. The amount of bond, and all other necessary information, can be ascertained upon application at the office referred to in section 5.

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.

Education Office, EDWIN EVANS,
Colombo, July 24, 1914. Acting Director of Education.

Specification.

Painting and lettering 8 boards, 8 ft. 10 in. long by 3 ft. 5½ in. broad, with 3 coats of best varnish, and painting thereon dates and names amounting to 3,900 letters and figures in white paint.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of bricks, tiles (half-round and ridged), bamboos, cadjans, posts, and sea sand from October 1, 1914, to September 30, 1915.

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 Bricks, &c.," 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 18, 1914.

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

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. 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 fulfilment of the contract.

8. The bricks and tiles must be equal in quality and size to the standard samples in the Office of the Colonial Storekeeper, and tenderers must call and inspect them.

9. The amount of security required will be Rs. 2,000 in cash. 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.

W. A. TAYLOR,
Colonial Storekeeper.

July 24, 1914.

SEALED Tenders, marked on the envelopes "Tender for repairing the Salt Department Officers' Quarters of the Karaitivu Saltern," will be received by the Assistant Government Agent, Puttalam, up to 1 P.M. on August 3, 1914, from persons willing to contract.

Specification.

All decayed and damaged materials, such as cadjans and timber, to be replaced by fresh and sound materials.

Walls to be repaired in required places and whitewashed.

Doors and windows to be painted.

Floors to be repaired and cowdunged.

Compound fences to be repaired.

The kitchen roof of the Salt Inspector's bungalow to be raised by about 1 foot.

A lock to be fixed to the Supervisor's hall door.

A new lock to be fixed to a door of the 1st Class Constable's house.

A new lock to be fixed to the new door of the 2nd Class Constable's house.

The northern wall of Patrol Bastian's hut to be knocked down and rebuilt, and a new door to be fixed to Patrol Bahardeen's hut.

Tenderers to observe the following conditions.—

1. Money deposit of Rs. 10 to be made in any Kachcheri on or before August 1, 1914, to be forfeited if the tenderer fails to enter into contract within a reasonable time to be determined by the Assistant Government Agent.

2. Tenderer must name an address in Puttalam, where all notices may be served or left for him.

3. No advance will be given.

4. The work to be completed within five weeks after notice of acceptance of tender.

5. For further particulars apply to the Salt Inspector, Puttalam.

Puttalam Kachcheri,
July 21, 1914.

S. M. P. VANDERKOEEN,
for Assistant Government Agent.

SEALED tenders, marked on the envelopes "Tender for repairing the Salt Store and two Patrols' Huts at Udappu," will be received by the Assistant Government Agent, Puttalam, up to 1 P.M. on August 11, 1914, from persons willing to contract.

Specification.

The roof of the patrols' huts should be rethatched with new cadjans, all decayed and damaged timber being replaced by new and sound timber.

The walls of the salt store should be repaired with new cadjans, all decayed and damaged timber being replaced with new and sound timber.

Tenderers to observe the following conditions:—

1. Money deposit of Rs. 10 to be made in any Kachcheri on or before August 10, 1914, to be forfeited if the tenderer fails to enter into contract within a reasonable time to be determined by the Assistant Government Agent.

2. Tenderer must name an address in Puttalam where all letters or notices may be served on or left for him.

3. No advance will be given.

4. The work to be completed within three weeks after notice of acceptance of tender.

5. For further particulars apply to the Salt Inspector, Puttalam.

Puttalam Kachcheri,
July 25, 1914.

S. M. P. VANDEKOEEN,
for Assistant Government Agent.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of fresh cows' milk to the hospital named in the schedule hereunder for the period of one year commencing from October 1, 1914, and terminating on September 30, 1915.

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 Milk to the Galle 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 4, 1914.

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.

W. C. H. TRAPP,
for Principal Civil Medical Officer and
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Colombo, July 14, 1914.

Schedule referred to.

| Name of Institution. | Amount of Tender Deposit. Rs. | Amount of Security. Rs. |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Galle Hospital, including the House of Observation, the Female Hospital, and the Infectious Diseases Hospital at the same station | 50 | 100 |

TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of provisions to the hospitals named in the schedule hereunder for the period of one year commencing from October 1, 1914, and terminating on September 30, 1915.

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 4, 1914.

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 Kacheheri, 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 14, 1914.

W. C. H. TRIPP,
for Principal Civil Medical Officer and
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

| Name of Institution. | Nature of Provisions to be supplied. | Schedule referred to. | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| | | Amount of Tender Deposit. | Amount of Security. |
| | | Rs. | Rs. |
| Panadure Hospital .. | Cooked provisions with milk .. | 100 | 200 |
| Koslanda Hospital .. | do. .. | 100 | 200 |

TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of provisions to the hospital named in the schedule hereunder for the period commencing from October 1, 1914, and terminating on September 30, 1915.

2. All tenders should be in duplicate and sealed under one cover, and should be addressed to the Principal Civil Medical Officer, Colombo.

3. Tenders should either be deposited in the tender box in the Office of the Principal Civil Medical Officer, or be sent through the post.

4. Tenders should be marked "Tender for the Supply of Provisions to the Muttur Parangi Hospital" in the left hand top corner of the envelope, and should reach the Office of the Principal Civil Medical Officer not later than midday on August 4, 1914.

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 Kacheheri, 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 13, 1914.

W. C. H. TRIPP,
for Principal Civil Medical Officer and
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

| Name of Institution. | Nature of Provisions to be supplied. | Schedule referred to. | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| | | Amount of Tender Deposit. | Amount of Security. |
| | | Rs. | Rs. |
| Muttur Parangi Hospital .. | Cooked provisions with milk .. | 50 | 100 |

TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of provisions to the hospitals named in the schedule hereunder for the period of one year commencing from October 1, 1914, and terminating on September 30, 1915.

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 18, 1914.

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.

W. C. H. TRIPP,
for Principal Civil Medical Officer and
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Colombo, July 28, 1914.

| Name of Institution. | Nature of Provisions to be supplied. | Schedule referred to. | |
|--|--|---------------------------|---------------------|
| | | Amount of Tender Deposit. | Amount of Security. |
| | | Rs. | Rs. |
| Kegalla Hospital .. | Cooked provisions with milk .. | 200 | 400 |
| Kalutara Hospital .. | Cooked provisions without milk .. | 200 | 400 |
| Kalmunai Hospital .. | Cooked provisions with milk (a separate cook will be required for all Leper Wards here) .. | 200 | 400 |
| Galle General Hospital, including the Female and the Infectious Diseases Hospitals and the House of Observation at the same station .. | Cooked without milk .. | 400 | 800 |

TENDERS are hereby invited for the service named in the schedule hereunder for the period of one year commencing from October 1, 1914, and terminating on September 30, 1915.

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 ———" 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 18, 1914.

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. 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.

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

9. 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.

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

W. C. H. TRIPP,
for Principal Civil Medical Officer and
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Colombo, July 29, 1914.

| Service. | Schedule referred to. | |
|--|---------------------------|---------------------|
| | Amount of Tender Deposit. | Amount of Security. |
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| Government Vaccine Establishment, Kanatta: Supply of calves on hire for vaccination .. | 150 | 300 |

SALES OF UNSERVICEABLE ARTICLES.

WILL be sold by public auction at the Government Stores on Thursday, August 6, 1914, at 12 noon, a lot of zinc lining, bale cloth, empty barrels, firewood, &c.

Colombo, July 28, 1914. W. A. TAYLOR,
Colonial Storekeeper.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following unserviceable articles will be sold by public auction at the Kalutara South Police Station at 2 P.M. on Saturday, August 8, 1914:—

3 bolts and screw for targets | 4 bull's eye lanterns
1 arm chair | 2 targets, iron

Colombo, July 27, 1914. C. J. MODDER,
for Superintendent of Police,
Western Province.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned production in P. C., Mullaittivu, case No. 3,991, will be sold by public auction at the Mullaittivu Police Court on August 13, 1914, at 10.30 A.M.:—

1 single-barrelled gun
Police Court, E. T. HUGHES,
Mullaittivu, July 21, 1914. Police Magistrate.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned production in P. C., Mullaittivu, case No. 4,136, will be sold by public auction at the Police Court, Mullaittivu, on August 13, 1914, at 11 A.M.:—

1 cap gun barrel
Police Court, E. T. HUGHES,
Mullaittivu, July 21, 1914. Police Magistrate.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned unclaimed effects of patients who died in the Civil Hospitals at Mullaittivu and Vavuniya will be sold by public auction at the District Court, Mullaittivu, on August 13, 1914, at 11 A.M.:—

1 necklet, gold. | 3 keys
1 nose stud, gold | 1 belt
1 umbrella | 2 earrings, gold
District Court, E. T. HUGHES,
Mullaittivu, July 21, 1914. District Judge.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned movables forming part of the estate of Kanthapillai Seevaratnam of Kanukkeni (a minor) will be sold by public auction at the District Court, Mullaittivu, on August 13, 1914, at 1 P.M.:—

1 cow | 1 hand lamp
1 calf | 1 thaila box
1 brass standing lamp
District Court, E. T. HUGHES,
Mullaittivu, July 21, 1914. District Judge.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned productions in P. C., Mullaittivu, case No. 3,282, will be sold by public auction at the Mullaittivu Police Court on August 13, 1914, at 1.30 P.M.:—

| | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 18 rings, silver | 4 beads, chank |
| 1 nose stud, gold | 2 beads, coral |
| 1 Chilaw cloth | 4 beads, gold |
| 2 bangles, silver | 6 beads, gold |
| 1 nose stud, gold | 1 pair thodu, gold |
| 1 hook, gold | 1 bead, chank |
| 20 beads, gold | |

Police Court, E. T. HUGHES,
Mullaittivu, July 21, 1914. Police Magistrate.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned movables forming part of the estate left behind by Sinnatamby Vinasitamby, of Kanukkeni, for his minor daughter Thevanai, will be sold by public auction at the Mullaittivu District Court on August 13, 1914, at 2 P.M.:—

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 3 she-buffaloes | 15 black cattle |
| 2 young buffaloes | 13 goats |
| 2 he-buffaloes | |

District Court, E. T. HUGHES,
Mullaittivu, July 21, 1914. District Judge.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned movables forming part of the estate in D. C., Mullaittivu, curatorship and guardianship case No. 32, will be sold by public auction at the Mullaittivu District Court on August 13, 1914, at 2 P.M.:—

| | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1 chempu | 1 axe |
| 1 vaddel | 1 gun |
| 1 thaddam | 1 thaila box |
| 1 lamp, hand | 3 cows |
| 1 he-buffalo | 1 cow-calf |
| 1 katty | |

District Court, E. T. HUGHES,
Mullaittivu, July 21, 1914. District Judge.

THE under-mentioned unserviceable articles will be sold by public auction at the Master Attendant's Boathouse on Friday, August 14, 1914, commencing at 11 A.M.:—

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 gig boat | 1,000 lb. old muntz metal sheets |
| 2 camp beds | lot old condenser tubes |
| 6 chairs, easy | 1 lot empty oil drums |
| 20 chairs, arm | 1 lot empty paint tins |
| 5 chairs without arm | 1 lot empty paraffin tins |
| 2 diving flannels | 1 lot empty carbide tins |
| 1 lamp, tea house | 1 lot empty paint drums |
| 7 lamps, sunlight | |
| 180 lb. old copper sheets | |

C. E. STAINER,
Master Attendant's Office, Lieut. Commander, R.N.,
Colombo, July 27, 1914. Acting Master Attendant.

VITAL STATISTICS OF CEYLON.

ANNUAL SUMMARY, 1913.

Population.—The estimated population at the end of 1913 was 4,262,100, as against 4,139,246 at the end of 1912, an increase of 2 per cent. It was made up approximately of the following constituents:—

| Nationality. | Number. | Percentage of Total Population. |
|--|-----------|---------------------------------|
| Sinhalese { Low-country .. 1,750,000 Kandyans .. 1,018,000 } | 2,768,000 | { 41.1 23.9 } 65.0 |
| Tamils { Indigenous Immigrants and their descendants* } | 617,200 | 14.5 |
| Moors | 541,500 | 12.7 |
| Burghers | 269,700 | 6.3 |
| Malays | 27,400 | .6 |
| Europeans | 13,300 | .3 |
| Others | 7,800 | .2 |
| | 17,200 | .4 |

* Chiefly employed on tea, cacao, and rubber estates.

Marriages.—18,443 marriages were registered in 1913 under the General Marriage Ordinance, and 6,137 under the Kandyan Marriage Ordinance. These figures correspond to a rate of 12·5 per 1,000 of the population, exclusive of Muhammadans (chiefly Moors and Malays), and are 1·2 per 1,000 above the rate of 1912 and ·7 below the average. 821 Muhammadan marriages were registered, the rate being 5·6 per mille. There were 70 divorces under the General and 631 under the Kandyan law.

Births.—162,827 births were registered in 1913. This is the largest number recorded in Ceylon in a single year, and corresponded to a rate of 38·6 per 1,000 living. The rate in 1912 was 33·3, and the average 37·7. The birth-rate on tea, rubber, and cacao estates, where Indian Tamils form the bulk of the labour force, was 36. The urban rate was 28·8. 104 males were born in the Island to every 100 females.

Deaths.—119,956 deaths were registered in the year, corresponding to a rate of 28·4, as against 32·4 in 1912, and an average of 29·3. The female death-rate was, as is usual in Ceylon, higher than the male. The mortality per 1,000 was highest in the Uva, and lowest in the Western Province. The crude estate death-rate was 38·4. There are, however, a comparatively small number of the very young and very old in the immigrant Tamil community, and the standardized estate death-rate (i.e., a rate corrected for age and sex constitution) was as high as 47·3. The crude urban death-rate was 27·5; the standardized rate was 29·9. The highest standardized rates (52 per 1,000) were in the towns of Mannar and Anuradhapura, and the lowest, 13·4, in Nuwara Eliya. The Colombo standardized death-rate was 27·9.

Infant Mortality.—189 infants under one year died to every 1,000 born. The rate in 1912 was 215, and the average 185. The estate rate was 246; the urban rate (including Colombo) was also 246, and ranged from 128 in the town of Matara to 348 in the town of Batticaloa. The Colombo rate was 285.

Racial Rates.—Below are given the vital statistics of each race:—

| | Marriage-rate. | | Birth-rate. | | Death-rate. | | Infant Mortality. | |
|-----------|----------------|------------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| | 1913. | Average, 1898-1912. | 1913. | Average, 1898-1912. | 1913 | Average, 1898-1912. | 1913. | Average, 1898-1912. |
| All races | 11·6* | 13·1* | 38·6 | 37·7 | 28·4 | 29·3 | 189 | 185 |
| Europeans | 32·6 | 22·6 | 23·5 | 25·1 | 11·4 | 18·9 | 55 | 99 |
| Burghers | 16·2 | 15·9 | 33·7 | 31·3 | 23·1 | 22·6 | 182 | 188 |
| Sinhalese | 15·4 | 16·0 | 41·6 | 41·0 | 26·6 | 28·1 | 170 | 170 |
| Tamils | 5·3 | 6·0 | 32·0 | 30·2 | 32·9 | 31·8 | 238 | 218 |
| Moors | — | — | 36·5 | 37·1 | 28·0 | 30·3 | 226 | 234 |
| Malays | — | — | 43·9 | 33·1 | 29·3 | 30·5 | 245 | 286 |
| Others | 4·8 | 2·5 | 31·1 | 17·1 | 42·2 | 27·4 | 234 | 285 |

* Exclusive of Muhammadan marriages.

The high European marriage rate and the low European birth-rate are misleading, as the European community is an immigrant one, and comprises a comparatively large number of persons in the prime of life, and comparatively few of the very young and very old.

Principal Causes of Death.—The principal causes of death in 1913, exclusive of diseases of infancy, were fever (including enteric, malaria, and pyrexia), diarrhoea, diseases (undefined) of the skin, dysentery, tuberculosis, pneumonia, and anæmia. Corresponding to a general diminished death-rate, the number of deaths registered under each of the foregoing heads was less in 1913 than in 1912. There were reported 394 fatal cases of enteric, as against 461 in 1912; 2,134 deaths were registered as due to malaria and malarial cachexia, as against 2,507 from these causes in 1912; the majority of the fatal cases attributed to "pyrexia" were doubtless due to malaria. The total deaths from fevers were 25,297, as against 33,201 in 1912. Diarrhoea claimed 11,760 victims, as against 15,094 in 1912. To dysentery were attributed 4,190 deaths, as against 5,237 in 1912. 4,265 fatal cases of tuberculosis, including phthisis, were registered, as against 4,306 in 1912, but the deaths from phthisis increased from 3,795 in 1912 to 3,843 in 1913. 3,577 deaths from pneumonia were registered in 1913, 3,869 in 1912; 2,196 (chiefly on estates) from anchylostomiasis, 1,843 in 1912. There were 523 deaths from cancer, an increase on the number, 406, registered in the previous year.

There were 70 deaths from cholera, of which 58 occurred in Colombo and 9 in Negombo. There was only one case of smallpox.

193 deaths were attributed to homicide, as against 208 in 1912 and an average of 156. There were 21 judicial executions; average 27. 142 deaths were due to floods and 20 to landslips which occurred in 1913.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, July 14, 1914.

BERTRAM HILL,
Registrar-General.

Registrar-General's Weekly Health Report of the City of Colombo for the Week ended July 25, 1914.

Births.—The total births registered in the city of Colombo in the week were 99 (1 European, 13 Burghers, 51 Sinhalese, 13 Tamils, 13 Moors, 5 Malays, and 3 Others). The birth-rate per 1,000 per annum (calculated on the estimated population on July 1, 1914, viz., 243,089) was 21·2, as against 23·4 in the preceding week, 18·8 in the corresponding week of last year, and 24·4 the weekly average for last year.

Deaths.—The total deaths registered were 125 (1 European, 4 Burghers, 62 Sinhalese, 23 Tamils, 22 Moors, 8 Malays, and 5 Others). The death-rate per 1,000 per annum was 26·8, as in the previous week, against 24·8 in the corresponding week of last year and 28·0 the weekly average of last year.

Infantile Deaths.—Of the 125 total deaths, 26 were of infants under one year of age, as against 38 in the preceding week, 29 in the corresponding week of the previous year, and 31 the average of last year.

Stillbirths.—The number of stillbirths registered during the week was 5.

Principal Causes of Death.—Fifteen deaths from *Phthisis* were registered, as against 4 in the previous week and 13 the weekly average for last year. Of these, 8 were in Maradana (including 3 deaths of non-residents in hospital), 2 in St. Paul's, 2 in New Bazaar, 1 in San Sebastian, 1 in Kotahena, and 1 in Slave Island.

2. Eleven deaths from *Pneumonia* were registered, as against 16 in the previous week and 15 the weekly average for last year. Of these, 3 were in Wellawatta, 2 in Kotahena, 2 in New Bazaar, 2 in Slave Island, 1 in St. Paul's, and 1 in Maradana. Four deaths from *Bronchitis* were registered.

3. Six deaths from *Plague* were registered, as against 9 in the previous week. Of these, 3 were in St. Paul's, 1 in Pettah, 1 in San Sebastian, and 1 in Maradana. Thirteen cases of *Plague* were reported, as against 7 in the previous week.

4. One death from *Enteric Fever* was registered (in Maradana), as against 3 in the previous week and the weekly average for last year.

5. Fifteen deaths from *Debility* were registered, 9 from *Infantile Convulsions*, 8 from *Enteritis*, 7 from *Worms*, 4 from *Diarrhœa*, 4 from *Accidents*, 3 from *Dysentery*, 1 from *Tetanus*, and 37 from *Other Causes*.

6. One case of *Smallpox* and 1 case of *Measles* were reported. There were none in the previous week.

State of the Weather.—The mean temperature of air was 80·8°, against 82·5° in the preceding week and 80·8° in the corresponding week of the previous year. The mean atmospheric pressure was 29·810 in., against 29·856 in. in the preceding week and 29·845 in. in the corresponding week of the previous year. The total rainfall in the week was 1·07 in., against 0·06 in. in the preceding week and 0·07 in. in the corresponding week of the previous year.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, July 28, 1914.

A. DE S. WICKRAMATILAKA,
for Registrar-General.