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

PART II.—Legal and Judicial.

PART III.—Provincial Administration.

PART IV.—Land Settlement.

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

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

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

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MINUTE BY THE GOVERNOR.

Examination for Assistant Superintendents and Superintendents of Police.

1. All appointments to the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Police will be made on probation, and every officer so appointed will be required to pass an examination in criminal law and police duties within one year, and in elementary Sinhalese and elementary Tamil within three years, from the date of his appointment.
2. The appointment of any officer who fails to pass within the periods prescribed in paragraph 1 of this Minute will not be confirmed and his services will be dispensed with, or, in the case of one promoted from the rank of Inspector, he will forthwith revert to the lower appointment.
3. Officers joining the Police Force in the rank of Superintendent will be subject to the same conditions of appointment and will pass the same examinations as Assistant Superintendents before confirmation in office.
4. The examinations will be held in connection with the quarterly Civil Service Examinations, with the exception of the examination in police duties, which will be conducted at the same time by the Inspector-General of Police.
5. The examinations in Sinhalese and Tamil will be partly oral and partly written. In the oral part candidates will be required to converse in matters connected with crime and police duties with an ordinary uneducated native, and to act as Interpreter between the Examiner and the native who would be a man ignorant of English. In the written part candidates will be required to read a report from a headman or other police officer, written in a running hand in the ordinary language of the people, and thereafter to translate it into English; to translate into the vernacular a short memorandum to a headman or other police officer conveying directions in regard to a criminal case.
6. The marks required for a pass will be 50 per cent. in the oral part of the vernacular examinations, 33 per cent. in the written part of the vernacular examinations, and 40 per cent. in criminal law and police duties respectively.

7. All officers will be granted pundit allowances, in the case of Europeans and Burghers at the rate of Rs. 30 per mensem for a period of twenty-one months only, and in the case of natives, i.e., Sinhalese and Tamils, at half the above rates, viz., Rs. 15 per mensem for the same period.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, April 22, 1904.

By His Excellency's command,
EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

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

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Sir HENRY ARTHUR BLAKE, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Ceylon, with the Dependencies thereof.

HENRY A. BLAKE.

WHEREAS by section 8 of "The Road Ordinance, 1861," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, by Proclamation to declare that any road, canal, or river shall be deemed to be a principal thoroughfare for the purposes of the said Ordinance, and that such road, canal, or river shall, from the time specified in such Proclamation, be deemed to be a principal thoroughfare accordingly :

And whereas it is expedient to declare the road between Tavalantenna and Pundalu-oya, in the District of Nuwara Eliya, Central Province, known as the Tavalantenna-Pundalu-oya road, a principal thoroughfare for the purposes of the said Ordinance :

Now know Ye that We, the said Governor, with the advice aforesaid, do by this Our Proclamation declare that the said road between Tavalantenna and Pundalu-oya, in the District of Nuwara Eliya, Central Province, known as the Tavalantenna-Pundalu-oya road, shall, for the purposes of the said Ordinance, be deemed to be a principal thoroughfare as from and after the First day of June, One thousand Nine hundred and Four.

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

By His Excellency's command,
EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

APPOINTMENTS. &c., BY THE GOVERNOR.

No. 157 of 1904.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to make the following appointments with effect from April 26, 1904 :—

Mr. Justice the Hon. F. C. MONCREIFF to act provisionally as Chief Justice of the Island of Ceylon during the absence on leave of the Hon. Sir C. P. LAYARD, Kt.

Mr. THOMAS EDWARD DE SAMPAYO, K.C., to act provisionally as a Puisne Justice of the Supreme Court of the Island of Ceylon.

By His Excellency's command,
EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, April 26, 1904.

No. 158 of 1904.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to make the following appointments with effect from May 2, 1904, during the absence of Mr. A. G. CLAYTON on leave, or until further orders :—

Mr. A. R. SLATER to act as Additional Assistant Colonial Secretary, Clerk to the Legislative Council, and Government Recordkeeper.

Mr. A. R. SLATER to be Joint Secretary of the Loan Board.

Mr. E. B. DENHAM to act as Second Assistant Colonial Secretary.

By His Excellency's command,
EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, April 28, 1904.

No. 159 of 1904.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to make the following appointments with effect from May 1, 1904 :—

Mr. C. T. D. VIGORS to the office of Government Agent of the North-Central Province, Fiscal for the North-Central Province, District Judge, Commissioner of Requests, and Police Magistrate, Anuradhapura, Superintendent of the Prison at Anuradhapura, and Local Authority under the Petroleum Ordinance for the North-Central Province.

Mr. B. HORSBURGH to the office of Assistant at Kalutara to the Government Agent of the Western Province, Additional District Judge, Commissioner of Requests, and Police Magistrate,

Kalutara, Additional Superintendent of Police, Kalutara, Local Authority under the Petroleum Ordinance for the District of Kalutara, and Assistant Collector of Customs, Beruwala.

Mr. H. R. FREEMAN to the office of District Judge, Additional Commissioner of Requests, and Police Magistrate, Jaffna, and a Visitor of the Prison at Jaffna.

Mr. F. BOWES to the office of Assistant at Puttalam to the Government Agent of the North-Western Province, District Judge, Commissioner of Requests, and Police Magistrate, Puttalam, Superintendent of the Prison at Puttalam, Additional Superintendent of Police, Puttalam, Local Authority under the Petroleum Ordinance for the District of Puttalam, and Assistant Collector of Customs, Kalpitiya.

Mr. R. N. THAINE to act in the office of Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Kandy, and Municipal Magistrate, Kandy, and while so acting to exercise concurrent jurisdiction over the Panwila district and to be a Visitor of the Prisons at Kandy.

Mr. R. N. THAINE to be Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Galagedara.

Mr. R. N. THAINE to be Police Magistrate, under section 3 of Ordinance No. 4 of 1891, for the Revenue District of Kandy.

Mr. J. CONROY to act in the office of District Judge, Commissioner of Requests, and Police Magistrate for the Judicial Division of Badulla-Haldummulla, and Visitor of the Prison at Badulla.

Mr. M. STEVENSON to act in the office of Office Assistant at Badulla to the Government Agent, Province of Uva, and Assistant Superintendent of the Badulla Prison.

Mr. W. A. WEERAKOON to act in the office of Office Assistant at Ratnapura to the Government Agent of the Province of Sabaragamuwa, and to be Assistant Superintendent of the Prison at Ratnapura and Additional Police Magistrate, Ratnapura.

By His Excellency's command,

EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, April 28, 1904.

No. 160 of 1904.

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

Mr. C. EARDLEY-WILMOT to act, in addition to his own duties as Assistant Government Agent, Trincomalee, &c., as Government Agent of the Eastern Province; Fiscal, Collector of Customs, and Receiver of Wrecks for the Eastern Province; Additional District Judge and Master Attendant, Batticaloa; Superintendent of the Prison at Batticaloa; and Local Authority under the Petroleum Ordinance for the Eastern Province, with effect from May 1, 1904, until relieved by Mr. E. F. HOPKINS.

Mr. R. G. SAUNDERS to act as Assistant at Mannar to the Government Agent of the Northern Province, District Judge, Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Mannar, Assistant Collector of Customs, Mannar, and Additional Superintendent of Police, Mannar, with effect from May 2, 1904.

Mr. ARTHUR DE SILVA, Mudaliyar, to act as Assistant at Puttalam to the Government Agent, North-Western Province; District Judge, Commissioner of Requests, and Police Magistrate, Puttalam; Superintendent of the Prison at Puttalam; Additional Superintendent of Police, Puttalam; Local Authority under the Petroleum Ordinance for the District of Puttalam; and Assistant Collector of Customs, Kalpitiya, from April 26, 1904, until relieved by Mr. F. BOWES.

Mr. J. SCOTT to act in the office of Office Assistant at Jaffna to the Government Agent of the Northern Province and Assistant Collector of Customs, Jaffna, with effect from May 1, 1904.

Mr. W. DUNUWILLE to act, in addition to his own duties as Police Magistrate, &c., Matale, as Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Kandy, and Municipal Magistrate, Kandy, Visitor of the Prisons at Kandy, and Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Galagedara, from April 27 to 30, 1904, inclusive.

Mr. A. V. VAN LANGENBERG to act as Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Gampola, and Additional Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate of the Nuwara Eliya-Hatton division for eight days from May 6, 1904, during the absence of Mr. W. DE LIVERA on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. R. W. BYRDE, Police Magistrate, Kurunegala, to be, in addition to his own duties, Additional District Judge, Kurunegala.

Mr. M. STEVENSON to be Additional Police Magistrate for the Judicial Division of Badulla-Haldummulla with effect from May 1, 1904.

Mr. M. STEVENSON to be Additional Commissioner of Requests, Ratnapura, for April 23, 1904.

Mr. M. STEVENSON to be Additional Assistant Superintendent of Police for the Province of Uva with effect from May 1, 1904.

By His Excellency's command,

EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, April 27, 1904.

No. 161 of 1904.

HEADS of Departments are hereby authorized to accept the signature of Mr. A. D. PROUSE on behalf of the Resident Engineer, Colombo Harbour Works, from April 30, 1904, during the absence of Mr. J. H. BOSTOCK from Colombo.

By His Excellency's command,

EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, April 26, 1904.

No. 162 of 1904.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to recognize Mr. WALTHER FREUDENBERG as Acting Imperial German Consul for Ceylon during the absence from the Island of Mr. PHILIP FREUDENBERG.

By His Excellency's command,

EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, April 28, 1904.

No. 163 of 1904.

IT is hereby notified that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, to appoint Mr. G. W. GREENSHIELDS, under section 23 of Ordinance No. 10 of 1861, to be an Additional Member of the District Road Committee, Ratnapura.

By His Excellency's command,
EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, April 23, 1904.

No. 164 of 1904.

IT is hereby notified for general information that a special license, under the provisions of rule 38 made by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, under section 4 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1896, has been granted to Mr. HENRY ALEXANDER DIXON for the purpose of issuing certificates to any persons having control of any boiler or boilers used in any factory.

By His Excellency's command,
EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, April 27, 1904.

No. 165 of 1904.

IT is hereby notified for general information that Dr. F. G. SPITTEL has been appointed Judicial Medical Officer for the Colombo District with effect from May 1, 1904.

By His Excellency's command,
EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, April 26, 1904.

No. 166 of 1904.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased, under the provisions of section 120 of "The Criminal Procedure Code, 1898," to appoint RAJAKUMARA ABAYARATNA HERAT MUDIYANSELAGE KAPURUHAMI, Korala, to be an

Inquirer for Demala hatpattu of Puttalam District during the period he is acting as Rate-mahatmaya of that division.

By His Excellency's command,
EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary's Office, Colonial Secretary.
Colombo, April 25, 1904.

No. 167 of 1904.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased, under the provisions of section 120 of "The Criminal Procedure Code, 1898," to appoint WEERAKON MUDIYANSELAGE NARANGAMMANA UKKU BANDA to be an Inquirer for Gangapalata in Yatinuwara.

By His Excellency's command,
EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary's Office, Colonial Secretary.
Colombo, April 22, 1904.

No. 168 of 1904.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint Dr. W. MARGENOUT to be an Official Member of the Local Board of Health and Improvement, Matara, *vice* Dr. E. DE KRETZER, transferred.

By His Excellency's command,
EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary's Office, Colonial Secretary.
Colombo, April 25, 1904.

No. 169 of 1904.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint Mr. KATHIRKAMATAMPY NALLIAH of Koddaimunai, Batticaloa, to be a Notary Public throughout Akkarai, Punakai, Chammanurai, Nadukadu, Nintavur, and Karavaku pattus of the District of Batticaloa, residing and holding office at Karunkoditivu and holding additional offices at Chammanurai and Kalmunai, and to practise as such in the Tamil language.

By His Excellency's command,
EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary's Office, Colonial Secretary.
Colombo, April 26, 1904.

APPOINTMENTS, &c., OF REGISTRARS.

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

ABEYARATNE HERAT MUDIYANSELAGE MUDALIHAMU to be Registrar of Births and Deaths and Registrar of Marriages (Kandyan and General) of the Perawili pattu division of the Puttalam District of the North-Western Province with effect from April 14, 1904, *vice* A. H. APPUHAMI, deceased. His office to be at Kollankulama.

Mr. S. D. KRISNARATNE, Proctor, District Court, Anuradhapura, to act as Registrar of Lands, Anuradhapura, for six weeks from May 1, 1904, during the absence of the Registrar, Mr. P. K. SETHUKAVALER, on leave.

Mr. B. L. POTGER, Crown Proctor, Badulla, to act as Registrar of Lands, Badulla, from April 22, 1904, during the absence of the Registrar, Mudaliyar R. J. PARANAVITANA, from the station.

By His Excellency's command,
EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, April 27, 1904.

THE following appointments under sections 2 and 3 of the Ordinances Nos. 19 and 23 of 1900, respectively, are hereby notified:—

The Provincial Registrar, Kandy, has appointed T. B. HERAT to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths and of General Marriages of the Udapalata No. 3 division in the Kandy District of the Central Province for two weeks from April 23, 1904, during the absence of the Registrar, UKKU BANDA, on leave. His office will be at Alutwalawe in Angammana of Udapalata.

The Provincial Registrar, Jaffna, has appointed KANTAPPER ARUMUGAM to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of the Sankanai division in the Jaffna District of the Northern Province for thirty days from April 18, 1904, during the absence of the Registrar, S. VELUPILLAI, on leave. His office will be at the Government Bungalow in Sankanai.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Nuwara Eliya, has appointed Mr. J. GUNARATNA to act as Registrar of General Marriages of the Nuwara Eliya town division in the Nuwara Eliya District of the Central Province for three days from April 21, 1904, during the absence of the Registrar, Mr. R. MALALGODA, on leave. His office will be at the Nuwara Eliya Kachcheri.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Galle, has appointed WILLIAM SENEVIRATNE to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of the Baddegama division and as Registrar of Marriages of the Gangaboda pattu division in the Galle District of the Southern Province for two weeks from April 25, 1904, during the absence of the Registrar D. A. DE S. W. SENEVIRATNA, on leave. His office will be at Mudiyansegewatta in Baddegama.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Matara, has appointed Mr. W. MARGENOUT to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of the Matara town division in the Matara District of the Southern Province for thirty days from April 19, 1904, during the absence of the Registrar, Dr. E. DE KRETZER. His office will be at the Government Civil Hospital, Matara.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Hambantota, has appointed BABORIS DE SILVA WIJAYASIRIWARDANA to

act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of the Kahawatta Ihawalakada division and as Registrar of Marriages of the West Giruwa pattu division in the Hambantota District of the Southern Province for two weeks from April 21, 1904, during the absence of the Registrar. ALLIS DE SILVA WIJAYASIRIWARDANA, on leave. His office will be at Panselawatta in Nihiluwa.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Mannar, has appointed Mr. C. GANAPIRAGASAM to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of the Mannar Island No. 1 division in the Mannar District of the Northern Province for three weeks from April 12, 1904, during the absence of the Registrar, M. M. SUTAN, on special duty. His office will be at Vithanawalavu in Erutulampiddy.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, April 27, 1904.

E. F. HOPKINS,
Registrar-General.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

IT is notified for general information that the hataras kotuwa of Abhayagiriya Dagoba at Anuradhapura is in a very unsafe condition. One side has already fallen and there are cracks in the other sides which are steadily becoming wider. If it is left in its present condition more of it will fall and may cause great damage. The Government has, therefore, decided to cause the unsafe portions of the masonry to be removed by the officers of the Public Works Department, and to take such other steps as may be necessary to prevent further damage to the structure and injury to the carved stones and other objects of interest and value at the base of the Dagoba.

2. This action was decided on at a meeting at which the following priests were present by invitation of the Government Agent, North-Central Province, viz. :—

- (1) Sri Sumana Medhankara Anunayaka Unnanse of the Uda Maluwa.
- (2) Naranwita Sumanasara Unnanse of Ruwanweli Saya.
- (4) Sesana Abhiwatti Dhayaka Sangarakkitta Unnanse of Isurumuniya Vihara.
- (4) P. Ratnapola Unnanse Teacher of the Maha Vihara Pali School.

The priests named have authorized it to be stated that they are unanimously in favour of the work being done as proposed and of a commencement being made as soon as possible.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, April 21, 1904.

EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

අනුරාධපුරේ අභයගිරි දැරැණි ගනරුස් කොටුව ඉතා අනතුරුකර අවස්ථාවක පවතින බව සාමාන්‍ය ජනයාගේ දනගැනීම පිණිස මෙයින් එළිදරව්කරනු ලැබේ. එහි එක පැත්තක් දැනටමත් කඩ වැටී තිබේ. අතින් පැත්ත පුපුරා තිබේ. මේ පිපිරීම ක්‍රමයෙන් වැඩිවන්නේය. මෙක මේ තිබෙන අන්දමට තිබෙන්නට ඇරියොත් තවත් කඩාවැටී මහත් අලාභ සිදුවේ. ඉන් නිසා බැමිමේ ප්‍රවේශම් මඳ වූ කොටස් ප්‍රසිඛ වැඩිහාර දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ මූලාදානින් ලවා ඉවත්කර දමන්නට ගොඩනැගිලි වැඩි වැඩියෙන් පලදුම් සහ දැරැණි අතින් කැටයම්කරනු ගත් ආදී සැලකිය යුතු වටිනා අවශ්‍ය ප්‍රවෘත්තීන්ට අනතුරුවීම වැළැක්වීම පිණිස උවමනා වෙනත් කටයුතු කරන්නට අණවූ විසින් නිශ්චය කරන ලද්දේය.

2. උතුරු මැද පළාතේ ආණ්ඩුවේ ඒජන්තතුමාගේ අයදුම් පිට මෙහි පහත නම් සඳහන් කරනු ලබන සමකසා පැමිණ සිටි සාභාවකදී යටති පරිද්දෙන් නිශ්චය කරගත්ව යෙදුණේය.

- (1) උඩමුල්ලේ ශ්‍රී සුමන මේධන්කර අනුභාසක උත්තාන්සේ.
- (2) රුවන්වැලිසෑයේ නාරන්විට සුමනසාර උත්තාන්සේ.
- (3) ඉසුරුමුණි විහාරේ සාසන අතිවනනීදායක සංඝරකඛිත උත්තාන්සේ.
- (4) මහවිහාර පාලි පාටශාලාවේ ආචාර්ය වූ පී. ජනනපොල උත්තාන්සේ.

මේ යෝජනා කල පරිද්දෙන් වැඩි කරනවාටද හැකිපමණ ඉක්මනින් එය කරන්නට පටන් ගන්නවාටද තමන් එකතව කැමැත්ත දුන් බව ප්‍රකාශ කරන්නට කියා මේ නම් සඳහන් කල සංඝසා විසින් දනුම්දී තිබේ.

අත්සන් කළේ, ඊ. ඉම් තර්න්,
මහ සෙක්‍රෙටාරිස් මහත.

වසි 1904න් වූ අප්‍රියෙල් මස 21 වෙනි දින මහ
සෙක්‍රෙටාරිස් උත්තාන්සේගේ කන්තෝරුවේදීය.

WITH reference to the regulations dated November 24, 1900, made by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, under the provisions of the Ordinance No. 3 of 1897, and published in the Gazette of November 30, 1900, it is hereby declared that the port of Alexandria is a plague-infected port.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, April 25, 1904.

By His Excellency's command,
EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

THE following circular despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, together with the extracts from the *London Gazette* dated March 17 and 21, 1904, regarding the Russian Regulations as to Naval Prizes, &c., and the establishment of Prize Courts at certain Russian ports, is published for general information.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, April 25, 1904.

By His Excellency's command,
EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

The Right Hon. ALFRED LYTTELTON, M.P., to Governor Sir HENRY A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G.

Circular.

Downing street, March 29, 1904.

SIR,—IN continuation of my circular despatches of the 8th and 14th instant I have the honour to transmit for the information of your Government, and for such publication as may be considered desirable, a copy of a *Gazette* notice relative to a pamphlet received by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs from His Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg, containing Russian Regulations as to Naval Prizes, &c.

2. I also enclose a copy of a further notice respecting the establishment of Prize Courts at certain Russian ports.

I have, &c.,
ALFRED LYTTELTON.

Extract from "The London Gazette" of Friday, March 18, 1904.

Foreign Office, March 17, 1904.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received from His Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg a pamphlet relating to Naval Prizes, &c., published by the Ministry of Marine at that capital in 1901 for the guidance of Naval Officers, of which the following is a translation. The list of Contraband Articles contained in Appendix II. to section 14, which was prepared in 1877, has been supplemented by those articles which are contained in the Regulations issued by order of His Majesty the Emperor of Russia on the 28th ultimo, a translation of which appeared in the *London Gazette* of the 11th instant.

Russian Regulations as to Naval Prizes, &c.

Order to the Naval Authorities.

No. 112.

St. Petersburg, July 14, 1895.

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to confirm, on the 27th March of the current year, "*Regulations in regard to Naval Prizes.*"

I communicate to the Naval authorities, for their guidance, these Regulations together with the Decree of the Directing Senate dated the 18th May (No. 5,406).

General-Admiral ALEXEI,
In the Office of the Ministry of Marine.

Decree of His Imperial Majesty the Autocrat of All the Russias, from the Directing Senate to the Director of the Ministry of Marine.

No. 5,406.

By order of His Imperial Majesty, We, the Directing Senate, have heard the report of the Director of the Ministry of Marine, dated the 2nd May, 1895, No. 292, to which he appends copy of the Regulations in regard to Naval Prizes confirmed by His Imperial Majesty on the 27th March, 1895. We order the above-mentioned copy to be printed in the usual manner. Notice of this is to be given to the office of the Printing Department of the Senate, and the Director of the Ministry of Marine is to be informed by Decree. May 18, 1895.

(On the original of the following Regulations the words "Proceed accordingly" appear in His Imperial Majesty's hand. Tsarskoye Selo, March 27, 1895.)

REGULATIONS IN REGARD TO NAVAL PRIZES.

General Regulations.

1. The provisions of these Regulations are applicable in all cases for which, in matters relating to naval prizes, special rules are not laid down by Conventions between Russia and other nations.

Observations.—Special rules are in force in regard to the seizure of the property of an enemy on shore or from the shore.

2. In exact accordance with the Declaration of Paris of the 4th (16th) April, 1856,* the following rules are to be observed in applying these Regulations:—

- (1) Letters of marque are not to be issued to private persons;
- (2) A neutral flag covers an enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war;
- (3) Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not subject to confiscation under an enemy's flag; and
- (4) A blockade, in order to be considered binding, must be effective, *i.e.*, must be carried out by armed forces sufficient to prevent effectively access to the enemy's coast.

3. For the capture of a prize use must be made either of open force or of permissible "*ruses de guerre*," but recourse must never be had to breaches of faith.

* The actual text of the Declaration of Paris as signed in French is as follows:—

"1. La course est et demeure abolie;
"2. Le pavillon neutre couvre la marchandise, à l'exception de la contrebande de guerre;
"3. Le marchandise neutre, à l'exception de la contrebande de guerre, n'est pas saisissable sous pavillon ennemi;
"4. Les blocus, pour être obligatoires, doivent être effectifs, c'est-à-dire, maintenus par une force suffisante pour interdire réellement l'accès du littoral de l'ennemi."

4. The Imperial Government makes the application of those provisions of the present Regulations which limit the right of stopping, examining, seizing, and confiscating the vessels of a hostile or neutral power or of its subjects, conditional on the principle of reciprocity, and reserves to itself the right to allow departures from the above-mentioned rules in dealing with a hostile or neutral power from which the observation of those rules is not to be expected, and to bring its arrangements in regard to this matter into accord with the special circumstances of each particular case.

5. The following, viz.: (1) vessels and cargoes of the enemy or of a neutral nationality which have been seized; and (2) Russian or neutral vessels or cargoes, and vessels or cargoes of an allied nation, which have been retaken from the enemy after capture by him ("reprises"), are considered to be prizes if their seizure or recapture has been effected in the circumstances specified in these Regulations.

SECTION I.—STOPPAGE, EXAMINATION, AND SEIZURE OF VESSELS AND CARGOES, AND THEIR CONFISCATION AS PRIZES.

Chapter 1.—*What Vessels and Cargoes are subject to Stoppage, Examination, Seizure, and Confiscation.*

6. In time of war at sea, merchant vessels (all vessels not forming part of a war fleet being considered such) may be subjected to stoppage and examination with the object of ascertaining what is their nationality, and whether they are observing neutrality. Merchant vessels convoyed by ships of war of an allied or neutral Power are not to be subjected to examination if the commander of the convoy gives an assurance as to the number of the vessels convoyed, their nationality, and the destination of their cargoes, and also that there is no contraband of war on board. The stoppage and examination of such vessels is permissible only in the following circumstances:—

- (1) If the commander of the convoy declines to give the assurance indicated above;
- (2) If he states that any of the vessels are not sailing under his convoy; and
- (3) If it is evident that a vessel under convoy is preparing to do something which constitutes a breach of neutrality.

7. The nationality of a vessel is to be decided in accordance with the laws of the country under the flag of which she is sailing, or to the fleet of which she claims to belong. Merchant vessels purchased from a hostile Power or its subjects by persons of a neutral nationality are to be considered enemy's vessels, unless it is proved that their purchase must be regarded, under the laws of the nation to which the purchasers belong, as having been definitely concluded before the purchasers received information of the declaration of war, or that the vessels were purchased in the manner indicated after the purchasers received that information, but that the purchase was made in perfect good faith and not with the object of protecting enemy's property.

8. Neutrality is to be considered infringed in the circumstances described in Articles 11 and 12.

9. Vessels and cargoes which, in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations, appear to be subject to confiscation as prizes are to be seized.

10. Ships of war and merchant vessels of the enemy are subject to confiscation as prizes, as well as all articles on board, except—

- (1) Such as are intended for the private use of the crew or passengers; and
- (2) Such as belong to the Government of a neutral Power or to its subjects, and do not constitute contraband of war. Nevertheless, the Imperial Government reserves the right to permit, on the basis of reciprocity, the exemption from confiscation of all or of a particular class of hostile vessels and cargoes, excepting, however, cases where such vessels or cargoes are liable to confiscation on the grounds indicated in Articles 11 and 12 for neutral vessels.

Observation.—All property found in an enemy's ship is to be considered as enemy's property unless the contrary is proved.

11. Merchant vessels of a neutral nationality are liable to confiscation as prizes in the following cases:—

- (1) When such vessels are found conveying to the enemy or to an enemy's port—
 - (a) Articles and stores required for shooting with firearms, or objects or substances used for causing explosions, whatever the amount of such things may be;
 - (b) Other articles of contraband of war amounting, in bulk or weight, to more than half of the entire cargo;
 - (c) Military forces of the enemy; provided that in all these cases it is not proved that the masters of the vessels concerned were unaware of the declaration of war;
- (2) When such vessels are found breaking a blockade, and it is not proved that the masters were unaware of the establishment of the blockade;
- (3) When such vessels resist by force of arms stoppage, examination, or seizure; and
- (4) When they have taken part in hostile operations of the enemy.

12. The cargo of merchant vessels of a neutral nationality is liable to be confiscated as a prize—

- (1) When such cargo is contraband of war in course of transportation to the enemy or to an enemy's port, and it is not proved that the master of the vessel was unaware of the declaration of war;
- (2) When the cargo is on board a vessel which is liable to confiscation under heads 2-4 of Article 11, and it is not proved that such cargo belongs to Russians, or to neutrals who have taken no part in the infractions entailing confiscation.

13. The articles considered to be contraband of war are enumerated in a separate declaration for the information of the public. Those of such articles which really constitute the armament and provisions of a vessel of a neutral nationality are exempted from confiscation.

14. In cases where the contraband of war is alone liable to confiscation, and not the vessel carrying it (Article 11, head 1; Article 12, head 1), the vessel herself is to be detained only until the contraband has been handed over. The delivery may take place, at the discretion of the commander making the seizure, either on the spot where the seizure takes place or after the captured ship has been brought into port.

Chapter 2.—*Conditions and Consequences of the Stoppage, Examination, and Seizure of Vessels and Cargoes.*

15. The right to stop, examine, and seize hostile or suspected vessels and cargoes belongs to the ships of the Imperial Navy. Vessels of the Mercantile Navy have a right to do so only—

- (1) When they are attacked by hostile or suspected vessels; and
- (2) When they come to the assistance of Russian or allied ships exposed to attack.

Vessels and cargoes seized on these grounds by merchant vessels must be handed over by them to the custody of the authority specified in Articles 23 and 24, and they will have the right to claim, in the event of the confiscation of the vessels and cargoes as prizes, the reward fixed for their seizure.

Observation.—The limitations fixed in this Article for merchant vessels are not to extend to cases for which special rules may be laid down under Article 4 of these Regulations.

16. The stopping, examining, and seizing of hostile or suspected vessels and cargoes is permitted in all parts of the sea and other waters, with the exception of waters which are under the dominion of a neutral Power, or from which warlike operations are excluded by special international agreements.

17. On the declaration of war warlike operations at sea will begin at the time indicated by the Imperial Government. In the event of a truce those operations will be limited in accordance with the terms of the truce, and

in the conclusion of peace they will cease at the moment when the ships of the fleet receive the proper intimation of the conclusion of a truce or of peace.

18. When a commander seizes a merchant vessel or her cargo it is his duty to draw up a report on the grounds and circumstances of the seizure, and also to take the necessary steps for the preservation of the captured vessel or cargo. Furthermore, when the vessel herself is seized—

(1) The commander will detain temporarily, together with the vessel, independently of the question whether they are to be considered prisoners of war or not, the master, supercargo, and other members of the crew whose statements may, in the opinion of the commander making the seizure, be necessary for throwing light upon the case at the inquiry to be instituted in accordance with the procedure in prize cases; and

(2) A list will be made of the papers found in the vessel, and they will be sealed up.

19. The master of a merchant vessel which has been seized, and also the owners of the vessel or her cargo and the agents of the owners, if they are on the spot, have a right to be present at the proceedings specified in the first part of Article 18 and under head 2 of the same Article, to make their observations and suggestions in regard to them, and to place their seals on any objects and holds on which seals are placed.

20. On the seizure of a ship of war the commander of the ship making the capture will proceed in accordance with Article 351 of the Naval Regulations (edition of 1899).

21. In exceptional cases, when the preservation of a captured vessel appears impossible on account of her bad condition or entire worthlessness, the danger of her recapture by the enemy, or the great distance or blockade of ports, or else on account of danger threatening the ship which has made the capture or the success of her operations, it is permissible for the commander, on his own responsibility, to burn or sink the captured vessel after he has taken off all persons on board, and as much of the cargo as possible, and arranged for the safety of the vessel's papers and any other objects which may be necessary for throwing light on the case at the inquiry to be instituted in accordance with the procedure in prize cases. The commander will draw up a report, in accordance with Article 353 of the Naval Regulations (edition of 1899), on the circumstances which have made it necessary for him to destroy the captured vessel.

22. Captured vessels and cargoes are to be taken by the ship making the capture to Russian ports, or, if there are none near, to ports of an allied Power or to the operating Russian fleet. In case of stress of weather, or other extreme necessity, the ship which has made the capture may, with the captured vessel, take refuge in the port of a neutral Power. In regard to the length and conditions of his stay in such a port, the commander of the ship which has made the capture is bound to obey the regulations made on the subject by the Government of the place.

23. When the captured vessel or cargo has been brought to a Russian port or to the operating fleet it is to be handed over to the Naval authority together with the proper papers (Articles 18 and 21). The Naval authority, after opening the papers which have been sealed up, will make arrangements for taking over, making an inventory of, and preserving the property delivered to it, and also, in case of absolute necessity, for the sale by public auction of any articles among those handed over, which from their nature or condition will not keep. The commander of the ship which made the capture or his representative, and the persons specified in Article 19, have a right to be present at these proceedings and to make their observations and suggestions in regard to them.

24. The rights and duties of the Naval authority, specified in Article 23, will, in the absence of such authority, be taken over (1) in Russian ports, by the local port, customs, or police authority; and (2) in ports of an allied nation, after agreement of the Director of the Ministry of Marine and the Minister of Foreign Affairs with the proper foreign authorities, by the local Russian Naval Agency or Russian Consulate or other authority.

25. The proper authority (Articles 23 and 24) will at once inform the nearest Prize Court of the arrival of the captured vessel or cargo in port, and, after taking the steps specified in Article 23 will place at the disposal of the Court the master, supercargo, and other members of the crew of the captured vessel who have been detained to throw light on the case, and also all papers relating to it.

26. Detailed Rules of Procedure in stopping, examining, and seizing, and also for taking away and handing over captured vessels and cargoes are laid down by instructions approved by the Admiralty Council.

Chapter 3.—Conditions and Consequences of the Confiscation of captured Vessels and Cargoes.

27. The confiscation of captured ships of war and their cargoes is to be carried out in accordance with the orders of the competent Naval authority. The confiscation of other vessels and cargoes which have been seized can only be carried out in accordance with the decision of a Prize Court.

28. Captured property is subject to confiscation only if it belongs to the class of articles which may be confiscated as prizes (Articles 10–12), and if its seizure fulfils the conditions laid down (Articles 2, 3, and 15–17). In the contrary case the property is to be released and returned to its original owner.

29. If the property which ought to be returned to the original owner has been sold or released on payment of a deposit, the full sum obtained by the sale or paid as a deposit is to be handed over to the owner. If it appears that the property which ought to be returned has been destroyed by order of the Naval Commander, or has perished by the fault or neglect of officials whose duty it was to preserve it, the equivalent of the value of the property which has been destroyed or which has perished is to be paid to the owner, the valuation to be based on such information as is supplied.

30. Apart from the restoration of property which ought to be returned, or the payment of the equivalent of its value (Articles 28 and 29), a special indemnity may be awarded to the original owner for losses caused by the seizure of the property when it is recognized that the property was seized without sufficient reason or that the seizure was an infringement of agreements concluded (Articles 16 and 17). If the property is returned in a damaged condition an indemnity may be awarded to the owner for his losses if it is proved that the damage was caused by the fault or neglect of officials whose duty it was to preserve the property.

31. Property seized in waters which are under the dominion of a neutral Power, or from which warlike operations are excluded by special international agreements, is not to be returned to its original owner, and he is not to be indemnified for losses caused by the property being detained or damaged, unless application is made by the neutral Power concerned, or by a Power which is a signatory of the agreements referred to, and unless such application is made within one year from the day on which the property was seized. If no application is made within the time specified the captured property is to be confiscated for the benefit of the State, and no prize-money is to be paid to the captor.

32. The amounts to be paid under Articles 29–31 as equivalents of the value of property destroyed or of losses incurred through the seizure of property or damage to it are to be drawn from Government funds, and repayment of such expenditure is to be claimed, in the manner established by law, in cases where such claim can properly be made, from the persons through whose fault the liability was incurred.

33. Objects confiscated as prizes become the property of the nation. Such objects are to be valued, and such of them as the Naval authorities do not consider it desirable to retain are to be sold by public auction. In both cases prize money is to be paid for the capture of the property in question.

Observation.—The valuation and sale of prizes is carried out in accordance with rules issued by the Director of the Ministry of Marine in consultation with the Minister of Finance.

34. In regard to Russian and foreign vessels and cargoes recaptured from the enemy, and the removal and delivery of such vessels and cargoes, the general rules concerning the seizure, removal, and delivery of hostile and suspected vessels are to be observed, as well as the following special Regulations:—

(1) Property recaptured from the enemy, although it may have been already confiscated by the enemy as a prize, is to be restored, upon a decision of the Prize Court, to the original owner, with the obligation of paying the prize money for the recapture and the expenses incurred in connection with the recapture; and if any property of the enemy be found on board a recaptured vessel such property is to be considered a prize, and is to be confiscated under the general rules;

(2) Russian Government ships and cargoes recaptured from the enemy are to be restored to the Government without the intervention of a Court, upon the order of the competent Naval authority; and

(3) Property of a foreigner which is recaptured from the enemy is to be restored to the foreigner, and no claim for prize money or for the expenses of recapture is to be made against him if it be proved that the property could not lawfully be considered a prize by the enemy, but ought to have been released; in such a case no prize money is to be paid for the recapture.

SECTION II.—PRIZE MONEY.

Chapter 1.—*Right to Prize Money.*

35. Prize money is paid to those portions of the fleet (squadron, division, or ships) by which the capture or recapture of a prize has been effected, or which, at the time of the capture or recapture, were taking part in warlike operations jointly with such portions, or contributed to their success by their presence.

36. Commanders of squadrons and divisions receive a share of all prize money awarded to portions of the fleet which are under their command. All other persons serving in the Navy, including volunteers, have a right to a share of any prize money that may be awarded to portions of the fleet, only if such persons, at the time of the capture or recapture of the prize, were present with the portion of the fleet concerned, or if, although belonging to that portion of the fleet, they were not present in consequence of wounds or mutilations suffered during the war in question, or because they were sent elsewhere for reasons connected with the operations in progress.

37. Land forces on board of ships of war are entitled to a share of prize money only when they have taken a direct part in the capture or recapture of the prize, or have acted jointly with the Naval forces in the operations at the time of such capture or recapture.

38. Apart from the persons specified in Articles 35–37, a share of the prize money is due to persons who have exposed the prize by giving notice and information about it to the Naval authorities, although such persons may not have taken part in the capture or recapture of the prize.

39. Shares of the prize money are to be paid to the persons specified in Articles 35–37 according to the rank, designation, or duties assigned to each at the time of the capture or recapture of the prize.

40. A person giving information about a prize (Article 38) is to receive 4 per cent. of the sum fixed, after the regular deductions have been made (Article 46), as the amount of the prize money.

41. The shares due to persons who have died after the conclusion of the operations for which prize money has been awarded, and the shares due to persons killed before the conclusion of the operations in the engagement in which those operations took place, are to be divided between their widows and direct descendants, in accordance with the general law of inheritance; if the deceased have left no direct descendants, but only widows, the full shares are to be paid to the latter; if there are neither direct descendants nor widows, the shares are to be handed over to the Invalid Fund; and in cases coming under the provisions of Article 19 of the Regulations regarding the Naval Pensions Fund they are to be paid into that Fund.

Chapter 2.—*Amount of Prize Money and its Distribution.*

42. For the capture, by ships of the Imperial Navy, of property afterwards confiscated as prize money is paid as follows, after the regular deductions have been made (Article 46): (1) for warships of an enemy, their equipments, and cargoes, if they were captured in an engagement, three-fourths of the value of the prize; if they were captured without fighting, half the value of the prize; (2) for merchant vessels and cargoes, if they were captured with fighting, the full value of the prize; if without fighting, three-fourths of the value; and (3) for enemy's property found in Russian or foreign vessels recaptured from the enemy, the full value of the prize.

43. For the capture of an enemy's vessels and cargoes by merchant vessels prize-money to the full value of the prize is paid.

44. For the capture of property (1) destroyed by order of a Naval Commander and adjudged, after the proper proceedings, to have been liable to confiscation; (2) released in accordance with the decision of a Prize Court, afterwards reversed; or (3) restored by the competent authority in accordance with the terms of a truce or peace the prize-money is to be determined in each particular case according to the circumstances by the Admiralty Council, but is not to exceed the limits specified in Articles 42 and 43.

45. For the recapture of Russian or foreign vessels and cargoes seized by the enemy a sum equivalent to one-eighth of the value of the recaptured property is payable as prize money; but if the recapture was effected in exceptionally difficult and dangerous circumstances, an amount not exceeding one-fourth of the value may be paid.

46. The value of captured or recaptured property is the amount obtained by its sale, or, if it is not sold, the estimated value, after deduction from those amounts, of (1) the customs dues payable on merchant vessels and cargoes in accordance with the Customs Regulations; and (2) the expenditure on bringing in, unloading, packing, valuing, and preserving the property, and also the expenses of sale, if a sale has taken place. Out of the total obtained in this manner, 10 per cent. is to be paid to the Invalid Fund.

Observation.—On the restoration to its original owners of property recaptured from the enemy, or of money deposited to obtain the release of such property, the owners (except in the case of the Government) are bound to refund the expenses specified under head 2 in this Article.

47. The prize-money for the capture of prizes by ships of the Imperial Navy is divided amongst the persons having a right to share in it, in accordance with special tables. In those tables the persons who may have a right to prize money are divided into classes, according to the degree of their responsibility and their several ranks, designations, and duties in the Service, and also according to the measure of their participation in the capture of the prize, and to each person belonging to a particular class a certain number of shares are assigned. These tables, after revision by the Admiralty Council, are laid before His Imperial Majesty for approval.

48. In the case of the capture of a prize by merchant vessels, the owners of the capturing vessels receive from one-fourth to one-half of the total prize-money, according to the damage suffered by their vessels in capturing the prize. Each owner receives a share corresponding to his share in the ownership of the vessels. The remainder of the prize money is divided among the crews of the capturing vessels, according to the rules in force for the division of prize money for the capture of prizes by ships of war, with such modifications as may be necessary in consequence of the different conditions of service in the Merchant Navy.

49. The fixing of the amount of the prize money for the capture of a prize by merchant vessels, and the actual division of the prize money for the recapture from the enemy of Russian vessels and cargoes not the property of the Imperial Government, as well as of foreign vessels and cargoes, are part of the duties of Prize Courts. In all other cases the fixing of the amount of the prize money and its division are entrusted to special Commissions and the Admiralty Council, acting under rules laid down by the Director of the Ministry of Marine in consultation with the Ministers of Finance and War.

SECTION III.—CONSTITUTION OF PRIZE COURTS AND PROCEDURE IN PRIZE CASES.

Chapter 1.—*Constitution of Prize Courts.*

50. The investigation of prize cases is entrusted (1) to Port and Admiral's Prize Courts, and (2) to the Admiralty Council as Supreme Prize Court.

51. Port Prize Courts are established by the Director of the Ministry of Marine at Russian ports, and, if necessary, and with the sanction of the foreign Government concerned, at ports of an allied Power. Admiral's Prize Courts are established under Admirals having separate commands.

52. A Port Prize Court consists of a President and five members. The President of a Port Prize Court is selected by Imperial command among the officials of the Naval Judicial Department not lower in rank than Colonels. The Prize Court further consists of two members selected by the Director of the Ministry of Marine among staff officers of the Marine Department, two members selected by the Minister of Justice among the officials of the Judicial Department who have practical acquaintance with mercantile law and judicial procedure, and one member selected by the Minister for Foreign Affairs among the officials of his Department. In the absence of the President of the Prize Court his duties are performed by the senior naval member of the Court. Attached to a Port Prize Court are a Procureur, a Secretary (a pay officer), and an interpreter, as well as clerks and attendants in such numbers as may be necessary. The Procureur of a Prize Court is selected by the Director of the Ministry of Marine among persons who have completed a course of legal studies, or who have in their service shown that they have a good knowledge of law and have been in legal practice. The appointment of the Secretary of the Court is in the hands of the Director of the Ministry of Marine, and the selection of the interpreter, clerks, and attendants in the hands of the President of the Prize Court. The interpreter, if he is not in the Government service, is to be sworn before entering upon his duties at the Court.

53. The President, members, Procureur, and Secretary of a Port Prize Court, if they receive as pay for their other posts an amount not less than that assigned to officials of Naval Courts who hold similar posts, are not to receive any special remuneration for the discharge of their duties in the Prize Court; the President, members, Procureur, and Secretary of a Prize Court, if they receive pay on a lower scale than that indicated above, or if they receive no pay at all, will be permitted to draw, in the former case, pay sufficient to make up the amount indicated, and, in the latter case, pay equal to that drawn by members of Naval Courts holding corresponding offices.

54. A Port Prize Court is considered to be properly constituted if the following are present, in addition to the President or his *locum tenens*, the Procureur, and the Secretary:

(1) For the decision of the main issue in the cases specified under heads 1-3 of Article 58, not less than three members—one from the Ministry of Marine, one from the Ministry of Justice, and one from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

(2) For the decision of all other matters within the competence of Prize Courts, not less than two members, of whom one must be from the Ministry of Justice.

55. Prize Courts established at ports of an allied Power are to be constituted on principles analogous to those laid down in these Regulations, after agreement between the Director of the Ministry of Marine and the Minister of Foreign Affairs on the one hand, and the competent foreign authorities on the other.

56. An Admiral's Prize Court is formed by an Admiral, under the presidency of one of the senior commanders of ships of a squadron or division, of four Naval Staff Officers, the duties of Procureur being assigned to an official of the Judicial branch, and those of Secretary and interpreter to other officers of the squadron or division. An Admiral's Prize Court is held to be properly constituted if there are present the President and not less than three members, as well as the persons performing the duties of Procureur and Secretary.

57. The Supreme Prize Court is formed by the addition, by Imperial command, to the members of the Admiralty Council, of two Senators of the Fourth or Civil Cassation Department of the Directing Senate, and of an official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The duties of Procureur in the Supreme Prize Court are discharged by a legal official of the Ministry of Marine, and the duties of Secretary by an administrative official of that Department. The Supreme Prize Court is held to be properly constituted if there are present, in addition to the officials performing the duties of Procureur and Secretary, not less than three members of the Admiralty Council and one Senator; and when any of the cases specified under heads 1-3 of Article 58 are being decided there must be present, in addition, the member sent from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Chapter 2.—*Procedure in Prize Cases.*

58. Prize Courts are competent to decide, under the rules of procedure laid down in Articles 59-63, cases concerning:—

(1) The confiscation or release of captured merchant vessels and cargoes, or of sums realized by the sale of such vessels and cargoes, or paid in as security for released vessels and cargoes;

(2) Compensation for losses entailed by the seizure, destruction, loss, or damage of merchant vessels and cargoes;

(3) The restoration of merchant vessels and cargoes recaptured from the enemy to their original owners, and the determination of the amounts to be paid by those owners for prize money and expenses; and

(4) The determination of the amount of prize money to be paid for the capture of an enemy's vessels and cargoes by merchant vessels, and the division of such amount.

Observation.—The rules of procedure in Prize Courts established at ports of an allied Power are to be settled on the analogy of the rules laid down in these Regulations, after agreement between the Director of the Ministry of Marine and the Minister of Foreign Affairs on the one hand, and the competent foreign authorities on the other.

59. In cases in which any difficulty is found in regard to the procedure in prize cases, the rules laid down in these Regulations are to be considered in conjunction with the provisions of the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure.

PART I.—*Procedure in Cases of Confiscation or Release of Captured Vessels or Cargoes, or of Sums realized by the Sale of such Vessels or Cargoes, or paid in as Security for Liberated Vessels or Cargoes.*

60. In cases concerning the confiscation or release of captured vessels or cargoes, or of sums realized by the sale of such vessels or cargoes, or paid in as security for released vessels or cargoes, the following are recognized as parties: the Procureur, as representing the interest of the Public Treasury, and the original owners of the captured property or their agents, and, in the absence of the owners or their agents, the master of the captured vessel. In all

questions affecting the recognition of the right to prize money or the amount of the prize money, the commander of the ship which has made the capture, or his agent, is entitled to the rights of a party.

61. The parties are allowed :—

- (1) To be present at all proceedings of the Prize Court, and to give explanations on any matters dealt with during these proceedings ;
- (2) To produce evidence in support of their statements and, with the permission of the President of the Court, to put questions to persons who are being examined ;
- (3) To present, orally or in writing, applications and declarations relating to the case ; and
- (4) To examine the original record of the proceedings, and to obtain copies of it and extracts of papers and documents.

62. The time and place of the sittings of the Prize Court are fixed by the President of the Court with due regard to what is laid down in Articles 64 and 73. Notice of the time and place of the sittings is to be given to the Procureur of the Court and to any persons concerned in the case who have informed the Court of their addresses at the place where the Court meets.

63. The statements of persons who are to be examined in a Prize Court, and who do not know Russian, may be taken in writing. Such statements, as well as all documents in a foreign language, are to be translated into Russian.

64. On receiving notice that captured property has been brought in, the Prize Court will assemble on the earliest possible day, and will proceed to examine any persons belonging to the ship which has made the capture and to the captured vessel, as well as any persons coming forward voluntarily (Article 60), whose evidence the Court considers it necessary to obtain. In cases where the captured property has been brought to a port outside the place where the Court sits, the Court will itself proceed to the spot to take the evidence, or will send one of its members for the purpose ; and if this cannot be done before the day fixed for the departure of the vessels, the Court will request the local Naval or other authorities to take the evidence.

65. Apart from the taking of evidence (Article 64), the Court will, if necessary, on its own initiative or on the application of persons concerned in the case, itself proceed or else send one or more of its members to view the captured property, or will have it examined by experts.

66. It is open to the Prize Court to liberate captured property before the conclusion of the case on receiving security in money equal to the value of the property. The value of the property is to be ascertained by a valuation carried out, under the supervision of a member of the Court, by sworn valuers, or, in the absence of such, by not less than two experts.

67. Captured property may be sold by public auction before the conclusion of the case, on the application of the parties and with the consent of the Court, if such property, owing to its nature or its bad condition, will not admit of being kept, and also if the value of the property does not, in the opinion of experts, justify the expense of keeping it. Furthermore, it is open to the Court to have captured property sold before the conclusion of the case, if it does not appear necessary for the decision of the case that such property should be kept any longer and if the parties have signified their consent to the sale.

68. If captured property be brought to the port of an allied Power at which no Prize Court is established, the proceedings specified in Articles 64 and 65 are, after agreement between the Director of the Ministry of Marine and the Minister of Foreign Affairs on the one hand, and the competent foreign authorities on the other, to be conducted by the local Russian Naval Agent or Consul, or by a specially appointed person, in the presence of not less than two witnesses—if possible, Russian subjects—resident at the place in question. After the conclusion of these proceedings the case relating to the captured property is to be sent to the nearest Prize Court, with all papers connected with it. At the same time it is open to the aforesaid Naval Agent, Consul, or specially appointed person to take the steps contemplated in Article 66 and the first part of Article 67 with regard to the captured property, if at appear inconvenient to wait until the steps in question can be taken by the Prize Court.

69. Upon the conclusion of the proceedings referred to in Articles 64 and 65, the Prize Court will proceed to the trial of the case, and first of all will decide without delay as to the liberation of any portions of the captured property the further detention of which may in the circumstances appear to be unnecessary.

70. If it should appear to be necessary for the elucidation of the case, the Court will arrange for the collection of further evidence in the case, and will direct the exchange of papers between the parties, and call upon them to supply complementary evidence, fixing a term for such exchange and supply of evidence. The examination of witnesses produced by the parties in consequence of such direction of the Court may be conducted either by the Court itself or, at its request, by Naval authorities which have not taken part in the capture of the property forming the subject of the inquiry, or else by one of the persons specified in Article 68.

71. In cases relating to merchant vessels of a neutral nationality, or merchant vessels the nationality of which is doubtful, or to cargoes of such vessels, if, in addition to contraband of war, the cargoes in question contain other objects, the Port Prize Court will, in the absence of the original owners of the captured property, address a public summons to such owners. An Admiral's Prize Court will send such cases without delay to the nearest Port Prize Court for further action, reserving the right to take, in regard to any captured property which has not been released by the Admiral's Court under Article 69, the steps contemplated in Article 66 and the first part of Article 67, if it appear inconvenient to wait till these steps can be taken by the Port Prize Court.

72. By the published notices, referred to in Article 71, the original owners of captured property or their agents are called upon to appear before the Port Prize Court and present any evidence they may possess relating to the case within a period specified in the summons. The period is fixed by the Court, which takes into consideration the locality where it is established, and other circumstances ; but the period must not be less than one month, or more than four months, from the date of the last publication. The notices are printed three times, in three consecutive numbers of the *Government Messenger* and of two newspapers published in Russia in foreign languages, such newspapers to be selected by the Director of the Ministry of Marine. If necessary, the text of the notice may be communicated to the editors of the newspapers by telegraph. The expenses of the notices are paid out of the sum realized by the sale of the prize, or, if the prize be not sold, out of Government funds ; in the latter case the expenditure incurred is either deducted from the value of the prize (Article 46), or refunded by the original owner (Article 46, Observation), or else borne by the Public Treasury (Article 82).

73. The sitting at which a decision is to be arrived at on the main issue, in a case in connection with which a summons to the original owners of captured property has been published, must not be fixed for a date previous to the appearance of the owners or their agents before the Court, or the expiration of the period fixed in the notice for their appearance.

74. The trial in a Prize Court begins with a report by one of the members of the Court explaining the circumstances of the case. After the reporting member has explained the principal points the Court hears the statements of the Procureur and of such of the persons concerned in the case as are in Court. Having determined, according to inward conviction, the significance and relative force of the evidence in the case, the Court gives its decision on the main issue, or separate decisions on different questions arising from the case. A decision as to whether captured property is to be released or confiscated is given by the Court, even if the property in question has

been destroyed by order of a Naval Commander. If the property has been captured in the waters of a neutral Power, or in waters from which operations of war are excluded by special international agreements, the Court makes any decision at which it may arrive for the confiscation of the property, conditional on no application for its restoration being made within a year from the day of capture (Article 31).

75. Decisions of a Prize Court are arrived at by a majority of votes. If the votes are equal the President has a casting vote.

76. The decision of the Court upon a case is announced by the President at the sitting at which it is formed. When announcing a decision the President fixes a day on which the parties may appear for the reading of the written decision of the Court, and he also explains to the parties the steps which are necessary for making an appeal against the decision, and the time allowed for the purpose. The decision and judgment of the Court must be drawn up within a fortnight from the day on which the finding is announced, and must contain a statement of the considerations on which it is based. Decision and judgments of a Court are considered to be published on the day fixed for their reading.

77. The parties, including the commander of the ship which has made the capture, or his agent, have the right to lodge an appeal. The appeal, accompanied by as many copies as there are parties in the case, has to be lodged with the Court which has given the decision within a month from the publication of the decision (Article 76). If the term allowed for appealing has been permitted to expire for reasons of special weight, it rests with the Court which is to decide the appeal to determine whether the term of the appeal may be prolonged. Petitions for the prolongation of the right of appeal are to be lodged within a fortnight from the date of the publication of the decision of the Court declaring that the term for appeal has expired. Special appeals against the decision of the Court refusing to prolong the term for appeal may be sent in within a fortnight from the date of the publication of such decision.

78. On receiving the appeal the Prize Court communicates copies of it to the Procureur and to the other persons concerned in the case whose interests are affected by the appeal, if those persons have given notice of their addresses in the locality where the Court is established; if they have not done so, the copies of the appeal intended for them remain in the Court. The original appeals are forwarded, with the record of the proceedings in the case, to the Supreme Prize Court, to which are also forwarded the special appeals, referred to in Article 77, against the refusal of the Prize Court to prolong the term for appeal. Any declarations of persons concerned in the case in regard to appeals communicated to them are to be sent by those persons direct to the Supreme Prize Court before the date fixed for the hearing of the case by it.

79. If an appeal be not lodged within the term allowed, any decision to the effect that captured property is to be confiscated is to be carried out as soon as the aforesaid term has expired. In the event of an appeal being lodged the execution of such decision is to be deferred until the appeal has been decided.

80. A decision to the effect that captured property is to be released is to be carried out immediately upon the publication of such decision, if it is in accordance with the conclusions of the Procureur and has the concurrence of the commander of the ship which made the capture or of his agent. If these conditions are not fulfilled, such decision is not to be acted upon until the term allowed for lodging an appeal has expired. If such appeal is lodged, the captured property is to be valued in the manner described in Article 66. The Court can, at its discretion, allow the release of the aforesaid property before the decision of the appeal, either on the deposit, as security, of a sum of money equal to the value of the property as estimated by a valuation, or without such deposit. If disputes should arise in regard to the ownership of property released, the restoration of the property to its original owner is to be deferred until such disputes have been settled in the manner laid down by law, or until one of the parties claiming the property has paid a deposit in money equal to the value of the same.

81. Any expenses of keeping captured property after the moment when the person or department in whose custody it is has received notice of a decision that such property is to be released without payment of a deposit, must be borne by its original owners.

82. Captured property which it has been decided to release, and which is not claimed within six months from the date on which the decision to release it became legally binding, may be sold by public auction. If within ten years from the date on which the decision became law no one comes forward with proofs of his right to property the release of which has been decided upon, such property, or the sum realized by its sale, falls to the Public Treasury, which will bear all expenses of keeping such property or money.

83. The rules laid down for Prize Courts in Articles 62 and 73-76 are applicable to the procedure in the investigation of appeals against the decisions of Prize Courts by the Supreme Prize Court and also to the mode of publication of decisions of that Court.

84. The Supreme Prize Court investigates only those parts of decisions of a Prize Court against which appeals are made by persons concerned in the case. The annulment of decisions to the effect that captured property is to be released and restored to its original owner without any demand for a deposit, in spite of the circumstance that an appeal has been lodged (Article 80); entails the award in the manner laid down in Articles 44 and 49, of prize money corresponding to the value of such portion of the property released as is found, by the decision of the Supreme Prize Court, to be liable to confiscation as prize.

85. There is no appeal from decisions of the Supreme Prize Court; after they have been given, copies are to be communicated to the competent Naval authorities for execution.

86. Petitions, declarations, appeals, and other documents in cases in Prize Courts and in the Supreme Prize Court, as well as the records of those Courts, are exempt from payment of stamp or other dues. Persons, other than the Procureur, obtaining copies of papers are charged 40 kopecks per sheet. No remuneration is fixed for the conduct of cases in Prize Courts or in the Supreme Prize Court.

PART II.—Procedure in Cases relating to Compensation for Losses in consequence of the Detention, Destruction, Loss, or Injury of Merchant Vessels and Goods, to the return of Merchant Vessels and Cargoes recaptured from the Enemy to their original Owners, and to the fixing of the Prize Money and Costs payable by those Owners, and also to the determination of the amount of Prize Money for the Capture of Enemy's Ships and Cargoes by Merchant Vessels and the distribution of such Money.

87. Cases concerning—

(1) Compensation for losses arising from the capture, destruction, loss, or damage of merchant vessels and cargoes;

(2) The return of merchant vessels and cargoes recaptured from the enemy to their original owners, and the fixing of the prize money and expenses payable by such owners; and

(3) The determination of the amount of prize money for the capture of enemy's ships and cargoes by merchant vessels, and the distribution of the money are dealt with in accordance with the rules laid down in Articles 60-86, with the exceptions and additions specified below (Articles 88-93).

88. Cases concerning compensation for losses arising from the capture, destruction, loss, or damage of merchant vessels and cargoes are dealt with by Port Prize Courts, and can only be initiated on the petition of the persons who have suffered losses or their agents. The persons who have suffered losses, or their agents, and the Procureur, as the representative of the interests of the Government, have the rights of parties in such cases.

89. The cases referred to in Article 88 are dealt with simultaneously with cases concerning the confiscation or liberation of captured property, and the decisions arrived at are based on the evidence presented or indicated by the parties. The decisions on the cases concerning losses are given simultaneously with those on the cases concerning the confiscation or liberation of captured property, or else separately. Decisions in cases concerning losses may be appealed against within one month, and such appeal is a bar to the execution of the decision appealed against.

90. Cases concerning the return of merchant vessels and cargoes recaptured from the enemy to their original owners, and the fixing of the amount of prize money and expenses payable by those owners, are dealt with by Port Prize Courts. These cases are dealt with by Admiral's Prize Courts only if the original owners of the recaptured property, or their agents, are present; if they are not present, the Admiral's Courts hand over the cases to Port Prize Courts to be dealt with.

91. In the cases referred to in Article 90 the rights of parties are enjoyed by the original owners of the recaptured property or their agents, and the commander of the ship which has made the recapture, or his agent, and by the Procureur. In dealing with these cases, the Port Prize Courts, if necessary, address a summons to the absent owners by the publication of a notice, and on the appearance of the owners or their agents, or on the expiration of the term allowed for their appearance, the Courts pronounce their decision on the main issue. Appeal may be lodged within a month against the decisions of Prize Courts in these cases.

92. The return of recaptured property to its original owners is permissible—(1) before the decision has been given and has become legally binding—only on condition that the owners deposit as security a sum equal to any amount that they may be called upon to pay for prize money and expenses (Articles 45, 46, Observation, and 66); and (2) after the decision has become legally binding—on condition that the owners pay the prize money and expenses for which they have been found liable. Apart from the cases contemplated in Articles 67 (first part) and 82, the sale of recaptured property is also permissible if the original owner presents an application for its sale. When property which ought to be returned falls to the Government (Article 82) the latter pays all expenses and also the prize money.

93. Cases concerning the fixing of the amount of prize money for the capture of enemy's ships and cargoes by merchants vessels, and the distribution of the money, are dealt with by Port Prize Courts. These cases are initiated on the petition of the members of the crew of the vessel which made the capture, and those persons and the Procureur have the rights of parties. Appeal may be lodged within a month against decisions of Prize Courts in these cases.

MICHAEL,
President of the Imperial Council.

Instructions on Procedure in Stopping, Examining, and Seizing, and also in Removing and Delivering Captured Vessels and Cargoes.*

§ 1. Ships of the Imperial Navy, acting under the "Regulations in regard to Naval Prizes," are to be guided, as regards the actual procedure in stopping, examining, and seizing merchant vessels, and also in removing and delivering captured vessels and cargoes, by the following rules, in addition to any declarations and other orders issued by the Government on the occasion of war.

Observation—Inter alia, it will be necessary to define the neutral territorial sea, and the other waters, from which operations of war are excluded by special international agreements, and where, under Article 16 of the "Regulations in regard to Naval Prizes," it is not permissible to stop, examine, and seize ships and cargoes.

STOPPING.

Procedure in Stopping.

§ 2. A ship desiring to stop another should make for her, hoist her flag, and fire a blank gunshot in her direction. At the same time a signal may be made according to the International Code.

In order to stop a vessel at night it is necessary, when firing the blank shot, to have the lights on the masts and distinguishing lights exposed.

Resistance to Stopping.

§ 3. If, in spite of a shot being fired, the vessel does not stop, a ball must be sent past the bows of the retreating vessel. If she still resists stoppage, it is permissible to fire at her and pursue her in order to force her to stop.

When commencing to fire at the vessel it is desirable to fire the first shot over her hull between the masts. But such leniency is not obligatory, especially if a steamer which is being stopped has an advantage in speed by which she may hope to escape from her pursuer.

Any vessel which has made a clear attempt to escape from a cruiser, in consequence of which the latter has been obliged to pursue her and to use force to stop her, is liable to be seized; it is, however, open to the commander of the cruiser, if he consider it desirable, after stopping the vessel to subject her to an examination as a preliminary, and make his further action depend on the result of the examination.

EXAMINATION.

Preliminary Proceedings.

§ 4. For the examination a sufficiently experienced officer and several men of the crew are to be selected; an assistant storekeeper, &c., may usefully be included. Two officers having some acquaintance with foreign languages should be included, if there are any such on board.

§ 5. It is desirable that some reliefs of officers and men should be selected beforehand for the examination. Officers and men sent to make the examination should be armed with revolvers. It is useful to agree beforehand upon some simple signals (with an oar, a handkerchief, a little flag, &c.).

When the pursuit begins, the officers selected for the examination should get their men ready, and take the latitude and longitude of the Imperial ship.

§ 6. The Imperial cruiser should get as close as possible to the vessel she is stopping, taking all proper precautions in doing so.

* Sanctioned by the Admiralty Council, September 20, 1900, Minutes, No. 4,487, Article 33,076, under Article 26 of the "Regulations in regard to Naval Prizes" sanctioned by His Imperial Majesty, March 27, 1895.—(Signed) MIKHAILOFF, Director of Section II., and SUBIN, Secretary.

Observation.—It is necessary to bear in mind the unfortunate consequences of a collision. The vessel may prove to belong to the enemy. One must expect hostile acts and a desire to injure the cruiser by a collision.

§ 7. After the boat with the officers and men has put off the Imperial cruiser should remain in such a position during the examination that those on board can keep the boat in sight all the time and witness the proceedings on the vessel which is being examined. The guns should be loaded, and the master gunners at their posts.

The Officers on Board.

§ 8. When the party reach the stopped vessel note should be taken in the boat of her name and port. An officer accompanied by two men should then go on deck. If two officers are sent for the examination, the officers and one man should go on deck.

Observation.—The rest of the men should only go on deck when the examination of the papers is concluded, and the examination of the whole vessel commences. The number of men to be sent on board depends on the size of the vessel and the officers' views (*e.g.*, there may be four, six, or more men).

§ 9. The junior officer must remain on the upper deck all the time, and must not go below. It is his duty to watch all that happens on the deck of the vessel which is being examined, and also to keep his eye on the boat and the signals of his own ship. The seaman who has also gone on board should assist him. The examination of the papers and vessel should be carried out by the senior officer. If only one officer is sent to make the examination, the duties of the junior officer should be undertaken by the senior of the two seamen who have gone on deck with the officer.

§ 10. The behaviour of the officers and men towards the master, crew, and passengers should be polite, and in every way consistent with the dignity of the Naval profession.

If the vessel which has been stopped offers resistance to the examination, she is liable to be seized.

Examination of Papers.

§ 11. The examination begins with a request to the master :—

- (a) To state the name and nationality of his vessel.
- (b) To state what port she is bound for, and where she comes from.
- (c) To produce his log book and all papers concerning the vessel and cargo.

Annexed is a list of the principal ships' papers found in merchant vessels of certain nationalities (Appendix I.)

§ 12. When proceeding to examine the papers the officer should pay special attention to the log book, and should endeavour to make himself acquainted with all the circumstances of the voyage, the place on the map where the master considers himself to be, and the last entries in the log book.

§ 13. In examining the papers relating to the nationality of the vessel, the officer should note the port of registry, the number on the register, the names and nationality of the owners, the place where and the time when the vessel was built, and also whether it was bought from subjects of the enemy after the declaration of war with the object of protecting enemy's property.

§ 14. When examining the papers relating to the cargo, the officer should determine the nature and amount of goods, the place from which they have been brought and their destination, and the names and nationality of the consignors and consignees. At the same time, it is important to ascertain whether there are among the goods any articles of contraband of war,* and who are the owners of the cargo, subjects of the enemy or of a neutral Power.

§ 15. In examining the papers concerning the composition of the crew and the passengers, the officer should ascertain the nationality and calling of these persons, and should endeavour to determine whether there are among the passengers any persons belonging to the enemy's forces, and which of the crew could be detained under Article 18 of the "Regulations in regard to Naval Prizes."

§ 16. After concluding the examination of the vessel's papers the officer should request the master to produce any mails that may be on board, and should search them for correspondence of the enemy and for any packages addressed to the enemy's ports.

§ 17. The officer should take notes concerning all papers shown to him, and should write down all that he considers most necessary. When examining the papers he may, at his discretion, address questions to the master, mate, and other members of the crew.

Consequences of the Examination of Papers.

§ 18. The officer should close the examination and detain the vessel in the following cases :—

- (a) If the vessel proves to belong to the enemy.
- (b) If there are no ship's papers, particularly such as make it possible to determine the nationality of the vessel and to verify the circumstances of her voyage; or if the ship's papers are thrown overboard or destroyed in any other way.
- (c) If there are among the papers any which make the officer suspect that the vessel belongs to the enemy.
- (d) If the officer comes to the conclusion that the papers are not genuine.
- (e) If it appears from the papers that the vessel has been bought by the subject of a neutral State from subjects of the enemy, and there is reason to suppose that a fictitious sale has taken place with the object of enemy's property.

§ 19. If the officer is convinced that the papers are in perfect order, that the vessel is really a neutral one, that there cannot be amongst the goods on board any articles of contraband of war intended for the enemy, and generally that there is no ground whatever for detaining the vessel, he should leave her without delay, observing the rules laid down below in §§ 28, 29, and 30 (Conclusion of the Examination).

§ 20. If the officer has doubts about the truth of the information obtained from the examination of the papers, especially if the vessel is bound for an enemy's port, or if he has reason to suppose, from the general indications of the movements, direction, and position of the vessel stopped, that the eventual destination of the vessel or of her cargo is an enemy's port, he should proceed to the examination or search of the whole vessel, in order to ascertain whether there are any objects of contraband of war in her cargo.

Examination of Vessel (Search).

§ 21. The examination of the whole vessel (or search) should be carried out by the officer with the assistance of several of his men, who will leave the boat when summoned by him.

§ 22. The number of sailors coming on board may be four, six, eight, or more, according to the size of the vessel to be searched and the views of the officer. If it appears that there are not enough men in the boat, more may be summoned from the ship by signal. The men selected for a search should be intelligent, active, and experienced

* In regard to articles of contraband of war, see Appendix II.

§ 23. The examination of the holds presents considerable difficulties, and may give rise to complaints on the part of neutrals who suffer undeservedly. The officer should, therefore, first consider which portion of the cargo appears most suspicious from the want of precision of the papers, and should first turn his attention to that portion. The behaviour of the officer and men should be polite, but they must not hesitate to do their duty in every particular.

§ 24. During the examination of the holds the officer is bound to insist on the presence of the master at all his proceedings; the officer next in rank to the master need only be present if absolutely necessary.

§ 25. The master while present at the search is bound, on the demand of the officer who conducts the search, himself to unlock all locks and holds which the officer may wish to examine, to point out any objects which require special care in handling, and to show the proper way of opening any particular packages (chests, barrels) which may be selected for a more detailed examination. If the master should refuse to open a hold when requested to do so by the examining officer, the vessel is liable to be detained.

§ 26. During the examination or search the officer may, in order to make the work easier, put questions to the crew and passengers, in order to obtain necessary explanations in regard to the vessel and cargo. It is also advisable to pay attention to certain external signs—for instance, to the marks which are found on the funnels of the steamers of various Companies, and which may be painted over.

§ 27. The officer should desist from further examination of the vessel as soon as he has convinced himself that there is no contraband of war in the cargo, and that there is nothing suspicious in the vessel. Every article which has been moved should be put back in its place as quickly and carefully as possible, in accordance with the directions of the master.

Conclusion of Examination.

§ 28. Having concluded the examination, the officer will enter in the log book, in the Russian language, the time and place of the examination (latitude and longitude), the name of his ship, the name of her commander, and the result of the examination. The entry may be made in accordance with the annexed form (Appendix 3).

§ 29. Before leaving the vessel the officer will request the master to give a written certificate (if possible, in his native language) to the effect that he has no complaint to make, or, if he has any complaint, to put it in writing.

§ 30. When leaving the vessel the officer should inform the master that she must not continue her voyage until he has returned to the Imperial ship and reported to the commander. The officer will draw up a detailed report in writing on his proceedings.

§ 31. If the vessel is liable to seizure the officer should give a signal to that effect and return to his ship, taking with him the papers and the master and other persons whose statements may be required.

DETENTION.

§ 32. The detention of vessels and cargoes depends entirely on the authority of the commander of the Imperial ship. The procedure to be observed is as follows:—

Commission.

§ 33. A Commission is to be formed on the Imperial ship of three officers (one of them the officer who conducted the examination), which is to draw up a detailed Protocol on all the proceedings and discoveries at the examination and present it to the commander for confirmation.

Drawing up of Protocol.

§ 34. The Protocol is to be written in Russian. In it should be described in detail the nationality, class, and name of the vessel; the names of the master and owners; the number of the crew and their nationality; all the circumstances connected with the stoppage of the vessel; all papers produced by the master, and the contents of such papers; all circumstances connected with the examination of the papers and the vessel; all information in regard to the cargo, and everything found in the vessel; all statements of the master, supercargo, boatswain, and other persons questioned.

Protest of Master.

§ 35. The contents of the Protocol are to be translated to the master orally, and he is to be requested to sign the Protocol. He is not, however, obliged to sign it. A note should be made on the Protocol that it has been read and translated to the master.

Any protest of the master (in writing) should be annexed to the Protocol and any discrepancies explained in the Protocol itself.

Observation.—As the drawing up of the Protocol and the examination of the master and other persons of the crew may take a considerable time, the cruiser is authorized to compel the merchant vessel to take a particular course, while the cruiser, following her, proceeds with the matter on the way.

Decision of Commander.

§ 36. When the Protocol has been drawn up and signed by the members of the Commission it is to be submitted to the commander, who should append his decision to the Protocol. In deciding whether the vessel or cargo should be detained he should be guided by the following considerations.

§ 37. The following vessels are liable to detention:—

1. *All enemy's ships of war and merchant vessels* (see Articles 9 and 10 of the "Regulations in regard to Naval Prizes").

Observation.—If, in accordance with special international agreements concluded by the Imperial Government, certain of the enemy's ships are to be considered not liable to capture, such ships are, nevertheless, liable to detention if their proceedings are such as are described under head 2 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), of this paragraph (see the second portion of Article 10 of the "Regulations in regard to Naval Prizes.")

2. *Neutral merchant vessels*—

(a) If they are conveying to the enemy any quantity whatever of articles required for shooting with firearms, objects, or substances used for causing explosions or military forces of the enemy (see head 1 of Article 11 of the "Regulations in regard to Naval Prizes");

(b) If they are conveying to the enemy other objects of contraband of war to an amount exceeding in bulk or weight half of the entire cargo (see head 1 (b) of Article 11 of the aforesaid Regulations);

Observation.—If the amount of such contraband of war is less than half of the entire cargo, the vessel is to be detained only until the contraband has been handed over; the delivery may take place, at the discretion of the commander, either on the spot where the vessel has been detained or after she has been brought into port (see Article 14 of the aforesaid Regulations).

(c) If they are found breaking an effective blockade of which notice has been given (see Article 2 and head 2 of Article 11 of the aforesaid Regulations);

(d) If they have offered armed resistance to stoppage or examination (see head 3 of Article 11 of the aforesaid Regulations);

(e) If they have taken part in hostile operations of the enemy (see head 4 of Article 11 of the aforesaid Regulations).

3. *All suspicious vessels, even if they are flying a neutral flag* (see Article 16 of the aforesaid Regulations). The following and other similar proceedings are grounds for considering a merchant vessel suspicious :—

(a) If the vessel does not stop her engine or heave to on the summons of the cruiser, and the latter is consequently obliged to pursue her and use force to stop her (see § 3 of these Instructions);

(b) If the vessel has no papers, or has false or suspicious papers (see § 18 of these Instructions, heads (b), (c), (d));

(c) If there is reason to believe that the vessel has been fictitiously sold to the subject of a neutral Power after the declaration of war (see § 18 of these Instructions);

(d) If the vessel after being stopped resisted examination, or if the master refused to open a hold on the demand of the examining officer (see §§ 10 and 25 of these Instructions).

Cargoes.

§ 38. The following cargoes may be detained :—

(1) Enemy's cargoes conveyed in enemy's vessels (see Article 10 of the "Regulations in regard to Naval Prizes");

(2) Enemy's and neutral cargoes in neutral vessels which have infringed neutrality, *i.e.* (see Article 12 of aforesaid Regulations) :

(a) In neutral vessels which have taken part in hostile operations of the enemy ;

(b) Which have offered armed resistance to stoppage, examination, or detention ; and

(c) Which have been found breaking a blockade.

(3) All cargoes which constitute contraband of war, with the exception of arms and provisions forming part of the equipment of a neutral vessel herself (see Article 12, head 1, and Article 13 of the aforesaid Regulations).

When vessels or cargoes are detained, the rule is observed that articles intended for the personal use of the crew or passengers are not to be detained (see Article 10, head 1, of the aforesaid Regulations).

With the exception of the above-mentioned cases, the following rules are to be observed :—

(1) A neutral flag covers an enemy's cargo with the exception of contraband of war (see Article 2, head 2, of the aforesaid Regulations).

(2) Neutral goods, except contraband of war, are not subject to detention under an enemy's flag (see article 2, head 3, and Article 10, head 2, of the aforesaid Regulations).

CONVEYANCE.

Procedure of Conveyance.

§ 39. Captured vessels and cargoes may be conveyed, at the discretion of the commander of the Imperial cruiser, either to a port or to the operating fleet. They may either be taken by the cruiser herself, or may be sent to port independently in charge of a Russian officer and crew ; the commanding officers are to be guided by the rules laid down in Articles 351-353 of the Naval Code, edition of 1899. If a captured vessel is sent alone, the original ship's papers and documents relating to her capture should remain in the hands of the commander of the cruiser, and copies should be supplied to the officer placed in charge.

Destruction of Captured Vessel.

§ 40. In the following and other similar exceptional cases the commander of the Imperial cruiser has the right to burn or sink the captured vessel, after taking off the persons on board, and, if possible, the whole or part of the cargo, and also all papers and articles which may be necessary for the elucidation of the case in the Prize Court—

(1) When it is impossible to preserve the captured vessel on account of her bad condition.

(2) When there is danger of the vessel being recaptured by the enemy.

(3) When the captured vessel is of very little value, and her conveyance would take too much time and entail too great a consumption of coal.

(4) When conveyance appears difficult in consequence of the distance or blockade of the ports to which the vessel should be brought.

(5) When the conveyance may prevent the success of operations of war in which the Imperial cruiser is engaged, or expose her to danger.

The commander should draw up a report, to be signed by himself and all his officers, explaining the circumstances which have induced him to destroy the captured vessel. He should transmit the report to his superior officer by the first opportunity.

Observation.—Although Article 21 of the Regulations of 1895, in regard to Naval Prizes, allows the burning or sinking of a captured vessel by the commander, "on his own responsibility," the latter incurs no responsibility whatever if the captured vessel is really liable to confiscation as a prize and the exceptional circumstances in which the Imperial ship is placed imperatively demand the destruction of the captured vessel.

Replacing Own Ship by Ship captured.

§ 41. If it appears that a ship which has been captured, and which ought to be destroyed under the preceding Article, is in construction and sea-going qualities better than the Imperial ship, the Commander has the right to replace his own ship by the prize, and to burn or sink his own ship.

Entry of Neutral Ports.

§ 42. An Imperial ship, while conveying captured vessels, may enter the port of a neutral power which has not forbidden in its declaration of neutrality (or in some other official declaration) the visit of its ports by ships of war of the belligerents with their prizes.

Furthermore, an Imperial cruiser may take refuge in the port of a neutral Power with captured vessels under stress of weather or other urgent necessity (*e.g.*, the breaking down of the engines, insufficiency of provisions, pursuit by a stronger force of the enemy) ; in that case the commander is bound, as regards the duration and other conditions of his stay in the neutral port, to comply with the regulations made by the Government of the locality.

DELIVERY.

At Russian Ports or to the Operating Fleet.

§ 43. As soon as a captured vessel or cargo has been brought into a Russian port it is to be handed over to the local Naval authority (or in the absence of such to the port, customs, or police authority), with all the papers and with all persons on board who have been detained for the elucidation of the case.

If the captured vessels and cargoes are brought to the operating fleet, they are to be handed over to the officer in command of the squadron.

The proper Naval or other authority should open the sealed papers and make arrangements to receive the property handed over, to have an inventory made of it, and to preserve it, and also take steps for the sale by public auction of such articles as from their nature or condition cannot be kept.

The following persons are entitled to be present during these proceedings: firstly, the commander, or one of the officers of the Imperial ship which has effected the capture; and secondly, the master of the captured vessel, and also the owners of the vessel and cargo, or their agents, if the owners or agents are on the spot.

All the persons present have the right to make suggestions and observations in regard to the proceedings of the local authority which takes over the vessel or cargo.

At Foreign Ports.

§ 44. If the captured vessel or cargo is brought to the port of an allied Power, delivery is to be made to the local Russian Naval Agency, or to the Russian Consulate, or to some other authority to which, under agreement between the Russian Government and the foreign Power concerned, the duty of receiving prizes is assigned.

Notification to Authorities.

§ 45. The commander of an Imperial ship is bound to inform the Director of the Ministry of Marine without delay at the first opportunity, by telegraph, of the capture of vessels and cargoes, and also of their conveyance to a port and their delivery.

Vice-Admiral AVELANE,
Head of the Naval General Staff.
KUZNIETSOFF 2, Secretary.

APPENDIX I TO § 11 OF THE INSTRUCTIONS APPROVED BY THE ADMIRALTY COUNCIL, SEPTEMBER 20, 1900,
(MINUTES NO. 4,487. ARTICLE 38,076).

List of the Principal Ship's Papers on board Merchant Vessels of certain Nationalities.

GREAT BRITAIN.

1. *Certificate of Registry.* Certificate showing that the vessel is registered at an English port. The most important paper for determining the nationality of the vessel.
2. *Provisional Certificate, granted by a Consul resident in a foreign country for a vessel brought there.* Provisional certificate issued by a Consul.
3. *Official Log Book.*
4. *Ship's Log Book.* Kept by the master for the information of the owner.
5. *Shipping Articles (agreement and account of crew).* Green for coasting, and red for more distant voyages. A document in regard to the engagement of the crew, stating their names, nationality, pay, and the voyages and terms for which they are engaged.
6. *Bill of Health.* Certificate of the health of the crew.
7. *Charter Party.* Document in regard to the hire of the vessel.
8. *Bill of Lading.* Papers in regard to the cargo.

GERMANY.

1. *Schiffs-Certificat (auch "Flaggen Attestat" genannt).* Most important paper for determining the nationality of the vessel.
2. *Seepass oder Seefahrtsbuch.* Patent of sailing.
3. *Journal.* Log book.
4. *Musterrolle.* List of the crew.
5. *Messbrief.* Certificate of tonnage.
6. *Beilbrief.* Certificate of construction.
7. *Chartepartie.*
8. *Konnossement.*

FRANCE,

1. *L'Acte de francisation (provisoire et définitif).* Principal document for determining the nationality of the vessel.
2. *Le Congé.* Patent of sailing.
3. *Le Journal timbré.* Stamped log book.
4. *Le Journal du bord.* Ship's journal.
5. *Le rôle d'équipage (long-cours, cabotage, bornage).* List of crew.
6. *Le permis de navigation pour bateaux à vapeur.*
7. *La Patente de santé.*
8. *Charte-partie.*
9. *Connaissement.*

AUSTRIA.

1. *Scontrino Ministeriale.* Certificate of seaworthiness or of registration of vessels.
2. *Patente Sovrana.* Imperial and Royal patent.
3. *Giornale di navigazione.* Official log book.
4. *Scartafanio giornale di navigazione cotidiano.* Ship's journal.

5. *Ruolo dell' equipaggio.* List of crew.
6. *Certificato di stazzatura.* Tonnage certificate.
7. *Fede di Sanità.* Sanitary certificate.
8. *Contratto di noleggio.* Charter party.
9. *Polizza di carico.* Bill of lading.

ITALY.

1. *Atto di Nazionalità.* Certificate of nationality.
2. *Giornale di navigazione.* Official log book.
3. *Scartafanio giornale di navigazione cotidiano.* Ship's journal.
4. *Ruolo dell' equipaggio.* List of crew.
5. *Certificato di stazzatura.* Tonnage certificate.
6. *Fede de Sanità.* Sanitary certificate.
7. *Contratto de noleggio.* Charter party.
8. *Polizza di carico.* Bill of lading.

SPAIN.

1. *La patente ó pasaporte de navegacion.* Patent of navigation.
2. *El rol del equipage y lista de pasajeros.* List of persons on board.
3. *Testimonio de la escritura de propiedad de la nave.* Certificate of ownership.
4. *El diario de navegacion.* Log book.
5. *Contrato de fletamento.* Charter party.
6. *Conocimientos, facturas y guias de la carga.* Bill of lading.

NORWAY.

1. *Nationalitets brevii.* Principal document for determination of nationality of vessel
2. *Journal.* Log book.
3. *Mandskabs-liste (Volke-list).* List of crew.
4. *Bilbrev.* Certificate of construction.
5. *Maalebrev.* Tonnage certificate.
6. *Charter Party.*
7. *Bills of Lading.*

SWEDEN.

1. *Fribref.* Certificate of seaworthiness of vessel and of her registration.
2. *Journalen.* Log book.
3. *Folkpass or Sjomans rulla.* List of crew.
4. *Bilbref.* Certificate of construction.
5. *Målbref.* Tonnage certificate.
6. *Charter Party.*
7. *Bills of Lading.*

HOLLAND.

1. *Zeebrief.* Patent of navigation.
2. *Bijlbrief.* Certificate of ownership.
3. *Meeibrief.* Tonnage certificate.
4. *Journal.* Log book.
5. *Monster-rol.* List of crew.
6. *Charter Party.*
7. *Bills of Lading.*

UNITED STATES.

1. *Certificate of Registry,* Principal document for determining nationality.
2. *Sea Letter (Certificate of Ownership).*
3. *Log Book.*
4. *Crew List.*
5. *Charter Party.*
6. *Bills of Lading.*

TURKEY.

1. *Seneti-bahri.*—Certificate of ownership of vessel and flying flag.
2. *Djurnal-defteri.*—Log-book.
3. *Liman-teskeresi.*—List of crew.
4. *Meshia shaadet namesi.*—Tonnage certificate.
5. *Sihie patentasi.*—Sanitary certificate.

Vessels coming from Constantinople also have the following :—

6. *Fenar Kigadi.*—Receipt for payment of light dues.

JAPAN.

1. *Certificate of Registry for Vessels* (in Japanese).—On the back of this paper is an English translation.
2. *Log Book,* with Japanese and English headings.
3. *Engine Journal,* with similar headings.

All other papers are in Japanese only.

We annex the English translation of these papers :—

4. Certificate of Permission to Navigate.
5. Certificate of Inspection of Vessels.
6. Certificate of Permission to Build.
7. Certificate of Inspection of Passengers' Cabins.

A true copy :

Lieutenant KUZNIETSOFF 2.
Secretary.

APPENDIX II. TO § 14 OF THE INSTRUCTIONS APPROVED BY THE ADMIRALTY COUNCIL, SEPTEMBER 20, 1900 (MINUTES NO. 4,487, ARTICLE 38,076).

In accordance with Article 13 of the "Regulations in regard to Naval Prizes," notice is given in a special declaration, for general information, of the articles considered to be contraband of war. The following have been stated in declarations to be such articles :—

- (a) All kinds of arms, small arms, and guns, both put together and in parts ;
- (b) Articles and stores required for shooting with fire arms, such as projectiles for guns, fuses for projectiles, bullets, caps, cartridges, cartridge cases, powder, nitre, sulphur ;
- (c) Objects or substances used for causing explosions, such as torpedoes and mines, dynamite, pyroxyline, and other explosive compounds ;
- (d) Articles belonging to artillery, engineer, and army train, such as gun carriages, mountings, cartridges, and ammunition chests or packs, field smithies, field kitchens, instrument carts, pontoons, bridge trestles, train harness, &c. ;
- (e) Articles of army equipment and clothing, such as wallets, cartridge boxes, haversacks, bandoliers, cuirasses, intrenching tools, drums, cooking kettles, saddles, horses' harness, finished articles of uniform, tents, &c.
- (f) Sea-going vessels bound for an enemy's port, even under a neutral merchant flag, if from the construction of their hulls, their internal arrangements, and other evidences it is clear they are constructed for warlike purposes, and are going to the enemy's port for sale or delivery to the enemy ;
- (g) In general, all other articles directly intended for war on land or sea, if they are being conveyed on behalf of, or are destined for, the enemy.

By the expression "destined for the enemy" is understood conveying to his fleet, to one of his ports, or even to a neutral port, if the latter is shown by clear and indisputable evidence to be simply an intermediate station on the way to the enemy, the latter being really the ultimate destination.

The following acts are considered to be on the same footing as contraband of war ; with the same consequences for a neutral vessel or cargo :—

- (1) The transport of enemy's troops, military detachments, and individual soldiers ; and
- (2) The conveyance of enemy's despatches, *i.e.*, business correspondence between enemy's chiefs and their agents who are on a ship or on territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy.

A true copy :

KUZNIETSOFF 2,
Lieutenant, Secretary.

APPENDIX III. TO § 28 OF THE INSTRUCTIONS APPROVED BY THE ADMIRALTY COUNCIL, SEPTEMBER 20, 1900 (MINUTE NO. 4,487, ARTICLE 38,076).

Specimen form of Entry in regard to Examination of Vessel.

On the ——— of ———, in the year 1901 in, latitude ——— and longitude ———, the Imperial Russian first-class cruiser "Rurik," under the command of Captain ———, stopped the steamer (or sailing vessel, barque, schooner, &c.), under the neutral Dutch flag. The steamer at once stopped her engines (or the sailing vessel hove to). On examination it was found that the steamer was named the ———; the ship's papers (naming them) were found to be in order, and there were no articles of contraband of war on board. The examination took two hours (from ——— o'clock to ——— o'clock).

(Signed) Lieutenant ———.

A true copy :

KUZNIETSOFF 2,
Lieutenant, Secretary.

Extract from the London Gazette of Tuesday, March 22, 1904.

Foreign Office,
March 21, 1904.

His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received a telegram from His Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg, stating that the Russian Government have established Prize Courts at Port Arthur, Vladivostock, Sevastopol, and Port Alexander III., Libau.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By His Excellency's command,

W. T. TAYLOR,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombc, August 5, 1901.

Amended Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Board appointed by His Excellency the Governor will sit on the following day at the Council Chamber for the purpose of opening and considering tenders for the purchase of the following Arrack Rents for the periods as stated :—

May 4, 1904.

(1) Northern Province.—District of Jaffna. For a period of one or two years from the 1st January, 1905.

(2) Northern Province.—Division of Vavuniya, consisting of Kilakkumulai North, Kilakkumulai South, Chinnacheddikulam East, Chinnacheddikulam West, and Naducheddikulam. For a period of one or two years from the 1st January, 1905.

(3) Eastern Province.—District of Batticaloa. For a period of one or two years from the 1st January, 1905.

(4) Eastern Province.—District of Trincomalee. For a period of one or two years from the 1st January, 1905.

(5) North-Central Province.—For a period of one or two years from the 1st January, 1905.

(6) Province of Uva.—For a period of one or two years from the 1st January, 1905.

(7) Province of Sabaragamuwa.—Three Korales and Lower Bulatgama, in the District of Kegalla. For a period of one or two years from the 1st January, 1905.

No tender will be received after 12.30 P.M. on the appointed day.

Each tenderer should state in his tender the period or periods in respect of which he tenders, and the price or prices that he is prepared to pay.

Separate tenders should be made for the several rents as shown above, both the name and number of the rent being inserted in the tender.

Tenders, properly sealed, may either be posted addressed to the Hon. Mr. E. F. im Thurn, C.B., C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, marked "Arrack Rent Tender," or delivered personally by the tenderer to the Board.

Forms of conditions of sale with lists of taverns can be obtained at any Kachcheri in the Island. Any further information required will be supplied by the Hon. the Government Agent, Western Province, on application made to him either personally or by letter.

Tenderers who cannot speak English and wish to communicate with the Board must bring their own interpreters.

No tender will be considered unless the tenderer is present in person or by his authorized agent at the Council Chamber, and is prepared to deposit forthwith the amount of one month's rent as tendered by him.

In the event of two or more tenders being for an equal amount, the Board shall have the option of forthwith offering the rent for sale by public auction—the bidding to be restricted to the tenderers in question—or of calling for fresh tenders.

Purchasers of these rents will be allowed to sell arrack at any price not below Rs. 4.50 per gallon.

Forms of tender can be obtained free of charge on application personally or by letter to the Government Agent, Colombo.

By His Excellency's command,

EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, April 20, 1904.

අලුත්වැඩිසාකරනලද දැන්වීමයි.

පහ සඳහන්වන අරක්කු රේන්ද එහි නිත්මකර තිබෙන කාලයට මිලට ගැනීම පිණිස එවකලද "වැන්ඩර්ස්" නම ලියුම් කඩ කල්පනාකිරීමට ගරුගර ආණ්ඩුකාර උතුරාණන්වහන්සේ විසින් පත්කරනලද සභාවක් මන්ත්‍රණසභා ශාලාවෙහි මෙහි පහ සඳහන්වන දවසේදී රැස්වනු ලබන බව මෙහි දන්වනු ලැබේ.

1904ක්වූ මැයි මස 4 වෙනි දින.

- (1) උතුරු පළාත—සාපාන් දිස්ත්‍රික්කය. වම් 1905ක්වූ ජනවාරි මස 1 වෙනි දින පටන් එක අවරුද්දකට නොහොත් අවරුදු දෙකකට.
- (2) උතුරු පළාත—උතුරු කිලින්කුමුලුයි, දකුණු කිලින්කුමුලුයි, නැගෙනහිර මින්නාමඩ්කුලුම්, බස්නාහිර මින්නාමඩ්කුලුම් සහ කාඩුමෙඩ්කුලුම් යන මේ පළාත් අඩංගු වුවෝනිසාව. වම් 1905ක්වූ ජනවාරි මස 1 වෙනි දින පටන් එක අවරුද්දකට නොහොත් අවරුදු දෙකකට.
- (3) නැගෙනහිර පළාත—මඩකලපු දිස්ත්‍රික්කය. වම් 1905ක්වූ ජනවාරි මස 1 වෙනි දින පටන් එක අවරුද්දකට නොහොත් අවරුදු දෙකකට.
- (4) නැගෙනහිර පළාත—නිරිකුණමලේ දිස්ත්‍රික්කය. වම් 1905ක්වූ ජනවාරි මස 1 වෙනි දින පටන් එක අවරුද්දකට නොහොත් අවරුදු දෙකකට.
- (5) උතුරුමැද පළාත—වම් 1905ක්වූ ජනවාරි මස 1 වෙනි දින පටන් එක අවරුද්දකට නොහොත් අවරුදු දෙකකට.
- (6) උතුරු පළාත—වම් 1905ක්වූ ජනවාරි මස 1 වෙනි දින පටන් එක අවරුද්දකට නොහොත් අවරුදු දෙකකට.
- (7) සපරගමු පළාත—කැගලු දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ කෝරළු තුන සහ පාතලුන්ගම. වම් 1905ක්වූ ජනවාරි මස 1 වෙනි දින පටන් එක අවරුද්දකට නොහොත් අවරුදු දෙකකට.

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Director.

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Postmaster-General's Office,
Colombo, April 21, 1904.

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for Postmaster-General.

NOTICES CALLING FOR TENDERS.

SEALED Tenders (in duplicate), marked on the envelopes "Tender for Paddy and Gram, Colombo, Kandy, and Nuwara Eliya," will be received at the Government Stores from persons willing to contract for the supply of the under-mentioned articles for the use of Government from January 1, 1905, to December 31, 1906, up to 12 o'clock noon on Monday, May 30, 1904:—

Gram }
Paddy } for horses.
Salt, per lb.

Deposit for tender forms, Rs. 50.

2. Tenders should be submitted in duplicate, the original being forwarded to the Controller of Government Stores and the duplicate to the Hon. the Auditor-General, both being required to be forwarded at the same time.

3. A deposit, as noted above, will be required before any form of tender is issued; and should any person decline to enter into the contract and bond after he has tendered, or fail to furnish approved security, such deposit will be forfeited to the Crown. All other deposits will be returned upon signature of contract. No tenders will be issued on the day tenders are due.

4. The deposit must be made at the Bank of Madras to the credit of the Controller of Government Stores, No. 3 Account, and the deposit receipt must be produced to the officer issuing the form of tender as his authority for making the issue.

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

6. Persons who tender must deposit samples with the Controller of Government Stores before the date on which the tenders are due. No tender will be considered if the sample is not so deposited.

7. The amount of security to be given will be Rs. 400. All other necessary information can be ascertained on application at the office of the Controller of Government Stores.

8. The person whose tender has been accepted by Government will be required to bear the expenses of having security bonds prepared for the due performance of his contract, which bonds will be prepared by Crown Counsel on a fee of Rs. 12.50.

9. The security should be furnished within two weeks of acceptance of tender being notified.

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

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

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.

F. W. VANE,
Controller of Government Stores.

Government Stores,
Colombo, April 25, 1904.

SEALED Tenders (in duplicate), marked on the envelopes "Tender for Castor Oil," from persons willing to contract for the supply of castor oil for the use of Government from January 1 to December 31, 1905, will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on Monday, May 30, 1904.

2. Tenders should be submitted in duplicate, the original being forwarded to the Controller of Government Stores and the duplicate to the Hon. the Auditor-General, both being required to be forwarded at the same time.

3. A deposit of Rs. 50 will be required before any form of tender is issued; and should any person decline to enter into the contract and bond after he has tendered, or fail to furnish approved security, such deposit will be forfeited to the Crown. All other deposits will be returned upon signature of contract. The deposit must be made in the Bank of Madras to the credit of the Controller of Government Stores, No. 3 Account, and the deposit receipt must be produced to the officer issuing the form of tender as his authority for making the issue.

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

5. Tenderers must deposit samples with the Controller of Government Stores before the date on which the tenders are due. No tender will be considered if the sample is not so deposited.

6. Persons tendering may quote rates for a contract for one, two, or three years.

7. The amount of security to be given will be Rs. 2,000. All other necessary information can be ascertained on application at the office of the Controller of Government Stores.

8. The person whose tender has been accepted by Government will be required to bear the expense of having security bonds prepared for the due performance of his contract by the Crown Counsel on a fee of Rs. 12.50. He will also be required to furnish a power of attorney to confess judgment; this document will be prepared by Crown Counsel on a further fee of Rs. 12.50.

9. The security should be furnished within two weeks of acceptance of tender being notified.

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

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

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.

F. W. VANE,
Controller of Government Stores.

Government Stores,
Colombo, April 26, 1904.

SEALED Tenders (in duplicate) from persons willing to contract for the supply of the under-mentioned articles for the use of Government from January 1, 1905, to December 31, 1905, will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on Monday, May 30, 1904.

To be marked on the envelopes "Tender for Candles, Government Stores."

Candles, table, Price's.
Candles, ozokerit.

2. Tenders should be submitted in duplicate, the original being forwarded to the Controller of Government Stores and the duplicate to the Hon. the Auditor-General, both being required to be forwarded at the same time.

3. A deposit of Rs. 30 will be required before any form of tender is issued; and should any person decline to enter into the contract and bond after he has tendered, or fail to furnish approved security, such deposit will be forfeited to the Crown. All other deposits will be returned upon signature of contract.

4. The deposit must be made in the Bank of Madras to the credit of the Controller of Government Stores, No. 3 Account, and the deposit receipt must be produced to the officer issuing the form of tender as his authority for making the issue.

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

6. The tenderer must deposit samples with the Controller of Government Stores before the date on which the tenders are due. No tender will be considered if the sample is not deposited.

7. The amount of security to be given will be Rs. 60. All other necessary information can be ascertained on application at the office of the Controller of Government Stores.

8. The person whose tender has been accepted by Government will be required to bear the expenses of having security bonds prepared for the due performance of his contract, which bonds will be drawn out by Crown Counsel on a fee of Rs. 12-50.

9. The security should be furnished within two weeks of acceptance of tender being notified.

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

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

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.

F. W. VANE,

Controller of Government Stores.

Government Stores,
Colombo, April 25, 1904.

SEALED Tenders (in duplicate), marked on the envelopes "Tender for Kerosine Oil, Government Stores," from persons willing to contract for the supply of kerosine oil, American daylight, and bulk oils, for the use of Government at Colombo from January 1, 1905, to December 31, 1905, as may be required, will be received up to 12 noon on Monday, May 30, 1904.

2. Tenders should be submitted in duplicate, the original being forwarded to the Controller of Government Stores and the duplicate to the Hon. the Auditor-General, both being required to be forwarded at the same time.

3. A deposit of Rs. 100 will be required before any form of tender is issued; and should any person decline to enter into the contract and bond after he has tendered, or fail to furnish approved security, such deposit will be forfeited to the Crown. All other deposits will be returned upon signature of a contract.

4. The deposit must be made in the Bank of Madras to the credit of the Controller of Government Stores, No. 3 Account, and the deposit receipt must be produced to the officer issuing the form of tender as his authority for making the issue.

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

6. Persons tendering may quote rates for contract for one, two, or three years. Tenders should quote rates per gallon, (a) in bulk, (b) in tins, (c) in tins with cases.

7. The amount of security to be given will be Rs. 1,400. All other necessary information can be ascertained on application at the office of the Controller of Government Stores.

8. The person whose tender has been accepted by Government will be required to bear the expense of having security bonds prepared for the due performance of his contract, which bonds will be drawn out by Crown Counsel on a fee of Rs. 12-50.

9. Persons who tender must deposit samples with the Controller of Government Stores before the date on which the tenders are due. No tender will be considered if the sample is not so deposited.

10. The security should be furnished within two weeks of acceptance of tender being notified.

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

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

13. 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.

F. W. VANE,

Controller of Government Stores.

Government Stores,
Colombo, April 25, 1904.

SEALED Tenders (in duplicate) from persons willing to contract for the supply of arrack 20° below proof as per Syke's hydrometer from January 1 to December 31, 1905, will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on Monday, May 30, 1904.

To be marked on the envelopes "Tender for Arrack, Government Stores."

2. Tenders should be submitted in duplicate, the original being forwarded to the Controller of Government Stores and the duplicate to the Hon. the Auditor-General, both being required to be forwarded at the same time.

3. Tenderers should deposit sample with the Controller of Government Stores before the date on which the tenders are due. No tender will be considered if the sample is not so deposited.

4. A deposit of Rs. 100 will be required before any form of tender is issued; and should any person decline to enter into the contract and bond after he has tendered, or fail to furnish approved security, such deposit will be forfeited to the Crown. All other deposits will be returned upon signature of contract. No tenders will be issued on the day tenders are due.

5. The deposit must be made at the Bank of Madras to the credit of Government Stores, No. 3 Account, and the deposit receipt must be produced to the officer issuing the form of tender as his authority for making the issue.

6. No tender will be considered unless it is on such printed forms—to be obtained at the office of the Controller of Government Stores—and unless accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons, whose addresses must be given, engaging to become sureties for the due fulfilment of the contract. Tenders that are not properly filled in will be rejected.

7. The amount of security to be given will be Rs. 700 in cash. All other necessary information can be ascertained on application at the office of the Controller of Government Stores.

8. The person whose tender has been accepted by Government will be required to have his security bond prepared by Crown Counsel on a fee of Rs. 12-50.

9. The security should be furnished within two weeks of acceptance of tender being notified.

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

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

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.

F. W. VANE,

Controller of Government Stores.

Government Stores,
Colombo, April 26, 1904.

SEALED Tenders (in duplicate) from persons willing to contract for the supply of cocoanut oil for the use of the Ceylon Government from January 1 to December 31, 1905, will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on Monday, May 30, 1904.

To be marked on the envelopes "Tender for Cocoanut Oil, Government Stores."

2. Tenders should be submitted in duplicate, the original being forwarded to the Controller of Government Stores and the duplicate to the Hon. the Auditor-General, both being required to be forwarded at the same time.

3. A deposit of Rs. 100 will be required before any form of tender is issued; and should any person decline to enter into the contract and bond after he has tendered, or fail to furnish approved security, such deposit will be forfeited to the Crown. All other deposits will be returned upon signature of contract. No tenders will be issued on the day tenders are due.

4. The deposit must be made in the Bank of Madras to the credit of the Controller of Government Stores, No. 3 Account, and the deposit receipt must be produced to the officer issuing the form of tender as his authority for making the issue.

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

6. Tenderers should deposit samples with the controller of Government Stores before the date on which the tenders are due. No tender will be considered if the sample is not so deposited.

7. The amount of security to be given will be Rs. 3,000. All other necessary information can be ascertained on application at the office of the Controller of Government Stores.

8. The person whose tender has been accepted by Government will be required to bear the expense of having security bonds prepared by Crown Counsel on a fee of Rs. 12-50. He will also be required to furnish a power of attorney to confess judgment; this document will be prepared by Crown Counsel on a further fee of Rs. 12-50.

9. The security should be furnished within two weeks of acceptance of tender being notified.

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

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

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.

F. W. VANE,
Controller of Government Stores.

Government Stores,
Colombo, April 26, 1904.

SEALD Tenders (in duplicate), marked on the envelopes "Tender for Supply of Furniture during 1905 to the Government Stores," will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on Monday, May 30, 1904.

2. Tenders should be submitted in duplicate, the original being forwarded to the Controller of Government Stores and the duplicate to the Hon. the Auditor-General, both being required to be forwarded at the same time.

3. A deposit of Rs. 250 will be required before any form of tender is issued; and should any person decline to enter into the contract and bond after he has tendered, or fail to furnish approved security, such deposit will be forfeited to the Crown. All other deposits will be returned upon signature of the contract. No tender forms will be issued on the day tenders are due.

4. The deposit must be made at the Bank of Madras to the credit of Government Stores, No. 3 Account, and the bank receipt must be produced to the officer issuing the form of tender as his authority for issue of the form.

5. No tender will be considered unless it is prepared on printed forms, which can be obtained at the office of the Controller of Government Stores, and unless accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons, whose addresses must be given, engaging to become sureties for the due fulfilment of the contract.

6. Tenderers should tender to supply the articles up to the standard sample, which can be inspected at the Government Stores.

7. The amount of security to be given will be Rs. 1,500. All other necessary information can be ascertained on application at the office of the Controller of

Government Stores, where catalogue of articles required and dimensions thereof can be inspected.

8. Tenderers should state whether the rates tendered are for one, two, or three years.

9. The person whose tender has been accepted by Government will be required to bear the expenses of having security bonds prepared for the due performance of his contract, which bonds will be drawn out by Crown Counsel on a fee of Rs. 12-50. He will also be required to furnish a power of attorney to confess judgment: this document will be prepared by Crown Counsel on a further fee of Rs. 12-50.

10. The security should be furnished within two weeks of acceptance of tender being notified.

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

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

13. 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.

F. W. VANE,
Controller of Government Stores.

Government Stores,
Colombo, April 26, 1904.

SEALD Tenders, marked on the envelopes "Tender for the conveyance of Mails, Batticaloa and Trincomalee," will be received at the Postmaster-General's Office up to 12 o'clock noon on Monday, June 6, 1904, for the under-mentioned service, from January 1, 1905, to December 31, 1908:—

For the conveyance of mails between Batticaloa and Trincomalee, once daily each way by runners.

The tenders must be made in duplicate, the original is to be forwarded by the tenderers direct to the Postmaster-General, while the duplicate shall be sent on the same day to the Hon. the Auditor-General.

The hours of arrival and departure of the runners to be fixed from time to time by the Postmaster-General.

The tenders must be upon forms which will be supplied on application to the Postmaster-General to the Government Agents at Batticaloa or Trincomalee, and no tender will be considered unless it is furnished on the recognized form.

Any alterations in a tender must bear the initials of the tenderer or tenderers, otherwise it will be rejected.

A deposit of Rs. 100 will be required before any form of tender is issued; and should any person decline to enter into the contract and bond after he has tendered, or fail to furnish approved security, such deposit shall be forfeited to the Crown. All other deposits will be returned upon signature to the contract.

Security to the amount of Rs. 500 will be required. From this sum the Postmaster-General will meet the cost of carrying on the service when he may deem it to be necessary to incur expenditure on account of the contractor's failure to comply with the conditions of the contract.

Security must be completed by November 30, 1904, the deposit of the above amount in cash.

Extra runners must be supplied at all times, when required, without any charge.

Fines will be imposed by the Postmaster-General for all delays and irregularities.

In case of repeated delays or irregularities the contract will be cancelled.

The Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting, without question, any tender or any portion of a tender.

Further particulars can be obtained on application at the Postmaster-General's Office, Colombo.

W. C. MACREADY,
for Postmaster-General.

Postmaster-General's Office,
Colombo, April 26, 1904.

SEPARATE Tenders, sealed and marked on the envelopes "Tender for supply of Rice," will be received up to noon on June 4, 1904, from persons willing to contract to supply good kallunda rice for the use of the Irrigation Department at each of the under-mentioned works from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905 :—

A separate rate must be stated for each place of delivery.

Name of Work.	Place where Rice is to be delivered.
(1) Vakaneri, Eastern Province ...	Vakaneri
(2) Rugam Works, Eastern Province ...	Illuppaiyadichchenai
(3) Unnichchai, Eastern Province ...	Unnichchai
(4) Minneri, North-Central Province ...	Minneri
(5) Kalawewa and Yoda-ela, North-Central Province	Anuradhapura, Talawa, Eppawala, and Kalawewa
(6) Nachchaduwa ...	Galkulam

2. Tenders are to be made in duplicate on forms which will be supplied upon application at the office of the Director of Irrigation or the Government Agent of the nearest Kachcheri to the works, and no tender will be considered unless it is furnished on these forms. The originals should be forwarded by the tenderers direct to the Director of Irrigation and the duplicate direct to the Hon. the Auditor-General, both to be forwarded at the same time.

3. A deposit of of Rs. 100 should be made on account of each tender either at the Treasury or the nearest Kachcheri to the works, and the receipt of the Hon. the Treasurer or the Government Agent should be produced when applying for forms. Should any person decline to enter into the contract and bond after he has tendered, or fail to furnish approved security, his deposit will be forfeited to the Crown.

4. Cash security will be required for the fulfilment of each contract.

5. The amount of security and all other necessary information can be obtained upon application at the office of the Director of Irrigation, Colombo.

6. The Government reserves to itself the right, without question, to decline to accept any or all tenders, or accept any portion of a tender.

7. Samples of rice in sealed bags, containing not less than one quart, and labelled with the name of the tenderer, should be deposited on account of each tenderer on or before June 4, 1904, with the Irrigation Engineer of the works for which the tender is made.

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

F. J. TOTHILL,
for Director of Irrigation.

Office of the Director of Irrigation,
Colombo, April 25, 1904.

SALES OF UNSERVICEABLE ARTICLES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the private property of long-sentenced and deceased prisoners of Welikada Jail will be sold by public auction at the Welikada Jail premises at 12 noon on Saturday, May 21, 1904 :—

Lot.	Register No.	Description of Property.
1	J 2,374	1 old torn white cloth and 1 piece rag.
2	K 125	1 old white cloth, 1 old torn merino banian, and 1 old leather belt.
3	K 126	1 old torn Cannanore cloth, 1 old torn white drill cloth, 1 old torn merino banian, 1 old torn Malay sarong, 1 old torn white drill coat with one plate button, 1 old torn wool shawl, 1 old pocket handkerchief, and 1 old leather belt.
4	K 140	3 old white cloths.
5	K 141	1 old coloured sarong, 1 old white cloth, 1 old torn coloured handkerchief, 1 old leather belt, and 1 piece rag.
6	K 144	1 old white cloth, 1 old white banian, and 1 piece silk rag.
7	K 191	2 old white cloths, 1 old torn white banian, and 1 old white drill coat.
8	K 365	1 old coloured sarong, 1 old Cannanore cloth, 1 old chintz cloth, 1 old chintz banian, 1 old torn white banian, and 1 old elastic belt.
9	K 201	1 old Cannanore cloth, 1 old silk sarong, 1 old white banian, 1 old white drill coat with one plate button and two shell buttons, 1 old pocket handkerchief, 3 silver studs, and 2 silver amulets.
10	K 208	2 old coloured sarongs, 1 old torn merino banian, 1 old torn double red handkerchief, 1 old leather belt, and 1 old torn coloured handkerchief.
11	K 209	1 old torn white cloth and 1 piece silk rag.
12	K 210	1 old torn white cloth.
13	K 211	1 old torn coloured sarong, 1 old blue China banian, and 1 old leather belt.
14	K 232	1 old red sarong, 2 old white cloths (one torn), 1 old merino banian, 1 old leather belt, 1 piece rag, and 1 old torn coloured handkerchief.
15	K 236	1 old torn coloured sarong and 1 old torn white banian.
16	K 237	1 old torn coloured sarong and 1 piece rag.
17	K 124	1 old coloured sarong, 1 old torn merino banian, 1 leather belt, and 1 piece rag.
18	K 251	2 old torn white cloths and 1 old tassel.
19	K 264	1 old torn coloured sarong, 1 old silk sarong, 1 old white banian, 1 old white drill coat with two bone buttons, 1 old torn coloured handkerchief, 1 old leather belt, 1 piece rag, 3 German silver studs, and 1 teeth broken crooked comb.
20	K 265	1 old torn coloured sarong, 1 old white cloth, 1 old torn merino banian, 1 old leather belt, and 1 piece rag.
21	K 266	1 old torn white cloth, 1 old coloured sarong, 1 old torn merino banian, 1 old white pocket handkerchief, 1 old cricket handkerchief, and 1 old elastic belt.
22	K 267	1 old torn Cannanore cloth, 1 old torn coloured sarong, 1 old coloured double handkerchief, 1 old torn merino banian, and 1 old leather belt.
23	K 273	1 old chintz cloth, 1 old torn Cannanore cloth, 1 old chintz banian, 1 old torn white handkerchief, and 1 old cloth belt.
24	K 302	1 old coloured sarong, 2 old white cloths (one torn), and 1 old torn shawl.

Lot.	Register No.	Description of Property.
25 ...	K 322 ...	2 old coloured sarongs (one torn) and 1 old torn coloured handkerchief.
26 ...	K 355 ...	2 old Cannanore cloths, 1 old white cloth, 1 old white banian, 1 old merino banian, 1 old torn white coat with one plate button and one shell button, and 1 old leather belt.
27 ...	K 364 ...	1 old torn white cloth and 1 old torn Cannanore coat.
28 ...	K 372 ...	1 old torn pair white trousers, 1 old torn pair khaki trousers, 1 pair old braces, 1 old white banian, 1 old torn pair black socks, 1 old torn pair leather boots, 1 old pigsticker hat, 1 piece rag, and 4 bone buttons.
29 ...	K 386 ...	1 old coloured sarong, 1 old torn net banian, and 1 old white pocket handkerchief.
30 ...	K 394 ...	1 old white drill coat, 1 old pair white trousers, 1 old pair black merino trousers, 1 old torn white banian, one old torn pair black socks, 1 old pair black canvas shoes, 5 silver buttons, 1 old Oxford hat, and 1 piece black cloth.
31 ...	K 430 ...	1 old torn coloured sarong, 1 old white banian, 1 old leather belt, and 3 brass studs.
32 ...	K 431 ...	1 old white cloth, 1 old torn white banian, and 1 old cloth belt.
33 ...	K 442 ...	1 old torn silk handkerchief, 1 old leather belt, 1 old red sarong, and 1 old piece rag.
34 ...	K 448 ...	1 old torn white cloth.
35 ...	K 451 ...	1 old coloured sarong.
36 ...	K 462 ...	1 old torn coloured sarong.
37 ...	K 463 ...	1 old coloured sarong, 1 old white banian, 1 old torn cricket handkerchief, and 1 old leather belt.
38 ...	K 468 ...	1 old torn Malay sarong.
39 ...	K 555 ...	2 old Cannanore cloths, 1 old torn white drill coat, 1 shell button, and 1 old elastic belt.
40 ...	K 575 ...	1 old torn coloured sarong, 1 old torn chintz cloth, and 2 pieces rags.
41 ...	K 576 ...	1 old torn coloured sarong and 1 old torn white banian.
42 ...	K 584 ...	1 old coloured sarong and 1 old white banian.
43 ...	F 420 ...	1 old torn red sarong, 1 old torn wool shawl, 1 old coloured handkerchief, and 1 old elastic belt.
44 ...	K 607 ...	1 old torn kayali cloth and 1 piece rag.
45 ...	K 609 ...	1 old coloured sarong (torn).
46 ...	K 610 ...	1 old coloured sarong and 1 old pocket handkerchief.
47 ...	K 618 ...	1 old coloured sarong, 1 old torn white cloth, 1 old merino banian, 1 old torn white coat, 4 plate buttons, and 1 old torn cricket handkerchief.
48 ...	K 633 ...	2 old white cloths, 1 old Cannanore cloth, 1 old torn white banian, 1 old merino banian, 1 old white drill coat, 5 plate buttons, 2 pocket handkerchiefs (one torn), 1 old crooked comb, 1 Railway Regulator watch, 1 German silver watch chain, and 3 German silver studs.
49 ...	I 1,603 ...	1 old coloured sarong.
50 ...	J 222 ...	1 old torn red sarong, 2 torn white cloths, 1 old coloured handkerchief, and 1 old torn shawl.
51 ...	J 262 ...	1 old red sarong, 1 old torn white banian, and 1 old torn red tassel.
52 ...	J 405 ...	1 old torn white cloth and 1 old torn white banian.
53 ...	J 1,696 ...	2 old coloured sarongs and 2 old coloured handkerchiefs.
54 ...	J 8,659 ...	1 old Cannanore cloth, 1 old white cloth, 1 old silk handkerchief, 1 old merino banian, 1 old elastic belt, 1 German silver ring, and 1 old leather purse.

Convict Establishment,
Colombo, April 22, 1904.

R. E. FIRMINGER,
Superintendent, Convict Establishment.

THE following articles belonging to the late Census Office will be sold by public auction at the Government Stores at 12 noon on Monday, May 9, 1904 :—

Office bell, chairs, table, pigeon-holes, date boxes, wash-hand stands, waste paper baskets, rat trap, hammers, knives, lamps, buckets, inkstands, jugs, brooms, measuring tapes, yard measures, &c.

F. W. VANE,
Controller of Government Stores.

Government Stores,
Colombo, April 25, 1904.

WILL be sold by public auction at the Government Stores at 12 noon on Wednesday, the 4th proximo, zinc lining, hoop iron, empty barrels, &c.

F. W. VANE,
Controller of Government Stores.

Government Stores,
Colombo, April 25, 1904.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following unserviceable articles will be sold by public auction at the Fiscal's Office, Jaffna, at 3 P.M. on Saturday, June 4, 1904 :—

1 chair
1 notice board
1 set shelf

Fiscal's Office,
Jaffna, April 22, 1904.

V. THAMBIPILLAI,
for Fiscal.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned unserviceable article will be sold by public auction at the Fiscal's Office, Kurunegala, on Saturday, May 7, 1904, at 10.30 A.M. :—

One almirah

W. H. DE SOYSA,
for S. HAUGHTON,
Fiscal.

Fiscal's Office,
Kurunegala, April 27, 1904.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned unserviceable articles will be sold by public auction at Madampe, North-Western Province, at 3 P.M. on Monday, June 6, 1904 :—

1 adze	1 trowel, masons'
3 barrels tar	1 tent
2 buckets, water, galvanized iron	

F. J. TOTILL,
Irrigation Department, for Director of Irrigation.
Colombo, April 26, 1904.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following maps will be sold at the office of the Director of Public Instruction at 12 noon on Saturday, May 7, 1903, viz. :—

One map of India (English).
Twelve specimen maps, mounted on rollers.

Office of Public Instruction,
Colombo, April 27, 1904.

J. HARWARD,
Director.