



Ceylon Government Gazette

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

PART II.—Legal and Judicial.

PART III.—Provincial Administration.

PART IV.—Marine and Mercantile.

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Part II.—Legal and Judicial.

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NOTICES IN TESTAMENTARY ACTIONS.

In the District Court of Colombo.

Order Nisi.

Testamentary
Jurisdiction.
No. C 1,300.

In the Matter of the Estate and
Effects of Hettige Celestina
Perera, commonly known as
Sitty, late of 3rd Division,
Maradana in Colombo, deceased.

THIS matter coming on for disposal before F. R. Dias, Esq., Additional District Judge of Colombo, on the 26th day of April, 1900, in the presence of Mr. Walter F. F. Prins, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner Uslienegey Abraham Perera, of Maradana in Colombo; and the affidavit of the said petitioner, dated 24th April, 1900, having been read :

It is ordered that the petitioner aforesaid be declared entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the deceased Hettige Celestina Perera, commonly known as Sitty, issued to him, as the eldest son of the deceased, unless the respondents—1, Uslienegey Harnanis Perera; 2, Uslienegey Rosaline Perera, wife of 3, Joseph Daniel Rosairo; 4, Uslienegey Maria Perera, widow of Gallehena Arachchigey Levis Perera; 5, Uslienegey Philip Perera, all of Maradana in Colombo—shall, on or before the 31st day of May, 1900, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

FELIX R. DIAS,
Additional District Judge.

The 26th day of April, 1900.

In the District Court of Negombo.

Order Nisi.

Testamentary Jurisdiction. } In the Matter of the Estate of Weddahenadiranehelage Romanis Botegu, of 3rd Division, Kurana, deceased.

M. Elizabeth Fernando, of 3rd Division, Kurana Petitioner.

Vs.

1, Weddahenadiranehelage Rogana Botegu, of 3rd Division, Kurana; 2, Don James de Philips, of Kurana Katunayaka; 3, Singhalegurunnanselage Anthony Perera, for and on behalf of his wife W. Lovisa Botegu; 4, Weddahenadiranehelage Elizabeth Botegu; 5, Don John Versalis de Philips, for and on behalf of his wife W. Jane Clementina Botegu, all of 3rd Division, Kurana Respondents.

THIS matter coming on for disposal before John Koertz, Esq., District Judge of Negombo, on the 9th day of March, 1900, in the presence of Sylvester Claude Sansoni, Esq., Proctor, on the part of the petitioner; and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 9th day of March, 1900, having been read: It is declared that the petitioner is the lawful widow of the said intestate, and is entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to her, unless the respondents or any other person interested shall, on or before the 21st day of May, 1900, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

J. KOERTZ,
District Judge.

March 9, 1900.

In the District Court of Negombo.

Order Nisi.

Testamentary Jurisdiction. } In the Matter of the Estate of Jalatmudiyanselage Punchi Nona Hami, of Kuligedara, deceased.

Masinachchikankanamalage William Sinno, of Kuligedara Petitioner.

Vs.

1, Masinachchikankamalage Aron Sinno, of Henpitiagedara; 2, Masinachchikankanamalage Sedo Nona, wife of Sakalasuriya Appuhamillage Gregoris Perera Appuhami, of Henpitiagedara; 3, Masinachchikankanamalage Ango Nona, of Kuligedara; 4, Masinachchikankanamalage Podi Nona, of Kuligedara Respondents.

THIS matter of the petition of Masinachchikankanamalage William Sinno, of Kuligedara, praying for letters of administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Jalatmudiyanselage Punchi Nona Hami, of Kuligedara, coming on for final disposal before W. F. H. de Saram, Esq., District Judge of Negombo, on the 10th day of April, 1900, in the presence of W. M. Rajapakse, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner; and the affidavit of the petitioner, dated the 17th day of January, 1900, having been read: it is declared that petitioner is the husband of the said intestate, and as such is entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him, unless the respondents above-named or any other person interested shall, on or before the 28th day of May, 1900, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

W. F. H. DE SARAM,
District Judge.

Dated 10th April, 1900.

In the District Court of Negombo.

Testamentary Jurisdiction. } In the Matter of the Goods and Chattels of Valentipuruge Siman Fernando, of Dalupotta.

Morowackege Micho Fernando, of Dalupotta Petitioner.

Vs.

1, Alaris; 2, Nona; 3, Sarah; and 4, Juana, all of Dalupotta Respondents.

THIS matter of the petition of Morawackege Micho Fernando, widow of Valentipuruge Siman Fernando, of Dalupotta, praying for letters of administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Valentipuruge Siman Fernando, of Dalupotta, coming on for disposal before John Koertz, Esq., District Judge, on the 14th day of March, 1900, in the presence of Mr. M. G. Willenberg, on the part of the petitioner; and the affidavit of the petitioner, dated the 14th day of March, 1900, having been read: It is ordered that the petitioner is the lawful widow of the said intestate, and is entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to her, unless the respondents above-named or any other person interested shall, on or before the 21st day of May, 1900, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

J. KOERTZ,
District Judge.

Dated 14th March, 1900.

In the District Court of Negombo.

Order Nisi.

Testamentary Jurisdiction. } In the Matter of the Estate of Henarathhetti Arachchige Don Baronchi Appuhami, of Paththanduwana, deceased.

Wickkrama Appuhamillage Selohami, of Paththanduwana Petitioner.

Vs.

1, Henarathhetti Arachchige Don Menchhami, wife of Bamunuachchিপतिရෙනෙhelage Sarnelis Appuhami; 2, Henarathhetti Arachchige Don Hendrick Wedarala, of Uggulboda; 3, Henarathhetti Arachchige Don Davith Appuhami, of Hapuwalana; 4, Henarathhetti Arachchige Don Juanis Appuhami, of Paththanduwana; 5, Henarathhetti Arachchige Dona Mango Hami, wife of Rupasiuha Arachchige Don Brampi Appuhami, of Henpitiagedara; 6, Henarathhetti Arachchige Don Sardiell Appuhami, of Paththanduwana; 7, Henarathhetti Arachchige Don Jayasin Appuhami, of Paththanduwana; 8, Henarathhetti Arachchige Dona Nono Hami, of Matammanna; 9, Henarathhetti Arachchige Don Peris Appuhami, of Paththanduwana; 10, Henarathhetti Arachchige Don Roidahami, of Paththanduwana; 11, Henarathhetti Arachchige Don John Appuhami, all of Paththanduwana ... Respondents.

THIS matter of the petition of Wickkrama Appuhamillage Selohami, of Paththanduwana, praying for letters of administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Henarathhetti Arachchige Don Baronchi Appuhami, of Paththanduwana, coming

on for disposal before W. F. H. de Saram, Esq., District Judge of Negombo, on the 10th day of April, 1900, in the presence of Mr. W. M. Rajapakse, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner; and the affidavit of the petitioner, dated the 2nd day of April, 1900, having been read: It is declared that the petitioner is the widow of the said intestate, and as such is entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to her, unless the respondents above-named or any other person interested shall, on or before the 28th day of May, 1900, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

W. F. H. DE SARAM,
District Judge.
Dated 10th April, 1900.

In the District Court of Negombo.

Order Nisi.

Testamentary Jurisdiction. } In the Matter of the Estate of Paththanperuma Arachchige Sinnappuhamy, of Paththanduwana, deceased.

1, Don Pelis Rajapakse Senanayake Vidahn Aratchi, of Welhena; 2, Don Gabriel Rajapakse Senanayake, of Paththanduwana Petitioners,

Vs.

Heeralinddipulige Justina Hamy, of Paththanduwana Respondent.

THIS matter of the petition of Don Pelis Rajapakse Senanayake Vidahn Aratchi of Welhena, and Don Gabriel Rajapakse Senanayake, of Paththanduwana, praying for letters of administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Paththanperuma Arachchige Sinnappuhamy, of Paththanduwana, coming on for disposal before W. F. H. de Saram, Esq., District Judge of Negombo, on the 10th day of April, 1900, in the presence of Mr. W. M. Rajapakse, Proctor, on the part of the petitioners; and the affidavit of the petitioners, dated the 28th day of March, 1900, having been read: It is declared that the petitioners, as sons-in-law of the said intestate, and as such are entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to them, unless the respondents above-named or any other person interested shall, on or before the 28th day of May, 1900, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

W. F. H. DE SARAM,
District Judge.
Dated 10th April, 1900.

In the District Court of Negombo.

Order Nisi.

Testamentary Jurisdiction. } In the Matter of the Estate of the late Sembukutti Arachchige Hendrick Silva Appuhami, of Andiambalama, deceased.

Hewawasanranaweerage Don Jeelis Appuhami, of Balabowa Petitioner.

Vs.

1, Hewawasanranaweerage Jane Nona, of Andiambalama; 2, Sembukutti Arachchige Henry William Silva; 3, Sembukutti Arachchige Cicilia Esther Silva; 4, Sembukutti Arachchige William Edmund Silva, all of Andiambalama Respondents.

THIS matter of the petition of Sembukutti Arachchige Hendrick Silva Appuhami, of Andiambalama, praying for letters of administration to the estate

of the abovenamed deceased Sembukutti Arachchige Hendrick Silva Appuhami, of Andiambalama, coming on for disposal before W. F. H. de Saram, Esq., District Judge of Negombo, on the 10th day of April, 1900, in the presence of Mr. Rajapakse, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner; and the affidavit of the petitioner, dated the 19th day of March, 1900, having been read: It is declared that the petitioner is the father-in-law of the said intestate, and as such is entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him, unless the respondents above-named or any other person interested shall, on or before the 28th day of May, 1900, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

W. F. H. DE SARAM,
District Judge.

Dated 10th April, 1900.

In the District Court of Negombo.

Order Nisi.

Testamentary Jurisdiction. } In the Matter of the Estate of the late Kadupitigey Dandris Silva, No. 465. } of Hinatiyana, deceased.

Manikkugey Adias Hamy, of Hinatiyana... Petitioner.

Vs.

1, Kadupitigey Walenty Silva, of Hinatiyana; 2, Kadupitigey Elias de Silva, of Kalahugoda; 3, Kadupitigey Punchi Sinno Silva; 4, Kadupitigey Isteenu Silva, both of Hinatiyana; 5, Kadupitigey Amaris Silva, of Madawala; 6, Kadupitigey Nonohamy, and husband 7, Dinayadura Punchi Sinno Silva, of Hinatiyana Respondents.

THIS matter of the petition of Manikkugey Adias Hamy, of Hinatiyana, praying for letters of administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Kadupitigey Dandris Silva, of Hinatiyana, coming on for disposal before W. F. H. de Saram, Esq., District Judge of Negombo, on the 12th day of April, 1900, in the presence of Mr. W. M. Rajapakse, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner, dated the 10th day of April, 1900, having been read: It is declared that the petitioner is the widow of the said intestate, and as such is entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to her, unless the respondents above-named or any other person interested shall, on or before the 28th day of May, 1900, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

W. F. H. DE SARAM,
District Judge.

Dated 12th April, 1900.

In the District Court of Kandy.

Order Nisi.

Testamentary Jurisdiction. } In the Matter of the Estate of the late Arokian Cangany, deceased, No. 2,138. } of Kudagala estate in the Pallepatala of Tumpane.

THIS matter coming on for disposal before John Henricus de Saram, Esq., District Judge of Kandy, on the 23rd day of April, 1900, in the presence of Mr. C. Jayatileke on the part of the petitioner Anthony Muttu's daughter Sivathi Amma, of Kudagala estate in Rangomuwa in the Pallepatala of Tumpane; and the affidavit of Ena Wappu Lebbe,

late Arachchi of Rangomuwa aforesaid, dated 20th April, 1900, having been read :

It is ordered that the petitioner Sivathi Amma be, and she is hereby declared entitled to letters of administration to the estate of Arokian Cangany, deceased, of Kudagala estate in Rangomuwa in the Pallepallata of Tumpane, as the widow of the said deceased, unless 1, Sandanam Amma ; 2, Sandanam ; 3, Mari Amma ; 4, Arokian Amma ; and 5, Anthoni Amma, the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th by their guardian *ad litem* Sandanam Amma, all of Kudagala estate in Rangomuwa in Pallepallata of Tumpane, shall, on or before the 25th day of May, 1900, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

J. H. DE SARAM,
District Judge.

The 23rd day of April, 1900.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

Order Nisi.

Testamentary Jurisdiction. } In the Matter of the Estate of the late Mary Grace Rayakarier, wife of Manuelpillai Saverimuttu Rayakarier, of Jaffna, deceased.

Manuelpillai Saverimuttu Rayakarier,
of Jaffna town Petitioner.
Thomas Peter Ollegasegarampillai, of
Kayts Respondent.

THIS matter of the petition of the above-named petitioner praying for letters of administration to the estate of the above-named deceased coming on for disposal before C. Eardley-Wilmot, Esq., District Judge, on the 27th day of April, 1900, in the presence of Mr. C. Strantenberg, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner ; and affidavit of the petitioner, dated the 23rd day of April, 1900, having been read : It is declared that the petitioner is the husband of the said intestate, and is entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him, unless the respondent or any other person shall, on or before the 29th day of May, 1900, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

C. EARDLEY-WILMOT,
District Judge.

This 27th day of April, 1900.

In the District Court of Galle.

Order Nisi.

Testamentary Jurisdiction. } In the Matter of the Estate of the late Rupesinghe Don Arnolis de Silva Appuhamy, deceased, of Alutwella.

THIS matter coming on for disposal before F. J. de Livera, Esq., District Judge of Galle, on the 7th day of April, 1900, in the presence of Mr. C. Van Buren, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner Malliyawaduge Karlinahami, of Alutwella, dated 3rd April, 1900, having been read : It is ordered and declared that the said Malliyawaduge Karlinahami, of Alutwella, is widow of the deceased, and that she is as such entitled to have letters of administration of the above estate issued to her, unless the respondents—1, Malliyawaduge Siyadoris de Silva ; 2, Rupesinghe Nonahami ; 3, Rupesinghe Bastian ; 4, Rupesinghe Mundo Nona ; and 5, Rupesinghe Babun Appu, all of Alutwella—shall, on the 13th day of June, 1900, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

F. J. DE LIVERA,
District Judge.
The 7th day of April, 1900.

In the District Court of Ratnapura.

Testamentary Jurisdiction. } In the Matter of the Last Will and Testament of Laxemudali Pagoda Punchi Kumarihamy, of Gilimale, deceased.

Wanigasekera Wanasinghe Mudianselage
Madduma Banda, of Dela. Petitioner.
Vs.

Laxemudali Pagoda Punchi Banda, of
Gilimale Respondent.

THIS matter coming on for disposal before me, Paulus Edward Pieris, Esq., District Judge of Ratnapura, on this 25th day of April, 1900, in the presence of Daniel James Jayatileke, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner ; and the affidavit of the said petitioner, dated the 30th day of March, having been read : It is ordered that the will of Laxemudali Pagoda Punchi Kumarihamy, of Gilimale, deceased, dated the 16th day of February, 1900, and now deposited in this court, be and the same is hereby declared proved, unless the respondent Laxemudali Pagoda Punchi Banda, of Gilimale, or any other person or persons, shall, on or before the 30th day of May, 1900, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

P. E. PIERIS,
District Judge.
The 7th day of May, 1900.

NOTICES OF INSOLVENCY.

In the District Court of Colombo.

No. 1,997. In the matter of the insolvency of Mohamado Lebbe Samsudeen.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the creditors of the above-named insolvent will take place at the sitting of this court on June 14, 1900, to consider the grant of a certificate of conformity to the insolvent.

Colombo, May 10, 1900.

By order of court,
GEO. VANGUNSTER,
for Secretary.

DRAFT ORDINANCES.

MINUTE.

The following Draft of a proposed Ordinance is published for general information :—

An Ordinance to declare certain By-laws to be in force within the Municipality of Galle.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the Municipal Council of Galle is desirous that the by-laws set forth in the schedule hereto shall be declared to be in force within the Municipality of Galle : Be it therefore enacted by the Governor of Ceylon, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows :

Ordinance to be read as one with Ordinances Nos. 7 of 1887, 26 of 1890, and 1 of 1896.

By-laws set out in schedule to be legal.

1 This Ordinance shall be in force within the Municipality of Galle, and shall be read as one with the Municipal Councils' Ordinances, 1887, 1890, and 1896."

2 The by-laws of the Municipal Council of Galle are hereby repealed, provided that such repeal shall not affect—

- (a) The past operation of the said by-laws hereby repealed ; nor
- (b) Any right, privilege, obligation, or liability acquired, accrued, or incurred thereunder ; nor
- (c) Any penalty or forfeiture incurred in respect of any breach of the provisions of the said by-laws hereby repealed ; nor
- (d) Any legal proceeding or remedy in respect of such right, privilege, obligation, liability, penalty, or forfeiture as aforesaid—

and the by-laws set forth in the schedule hereto shall be in force within the Municipality of Galle : Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be held or construed to prevent the making, approval, and publication in respect of the Municipality of Galle of further by-laws or by-laws in amendment, repeal of, or in addition to such by-laws, in the same and the like manner as is empowered to be done by the provisions of the said Municipal Councils' Ordinances, 1887, 1890, and 1896, or any other Ordinance.

Service of notices.

3 When any notice is required by this Ordinance to be given to the owner or to the occupier of any house, building, or land, such notice addressed to the owner or occupier, as the case may require, may be served on the occupier of such house, building, or land, or left with some adult member or servant of his family ; or if the notice cannot be so served, or if there be no occupier, may be put up on some conspicuous part of such house, building, or land ; and it shall not be necessary in any such notice to name the occupier or the owner. Provided always that when the owner and his residence are known to the chairman, it shall be his duty, if such owner be residing within the municipality, to cause every notice to be given to the owner, and if he be not resident within the town, the chairman shall send every such notice by post addressed to his residence.

Penalty for unnecessary violence by an officer.

4 Every person acting under the authority of this Ordinance who shall, under pretence of performing any act under the authority of this Ordinance, use any unnecessary violence or give any uncalled for and vexatious annoyance, shall be guilty of an offence, and be liable on conviction thereof to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Penalty for obstructing officers of the council.

5 Every person who shall resist, obstruct, hinder, or molest any officer of the municipal council acting under the authority of any by-law hereby enacted, in the discharge of any duty or the performance of any act which such officer shall be authorized or required to perform by such by-law, shall be guilty of an offence, and be liable on conviction to be punished with simple or rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with both.

Penalty for breach of by-laws.

6 Whoever shall commit any breach of any of the by-laws hereby enacted, or of any by-laws hereafter lawfully made, by doing any act prohibited or declared to be an offence by any such by-laws, or by neglecting to do any act directed to be done by any such by-laws, or in anywise howsoever, shall on conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty rupees, and in case of a continued infringement to a further penalty not exceeding ten rupees a day for every day after notice from the chairman of such infringement. Provided that no complaint shall be preferred in any court for any breach of any by-law except with the previous sanction of the chairman.

SCHEDULE.

CHAPTER I.

Establishments.

Offices and salaries.

1. It shall be lawful to the council from time to time by resolution to create offices, and to assign to each office so created such salary as it shall deem right. The chairman may fix the salary to be paid to any officer whom he is by law authorized to appoint, provided that the amount shall not exceed the amount assigned to the office by the council.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent one person from holding more than one office should the council so direct, or the chairman from employing, with the consent of the standing committee, such other officers as may be required in case of any emergency, on such salary as the standing committee shall deem fit.

Duties of officers.

2. The secretary and other officers and servants of the council shall perform such duties during such hours as the chairman shall from time to time direct.

Offices created.

3. The following offices are hereby created :—

- (1) Secretary, Municipal Council.
- (2) Sanitary Officer.
- (3) Superintendent of Works.

CHAPTER II.

Conduct of Business.

Duties of chairman.

1. The chairman shall preserve order and shall decide on all points of order.

Precedence of councillors.

2. For all purposes connected with the council, the precedence and seniority of councillors shall be regulated as follows :—

After the chairman shall rank the councillors in the order of the priority of their nomination or election, and in the case of former councillors re-elected or re-nominated, of the priority of their continuous membership of council.

Order of business.

3. The business of the council at its meetings shall be taken in the following order :—

Minutes.

(1) The minutes of the previous meeting shall be read, and (if need be) corrected, and confirmed.

Questions.

(2) Questions, of which previous notice has been given, may be asked.

Motions.

(3) Motions, of which previous notice has been given, may be made.

Notices of motion.

(4) Notices of motion may be given, provided that it shall be competent to any member, by consent of the chair, to give notice of motion at any convenient time during the sittings.

Reports of committees.

(5) Reports of committees may be brought up and a day fixed for their consideration, unless the council shall resolve to proceed to their consideration at once. It shall be competent to any member to move that any report be printed and circulated among the members before consideration thereof by the council, and if such motion be seconded, the question shall be put to the vote.

Reports of officers.

(6) Reports of officers shall be considered or referred to committees.

Memorials, petitions, &c.

(7) Memorials, petitions, complaints, and communications addressed to the council or chairman shall be laid before the council and orders made thereon.

(8) Any other matter set down in the notice of meeting shall be proceeded with, provided that a deviation from this order of business may be allowed by permission of the council.

Committee of the whole house.	4. The council may at any time resolve itself into a committee of the whole council; and on resuming, the result of their deliberations shall be dealt with by the council. In committee a motion need not be seconded, and a councillor may speak more than once.
Contents of petitions.	5. Any councillor presenting a petition or other communication shall be held responsible for the contents being throughout respectful.
Presenting petitions.	6. When a petition or other communication is presented, the purport thereof shall be concisely stated. On the motion of any councillor, duly seconded, the question shall be put whether the document shall be read.
Hearing petitioners.	7. In any case where individual rights or interests may be affected by any act, order, or proceeding of council, all parties so affected may be heard upon petition before the council in committee, either in person or by counsel.
List of witnesses.	8. When it is intended to examine any witnesses, the petitioner or councillor requiring such witnesses shall deliver to the secretary, three days at least before the day appointed for their examination, a list containing the names, residences, and occupations of such witnesses.
Summoning witnesses.	9. The secretary shall thereupon, under the sanction of the chairman, issue to each of the witnesses a summons in the Form A in the appendix hereto, and such summons shall be served by some person appointed in that behalf by the secretary, either by delivery thereof to the witness or by leaving it at his residence, forty-eight hours at least before the time appointed for his attendance. Every witness summoned shall be bound to obey such summons.
Evidence on petitions.	10. The evidence of every witness shall be taken down by the secretary and read over to the witness, who may then desire any correction to be made; and in case no such correction shall be made, the evidence shall stand as taken down and not be altered afterwards.
Notices of motions and questions.	11. Any councillor desiring to ask a question or make a motion, shall (unless by leave of the council) give notice of such question or motion, either at some previous sitting of the council or by a letter to the secretary at least three clear days before the day on which he intends to ask such question or make such motion.
Question or motion without notice. Motions, &c., to be written.	12. Any member may, in the course of discussion, ask a question or make a motion without previous notice given. 13. Every question, motion, or amendment shall be reduced into writing and handed to the secretary by the member proposing the same.
Asking questions.	14. In asking any question, no argument or opinion shall be offered, nor any facts stated, except in so far as may be necessary to explain such question; and no councillor may debate the matter to which the question refers.
Putting the question.	15. When a motion has been made and seconded, and the debate thereon concluded, the question thereupon shall be put to the vote by the chairman.
Motion not seconded.	16. Any motion not seconded may not be further debated, and no entry thereof shall be made in the minutes.
Routine resolutions.	17. Routine resolutions, such as recording periodical statements or confirming minutes of proceedings, may be put to the meeting by the chairman without their having been moved or seconded.
Withdrawing motions.	18. A councillor who has made a motion may withdraw the same by leave of council.
Rules of debate.	19. Every councillor, while speaking, shall address the chair.
Pre-audience.	20. If two or more councillors rise to speak at the same time, the chairman shall call on the person entitled in his opinion to pre-audience.
Rules of debate.	21. In discussing any motion, no councillor shall be at liberty to speak more than once, except in explanation or with the permission of the chairman, or when any matter is under discussion in committee; but a reply shall be allowed to a councillor who has made a substantive motion, not being an amendment.
Imputations.	22. All imputations of improper motives shall be considered as highly disorderly, and such conduct shall be minuted in the minute book, if it shall appear to a majority of the council to be necessary.
Adjournment.	23. An adjournment of the discussion of any question may be moved by any member at any time, and, if seconded, shall forthwith be put to the vote.
Amendments.	24. No amendment shall be proposed upon an amendment which is under discussion; but as soon as the amendment shall have become a substantive motion, a subsequent amendment may be moved, and, if seconded, discussed.
Voting.	25. On any question being put every councillor present shall be bound to give his vote, beginning with the junior councillor present, the secretary minuting each vote, after which the chairman shall declare the number of votes for and against the motion.

Record of dissent.	26. It shall be competent for any councillor who is in the minority to record the reason of his dissent from the opinion of the majority, and such written dissent shall be handed to the secretary at the next meeting of council and entered by him in the minutes of the meeting to which the dissent refers.
Quorum of committees.	27. In every resolution of the council for the appointment of a special committee the quorum thereof shall be named.
Meetings of committees.	28. Upon the appointment of a special committee they shall (provided that the chairman of the council be not a member, or in case of his absence) proceed to elect their own chairman. The chairman of the committee shall fix an early date for their first meeting. Every subsequent meeting shall be by adjournment from the next previous meeting, or if there be no such adjournment, then by appointment to be made by the chairman of the committee.
Proceedings of committees.	29. When the committee shall agree to a report, the same shall be brought up by the chairman of the committee, or some other member thereto appointed, and be read by the secretary, or otherwise dealt with as may then be directed. By leave of the council the committee may from time to time report their opinions or observations, or the minutes of evidence only, or the proceedings.
Divisions in committees.	30. In the event of any division taking place in committee, it shall be entered in the minutes, together with the motion or resolution proposed, the name of the proposer, and the respective votes of the members present, and shall be submitted together with the report of the committee.
Power of committees respecting witnesses.	31. The standing committee, and all special and sub-committees, shall have the like power of summoning witnesses as provided in by-law 9 in this chapter, subject to the same mode of procedure as therein mentioned, and every witness summoned shall be bound to obey such summons.

CHAPTER III.

Duties of Municipal Inspectors.

Powers and duties of municipal inspectors.	1. The several officers appointed to be municipal inspectors shall have all the powers and protection in the discharge of their duties which are by "The Nuisances Ordinance, 1862," accorded to officers of the board of health, and shall be subject to and carry out the orders of the chairman throughout the municipality. The further special duties and powers of the said municipal inspectors shall be as follows:—
To inquire into nuisances and sanitary requirements.	(1) Daily to inquire and ascertain what public or private premises are so foul, or otherwise in such a state as to be a nuisance or prejudicial to health; or ought to be cleansed, purified, ventilated, or disinfected; or are unprovided with sufficient drains, sewers, gutters, privies, or other means for the collection or removal and carrying off the waste water, filth, and other offensive matter from such premises in such a way as not to be a nuisance or dangerous to health; what existing privies, cesspools, wells, drains, gutters, ditches, and water-courses are so foul or badly constructed or isolated as to be a nuisance or injurious, or likely to become injurious to health; and whether any houses or places contain any persons or animals suffering from any reputedly contagious or infectious disease, and any bodies of persons or animals who have died of the same, and make written report to the chairman.
Inspection of public and open places.	(2) To make daily inspection of streets, lanes, public and open places, and ditches, and of drains, pools, wells, sewers, and common receptacles and privies for the purpose of ascertaining and reporting to the said officer the state and sanitary requirements of the same, and of making the aforesaid inquiries and of fully ascertaining whether there be any nuisance or things therein prejudicial to health; and for the purpose of doing any other matter or thing which may lawfully be done by the authority of the said chairman, and for the like purposes to enter into, on, or upon any lands or places whatever, whether enclosed or not.
Inspection of private premises.	(3) To make like inspection for the like purpose from time to time as occasion may require of houses, buildings, outhouses, privies, wells, drains, gutters, and places being private premises. And the said municipal inspectors may, after 24 hours' notice, enter into the same with necessary assistants and workmen, as frequently as they may deem necessary, until any nuisance therein shall have been abated, or any works deemed necessary or directed under the authority of the chairman shall have been completed.

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| Reports of offences, nuisances, and matters affecting health. | (4) To report specially, as they may come to their knowledge, all offences against the Municipal Councils' Ordinances or by-laws made in pursuance thereof, or against any of the Ordinances specified in sections 55 and 132 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1887 and section 14 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1896, and all nuisances requiring to be abated, and all matters respecting the state of the public health or calculated to affect it, which may come to their knowledge, and ought to be brought to the notice of the chairman. |
| Service of notices. | (5) To serve, or cause to be served, notices issued by or by direction or authority of the chairman in the manner prescribed in section 269 of the Municipal Councils' Ordinance, No. 7 of 1887, and to report the service of the same, and whether or not the terms of the notice have been complied with. |
| Payments to secretary. | (6) To pay over and account to the secretary all sums which may be received by them, by or through or consequent on the execution of their duties. |
| Prosecutions. | (7) To prosecute, under the written authority of the chairman, all offences committed contrary to the aforesaid Ordinances or any by-laws of the municipal council, and to report the result of all such prosecutions. |

CHAPTER IV.

Regulation of Buildings.

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| Conditions for erection of buildings. | <p>1. It shall not be lawful for any person to erect a house or hut for the purposes of a dwelling-house, except under the following conditions:—</p> <p>(a) The walls shall in no case be built of cadjan, but of mud and wattle or other suitable material, to allow of being properly plastered and whitewashed.</p> <p>(b) Every such house or hut to be used for human habitation shall not be less than one hundred and twenty superficial feet in area, and not less than ten feet in height, and having the eaves at least six feet from the ground.</p> <p>(c) Every room to be used for human habitation shall have at least one door not less than six feet by two feet six inches, and at least one window not less than three feet by two feet.</p> <p>(d) The floor shall in no case be lower than one foot from the ground, but in all cases where the house has a frontage upon any thoroughfare, the level of the floor of such house shall be at least one foot above the level of the adjoining road. Provided that the council shall be at liberty to require a higher standard according to situation. Between any two ranges or blocks of houses or huts there shall be a clear space of at least twelve feet.</p> <p>(e) Every house or hut shall be at least eight feet from the side drains of the road.</p> |
| Partitions not to be of inflammable materials. | <p>2. No partition or division of rooms of any house within the municipality shall be made of mats, talipots, cadjans, gunny bags, or any inflammable material.</p> |
| Householders to build proper approaches over road drains. | <p>3. The owner or occupier of any house or premises adjoining any street by the side of which a drain shall have been made or excavated shall, subject to such conditions as the chairman shall impose, provide the necessary means of access to such house or premises from such street by constructing over such drain a bridge, platform, or arch, which shall in no case cover less than four feet, or, without the sanction of the chairman, more than six feet of the length of such drain, and which shall be so constructed as not to impede the flow of water in such drain, and the drain under such bridge, platform, or arch shall be paved with bricks or stones, and such owner or occupier shall maintain such bridge, platform, or arch, and the drain thereunder in good order to the satisfaction of the chairman; and it shall be lawful for the chairman, if it shall come to his knowledge that any parties have access to any house or premises so situated without such bridge, platform, or arch as aforesaid, or by some bridge, platform, or arch not constructed as aforesaid, to give notice to the owner or occupier thereof forthwith to construct or alter the same and have the drain in the manner aforesaid, or in the event of his failing to maintain in good order such bridge, platform, or arch, or the drain thereunder, to give notice to the said owner or occupier to put the same in good order; and if he shall fail to fulfil the requirements of any notice so given within fourteen days from the service of the said notice, the chairman may cause the work to be done, and the cost thereof shall be paid by such owner or occupier.</p> |
| And private sewers to be ventilated. | <p>4. It shall be lawful for the chairman to require, by notice in writing, the owner of any private sewer or house drain, whether under his house or without the house, to fix such pipes as the chairman may</p> |

consider necessary for the proper ventilation of such private sewer or drain. Such ventilation pipes shall be of such size and materials and shall be carried to such height as the chairman shall direct. If such owner shall fail to comply with the requirements of such notice within the time appointed, the chairman and any officers and workmen authorized by him may enter upon the premises and cause the required work to be done, and the cost thereof shall be paid by such owner. The amount of the cost payable under this or any of the preceding by-laws of this chapter shall be ascertained and determined and recovered in the manner provided by sections 281 and 282 of "The Municipal Councils' Ordinance, 1887," as if the same were costs directed to be paid by the said Ordinance.

Construction of a drain through land intervening between land to be drained and public drain or sewer.

5. When it shall be found necessary under section 195 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1887 to construct or lay a covered drain or pipe communicating with some sewer or drain, and it is requisite for the construction or laying of such drain or pipe to carry the same through any land or lands intervening between the house or building required to be drained and a public drain or sewer, it shall be lawful for the chairman, or for any officer of the municipality acting under his written authority in that behalf, to enter into or upon such intervening land or lands, and to carry on and complete the construction or laying of such drain or pipe, after giving two days' notice to the owners or occupiers of such intervening land or lands of the chairman's intention to do so.

Owners of new buildings, &c., to give notice to chairman of completion thereof.

6. The owner of any new building sanctioned by the chairman, or any person or persons who may obtain permission from the chairman to build any drain, privy, or cesspool, or any person or persons who may be required by the chairman, by virtue of powers conferred on him by law, to build, alter, or repair any drain, privy, or cesspool, shall give notice in writing of the completion of the work to the chairman within fourteen days after completion thereof.

CHAPTER V.

Execution of Works, Streets, Roads, and Bridges.

Estimates.

1. All votes of money for public works shall be made on estimates previously prepared and laid on the table.

Persons authorized by chairman empowered to enter upon lands for repairs, &c., of roads within the municipality.

2. It shall be lawful for any person or persons thereunto authorized in writing by the chairman, between the hours of 7 A.M. and 5 P.M., with all necessary and proper servants, labourers, workmen, carriages, and animals, and other means, to enter upon any land adjacent or near to any existing or intended street within the limits of the municipality, and there severally to do and perform all acts, matters, and things necessary for the purpose of tracing, measuring, making, working, opening, altering, turning, repairing, clearing, improving, or fencing any such street, or for building, excavating, repairing, clearing, or improving any bridge, fence, drain, dam, or ditch thereupon or in any way connected therewith, or for performing any act, matter, or thing under the provisions of "The Municipal Councils' Ordinance, 1887."

And to throw rubbish on adjacent lands.

3. In the tracing, measuring, making, working, opening, altering, turning, repairing, clearing, or improving any existing or intended street, or building, excavating, repairing, or improving any bridge, fence, drain, dam, or ditch thereupon, or in any way connected therewith, it shall and may be lawful for the person or persons authorized as aforesaid to throw upon any lands adjacent or near thereto such earth, rubbish, or materials as it shall or may be necessary to remove from the place of any such work; provided that such earth, rubbish, and materials shall be removed within a reasonable time.

And make temporary road.

4. It shall be lawful for any person thereunto authorized in writing by the chairman to make any temporary road through the grounds near to any existing or intended thoroughfare, during the execution of any work in any way connected therewith; provided such road shall not run over any ground whereon any building stands, nor over an enclosed garden or yard.

And cut trees.

5. It shall be lawful for any person thereunto authorized in writing by the chairman to cut and remove and place upon any ground near thereto all trees, bushes, or shrubs, and all leaves or branches or roots of trees that shall grow in or overhang any thoroughfare, or cause any obstruction or harm thereto, and for that purpose to enter upon any land or premises, with such persons, animals, and instruments as may be necessary for the removing of such trees, bushes, shrubs, leaves, branches, or roots.

And put up fences.

6. It shall be lawful for any person thereunto authorized in writing by the chairman to put up or make fences, hedges, ditches, drains, or banks by the side of any thoroughfare whenever to him it shall appear necessary.

- And make drains and bridges. 7. Any person thereunto authorized in writing by the chairman shall have power to make and cleanse all drains or water-courses, and also to make such bridges, as he shall deem necessary, for the preservation, improvement, repair, or construction of any road or canal in and through any lands or grounds lying near to such road or canal or intended road or canal.
- And lay stones, &c., on road. 8. The superintendent of works or any person thereunto authorized in writing by the chairman shall have power to lay any matter or thing whatsoever upon any road, and to allow the same to remain there during the time such road is under repair, and for such time before the repairs are commenced, and after the repairs are completed as may be necessary for facilitating the making of such repairs, or for preventing damage to such recently repaired road; but he shall take due and reasonable precaution for preventing danger or injury to persons passing along such road.
- And to take materials. 9. It shall be lawful for any such person or persons authorized as aforesaid, with the servants, workmen, and labourers employed by or under him, between the hours of 7 A.M. and 5 P.M., and with all necessary and proper carriages, animals, and other means, to search for, dig, cut, take, and carry away any water, timber, brushwood, stone, gravel, clay, or any other material whatsoever for the purpose of tracing, measuring, making, working, opening, altering, turning, repairing, clearing, improving, or fencing, or in any way assisting in the tracing, measuring, making, working, opening, altering, turning, repairing, clearing, improving, or fencing any existing or intended street, or of building, excavating, repairing, clearing, or improving any bridge, fence, drain, dam, or ditch thereupon, or repairing any lines, or any buildings whatsoever required on or near any such thoroughfare for the use of any officer of the council employed on any work connected with such street, or any workmen, carriages, persons, or things employed in his service, in and from any land adjacent or near to any such street, and to carry away the same through the ground of any person without being deemed a trespasser; provided that no such materials shall be dug for, cut, or taken away upon or from any yard, avenue to a house or lawn, or any enclosed garden, plantation, field, or wood without the consent of the owner thereof, unless sufficient materials cannot conveniently be obtained from the neighbouring waste lands, or common or abandoned grounds, in which case the person or persons authorized as aforesaid may take any of such materials where these can be conveniently procured; provided also that reasonable compensation for all materials so taken, and for the damages done by the getting and carrying away the same, shall be made to the owner thereof; and provided further that such person or persons shall rail or fence off any quarries or pits from which any such materials shall be taken, so that the same shall not be dangerous to any person or animal.
- And to make and keep open ditches, &c., and to lay trunks, &c. 10. The superintendent of works and every person authorized in writing by the chairman shall have power to make, scour, cleanse, and keep open all ditches, gutters, and drains, or water-courses, and also to make and lay such trunks, tunnels, plats, or bridges as he shall deem necessary for the protection, preservation, improvement, repair, or construction of any street or road in and through any lands or grounds adjoining or lying near to such street or road or intended street or road.

CHAPTER VI.

ESTABLISHMENT AND REGULATION OF MARKETS.

Public Markets.

- Public markets. 1. The markets established at Dangedara and Dewatta are hereby declared "public markets." The by-laws in this chapter, so far as they relate to public markets, shall apply to the said public markets and to any other place or places hereafter declared to be public markets by the chairman, with the concurrence of the standing committee.
- Hours of business. Every public market shall be opened for use daily at 5.30 A.M. and closed at 9.30 P.M. each day.
- Lease of stall rents. 2. It shall be lawful for the council to demise or let to farm, for any term, all or any of the rents, tolls, and fees from time to time payable in any public market under section 227 of "The Municipal Councils' Ordinance, 1887."
- Disputes as regards rents how determined. 3. If any dispute arises concerning any such rents, tolls, or fees, it shall be competent for the chairman to determine the same and make such order thereon as to him may seem proper.
- Lists of rents. 4. The council or their lessee shall from time to time cause to be set up in every public market a list of the several stallages, rents, and fees from time to time payable in such market.
- Public markets not to be occupied without license. 5. No person shall hold or occupy a seat or stall in any of the public markets without a license in the Form B hereto annexed signed by the secretary, or contrary to the tenor of such license.

Meat and fish to be sold in stalls respectively set apart for that purpose.

Meat, fish, &c., not to be sold in green market.

All meat to come from slaughter-house.

Sale of meat, &c., in places other than a public market forbidden.

Inspector may seize meat, &c., improperly exposed for sale.

Spaces for sale of vegetables, fruits, &c.

No person to enclose space.

License not transferable.

No other than licensee to sell.

Only license holders and registered agents permitted to sell goods in stalls.

Persons convicted of theft cannot be employed.

License to be returned.

The sale of any particular kind of fish during the prevalence of any epidemic or the sale of particular kind of fruits, &c., prohibited.

Throwing rubbish.

Stall to be swept daily.

Occupation of ground beyond limits prohibited.

No meat not slaughtered at municipal slaughter-house

6. No person shall keep or sell in a public market any article or thing other than meat in any stall set apart for the sale of meat, or any article or thing other than fish in any stall set apart for the sale of fish.

7. No person shall keep or sell or expose for sale in any green market any meat or fresh, salted, or dried fish, cooked food, or firewood.

8. No carcase of any animal not slaughtered at a municipal slaughter-house shall be brought into the meat market, or to any meat stall, or sold or exposed for sale in such market or stall.

9. No person shall sell, or expose or hawk about for sale, any beef, mutton, or other meat or fish in any place or street within the municipality (except at a public market provided by the council) without a special license from the council, or contrary to the tenor of such license.

10. It shall be lawful for any municipal inspector or police officer to seize any such beef, mutton, or other meat, or fish exposed or hawked about for sale contrary to the provisions of the preceding by-law, and to remove the same to the municipal office to be disposed of as may be ordered by the chairman or the magistrate.

11. Spaces six feet by four feet in extent, or of other dimensions containing not less than twenty-four square feet, properly marked and numbered, shall be set apart in every public market for the sale of vegetables, fruits, and other articles by persons paying such daily fee as the council may from time to time determine. No person shall occupy any such space without having obtained the license required by by-law 5 of this chapter.

12. No person shall enclose any such space or any part thereof, or erect any screen or fixture thereon, or have any box or erection thereon, exceeding one foot in height. No person shall have any article on any such space after the hour fixed for the closing of the market.

13. No person shall transfer a license issued to him for any stall or space in a public market to any other person, or shall sub-let any such stall or space or any part thereof; and no person shall use, or hold, or occupy any stall or space or any part thereof under any alleged transfer without the permission of the chairman.

14. No person other than the person holding a license shall use or occupy any stall or space or any part of any stall or space in a public market, or sell goods therein, unless such person shall be named in the license as a person authorized to sell on behalf of the licensee.

15. No person holding a license for any stall or space in a public market shall under any pretence whatsoever suffer or permit any other person (excepting a person authorized as provided for in the preceding by-law) to use or occupy such stall or space or any part thereof, or to sell or expose for sale any goods, articles, or things of any description whatsoever without the authority of the chairman; and no person convicted of theft or other serious misconduct shall be employed at any public market by any person holding a license for any stall or space in a public market either as his servant or agent, or in any capacity whatsoever.

16. All licenses issued under by-laws 9 and 10 of this chapter shall be returned to the market-keeper by the person holding such license on his quitting the stall or space.

17. Whenever it shall appear to the chairman that the use or consumption by the public of any particular kind of fish is injurious, or that during the prevalence of any epidemic the use or consumption of any particular kind of fruit or vegetable is hurtful, it shall be lawful for the chairman by beat of tom-tom to prohibit, for such time as to the chairman shall appear necessary, the sale of any such fish, fruit, or vegetable in any market or other place within the municipality, and after such notice to cause the same to be seized and destroyed in such manner as the council may direct.

18. No person shall throw any rubbish, refuse, bones, skins of animals, or such like in or upon any public market or its premises except into a receptacle provided for such purpose.

19. Every person holding a license for a stall in a public market shall sweep his stall daily and keep the same clean, and also any unoccupied space opposite his stall.

20. No person holding a license for any stall or space in a public market shall use or occupy, or permit or allow any person acting on his behalf to use or occupy, and no servant of a person holding such license shall use or occupy, any ground beyond the limits of the stall or space rented by him.

21. Except as hereinafter provided, no carcase of any animal (or any portion thereof) not slaughtered at a municipal slaughter-house shall be brought into a public or private market or to any place specially licensed as provided in by-law 9 of this chapter, or sold or

to be brought into market.	exposed for sale in any public or private market or in such specially licensed place. The provisions of this by-law shall not apply to frozen meat, game, or fish imported into the island.
Butcher not to rub oil, &c., on meat.	22. It shall not be lawful for any licensed butcher, or for his agent or servant, or for any person, on any pretence whatsoever, to rub on and over or to apply cocoanut or other oil or substance to any meat or any part of the carcase of any animal exposed for sale within the municipality.
Stalls to be kept open to public.	23. If any person having a license to hold or occupy a stall in any public market, or holding a special license under by-law 9 of this chapter, shall wilfully neglect or refuse to serve the public during two consecutive days, it shall be lawful for the council to suspend or revoke any such license, and to refuse thereafter to grant a license to any such person.
Seizure of poultry.	24. All animals found straying in a public market or the market premises shall be seized by any person authorized by the chairman to seize the same, and shall, if claimed within six hours from the time of seizure, be delivered over to the owner thereof upon payment of twenty-five cents each. If the same be not claimed within such time, they shall be detained in the municipal ground; and if not claimed within twelve hours of the seizure, shall be sold, and out of the proceeds the council shall be entitled to make a charge not exceeding one rupee, and the surplus, if any, shall be paid to the owner.
Certain acts forbidden.	25. It shall not be lawful for any person to do any of the following acts:—
Causing vexatious annoyances or delay.	(a) Being a person holding a license or ticket for a stall or space in a public market, or being a servant or agent of any such person, to subject any person resorting to such market to unnecessary and vexatious annoyance or delay.
Cooking in public market.	(b) To carry on any cooking in a public market.
Recovering or demanding fee in excess of that authorized.	(c) Being a market-keeper or lessee of a public market, or any person employed under him, to demand or receive a greater rent, toll, or fee than that authorized to be received, or to give any unnecessary or vexatious annoyance to any person under pretence of performing any duty, or exercising any authority imposed or conferred upon him.
Behaving in disorderly manner.	(d) To behave in a disorderly manner, or commit any nuisance in any public market, or the premises appertaining thereto.
Using markets before or after appointed hours.	(e) To use, sleep in, or otherwise occupy the market before or after the hours appointed by these by-laws for the opening or closing of the markets, or without obtaining the requisite license, or after the expiration of the time for which the license was granted, contrary to the terms of such license.
Damage to market and pollution of water.	(f) To damage, or in anywise deface any portion of the buildings, stalls, lamps, or any property of the council in or about a public market, or defile or pollute in any way the water provided for use in such public market.
No person suffering from infectious diseases to occupy market, stall, or space.	(g) Being a person affected with any loathsome or contagious or infectious disease, to occupy any stall, seat, or space in any public or private market, or expose or carry about for sale in such market or in any street within the municipality any article whatsoever. And no person shall employ in any capacity in any public or private market any person affected with any such disease.
Fee for a license.	<i>Private Markets.</i>
	26. It shall be lawful for the chairman to levy a fee of fifty cents per quarter for every license issued under section 233 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1887, and unless such fee be first paid no license shall be issued.

CHAPTER VII.

Slaughter Houses.

1. Except as hereafter provided by by-laws 9, 10, 11, and 20 of this chapter, all animals intended for human food within the municipality shall be brought between the hours of 7 and 9 A.M. to a shed provided for the purpose, and shall be there exposed to public view for a period of not less than twenty-four hours immediately preceding the time of slaughter.
2. The sanitary officer (or any other person authorized in writing by the chairman) shall inspect the animals so brought, and shall reject all cows in calf and ewes and she-goats in kid, as well as any other animal that may appear to him, for any reason, to be unfit to be slaughtered for human food. Any animal so rejected shall be forthwith removed by the owner.

- And to issue permit for slaughter of approved animals.
3. All animals which have been approved by such sanitary officer or other authorized person as fit to be slaughtered for human food shall be secured in the shed above-mentioned until the expiration of the period of twenty-four hours mentioned in by-law 1 of this chapter, when such sanitary officer or other authorized person shall issue a permit (in the Form C in the appendix hereto) for the slaughter of such approved animals, upon payment of the fees payable under these by-laws. Such animals shall be slaughtered at one of the municipal slaughter-houses at such hours as the chairman shall from time to time appoint.
- Permit valid for two days.
4. Such permit for slaughter shall only be valid for two days after the date of issue.
- Sale of animals not removed, &c.
5. In default of removing within a reasonable time any animal which has been rejected under by-law 2 of this chapter, or for the slaughter of which a permit has been issued, but which has not been slaughtered, or in respect of which any fee due under these by-laws has not been paid, the chairman may, after two days' notice by beat of tom-tom, sell such animal by public auction, and out of the proceeds retain the amount of the fees due and the reasonable expenses attending the sale, and shall pay over the surplus, on application, to the owner of the animal.
- Persons found within slaughter-house with animals without a permit guilty of offence.
6. No person shall remove to the slaughter-house or premises, or possess within such slaughter-house or premises, any animal for which he has not obtained a permit as required by by-law 3 of this chapter. Every such animal may be detained by any municipal inspector or any other person authorized by the chairman, and if it be diseased it shall be destroyed.
- Animal found to be diseased not to be slaughtered.
7. It shall be lawful for the sanitary officer (or other person authorized by the chairman) to refuse permission to slaughter for human food any animal notwithstanding it has been approved as aforesaid, if it should before slaughter be found diseased or otherwise unfit to be slaughtered for human food.
- Disposal of diseased meat.
8. If on any animal which has been approved as aforesaid being slaughtered the carcass shall appear diseased or otherwise unfit for human food, the sanitary officer (or other person authorized by the chairman) shall cause the said meat to be then and there destroyed or so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for human food. Should it be denied that the meat is unfit for human food, the sanitary officer shall forthwith call upon the chairman (or in his absence the secretary) to proceed with him to the slaughter-house and there inspect the said meat, and should it be decided by the chairman (or in his absence the secretary), whose decision in the matter shall be final, that the meat is unfit for human food, it shall be lawful for such sanitary officer thereafter to destroy or dispose of the same as hereinbefore provided in this by-law.
- Meat of animal slaughtered beyond municipal limits not to be brought in without license.
9. No meat of any cattle, sheep, or goat not slaughtered at a municipal slaughter-house shall be brought into the municipality without a special license from the chairman. Provided that this by-law shall not apply to imported frozen meat.
- Not to be sold within municipal limits until after inspection.
10. It shall not be lawful for any person to sell or expose for sale within the municipality any meat brought in upon such special license, unless the same shall have been previously inspected and passed at the municipal slaughter-house as fit for human food by the officer appointed thereto by the chairman, and for every such inspection the council shall be entitled to charge and recover a fee of not more than four cents for every pound of meat so inspected; and upon payment of such fee a certificate shall be issued by such officer stating that the meat has been inspected and permitting the sale thereof.
- For removal of meat from slaughter-house a pass necessary.
11. No person shall remove any meat of any animal slaughtered at a municipal slaughter-house, or inspected as in the preceding by-law provided, without a pass in the Form D in the appendix hereto certifying to such slaughter or inspection signed by the slaughter-house keeper or other officer appointed to issue such passes, and it shall be the duty of the slaughter-house keeper or other duly appointed officer to issue such passes to any licensed butcher.
- Meat to be conveyed in covered carts.
12. No person shall remove or permit or cause to be removed any meat of any animal in any quantity exceeding twenty pounds in weight from a municipal slaughter-house or any other place of slaughter to the market or other place within the municipality, unless the same shall be conveyed in a cart with suitable roof or covering and screened in at each end, or in some other covered vehicle, so as to protect the said meat effectually from sun, dust, and rain, and screen it from public view. And no person shall expose or cause to be exposed to public view any raw skin or skins or raw hide or hides during carriage from place to place.
- Carts to be washed and cleansed.
13. Every such cart used for conveying meat, skins, or hides shall be thoroughly washed and cleansed, and shall be produced to the slaughter-house keeper or a municipal inspector for his inspection daily.

The sanitary officer to keep register of cattle.

14. The sanitary officer on duty or other person authorized as aforesaid shall keep a register of all cattle inspected by him, giving a description of the cattle and their brandmarks, and the other particulars set forth in the Form E in the appendix. Such register shall be accessible to the public at the municipal office between the hours of 1 P.M. and 4 P.M. daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

Owner shall produce proofs of ownership.

15. Such sanitary officer or other authorized person shall require the owner of each head of cattle brought for inspection to produce a certificate of ownership, signed by the person or persons from whom the same was received or purchased, containing the description of such cattle and the name and abode of such person or persons and attested by two witnesses, one of whom shall be the police vidane, constable, or other headman of the district or division from which the animal was removed; and such certificates or vouchers shall be forwarded to the municipal office daily with register prescribed by the preceding by law.

Persons claiming animal.

16. Should any person claim any animal while exposed as aforesaid, or while in a municipal slaughter-house previous to slaughter, the said sanitary officer or other authorized person is hereby required to cause the slaughtering of the said animal to be stayed, and to call upon the claimant to furnish him in writing within twenty-four hours with the particulars of his claim, together with the address of the claimant, and with such other information as to the said sanitary officer or other authorized person shall seem necessary.

Animal claimed to be taken before the magistrate. In default of claimant substantiating his claim animal to be slaughtered.

17. The said sanitary officer or other authorized person shall, as soon as such particulars have been furnished, cause the said animal to be produced before the magistrate, who shall thereupon summarily investigate and adjudicate upon the claim. Should, however, the claimant fail to furnish the particulars of his claim as before required, it shall be lawful for the said sanitary officer or other authorized person at the expiration of the twenty-four hours to permit the animal to be slaughtered.

Notice to be given to council when butchers intend leaving the municipality.

18. Every licensed butcher and every person holding a license for a stall in a public market, who intends leaving the municipality, shall give at least two days' previous notice in writing to the council of his intention, and he shall state in such notice the name in full of his agent or attorney who will carry on his trade as such butcher or his other business during his absence, and the name of every such agent or attorney shall be duly registered by himself or his agent in the register which shall be kept in the municipal office for that purpose, and such registration shall be entered within seven days of the licensed butcher or stall holder leaving the district of Galle. Every such agent or attorney shall be liable and amenable to all rules, regulations, and laws to which any licensed butcher or stall holder is or shall be liable. Should any licensed butcher or person holding a license for a stall in a public market fail to give the notice above required, the chairman may revoke the license issued to such butcher or person licensed to occupy a stall in a public market.

Fees leviable at the public slaughter-house.

19. It shall be lawful for the chairman to levy the under-mentioned fees in connection with the public slaughter-house:—

	Rs.	c.
For housing cattle ...	0	6 per diem.
For feeding cattle ...	0	12 "
For housing sheep and goats ...	0	3 "
For feeding do. ...	0	6 "
For using slaughter-house ...	5	0 per mensem.

It shall be lawful for the council to alter the above fees from time to time, and such altered fees shall, after publication in the *Government Gazette*, become payable instead of the above.

Special license.

20. It shall not be lawful for any person who is not a licensed butcher within the municipality to slaughter any sheep, goat, or pig, unless he shall have obtained a special license from the secretary, and any person obtaining such special license shall not slaughter except at the place named in such license or under any conditions therein set forth. A fee to be determined from time to time by the council shall be levied for every such license.

For the purpose of this Chapter "animal" shall mean cattle, sheep, and goats.

CHAPTER VIII.

Dangerous and Offensive Trade.

Business under section 259 liable to inspection.

1. The management and conduct of any business carried on in any place whatsoever within the municipality for any of the purposes enumerated in section 259 of the Ordinance No. 7 of 1887 shall be always open and subject to examination and inspection by the chairman and all persons acting under his authority.

Holder of license to submit to conditions, &c.

2. Every holder of a license issued under the said section shall submit, at all times during the continuance of the license, to all such conditions or directions as may from time to time be given by the chairman with regard to the mode of making, carrying, storing, or keeping any dangerous or offensive substances, or with regard to the circumstances under which the same may be manufactured, carried, stored, or kept, or with regard to the nature of the goods (if any) which may be permitted or (as the case may be) prohibited to be carried or stored therewith, or with regard to the examining, testing, or proving from time to time the nature or strength of the said dangerous substances and things or any of them.

Conservance of cattle stall, &c.

3. The owner or tenant of every stable, cattle stall, cattle halting-place, or gala shall have the same covered with a tiled roof and paved with brick, stone, concrete, cement, or asphalt, and provided with suitable paved or cemented drains for conveying the urine and washings into a covered receptacle constructed in such manner as the chairman shall direct, the contents of which shall be daily removed at the expense of such owner or tenant and disposed of so that no nuisance is caused thereby. Every such stable, cattle stall, halting-place, or gala shall be daily washed and always kept clean, and whitewashed at least once in three months. All dung and dry refuse shall be deposited daily by the owner or tenant of such stable, cattle stall, halting-place, or gala in a proper receptacle outside, and thence removed.

Filth, dust, &c., to be removed daily from cart stands, &c.

4. Every owner or occupier of any place within municipal limits used for any of the purposes specified in section 259 of "The Municipal Councils' Ordinance, 1887," and every owner or occupier of a cart stand, cattle yard, bakery, coach-building yard, or manufactory, shall remove or cause to be removed from such premises, twice in every twenty-four hours (between 6 and 8 A.M., and again between 4 and 6 P.M.), all filth, dirt, and rubbish and deposit it in such places as the chairman may approve.

Cart stands, &c., to be drained.

5. Every cart stand, cattle yard, and sheep pen shall be paved and drained to the satisfaction of the chairman.

Fees for dépôts of coal, &c.

6. It shall be lawful for the municipal council to levy the following fees for every license issued under the 259th section of the Ordinance No. 7 of 1887:—

			Per Annum.	
			Rs.	c.
For the establishment of a dépôt for coal	...		10	0
Do. do. tannery	...		10	0
Do. do. line kiln	...		1	0
Do. do. wood	...		1	0
Do. do. straw	...		0	50
Do. do. guano, bone, or any manure...			1	0

CHAPTER IX.

By-laws relating to Night Soil.

Removal of contents of privy.

1. It shall be lawful for the chairman at any time to require the owner or occupier of any house, building, enclosure, or premises within the limits of the municipality, by notice in writing, to remove or cause to be removed the contents of any privy, pit, or water-closet in or belonging to such house, building, enclosure, or premises to such place or places and within such time as shall be set forth in the said notice. Should such owner or occupier fail to comply with the requirements of such notice within three days from the time when such notice shall have been served on him, the chairman may cause the necessary work to be done, and for that purpose shall have power to authorize any person in writing to enter into and upon any such house, outhouse, building, enclosure, or premises with such labourers, implements, and things as may be required; and the expenses incurred shall be paid by the owner or occupier, and shall be ascertained and determined and recovered in the manner provided by sections 281 and 282 of "The Municipal Councils' Ordinance, 1887," as if the same were expenses directed to be paid by the said Ordinance.

Burying contents of privy within 100 ft. of a dwelling-house prohibited.

2. Any person who shall bury or cause to be buried, or deposit or cause to be deposited the contents of any latrine, privy, pit, or water-closet within any house, building, or premises, or in or on any land within one hundred feet of any dwelling-house, well, stream, or water-course shall be guilty of an offence. Upon receiving notice he shall at once remove the same to such place and within such time as the chairman shall direct. In default of compliance with such notice within the time appointed, the chairman or any officers and workmen authorized by him may enter upon such house, building, or premises and cause the necessary work to be done, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person in default, and shall be ascertained and determined and recovered in the manner provided by sections 281 and 282 of "The Municipal Councils' Ordinance, 1887," as if the same were expenses directed by the said Ordinance to be paid.

- Owners and occupiers to employ only licensed persons.
3. The owner or occupier of any house or land within the municipality who is desirous of removing, or who has been required as provided in by-law 1 of this chapter to remove, the contents of any privy on the said house or land, shall give notice to the chairman of the day and hour in which he intends to have the work done, upon which the chairman shall grant a permit to such owner or occupier to have the work done under the supervision of a municipal inspector, and upon such terms and conditions as shall be stated in such permit, by a scavenger licensed as hereinafter provided; and no such owner or occupier shall employ on such work persons other than those licensed by the chairman.
- Removing night soil without license.
4. It shall not be lawful for any person not being a contractor of the municipal council or an officer in the service of the municipal council to remove night soil from any house or land within the municipality, unless he shall have registered his name and address at the office of the municipal council and obtained a license from the chairman of the council, which license it shall be in the discretion of the chairman to grant or refuse, such license to be in Form F in the appendix hereto.
- Licensed scavenger or nightman.
5. Every person desirous of being employed as a licensed scavenger within the limits of the municipality shall first obtain a license from the chairman in the Form F in the appendix hereto.
- Licensed person to be bound by rules.
6. Every licensed scavenger shall obey the rules and regulations endorsed on the back of his license, and upon an infringement by him of any such rules and regulations the chairman may revoke his license.
- Night soil to be removed in approved buckets.
7. No night soil shall be removed in any cart or otherwise except in galvanized iron buckets of a pattern and construction approved by the municipal superintendent of works, which may be obtained on application at the municipal office; and such bucket shall be at all times whole, sound, and watertight, with the lid properly closed.
- Latrine carts to be certified by superintendent.
8. Before any cart shall be used for the conveyance of night soil it shall be submitted for the inspection of the municipal superintendent of works, and shall be so used only on the certificate of the superintendent. Such certificate shall be renewed from time to time as may be ordered by the chairman.
- Register of latrine carts.
9. A register shall be kept of all carts licensed for the conveyance of night soil. Such carts shall be consecutively numbered, and the words "Latrine Cart," with the registered number, shall be painted on such carts at the municipal office at the expense of the licensee.
- Hours of removal.
10. No cart carrying night soil shall pass along any street before 10 P.M. or after 3 A.M.; and no bucket containing night soil shall be removed from any house before 7 P.M.
- Night soil to be deposited only in places provided.
11. No person shall deposit any night soil, dung, or other filth, dust, dirt, ashes, rubbish, or refuse in or upon any place except such places as are provided under section 172 of the Ordinance No. 7 of 1887.
- Fee for removal of night soil.
12. Every person employing a municipal officer for the removal of night soil shall pay to the council in advance such sum as shall be determined by the chairman not exceeding two rupees per mensem for each bucket in which such night soil is deposited on his premises for removal by such officer. The sum payable if not paid on or before the tenth of the month in respect of which it is due may be reported by the chairman to the magistrate and recovered in the same way as if it were a fine imposed by such magistrate.
- Scavenger removing soil not to loiter.
13. No person carrying night soil through the street shall loiter or deposit any vessel containing or intended to contain night soil on or by the side of any public road or street.
- Cart removing night soil not to stand about.
14. No person in charge of a cart, wagon, or carriage used for the purpose of receiving and removing night soil, sewage, or other matter from any cesspool, privy, or receptacle shall suffer such cart, wagon, or carriage to stand or remain in any public street, passage, highway, or thoroughfare for any longer time than shall be necessary for the loading thereof.
- Removal of night soil by appointed routes.
15. Night soil shall be removed by such routes only as the chairman shall appoint.

CHAPTER X.

Prevention of Nuisances and Public Safety.

- Manure depôts to be licensed.
1. No person shall have, keep, or deposit for sale or storage any guano, bone dust, or any manure from which noxious or offensive smells arise in any place or depôt within the limits of the Municipality of Galle, except such place or depôt be licensed therefor by the chairman, which license shall be in the Form G in the appendix hereto, and shall be in force from the date of issue until the thirty-first day of December next ensuing.

License may be refused or revoked.

Householders to deposit rubbish in proper receptacles.

Owners of flats to supply receptacles.

Use of public ground.

Stabling in verandahs, &c., forbidden.

Horses not to be groomed in streets.

Interment of carcase.

Prohibitions.

Carts improperly loaded can be detained.

Carts carrying materials in insecure manner.

Vehicles or stalls not to use pavements.

Cattle not to be driven on footpaths.

Posters only to be put up on authorized places.

2. It shall be lawful for the chairman, if any just or reasonable ground exist for so doing, to refuse to grant such license as last aforesaid, or to revoke any license which may have been granted.

3. Any person who is desirous that ashes, sweepings, refuse, or other rubbish from his premises shall be removed by the scavengers of the council, shall deposit the same in proper covered tubs, boxes, or other like receptacles on the curbstones or edge of footpaths outside his premises at such hours daily as the council shall from time to time appoint by notice duly given; and shall remove the said tubs, boxes, or other like receptacles within half an hour after the emptying of such tubs, boxes, or other receptacles by the scavenger. No person shall place any ashes, sweepings, refuse, or other rubbish on any street except in covered tubs, boxes, or other receptacles as aforesaid.

4. The owner of any building let in apartments, flats, or portions shall provide the occupier of every such tenement or portion of such building with covered tubs, boxes, or other receptacles for the deposit of sweepings, refuse, or other rubbish.

5. No public ground within the municipality shall be used for any purpose prohibited by the chairman by public notice.

6. No person shall make use of the pavement or the front verandah of his house, or of any place not properly adapted for the purpose in front of his house or by the side of any street, as a stable or stall for keeping horses, cattle, or any other animal.

7. No person shall wash or groom, or permit or cause to be washed or groomed, any vehicle or animal in or on any pavement or street.

8. Every person within whose premises any horse, cow, sheep, or pig may die shall within twelve hours after his death either remove the carcase at his own expense to such place as may be approved by the chairman for that purpose, or report its death to the municipal inspector of the ward in which such premises may be situated; and in such latter case shall pay to the said inspector the expense of removing and burying the carcase at such rate as the chairman shall determine.

9. It shall not be lawful for any person to do any of the following acts:—

- (1) To remove timber or other substance of more than twenty feet in length in any cart without having one end thereof secured to another or sling cart.
- (2) To carry timber or other substance of more than twenty feet in length without one end being carried by another person.
- (3) To remove iron bars in any cart without duly fastening each end of the said bars so as to prevent the noise they would otherwise make.
- (4) To load firewood, casks, or any other articles in carts to any height exceeding six feet above the platform of such cart.
- (5) To load on any cart or vehicle any timber, firewood, casks, straw, or other goods of any description whatsoever so as to project laterally beyond the wheels of the said cart or vehicle.
- (6) To push any loaded hand cart along any public thoroughfare without a man in front or side who is not engaged in pushing such cart.

10. It shall be lawful for any municipal or police officer, and they are hereby required, to detain any cart in which any timber or other article aforesaid has been loaded or is being conveyed contrary to the provisions of the preceding by-law, until such timber or other article has been so loaded or arranged that it can be conveyed in a manner not prohibited by the said by-law.

11. No person shall drive any cart or hackery conveying dirt, rubbish, cabook, granite, bricks, lime, or other articles or materials whatsoever without properly securing the same therein so as to prevent any part of the same from falling into the public street.

12. No person shall push, draw, or drive any vehicles of any description on any footpath or pavement intended or made for foot passengers by the side or sides of any street, nor shall any person use or cause to be used any such footpath or pavement, or any part or parts thereof, or any part of any street, for location either temporarily or permanently of any stall, table, or platform for the sale of any article or articles of any description whatsoever, or for any purpose calculated to cause inconvenience or obstruction to foot passengers or vehicles.

13. It shall not be lawful for any person to ride any animal or to drive any animal, or to ride any bicycle, tricycle, or other similar vehicle on any footpath or pavement or path set apart for the exclusive use of foot passengers.

14. It shall not be lawful for any person to attach or affix any posters, placards, handbills, or other notices to or on any wall, house, building, premises, tree, or other places, save and except in any place which the council may at any time appoint.

Picketing
animals, &c.,
forbidden.

15. No person shall picket animals or collect carts or form an encampment upon any public ground within the municipality without the permission in writing of the chairman.

Pit for offensive
matter
disallowed.

16. No person shall dig or cause to be dug within his premises any pit or excavation for storing offensive matter therein without the permission in writing of the chairman.

Removal of
dangerous trees.

17. If any fruit, tree or part of a tree within the limits of the municipality be deemed by the chairman to be likely to fall upon any house or building, or to endanger the occupiers thereof, or if the same be near any road or street and likely to affect the safety of passengers going along or using such road or street, it shall be lawful for the chairman to cause notice in writing to be given to the owner or occupier of the ground upon which the tree stands to remove the said fruit, limb, or tree; and if such owner or occupier do not begin to take down the same within twenty-four hours after such notice and complete the work with due diligence, the chairman shall cause the work to be done; and upon the chairman certifying to the magistrate the costs which have been *bonâ fide* incurred in effecting such removal, such magistrate shall summon the owner or occupier aforesaid to appear before him on a certain day then and there to make payment of the costs which shall appear to such magistrate to have been properly incurred in that behalf; and upon failure to pay the amount of such costs, the same may be recovered as if it were a fine imposed by the said magistrate.

Seizure of
cattle.

18. It shall be lawful for any person thereto authorized by the chairman to seize or cause to be seized in his presence any cattle, horse, sheep, goat, or other animal which he may find tied, tethered, straying, improperly driven or tended upon any thoroughfare within the municipality, unless any such animal belong to any cart to which it is tied or tethered whilst the same is being loaded or unloaded; provided that every such animal seized by him as aforesaid shall be forthwith delivered into the custody of an officer of the police in charge of the nearest police station; and every such officer seizing or receiving any such animal as aforesaid shall forthwith report such seizure to the chairman, and the chairman shall, if at the time of such report no claim is made, direct such officer to take the necessary steps for the safe custody and maintenance thereof and to publish such seizure in the usual manner, and no such animal seized as aforesaid shall be delivered to the owner thereof unless upon payment to the municipal council of the sum of one rupee in the case of a cattle or horse, and twenty-five cents in case of a sheep or goat, for the use of the person by whom the same shall have been seized, and a further sum of twelve cents and six cents respectively for each day during which the same shall have been kept in the custody of the said officer for the use of such officer; and if no person shall claim such animal or pay such dues as aforesaid within ten days after the animal shall have been so seized, it shall be lawful for such officer, and he is hereby required to sell the same by public auction, and after payment of one rupee to the person by whom the same may have been seized, and of the sum due to himself for the custody and maintenance thereof, to pay the remainder of the produce of such sale, if any, to the secretary of the municipal council to be credited to the municipal fund.

Chairman
may require
yard, &c.,
to be paved
and drained.

19. It shall be lawful for the chairman, should he deem it necessary, to require, by notice in writing, the owner of any yard or ground adjoining a dwelling-house, or the owner of any alley, or the owner of any sheds, galas, or sheep pens to have such yard, ground, or alley, shed, gala, or sheep pen, paved in such manner as the chairman shall direct, and to lay sufficient drains or pipes to the nearest municipal sewer or drain for the purpose of draining such yard, ground, or alley, shed, gala, or sheep pen. Such drains or pipes shall be of such materials, of such size, of such level, and with such fall, and shall be carried to such point of junction with the said municipal sewer or drain as the chairman shall appoint, provided that the council shall supply to such owner on application, at cost price, the materials necessary for the drains and pipes which he is required to lay. If such owner shall fail to comply with the requirements of such notice within the time appointed, the chairman and any officers or workmen authorized by him in writing may enter upon the premises and cause the required work to be done, and the cost thereof shall be paid by the owner.

CHAPTER XI.

Collection and Levy of Rates and Taxes.

Return under
section 138.

1. The return to be furnished by the owners or occupiers of houses, building, and lands under section 138 of "The Municipal Councils Ordinance, 1887," shall be in the Form H in the appendix hereto, which form shall be supplied by the council, and shall be filled up and returned by the person to whom it is addressed.

- Returns under section 146. 2. The schedules required to be filled up under section 146 of the said Ordinance shall be in the Form I hereto annexed.
- Forms how served. 3. The secretary shall from time to time, whenever directed by the chairman, cause a copy of each of the said Forms H and I to be served on every owner, resident, or occupier of all houses, buildings, and lands within the municipality in the manner provided by section 269 of the Ordinance.
- Notice of tax on vehicles and objections thereto. 4. After the completion of the list of taxpayers mentioned in section 145 of the Ordinance No. 7 of 1887, the secretary shall cause a notice in the Form J hereunto annexed to be served on each of the persons therein mentioned in the manner provided by section 269 of the Ordinance, and such notice shall contain a list of the vehicles and animals in respect of which the tax is payable and the amount of the tax, and shall also state the time and proportion in which the tax shall be paid. And any person desirous of objecting to the list shall be entitled to do so at any time in writing by letter delivered to the secretary during the ten days following the service of the notice, after which no objection shall be entertained against the same.
- Special notice required from taxpayers acquiring further vehicles and animals. 5. If any person after having filled up and returned the schedule mentioned in section 146 of the Ordinance shall acquire, keep, or use any carriage, cart, jinricksha, hackery, horse, pony, mule, bullock, or ass not mentioned in such schedule, or in addition to those mentioned therein, he shall be bound within two weeks of acquiring such vehicle or animals to send written notice thereof to the secretary containing true and correct information in respect of every such vehicle or animal so acquired, kept, or used.
- Articled clerk. 6. The secretary shall from time to time, whenever directed by the chairman, cause a copy of the Form K to be served on every notary within the municipality, in order to ascertain whether any and how many clerks have been articled under him during the current year or any previous year after the establishment of the municipal council, the date of the articles, and the period of their services. Every notary shall within fifteen days from the service of such form fill up the same correctly with the information thereby required and return it to the secretary.
- Vehicles to bear metal plates. 7. All carts and hackeries kept or used within the municipality shall, besides any other plates that may be required by law, after the first of February every year, bear a metal plate furnished by the municipal council on a conspicuous part thereof, which plate shall bear the design of the letter G with figures representing the year and the corresponding number in the register in the body thereof. Before issuing a plate for a cart or hackery it shall be further lawful for the chairman to require the year and registered number thereof to be painted or stamped on the outside of such cart or hackery in a conspicuous part thereof to be determined by the chairman.
- Vehicles without plates may be seized. 8. No person shall keep, use, or drive any cart or hackery within the municipality without the plate required by the preceding clause affixed to it; and every cart or hackery kept, used, or driven without such plate affixed to it shall be liable to be detained by any municipal inspector or police officer until such plate shall be, after payment of any tax due, obtained and affixed to such cart or hackery.

CHAPTER XII.

Possession of Dogs.

- Every dog must have a stamped collar. 1. Every dog kept within the municipality shall wear a collar with the municipal stamp and number on it.
- Chairman may issue collar. 2. The chairman is hereby authorized to issue collars to every owner on his application for the same and on a payment of fifty cents.
- Fee for stamping collars. 3. Every owner desirous of providing his own collar shall be allowed to obtain the municipal stamp and number on such collar on payment of a fee of eight cents.
- Record of collar stamped. 4. All collars shall be numbered according to priority of application, and a record thereof shall be preserved in the council with the name of the owner and the number of dogs he owns.
- Dogs without collars to be destroyed or sold. 5. All dogs found straying within the municipality without collars as hereinbefore required shall be seized by the police or such other person as the chairman may thereto authorize, and if unclaimed within twenty-four hours be destroyed or sold, if not previously redeemed.
- Restoration of dogs seized. 6. No dog without a collar seized by the police or under the authority of the chairman shall be restored to its owner without payment of one rupee; and the police constable or other officer who seized such dog shall see that the owner provides himself with a collar on the payment of the usual charges, or supplies his own collar with the municipal number and stamp on it.

Persons
acquiring dogs
to give notice.

7. Every person who shall acquire, keep, or become possessed of a dog shall give notice thereof to the council within one month of his acquiring or becoming possessed of such dog, with full description of the animal, and the secretary shall register the same in a book to be kept for the purpose.

Occupiers of
houses to furnish
returns when
necessary.

8. It shall be lawful for the chairman from time to time to require every occupier of a house to fill up a schedule in the Form L in the appendix hereto, showing the number and description of dogs kept in such house or premises attached thereto, and to whom they respectively belong, and every such occupier shall be bound to accept, duly fill in with correct information, and return such schedule within one week from receipt thereof.

CHAPTER XIII.

Public Bathing Places.

Wells to be
walled

1. Every well the water of which is used for bathing purposes and open to the public shall have a protecting wall of the height of not less than two feet, and be cemented outside from a depth of two feet below the surface of the ground.

and drained.

2. The ground immediately surrounding every public well shall be so sloped as to allow the water to run down into a built drain leading to a proper outlet.

Washing near
wells forbidden.

3. It shall not be lawful to wash clothes, mats, or other articles of domestic use at or near any public well.

Tubs to be
painted.

4. The tubs employed for bathing at such public wells as aforesaid shall be painted at least once every year and daily cleansed.

No diseased
person to bathe
thereat.

5. Persons suffering from scabies (itch) or other infectious diseases, or who have recently recovered therefrom, shall not be permitted to bathe, wash, or in any way to use the water at any public well or at any place set apart by the council as a bathing-place.

Owner and lessee
bound by these
by-laws.

6. The owner and lessee of any such public well shall himself comply with the requirements of the foregoing by-laws, and shall not permit any infringement of the same.

CHAPTER XIV.

Encroachments and Obstructions.

Council may in
certain cases
demand
production of
title deeds.

1. Whenever it shall appear to the council that any building, enclosure, or obstruction has been raised or made in any street or on any waste or other ground within the limits of the municipality vested in the council, or that the line of any street has been altered without proper authority, it shall be lawful for the chairman to demand in writing of the person claiming to be the owner of the land or premises on which such building, enclosure, or obstruction shall have been raised or made, or through or over which such alteration of the line of a street has been made, the production of every deed, document, and instrument upon which such person founds such claim, and of the plan, if any, of such premises. If the occupier of such land or premises be not himself the owner, he shall be bound to give full information respecting the name and residence of such owner upon being requested so to do by the chairman, and such alleged owner shall be bound to produce or cause to be produced, within ten days after being requested so to do, every deed, document, and instrument on which he founds his claim to the said land or premises, with the plan, if any, of such land or premises, and which shall be in his possession, or if any such deed, document, or instrument, or plan shall not be in his possession, shall inform the chairman upon application in whose possession they are, and every person having in his possession any such deed, document, instrument, or plan shall be bound to produce the same within ten days after having been requested so to do in writing by the chairman.

Demand of
production of
deed to include
power of
examination.

2. The deeds, documents, instruments, and plan in the preceding clause mentioned shall be produced on the premises to which the same may relate, or at such other place as the chairman may require, and the power of demanding the production thereof in the preceding clause given shall be deemed and taken to include the power to make such examination of such deeds, documents, instruments, and plans as shall be necessary, and to take copies; and every person concerned shall permit such examination of every such deed, document, instrument, or plan, and the taking of copies thereof by the chairman.

Chairman may
authorize
survey.

3. It shall be lawful for the chairman or any person authorized by him in writing, after reasonable notice to the occupier, to enter upon any land or premises upon which any such building, enclosure, encroachment, or alteration of the line of a street as is mentioned in by-law 1 of this chapter shall have been raised or made as aforesaid, and upon any other premises whatsoever which it may be necessary

Proof of right to
apparent
encroachment
to rest upon the
owner.

for him to inspect or survey, and to make such inspection and survey of all such premises as may be necessary to enable the chairman to ascertain whether such building, enclosure, or obstruction is an encroachment upon any street or upon any land vested in the council, or whether the line of the street has been actually altered.

4. Should it appear to the council after such survey that the building, enclosure, or obstruction aforesaid is an encroachment upon the street, or that the line of the street has been altered without proper authority, the chairman shall give notice in writing to the occupier of the land or premises upon which such building, obstruction, encroachment, or alteration of the line of the street shall have been raised or made that a survey of the premises has been made by the authority of the chairman and is open to the inspection of such occupier at a place to be therein mentioned, and that unless within one month from the service of such notice he or the person under whom he holds shall take legal proceedings for establishing his title to such land or premises, and for preventing the removal of any such building, obstruction, or encroachment, or the restoration of the former line of the street unlawfully altered, the said council will proceed with the removal or restoration thereof. If no legal proceedings are taken within the time specified, or being taken are not duly prosecuted, the council shall cause any such building, obstruction, or encroachment to be forthwith removed, or such altered street to be restored to its former line. And it shall be lawful for the chairman, or any person thereto authorized by him in writing, to enter into any house, garden, enclosure, or other premises, and to cause to enter therein such persons with such instruments and things as may be necessary to effect such removal or restoration. And the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person who claimed to be the owner of the land or premises on which the building, obstruction, encroachment, or alteration of the line of street was raised or made, and shall be ascertained and determined and recovered in the manner provided by sections 281 and 282 of "The Municipal Councils' Ordinance, 1887," as if they were expenses directed to be paid by the said Ordinance. When legal proceedings are taken as aforesaid, it shall be incumbent on the claimant to prove his title to the land or premises on which the said building, obstruction, encroachment, or alteration of line of street was raised or made.

CHAPTER XV.

Carriages.

Number and
year to be
painted on
carriage.

1. The chairman of the municipal council, or any officer of the council thereunto authorized by the chairman, shall determine the number of passengers to be carried in each licensed carriage prior to issuing the license required by law for that purpose, and such registered number of the carriage and the year for which it is licensed shall be painted in a conspicuous part (to be determined by the chairman) of such carriage, and shall be at all times plainly and distinctly visible and legible, provided, however, that such painting may be dispensed with at the discretion of the chairman.

An infant carried in arms or on the lap, or one child not so carried but under eight years of age, shall not be deemed a passenger. No driver of a licensed carriage shall refuse to carry the full number so determined, or shall carry more than the said number.

Every carriage
to have two
lamps.

2. Every licensed carriage shall have and carry two good and sufficient lamps, one on either side of the driver, ready for lighting, and the same shall be lighted if the carriage is used between the hours of 6 P.M. and 5.30 A.M.

Licensed
carriage to be
kept in good
repair.

3. The owner of every licensed carriage shall keep the same and the appurtenances clean and in good repair, and shall not permit it to be used if the said carriage or any part of it, or the horse drawing the same, or the harness is in any way unfit for use; and it shall be lawful for any municipal inspector or officer of police or person specially authorized thereto by the chairman in writing to seize any carriage which he shall find being used, while either the carriage, horse, or harness is unsafe and not in a fit state to be used, and to convey the same to the nearest police station to be produced as soon as possible before the magistrate and charge the owner of the said carriage with a breach of this by-law.

Inspectors to
inspect carriages
on chairman's
authority.

4. A municipal inspector or police inspector being thereto authorized by the chairman in writing shall at least once a month, or oftener if such inspector deem necessary, inspect all carriages licensed to ply for hire within the municipality, and the harness or the horse or horses used in drawing such carriage, and the other equipments, and shall submit a report thereof to the council. If any such carriage or horse or horses or harness or other equipments shall at any time upon such inspection be found unfit for public use, notice in writing prohibiting the use of such carriages shall be given by the chairman to the owner of such carriage, and after such notice he shall not use or suffer to be used or let to hire such carriage until the prohibition aforesaid shall have been withdrawn.

- Carriages produced for inspection.** 5. For the purposes of such inspection the owner of every licensed carriage shall produce or cause to be produced every month, on any day between the fifteenth and twenty-third (Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays excepted) at the municipal office or some other place to be appointed by the chairman between such hours as the chairman shall appoint, the said carriage with the horse described in the license harnessed thereto.
- Notice of change of horse.** 6. The owner of any licensed carriage who desires to use a horse other than that described in the license issued in respect of such carriage shall give notice of such change to the chairman and forward his license to the municipal office for insertion of the description of such horse, and send the animal to the municipal office for inspection by the person authorized by the chairman to inspect the same on any day, except Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.
- Licensed carriage to ply from stand.** 7. Every licensed carriage shall (unless let for hire by special agreement, and except while being kept at the residence of the proprietor) be sent by the proprietor to one or other of the duly appointed public stands, and the driver shall keep such carriage on such stand and remain with it himself between the hours of 6.30 A.M. to 7.30 P.M.
- Council to appoint stands.** 8. The council shall appoint places as public stands for licensed carriages, and may from time to time by resolution abolish or alter, as they shall see fit, the number and situation of the said stands.
- Notice to be given of opening of stands.** 9. Whenever it shall be determined to appoint, abolish, or alter the situation of any public stand, the chairman shall cause notice to be given in such manner as to the chairman shall seem fit.
- Space after every fourth carriage in stand.** 10. After every fourth carriage in every public stand there shall be left a space of at least eight feet for passengers on foot to pass through.
- Position to be taken by carriages at stand.** 11. Every carriage on its arrival at any public stand shall be drawn up to the end of and be last of the rank of any carriages already occupying such stand, and at every stand all carriages shall be arranged only in single rank.
- Table of fares to be fixed inside carriage.** 12. The table of fares fixed by these by-laws printed or inscribed on a card or plate shall be affixed inside in some conspicuous part of every carriage plying for hire, and such card or plate shall be left so affixed and legible and undefaced during all the time the carriage shall ply or be used for hire.
- Owner or driver of carriage bound to let the same for hire.** 13. The owner or driver of any licensed carriage shall be bound at all times to let such carriage for hire, whether the same be on a public stand, or at the residence of the owner, or at any other place wheresoever, to any person applying for the same, and to carry such person from any one place to another on any carriage road within the municipality, unless the said carriage shall have been previously engaged, or unless he has some other reasonable cause for refusing. Provided that the proof that there was reasonable cause for refusing shall lie on the owner or driver, and that any person so applying for such carriage shall, upon demand being thereto made, immediately or before such carriage is used, tender to the owner or driver the fare authorized by law; and provided further that no licensed carriage shall be compelled to carry passengers more than ten miles during any period of twelve hours.
- Loitering, &c., in streets.** 14. The driver of any licensed carriage shall not suffer the same to stand or loiter in any street or alongside of any other carriage (except for the purpose of setting down or taking up any passengers), nor shall he obstruct the driver of any other carriage in taking up or setting down any person, or wilfully, wrongfully, or forcibly prevent or endeavour to prevent the driver of any other licensed carriage from taking a fare.
- Driver to wear a jacket and have a badge.** 15. The driver of every licensed carriage shall be cleanly dressed and shall wear a jacket or coat and shall carry a badge, such badge to be provided by the council at the cost of the owner and to bear the number of the carriage license.
- Refusal of driver to hire after engagement.** 16. After a licensed carriage has been engaged by any person, the owner or driver thereof shall be bound to carry out his engagement, and shall not, after refusing to carry or convey the person by whom the said conveyance was first engaged, thereafter hire the said carriage to another.
- Rates and fares.** 17. The following shall be the rates of fares. No fares for carriages other than hackeries shall be charged by distance unless specially agreed to:—

For a carriage drawn by one horse:—

	Rs.	c.
From 6 A.M. to 7 P.M. ...	4	0
For any six consecutive hours ...	2	0
For the first half hour or part thereof ...	0	50
For one hour ...	1	0
For every subsequent hour or portion of such hour ...	0	25

For a carriage drawn by two horses :—

The rates as for a carriage drawn by one horse to be increased respectively by one-half.

For a hackery :—

	Drawn by	
	a Pony.	a Bullock.
For every hour between 6 A.M. and 7 P.M.	30 ...	25
Per mile ...	10 ...	8

For jinrickshas :—

	Cents.
For the first half hour or portion of half hour ...	25
For every subsequent half hour or any portion thereof	10

Rates chargeable between 7 P.M. and 6 A.M. to be one-fourth more than the above charges.

It shall be lawful for the council from time to time to alter the above rates of fare, and such altered rates shall, after publication in the *Government Gazette*, become payable instead of the above.

Property found in carriage.

18. In case of any property being left in any such carriage by any person who may have hired or used the same, the owner or driver of such carriage shall, within six hours after such property shall have been found in such carriage, take the same or cause to be taken in the state in which it was found, to the office of the municipal council or to the nearest police station and there deliver the same to the secretary or the police inspector, or any person authorized to receive the same on their behalf, to be there deposited for reclamation; and the owner or driver delivering such property or causing the same to be delivered shall be entitled to such remuneration payable by the owner of such property as the chairman may direct. If the property so found on any such carriage and deposited in the municipal office or police station shall not be claimed by the true owner thereof within one month of such deposit, the said property shall be sold by public auction, after due notice of such intended sale, and the proceeds of such sale, less expenses incurred in and about the publication of such sale, shall go to the municipal fund.

Form of license.

19. The license issued to the owner of any carriage to be let for hire shall be in the Form M in the appendix, and such license shall not be transferable. Provided that it shall be lawful for the chairman to grant at his discretion and on such conditions as to him may seem fit a special license in respect of any carriage intended to be let for hire by private agreement only, and to exempt the owner and driver of any such carriage from the operation of any of the preceding by-laws of this chapter. Such specially licensed carriage shall not be admitted to a public stand.

Power of council to refuse or recall license.

20. It shall be lawful for the chairman, acting on behalf of the council, at any time to refuse the grant of a license when applied for by any person, and also to cancel and recall any license which may have been issued, on account of any misconduct on the part of the owner or driver, or should such owner or driver commit a breach of any of the by-laws in this chapter or of the conditions upon which the license has been granted.

Interpretation.

21. Wherever in this chapter the following words are used they shall have the meaning here assigned to them, viz. :—

“Licensed” shall mean licensed under the provisions of “The Carriage Ordinance, 1873.”

“Carriage” shall mean carriage, hackery, jinricksha, or other vehicle used for the conveyance of passengers.

“Horse” shall mean any animal, as a horse, mule, ass, or bullock, used to draw a licensed carriage or hackery.

“Driver” shall mean the person driving or in charge of a carriage, and shall include the person drawing a jinricksha.

CHAPTER XVI.

Contagious and Infectious Diseases.

Removal of patients to hospital.

1. It shall be lawful to the chairman to cause any person suffering from smallpox, cholera, or other dangerous contagious, or infectious disease in any house or place in which there are no means of isolating such person from the other inmates, or where the retention of such person is in the opinion of the colonial surgeon or the sanitary officer likely to prove a source of danger to others, to be removed to some public hospital or to a house of isolation provided by the chairman.

Removal of patient from one locality to another

2. It shall be lawful to the council to allow any such person to be removed to any locality which such person or his friends may choose, and to which the said colonial surgeon or sanitary officer does not object, instead of to such public hospital or house of isolation.

- No removal except by sanction of council.
3. Except with the sanction of the council as provided in the above by-law, it shall not be lawful for any person to remove or assist in removing any person suffering from smallpox, cholera, or other dangerous contagious, or infectious disease from the house or place in which such person shall be to any other house or place.
- Quarantine of infected hospitals.
4. All buildings appropriated as hospitals for smallpox, cholera, or other dangerous contagious or infectious disease shall be placed under quarantine whilst used for the above purpose; and no person other than the duly appointed attendant shall be allowed ingress or egress into or from such hospital for any purpose whatsoever, without the sanction of the medical officer in charge being first had or obtained.
- The word "hospital" in this by-law and in by-law 8 shall include all buildings containing an infected patient.
- Infected houses to be placed under quarantine after removal of patients.
5. Any house or building from which a person suffering from smallpox, cholera, or other dangerous contagious or infectious disease shall have been removed shall, when deemed necessary for the purpose of cleansing and disinfection by the chairman or the colonial surgeon or the sanitary officer, be placed under quarantine immediately on such removal for such time not exceeding seven days as the chairman or the colonial surgeon or the sanitary officer shall think sufficient; and no person other than the duly appointed attendant shall be allowed ingress or egress into or from such building for any purpose whatsoever except with the sanction of the said colonial surgeon or sanitary officer. The cost of charges for the maintenance of the inmates of any building placed as aforesaid under quarantine may, if found necessary, be met by the council.
- Isolation of infected houses.
6. It shall be lawful for the chairman or the said colonial surgeon or sanitary officer, if necessary for the more effectual placing of any building under quarantine, to surround and enclose the same with a fence, or in such other manner as the chairman or the said colonial surgeon or sanitary officer shall consider advisable, or to block up and prevent people going through any road, street, path, or way near such building.
- Evacuation of patients to be buried.
7. The owner or occupier of any house, building, or land shall cause all discharges and evacuations from patients suffering from smallpox, cholera, or other dangerous contagious or infectious disease to be forthwith covered with a layer of at least six inches of dry-earth and buried to a depth of two feet without delay. In no case must they or any washings or other substance capable of conveying contagion be emptied or placed in a cesspool.
- Medical certificate required for patient to quit hospital.
8. No patient shall be allowed to quit a hospital until it is duly certified by the medical officer that he is in a fit state to depart.
- Bathing places of patients restricted.
9. No convalescent patient shall be allowed to bathe in any public place, except those specially provided for such patients.
- Assemblies near infected houses may be prohibited.
10. The chairman or municipal magistrate shall have the power during the prevalence of smallpox, cholera, or other dangerous contagious or infectious disease of prohibiting the collection or assembling of people within certain defined limits of any public hospital, house of isolation, or building placed in quarantine as above provided.
- Depth of grave.
11. No corpse of a person dying from any dangerous contagious or infectious disease shall be buried at a depth of less than six feet, nor shall the corpse remain unburied more than six hours.
- "Colonial surgeon" wherever used in this chapter means the senior civil medical officer in Government employ stationed at Galle.

CHAPTER XVII.

Bakeries.

- Bakeries to be properly built.
1. Every bakery shall be well ventilated and well lighted, and the walls thereof plastered with lime mortar and whitewashed, the floor cemented, and drainage sufficiently provided.
- Distance from cesspit, &c.
2. No bakery shall be within thirty feet of any cesspit, latrine, or sewer, nor in a position where bad odours wafted therefrom shall reach it.
- Exclusive use.
3. No place used as a bakery shall be used for any other purpose whatsoever.
- Utensils.
4. All utensils and other furniture belonging to a bakery shall be kept clean.
- Flour, &c., to be good.
5. The flour, water, and other materials used in the manufacture of bread shall be good and wholesome.
- Bakeries to be kept clean.
6. All refuse and dirt in and about the premises of a bakery shall be removed without delay.
- Employés in a bakery.
7. No person suffering from a loathsome, contagious, or infectious disease, or who has recently been in attendance on such person, or who is unwashed or otherwise unclean, shall be employed in a bakery.

Bakeries open to examination.

8. Every bakery and the management and conduct of the business shall be always open and subject to examination by the chairman of the municipal council, the sanitary officer, and all persons acting under the authority of the said chairman.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Burials in the General Cemetery.

Application for graves.

1. All applications for graves are to be made to the keeper of the cemetery within six hours of the time fixed for the burial of the person for whom the grave is wanted.

Keeper to intimate line to be followed by a funeral party.

2. The keeper, or in his absence the sexton, of the cemetery must intimate the line to be followed by a funeral party on arriving at the cemetery, and if more than one come at the same time, the order in which they are respectively to move to the graves.

Keeper may require burial services to be at different times.

3. Should it be necessary, for the purpose of preventing the disturbance of one funeral party by another and not otherwise, the keeper of the cemetery may require that one burial service should be concluded before another is commenced.

Keeper to keep order.

4. The keeper of the cemetery shall be entitled to keep order within the cemetery, and his commands are to be obeyed.

Depth, &c., of grave.

5. No grave shall be less than six feet in depth or at a distance of less than four feet from any other.

Re-opening of graves and vaults.

6. No grave or vault shall be re-opened within a year from the last interment therein, except for post-mortem examinations for the purposes of the criminal law.

Quarterly return of burials.

7. The keeper of the cemetery shall send quarterly to the registrar of births, deaths, and marriages a copy or transcript of the burials as the same are registered in the register book.

Fees.

8. Fees not exceeding the following shall be paid in advance under the 23rd section of Ordinance No. 9 of 1899 :—

	Rs.	c.
For the performance of a burial service	5	0
For digging a full-sized grave	3	0
Do. a grave for a child under 10 years	2	0
Do. do. do. 5 years	1	50
For a tomb 8 feet square	30	0
Do. 6 feet by 2 feet }	20	0
Do. 5 feet by 3 feet }		
Do. 4 feet square }		
For each subsequent burial in such tomb	5	0
For space for a vault 8 feet by 5 feet	50	0
Do. 8 feet by 6 feet	60	0
Do. 9 feet by 7 feet	85	0
Do. 9 feet by 8 feet	105	0
For each subsequent burial in such vault	5	0
For the use of a hearse	1	50
Do. do. with pall and tassels	2	75
For inspection of the plan and book of reference	0	50
For every entry or memorial of grant	1	0
Do. or assignment of grant	1	0

The above fees are to be paid at the time of the application, provided that it is open to an applicant to dispense with the services of a minister, in which case the fee of five rupees shall not be due.

Paupers to be buried free of charge.

Provided that paupers dying in the Government civil hospital shall be buried free of charge by the hospital contractor or servants, under the direction of the cemetery-keeper. Provided also that on the production of a certificate signed by a minister of the Christian religion, a senior officer of police, a municipal inspector, or any headman not lower in rank than a muhandiram, that the friends and relatives of any deceased person are not able to pay the fees herein authorized for the digging of a grave, the keeper of a cemetery shall cause a grave to be dug and the corpse to be buried therein free of charge.

Fees for Mohammedan burials.

Provided further that the fees payable in connection with Mohammedan burials shall remain as at present.

Erection of wall, &c., in cemeteries.

9. It shall not be lawful for any person to erect any wall, barrier, or structure within the cemetery without the written consent of the chairman.

Cremation in cemeteries restricted.

10. No corpse shall be cremated in any portion of the cemetery other than that set apart for the purpose.

CHAPTER XIX.

Burial and Cremation Grounds.

Burials and
cremations
where allowed.

1. (a) The corpse of every person dying within the municipal town of Galle shall be buried or cremated in one of the general cemeteries provided for the said town of Galle, or in a burial ground or cremation ground duly registered as such.

(b) No person or persons shall remove, or cause, suffer, or permit to be removed, the corpse of any person dying within the said town of Galle outside the limits of the said town for the purpose of burying or cremating such corpse in any burial ground or place other than a general cemetery provided for the said town of Galle or a duly registered burial ground or cremation ground for the said town of Galle. Provided that it shall be lawful for the Chairman of the Municipal Council of the said town of Galle, or in his absence the secretary of such council, upon application made to him in that behalf, and on good and sufficient cause shown, to make order by writing under his hand that the corpse of any person named in the order may be buried or cremated in some burial ground or place outside the limits of such town. Provided further that should the said chairman or secretary fail within six hours of the delivery of such application to him to make order upon the said application, then it shall be lawful for any person to remove the corpse for burial or cremation in some burial ground or place outside the limits of such town. Proof of the delivery and time of the delivery of such notice shall be on the party making such application.

Burial and
cremation
ground to be
registered.

2. The proprietor, trustee, or other person entitled to the possession of a burial or cremation ground shall apply in writing to the chairman to have the said ground registered as such, stating the name of the keeper, if any, of the ground, and annexing to his application a figure of survey of the premises certified by a duly licensed surveyor; and the person named as keeper in such application shall subscribe the same in acknowledgment of his acceptance of the office and duties of such keeper.

If no keeper be
named,
applicant to be
held as such.

3. If no keeper be named, or if the keeper so named shall not have signed the application in the manner aforesaid, then and in either of such cases the person on whose application registration of a burial or cremation ground is made shall be held to be the keeper of that ground, and to be responsible for any breach of regulations in respect thereto.

In case of death
of keeper fresh
registration
required.

4. In the event of the death or inability from any cause to fulfil his duties of the keeper of a burial or cremation ground, application to have the same registered shall be made as provided in by-law 2 of this chapter, and no burial or cremation shall take place in such ground until registration on such application has been effected, except on the special license of the chairman, or in his absence of the secretary.

Certificate
before burial.

5. No burial or cremation shall take place until the certificate required by section 32 of the Ordinance No. 1 of 1895 has been produced to the keeper of the burial or cremation ground.

Keeper to keep
register.

6. It shall be the duty of the keeper of every burial or cremation ground within the municipality, duly registered as such for the town of Galle, to keep a register of all burials or cremations carried out on the premises of which he is the keeper in the form prescribed by the chairman, and to cause to be delivered a copy of the register to the municipal office not more than twenty-four hours after a burial or cremation shall have taken place therein.

Chairman may
inspect burial
or cremation
grounds.

7. It shall be lawful for the chairman, the Inspector-General of Police, the Registrar-General, or any person authorized in writing by them for the purpose to visit and inspect at any time any burial or cremation ground, and to have access to all books and documents relating thereto.

Fees to be
approved by
the chairman.

8. A table of fees for burial and cremation grounds shall be submitted by the keeper of every burial and cremation ground for the approval of the chairman, and only such fees as are approved by the chairman shall be charged.

Burial grounds
to be enclosed.

9. Every burial or cremation ground shall be enclosed by a substantial wall or fence to the approval of the chairman.

Ground to be set
apart for cremation.

10. No corpse shall be cremated in any portion of the burial ground other than that set apart for the purpose.

Application
for graves.

11. All applications for graves are to be made to the keeper of the burial ground within six hours of the time fixed for the burial of the person for whom the grave is wanted.

Keeper to
intimate line
to be followed
by a funeral
party.
Keeper may
require burial
services to be
at different times.

12. The keeper, or in his absence the sexton, of the burial ground must intimate the line to be followed by a funeral party on arriving at the burial ground, and if more than one come at the same time, the order in which they are respectively to move to the graves.

13. Should it be necessary, for the purpose of preventing the disturbance of one funeral party by another and not otherwise, the keeper of the burial ground may require that one burial service should be concluded before another is commenced.

Keeper to keep order.	14. The keeper of the burial ground shall be entitled to keep order within the burial ground, and his commands are to be obeyed.
Depth, &c., of grave.	15. No grave shall be less than six feet in depth or at a distance of less than four feet from any other.
Re-opening of graves and vaults.	16. No grave or vault shall be re-opened within a year from the last interment therein, except for post-mortem examinations for the purposes of the criminal law.

CHAPTER XX.

Municipal Water Service.

Water-rate how recoverable.	1. The water-rate which the municipality is authorized and empowered by "The Galle Waterworks Loan Ordinance, 1891," to impose and enforce, and any other sums which may become due under the provisions of this chapter, shall be leviable as if the same were a tax imposed under "The Municipal Councils' Ordinance, 1887."
Appointment of officers.	2. It shall be lawful for the council to appoint such officers as may be necessary to execute the works and to carry out the duties herein-after mentioned, and pay them such salaries or allowances as the council shall deem right.
Expenses of collection, &c., to be paid from water-rate.	3. All expenses incurred in or about the supply of water and in the collection of the water-rate shall be defrayed from the proceeds of such water-rate.
Waterworks vested in Council.	4. All public tanks, reservoirs, cisterns, standpipes, fountains, sluices, wells, conduits, pipes, pumps, and other waterworks existing within the municipality at the time of the coming into operation of these by-laws or afterwards made, laid, or erected, and all buildings, works, materials, and things connected with or appertaining to such waterworks shall be vested in the council.
Council may provide filtering tanks, &c.	5. The council may cause such filtering tanks, reservoirs, aqueducts or other works to be constructed, and such fountains and standpipes to be erected, and such pipes to be laid as it may from time to time consider necessary for the use of the inhabitants of the municipality.
Power to break up streets, &c., and enter private land.	6. In laying down any such pipes the council may, if it consider it necessary, carry such pipes through, across, or under any street, or place laid out or intended for a street, or under any building, or through any cellar or vault, or into, through, or under any enclosed or other land whatsoever. Provided that the council shall in every case in which it deals with private property under this by-law give notice of its intention to do so to the owner of such property, and shall on completion of the work pay to him reasonable compensation. If any dispute shall arise as to the amount or apportionment of such compensation, such amount and apportionment shall be summarily ascertained and determined by the police magistrate, whose decision shall be subject to an appeal to the Supreme Court.
No person to foul water ;	7. No person shall do anything whereby the water in any reservoir, fountain, cistern, standpipe, pipes, or other waterworks belonging to the council shall be in any degree polluted, fouled, or corrupted, and no person shall in any way damage or tamper with any such waterworks.
or to wash at any standpipe, &c.	8. No person shall bathe or wash any part of his body, or wash any cattle, horse, dog, or other animal whatsoever, or any vehicle, clothes, utensils, or other article whatsoever, at or near any reservoir, standpost, fountain, cistern, pipe, or other waterworks vested in the council, whether now existing or to be hereafter erected or built in the streets, thoroughfares, or other public places within the municipality.
Persons paying rate entitled to free use of water for domestic purposes.	9. Every person paying the water-rate mentioned in by-law 1 of this chapter shall be entitled to have free of further charge in respect thereof a supply of water from the public municipal fountains or standpipes for the domestic use of himself and his household.
"Domestic purposes," what not included in.	10. A supply of water for domestic purposes shall not include a supply of water for horses or cattle or for washing vehicles, where such horses, cattle, or vehicles are kept for sale or hire, or a supply for any trade, manufacture, or business, or for fountains or swimming baths, or for any ornamental or mechanical purpose, or for purposes of irrigation.
Charge for water for non-domestic purposes.	11. The following prices will be charged for a supply of water by meter for other than domestic purposes :—

Per 1,000 Gallons.
Rs. c.

(1) Water for general trade purposes, as the supply to boilers, mills, manufactories, hotels, or other trade purposes	... 1 0
(2) Water for public bathing-places, private swimming baths, and fountains	... 0 50
(3) Water for shipping	... 3 50

These charges must be paid quarterly after the quantity supplied has been ascertained.

Chairman may allow private service.

12. The chairman may at his discretion, on application by the owner or occupier of any house, allow a private service of water to such house for domestic purposes in such quantities and under such conditions as the council shall deem reasonable. When a private service is allowed, the connection between the municipal main and the premises to be served, as well as the necessary service pipes and fittings, shall be made, laid, and affixed under the supervision of the superintendent of works, at the expense of the person applying for such private service. The council may require the estimated cost of such private service to be paid into the municipal fund before the work in connection therewith is commenced.

Water pipe not liable to be seized for debt. Pipes not to be laid from mains to the house without sanction of council.

13. No communication pipe or service pipes or fittings shall be liable to be seized for any debt.

14. No person shall lay or have any communication or service pipe or pipes for the conveyance of water from any of the municipal mains into any house, land, or premises, or alter, extend, or disconnect any existing service pipes without the sanction or consent in writing of the chairman; nor shall any such pipes be laid except under the supervision of the superintendent of works, nor until the chairman shall have approved of the point or place at or through which the same shall be laid.

Communication pipes for groups of houses.

15. Unless the chairman shall otherwise permit, every house or premises to which water has been or may hereafter be laid on shall have its own separate communication pipe, and no house shall have more than one communication pipe, or have its service pipes connected with any service pipe, cistern, or other water fittings of any other house.

Chairman may order removal of pipes laid without leave and recover expenses.

16. If any person shall, contrary to the provisions of the preceding by-laws, lay, or alter, or extend any communication or service pipe or pipes, it shall be lawful for the chairman to direct and order the said pipe or pipes to be removed; and if the same be not removed within three days of the service of notice upon such person requiring him to do so, the chairman may cause the same to be removed, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be ascertained and determined and recovered from such person in the manner provided by sections 281 and 282 of "The Municipal Councils' Ordinance, 1887," as if the same were expenses directed to be paid by the said Ordinance.

Communication of pipes.

17. No pipes for the conveyance of, or in connection with, the water supplied by the council shall communicate with any cistern, butt, or other receptacle used or intended to be used for rain water.

Cisterns in the ground cannot be used for storage of water. Receptacle for storage of water. Waste of water.

18. No cistern buried or excavated in the ground shall be used for the storage of water supplied by the council, unless the use of such cistern shall be allowed in writing by the chairman.

19. No wooden receptacle without a proper metallic lining shall be used for the storage of water supplied by the council.

20. No owner or occupier of a house shall allow water from any cistern, pipe, or tap on his premises to run to waste. Should any leakage occur in any communication or service pipe, or in any cistern, tap, or other water-fittings in any house or premises, the owner or occupier shall, within twenty-four hours, give notice of the same to the secretary.

When water improperly used, &c., meter to be affixed.

21. Should the council have reason to believe that in any house or premises water from the municipal waterworks is used by others than the members of the household, or for other than domestic purposes, or is wasted or unduly consumed, it shall be lawful for the council to fix a meter on the pipe supplying such house or premises, and the owner or occupier shall be liable to pay at such rates as may from time to time be determined by the council for all water shown by the meter to have been consumed in excess of one thousand gallons for every rupee of water-rate assessed in respect of such house or premises. It shall be lawful for the council to agree with any person to supply water for other than domestic purposes on such terms and subject to such conditions as to the council shall seem fit.

Council to provide meters.

22. The council shall provide and fix all meters, and may charge for the use of any such meter such rent as the council may deem reasonable.

Chairman may remove meter for testing, &c.

23. The chairman may from time to time remove any meter for the purpose of testing the accuracy thereof, or for examination or repair, or for the purpose of substituting another meter, or upon discontinuance of any private service.

Meter to be repaired only by employes of council.

24. No meter shall be altered or repaired except under the direction of or by persons employed by the council.

Council may shut off water.

25. It shall be lawful for the council to stop or cut off the supply of water between such hours as it shall deem necessary.

Council not liable for failure of water caused by unavoidable circumstances.

26. The council shall not be liable to any penalty or damages for not supplying water to the municipality if the want of such supply arises from any accident or from unusual drought or other unavoidable cause.

Owner, &c., of house having a private service not to supply water to others.

27. No owner or occupier of any premises having a private water service shall supply to any other person, or wilfully permit him to take any water from any cistern or pipe in such premises, unless for the purpose of extinguishing a fire, or unless such other person shall also be an occupier having a private service, and the pipes supplying him shall be, without his default, out of repair.

Misuse of water an offence.

28. No person who has not been allowed a supply of water from the municipal waterworks for other than domestic purposes shall use for any other than domestic purposes any water supplied to or obtained by him from such waterworks.

Chairman may authorize entering and examination of premises having a private service.

29. Any person authorized by the chairman in writing may at any time between eight of the clock in the morning and five of the clock in the evening, after giving one hour's notice to the owner or occupier, enter any building or premises in order to examine the condition of the pipes, works, and fittings therein, and to ascertain if there be any waste or misuse of water. If such person is without reasonable cause refused admittance for the purpose aforesaid, or is prevented without reasonable cause from making such examination, or if necessary preventing waste on water, the council may stop the supply of water to such building or premises.

Water may be cut off for contravention of by-laws, &c.

30. The council may also stop the supply of water to any building or premises having a private supply should the owner or occupier be in default of payment of the water-rate fifteen days after the same has become due, or if such owner or occupier does, or causes or permits to be done, anything in contravention of any of the provisions of the by-laws in this chapter, or wrongfully fails to do anything which ought to be done for the prevention of the waste, misuse, undue consumption, or contamination of the water belonging to the municipal waterworks.

Persons authorized by chairman may enter and cut off pipes, &c.

31. In all cases in which the council is by these by-laws authorized to cut off or stop the supply of water to any building or premises or to remove any pipe or pipes, and in all cases in which any building or premises having a private service shall have become unoccupied, any person thereto authorized by the chairman and his workmen may, after giving six hours' notice to the occupier, if any, or the owner, enter such building or premises between the hours of eight of the clock in the morning and five of the clock in the evening, and cut off any pipes by which water shall be conveyed from the municipal main to such premises, and remove any pipe, meter, or fittings which the council may be entitled to remove.

Interpretation clause.

32. Whenever used in this chapter—

The word "main" shall mean the pipe and all its branches by which water is conveyed from the municipal reservoir to the town of Galle;

"Communication pipe" shall mean the pipe which extends from the main pipe to the stop valve placed at or near the point of entrance into any building or premises; and

"Service pipe" shall mean the pipe and all its branches laid from the said stop valve into any building or premises.

APPENDIX.

Form A (Chapter II., By-law 9)

Summons.

MUNICIPALITY OF GALLE.

In the matter of _____.

To _____.

You are required to appear before this Council (or a Committee of this Council, as the case may be) at _____ (here insert place of meeting) at _____ o'clock _____, to give evidence touching the above matter.

By order of the Chairman,

The Municipal Office,
Galle, _____, 19__.

Secretary.

Form B (Chapter VI., By-law 5).

Market License.

Fee: Rs. _____.

The bearer _____, of _____, has permission to hold the stall marked No. _____ in the _____ market for the month of _____, conforming _____ self to the by-laws and reasonable orders of the Galle Municipal Council.

The Municipal Office,
Galle, _____, 19__.

Registered _____ Secretary.

(Chapter VII., By-law 19).

Slaughter-house License.

Fee : Rs. ———. No. ———.

The bearer ———, of ———, Licensed Butcher, has permission to slaughter cattle, sheep, and goats at the public slaughter-house at ——— during one calendar month from the date hereof, conforming himself to the by laws of the Galle Municipal Council.

The Municipal Office,
Galle, ———, 19 ——. Registered ———. Secretary.

Form C (Chapter VII., By-law 3).

Slaughter-house Permit.

No. ———.

The bearer ——— has permission to slaughter the animals described as follows :—

Description : ———.
Colour : ———.
Age : ——— years ——— months.
Brandmarks on right : ———.
Brandmarks on left : ———.
Remarks : ———.

The Municipal Office,
Galle, ———, 19 ——. Sanitary Officer.

Form D (Chapter VII., By-law 11).

——— having this day slaughtered ——— head of cattle examined and passed by ——— (or having produced for inspection meat of ——— cattle slaughtered outside the Municipality, as the case may be), admit to stall No. ——— the meat carried by him in cart No. ———.

Galle, ———, 19 ——. Slaughter-house Keeper.

Form E (Chapter VII., By-law 14).

No. 1.—Register of Cattle Admitted into the Cattle Pound and discharged.

No.	Date and Hour of Admission.	Date and Hour of Discharge.	No. of Days charged.	Sex, Colour, Age, and Brandmarks.	By whom housed.	Fee for Housing.		Fee for Feeding.		Total.	Initial of the Sanitary Officer.	Remarks.
						Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.			

No. 2.—Register of Cattle slaughtered by Licensed Butchers, Galle Municipality.

No.	Date of Purchase.	Sex, Colour, Age, and Brandmarks.	No. on Register No. 1.	From whom Purchased.	By whom Purchased.	Seller's Place of Residence.	By whom Slaughtered.	Date of Slaughter.	Remarks.

Form F (Chapter IX., By-law 4).

License to Scavengers.

_____, of _____, has been authorized by the Chairman to carry on the work of a scavenger or nightman within the limits of the Municipality of Galle, conforming himself to all rules and regulations and by-laws in that case made and provided.

This license is liable to be revoked upon a breach by the holder thereof of any rules and regulations referred to herein.

By order of the Chairman,

The Municipal Office,
Galle, _____, 19 —.

Secretary.

Rules and Regulations referred to.

No cart carrying night soil shall pass along any street before 10 P.M. or after 3 A.M., and no bucket containing night soil shall be removed from any house before 7 P.M.

No night soil shall be deposited in or upon any place except such places as are provided by the Council.

No person carrying night soil through the street shall loiter or deposit any vessel containing or intended to contain night soil on or by the side of any public road or street.

Carts removing night soil shall not remain in any public street for a longer time than shall be necessary for the loading thereof.

Night soil shall be removed by such routes only as the Chairman shall appoint.

Offensive and Dangerous Trades.

License under Section 259 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1887.

Fee : Rs. —.

No. —.

The Municipal Council of Galle, by virtue of the provisions contained in the 259th section of the Municipal Councils' Ordinance, No. 7 of 1887, do hereby license _____, of _____, to establish a _____ in the _____, bearing assessment No. _____, situated at _____, provided _____ shall keep the said place clean and take proper precautions to prevent accidents by fire, the power to suspend or revoke this license being reserved in terms of the 261st section of the said Ordinance.

This license to be in force till the 31st day of December, 19 —.

By order of the Chairman,

The Municipal Office,
Galle, _____, 19 —.

Secretary.

License under Section 233 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1887.

Fee : Fifty cents per quarter.

No. —.

Ward No. —.

The bearer _____, of _____, has permission to sell _____ at No. _____, for the under-mentioned period, conforming himself to the provisions of Ordinance No. 7 of 1887.

This license to be in force till _____.

The Municipal Office,
Galle, _____, 19 —.

Secretary.

Form G (Chapter X., By-law 1).

_____ has permission to store _____ at _____. This license shall be in force till 31st December, 19 —.

The Municipal Office,
Galle, _____, 19 —.

Secretary.

Form H (Chapter XI., By-law 1).

Return required by Section 138* of the Municipal Councils' Ordinance, No. 7 of 1887:—

To _____.

Ward and Division.	Street.	No. of House.	Owner.	Occupier.	Rent or Annual Value.	REMARKS. <i>(Here state by whom kept in repair, and by whom taxes paid.)</i>
						(a) Cost of repairs borne by _____ (landlord or tenant, as the case may be). (b) Public rates and taxes paid by _____ (landlord or tenant, as the case may be).

Galle, _____, 19 —.

Signature.

* In order to enable the Municipal Council to assess the annual value of any houses, buildings, or lands liable to the rate or rates, it shall be lawful to the Chairman to require the owners or occupiers of such houses, buildings, or lands to furnish returns of the rent or annual value thereof, and for the like purposes it shall be lawful to the Chairman, or any person appointed by him for the purpose, at any time, between sunrise and sunset, to enter and inspect such houses, buildings, or lands. Whoever refuses or fails to furnish the return herein specified for the space of one week from the day on which he shall have been required so to do, and whoever knowingly makes an incorrect or false return, and whoever hinders, obstructs, or prevents the Chairman or any person appointed by him as aforesaid from entering or inspecting, or if need be surveying, any such houses, buildings, or lands, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

The above-named _____ is hereby required to furnish the above return within one week from this date.

By order of the Chairman,

The Municipal Office,
Galle, _____, 19 —.

Secretary.

Form I (Chapter XI., By-law 2).

Return required by Section 146* of the Municipal Councils' Ordinance, 1887:—

Ward and Division.	Street.	No. of House.	Owner of Vehicle and Animal.	State whether employed for Hire or not, and whether belonging to you or to whom.					Remarks.
				No. of Carriages other than Carts, Hackeries, or Jirikshas.	Number of Carts and Hackeries.	Number of Jirikshas.	Number of Horses, Ponies, and Mules.	Number of Bullocks and Asses.	

* In order to enable the Chairman to make such list, the Chairman, or an officer authorized by him, shall send to all persons supposed to be liable to the payment of such taxes, a schedule to be filled up with such information respecting the vehicles and animals kept by them as the Chairman may judge necessary for the assessment of the taxes. The schedule shall be filled up in writing, and signed and dated, and returned to the Municipal Office by every person to whom it has been sent, whether or not liable to the payment of such taxes; and whoever neglects, refuses, or omits duly to fill up and return such schedule within one week from the receipt thereof, or knowingly gives therein any incorrect or false return, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

Form J (Chapter XI., By-law 4).

To _____, The Municipal Office,
Galle, _____, 19__.

Take notice that by virtue of "The Municipal Councils' Ordinance, 1887," the Municipal Council of Galle have ordered you to be assessed in respect of the under mentioned vehicles and animals for the year 19__, and the following sums are due therein :—

Description of Vehicles or Animals.	Number.	Rate.		Amount Payable.	Time of Payment.
		Rs.	c.	Rs. c.	
Carriages ...		5	0		On the 1st day of February, 19__, Rs. _____.
Carts and hackeries ...		4	0		On the 1st day of August, 19__, Rs. _____.
Jinrickshas ...		0	50		
Horses, ponies, or mules ...		2	50		
Bullocks or asses ...		1	0		
Children's carriages (wheels above 24 in. diameter) ...		5	0		

Date of service : _____.

You are hereby required to pay the amount of the above taxes into this office on or before the dates above mentioned ; in failure whereof a warrant will be issued by the Chairman for the recovery thereof with costs.

Secretary.

Form K (Chapter XI., By-law 6).

Return required by the By-laws of the Municipal Council of Galle.

Name of Notary.	Whether and how many Clerks have been Articled to you.	Name of the Articled Clerks.	Date of Articles, each.	Period of Service of Articled Clerk.

The above-named _____ is hereby required to fill up and return this form within fifteen days.

By order of Chairman,

The Municipal Office,
Galle, _____, 19__.

Secretary.

Form L (Chapter XII., By-law 7).

Return required by By-laws relating to Dogs.

House No. _____.

Street : _____.

Householder's Name : _____.

No. of Dogs kept.	Description.				Owner's Name.
	Breed.	Sex.	Colour.	Remarks.	
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

Date of service : _____.
Galle, _____, 19__.

Signature of Householder.

The above-named _____ is hereby required to fill up and return the above schedule within one week. Any person neglecting to do so will become liable to a fine of Rs. 20.

By order of the Council,

The Municipal Office,
Galle, _____, 19__.

Secretary.

Form M (Chapter XV., By-law 19).
Carriage License (not Transferable).

No. —

Galle, the — day of —, 19—.

Whereas —, occupying premises No. — in — street in Galle, has applied for a license under the Ordinance No. 17 of 1873, and made and signed the declaration of ownership thereby required, license is hereby granted to him to keep the said — bearing No. — for the purpose of letting the same for hire from the date hereof until the thirty-first day of December next, subject to the by-laws of the Council.

Such — shall not carry more than — persons, excluding the driver.

Given under my hand the day and year first above written:

Entered —.

Chairman, Municipal Council.

Description of the horse and carriage.

Declaration of Ownership of Carriage.

— do hereby declare that I reside at No. — in the — street in —, and that I am sole proprietor of the — which I have applied to be registered under the Ordinance No. 17 of 1873, and which is about to be registered under No. —.

Declared at Galle this — day of —, 19—.

Chapter VII., By-law 20.

Special License to Slaughter Cattle.

Fee: Re. —.

No. —.

The bearer —, of —, has permission to slaughter the under-mentioned — at — on the —, conforming himself to the Ordinance No. 9 of 1893:—

Description of Cattle.	Colour.	Age.	Brand-marks.	Remarks and Conditions.
				1. To be slaughtered so as not to create a nuisance, and for private use only. 2. The animal and license are to be shown to the village headman before slaughter. 3. The animal to be slaughtered with a proper degree of privacy, and at a distance from the public roads.

The Municipal Office,
Galle, —, 19—.

Registered: —.

Secretary.

Chapter X., By-law 18.

License to Seize Cattle.

By virtue of powers vested in the Municipal Council by their by-law marked chapter X., 18, — is hereby authorized to seize, or cause to be seized in his presence, all horses, goats, sheep, cattle, or other animals which he may find tied, tethered, or straying in or upon any thoroughfare — (unless any such animal belongs to any cart, &c., to which it may be tied or tethered during the time of loading or unloading), and deliver the same forthwith into the custody of an officer of the police in charge of the Bazaar Police Station.

This license to be in force till —.

The Municipal Office,
Galle, —, 19—.

By order of the Council,

Secretary.

Chapter X., By-law 17.

Order to cut Dangerous Trees.

To _____.

You are hereby required, within twenty-four hours of this notice, to cut and remove _____ standing in the garden _____, situate in _____, and marked _____, of which you are the owner, the said tree being deemed to be dangerous and likely to affect the safety of _____.

By order,

The Municipal Council,
Galle, _____, 19 —.

Secretary.

By His Excellency's command,

W. T. TAYLOR,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, May 9, 1900.

MINUTE.

The following Draft of a proposed Ordinance is published for general information :—

An Ordinance to amend "The Municipal Councils' Ordinance, No. 7 of 1887."

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend in the manner hereinafter mentioned the Ordinance No. 7 of 1887, hereinafter referred to as the "principal Ordinance": Be it therefore enacted by the Governor of Ceylon, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows :

Short title.

1 This Ordinance may be cited as "The Municipal Councils' Amendment Ordinance, 1900," and this Ordinance, the "principal Ordinance," "The Municipal Councils' Amendment Ordinance, 1890," and "The Municipal Councils' Amendment Ordinance, 1896," shall be read as one, and may be cited collectively as "The Municipal Councils' Ordinances, 1887, 1890, 1896, and 1900."

Amendment of section 127.

2 In the first proviso to section 127 of the principal Ordinance there shall be inserted after the words "religious worship" and before the words "all burial and burning grounds" the words following "or educational purposes."

By His Excellency's command,

W. T. TAYLOR,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, May 7, 1900.

MINUTE.

The following Draft of a proposed Ordinance is published for general information :—

An Ordinance to declare certain By-laws to be in force within the Municipality of Colombo.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the by-laws contained in Schedule A to Ordinance No. 16 of 1881 for the Municipal Council of Colombo have, with few exceptions, been altered, and it is expedient that the by-laws aforesaid be repealed, and that the by-laws set forth in the schedule hereto be declared to be in force within the municipal limits of the town of Colombo : Be it therefore enacted by the Governor of Ceylon, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows :

Application.

1 This Ordinance shall be in force within the municipal limits of the town and harbour of Colombo, and also within the limits of (a) the general cemetery at Kanatta and (b) the premises of the Dematagoda slaughter-house, and shall be read as one with "The Municipal Councils' Ordinances, 1887, 1890, and 1896."

Repeal of Ordinance No. 16 of 1881.

2 So much of Ordinance No. 16 of 1881, including the whole of the by-laws contained in Schedule A thereto, as has not been heretofore repealed, is hereby repealed, provided that such repeal shall not affect—

- (a) The past operation of the said by-laws hereby repealed ; nor
- (b) Any right, privilege, obligation, or liability acquired, accrued, or incurred thereunder ; nor
- (c) Any penalty or forfeiture incurred in respect of any breach of the provisions of the said by-laws hereby repealed ; nor
- (d) Any legal proceeding or remedy in respect of such right, privilege, obligation, liability, penalty, or forfeiture as aforesaid.

Repeal of subsequent by-laws and legalization of by-laws in schedule.

3 The by-laws of the Municipal Council of Colombo framed after the passing of Ordinance No. 16 of 1881 are hereby repealed, and the by-laws set forth in the schedule hereto shall be in force within the municipal limits of the town and harbour of Colombo, and also within the limits of (a) the general cemetery at Kanatta and (b) the premises of the Dematagoda slaughter-house : Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be held or construed to prevent the making, approval, and publication in respect of the Municipality of Colombo of further substantive by-laws, or by-laws in amendment, repeal of, or in addition to such by-laws, or the by-laws herein contained in the same and the like manner as is empowered to be done by the provisions of the said "Municipal Councils' Ordinances, 1887, 1890, and 1896, or any other Ordinance.

Penalty for unnecessary violence by an officer.

4 Every person acting under the authority of this Ordinance who shall, under pretence of performing any act under the authority of this Ordinance, use any unnecessary violence or give any uncalled for and vexatious annoyance, shall be guilty of an offence, and be liable on conviction thereof to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Penalty for obstructing officers.

5 Every person who shall resist, obstruct, hinder, or molest any officer of the municipal council acting under the authority of any by-law hereby enacted, or of any by-law hereafter lawfully made in the discharge of any duty, or the performance of any act which such officer shall be authorized or required to perform by any such by-law, shall be guilty of an offence, and be liable on conviction to be punished with simple or rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with both.

Certain offences punishable with fine.

6 Whoever contravenes any provision of any of the sections, sub-sections, or clauses of "The Municipal Councils' Ordinances, 1887, 1890, and 1896," or of this Ordinance herein-below in this section mentioned, or of any regulation made thereunder, or fails to comply with any requisition lawfully made upon him under any of the said sections, sub-sections, or clauses, shall be punished, for each such offence, with fine which may extend to the amount herein-below in this section specified as the maximum amount of fine to be inflicted in respect of offences against the said sections, sub-sections, and clauses, respectively, namely:—

	Maximum of Amount of Fine that may be inflicted.
Sections 213 and 214 of "The Municipal Councils' Ordinances, 1887, 1890, and 1896:" and also by-laws 40, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 63, 64, 65, 68, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 78, 79, 80, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 92, 93, 94, 95, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 127 (1), 128, 129 (1), 130, 131 (1), 132 (1), 134, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 149, 151, 152, 153, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 169, 170, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 183, 186, 187, 189, 190, 191, 192, 196, 197, 198, 201, 202, 203, 204, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237 (1), 237 (3), 241, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 256, 257, 259, 260, 261, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 274, 275, 276, 286, 287, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 296, 297, 298, 299, 303.	Twenty Rupees

Continuing offences to be punished after a first conviction with a daily fine.

7 Whoever after having been convicted of contravening any provision of any of the sections, sub-sections, or clauses of "The Municipal Councils' Ordinances, 1887, 1890, and 1896," or of this Ordinance herein-below in this section mentioned, or of any regulations made thereunder, or of failing to comply with any requisition lawfully made upon him under any of the said sections, sub-sections, or clauses, continues to contravene the said provision or to neglect to comply with the said requisition, as the case may be, shall be punished, for each day that he continues so to offend, with fine which may extend to the amount herein-below in this section specified as the maximum amount of daily fine to be inflicted in respect of offences against the said sections, sub-sections, and clauses, respectively, namely:—

	Maximum of Amount of Daily Fine that may be inflicted.
Sections 213 and 214 of "The Municipal Councils' Ordinances, 1887, 1890, and 1896:" and also by-laws 40, 45, 46, 52, 54, 72, 74, 75, 78, 80, 88, 92, 93, 94, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 105, 106, 114, 115, 120, 123, 125, 127 (1), 128, 129 (1), 130, 131 (1), 132 (1), 134, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 152, 159, 160, 161, 163, 174, 177, 178, 181, 190, 197, 198, 201, 202, 203, 204, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 218, 219, 220, 221, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 233, 234, 236, 237 (1), 237 (3), 243, 244, 245, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 267, 286, 287, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 296, 297, 298, 299, 303.	Ten Rupees

SCHEDULE.

CHAPTER I.

Establishment.

- Offices and salaries.** 1. It shall be lawful for the council from time to time, by resolution, to create offices, and to assign to each office so created such salary as it shall deem right.
Nothing herein contained shall prevent the chairman from employing, with the consent of the standing committee, such other officers as may be required in case of any emergency, on such salary as the standing committee shall deem fit.
- Duties of officers.** 2. The secretary and other officers and servants of the council shall perform such duties during such hours as the chairman shall from time to time direct.
- Establishments.** 3. The following offices are hereby created :—
The office of Secretary to the Municipal Council.
The office of Sanitary Officer.
The office of Municipal Engineer.

CHAPTER II.

Conduct of Business.

- Precedence of councillors.** 4. For all purposes connected with the council, the precedence and seniority of councillors shall be regulated as follows :—
After the chairman shall rank the councillors in the order of the priority of their nomination or election, and in the case of former councillors re-elected or re-nominated, of the priority of their continuous membership of council.
- Duties of chairman.** 5. The chairman shall preserve order and shall decide on all points of order.
- Adjourned meetings.** 6. Notice in writing of the date, time, and place of every adjourned meeting shall be transmitted to each member of the council by the secretary, and delivered to each member or left at his residence twenty-four hours before the time fixed for such adjourned meeting—excepting when such meeting is to be held in pursuance of an adjournment from the preceding day.
- Municipal office.** 7. The Municipal office shall be in the place where the meetings of the municipal council are ordinarily held. The hours of business at the municipal office shall be from 10 to 5 daily.
- Orders of business.** 8. The business of the council at its meetings shall be taken in the following order, viz. :—
- Minutes.** (a) The minutes of the previous meeting shall be read, and (if need be) corrected, and confirmed.
- Memorials, petitions, &c.** (b) Memorials, petitions, complaints, and communications addressed to the council, of which due notice has been given by a councillor, shall be laid before the council.
- Questions.** (c) Questions.
- Motions.** (d) Motions.
- Reports of committees.** (e) Reports of committees.
- Statements.** (f) Monthly statement of receipts and disbursements, progress reports of revenue collected and of works, return of work by the municipal magistrate, the sanitary officer's report, reports and diaries of other municipal officers, and such other documents as are required, shall be submitted to the council.
- Other business of the day.** (g) Any other matter set down in the notice of meeting shall be proceeded with, provided that the council may, if it see fit, deviate from the order herein prescribed.
- Committee of council.** 9. The council may at any time resolve themselves into a committee of the whole council ; and on their resuming, the result of their deliberations shall be dealt with by the council.
- Contents of petitions, &c.** 10. Any councillor presenting a petition or other communication will be held responsible for its contents being throughout respectful.
- Presenting petitions, &c.** 11. When a petition or other communication is presented, the purport thereof shall be concisely stated. On the motion of any councillor, duly seconded, the question shall be put whether the documents shall be read.
- Hearing petitioners.** 12. In any case wherein individual rights or interests may be affected by any act, order, or proceeding of council, all parties so affected may be heard, upon petition, before the council when in committee, either in person or by counsel.

List of witnesses.	13. When it is intended to examine any witnesses, the petitioner or councillor requiring such witnesses shall deliver to the secretary, three days at least before the day appointed for their examination, a list containing the names, residences, and occupation of such witnesses.
Summoning witnesses.	14. The secretary shall thereupon, under the sanction of the chairman, issue to each of the witnesses a summons in the Form A in the appendix hereto, and such summons shall be served by some person appointed in that behalf by the chairman, either by delivery thereof to the witness or by leaving it at his residence, forty-eight hours at least before the time appointed for his attendance. Every witness summoned shall be bound to obey such summons, if any person so summoned fails to comply with such summons the council in committee may order him to pay a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees, provided no such penalty shall be inflicted if the person so failing has a lawful excuse for such failure.
Evidence on petitions.	15. The evidence of every witness shall be given on oath or affirmation, and shall be recorded by the secretary and read over to the witness, who may then desire any correction or addition to be made; and in case no such correction or addition is made, the evidence shall stand as recorded and shall not be altered thereafter. The chairman shall have the power to administer such oath or affirmation.
Asking questions.	16. When a question is asked, no argument or opinion shall be offered, nor any fact stated, except in so far as may be necessary to explain such question; and no councillor may debate the matter to which the question refers.
Putting the questions.	17. When a motion has been made and seconded, and the debate thereon concluded, the question thereupon shall be put to the vote by the chairman.
Motion not seconded.	18. Any motion not seconded may not be debated, and no entry thereof shall be made in the minutes.
Withdrawing motions.	19. A councillor who has made a motion may withdraw the same by leave of the council.
Rules of debate.	20. Every councillor, while speaking, shall address the chair, and shall stand while so doing.
Two members rising to speak.	21. The councillor who first rises has the right to be heard. If two or more councillors rise to speak at the same time, the chairman shall call on the person entitled in his opinion to pre-audience.
Members to speak once only on motion except on explanation.	22. In discussing any motion, no councillor shall be at liberty to speak more than once, except in explanation or when any matter is under discussion in committee. But a reply shall be allowed to a councillor who has made a substantive motion, not being an amendment.
No imputations of improper motives.	23. All imputations of improper motives shall be considered as being highly disorderly, and such conduct shall be recorded in the minutes, if it shall appear to a majority of the council to be necessary.
Adjournment of discussion.	24. An adjournment of the discussion of any question may be moved by a councillor at any time, and, if seconded, shall be forthwith put to the vote.
Motions and amendments in writing.	25. Every motion or amendment shall be reduced to writing and handed to the secretary by the councillor proposing the same.
No amendment on amendment.	26. No amendment shall be proposed upon an amendment under discussion; but so soon as the amendment shall have become a substantive motion, a subsequent amendment may be moved and, if seconded, discussed.
Members bound to vote.	27. On any question being put every councillor present shall be bound to give his vote, beginning with the junior councillor present, the secretary minuting each vote, after which the chairman shall declare the number of votes for and against the motion.
Member in minority may record dissent.	28. It shall be competent for any councillor who is in the minority to record the reasons of his dissent from the opinion of the majority, and such written dissent shall be sent to the secretary within one week, and the same shall be entered by the secretary at the end of his minutes of the proceedings.

CHAPTER III.

Committees.

Quorum of committees.

29. In every special committee the quorum thereof shall be three, unless otherwise specially fixed.

Meetings of committees.

30. In case of the absence of the chairman at a meeting of any special committee, or if he be not a member of such committee, the members present shall choose one of them to preside, who shall for that meeting have all the powers of the chairman.

- Proceedings of committee. 31. When a special committee shall have agreed to a report, the same shall be signed by the members, and shall, together with the minutes of proceedings, be submitted to the council.
- Division in committees. 32. In the event of any division taking place in a special committee it shall be entered in the minutes, together with the motion or resolution proposed, the name of the proposer, and the respective votes of the members present, and such minutes shall be submitted to the council with the report of such committee.
- Power of committees respecting witnesses. 33. The standing committee and all special committees shall exercise all the powers conferred on the council in committee under the by-laws 14 and 15 hereinbefore provided.

CHAPTER IV.

Tax Returns.

- Returns under section 138. 34. The return to be furnished by the owners or occupiers of houses, buildings, or lands under section 138 of "The Municipal Councils' Ordinances, 1887, 1890, and 1896," shall be in a form which shall be supplied by the council, and shall be filled up and returned by the person to whom it is addressed.
- Returns under section 146. 35. The schedule required to be filled up under section 146 of the said Ordinance shall be in the Form B in the appendix hereto, or to the like effect.
- Special notice required from persons acquiring further vehicles and animals. 36. If any person, after having filled up and returned the schedule referred to in the preceding by-law, shall acquire, keep, or use any vehicle, horse, pony, mule, bullock, or ass not mentioned in such schedule, he shall be bound, within one month of acquiring any such vehicle or animal, to send written notice thereof to the secretary containing true and correct information in respect of every such vehicle or animal so acquired, kept, or used. Whoever fails or neglects to send to the secretary a true and correct notice as herein required, or furnish in writing any information called for by the chairman within one week from the receipt thereof respecting the vehicle or animals so acquired, kept, or used, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.
- Tax on vehicles, &c., payable. 37. After the completion of the list of taxpayers mentioned in section 145 of "The Municipal Councils' Ordinances, 1887, 1890, and 1896," the secretary shall cause a notice, in the Form C hereunto annexed, to be served on each of the persons therein mentioned, in the manner provided by section 269 of the Ordinance. And such notice shall contain a list of the vehicles and animals in respect of which the tax is payable, and the amount of the tax; and shall also state the time and proportion in which the chairman shall have directed the tax to be paid. And any person desirous of objecting to the list shall be entitled to do so at any time between 10 A.M. and 5 P.M. within the ten days following the service of the notice, after which no objection shall be entertained against the same.
- Objections. 38. All objections to the list of taxpayers shall be made in writing and left with the secretary, to be disposed of by the standing committee.
- Returns by notaries. 39. The secretary shall from time to time, whenever directed by the chairman, cause a copy of the Form D in the appendix hereto to be served on every advocate, proctor, and notary within the municipality, in order to ascertain whether any, and, if any, how many clerks have been articulated under him during the current year, or any previous year subsequent to the establishment of the council, the date of the articles, and the period of their services. Every advocate, proctor, and notary shall, within fifteen days from the service of such form, fill up the same correctly with the information thereby required and return it to the secretary.

CHAPTER V.

Tax on Dogs.

- Occupiers of houses to furnish returns when necessary. 40. It shall be lawful for the council from time to time to require every occupier of a house to fill up a schedule in the Form E in the appendix hereto, showing the number and description of dogs kept in such house or premises attached thereto; and every such occupier shall be bound to accept, duly fill in with correct information, and return such schedule within one week from receipt thereof. The occupier of any house or premises which is the ordinary place of resort of any dog shall be deemed and held to keep such dog.
- Dogs to be licensed. 41. It shall not be lawful for any person to keep any dog within the municipality without a license from the municipal council, and such license shall be obtained on or before the first day of February every year, or within twenty-one days of acquiring such dog, and shall

be issued on payment of the tax leviable thereon, and cease to be in force on the thirty-first day of December every year. A person is said to keep a dog when it is found in his premises and he is unable to prove who is the actual owner thereof, or is unwilling to surrender the dog for seizure and removal.

Stray dogs without stamped collar liable to seizure.

42. All dogs found in any street or public place without a collar bearing the stamp of the municipal council shall be liable to seizure by the police or any person authorized thereunto by the chairman of the municipal council, and to be conveyed to the municipal pound, and may be destroyed or sold unless redeemed and furnished with such collar within forty-eight hours of the time of seizure.

Stamping fee.

43. Collars of an uniform kind will be issued by the municipality without charge, except for stamping; a fee of eight cents will be charged for stamping.

Fee for redeeming captured dogs.

44. A fee of fifty cents shall be charged for any dog redeemed as aforesaid, and no collar shall be issued except on payment of the tax due and the stamping fee.

CHAPTER VI.

Cart and Hackery Licenses.

Cart or hackery to bear metal plates.

45. Every cart or hackery kept or used within the municipality shall, besides any other plates that may be required by law, after the first day of February in every year, have a metal plate, which shall be furnished by the council at the owner's expense, affixed in such a manner as shall be directed by the chairman on such cart or hackery. Such plate shall bear the design of the letter C with figures representing the year and a number corresponding with the number assigned to such cart or hackery in the register kept in the municipal office.

Cart or hackery without plates may be seized.

46. No person shall keep or use any cart or hackery within the municipality without the plate required by the preceding clause affixed to it as aforesaid; and every cart or hackery kept or used without such plate affixed to it as aforesaid shall be liable to be detained by any municipal inspector or police officer until such plate shall be, after payment of any tax due, obtained and affixed as aforesaid to such cart or hackery.

Age of driver.

47. No person shall be permitted to drive a cart or hackery unless he is of the age of fourteen years or upwards.

Every bicycle, &c., to have one light.

No person driving a single or double bullock cart used for carrying goods shall sit in the cart or on the yoke while so driving.

48. Every bicycle, tricycle, or other form of velocipede shall carry one light in front of the handle-bar between the hours of 6.30 P.M. and 5.30 A.M.

CHAPTER VII.

Carriages.

Carriage to be first or second class.

49. All carriages licensed under the Ordinance No. 17 of 1873 to ply for hire shall be classed either as first or second class carriages.

Chairman to determine class and number of passengers. Class and number to be painted on carriage.

50. The chairman of the municipal council or any officer of the council thereunto authorized by the chairman shall determine the class of and the number of passengers to be carried in every such carriage submitted for classification prior to obtaining the license required by law for that purpose, and such class and the registered number of the carriage shall be painted in a conspicuous part (to be determined by the chairman) of such carriage, and shall be at all times plainly and distinctly visible and legible, provided, however, that such painting may be dispensed with at the discretion of the chairman; and no license shall issue unless the requirements of this by-law are first complied with. An infant carried in arms or on the lap, or one child not so carried but under eight years of age, shall not be deemed a passenger; but two children under eight years of age not so carried shall be considered an adult passenger, and so on in the same proportion for any number of children. No person to whom any license shall have been granted shall refuse to carry the full number so determined, or shall carry more than the said number.

Every carriage to have two lamps.

51. Every carriage shall have and carry two good and sufficient lamps, one on either side of the driver, ready for lighting, and the same shall be lighted if the carriage be used between the hours of 6.30 P.M. and 5.30 A.M.

Licensed carriages to be kept in good order.

52. The owner of every licensed carriage shall keep the same clean and in good repair, and shall not permit it to be used if the said carriage or any part of it, or the horse drawing the same or the harness, is in any way unfit for use.

- Carriages, &c., to be seized when used in a unfit state. 53. It shall be lawful for any municipal inspector or officer of police to seize any carriage which he shall find being used, while the carriage, or horse, or harness is not in a fit state to be used, and thereafter produce the same as soon as possible before the municipal magistrate.
- Carriages to be produced for inspection. 54. The owner of every licensed carriage shall, for the purpose of inspection, produce or cause to be produced at the municipal office or some other place to be approved by the chairman on such days and between such hours as the chairman shall appoint, the said carriage with the horse described in the license harnessed thereto.
- Notice of change of horse. 55. The owner of any licensed carriage who desires to use a horse other than that described in the license issued in respect of such carriage shall forward his license to the municipal office for alteration, and at the same time send the horse for inspection by an officer authorized by the chairman to inspect the same on such day and at such time as may be appointed by the chairman.
- License not transferable. 56. It shall not be lawful for the proprietor of any licensed carriage to transfer the license to any other person. Should he sell or transfer to another person any carriage which shall have been licensed, he shall give notice to the chairman of such sale or transfer and return to the municipal office the license granted to him in respect of such carriage.
- Chairman to appoint stands. 57. The chairman may from time to time appoint places as public stands for licensed carriages, and may at any time, by notice, abolish or alter the situation of any such public stand.
- Position to be taken by carriage at stand. 58. Every carriage on its arrival at a public stand shall be drawn up at the end, and be last in the line of carriages already occupying such stand; and at every such stand all carriages shall be arranged in single rank only.
- Driver of licensed carriage not to loiter in street. 59. The driver of a licensed carriage shall not at any time suffer the same to stand in any street (except for the purpose of setting down or taking up the passengers), or to loiter in any street, nor shall he obstruct the driver of any other carriage in taking up or setting down any person, or wilfully, wrongfully, or forcibly prevent or endeavour to prevent the driver of any other licensed carriage from taking a fare.
- Driver to wear a coat, &c., and carry a badge bearing number of license. 60. The driver of every licensed carriage shall be cleanly dressed, and shall wear a coat, pair of trousers, and badge, such badge shall be provided by the council (at the cost of the owner of such carriage), and shall be worn on the left arm, so that number shall always be seen, and shall bear a number corresponding with the number of the license granted in respect of such carriage. The owner of every licensed carriage shall be held responsible for the acts of any driver in his employ.
- Owner or driver of carriage bound to let same on hire. 61. The owner or driver of any licensed carriage shall be bound at all times to let such carriage for hire, if the same be on a public stand or road, to any person applying for the same, and to carry such person from any one place to another on any carriage road within the municipality, unless the said carriage shall have been previously engaged, or unless he has some other reasonable cause for refusing. Provided that the proof that there was reasonable cause for refusing shall lie on the owner or driver; and that any person so applying for such carriage shall, upon demand being thereto made, immediately, and before such carriage is used, pay to the owner or driver fare authorized by law; and provided further that no licensed carriage shall be compelled to carry passengers more than ten miles during any period of twelve hours.

Fares. 62. The following shall be the rates and fares :—

CARRIAGES.

First Class.

For a first class carriage drawn by one horse :—	Rs. c.
From 6 A.M. to 7 P.M.	4 50
For any six consecutive hours between 6 A.M. and 7 P.M....	2 50
For half an hour	0 50
For one hour	1 0
For every subsequent hour or portion thereof	0 50

Second Class.

For a second class carriage drawn by one horse :—	Rs. c.
From 6 A.M. to 7 P.M.	3 0
From any six consecutive hours between 6 A.M. and 7 P.M.	1 50
For half an hour	0 40
For one hour	0 75
For every subsequent hour or portion thereof	0 30

For a first or second class carriage drawn by two horses :—

The rates as for a first or second class carriage drawn by one horse to be increased respectively by one-half.

HACKERIES.

First Class.

For a wagonette or basket hackery drawn by a bullock :—	Rs.	c.
From 6 A.M. to 7 P.M.	2	0
From 6 A.M. to noon or noon to 7 P.M.	1	0
For the first half hour	0	25
For the first hour	0	60
For every subsequent hour or portion of an hour	0	15

Second Class.

For a second class hackery drawn by a bullock :—	Rs.	c.
From 6 A.M. to 7 P.M.	1	50
From 6 A.M. to noon or noon to 7 P.M.	0	75
For the first half hour	0	15
For the first hour	0	30
For every subsequent hour or portion of an hour	0	10

JINRICKSHAS.

For each quarter of an hour or portion of a quarter of an hour	0	10	
For detention at any place for each half hour	...	0	10

Rates chargeable for carriages, hackeries, and jinrickshas between 7 P.M. and 6 A.M. to be one-third more than the above charges.

It shall be lawful for the council from time to time to alter the above rates of fares, and such altered rates shall, after publication in the *Government Gazette*, become payable instead of the above.

Table of fares to be affixed inside carriages.

63. The table of fares in force at the time, printed or inscribed on a card or plate, shall be fixed on some conspicuous part of every carriage plying for hire, and such card or plate shall be left so affixed and legible and undefaced during all the time the carriage shall ply or used for hire.

Property found in carriages.

64. In case of any property being left in any such carriage by any person who may have hired or used the same, the owner or driver of such carriage shall, within six hours after such property shall have been found in such carriage, take the same, or cause it to be taken in the state in which it was found, to the municipal office or the nearest police station, and there deliver the same to the secretary or the person in charge of such police station; and the owner or driver delivering such property shall be entitled to such remuneration as the chairman shall direct, payable by the owner of such property before the same shall be allowed to be removed. If the property so found on any such carriage shall not be claimed and removed by the true owner thereof within one month, the property shall be sold by public auction, after due notice of such intended sale, and the proceeds of such sale, deducting the expenses incurred in and about the publication of such sale and the remuneration awarded to the finder, shall go to the municipal fund.

Form of license.

65. The license issued to the owner of any carriage to be let for hire shall be in the form F in the appendix, and such license shall not be transferable. Provided that it shall be lawful for the chairman to grant, at his discretion and on such conditions as to him may seem fit, a special license in respect of any carriage intended to be let for hire by private agreement only, and to exempt the owner and driver of any such carriage from the operation of any of the preceding by-laws of this chapter. Such specially licensed carriage shall not be admitted to a public stand.

Power of chairman to refuse license and recall license which may have been granted.

66. It shall be lawful for the chairman at any time to refuse the grant of a license when applied for by any person, and also to cancel and recall any license which may have been issued, on account of any misconduct on the part of the owner or driver, or should such owner or driver commit a breach of any of the by-laws in this chapter, or of the conditions upon which the license has been granted.

Interpretation.

67. Wherever in this chapter the following words are used they shall have the meaning here assigned to them, viz.:—

“Licensed” shall mean licensed under the provisions of “The Carriage Ordinance, 1873.”

“Carriage” shall mean carriage, cart, other than those referred to under the Carriers’ Ordinance, 1865, hackery, jinricksha, or other vehicle used for the conveyance of passengers.

“Driver” shall mean the person driving or in charge of a carriage, and shall include the person drawing a jinricksha.

Proprietor applying for license to deliver a schedule.

68. Every proprietor applying for a license for a jinricksha, in addition to the declaration of ownership required under the Carriage Ordinance, 1873, shall deliver or cause to be delivered at the office of the municipal council a schedule in the Form G in the appendix hereto.

Power of chairman to revoke license.

69. It shall be lawful for the chairman to revoke a license after the same shall have been issued if the proprietor of a licensed jinricksha shall permit or suffer the same to be drawn by any person who shall be deemed by the chairman unfit or unable to draw the same.

CHAPTER VIII.

Prevention of Nuisances.

Removal of contents of privies.

70. It shall be lawful for the chairman at any time and as often as may appear to him necessary to require the owner or occupier of any house, outhouse, building, enclosure, or premises within the limits of the municipality, by notice in writing, to remove or cause to be removed the contents of any latrine, privy, pit, or water-closet in or belonging to such house, building, enclosure, or premises, to such place or places, and within such time and in such manner as shall be set forth in the said notice. Should such owner or occupier fail to comply with the requirements of such notice within three days from the time when such notice shall have been served on him, the chairman may cause the necessary work to be done, and for that purpose shall have power to authorize the entering into and upon any such house, outhouse, building, enclosure, or premises of such labourers, as may be required with all necessary implements, and the expenses incurred shall be paid by the owner or occupier, and shall be ascertained and determined and recovered in the manner provided by sections 281 and 282 of "The Municipal Councils' Ordinances, 1887, 1890, and 1896," as if the same were expenses directed to be paid by the said Ordinance.

Burying contents of privy within one hundred feet of a dwelling-house prohibited.

71. No person shall bury or cause to be buried, or deposit or cause to be deposited, the contents of any latrine, privy, pit, or water-closet within any house, building, or premises, or in or on any land or place within one hundred feet of any dwelling-house, well, pond, lake, canal, drain, sewer, stream, or water-course. Upon receiving notice he shall at once remove the same in such a manner to such place and within such time as the chairman shall direct. In default of compliance with such notice within the time appointed, the chairman and any officers or workmen authorized by him may enter upon such house, building, or premises, and cause the necessary work to be done, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person in default, and shall be ascertained and determined and recovered in the manner provided by sections 281 and 282 of "The Municipal Councils' Ordinances, 1887, 1890, and 1896," as if the same were expenses directed by the said Ordinance to be paid.

Closing and filling up of cesspools and privies.

72. Any person who shall by any works or by any structural alteration of any premises render the further use of a cesspit or privy unnecessary, and the owner of any premises on which shall be situated a disused cesspit or privy, or a cesspit or privy which has become unnecessary, shall completely empty such cesspit or privy of all fæcal or offensive matter which it may contain, and shall completely remove so much of the floor, walls, and roof of such privy or cesspit as can safely be removed, and all pipes and drains leading thereto or therefrom, or connected therewith, and any earth or other material contaminated by such fæcal or offensive matter. He shall completely close and fill up the cesspit with good concrete or with suitable dry clean earth, dry clean brick rubbish, or other dry clean material, and where the walls of such cesspit shall not have been completely removed, he shall cover the surface of the space so filled up with earth, rubbish, or material, with a layer of good concrete six inches thick.

Every person who shall propose to close or fill up any cesspit or privy shall, before commencing any works for such purpose, give to the chairman not less than seven days' notice in writing, exclusive of public holidays, specifying the hour at which he will commence the closing and filling up of such cesspit or privy, and during the progress of any such work shall afford any officer of the municipal council free access to the premises for the purpose of inspecting the same.

Owners and occupiers to employ only licensed persons.

73. The owner or occupier of any house or land within the municipality who his desirous of removing, or who has been required as provided in by-law 70 to remove the contents of any latrine, privy, pit, or water-closet on the said house or land, shall give notice to the chairman of the day and hour in which he intends to have the work done, upon which the chairman shall grant a permit to such owner or occupier to have the work done, under the supervision of a municipal officer, and upon such terms and conditions as shall be stated in such permit by a person licensed as hereinafter provided; and no such owner or occupier shall employ on such work persons other than those so licensed by the chairman.

No private person to remove night soil without license.

74. It shall not be lawful for any person to remove night soil from any house or land within the municipality, unless he shall have registered his name and address at the office of the municipal council and obtained a license from the chairman of the council, which license it shall be in the discretion of the chairman to grant or refuse.

No person to remove night soil whose

75. It shall not be lawful for any person or officer or servant of the municipal council whose services have been discontinued by the chairman to remove night soil from any house or land within the

- services have been discontinued by the chairman.
- Licensed person to obey and comply with conditions, &c., on back of license.
- Duration of license.
- Licensee to furnish particulars relating to houses, &c., served.
- Use of carts and buckets required.
- Inspection.
- Register of licensed carts to be kept.
- Chairman may suspend or revoke license.
- Scavenger removing night soil not to loiter.
- Carriage or cart removing night soil not to stand about.
- Removal of night soil.
- Dépôts.
- Removal of night soil from houses.
- On a dispute chairman's decision to be final.
- To employ an officer of the council or a licensed person for the removal of night soil.
- Size of standard bucket.
- municipality either under any person licensed as aforesaid or under any officer of the municipal council authorized by the chairman without his written sanction thereto.
76. Every person licensed as aforesaid shall obey and comply with the conditions, rules, and regulations endorsed on the back of his license; and upon an infringement by him of any of such conditions, rules, and regulations, the chairman may revoke his license.
77. All licenses issued under these by-laws shall be in force to the end of the year in which they were issued.
78. All persons licensed as aforesaid shall from time to time give such particulars as the chairman may require as to the houses or lands from which night soil is to be removed, or as to the time at which and manner in which the work is done.
79. No night soil shall be removed except in carts or buckets of a pattern and construction approved by the chairman, which may be obtained on application at the municipal office, and such carts and buckets shall be at all times whole, sound, and watertight, with the lid properly closed.
80. Such carts and buckets shall be subject to inspection whenever ordered by the Chairman, and when the use of any cart or bucket is condemned, the licensee shall not use the same from the date of such condemnation.
81. A register shall be kept of all carts licensed for the conveyance of night soil. Such carts shall be consecutively numbered, and the words "Latrine Cart" and the number in the register shall be painted on such carts at the municipal office at the expense of the licensee.
82. It shall be lawful to the chairman at any time to revoke or suspend any license granted under these by-laws.
83. No person carrying night soil through the street shall loiter, or deposit any vessel containing or intended to contain night soil on or by the side of any public road or street.
84. No person in charge of a cart, wagon, or carriage used for the purpose of receiving and removing night soil, sewage, or other matter from any cesspool, privy, pit, or receptacle shall suffer such cart, wagon, or carriage to stand or remain in any public street, passage, highway, or thoroughfare for any longer time than shall be necessary for the loading thereof.
85. Night soil shall be removed by such routes only as the chairman shall appoint from time to time.
86. Night soil shall be removed only to authorized places to be there buried or otherwise disposed of at the expense of the licensee in such a manner as may be ordered by the chairman.
87. The night soil in every house, building, land, and tenement assessed for municipal rates, in which the dry-earth system of disposing of night soil is in use, shall be removed or caused to be removed from such house, building, land, or tenement at least once a day by the person bound so to do, unless such house, building, land, or tenement is exempted by writing under the hand of the chairman from the operation of this by-law. The person bound so to do shall be, in the case of any such house, building, land, or tenement comprising more than one dwelling or occupied by more than one household under separate contracts of tenancy, the owner of such house, building, land, or tenement as defined in section 3 of "The Municipal Councils' Ordinances, 1887, 1890, and 1896," and in the case of any other house, building, land, or tenement, the occupier thereof.
- In case of a dispute arising between the owner and the occupier of any such house, building, land, or tenement, as to which of them is the person so bound, the decision of the chairman shall be final.
88. Such person shall employ for the purpose of such removal from his premises either an officer of the municipal council duly authorized by the chairman or the holder of a license from the chairman of the municipal council granted under by-law No. 74, and shall forthwith furnish in writing to the said council the names and addresses of himself and of the officer or licensee so employed by him, and all night soil from the premises of such person shall be removed if the same be in one or more standard buckets, and such person shall provide and maintain in connection with such building, land, or tenement privy accommodation in the proportion of not less than one standard bucket for every ten persons.
89. Each standard bucket shall be made of galvanized sheet iron and shall not exceed 10 lb. in weight and the following dimensions; that is to say: height, 11 inches; diameter at the mouth, 12 inches; diameter at the base, 9 inches.

Sums payable for the removal of night soil for each standard bucket.

90. Every person so employing a municipal officer for the removal of night soil shall pay to the said municipal council in advance the sum of two rupees per mensem for each standard bucket in which night soil is deposited on his premises for removal by such officer; provided that in the case of any house, building, land, or tenement assessed for municipal rates at the annual value of less than Rs. 400 the sum payable per standard bucket shall be one rupee only per mensem.

Sum to be paid on or before the tenth of the month.

The sum so payable shall be paid on or before the tenth day of the month in respect of which it is due, and shall be recovered as herein-after provided.

If not duly paid to be reported to the magistrate.

91. Any sum payable to the said council under the foregoing by-laws may, if not duly paid, be reported to the police magistrate or municipal magistrate, and if after summary inquiry such sum appears to be due, such magistrate shall order the same to be paid by the person liable therefor, and the same shall be recovered as if it were a fine imposed by such magistrate.

Free access to privies to be given to the servants of the municipality.

92. Every occupier of a house, land, or premises shall give free access to the servants of the municipal council to his privy for the removal of night soil within such hours as may have been fixed by the chairman.

Night soil, &c., to be deposited only in places provided.

93. No person shall deposit any night soil, dung, or other filth, dust, dirt, ashes, rubbish, or refuse in or upon any place except such places as are provided under section 172 of "The Municipal Councils' Ordinances, 1887, 1890, and 1896."

Digging pits, &c., permission to be obtained.

94. No person shall dig or allow to be dug any cesspool, tank, well or pit, or any excavation for the purpose of taking earth therefrom, or for storing offensive matters or rubbish therein, without the permission in writing of the chairman.

Householder to deposit rubbish in proper receptacles.

95. Any person who is desirous that ashes, sweepings, refuse, or other rubbish (other than trade refuse) from his premises shall be removed by the scavengers of the council, shall deposit the same on the curb-stones or edge of footpaths in covered tubs, boxes, or other like receptacles of such shape and size (as shall be approved in writing by the chairman) outside his premises at such hours daily as the chairman shall from time to time appoint by notice duly given; and shall remove the said tubs, boxes, or other like receptacles within half an hour after the emptying of such tubs, boxes, or other like receptacles by the scavengers. No person shall place any ashes, sweepings, refuse, or other rubbish on any street, except in covered tubs, boxes, or other receptacles as aforesaid, or except at such hours as aforesaid.

Removal of trade refuse.

96. Trade refuse will be removed by the municipal council on application to the chairman at such rates as may from time to time be fixed by him.

Owner of alleys to supply receptacles.

97. The owner of any building let in apartments, flats, or portions shall provide the occupier of every separate tenement or portion of such building with covered tubs, boxes, or other receptacles for the deposit of sweepings, refuse, or other rubbish.

Picketing animals, &c., forbidden.

98. No person shall picket animals or collect carts, or form an encampment upon any public ground within the municipality, or on any ground or place belonging to or in charge of the municipal council, without the written permission of the chairman.

Use of public ground.

99. No public ground or place within the municipality, or ground or place belonging to or in charge of the municipal council, shall without the written permission of the chairman be used for any purpose prohibited by the chairman by public notice.

Against committing disturbance. Hours during which grounds are open.

100. No person using any public or recreation ground belonging to or in charge of the municipal council shall commit a disturbance there, or behave so as to annoy other persons lawfully using the ground. Such grounds will be open to the public generally during the hours of daylight, and until the gates are closed for the night, subject to the condition of good behaviour and conformity to the rules laid down by the municipal council.

Tanks in any public or recreation ground not to be used for bathing in or commit any nuisance, and not to pluck plants or flowers.

101. No person using any public or recreation ground belonging to or in charge of the municipal council with a tank in it shall bathe in such tank, or do any other act tending to foul the water thereof, or commit any nuisance therein, or pluck plants or flowers without the leave of the chairman, or do any injury to the trees and shrubs in the ground.

Stabling in verandahs, &c., forbidden.

102. No person shall make use of the verandah of his house, or of any place not properly adapted for the purpose, in front of his house, or by the side of any street, as a stable or stall for keeping a horse, cattle, or any other animal, or for any purpose whatsoever after the chairman by notice shall prohibit.

Horses, &c., not to be groomed on street.

103. No person shall wash or groom, or permit or cause to be washed or groomed, any vehicle or animal in or on any pavement or street.

Interment of carcases of animals.

104. The occupier of any house or premises within or upon which any cattle, horse, sheep, goat, or pig may die shall, within four hours after its death, or if death occurs at night, within four hours after daylight, either remove the carcase at his own expense to such place as may be appointed by the chairman for that purpose, or report its death to the municipal inspector of the division in which such premises may be situated, and in such latter case shall pay the inspector the expense of removing or burying the carcase at such rate as the chairman shall determine.

Owner or occupier to repair, cut, or trim fences to a certain height.

105. The chairman may give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of any land or premises to maintain and repair sufficient fences for, or cut or trim the fences or hedges or lower the boundary wall of, such land or premises, so that they may not exceed such height from the base of the adjoining roadway as the chairman may from time to time determine, and to cut and trim all fences and trees over such height, or which by overhanging any public road or street obstruct the passage or cause damage thereto.

Removal of dangerous trees.

106. Whenever any tree, or branch, or fruit of a tree, within the limits of the municipality, shall be deemed by the chairman to be likely to fall upon any house or building and injure the occupiers thereof, or whenever the same shall overhang any street, it shall be lawful for the chairman to cause notice in writing to be given to the owner or to the occupier of the ground upon which such tree stands to cut down or remove the said tree or branch or fruit; and if such owner or occupier shall not cut down or remove the same within twenty-four hours after such notice, the chairman or any officer or workmen authorized by him may enter upon such ground and cause the work to be done, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by such owner or occupier, and shall be ascertained and determined and recovered in the manner provided by sections 281 and 282 of "The Municipal Councils' Ordinances, 1887, 1890, and 1896," as if such expenses were expenses directed to be paid by the said Ordinance.

Prohibitions.

107. It shall not be lawful for any person to do any of the following acts:—

Timber of 20 ft. length to be removed in double or sling cart.

(1) To remove timber or other substance of more than twenty feet in length in any cart without having one end thereof secured to another or sling cart.

Front bars to be fastened.

(2) To carry timber or other substance of more than twenty feet in length without one end being carried by another person.

Firewood carts.

(3) To remove iron bars in any cart without duly fastening each end of the said bars so as to prevent the noise they would otherwise make.

Timber, &c., not to project laterally.

(4) To load firewood, casks, or any other articles in carts to any height exceeding six feet above the platform of such cart.

Carts improperly loaded may be detained.

(5) To load on any cart or vehicle any timber, firewood, casks, straw, or other goods of any description whatsoever so as to project laterally beyond the wheels of the said cart or vehicles.

Carts carrying materials in insecure or careless manner.

108. It shall be lawful for any municipal or police officer, and they are hereby required to detain any cart in which any timber or other article aforesaid has been loaded or is being conveyed contrary to the provisions of the preceding by-law, until such timber or other article has been so loaded or arranged that it can be conveyed in a manner not prohibited by the said by-law.

Heavy carts not to be taken along certain streets.

109. No person shall convey in carts, hackeries, or other vehicles any dirt, rubbish, bricks, cabook, stone, ballast, granite, chunam, or other articles or materials whatsoever in so careless or insecure a manner as shall lead to any annoyance or obstruction of any road, street, or thoroughfare within the municipality, or without properly securing the same therein so as to prevent any part of same from falling into the street.

Carriages and vehicles not to use pavements.

110. No person, except with the written permission of the chairman, shall drive any cart or vehicle constructed to carry goods or heavy articles along such street or streets as the chairman shall have notified in the *Ceylon Government Gazette* as reserved from goods or heavy traffic.

111. No person shall push, draw, or drive any vehicle of any description on any footpath or pavement intended or made for foot passengers by the side or sides of any street, nor shall any person use or cause to be used any such footpath or pavement, or any part or parts thereof, or any part of any street, for location, either permanently or temporarily, of any stall, table, or platform for the sale of any article or articles of any description whatsoever, or for any purpose calculated to cause inconvenience or obstruction to foot passengers or vehicles.

Cattle not to be driven on footpath.

External walls of houses adjoining streets.

Hanging mats, &c.

Posters only to be put up on authorized places.

Seizure of animals trespassing.

112. It shall not be lawful for any person to ride any animal, or to drive any cattle, or to ride any bicycle, tricycle, or other similar vehicle on any footpath or pavement or path set apart for the exclusive use of foot passengers.

113. The external walls of houses and yards adjoining the public streets shall be kept clean and in proper repair.

114. No person shall hang up or otherwise expose any mats, cloths or other materials or substances on or at the side of any street.

115. It shall not be lawful for any person to attach or affix any posters, placards, handbills, or other notices to or on any wall, building, house, premises, tree, or other place, save and except in any place which the chairman may at any time appoint.

116. It shall be lawful for any person thereto authorized by the chairman to seize any ox, horse, sheep, goat, or other animal which he may find tied, tethered, straying, improperly driven, or tended upon any thoroughfare within the municipality, or cause the same to be seized, unless any such animal belong to any cart to which it is tied or tethered whilst the same is being loaded or unloaded : provided that every such animal seized by him as aforesaid shall be forthwith delivered into the custody of an officer of the police in charge of the nearest police station ; and every such officer seizing or receiving any such animal as aforesaid shall forthwith report such seizure to the chairman, and the chairman shall, if at the time of such report no claim be made to such animal, direct such officer to take the necessary steps for the safe custody and maintenance thereof, and to publish such seizure in the usual manner, and no such animal seized as aforesaid shall be delivered to the owner thereof unless upon payment to such chairman of the sum of one rupee for the use of the person by whom the same shall have been seized, and of a further sum of twelve cents for each day during which the same shall have been kept in the custody of the said officer for the use of such officer ; and if no person shall claim such animal, or pay such dues as aforesaid within ten days after the animal shall have been so seized, it shall be lawful for such officer, and he is hereby required, to sell the same by public auction, and after payment of one rupee to the person by whom the same may have been seized and of the sum due to himself for the custody and maintenance thereof, to pay the remainder of the produce of such sale, if any, to the chairman of the municipal Council.

CHAPTER IX.

Public Bathing Places.

Public bathing places ; wells to be walled and drained.

117. Every well, the water of which is used for bathing purposes and is open to the public, shall have a protecting wall of the height of not less than two feet, and be cemented outside the said wall for a depth of two feet below the surface of the ground.

118. The ground immediately surrounding every such public well shall be so sloped as to allow the water to run down into a built drain leading to a proper outlet.

Place of bathing set apart for persons of either sex.

119. No person of one sex shall bathe, wash, or in any way use the water at any such public well or at any place set apart by the council, as a bathing place for the use of persons of the other sex.

Tubs to be painted.

120. The tubs used for bathing at such public wells as aforesaid shall be painted at least once every year, and daily cleansed.

No diseased persons to bathe thereat.

121. No person suffering from scabies (itch) or any other infectious or contagious disease, or who has recently recovered therefrom, shall bathe, wash, or in any way use the water at any such public well, or at any place set apart by the council as a bathing place.

Washing of animals, &c., not allowed on places set apart as a bathing place.

122. It shall not be lawful for any person to wash or cause to be washed any cattle, horse, goat, pig, sheep, dog, or any other animal, or any clothes, mats, or other thing at or near any such public well or at any place set apart as a bathing place, or to lead, drive, or take any such animal into any such bathing place for any purpose whatsoever.

Committing nuisance near a well or bathing place.

123. No person shall commit a nuisance by obeying a call of nature at or near any such public well, or at any place set apart by the council as a bathing place.

Penalty on lessee for failure to observe regulations.

124. The owner or lessee of any such public well shall himself comply with the requirements of the foregoing by-laws, and shall not permit any infringement of the same.

CHAPTER X.

Regulations of Factories and Trades.

License required for manure dépôt.

125. No person shall keep or deposit, or cause to be kept or deposited, for sale or storage, any guano, bone dust, or any manure or substance whatsoever from which noxious or offensive smells arise,

in any place or depôt within the limits of the municipality, unless such place or depôt be licensed therefor by the chairman, which license shall be in the Form H in the appendix hereto, and shall be in force from the date of issue until the thirty-first day of December then next ensuing.

License may be refused or revoked.

126. It shall be lawful for the chairman to refuse to grant such license as last aforesaid, or to revoke such license as may have been granted.

Factory, &c., not to be newly established without permission of the chairman.

127. (1) No person shall newly establish in any premises any factory, workshop, or workplace in which it is intended that steam, water, or other mechanical power shall be employed, without the previous written permission of the chairman.

(2) The chairman may refuse to give such permission, if he shall be of opinion that the establishment of such factory, workshop, or workplace in the proposed position is objectionable by reason of the density of the population in the neighbourhood thereof or will be a nuisance to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

Smoke-producing or dangerous not to be erected without sanction.

128. No person shall erect on any site not approved of by the chairman any machinery or steam boiler by the use of which smoke is produced or danger is likely to arise to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, and all chimneys in connection with any steam boiler shall be constructed of such height and dimensions as shall be approved by the chairman.

Furnaces used in trade or manufacture to consume their own smoke.

129. (1) No person shall—

(a) Use or permit to be used any furnace employed for the purpose of any trade or manufacture, which does not, as far as practicable, consume its own smoke; or

(b) So negligently use or permit to be used any such furnace as that it shall not, as far as practicable, consume its own smoke.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to apply to a locomotive engine used for the purpose of traffic upon any railway or for the repair of streets.

Sanitary regulation of factories, bakehouses, &c.

130. Whenever it shall appear to the chairman that any factory, bakehouse, workshop, workplace, or any building or place in which steam, water, or other mechanical power is employed, is not kept in a cleanly state and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy, or other nuisance, or is not ventilated in such a manner as to render harmless, as far as practicable, any gas, vapour, dust, or other impurity generated in the course of the work carried on therein, which is a nuisance,

or is so overcrowded while work is carried on as to be dangerous or injurious to the health of the persons employed therein,

or that any engine, mill-gearing, hoist, or other machinery therein is so affixed or so insecurely fenced as to be dangerous to life or limb, the chairman may, by written notice, require the owner of such factory, bakehouse, workshop, workplace, or other building or place to take such order for putting and maintaining the same in a cleanly state, or for ventilating the same, or for preventing the same from being overcrowded, or for preventing danger to life or limb from any engine, mill-gearing, hoist, or other machinery therein, as he shall think fit.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect any provision of any Ordinance now in force or which may hereafter be enacted.

Prohibition of use of steam whistle or steam trumpet without permission of the chairman.

131. (1) No person shall, without the written permission of the chairman, use or employ in any factory or other place any steam whistle or steam trumpet for the purpose of summoning or dismissing workmen or persons employed.

(2) The chairman may at any time revoke any permission which he has given for the use of any such instrument as aforesaid, on giving one month's notice to the person using the same.

(3) Provided that nothing in section 131 (2) shall be deemed to require one month's notice to be given by the chairman, if he suspends or revokes any such permission for any infringement of the conditions thereof.

Prohibition of corruption of water by chemicals, &c.

132. (1) No person engaged in any trade or manufacture shall—

(a) Wilfully cause or suffer to be brought, or to flow into any lake, canal, tank, reservoir, cistern, well, duct, or other place for water belonging to or vested in or in charge of the council, or into any drain or pipe communicating therewith, any washing or other substance produced in the course of any such trade or manufacture as aforesaid;

(b) Wilfully do any act connected with any such trade or manufacture as aforesaid, whereby the water in any such lake, canal, tank, reservoir, cistern, well, duct, or other place for water is fouled or corrupted.

(2) The chairman may, after giving not less than twenty-four hours' previous notice in writing to the owner or to the person who

has the management or control of any works, pipes, or conduits connected with any such manufacture or trade as aforesaid, lay open and examine the said works, pipes, or conduits ;

and if upon such examination it appears that section 132 has been contravened by reason of anything contained in or proceeding from the said works, pipes, or conduits, the expenses of such laying open and examination, and of any measure which the chairman shall, in his discretion, require to be adopted for the discontinuance of the cause of such contravention, shall be paid by the owner of the said works, pipes, or conduits, or by the person who has the management or control thereof, or through whose neglect or fault the said section has been contravened ;

but if it appear that there has been no contravention of the said section, the said expenses and compensation for any damage occasioned by the said laying open and examination shall be paid by the chairman.

Fee.

133. It shall be lawful for the chairman to demand and recover a fee of twenty rupees for every license granted by him under the provision of section 259 of "The Municipal Councils' Ordinances, 1887, 1890, and 1896."

CHAPTER XI.

Bakeries.

License.

134. No place shall be used as a bakery without an annual license from the chairman.

Water connections.

135. The person applying for an annual license shall before so doing cause or procure to be laid into the premises a water connection from the water main, and shall cause such connection and all fittings thereof to be kept in proper order and efficient action so as to provide for use on the premises a sufficient supply of water for the purpose of thoroughly washing and cleansing such premises.

Walls to be plastered, floor cemented, and drainage provided.

136 (1) The walls of every bakery shall be plastered with chunam and whitewashed, floor cemented, and drainage sufficiently provided.

No bakery to be within thirty feet of a cesspit or latrine.

(2) No bakery shall be within thirty feet of any cesspit or latrine, nor in a position where bad odours wafted therefrom shall reach it.

No bakery to be used for other purpose.

137. No place used as a bakery shall be used for any other purpose whatsoever.

Utensils to be kept clean.

138. All utensils and other furniture shall be kept clean.

Materials used to be wholesome.

139. The flour, water, and other materials used in the manufacture of bread shall be good and wholesome.

Removal of refuse and flushing of drains.

140. All refuse and dirt in and about the premises shall be swept off, and the drains well flushed.

Persons suffering from loathsome or contagious disease not to be employed in bakery.

141. No person suffering from a contagious or loathsome disease, or who has recently been in attendance on such person, or who is unwashed or otherwise unclean, shall be employed in a bakery.

CHAPTER XII.

Slaughter Houses.

Place of slaughter.

142. No licensed butcher shall slaughter any cattle, sheep, goats or pigs but at the place appointed by the council or at any public slaughter-house.

Exposure of cattle for twenty-four hours.

143. No licensed butcher shall slaughter any cattle unless he shall have previously exposed the same to public view in the exposing shed appointed by the council for a period of not less than twenty-four hours.

Permits.

144. No licensed butcher shall slaughter any cattle, sheep, goats, or pigs unless he shall have obtained from superintendent of the slaughter-house a printed permit in the form authorized by the municipal council. This permit shall be duly filled in by superintendent of the slaughter-house, and shall be signed by him and by the butcher who brings the animal for slaughter.

Sale of animals not removed, &c.

145. In default of removing within a reasonable time any animal which has been rejected under by-law 146 of this chapter, or for the slaughter of which a permit has been issued, but which has not been slaughtered, or in respect of which any fee due under these by-laws has not been paid, the chairman may, after two days' notice by beat of tom-tom, sell such animal by public auction, and out of the proceeds retain the amount of the fees due and the reasonable expenses attending the sale, and shall pay over surplus, on application, to the owner of the animal.

Superintendent to reject animals unfit.

146. The superintendent of the slaughter-house (or any other person authorized by the chairman) shall inspect the animals so brought, and shall reject all cows in calf and ewes and she-goats in kid, as well as

- any other animal that may appear to him, for any reason, to be unfit to be slaughtered for human food. Any animal so rejected shall be forthwith removed by the owner.
- And to issue permit for slaughter of approved animals. 147. All animals which have been approved by such superintendent or other authorized person as fit to be slaughtered for human food shall be secured in the exposing shed until the expiration of the period of twenty-four hours.
- Permit valid for seven days. 148. A permit for slaughter shall only be valid for seven days, after the date of issue.
- Permits not to be issued. 149. The permit for slaughter shall not be issued unless the butcher produces a printed certificate in his favour in the form authorized by the proper authority under Ordinance No. 9 of 1893, or unless the person wishing to sell the animals appears with the butcher before the superintendent of the slaughter-house and produce a similar certificate in his favour.
- Diseased animals to be destroyed. 150. It shall be lawful for the chairman or any other person authorized by him to seize or cause to be seized all unhealthy or diseased animals exposed for slaughter, and to have the same destroyed or otherwise disposed of as to him may think fit.
- Hours of admission and slaughter. 151. No animal shall be introduced into or removed from the slaughter yard between 6 P.M. and 5.30 A.M., nor shall any animal be slaughtered within that time.
- Butchers' monthly returns. 152. Every licensed butcher shall, on the first Monday in every month, register in the municipal office a true and accurate report (as nearly as possible) of the age, sex, colour, marks, and description of all cattle slaughtered by him in the preceding month, and the names and places of abode of the persons from whom the same were purchased or obtained, which said report shall be in the form authorized by the municipal council.
- Special license. 153. It shall not be lawful for any person who is not a licensed butcher within the municipality to slaughter any cattle, unless he shall have obtained a special license from the chairman, and any person obtaining such special license shall not slaughter except at the place named in such license or under any conditions therein set forth. The application for such special license shall contain information with reference to the animal similar to that required of butchers by by-law 152, and shall be accompanied by a report from a police or municipal officer or headman of the applicant's district, certifying that the animal belongs to the applicant. For this special license a fee of one rupee shall be charged.
- Slaughter-house to be washed twice a day. 154. Every slaughter-house shall be thoroughly washed and swept, twice at least daily, at such times as the chairman may fix.
- To be limewashed every three months. 155. Every slaughter-house shall be limewashed, both within and without, once at least in every three months.
- To be paved with stone, &c. 156. Every slaughter-house shall be paved with granite stones or flat paving bricks or tiles, or asphalt, and the joints fresh pointed with mortar, once at least annually.
- Animals found to be diseased not to be slaughtered. 157. It shall be lawful for the superintendent of the slaughter-house (or other person authorized by the Chairman) to refuse permission to slaughter for human food any animal, notwithstanding it has been approved as aforesaid, if it should before slaughter be found diseased or otherwise unfit to be slaughtered for human food.
- Disposal of diseased meat. 158. If on any animal which has been approved as aforesaid being slaughtered, the carcase shall appear diseased or otherwise unfit for human food, the said superintendent or other person authorized by the chairman shall cause the said meat to be then and there destroyed or so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for human food. Should it be denied that the meat is unfit for human food, the said superintendent or other authorized person shall forthwith call upon the veterinary surgeon or sanitary officer to proceed with him to the slaughter-house and there inspect the said meat; and should it be decided by the said veterinary surgeon or sanitary officer, whose decision in the matter shall be final, that the meat is unfit for human food, it shall be lawful for such superintendent or other authorized person thereafter to destroy or dispose of the same as hereinbefore provided in this by-law.
- Butchers & other persons shall have a license and a ticket. 159. Butchers or other persons intending to avail themselves of the slaughter-houses shall apply to the chairman for a license and a ticket for each of their assistants. Such licenses and tickets shall not be transferable.
- Production of license or ticket. 160. Every butcher and his assistant is bound to produce his license or ticket when called on by the superintendent to do so.
- No admittance at the time of slaughtering. 161. None but the butchers, their assistants, and the municipal officers attached to the slaughter-houses, and those authorized, shall be admitted within the premises during the process of slaughtering, skinning, or cutting up the carcasses.

- Place for slaughter assigned by Superintendent.
Time for slaughter.
162. Proper places for slaughtering animals shall be assigned by the superintendent to the butchers or other individuals.
163. Butchers shall only be permitted to slaughter cattle at such hours as may from time to time be fixed by the chairman, by a notification to be signed by the superintendent, and fixed in some conspicuous place in the slaughter-house.
- Animals to be properly secured.
Diseased cattle not admitted.
Animals affected with contagious diseases to be conducted to appointed places.
Dead cattle not admitted into slaughter-houses
Cattle injured by accident are excepted from above by-law.
Surplus cattle kept in the pens.
164. All animals brought to the slaughter-houses shall be properly secured with ropes to prevent their escaping.
165. No diseased cattle shall be brought to the slaughter-houses.
166. Animals affected with contagious diseases, when brought to the slaughter-houses, shall be seized and conducted to such place or places as the chairman shall from time to time appoint, to be there destroyed and disposed of as the chairman shall think proper.
167. No dying or dead cattle shall be admitted into the slaughter-houses, and any such cattle brought to the slaughter-houses shall be seized and treated like animals affected with contagious diseases.
168. Cattle, which may have met with an accident rendering them unfit for further work, are excepted from the above by-law, but they must be brought to the slaughter-house immediately after the accident.
169. All surplus cattle shall be kept in the pens attached to the slaughter-houses until required for slaughtering, and no cattle shall be brought within the precincts of the slaughtering yards except those intended for immediate slaughter.
- Skins, offal, &c., shall be collected in places set apart.
170. The skins, entrails, and offal of slaughtered cattle shall be collected in places set apart therefor, there to be washed and cleaned before their removal.
- Offal, entrails, &c., left by butchers as common offal.
171. All the offal, entrails, or other refuse left at the slaughter-houses by the butchers or their assistants shall be disposed of as common offal.
- Skins, offal, &c., left after fixed hour become property of council.
172. Skins, offal, entrails, or other refuse left at the slaughter-houses after the hour fixed by the superintendent, without this officer's sanction, shall be considered as abandoned, and shall become the property of the municipal council, who may dispose of them as they shall think fit.
- Butchers or other persons are responsible for any damage done to the slaughter-houses by them or their servants.
173. Butchers or other individuals using the slaughter-houses shall be responsible for any damage done to the slaughter-houses, either by their own act or the act of their servants; and any butcher or other person using the slaughter-houses refusing to pay for such damage done to the property of the municipal council, shall have his slaughtering license cancelled, and the amount of such damage shall be recoverable as if it were a fine.
- No person affected with leprosy, &c., is admitted in the slaughter-houses.
Dogs are not admitted in the slaughter-houses.
174. No person affected with leprosy, sores, or other diseases of the skin shall be permitted to enter the slaughter-houses.
- No one to make noise or fight in the slaughter-houses.
175. No dogs shall be admitted into the slaughter-houses. All dogs found there shall be made over to the police to be dealt with as stray dogs.
- Meat of animal slaughtered beyond municipal limits.
Cattle, &c., slaughtered outside the municipality.
176. Any person working in the slaughter-houses is forbidden to make any noise, to fight, or quarrel, or use insulting, abusive, or obscene language, and any person contravening this by-law shall be turned out of the slaughter-houses by the superintendent or his assistants.
177. No meat or offal of any cattle, sheep, or goat not slaughtered at a municipal slaughter-house shall be brought into the municipality without a special license from the chairman.
178. It shall not be lawful for any person to sell or expose for sale, within the municipality, any meat or offal of any animal slaughtered outside the municipality, without the same having been previously inspected and passed as fit for human food by an officer appointed thereto by the chairman, and for every such inspection a fee not exceeding four cents a pound shall be charged.
- For removal of meat from slaughter-house a pass necessary.
179. No person shall remove any meat or offal of any animal slaughtered at a municipal slaughter-house, or inspected as in the preceding by-law provided, without a pass in the form authorized by the municipal council, signed by the superintendent of the slaughter-house or other officer appointed to issue such passes; and it shall be lawful for any municipal officer or any police officer to demand the production of such passes from any person conveying meat or offal as aforesaid, and on failure of production to seize any meat or offal conveyed without such pass or contrary to the tenor thereof, and to remove the same to the municipal office or to a police station to be disposed of as may be directed by the chairman.
- Meat to be conveyed in covered carts.
180. No person shall remove, or permit, or cause to be removed any meat of any animal in any quantity exceeding twenty pounds in weight from a municipal slaughter-house or any other place of slaughter to the market or other place within the municipality, unless the same shall be conveyed in a cart, so constructed as to protect the

said meat effectually from sun, dust, and rain, and screen it from public view and licensed by the chairman. And no person shall expose or cause to be exposed to public view any raw skin or skins or raw hides during carriage from place to place.

Carts to be washed and cleaned daily.

181. Every such cart used for conveying meat, offal, skins, or hides shall be produced daily for inspection to the superintendent of the slaughter-houses, and shall be thoroughly washed and cleansed to the satisfaction of the said superintendent.

Superintendent to keep register of cattle.

182. The superintendent of the slaughter-house or other person authorized as aforesaid shall keep a register of all cattle inspected by him, giving a description of the cattle and their brandmarks, and the other particulars set forth in such form as shall be authorized by the municipal council. Such register shall be accessible to the public at the office of the slaughter-house between the hours of 1 P.M. and 4 P.M., except on Sundays and public holidays.

Owner shall produce proof of ownership.

183. Such superintendent of the slaughter-house or other authorized person shall require the owner of each head of cattle brought for inspection to produce a certificate or voucher in the form approved by the chairman; and such certificates or vouchers shall be forwarded to the municipal office daily with the register prescribed by the preceding by-law.

Persons claiming animals.

184. Should any person claim any animal while exposed as aforesaid, or while in a municipal slaughter-house previous to slaughter, the superintendent of the slaughter-house or other authorized person is hereby required to cause the slaughtering of the said animal to be stayed, and to call upon the claimant to furnish him in writing within twenty-four hours with the particulars of his claim, together with his address, and with such other information as to the said superintendent of the slaughter-house or other authorized person shall seem necessary.

Animal claimed to be taken before magistrate.

185. The superintendent of the slaughter-house or other authorized person shall, as soon as such particulars and information have been furnished, cause the said animal to be produced before the municipal magistrate, who shall thereupon summarily investigate and adjudicate upon the claim. Should, however, the claimant fail to furnish the particulars of his claim or the information required, it shall be lawful for the superintendent of the slaughter-house or other authorized person, at the expiration of the twenty-four hours, to permit the animal to be slaughtered.

Fees to be charged.

	Cents.
186. The following fees shall be paid :—	
For a permit to slaughter each head of cattle ...	50
For a permit to slaughter each sheep or goat ...	15
For a permit to slaughter each pig ...	25
For housing and feeding each head of cattle—for every twenty-four hours or any part of twenty-four hours ...	25
For housing and feeding each sheep or goat—for every twenty-four hours or any part of twenty-four hours ...	10
For housing and feeding each pig—for every twenty-four hours or any part of twenty-four hours ...	10

It shall be lawful for the council to alter the above fees from time to time, and such altered fees shall, after publication in the *Government Gazette*, become payable instead of the above.

Fee for special license.

187. It shall not be lawful for any person who is not a licensed butcher to slaughter any sheep, goat, or pig without a special license from the chairman, or contrary to the tenor of such license; and a fee of twenty-five cents shall be levied for every such license.

CHAPTER XIII.

Markets.

Lease of stall rents.

188. It shall be lawful for the council to demise or let to farm, for any term not exceeding twelve months, all or any of the rents, tolls, and fees from time to time payable in any public market under section 227 of "The Municipal Councils' Ordinances, 1887, 1890, and 1896."

Obstruction of authorized agents.

189. Every person who shall resist, obstruct, hinder, or molest any person appointed by the chairman to superintend any public market, or to collect the tolls, rents, and fees thereof, or to enforce order and cleanliness therein, whilst in the execution of his duty, shall be guilty of an offence.

Certain acts forbidden.

190. It shall not be lawful for any person to do any of the following acts :—

Causing vexatious annoyances or delay.

(a) Being a person holding a license or ticket for a stall or space in a public market, or being a servant or agent of any such person to subject any person resorting to such market to unnecessary and vexatious annoyance or delay.

- Cooking in public market.
Recovering or demanding fee in excess of that authorized.
- Behaving in disorderly manner.
Vagrants.
- Damage to market and pollution of water.
- No person suffering from infectious diseases to occupy market, stall, or space.
- No one to make noise or fight in the market.
- Recovery of rents.
- Greater rent than authorized cannot be recovered.
Recovery by distress.
- Disputes to be settled by chairman.
- List of rents.
- Sale of meat, &c., in places other than a public market forbidden.
- Stall or bench or space to be daily cleansed, &c.
- Licensee of private markets to obtain water connection, &c.
- To cause filth, garbage, &c., to be promptly removed to receptacle, &c.
- Market to be swept and cleaned and washed.
- (b) To carry on any cooking in a public market.
- (c) Being a market-keeper or lessee of a public market or any person employed under him, to demand or receive a greater rent, toll, or fee than that authorized to be received, or to give any unnecessary or vexatious annoyance to any person under pretence of performing any duty or exercising any authority imposed or conferred upon him.
- (d) To behave in a disorderly manner, or beg or commit any nuisance in any public market or the premises appertaining thereto.
- (e) To remain in a public market, or to loiter about such market after the place is closed for business at 9.30 P.M. without being able to give a satisfactory account of himself.
- (f) To damage, or in anywise deface, any portion of the buildings, stalls, lamps, or any property of the council in or about a public market, or defile or pollute in any way the water provided for use in such public market.
- (g) Being a person affected with any loathsome or contagious or infectious disease, to occupy any stall, seat, or space in any public or private market, or expose or carry about for sale in such market or in any street within the municipality any article whatsoever. And no person shall employ in any capacity in any public or private market any person affected with any such disease, and no person so affected shall enter any market; any such person may be expelled from the market premises.
- (h) To make any noise, to fight or quarrel, or use insulting, abusive, or obscene language, within any public market or the premises appertaining thereto. Any person contravening this by-law shall be turned out by the market-keeper or his assistant or other person authorized thereto.
191. The several tolls, rents, or fees payable in respect of any public market shall be paid from time to time on demand to the council or their lessee, or other person authorized by council or their lessee to receive the same.
192. Every person who shall demand or receive a greater rent, tolls, or fee than that authorized to be levied by the council, shall be guilty of an offence.
193. If any person liable to the payment of any rent, tolls, or fee authorized as aforesaid do not pay the same when demanded, the council or their lessee, or any person authorized by the council or their lessee to collect the same, may levy the same by distress of all or any of the articles in the market belonging to the person liable to pay such rent, tolls, or fee.
194. If any dispute arise concerning any stall, rent, or fee, it shall be competent for the chairman to determine the same, and make such order thereon as to him may seem proper.
195. The council or their lessee shall from time to time cause to be set up conspicuously in every public market a list of the several tolls, rents, and fees from time to time payable in such market.
196. No person shall sell, or expose, or hawk about for sale any fish or beef, mutton, or other meat or offal in any place or street within the municipality (except at a public market provided by the council) without a special license from the council, or contrary to the tenor of such license; but no such license shall be granted for any place within a radius of one mile from a public market.
197. The occupant of a stall or spaces in a public market, and every licensee of a private market, shall cause every stall or bench or space on which articles of food or drink are kept or exposed for sale to be thoroughly cleansed daily, and every board or place on which meat or fish is kept to be scraped.
198. Every person to whom a license has been or may be granted by the chairman under by-law 196 to keep open a private market shall cause or procure to be laid into the premises a water connection from the water-main, and shall cause such connection and all fittings thereof to be kept at all times in proper order and efficient action so as to provide for use on the premises a sufficient supply of water for the purpose of thoroughly washing and cleansing the premises.
- He shall cause all filth, garbage, and refuse which may be produced or may accumulate in any part of such market to be promptly removed in such a manner and with such precautions as not to create a nuisance in the process of removal, to such public receptacle, depot, or place, as may, for the time being, be provided or appointed by the chairman for the temporary deposit thereof.
- He shall cause such market to be thoroughly swept and cleaned to the satisfaction of the chairman each morning and evening, and to be washed down every evening.

Inspector may seize meat, &c., improperly exposed for sale.	199. It shall be lawful for any municipal inspector or police officer to seize any such fish or beef, mutton, or other meat, or offal exposed or hawked about for sale contrary to the provisions of the by-law 196, and to remove the same to the municipal office or to a police station to be disposed of as may be ordered by the chairman or the magistrate.
Fee for special license.	200. It shall be lawful for the chairman to levy a fee not exceeding five rupees for every special license mentioned in by-laws of this chapter.
Sold in market specified in license.	201. No person shall keep or sell in a public market any article or thing other than what is specified in his license or ticket. No person shall sell or expose for sale any meat or offal either in a public market or in a place specially licensed there, or without a pass issued to him under section 179. And it shall be lawful for any municipal officer to demand the production of such passes from any person selling or exposing meat for sale, and on failure of production to seize any meat in such market without such pass, or contrary to the terms thereof, and to remove the same to the municipal office or to a police station to be disposed of as may be directed by the chairman.
Public market not to be occupied without license.	202. No person shall hold, use, or occupy a seat or stall in any public market without a license (which license shall be in the Form I. in appendix hereto annexed, and shall be signed by the secretary), nor shall he contravene any of the conditions of the license.
Spaces for sale of vegetable, fruits, &c.	203. Spaces properly marked and numbered shall be set apart in every public market for the sale of vegetables, fruits, and other articles by persons paying such daily fee as the chairman may from time to time determine. No person shall occupy any such space without having obtained a ticket, or sell or expose for sale any vegetables, fruits, or other articles not specified in his ticket. A ticket signed by any person authorized thereto in writing by the chairman shall be issued to each person who pays such fee.
No person to enclose space.	204. No person shall enclose any such space or any part thereof, or erect any screen or fixture thereon, or have any box or erection thereon without the permission of the chairman. No person shall leave any article on any such space after the hour fixed for the closing of the market.
Hours of business.	205. Every public market shall be open for use daily from 5 A.M. to 9 P.M.
License not transferable.	206. No person shall transfer to any other person a license or ticket issued to him for any stall or space in a public market, or shall sub-let any such stall or space or any part thereof, and no person shall use, or hold, or occupy any stall or space or any part thereof under any alleged transfer without the permission of the chairman.
No other than licensee to sell.	207. No person other than the person holding a license, or his agent or servant whose name shall be duly registered as such in the municipal office, shall use or occupy any stall or any part thereof in a market or sell goods therein.
Only ticket-holders to sell goods.	208. No person holding a ticket for any space in any public market shall under any pretence whatsoever suffer or permit any other person to use or occupy such space or any part thereof, or to sell or expose for sale any goods, articles, or things of any description whatsoever.
Only license and ticket-holders and registered agents permitted to sell goods in stalls.	209. No person holding a license or ticket for any stall or space in the public market shall under any pretence whatsoever suffer or permit any other person (excepting a person authorized as provided for in the preceding by-law) to use or occupy such stall or space or any part thereof, or to sell or expose for sale any goods, articles, or things of any description whatsoever without the authority of the chairman.
Tickets to be returned.	210. Every ticket-holder each day on his quitting his stall or space return his ticket to the person authorized by the chairman to receive the same.
Occupants of grounds beyond limits prohibited.	211. No person holding a license or ticket for any stall or space in a public market shall use, or occupy, or permit, or allow, any person acting on his behalf to use or occupy, and no agent or servant of a person holding such license or ticket shall use or occupy any ground beyond the limits of the stalls or space rented by him.
Receptacles.	212. Every person holding a license for a stall in a public market shall keep on or near such stall a receptacle to be approved by the chairman, in which such person shall deposit all rubbish and refuse matter.
Throwing rubbish.	213. No person shall throw any rubbish, refuse, bones, skins of animals, or such like on or upon any public market or its premises, except into a receptacle provided for such purpose.
Stall to be swept daily.	214. Every person holding a license for a stall in a public market shall sweep his stall daily and keep the same clean, and also any unoccupied space opposite his stall.
No meat not slaughtered at municipal	215. Except as hereinafter provided, no carcase of any animal (or any portion thereof) not slaughtered at a municipal slaughter-house shall be brought into a public or private market, or to any place

slaughter-house to be brought into market.

specially licensed as provided in by-law 196 of this chapter, or sold or exposed for sale in any public or private market or in such specially licensed place. The provision of this by-law shall not apply to meat game, or fish imported into the Island. Meat, game, or fish so imported shall be sold in any place specially licensed therefor.

Stalls to be kept open for service of public.

216. Every person having a license to hold or occupy a stall in any market, or holding a special license to sell meat, fish, or other article in any place of business other than a public market, and for which such special license may be lawfully issued under the provisions of this chapter, shall be bound to keep such stall or place of business open to the public daily between the hours of 6 A.M. and 9 P.M.; and any person who shall close such stall or place of business, or shall wilfully neglect or refuse to serve the public during two consecutive days, without the written leave of the chairman, shall be guilty of an offence, and it shall be lawful for the chairman to suspend or revoke the license of any person convicted as aforesaid, and to refuse thereafter to grant any such license to any such person.

Dogs not to be brought into a market.

217. No person shall bring a dog into a market.

Occupation of stall or space beyond line prohibited.

218. The occupant of any stall or space in a market shall not cause or allow any goods or articles to be deposited or exposed for sale in or upon such stall or space, so that such goods or articles or any part thereof shall project beyond the line of such stall or space.

Thoroughfares not to be obstructed.

219. No stall-holder, owner, or occupier, or lessee of any market within the said limits, or of any portion thereof, shall in any way obstruct, or allow to be obstructed, any of the lanes, walks, gangways, passages, or other thoroughfares, within such market or bazaar, by exposing for sale or accumulating or allowing to be exposed for sale, or accumulated in any such lane, walk, gangway, passages, or thoroughfare, any package, or any other materials whatever.

Prohibition against sale or exposure of offensive articles of food.

220. No owner, occupier, or lessee of, or vendor in, any market or shop shall sell, or expose, or permit to be exposed for sale or admit into, or permit to remain in, any such market or shop any noxious or unwholesome meat, offal, or fish, or decomposed vegetable matter, but such owner, occupier, or lessee shall, without any delay, cause such meat, offal, fish, or vegetable matter to be at once removed to a place to be notified to him by the chairman.

Fire and lights.

221. Every tenant or occupier or servant of a tenant or occupier, of any building or stall in the market shall extinguish or cause to be extinguished every fire or light in such building or stall before leaving it, and no fire or light shall be permitted which is dangerous to the safety of the building or stall.

Expulsion from market of disorderly persons.

222. The market-keeper or any officer authorized by the chairman may expel from the market premises any person who is found drunk or begging, or loitering, or who misconducts himself, or is a lunatic, and if such person is a tenant or a tenant's servant may (subject to the approval of the chairman) prevent him from further carrying on any trade or business in the market, or occupying any shop or stall therein.

A vendor guilty of assault may be expelled from the market and prevented from further carrying on any trade or business, or occupying any shop or stall in the market.

License to be applied for to keep stables, cart stand yard for cattle, &c.

223. The owner or occupier of any of the following places, viz., livery or hack stable, horse lines, veterinary infirmary, cart stand, cattle shed, or yard in which twenty sheep or goats or ten cattle are kept or allowed to be together, or, in the populous parts of the municipality, unless it be specially exempted by the chairman, any yard in which six or more sheep or goats or two or more cattle are kept for purposes of profit, shall, in the first month of every year, or in the case of any such place newly opened, then within one month after the opening of the same, apply to the chairman for a license for the use of such place for any of the purposes aforesaid.

Chairman may grant or refuse.

The chairman may, as he in his discretion and under such restrictions and regulations as he think fit, grant or refuse, and may at any time cancel or suspend, such license. Every order refusing, cancelling, or suspending such license shall be in writing, and shall state the grounds on which it proceeds.

Penalty for using place without license.

Whoever, without such license, or after a license has been refused, cancelled, or suspended by the chairman, uses any place for any of the said purposes, or infringes any of the conditions under which such license is granted, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and to a further fine not exceeding ten rupees for every day after conviction for such offence during which the offence is continued.

Government place exempted.

Provided that this section shall not apply to any of the above-mentioned places in the occupation or under the control of the Government.

License-holder, if required, to furnish names of

224. Every person who may have obtained from the chairman a license for the use of any premises for the purpose of keeping horses, cattle, or other four-footed animals for sale or hire, or for sale of the

- all owners of animals stabled. produce thereof, shall from time to time, whenever required by the chairman, furnish a statement in writing, containing the name of each of the persons who owns any of the horses, cattle, or other four-footed animals for the time being kept in the said premises, and the number or respective numbers of each class of animals so owned by him or them.
- Dung not to be deposited so as to pollute water. 225. He shall not cause or suffer the dung of any horses, cattle, or other four-footed animals kept on the said premises to be deposited in such a situation or in such a manner as to pollute any water supplied for use, or used, or likely to be used by man, for drinking or domestic purposes, or any water used or likely to be used by milch cattle or horses or other four-footed animals, or in any dairy, or for cleansing or washing vessels used or intended for milk.
- Floors to be paved so as to prevent soakage. 226. He shall cause the floor of every building used, or to be used for stabling horses or cattle, to be paved or made, with suitable material and sloped to the satisfaction of the chairman, so as to prevent any soakage into the ground of urine or other filth.
- Receptacles for dung to be provided. 227. He shall provide upon, or in some convenient place in the immediate neighbourhood of the said premises, a suitable receptacle or receptacles to the satisfaction of the chairman, for dung, manure, soil, filth, or other offensive or noxious matter which may from time to time be produced in the keeping of any such horses, cattle, or other four-footed animals as aforesaid upon the premises.
- With floor not lower than surface of adjoining ground. To be so constructed as to prevent, escape, or soakage of contents. To be furnished with cover. He shall cause such receptacle or receptacles to be constructed so that the bottom or floor thereof shall not in any case be lower than the surface of the ground adjoining such receptacle.
- Paved space for washing cattle to be provided. He shall also cause such receptacle or receptacles to be constructed in such a manner and of such materials, and to be maintained at all times in such a condition as to prevent any escape of the contents thereof, or any soakage therefrom, into the ground or into the wall of any building.
- Drainage to be maintained in good order. He shall cause such receptacle or receptacles to be furnished with a suitable cover.
- Premises to be thoroughly cleansed daily. 228. He shall also provide upon, or in connection with, the said premises, if used for keeping horses or cattle, a paved space to the satisfaction of the chairman, on which such horses or cattle can be washed.
- Conditions for erection of stables. 229. He shall cause every drain or means of drainage upon, or in connection with, the said premises to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action to the satisfaction of the chairman.
230. He shall once at least in every day cause the said premises to be thoroughly cleansed and flushed, and shall cause to be removed from the receptacle or receptacles provided in accordance with the requirements of by-law 227, all dung, manure, soil, filth, urine, other offensive or noxious matter produced in or upon the said premises, and placed or accumulated in such receptacle, and shall cause the same to be deposited in such place or places as the chairman shall from time to time direct.
231. Stables for horses or cattle shall not be less than twelve feet in height, measuring from the floor to the wall plate; and if for one row for animals the breadth shall not be less than twelve feet, measuring from the outside of the manger to the opposite wall; and if for a double row of animals not less than twenty-five feet, measuring from one manger to the other; if the mangers are placed against the external walls, and not less than twenty-four feet in breadth, measuring from the external walls; if the mangers are placed in the centre of the stable, and the space to be allowed to each horse shall not be less than seven feet in width; and for each bullock, cow, or buffalo not less than three and half feet in breadth.

CHAPTER XIV.

Seizure of Articles unfit for Food.

- Proceedings upon the seizure of articles unfit for food. 232. It shall be lawful for a municipal inspector, upon the seizure by him as unwholesome or unfit for human food of any meat, poultry, fish, game, flesh, vegetable, fruit, or other article of food introduced into or exposed for sale within the municipality, to convey the same to the sanitary officer or, in his absence, to the municipal magistrate; and if it appear to such sanitary officer or municipal magistrate that such meat, poultry, fish, vegetable, fruit, or other provisions are unfit for human food, he shall order the same to be destroyed, or to be so disposed of as to prevent it being exposed for sale or used for such food.
- Prohibition of the mixing of injurious ingredients and of selling the same. 233. No person shall mix, colour, stain, or powder, or order, or permit any other person to mix, colour, stain, or powder, any article of food with any ingredient or material so as to render the article injurious to health, with intent that the same may be sold in that state, and no person shall sell any such article so mixed, coloured, stained, or powdered.

Adulterated
milk.

234. It shall not be lawful for any person to hawk about or expose for sale any cow's milk or buffaloes' milk which has been adulterated with water or any foreign substance whatever.

Inspection of
milk.

235. It shall be lawful for any person authorized by the chairman to inspect any milk which is hawked about or exposed for sale in any place within the municipality, and to seize any milk which is found to be adulterated and all vessel which may contain the same.

CHAPTER XV.

Overcrowding of Tenements.

Overcrowded
buildings.

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

237. (1) If it shall appear to the chairman that any building used as a dwelling is so overcrowded as to endanger the health of the inmates thereof, he may apply to the municipal magistrate to prevent such overcrowding; and the said magistrate, after such inquiry as he thinks fit to make, may, by written order, require the owner of the building, within a reasonable time not exceeding six weeks, to be prescribed in the said order, to abate the overcrowding thereof, by reducing the number of lodgers, tenants, or other inmates of the said building, or may pass such other order as he shall deem just and proper.

(2) If the owner of the said building shall have sub-let the same, the landlord of the lodgers, tenants, or other actual inmates of the same shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be the owner of the building.

(3) It shall be incumbent on every tenant, lodger, or other inmate of the building to vacate on being required by the owner so to do in pursuance of any such requisition.

CHAPTER XVI.

Common Lodging Houses.

Register.

238. A register of all common lodging-houses shall be kept by the chairman of the municipal council in the form of Schedule J appended.

Registration of
houses.

239. Before a house can be registered as a common lodging-house, an application must be made to the chairman in the form of the Schedule K hereunto appended, setting forth the situation of the house, the number of the rooms to be set apart for lodgers, and the cubic capacity of each room so set apart, and for this purpose the schedule or form will be furnished by the chairman.

Registration of
houses.

240. Any house to be registered as a common lodging-house must be substantially built and in a good state of repair, the floors must be paved with tiles or cement concrete or with lime concrete rendered with one inch of Portland cement, and all the rooms which are to be used as sleeping rooms must be on all sides above the level of the ground immediately surrounding the house. The house drains must be in good order, and constructed in accordance with the by-laws regulating house drainage, there must be adequate kitchen, ablution, privy, urinal, and ash-bin accommodation to the satisfaction of the chairman; and unless when the supply of water is constant, there must be a proper cistern for the storage of water.

Licensing of
keepers.

241. Before any person can be licensed as a keeper of a common lodging-house, an application must be made to the chairman, and such application must be accompanied by a certificate of character from three or more householders—to be approved of by the chairman,—who shall give security for the carrying out of the regulations by the licensed keeper.

Licensing of
keepers.

242. When the chairman is satisfied with the character of an applicant for a license to keep a common lodging-house, he may issue a license to such applicant accordingly.

Reduction of
the number of
lodgers.

243. The keeper of a common lodging-house shall reduce the number of lodgers in any room of his common lodging-house upon receiving notice in writing from the chairman stating the cause for making such reduction, and the period for which it shall continue in force.

Affixing
signboards, &c.

244. The keeper of a common lodging-house shall affix and keep in a conspicuous position on the outside of his common lodging-house a board having painted on it in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil in legible white letters and characters not less than two inches long; on a black

	ground, the words "Licensed Lodging House." He shall also affix and keep in a conspicuous place at the entrance to each room a board having painted on it in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil the number of persons the room is registered to accommodate.
Separation of sexes.	245. The keeper of a common lodging-house shall not permit males and females above ten years of age respectively to occupy the same sleeping apartment except in the cases of husband and wife, and parents and children, and he shall not allow any person to occupy his house for immoral purposes.
Good order.	246. The keeper of a common lodging-house shall not knowingly permit persons of bad character to lodge in his house, and he shall maintain and enforce good order and decorum therein; and he shall also keep a register of the name, occupation, and native place of each lodger.
Ventilation.	247. The keeper of a common lodging-house shall cause the windows of each of the sleeping rooms to be kept open to their full width for at least four hours each day, unless prevented by inclement weather.
Cleansing and limewashing.	248. The keeper of a common lodging-house shall cause the internal walls and ceilings of every part of his house to be thoroughly cleansed and limewashed during the third, sixth, ninth, and twelfth months of the year.
Cleanliness, &c.	249. The keeper of a common lodging-house shall at all times keep his premises in a clean and wholesome condition, and the fittings of the sleeping rooms shall be maintained by him in a thorough state of repair. He shall cause every room, passage, and stair to be thoroughly swept at least once a day.
Cleanliness, &c.	250. The keeper of a common lodging-house shall cause all filth and house refuse or other offensive matter to be removed from his premises daily.
Infectious, contagious, and communicable diseases.	251. If any person in common lodging-house becomes ill from any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease, the keeper of such common lodging-house shall forthwith give notice thereof to the municipal inspector in whose ward the lodging-house is situated, or to the nearest police station, or to the chairman; and the keeper of such common lodging-house shall cause the house to be vacated, and shall allow the bedding, clothing, and other articles used by the infected person to be destroyed or disinfected, and the house to be fumigated, disinfected, and limewashed at the public expense in such manner as the chairman may direct. The keeper of such lodging-house shall not receive any lodger until the premises shall have been inspected and certified by the municipal sanitary officer as free from infection.
Privy accommodation.	252. Privy accommodation in the premises shall be under the dry-earth system, and if the chairman deems necessary a day cooly will be specially attached thereto. There shall be one standard bucket at least for every ten lodgers.
Water service.	253. The premises should be provided with water service (Labugama supply).
Inspection.	254. The premises shall be subject to inspection at all hours during day or night by municipal officers or by police officers not below the rank of inspector.
Definitions.	255. A common lodging-house is any house or part thereof where persons not being members of the same family—to the number of ten and upwards—are housed. Any permanent structure in which employers of labour house their employes other than domestic servants or shopmen. The keeper of a common lodging-house is any person licensed to keep a common lodging-house.

CHAPTER XVII.

Relating to Burials and Burial Grounds.

Burial and cremation where allowed.	256. No person shall without special leave of the council bury or cremate, or assist in burying or cremating, any dead body in any place except in a cemetery duly proclaimed under Ordinance No. 9 of 1899, or in premises specially registered in the office of the council (under Ordinance No. 9 of 1899) as a burial ground or cremation ground.
Burial and cremation grounds to be registered and keeper named.	257. Any person entitled to the possession of a burial or cremation ground shall apply in writing to the chairman to have the same registered as such, stating the name of the keeper of the ground, and annexing to his application a figure of survey of the premises certified by the Surveyor-General or a duly licensed surveyor. And the person named as keeper in such application shall subscribe the same in acknowledgment of his acceptance of the office and duties of such keeper.

- Who is to be the keeper if no keeper named. 258. If no keeper be named, or if the keeper so named shall not have signed the application in manner aforesaid, then the person who shall have made the application for the registration of a burial or cremation ground shall be held to be the keeper of that ground, and shall be responsible for any breach of regulations in respect thereto.
- In case of death, &c., of keeper, fresh registration required. 259. In the event of the death, or inability from any cause to fulfil his duties, of the keeper of a burial or cremation ground, application to have the same registered shall be made as provided in by-law 257 of this chapter, and no burial or cremation shall take place in such ground until registration on such application has been effected, except on the special license of the chairman or, in his absence, of the sanitary officer.
- Certificate of death to be produced to keeper before burial, &c. 260. No burial or cremation shall take place unless the certificate of death required by law has been produced to the keeper of the burial or cremation ground, or without a certificate from an inspector of police or a municipal inspector that he has reason to believe that application for such certificate has been duly made.
- Keeper to keep register of burials, &c.; copy to be delivered to municipal office and Registrar-General. 261. It shall be the duty of the keeper of any burial or cremation ground to keep a register of all burials or cremations carried out on the premises of which he is keeper, in the form prescribed by the chairman, and to cause to be delivered a copy of this register to the municipal office and to the office of the Registrar-General every day.
- Person authorized to visit grounds. 262. It shall be lawful for the Chairman of the Municipal Council, the Inspector-General of Police, the Registrar-General, or any person authorized in writing by one of them for the purpose to visit and inspect at any time any burial or cremation ground, and to have access to all books or documents relating thereto.
- Keeper to keep ground in order. 263. It shall be the duty of every keeper of a burial or cremation ground to keep the same clean and in good order to the satisfaction of the chairman, municipal council.
- Tables of fees to be approved by chairman. 264. A table of fees for burial and cremation shall be submitted by the keeper of every burial and cremation ground for the approval of the chairman of the municipal council, and only such fees as are approved by the chairman shall be charged.
- Ground to be enclosed by walls. Consent of chairman to erect. 265. Every burial or cremation ground shall be enclosed by a substantial wall approved by the chairman, municipal council.
- Annual account to be made up and a copy transmitted to the secretary. 266. It shall not be lawful for any person to erect any wall, barrier, or structure within a burial ground or cremation ground without the written consent of the chairman.
267. The trustees, managers, or proprietors of every burial ground, or the person having sole or principal charge thereof, shall every year cause an account to be prepared showing the total receipts of all monies levied by virtue of Ordinance No. 9 of 1899, or any other Ordinance in force empowering them to levy any fees or charges in respect of such burial ground, for the year ending on the thirty-first day of December in each year, under the several distinct heads of receipts and expenditure, with a statement of the balance, if any, of such accounts certified by such trustees, managers, or proprietors, or person having sole or principal charge, and duly audited, and shall send a copy of the said account free of charge to the secretary of the municipal council on or before the expiration of one month from the day on which such accounts end.
- It shall be lawful for the chairman at any time to require the said trustees, managers, or proprietors, or person having sole or principal charge, by notice in writing, to do or execute any works or repairs which he shall think necessary should be done towards the proper upkeep and maintenance of such burial ground. In default of compliance with such notice within the time appointed, the chairman and any officers or workmen authorized by him may enter upon such burial ground and cause the necessary work to be done, and the expense thereby incurred shall be paid by the said trustees, managers, or proprietors, or person having sole or principal charge in default, and shall be ascertained and determined and recovered in the manner provided by sections 281 and 282 of "The Municipal Councils' Ordinances, 1887, 1890, and 1896," as if the same were expenses directed by the said Ordinance to be paid.
- Disposal of corpses. 268. The corpse of every person dying within the municipal town of Colombo shall be buried or cremated in one of the general cemeteries provided for the said town of Colombo or in a burial ground or cremation ground duly registered as such.
- Removal of corpses outside municipal limits. 269. No person or persons shall remove or cause, suffer, or permit to be removed the corpse of any person dying within the town of Colombo outside the limits of the said town for the purpose of burying or cremating such corpse in any burial ground or place other than a general cemetery provided for the said town of Colombo or a duly registered burial ground or cremation ground for the said town of Colombo; provided that it shall be lawful for the chairman of the municipal council of the said town of Colombo, or in his absence the

secretary of such council, upon application made to him in that behalf, and on good and sufficient cause shown, to make order by writing under his hand that the corpse of any person named in the order may be buried or cremated in some burial ground or place outside the limits of such town. Provided further, that should the said chairman or secretary fail within six hours of the delivery of such application to him or to the secretary or sanitary officer of the municipal council of the said town to make order upon the said application, then it shall be lawful for any person to remove the corpse for burial or cremation in some burial ground or place outside the limits of such town. Proof of the delivery and time of the delivery of such notice shall be on the party making such application.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Registration of Mortgages.

Mortgagee may register mortgage.

270. It shall be lawful for every mortgagee of any immovable property situate within the municipality, or for his heirs, or any one of them, or for the legal representative of such mortgagee if deceased, to cause any such mortgage to be registered at the office of the council, and every person holding any such mortgage, and desiring to have it registered, shall either by himself or by his agent furnish the council with his name and address and with the name and address of the owner or mortgagor of the property so mortgaged, together with any other particulars connected with its description or otherwise necessary for the proper identification of the property; and thereupon, and upon the payment of a fee of fifty cents to be paid by such person, the council shall cause the aforesaid particulars to be entered in a book kept for that purpose in the office of the council.

Register open to inspection.

271. Every such register shall at all times, during the office hours of the council, be open to the inspection of any person desiring to have such inspection, on payment of a fee of twenty-five cents to the council.

Council to give notice to mortgagee of seizure.

272. In the event of any property concerning which any such mortgage shall have been registered as provided in by-law 270 of this chapter being seized in execution under section 149 of "The Municipal Councils' Ordinances, 1887, 1890, and 1896," the council shall, at least fourteen days before advertising such property for sale under section 151 of the said Ordinance, post or deliver to the party who shall have registered such mortgage notice in writing of the said seizure and of the amount of arrears of taxes, for the realization of which such property shall have been seized.

Mortgagee may pay arrears of tax.

273. It shall be lawful for any such mortgagee, or for his heirs or any one of them, or for his legal representative, to pay to the council, at any time before the sale of any property seized as aforesaid, all arrears of taxes, or the arrears in respect of which the seizure shall have been made, due by the owner or mortgagor of such property, and upon such payment being made the property shall be released from seizure.

CHAPTER XIX.

Guides.

Guide to wear coat and badge.

274. Every licensed guide appointed under the provisions of the Ordinance No. 15 of 1887 shall wear a dark blue serge coat with green facings with the badge required by the 5th section of the said Ordinance worn upon the left breast, the coat to be supplied by the municipal council, free of charge, and to be returned to the council on the termination of the license, or before the issue of a new coat.

Guide to ply for hire from central office.

275. No licensed guide shall ply for hire or offer or attempt to offer himself as a guide at or from any place other than the central office for guides provided by the municipal council without an express written authority of the chairman empowering him to do so.

Guide to carry pocket register.

276. Every licensed guide who plies for hire shall carry about him a pocket register to be produced when called for by any one who hires him, or by any police officer or officer of the municipal council; the pocket register shall be provided by the municipal council at the time the guide receives his license, and shall be kept in a form to be prescribed by the chairman.

Fees.

277. The following fees may be lawfully demanded by every licensed guide from any person who may engage the services of such guide :—

	Rs.	c.
For the first hour or portion thereof	0	50
For every additional hour or portion thereof	0	25

CHAPTER XX.

Estimates.

Estimates.

278. All votes of money for public works, whether to be done on contract or by the officers of the municipality, shall be made on detailed estimates previously prepared and laid on the table. Every such estimate shall include every known item of charge, and shall be submitted to the standing committee before being laid on the table.

CHAPTER XXI.

Execution of Works.

Persons authorized by chairman empowered to enter upon lands for repairs &c., of roads within the municipality.

279. It shall be lawful for any person or persons thereunto authorized in writing by the chairman, at all reasonable times, with all necessary and proper servants, labourers, workmen, carriages, and animals, and other means, to enter upon any land adjacent or near to any existing or intended street within the limits of the municipality, and there severally to do and perform all acts, matters, and things necessary for the purposes of tracing, measuring, making, working, opening, altering, turning, repairing, clearing, improving, or fencing any such street, or for building, excavating, repairing, clearing, or improving any bridge, fence, drain, dam, or ditch thereupon or in any way connected therewith, or for performing any act, matters, or thing under the provisions of "The Municipal Councils' Ordinances 1887, 1890, and 1896."

And to take materials.

And it shall be lawful for any such person or persons authorized as aforesaid, with the servants, workmen, and labourers employed by or under him, at all reasonable times, and with all necessary and proper carriages, animals, and other means, to search for, dig, cut, take, and carry away any water, timber, brushwood, stone, gravel, clay, or any other material whatsoever for the purpose of tracing, measuring, making, working, opening, altering, turning, repairing, clearing, improving, or fencing, or in any way assisting in the tracing, measuring, making, working, opening, altering, turning, repairing, clearing, improving, or fencing, any existing or intended street, or of building, excavating, repairing, clearing, or improving any bridge, fence, drain, dam, or ditch thereupon, or repairing any lines, or any buildings whatsoever required on or near any such thoroughfare for the use of any officer of the council employed on any work connected with such street, or any workmen, carriages, persons, or things employed in his service, in and from any land adjacent or near to any such street, and carry away the same through the ground of any person without being deemed a trespasser; provided that no such materials shall be dug for, cut, or taken away upon or from any yard, avenue, to a house or lawn, or any enclosed garden, plantation, field, or wood, without the consent of the owner thereof, unless sufficient materials cannot conveniently be obtained from the neighbouring waste lands, or common or abandoned grounds, in which case the person or persons authorized as aforesaid may take any of such materials where they can be conveniently procured; provided also that reasonable compensation for all materials so taken, and for the damages done by the getting and carrying away the same, shall be made to the owner thereof; and provided further that such person or persons shall rail or fence off any quarries or pits from which any such materials shall be taken, so that the same shall not be dangerous to any person or animal.

And to throw rubbish on adjacent lands.

280. In the tracing, measuring, making, working, opening, altering, turning, repairing, clearing, or improving any existing or intended street, or building, excavating, repairing, or improving any bridge, fence, drain, dam, or ditch thereupon, or in any way connected therewith, it shall and may be lawful for the person or persons authorized as aforesaid to throw upon any lands adjacent or near thereto such earth, rubbish, or materials as it shall or may be necessary to remove from the place of any such work; provided that such earth, rubbish, and materials shall be removed within a reasonable time.

And make temporary roads.

281. It shall be lawful for any person or persons authorized as aforesaid to make a road through the grounds adjacent or near to any existing or intended street during the execution of any work thereupon or in any way connected therewith; provided that such road shall not run over any ground whereon any building stands, or over an enclosed garden or yard.

And cut trees.

282. It shall be lawful for the person or persons authorized as aforesaid to cut and remove and place upon any ground adjacent or near thereto all trees, bushes, or shrubs, and all leaves or branches or roots of trees that grow in or overhang any street within the limits of the municipality, or cause any obstruction therein, and for that purpose to enter upon any lands or premises with such persons, animals, and instruments as may be necessary for the cutting, lopping, or removing of such trees, bushes, shrubs, leaves, branches, or roots.

And put up
fences.

283. It shall be lawful for any person or persons authorized as aforesaid to put up or make fences, hedges, ditches, drains, or banks by the side of any street whenever it shall appear to him or them necessary, and the owner or occupiers of lands adjoining such fences, hedges, ditches, drains, or banks shall and are hereby required to keep the same in good substantial repair and order.

And to make
and keep open
ditches, &c.,
and to lay
trunks.

284. It shall be lawful for any person or persons authorized in writing by the chairman to make, scour, cleanse, and keep open all ditches gutters, and drains or water-courses, and also to make and lay such trunks, tunnels, flats, or bridges as he or they shall deem necessary for the protection, preservation, improvement, repair, or construction of any street or road or canal in and through any lands or grounds adjoining or lying near to such street or road or canal or intended street or road or canal.

And to lay
stones, &c.,
on roads.

285. It shall be lawful for any person or persons authorized as aforesaid to lay any heap of stone or gravel, or any log of wood, or any other matter or thing whatsoever upon any street or road, and to allow the same to remain there during the time such street or road is under repair, and for such time before the repairs are commenced, and after the repairs are completed, as may be necessary for facilitating the making of such repairs, or for preventing damage to such recently-repaired street or road; but he or they shall take due and reasonable precaution for preventing danger or injury to persons passing along the road.

Fencing,
bar, &c.,
fixed across or in
any street not to
be taken down or
altered.

286. No person shall take down, alter, or remove any fencing, bar, chain, or post, or extinguish or remove any lights placed or fixed across or in any street for purposes of public safety, and to prevent the passage of carts, cattle, carriages, and horses, or other animals while those streets are under repairs, or while works are being carried on in them by the chairman.

Powers of
council to
recover expenses
of extraordinary
weight or traffic.

287. Where by a certificate of the municipal engineer it appears to the council that having regard to the average expense of repairing streets extraordinary expenses have been incurred by the council in repairing any street or streets by reason of the damage caused by excessive weight passing along the same or extraordinary traffic thereon, the council may recover in a summary manner from any person by whose order of or for whose benefit such weight or traffic has been conducted the amount of such expenses so certified to have been incurred by reason of the damage arising from such weight or traffic as aforesaid.

Provided that any person against whom expenses are or may be recoverable under this section may enter into an agreement with the council to pay a composition in respect of such weight or traffic, and thereupon the person so paying the same shall not be subject to any proceedings under this section.

Compensation
for damages.

288. Every person who shall sustain any loss or damage by reason of the exercise of any of the powers and authorities conferred by the by-laws in this chapter upon the person or persons authorized by the chairman shall be entitled to receive compensation for the same, provided that application shall be made in that behalf to the chairman at any time before the expiration of three months after the act, matter, or thing in respect of which such damage is claimed, is alleged to have been done, setting forth fully the nature of his claim, and furnishing such details as the chairman may call for. If such application shall not have been made within the aforesaid period, the claim to compensation for the alleged injury shall be disallowed, and he shall be barred from recovering the same, notwithstanding any provision contained to the contrary in Ordinance No. 22 of 1871. The amount of compensation, if the same cannot be agreed to, may be decided by arbitration, the chairman naming one arbitrator and the person claiming compensation another. If the two arbitrators cannot agree, they shall appoint an umpire, and the award of the arbitrators or umpire to be given in terms of the reference to be agreed to by the parties shall be final.

CHAPTER XXII.

Construction of Drains and Buildings.

Householders to
build proper
approaches over
road drains.

289. The owner or occupier of any house, land, or premises adjoining any street, by the side of which a drain shall have been made or excavated, shall not construct or place over any such drain any bridge, platform, building, or structure of any kind, except by and with the written permission of the chairman, and subject to such condition as the chairman shall deem necessary to impose, and in such manner as he shall direct. And such owner or occupier shall maintain such bridge, platform, building, or structure of any kind in good order to the satisfaction of the chairman; and it shall be lawful for the chairman, if it shall come to his knowledge, that any parties have access to any house, land, or premises so situated without such

bridge, platform, building, or structure as aforesaid, or by some bridge, platform, building, or structure not constructed or placed as aforesaid, to give notice to the owner or occupier thereof forthwith to construct, or place, or alter the same, or in the event of his failing to maintain in good order such bridge, platform, building, or structure, or the drain thereunder, to give notice to the said owner or occupier to put the same in good order; and if he shall fail to fulfil the requirements of any notice so given within fourteen days from the service of the said notice, the chairman may cause the work to be done, and the costs and expenses thereof shall be paid by such owner or occupier.

Chairman may require yard or alley to be drained.

290. It shall be lawful for the chairman, should he deem it necessary to require, by notice in writing the owner or owners of any yard or ground adjoining a building, or the owner or owners of any alley, road, or path between buildings or ranges of buildings, to have such yard, ground, alley, road, or path paved in such manner as the chairman shall direct, and to lay sufficient drains or pipes to the nearest municipal sewer or drain for the purpose of draining such yard, ground, alley, road, or path. Such drains or pipes shall be of such materials, of such size, or such level, and with such fall, and shall be carried to such point of junction with the said municipal sewer or drains as the chairman shall appoint, provided that the chairman shall supply to such owner on application, at cost price, the materials necessary for the drains or pipes which he is required to lay. If such owner shall fail to comply with the requirements of such notice within the time appointed, the chairman or any officers or workmen authorized by him may enter upon the premises and cause the required work to be done, and the costs thereof shall be paid by the owner.

And private sewers to be ventilated.

291. It shall be lawful for the chairman to require, by notice in writing, the owner of any private sewer or drain, whether under or outside his building, to fix such pipes as the chairman may consider necessary for the proper ventilation of such private sewer or drain. Such ventilation pipes shall be of such size and materials, and shall be carried up to such height as the chairman shall direct. If such owner shall fail to comply with the requirements of such notice within the time appointed, the chairman or any officers and workmen authorized by him may enter upon the premises and cause the required work to be done, and the costs thereof shall be paid by such owner.

Construction of a drain through land intervening between land to be drained and public drain or sewer.

292. When it shall be found necessary under section 195 of the Municipal Councils' Ordinances, 1887, 1890, and 1896, to construct or lay a covered drain or pipe communicating with some sewer or drain, and it is requisite for the construction or laying of such drain or pipe to carry the same through any land or lands intervening between the building or premises required to be drained and a public drain or sewer, it shall be lawful for the chairman, or for an officer of the municipality acting under his written authority in that behalf, to enter into or upon such intervening land or lands and to carry on and complete the construction or laying of such drain or pipe, after giving two days' notice to the owner or occupiers of such intervening land or lands of the chairman's intention to do so.

Owners of new buildings, &c., to give notice to chairman of completion thereof.

293. Any person or persons erecting, re-erecting, or enlarging any building, renewing, or repairing, or altering the frontage of the same, or any person or persons who may build any drain or bridge, platform or structure over a drain, or any privy, or cesspool, or any person or persons who may be required by the chairman, by virtue of powers conferred on him by law, to build, alter, or repair any building, drain, privy, or cesspool, shall give notice in writing of the completion of the work to the chairman within fourteen days after completion thereof.

Conditions for erection of buildings.

294. It shall not be lawful for any person to erect a house or hut for the purposes of a dwelling-place, or permit the same to be occupied as a dwelling-place, except under the following conditions:—

The walls shall in no case be built of cadjan, but of mud and wattle or other suitable material, to allow of being properly plastered and whitewashed.

Every such house or hut or any room therein to be used for human habitation shall not be less than 120 superficial feet in area, and not less than ten feet in height, and the eaves at least six feet from the ground.

Every room to be used for human habitation shall have at least one door not less than six feet by three feet, and at least one window not less than three feet by two feet.

The floor shall always be higher than one foot from the ground, provided the council shall be at liberty to require a higher standard according to situation. Between any two ranges or blocks of huts there shall be a clear space of at least fifteen feet.

It shall be lawful for the council to cause any house or hut erected contrary to the provisions of this by-law to be taken down at the expense of the owner, if within one month after written notice to him to alter or take down the same he shall fail or neglect to do so.

295. Any person who shall, before the expiry of the period specified in sub-section (2) of section 198 of the Municipal Councils' Ordinances, 1887, 1890, and 1896, build, renew, or cause to be renewed any building within the limits of the municipality, shall be guilty of an offence, and be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding ten rupees, and to a further fine of not exceeding ten rupees for every day after notice or conviction during which such building is kept standing, and it shall be further lawful for the chairman to take down such building at the expense of the owner and to sell the materials thereof, if necessary, to defray such expenses.

Buildings unfit
for human
habitation.

296. (1) If for any reason any building intended for or used as a dwelling shall appear to the chairman to be unfit for human habitation, he shall cause any municipal officer to apply to the municipal magistrate to prohibit the further use of such building for such purpose; and the said magistrate, after such inquiry as he think fit to make, may, by written order, make a prohibition as aforesaid, or may pass such other order as he shall deem just and proper.

(2) When any such prohibition has been made, no owner or occupier of such building shall use or suffer the same to be used for human habitation until the chairman certifies in writing that the causes rendering it unfit for human habitation have been removed to his satisfaction or the municipal magistrate, by a written order, withdraws the prohibition aforesaid.

Insanitary hut
and sheds.

297. If the chairman is of opinion that any building, or range of buildings used either as a dwelling or as a stable or for any other purpose, is likely, by reason of its being built without a sufficient height, or without proper means of drainage, or on account of the impracticability of scavenging, or owing to the manner in which it and other huts or sheds are crowded together, to cause risk of disease to the inmates thereof or to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, or is for any reason likely to endanger the public health or safety; he may, by written notice, which shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of such hut or shed, require the owner or occupier thereof, or the owner of the land on which such hut or shed stands, to remove or alter such hut or shed, or to take such order for the improvement thereof as the chairman shall deem necessary.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Obstructions and Encroachments.

Council may in
certain cases
demand
production of
title deeds.

298. Whenever it shall appear to the chairman that any building, enclosure, obstruction, or encroachment has been raised or made in any street, on any waste or other ground or place within the limits of the municipality, or that the line of any street within any line of building has been altered without proper authority, it shall be lawful for the chairman to demand in writing of the person claiming to be the owner of the land or premises on which such building, enclosure, obstruction, or encroachment shall have been raised or made, or through or over which such alteration of the line of a street has been made, the production of every deed, document, and instrument upon which such person founds such claim, and of the plan, if any, of such premises. If the occupier of such land or premises be not himself the owner, he shall be bound to give full information respecting the name and residence of such owner upon being requested so to do by the chairman, and such alleged owner shall be bound to produce, within ten days after being requested so to do, every deed, document, and instrument upon which he founds his claim to the said land or premises, with the plan, if any, of such land or premises, and which shall be in his possession, or if any such deed, document, instrument, or plan shall not be in his possession, shall inform the chairman in whose possession they are, and every person having in his possession any such deed, document, instrument, or plan shall be bound to produce the same within ten days after having been requested so to do in writing by the chairman.

Demand of
production of
deed to include
power of
examination.

299. The deeds, documents, instruments, and plan in the preceding clause mentioned shall be produced on the premises to which the same may relate, or at such other place as the chairman may require, and the power of demanding the production thereof in the preceding clause given shall be deemed and taken to include the power to make such examination of such deeds, documents, instruments, and plans as shall be necessary, and to take copies; and every person concerned shall permit such examination of every such deed, document, instrument, or plan, and the taking of copies thereof by the chairman.

Chairman may
authorize survey.

300. It shall be lawful for the chairman or any person authorized by him in writing, after reasonable notice to the occupier, to enter upon any land, place, or premises upon which any such building, enclosure, encroachment, or alteration of the line of a street as is mentioned in by-law No. 292 shall have been raised or made as aforesaid, and upon any other land or premises whatsoever which the chairman may think

necessary to inspect or survey, and to make such inspection and survey of all such land, place, or premises as may be necessary to enable the chairman to ascertain whether such building, enclosure, obstruction, or encroachment is an encroachment upon any street or upon any land or place vested in or in the charge of the council, or whether the line of the street has been actually altered.

Survey by proper officer to be conclusive evidence.

301. If any plan or survey made by the authority of the chairman shall be proved in evidence in any proceeding under this chapter, such plan or survey shall be deemed and taken to be conclusive proof of the facts exhibited therein, in so far as the claim of the municipal council is concerned, unless satisfactory proof to the contrary shall be established by the party contesting such claim.

Proof of right to apparent encroachment to rest upon the owner.

302. Should it appear to the chairman after such survey that the building, enclosure, or obstruction aforesaid is an encroachment upon the street, or any place vested in or in charge of the council, or that the line of the street has been altered without proper authority, the chairman shall give notice in writing to the occupier of the land or premises upon which such building, enclosure, obstruction, encroachment, or alteration of the line of the street or other places as aforesaid shall have been raised or made, that a survey of the premises or place has been made by the authority of the chairman and is open to the inspection of such occupier at a place to be therein mentioned, and that unless within one month from the service of such notice he or the person under whom he holds or claims shall take legal proceedings for establishing his title to such land or premises, and for preventing the removal of any such building, enclosure, obstruction, or encroachment, or the restoration of the former line of the street unlawfully altered, the said chairman will proceed with the removal or restoration thereof. If no such legal proceedings are taken within the time specified, or being taken are not duly prosecuted, the chairman shall cause any such building, enclosure, obstruction, or encroachment to be forthwith removed, or such altered street to be restored to its former line. And it shall be lawful for the chairman, or any person thereto authorized in writing by the chairman, to enter into any house, building, garden, enclosure, or other premises, and to cause to enter therein such persons with such instruments and things as may be necessary to effect such removal or restoration. And the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person who claimed to be the owner of the land or premises on which the building, obstruction, encroachment, or alteration of the line of street was raised or made, and shall be ascertained and determined and recovered in the manner provided by sections 281 and 282 of "The Municipal Councils' Ordinances, 1887, 1890, and 1896," as if they were expenses directed to be paid by the said Ordinance. When legal proceedings are taken as aforesaid, it shall be incumbent on the claimant to prove his title to the land or premises or place on which the said building, enclosure, obstruction, encroachment, or alteration of line of street was raised or made.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Weights and Measures.

Weights and measures to be tested every twelve months.

303. Any person within the municipality buying, selling, or receiving by weight or measure who shall use, or in whose store, shop, boutique, house, or standing place shall be found any weight or measure representing or intended to represent or be used as any of the weights or measures mentioned as the standards established under section 9 of Ordinance No. 8 of 1876, unless the same has been tested by an officer authorized by the chairman, and shall bear such a mark or stamp or plate as shall be put or placed by such officer in such manner as is directed by the chairman, anything in section 9 of Ordinance No. 8 of 1876 to the contrary notwithstanding, shall be guilty of an offence.

Such testifying, marking, stamping, and affixing the plate as aforesaid shall be procured by such person as aforesaid once in every twelve months from the last date of such testing, marking, stamping, or affixing of plate as aforesaid.

And every such instrument for weighing, measuring, or any weight or measure of length or capacity kept or used without bearing such stamp or plate affixed to it, shall be liable to be seized and removed to the nearest police station by any municipal inspector or police officer to be dealt with according to law.

Proviso.

304. Provided always that any order or decision made by the chairman in the exercise of any power vested in him under the foregoing by-laws shall be open to revision by the municipal council.

APPENDIX.

Form A (Chapter II., By-law 14).

Form of Summons.

MUNICIPALITY OF COLOMBO.

In the matter of _____
To _____.

You are required to appear before this Council (or a committee of this Council, as the case may be) at _____ (here insert place of meeting) at _____ o'clock _____, to give evidence touching the above matter.

By order of the Chairman,

Date : _____
A. B.,
Secretary.

Form B (Chapter IV., By-law 35).

Schedule required by Section 146 of the Municipal Councils' Ordinances, 1887, 1890, and 1896.

Occupants : _____ Street.
House No. : _____
Number of carriages of whatever description other than a cart, hackery, or jinricksha : _____
Number of carts or hackeries of whatever description : _____
Number of jinrickshas : _____
Number of vehicles of whatever description other than carriages, jinrickshas, carts, or hackeries : _____
Number of horses, ponies, or mules : _____
Number of bullocks or asses : _____
Number of children's carriages, wheels whereof exceed twenty-four inches in diameter : _____
Remarks : _____

Signature of Occupant.

Colombo, _____, 189 ____.

Form C (Chapter IV., By-law 37).

Form of Notice to Taxpayers.

MUNICIPALITY OF COLOMBO.

The Municipal Office,
Colombo, _____, 189 ____.

To _____.

Take notice that by virtue of "The Municipal Councils' Ordinances, 1887, 1890, and 1896, the Municipal Council of Colombo have ordered you to be assessed in respect of the under-mentioned vehicles and animals for the year 189 __, and the following sums are due thereon :

Description of Vehicle or Animal.	Number.	Rate.	Amount Payable.	Time of Payment.
Carriages ..				On the First February, 189— and on the First August, 189 ____.
Jinrickshas ...				
Carts ...				
Hackeries ...				
Horses ...				
Ponies ...				
Mules ...				
Bullocks ...				
Asses ...				

You are hereby required to pay the amount of the above taxes into this office on or before the dates above-mentioned, in failure whereof a warrant will be issued by the Council for the recovery thereof with costs.

Date of service : _____
Secretary.

Form D (Chapter IV., By-law 39).

Name of Notary.	No. of Clerks Articled.	Names of Clerks.	Date of Articles.	Periods of Service of Articled Clerks.

The above-named _____ is hereby required to fill up and return this form within fifteen days.

By order of the Chairman,

Municipal Office,
Colombo, _____, 189 —.

Secretary.

Form E (Chapter V., By-law 40).

Return required by Section 40 of the By-laws relating to
Taxes on Dogs.

No. : _____.
House No. : _____.
Street : _____.
Occupier's name : _____.

No. of Dogs kept.	Description.			
	Breed.	Sex.	Colour.	Remarks.
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				

Date of service : _____, 189 —.

Colombo, _____, 189 —.

Signature of Occupier.

By-law relating to Tax on Dogs.

40. It shall be lawful for the council from time to time to require every occupier of a house to fill up a schedule in the Form E in the appendix hereto, showing the number and description of dogs kept in such house, and to whom they respectively belong; and every such occupier shall be bound to accept, duly fill in with correct information, and return such schedule within one week from receipt thereof.

The occupier of any house or premises which is the ordinary place of resort of any dog shall be deemed and held to keep such dog.

The above-named _____ is hereby required to fill up and return the above schedule within one week.

By order of the Council,

The Municipal Office,
Colombo, _____ 189 —.

Secretary.

Form F (Chapter VII., By-law 65).

Carriage License (not transferable).

No. : _____, Colombo, the _____ day of _____, 189 —.

Whereas _____, occupying premises No. _____ in _____ street in Colombo, has applied for a license under the Ordinance No. 17 of 1873, and made and signed the declaration of ownership thereby required, license is hereby granted to him to keep the said _____ bearing No. _____, for the purpose of letting the same for hire from the date hereof until the Thirty-first day of December next, subject to the by-laws of the Council.

Form K (Chapter XVI., By-law 239).

Application for a House to be registered as a Common Lodging-house.

I, the undersigned, hereby make application to have the under-mentioned premises registered as a common lodging-house under Ordinance No. 3 of 1897.

Signature of Applicant : _____

Address : _____

Colombo, _____, 189 ____.

Situation of premises sought to be registered as a common lodging-house } _____
 The number of floors to be used as a common lodging-house ... } _____

The number of the rooms set apart for lodgers : _____

Cubic capacity of room No. 1 : _____ cubic feet.

Do. do. No. 2 : _____ do.

Do. do. No. 3 : _____ do.

Do. do. No. 4 : _____ do.

Do. do. No. 5 : _____ do.

Do. do. No. 6 : _____ do.

To the Chairman, Municipal Council of Colombo.

By His Excellency's command,

W. T. TAYLOR,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, May 12, 1900.

NOTICES OF FISCALS' SALES.

Western Province.

In the District Court of Negombo.

Halahakonge Don Martino Appuhamy,
of Madampella.....Plaintiff.
No. 3,394. Vs.

Yapahettipatirannehelage Manickhamy,
of Godigomuwa, administratrix of the
estate of the late Yapahettipatiran-
nehelage Welappuhamy.....Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Tuesday, June 12, 1900, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon and following days, will be sold by public auction at the premises the following property specially hypothe- cated by bonds Nos. 4,383, dated May 8, 1897, No. 24,175, dated July 28, 1897, No. 960, dated April 7, 1898 :—

1. An undivided one-fourth share of an allotment of land called Moragahalanda, situate at Godigamuwa in the Dunagaha pattu of the Alutkuru korale; the whole allotment is bounded on the north by the Maha- oya, on the east by the garden of Yapahettipatiran- nehelage Manickrama and by the field Halpankotuwe- kumbura, on the south by a portion of this land belonging to Dingirala Vel-vidane and others, and on the west by the field Murutogalakumbura and by the land belonging to the Atapattu Mudaliyar; containing in extent 37 acres and 14.24 perches more or less.

2. An undivided half share of the land called Kosgahawatta, at do.; the entire land is bounded on the north by Maha-oya, on the east by the land

belonging to Welappuhamy, on the south by the land of Atapattu Mudaliyar, and on the west by the land belonging to Ukkurala and others; containing in extent 2 acres more or less.

3. An undivided half share of another land called Kosgahawatta, at do.; the entire land is bounded on the north by the land belonging to Dingirala Vel- vidane, on the east by the cart road, on the south by the garden of Don Santingo Appuhamy, and on the west by lands of Dingirala Vel-vidane and Atapattu Mudaliyar; containing in extent 1 acre more or less.

4. An undivided one-sixth share of another portion of this land called Moragahalanda, at do.; the whole portion is bounded on the north by Maha-oya, on the east by Halpankotuwe-ela, on the south by the field of Yapapatiragey Handurala, and on the west by the land of Yapapatiragey Appurala; containing in extent 2 acres 2 roods and 14.32 perches more or less.

5. An undivided one-eighth share of another portion of the said land called Moragahalanda, at do.; the whole portion is bounded on the north by a portion of this land, on the east by the field Halpankura, on the south by the land of John Louis Daberera, and on the west by the cart road; containing in extent 20 acres more or less.

6. An undivided five-twelfths of the paddy field called Kosgahakumbura, at do.; the entire field is bounded on the north by the embankment and the field of Ukkurala, on the east by the field of Dingirala Vel- vidane, on the south by the land Medellagahaleniya belonging to Tambiya and others, and on the west by the field belonging to Ungurala Vedarala and others;

containing in extent 4 parras of paddy sowing more or less.

7. An undivided half share of another paddy field called Kosgahakumbura, at do.; the entire field is bounded on the north by the dam and field now being on going to Ukkurula and others, on the east by the field belonging to Carolis Appu and others; on the south by the garden of Gabriel de Croos, and on the west by the field belonging to Dingirala Vel-vidane and others; containing in extent 1 parras of paddy sowing more or less.

8. An undivided five-twelfths of the paddy field called Dangasmullekumbura, at do.; the entire field is bounded on the north by the garden Kongahawatta and the garden of Arnis Appu, on the east by the owita ground of the said land Kongahawatta, on the south by the garden belonging to Pelis Fernando and others, and on the west by the cart road; containing in extent 4 parras of paddy sowing more or less.

9. An undivided half share of the two portions of the paddy field Marutagahakumbura, at do.; the whole portion is bounded on the north by the field belonging to Setagirala and Indrajoti Terunanse, on the east by the field of Herathamy, on the south by the garden of Setuwa and the garden of Telenis Appu, and on the west by the field Borupankumbura; containing in extent 2 parras of paddy sowing more or less.

10. An undivided one-fourth share of the paddy field called Moragahakumbura, at do.; the entire field is bounded on the north by the garden belonging to Dingirala Vel-vidane and Manuel Livera, on the east by the field of Dingirala Vidane, on the south by the garden of John Rodrigo, and on the west by the field belonging to Punchirala and others; containing in extent 4 parras of paddy sowing more or less.

11. An allotment of land called Moragahalanda, at do.; bounded on the north by the live fence separating a portion of this land belonging to Don Santiago Appuhamy, on the east by the live fence separating another portion also of this land belonging to Karonchyamy and others, on the south by the live fence of the land also belonging to Karonchyamy, and on the west by the cart road; containing in extent 1 acre more or less, and declared liable to be sold in satisfaction of the decree in the above case.

Properties not mortgaged.

12. A land called Kosgahawatta, at do.; bounded on the north by Maha-oya, east by the land now belonging to William Perera, south by the land of Anthoui Fernando, and west by the land belonging to Welappuhami and Kandappuhami, containing in extent $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre more or less.

13. An undivided half share of the land called Humbahapi awatta, at do.; the entire land being bounded on the north by the land belonging to Manuel Livera and Santo Appuhami, east by the land belonging to Manuel Livera and others, south by the land belonging to Ali-andiri Wadurala and Santi Appuhami, and west by the land belonging to Santi Appuhami; containing in extent 2 acres more or less.

14. The materials of the caljan-thatched house constructed on the land called Moragahalanda, at do.

Amount to be levied, Rs. 3,698-62 $\frac{1}{2}$, and interest on Rs. 1,720 at 20 per cent. per annum from February 8, 1899; on Rs. 276 at 20 per cent. from January 28, 1899; on Rs. 731 at 15 per cent. from February 7, 1899; on Rs. 90 at 16 per cent. from February 2, 1899; and on Rs. 50 at 16 per cent. from February 15, 1899; and on Rs. 80 at 16 per cent. from January 5, 1899.

Deputy Fiscal's Office, SWAMPILLE JOSEPH,
Negombo, May 15, 1900. Deputy Fiscal.

In the District Court of Negombo.

Vena Rawenna Mana Ana Rana Aruna-
salam Chetty and anothers Plaintiffs.

No. 3,497. Vs.

Sackrawartige David Fernando Annavi,
of Andimulla Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that on June 16, 1900, commencing at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold by public auction at the premises the following property specially hypothecated by bond No. 25,702, dated April 10, 1899:—

1. The several contiguous lands called Makullegaha *alias* Daminnagahawatta, the $\frac{1}{2}$ of Makullegahawatta, the $\frac{1}{2}$ of Migahawatta, the $\frac{1}{2}$ of the land called Migahawatta *alias* Bulatpattin, the $\frac{1}{2}$ of the land described in the deed bearing No. 875, and an allotment of land described in the deed bearing date the 5th April, 1862, forming one property, situate at Andimulla in the Dunagaha pattu of Alutkuru korole; and bounded on the north by the Maha-oya, on the east by the land of Mai Vedarala, Gabriel Silva Appuhami, and the heirs of Lintottage Carolis Fernando, on the south by the land and field belonging to the heirs of Lintottage Carolis Fernando, and on the west by the lands of Sackrawartige Anthoni Fernando and Anathasia Fernando; containing in extent 8 acres more or less.

2. The land called Millagahawatta, at do.; and bounded on the north and east by the lands formerly of Sayoneris Officer, now belonging to Gabriel Silva Appuhami, on the south by the land also belonging to Sackrawartige David Fernando Annavi, the defendant, and on the west by the dewata road; containing in extent 3 roods and 36 perches or 1 acre more or less.

3. The land called Millegahawatta and the building standings thereon, at do.; and bounded on the north by the land also belonging to the defendant, on the east by the land of Sardial Fernando, on the south by the land of Gabriel Fernando, and on the west by the land of Dominico Fernando; containing in extent 1 acre more or less.

4. The portion of garden called Millegahawatta, situate at Halpe, in do.; and bounded on the north by a portion of land of Rosa Fernando, on the east by the portion of this land of Sardial Fernando, on the south by a portion of this land of Sackrawartige David Fernando Annavi, the defendant, and by the garden of Salbina Fernando, and on the west by the road leading to Kopiwatta; containing in extent 1 acre more or less.

5. An undivided $\frac{1}{2}$ share of the land called Millegahawatta at Halpe or Andimulla, in do.; the entire land is bounded on the north and east by the garden of Sundadura Paulu Silva, on the south by the garden of Sackrawartige Estakki Fernando, and on the west by the road leading to Maha-oya; containing in extent 3 roods and 35 perches more or less, and declared liable to be sold in satisfaction of the decree entered in the above case.

Amount to be levied Rs. 1,181, and interest on Rs. 1,000 at 16 per cent. per annum from July 10, 1899.

SWAMPILLE JOSEPH,
Deputy Fiscal.

Deputy Fiscal's Office,
Negombo, May 15, 1900.

In the District Court of Negombo.

Halahakonge Dou Martino Appuhami,
of Madampella.....Plaintiff.
No. 3,594. Vs.

Yapahettipairennehelage Menick Hami,
of Godigomuwa, administratrix of
the estate of the late Yapahetti-
pairennehelage Welappuhami.....Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Tuesday, June 12, 1900, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold by public auction at the premises the following property specially hypothecated by bond No. 3,778, dated June 27, 1896, and No. 3,998, dated October 24, 1896, and No. 4,137, dated January 9, 1897:—

1. An undivided $\frac{1}{4}$ of the land called Moragahawatta, situate at Godigomuwa in the Dunagaha pattu of Alukuru korale; the entire property being bounded on the north by Mah-oya, on the east by the garden of Yapapatirege Menickrala and by the field Halpankottuwakumbura, on the south by a portion of this land of Dingirala Vel-vidak and others, and on the west by the field Murutegahakumbura and by the land of Attapattu Mudaliyar; containing in extent 37 acres and 14.24 perches more or less, and declared liable to be sold in satisfaction of the decree entered in the above case.

Property not mortgaged.

2. The land called Kosgahawatta, at do.; and bounded on the north by the Maha-oya, on the east by the land belonging to William Perera, on the south by the land of Anthoni Fernando, and west by the land of Welappuhami and Kandappuhami; containing in extent $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre more or less.

3. An undivided $\frac{1}{2}$ share of the land called Humb-hapitawatta, at do.; the entire land is bounded on the north by the land of Manuel Livera and Santiappuhami, on the east by the land of Manuel Livera and others, on the south by the land of Alisandiri Wadurula and Santiappuhami, and west by the land of Santiappuhami; containing in extent 2 acres more or less.

4. The materials of the cadjan-thatched house standing on the land called Moragahawatta, at do.

Amount to be levied Rs. 1,290.78 $\frac{1}{2}$, and interest on Rs. 350 at 14 per cent. per annum from October 27, 1899; on Rs. 200 at 14 per cent. from October 27, 1899; and on Rs. 250 at 16 per cent. from November 9, 1899.

SWAMPILLE JOSEPH,
Deputy Fiscal's Office, Deputy Fiscal.
Negombo, May 15, 1900.

In the District Court of Colombo.

Thomas Rudolph, of ColomboPlaintiff.
No. C 11,911. Vs.

1, Hettiarachchige Dona Elisa Hamy and
2, Nambige Don Samuel Perera, both of
Kelaniya.....Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Wednesday, June 13, 1900, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold by public auction at the premises the right, title, and interest of the said defendants in the following property, viz.:—

All that land called Beligahawatta, situated at Kelaniya in the Adikari pattu of Siyane korale; bounded on the north by the land belonging to Peliyagodage Harmanis Perera and the land called Kongahawatta belonging to Hettiarachchige Dona

Leisahamy, east by the field belonging to Hettiarachchige Dona Leisahamy, south by the garden and owita belonging to Angoda Amarasinha Arachchige Don Cornelis Appuhamy, and west by a cart road; containing in extent 6 acres more or less.

H. W. D. BANDARANAYAKA,
Deputy Fiscal's Office, Deputy Fiscal.
Henaratgoda, May 12, 1900.

Central Province.

In the Court of Requests of Kandy.

Palleggerallage Ranghamy Kariya
KaranaralaPlaintiff.
No. 7,193. Vs.

1, Palkadagedara Kirimenika; 2,
Palkadagedara Punchi Menika; 3,
Palkadagedara Siyatu.....Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that on June 11, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold by public auction at the premises the right, title, and interest of the said defendants in the following property, viz.:—

The paddy field called Palkada of 5 pelas of paddy sowing extent, situate at Mapanawatura in Gangawata of Yatinuwara; and bounded on the east and west by ela, south by ela and by the liminary ridge of Dewalakumbura, and on the north by the limit of Sirimalawaduwa's field. This field within these boundaries is subject to the service of Gangarama Vihare.

Amount of writ is Rs. 26.70.

Fiscal's Office, F. J. SMITH,
Kandy, May 15, 1900. Deputy Fiscal.

In the District Court of Kandy.

Pallegedara Kiri Banda, of Kotegepitiya.....Plaintiff.
No. 12,654. Vs.

Munasinghe Podisinno Appoo, of Nawal-
pitiya.....Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that on June 8, 1900, commencing at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold by public auction at the premises the right, title, and interest of the defendant in the following property, to wit:—

1. Gedarakumbura of 1 pela of paddy culture, Gedarawatta of 1 amunam in extent, Gedarakumbura of 2 pelas of paddy culture, all adjoining each other, situate at Medagahawature of Uda Bulatgama; and bounded on the east by the ditch of Wattaliyadda, south by the limit of Katughahawatta, west by Korawakkagaha, and on the north by the ditch of Welipitiya.

2. An undivided $\frac{1}{4}$ share of Polgahakotua of 5 acres more or less in extent, situate at Medagahawature as aforesaid; and bounded on the east by Korawakkagaha, south by Mahaweli-ganga, west by three feet road, and on the north by the property of Adikaregedara Heen Appoo.

3. One-sixth share of Jayasundarakumbura of 1 amunam of paddy culture, situate at Karahadungala as aforesaid, an undivided $\frac{1}{4}$ share of Gedarakumbura of 1 pela, Gedarakumbura of 2 pelas, Gedarawatta of 1 amunam, all adjoining each other; and bounded on the east by ditch of Wattaliyadda, south by the limit of Katughahawatta, on the west by Korawakkagaha, and on the north by ditch of Welipitiya.

4. One-fourth share of Gedarakumbura of 1 pela and its adjoining land of 1 pela in extent; and bounded on the east by innere of Kanatiakumbura, south by bank of Gedarawatta, west by Korawakkagaha, and on the north by Katugahawatta.

5. A just half share of Polgahakotuwa of 5 acres in extent, situate at Medagahawatura as aforesaid; and bounded on the east by Korawakkagaha, on the south by Mahaweli-ganga, on the west by three feet road, and on the north by the limit of the property of Adikaregedara Heen Appoo.

Amount of writ Rs. 1,174.37½.

F. J. SMITH,
Deputy Fiscal.
Fiscal's Office,
Kandy, May 15, 1900.

In the District Court of Kandy.

Sena Kana Ana Roona Karuppen
Chetty, of Kandy.....Plaintiff.

No. 12,967 Vs.

1, Alexander Senaratne and 2, Lucy
Harriet Senaratne, of Katukele of
Kandy.....Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 12th day of June, 1900, commencing at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold by public auction at the premises the right, title, and interest of the defendants in and to an undivided one-seventh share of the following lands, to wit:—

1. All that allotment of land with all the tiled houses bearing assessment Nos. 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, and 978, situate at Katukele in the town of Kandy; and bounded on the east by the wall of the house No. 979 and the fence of the land belonging to Babohamy, on the south by the house belonging to J. Wijeyesinghe and road leading to other lands, on the west by the same road, and on the north by water-course above the bamboo bush and the limit of the cattle shed.

2. An allotment of land bearing No. 963, with the tiled house, stable, well and its ground, situate at Katukele in Kandy; and bounded on the east, north, and west by a footpath leading to Mr. J. Wijeyesinghe's house, and on the south by the property of Karunaratne.

3. All those eleven contiguous allotment of lands bearing No. 967, together with all the tiled houses and everything thereon, and containing in extent 16 acres 1 rood and 24 perches, situate at Katukele as aforesaid; and bounded on the east by fence of Karunaratne, D. Abraham, Hendrick, and Ranatunge, on the south by the property of Wattu amuna, west by the property of Wattu, and on the north by Crown land, Soysa's land, and road.

4. An allotment of land containing in extent 1 acre 3 roods and 18 perches, with the buildings and everything thereon, situate at Bahirowakanda of Kandy; and bounded on the east by the limit of the land belonging to Soysa and Mr. Bishop, on the south by limit of Mr. Soysa's land, west by the limit of Mr. Soysa's land and Mr. Wijeyemikar's land, and on the north by the limit of Mr. Bishop's land and Suwaris Appoo.

On the 13th day of June, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at the premises:—

An allotment of land with the tiled houses bearing Nos. 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, and 495, situate at Halmhekandura of Yatinuwara; and bounded on the east by the fence of the railway road,

on the south by the wall of the house No. 496 and the fence of Salaman Perera, west by the road leading to Peradeniya, and on the north by the road to Hautane.

Amount of writ Rs. 1,550.44 and interest thereon.

F. J. SMITH,
Deputy Fiscal.
Fiscal's Office,
Kandy, May 15, 1900.

Northern Province.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

Haiyatamby Veerkatty, of Thanakkarakurichchi.....Plaintiff.

No. 1,912. Vs.

Veerakatty Valuppillai, of Thanakkarakurichchi, personally and as administrator of the estate of the late Manikam, wife of Valuppillai, of Thanakkarakurichchi.....Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Monday, June 11, 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold by public auction on the lands hereinafter described the right, title, and interest of the said defendant and of the late Manikkam the following property, viz., for the recovery of Rs. 509.35, with interest on Rs. 365 at the rate of 16½ per cent. per annum from November 10, 1899, until payment in full, provided that such interest does not exceed Rs. 220.65, and costs of suit Rs. 75.93.

1. In a piece of land called Kokkuttidal, situated at Thanakkarakurichchi, and containing or reputed to contain in extent 31½ lachams paddy culture; bounded or reported to be bounded on the east by a tank and by property of Hladchemi and others, north by a tank and by property of Chellappa and others, west by property of Tankamuttu, and south by a tank.

2. In a divided 6 lachams, with its appurtenances of a piece of land called Vanniyantoddam in parcels, situated at Samarapakutevankurichchi, and containing or reputed to contain in extent 43½ lachams varaku culture. The said 6 lachams bounded or reputed to be bounded on the east and west by the limit of Thanakkarakurichchi, north by the property of Valli and others, and south by the property of Ponnama and others.

3. In an undivided 26 lachams and 8½ kullies, with its appurtenances of a divided 31½ lachams on the south of a piece of land called Vanniyantoddam in parcels, situated at Chamarapakutevankurichchi, and containing or reported to contain in extent 43½ lachams varaku culture. The said 31½ lachams bounded or reputed to be bounded on the east, west, and south by the limit of Thanakkarakurichchi, and north by the property of Veluppillai.

Fiscal's Office, K. C. KADIRGAMAR,
Jaffna, May 12, 1900. for Fiscal.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

Sapapattiar Punniya Moorthi, of Point
Pedro.....Plaintiff.

No. 1,928. Vs.

Kumarasami Kadirkama Mutali, of Point
Pedro.....Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Friday, June 15, 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold by public auction on the land hereinafter described the right, title, and interest of the said

defendant in the following property, viz., for the recovery of Rs. 7,354, with interest on Rs. 5,100 at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum from February 5, 1900, until payment in full, such interest not exceeding Rs. 2,346, costs of suit being Rs. 166·70.

1. In a piece of land called Untuvattai, situated at Point Pedro, Vendipakutevankuruchchi; containing or reputed to contain in extent 2 lachams varaku culture and 12 kullies, with its appurtenances; and bounded or reputed to be bounded on the east by the property of Kaliammai, wife of Punniya Murthi and others, north by a lane, west by the property of Muttuvelu Nakalingam, and south by the property of Nelliya Kanapathippillai and others.

2. In an undivided half share of a piece of land called Kanpaachiddi, situated at Puloly east, Malavarayakuruchchi, containing or reputed to contain in extent 11 lachams varaku culture and 4½ kullies, with its appurtenances; and bounded or reputed to be bounded on the east and south by the property of Vairamuttu and others, north by the property of Parupathippillai, wife of Katirkamar, and west by the property of Tievar Nakalingam and others.

3. In a piece of land called Othirayanmanal, situated at Puloly west, Sinkapakutevankuruchchi; containing or reputed to contain in extent 3 lachams varaku culture and 6 kullies, with its appurtenances; and bounded or reputed to be bounded on the east by a lane, north by the procession street of the temple of Samundi Amman, west by the property of Sapathiar Punniya Murthi and others, and south by the property of Parupathi, widow of Kiruddinar and others.

4. In an undivided half share of a piece of land called Makalitevanseema, situated at Point Pedro, Vendipakutevankuruchchi, containing or reputed to contain in extent 3 lachams varaku culture and 11½ kullies, with its appurtenances; and bounded or reputed to be bounded on the east by a road, north by the property belonging to the temple of Sittivenayakar, west by the property of Vallippillai, widow of Tinakari and others, and south by the property of Valliyammai, widow of Kattamuttu.

K. C. KADIRGAMAR,
Fiscal's Office, for Fiscal.
Jaffna, May 9, 1900.

North-Western Province.

In the District Court of Negombo.

C. U. C. T. Sedambaram Chetty.....Plaintiff.
No. 3,388. Vs.

Muttunamagonnage Moises Fernando, of
Nainamadama, and others... ..Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Monday, June 11, 1900, commencing at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold by public auction at the premises the right, title, and interest of the said defendant in the following property, viz. :—

1. The western one-seventh share of the garden called Mahawatta, situate at Nainamadama, Chilaw District; the said share is bounded on the north by dewata road, east by live fence which separates the portion of this land belonging to Tobias Fernando, south by land belonging to Ebiliano Fernando and by garden Ehetugahawatta belonging to the first

defendant, west by dewata road which separates the garden called Kahatagahawatta belonging to the first defendant; containing in extent 2 roods, with the cadjan thatched house standing thereon.

2. The garden called Ehetugahawatta, situate at Nainamadama; bounded on the north by land called Mahawatta belonging to the first defendant, east by the land of Ebiliano Fernando, south by the garden of Paulu Perera, west by dewata road which separates the garden of Peduru Vaas Annavirala; containing about 30 cocconut plants plantable extent.

3. The land called Kalahagahawatta, situate at Nainamadama aforesaid; bounded on the north by the garden of Peduru Vaas Annavirala, east by the dewata road, south by garden of Peduru Vaas Annavirala, west by Kahatagahawatta belonging to the first defendant; containing in extent 1 acre 1 rood and 29·56 perches.

4. The southern two-third shares of the garden called Kahatagahawatta, situate at Nainamadama aforesaid; the southern two-third shares are bounded on the north by the portion of this land belonging to Francisco Fernando, east by the garden Kahatagahawatta formerly belonged to Mathes Fernando Arachchirala, south by garden of Philippu Fernando, west by garden formerly of Juan Appu, and now of Peduru Perera; containing in extent 1 acre and 1 rood.

Amount recoverable Rs. 2,212·37, with interest on Rs. 1,100 at 30 per cent. per annum from February 22, 1899, and poundage.

J. G. FRASER,
Deputy Fiscal.

Deputy Fiscal's Office,
Chilaw, May 11, 1900.

Province of Sabaragamuwa.

In the District Court of Colombo.

William Henry Davies, of Colombo, trading as W. H. Davies & Co... ..Plaintiff
No. 13,198. Vs.

1, Mahawaduge Abraham Perera, of Panadura; 2, Waduge Hendrick Fernando, of Colombo, assignee of the insolvent estate of the first defendant.....Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Monday, June 11, 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold by public auction at the premises the right, title, and interest of the said defendants in the following property mortgaged by the first defendant and mentioned in the decree entered in the above case, for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 45,000, with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from February 28, 1899, till payment and costs of suit; viz. :—

1. All that allotment of land called Hitulantenne-mukalana, situated in the village Boltumbe in Uduggam pattu of the Kadawatu korale, in the Province of Sabaragamuwa, with the buildings thereon; bounded on the north by the land described in plan No. 72,422, by Ilukandura and Boltumbe-oya, on the north-east by land described in plan No. 72,422 and by Ilukandura, and on all other sides by land said to belong to the Crown; containing in extent 195 acres.

2. All that allotment of land called Hitulantenne-mukalana, adjoining the above and forming one property, with the buildings thereon; bounded on the west and north by land said to belong to the Crown, on the north-east by land said to belong to the Crown and by Boltumbe-oya, on the east by Boltumbe-oya, on the south by Ilukandura and by land described in plan No. 72,421, and on the south-west by land described in plan No. 72,421 and by land said to belong

to the Crown; containing in extent 172 acres, 100 acres of which, I am authorized to state, were planted between November, 1897, and May, 1898, with the best Manipuri indigonus tea seed, and there are said to be sufficient plants in the nurseries for 20 acres. No factory.

C. R. P. JAYAWARDANA,
Fiscal's Office, Deputy Fiscal.
Ratnapura, May 16, 1900.