

SUPPLEMENT

TO

The Ceylon Government Gazette,

PART I.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1907.

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PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

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

PROCLAMATION.

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

HENRY A. BLAKE.

WHEREAS by section 4 of Ordinance No. 8 of 1901, it is enacted that the Municipal Council may from time to time make, and when made, may revoke, amend, alter, or vary, such by-laws as may seem necessary or expedient for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Ordinance No. 7 of 1887 :

And whereas by sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 6 of the said Ordinance it is enacted (1) that no by-law, or revocation, amendment, alteration, or variation of any by-law, shall have effect until the same is confirmed by the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council, and (2) that all by-laws when so confirmed shall be published in two successive issues of the *Government Gazette* in the English, Sinhalese, and Tamil languages, and shall be laid before the Legislative Council if then in session, and if not then in session, then as soon as possible after the commencement of the next ensuing session, and if within forty days after their being so laid before the said Legislative Council any of such by-laws be objected to by the said Legislative Council, the said Council may by resolution amend or annul any such by-laws; and that all such by-laws so amended and such by-laws as shall not be amended or annulled by the said Council shall be proclaimed in two such successive issues of the *Government Gazette* in the English, Sinhalese, and Tamil languages, and shall come into force upon such proclamation in the *Government Gazette*, and shall thereupon be as legal, valid, effectual, and binding as if the same had been enacted in the said Ordinance :

And whereas the by-laws set forth in the schedule hereto have been made by the Municipal Council of Kandy under the provisions of section 4 aforesaid of the said Ordinance No. 8 of 1901, and the same having, under sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 6 thereof, been confirmed by the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council, and published in two successive issues of the *Government Gazette*, namely, of the 3rd and 10th August, 1906, respectively, in the English, Sinhalese, and Tamil languages, and laid before the Legislative Council then in session :

And whereas the said by-laws have not been amended or annulled by the said Legislative Council :

Now know Ye that We, the said Governor, in exercise of the power in Us vested as aforesaid, do hereby proclaim the said by-laws, as the same are set forth in the schedule hereto, with effect as from and after the date hereof.

Given at Colombo, in the said Island of Ceylon, this Eighteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Six.

By His Excellency's command,

G. M. FOWLER,  
Acting Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

( 1 )

**SCHEDULE.**

**BY-LAWS OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF KANDY.**

**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. 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.

**CHAPTER II.**

*Conduct of Business, &c.*

**Precedence of councillors.**

3. 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.**

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

**Order of business.**

5. 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.

**Statements.**

(b) Monthly statements of receipts and disbursements, bank pass-book, progress reports of revenue collected and of works, return of work by the municipal magistrate, the health officer's report, and reports of other municipal officers, shall be submitted to the council.

**Memorials, petitions, &c.**

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

**Questions.**

(d) Questions of which previous notice have been given shall be asked.

**Notices of motions.**

(e) Notices of motions shall be given.

**Motions.**

(f) Motions shall be made.

**Reports of committees.**

(g) Reports of committees shall be brought up and a day fixed for their consideration, unless the council shall resolve to proceed to their consideration at once.

**Other business of the day.**

(h) 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.**

6. The council may at any time resolve itself into a committee of the whole council, and, on resuming, the resolutions of the committee shall be dealt with by the council.

**Petitions to be respectful.**

7. Any councillor presenting a petition or other communication shall be responsible for its contents being throughout respectful.

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.

Carts and hackeries to bear metal plates.

41. Every cart and hackery kept or used within the municipality shall, besides any other plates that may be required by law, after January 1 in every year, have a metal plate, which shall be furnished by the council, affixed on such cart or hackery. Such plate shall bear the design of the letter K, 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 ; and shall, in the case of carts licensed to ply for hire, be taken as proof of payment of the tax due on the bullocks employed in drawing such cart, under section 128 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1887. Before issuing the plate last mentioned the chairman may require the year and the registered number of the cart or hackery to be painted in a conspicuous part thereof.

Vehicles without plates may be seized.

42. 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 IV.

*Construction of Drains, Buildings, &c.*

Householders to build proper approaches over road drains.

43. 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 council 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 council ; and it shall be lawful for the council, if it shall come to its 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 costs thereof shall be paid by such owner or occupier.

Chairman may require yard, alley, or gala to be drained.

44. 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 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 and 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.

45. 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 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 and 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. The amount of the costs 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.

46 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 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.

47. 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.

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

48. 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, matter, or thing under the provisions of " The Municipal Councils' Ordinance, 1887."

And to take materials.

49. 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 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 person 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.

50. 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.

51. 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.

52. 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, eaves, branches, or roots.

And put up fences.

53. 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 owners 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 &c.

54. 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 land through any lands or grounds adjoining or lying near to such street or road or intended street or road.

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

55. The superintendent of works and every person authorized as aforesaid shall have power 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 shall take due and reasonable precaution for preventing danger or injury to persons passing along the road.

Compensation for damages.

56. 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 superintendent of works or other persons authorized by the chairman, shall be entitled to receive compensation for the same ; provided such person shall make application 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, shall be alleged to have been done ; and if he shall fail to make such application within the aforesaid period, his claim to compensation for the alleged injury shall be disallowed, and he shall be barred from recovering the same ; and 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 VI.

Markets.

Public markets.

57. The market established at Bogambra is hereby declared a " public market." The by-laws in this chapter, so far as they relate to public markets, shall apply to the said public market and to any other place hereafter declared to be a public market 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 o'clock P.M. each day.

Lease of stall rents.

58. 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.

59. If any dispute arise concerning any such rents, tolls, or fees, it shall be competent for the standing committee to determine the same and make such order thereon as to them may seem proper.

List of rents.

60. The council, or their lessee, shall from time to time cause to be put up conspicuously on every public market a list of the several rents, tolls, and fees from time to time payable in such market.

Recovery of rents, &c.

(a) 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 the Council or their lessee to receive the same.

Greater rent than authorized cannot be recovered. Recovered by distress.

(b) Every person who shall demand or receive a greater rent, toll, or fee than that authorized to be levied by the Council shall be guilty of an offence.

(c) If any person liable to the payment of any rent, toll, 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, toll, or fee.

Obstruction of authorized agents.

(d) Every person who shall resist, obstruct, hinder, or molest any persons 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, or any person authorized by the Council or their lessee to collect any rent, toll, or fee, under the provisions of the by-laws in that behalf contained whilst in the execution of their duties respectively, shall be guilty of an offence.

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

61. 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.

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

62. 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.

Fee for special license.

63. It shall be lawful for the council to levy a fee not exceeding fifty cents a month for every special license mentioned in by-law 61 of this chapter.

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

64. 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.

Public market not to be occupied without license.

65. No person shall hold, use, or occupy a stall in any public market without a license (which license shall be in the form E 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 vegetables, fruits, &c.

66. 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, or any other space, inside or outside the market, within the area enclosed by the following roads:—

North : Western end of Ward street from junction of Jail road ;

East : Jail road from Ward street to Mosque road ;

South : Portion of Mosque road from Jail road to its junction with the New Cross road to Hantana road, and the western end of Hantana road to Market street ;

West : Market street, from junction of Hantana road to Ward street—

for the deposit of any goods for sale or otherwise, whether such space be marked, numbered, or not, unless he shall have paid for such space at the rate fixed by the council, and without having obtained a ticket. A ticket signed by the market-keeper employed by the council shall be issued to each person who pays such fee.

- No person to enclose space. 67. 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 leave any article on any such space after the hour fixed for the closing of the market.
- License not transferable. 68. No person shall transfer a license or ticket 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 council.
- No other than licensee to sell. 69. No person other than the person holding a license or ticket 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 or ticket as a person authorized to sell on behalf of the licensee or ticket holder.
- Only license and ticket holders and registered agents permitted to sell goods in stalls. 70. 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 council.
- Licenses and tickets to be returned. 71. All licenses and tickets issued under by-laws 65 and 66 of this chapter shall be returned to the market-keeper by the person holding such license or ticket on his quitting the stall or space.
- Occupation of ground beyond limits prohibited. 72. 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 servant of a person holding such license or ticket shall use or occupy, any ground beyond the limits of the stall or space rented by him.
- Receptacles. 73. 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. 74. 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.
- Stall to be swept daily. 75. 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 slaughter-house to be brought into market. 76. 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 61 of this chapter, or sold or 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. 77. 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 cocoonut 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. 78. If any person having a license to hold or occupy a stall in any public market, or holding a special license under by-law 61 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.
- Persons convicted of theft cannot be employed. 79. No person convicted of theft or other similar offence shall occupy a stall or space or be employed at any public market by any person holding a license or ticket for any stall or space in a public market.
- Seizure of stray dogs in the market. 80. Any dog found straying in a public market unaccompanied by its owner may be seized by any person authorized by the chairman to seize dogs straying therein. Such dog may be released on payment, by any person claiming it, of any tax due in respect of such dog, and of a further sum of fifty cents, or if the dog shall have been seized during the night of a further sum of one rupee in addition to the tax. If the dog be unclaimed, it shall be sent to the municipal pound to be disposed of in the manner provided under Ordinance No. 7 of 1893.

- Seizure of poultry. 81. All poultry and animals, other than dogs, 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 pound, 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 of one rupee, and the surplus, if any, shall be paid to the owner.
- Certain acts forbidden. 82. It shall not be lawful for any person to do any of the following acts :—
- Causing vexatious annoyance 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. (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.
- Fishing in tank. (d) To fish in the tank at the public market at Bogambra, or to throw into it any dirt, rubbish, or other substance.
- Behaving in disorderly manner. (e) To behave in a disorderly manner, or commit any nuisance in any public market, or the premises appertaining thereto.
- Vagrants. (f) 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.
- Damage to market and pollution of water. (g) 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. (h) 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.
- Coolies working for hire to be licensed. 83. With the exception specified below, no person shall work for hire as a market cooly within the limits of a public market who is not duly licensed for this purpose by the chairman or by such officer as he may authorize to grant licenses to market coolies.
- Register to be kept. 84. A register of licensed coolies shall be kept in the office of the market-keeper, which shall be open to inspection of the standing committee during office hours on all days, except on Sundays and public holidays.
- Licensed cooly to wear badge. 85. Every licensed cooly shall wear a badge and such distinctive dress as shall enable every person frequenting the market to know that he is licensed, and shall wear on his arm, or in some conspicuous place, a number corresponding with the number in the register of licensed coolies.
- No other person to wear badge. 86. No other person than the licensed cooly shall wear the badge, distinctive dress, or number indicated in the preceding by-law.
- Charge for badge and dress. 87. Licensed coolies shall be charged such sum for the badge and other distinctive dress referred to above as the standing committee shall from time to time prescribe.
- License may be recalled. 88. The license issued to any cooly may be recalled and cancelled by the chairman if he sees proper. These rules shall not apply to prevent servants employed by persons frequenting the market to carry purchases made by them.



CHAPTER VII.

*Slaughter Houses.*

Cattle, &c., intended for human food to be exposed to public view.

89. Except as hereafter provided by by-laws 97, 98, 99, and 107 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.

Inspector to reject animals unfit.

90. The municipal inspector on duty (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 animals 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.

91. All animals which have been approved by such municipal inspector 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 89 of this chapter, when such municipal inspector or other authorized person shall issue a permit (in the form F 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.

92. Such permit for slaughter shall only be valid for two days after the date of issue.

Sale of animal not removed, &c.

93. In default of removing within a reasonable time any animal which has been rejected under by-law 90 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 an offence.

94. 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 91 of this chapter. Every such animal may be detained by any municipal inspector, and if it be diseased it shall be destroyed.

Animal found to be diseased not to be slaughtered.

95. It shall be lawful for the municipal inspector on duty (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.

96. If on any animal which has been approved as aforesaid being slaughtered, the carcass shall appear diseased or otherwise unfit for human food, the said municipal inspector 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 municipal inspector or other authorized person shall forthwith call upon the health officer or one of the councillors to proceed with him to the slaughter-house and there inspect the said meat; and should it be decided by the said health officer or councillor, whose decision in the matter shall be final, that the meat is unfit for human food, it shall be lawful for such municipal inspector or other authorized person 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.

97. 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.

Nor to be sold within municipal limits until after inspection.

98. 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.

99. 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 G 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.

100. 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 cleaned daily.

101. 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.

Inspector to keep register of cattle.

102. The municipal inspector 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 H 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.

103. Such municipal inspector 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 the register prescribed by the preceding by-law.

Persons claiming animal.

104. Should any person claim any animal while exposed as aforesaid, or while in a municipal slaughter-house previous to slaughter, the said municipal inspector 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 inspector or other authorized person shall seem necessary.

Animal claimed to be taken before magistrate.

105. The said municipal inspector 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 municipal inspector or other authorized person, at the expiration of the twenty-four hours, to permit the animal to be slaughtered.

In default of claimant substantiating his claim animal to be slaughtered.

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

106. 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 leaving the district of Kandy. Every such agent or attorney shall be liable and amenable to all rules, regulations, and laws to which any licensed butcher or stall-renter 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.

Butcher failing to give notice.

Fees to be charged.

107. The following fees shall be paid :—	Cents.
For a permit to slaughter each buffalo or ox ..	50
For a permit to slaughter each sheep or goat ..	12½
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 .. .. .	12½
For housing and feeding each pig—for every twenty-four hours or any part of twenty- four hours .. .. .	12½

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.

108. It shall not be lawful for any person who is not a licensed butcher to slaughter any animal or any pig without a special license from the chairman, or contrary to the tenor of such license. A fee, to be determined from time to time by the council, shall be levied for every such license in addition to the stamp duty.

109. In the two foregoing chapters "animals" shall mean cattle, sheep, and goats; and "cattle" and "licensed butchers" shall have the meanings assigned to them respectively by the Butchers' Ordinance.

CHAPTER VIII.

*Encroachments and Obstructions.*

Council may in certain cases demand production of title deeds.

110. 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, 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 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.

111. 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.

112. 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 110 of this chapter shall have been raised or made as aforesaid, and upon any other premises whatsoever which it may be necessary 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.

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

113. 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 council, or any person thereto authorized in writing by the council, 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 IX.

Registration of Dogs.

Occupiers of houses to furnish returns when necessary.

114. 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 I 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.

Person acquiring dog to give notice.

115. Every person who shall acquire, keep, or become possessed of a dog shall give notice thereof, and furnish a description of the animal to the council within one month of his acquiring or becoming possessed of such dog.

Refusal of registration until production of dog.

116. It shall be lawful for the chairman to require the production of any dog for which registration is applied for, and to decline to issue a certificate of registration until it is produced.

Refusal of certificate.

117. The chairman may refuse to issue a certificate of registration to the owner of a dog, if in the opinion of the sanitary officer such dog is by reason of its suffering from some infectious or contagious disease a source of danger to the public.

Registration fee.

118. An annual registration fee of one rupee shall be charged for each dog.

Certificate.

119. The certificate issued shall be in the form J in the annexed schedule.

Cancellation of certificate in case unfit to live.

120. The certificate is liable to cancellation by the chairman if the dog is so maimed or diseased as to be incurable, and to be, in the opinion of the chairman or the sanitary officer, unfit to live.

Destruction of dog.

121. The owner of every dog for which a certificate has been refused or cancelled shall, on being noticed to do so, produce the dog at the council office to be destroyed.

Collars for dog.

122. Every dog kept within the limits of the municipality shall wear a collar with the municipal stamp. The registered number and year of registration stamped on it. A charge of 10 cents will be charged for stamping each collar.

Collars to be paid for.

123. If the collars are issued by the municipal council, authority is hereby given to charge a sum not exceeding Re. 1 per collar.

CHAPTER X.

*Seizure of Unwholesome Meat, &c.*

Proceeding upon the seizure of meat, &c., unfit for food.

124. 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 health officer, or, in his absence, or if there be no such officer, to the magistrate, and if it appear to such health officer or 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.

CHAPTER XI.

*Dangerous, or Offensive Trades.*

License required for manure depot.

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 K in the appendix hereto, and shall be in force from the date of issue until the thirty-first day of December then next ensuing.

Licenses under section 259 of Ordinance 7 of 1887.

126. It shall be lawful for the chairman, with the advice of the council, to demand and recover annually, under section 259 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1887, such fees as they may from time to time determine, the amount not exceeding Rs. 30 for each license.

Business under section 259 liable to inspection.

127. The management and conduct of any business or businesses 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.

128. 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 stalls, &c.

129. 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, to be thence removed by the officers of the council.

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

130. 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.

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

CHAPTER XII.

*Municipal Water Service.*

Water-rate how recoverable.

132. The water-rate which the municipality is authorized and empowered by "The Kandy Waterworks Loan Ordinances, 1884 and 1895," 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.

133. 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 hereinafter mentioned, and pay them such salaries or allowances as the Council shall deem right.

Expenses of collection, &c., to be paid from water-rate. Waterworks vested in council.

134. 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.

135. 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.

136. 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.

137. 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 magistrate, whose decision shall be subject to an appeal to the Supreme Court.

No person to foul water.

138. 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 standpost, &c.

139. 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.

140. Every person paying the water-rate mentioned in by-law 132 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.

Water to be removed in buckets.

141. Water shall only be taken from the public standpipes in buckets or other suitable receptacles, and in such a manner as to prevent its flow into any drain, side channel, or on to the surface of any road, footpath, or area.

No hose is to be attached to any standpost.

142. No hose-pipe, pipe, tube, shoot, or other contrivance of any nature whatsoever shall be attached either temporarily or permanently to any public standpost except at the instance of the Municipal Council for public purposes.

"Domestic purposes," what not included in.

143. 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.

Council may allow private service.

144. The council may at its 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 by municipal workmen 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.

Inlet to bath, lavatory, &c.

145. The inlet of every bath, lavatory, basin, or sink must be separated and distinct from the outlet, and the inlet must be situated at the top or above such bath, lavatory, basin, or sink.

Water pipes not liable to be seized for debt.

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

Pipes not to be laid from mains to the house without sanction of council.

147. 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 council; nor shall any such pipes be laid except by the employes of the council, nor until the council shall have approved of the point or place at or through which the same shall be laid.

Council not liable to damage.

148. The Municipal Council, notwithstanding that its requirements have been complied with as regards services, does not hold itself liable for any damage that may arise in premises by bursting or overflowing of any pipe, meter, tap, or connection, nor will the Municipal Council, by any permission or act, extend its responsibility beyond the main pipes of the public thoroughfares.

Communication pipes for groups of houses.

149. Unless the council 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.

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

150. 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 council 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 council 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.

151. 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.

Cistern to have ball valve.

152. Every cistern to which water is supplied from the waterworks is to be provided with an "equilibrium" ball valve of approved pattern, and the ball valve is to be so adjusted as to close the supply when the water-level in the cistern is two inches below the edge or overflow, if there be one.

Inlet pipe.

The inlet or supply pipe to every cistern shall be situated above the water-level of such cistern.

Overflow pipe.

The overflow pipes of all cisterns are to be brought out to the outside of the building and shall terminate in a conspicuous position, so that any leakage may be easily detected.

No overflow from any cistern shall on any account be connected with any drain or sewer or with the waste pipe of any bath, sink, or any other sanitary appliance, or with the overflow from any other cistern. Each cistern shall have a separate overflow pipe.

Outlet pipe.

153. The outlet of every draw-off tap shall be in some open and conspicuous place so that leakage may be easily detected, and in no case shall the outlet be below the top water-level in any cistern, tank, or other vessel into which the tap delivers.

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

154. 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 council.

Receptacle for storage of water.

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

Waste of water.

156.\* 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.

Leakage to be reported.

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

157. 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 pay for all water shown by the meter to have been consumed in excess of two thousand gallons for every rupee of water rate assessed in respect of such house or premises, the sum of one rupee for every thousand gallons, of such excess.

Supply on agreement.

It shall be lawful for the council to agree with any person to supply water for other than domestic purposes provided an agreement in the form L in the schedule hereto annexed shall have been entered into with the Chairman of the Municipal Council.

Council to provide meters.

158. 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.

How sums due to be recovered.

159. The sums recoverable under either of the two next preceding by-laws shall be 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.

Rent for use of meters.

160. The following rents shall be paid to the Municipal Council quarterly and in advance for the use of meters for one quarter or any part of a quarter; such quarters shall be considered to commence on the first day of January, the first day of April, the first day of July, and the first day of October.—

	3 inch meter	Rs. 35·00	per quarter or part of a quarter.	
	2	Do. "	20·00	do. do.
	1½	Do. "	15·00	do. do.
	1	Do. "	7·00	do. do.
	¾	Do. "	5·75	do. do.
	½	Do. "	4·40	do. do.
	¼	Do. "	3·00	do. do.

Meter readings monthly.

161. Meters shall be read once in every month. Whenever a meter is read a memorandum in the form M of the reading shall be left at the premises supplied through it, addressed "The Occupier."

If meter out of order.

162. If a meter be found to be out of order, or if it be removed for repair or alteration, the fact shall be noted on the memorandum mentioned in by-law No. 161. On fixing a new meter or refixing the old one, a second memorandum shall be left at the premises supplied through such meter.

Average to be taken.

The consumption for the time that the meter was out of order, or that the service was without a meter, shall be calculated according to the average rate of daily consumption that obtained during the period between any two successive readings whilst the meter was in good order immediately preceding the removal of the meter.

Value of water consumed.

163. The value of the amount of water consumed during the quarter shall be ascertained and calculated in accordance with the foregoing rules.

Accounts quarterly of water consumed.

164. An account shall be rendered quarterly of the amount to be paid for the water consumed in the preceding quarter.

The accounts for sums due on account of water shall be rendered in the form N in the schedule, and the amount shall be paid to the municipality in cash in full within fifteen days of the rendering of such account.

Payment within fifteen days.

165. In all cases in which a meter is fixed an account shall be rendered quarterly for the rent of such meter in advance. The account shall be in form N in the schedule, and the amount thereof shall be paid to the council in cash in full within fifteen days of the rendering of such account.

Council may remove meter for testing, &c.

166. The council 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, or upon discontinuance of any private service.



Meter to be repaired only by employs of council.

167. No meter shall be altered or repaired except under the direction of or by persons employed by the council. All repairs, except those caused wilfully or negligently, shall be made by the council free of cost to the consumer ; but in the event of damage being wilfully or negligently caused, the owner or occupier of the premises to which the water service is laid shall pay the cost of repair or renewal thereof as the council may direct.

Council may shut off water.

168. 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.

169. 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.

170. 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.

171. 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.

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

172. Any person authorized by the council 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 of 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.

173. 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 council may enter and cut off pipes, &c.

174. 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 council 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.

175. Whenever used in this chapter, the words " main " shall mean the pipe and all its branches by which water is conveyed from the municipal reservoir to the town of Kandy.

" Communication pipe " shall mean the pipe which extends from the main up to the top 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.

CHAPTER XIII.

*Prevention of Nuisances, and Public Safety and Convenience.*

Removal of contents of privies. ) ,

176. 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 enter into and upon any such house, out-house, 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.

Owner to furnish receptacle and dry earth.

177. The owner of every house or premises on which there is a dry-earth closet shall furnish the earth closet with a receptacle of suitable construction and of adequate capacity for dry earth or some other deodorising substance, and he shall construct, fix, or place such receptacle in such manner as to admit of ready access to such receptacle for the purpose of depositing therein the necessary supply of dry earth or other deodorising substance.

Owner to keep closet and receptacles in good order.

178. Every owner of every house or premises on which there is a dry-earth closet shall cause every earth closet and every receptacle for night soil provided or used in connection with such earth closet, and also the receptacle for keeping a supply of dry earth, to be maintained at all times in good order and in a sanitary condition.

Lessee or occupier to provide dry earth.

179. The lessee or occupier of every premises, and in case of alleys the owner or lessee, on which there is a dry-earth closet, shall provide or cause to be provided a sufficient quantity of dry earth together with a scoop or implement for applying the same to be kept in the receptacle provided for the same.

Lessee or occupier to provide disinfectants.

180. The lessee or occupier, and in case of alleys the owner of any premises on which there is a dry-earth closet, shall provide a sufficient quantity of disinfectants to be kept in a suitable vessel, should the health officer deem it necessary and direct him to do so.

Owner or lessee to apply dry earth.

181. The owner or lessee of every alley shall apply or cause to be applied frequently and effectually dry earth and disinfectants in each closet on such premises.

Owner to furnish buckets.

182. The owner of every house or premises on which there is a dry-earth closet shall furnish the necessary buckets in the proportion of one bucket for every twelve adult occupants or residents (two children under ten years of age to be taken as one adult) in the said premises, and maintain the said buckets in good and sound order.

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

183. 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 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' Ordinance, 1887," as if the same were expenses directed by the said Ordinance to be paid.

Owners and occupiers to employ only licensed persons.

184. 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 176 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 officer, 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.

Night soil to be removed daily.

185. 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 or may hereafter be 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 Ordinance No. 7 of 1887 ; 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.

- Officer of municipal council to be employed.

186. Such person shall employ for the purpose of such removal from his premises either an officer of the council duly authorized by the chairman or the holder of a license from the chairman granted under by-law 189 of this chapter, and shall forthwith furnish in writing to the chairman 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.
- Size of standard bucket.

187. Each standard bucket shall be made of galvanized sheet iron, and shall not exceed 10 lb. in weight and of the following dimensions, that is to say, height 14 in., diameter at the mouth 12 in., diameter at the base 9 in.
- Payment for removal of night soil.

188. Every such person so 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 standard 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 10th day 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.
- Licensed scavenger or nightman.

189. 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 O in the appendix hereto).
- Unauthorized persons not to remove night soil.

190. It shall not be lawful for any person, not being a contractor with the council, or an officer in the service of the council, or a licensed scavenger, to remove night soil from any house or land within the municipality. All licenses issued under this by-law shall be in force to the end of the year in which they are issued.
- Licensed scavengers to give list of premises scavenged.

191. Any 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 removed by him.
- Night soil to be removed only in approved carts or vessels.

192. No night soil shall be removed except in carts or vessels of pattern and construction approved by the health officer, or other person authorized by the chairman in that behalf, and such carts and vessels shall be at all times whole, sound, and water-tight.
- Night soil carts to be certified before use.

193. No cart shall be used for the conveyance of night soil before a certificate has been obtained from the health officer or other person authorized in that behalf by the chairman that such cart is fit for the purpose ; such certificate to be renewed from time to time as may be ordered by the chairman.
- Register of certified carts to be kept.

194. A register shall be kept of all carts certified as fit 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.
- Licensed person to be bound by rules on back of license.

195. Every licensed scavenger shall obey the rules and regulations endorsed on the back of this license, and upon an infringement by him of any of such rules and regulations the chairman may revoke his license.
- Scavenger removing soil not to loiter.

196. 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.
- Carriage or cart removing night soil not to stand about.

197. 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.

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

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

199. 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.

How night soil is to be disposed of.

200. Night soil shall in such places be buried or otherwise disposed of in such manner as may be ordered by the chairman.

A municipal day cooly or a special cooly should be employed.

201. On the application of any person employing the services of a municipal officer for the removal of night soil, the services of a day cooly or a special cooly will be given.

Duties of a day cooly.

202. The services of the day cooly will be as follows :—  
He will be required to attend at the premises of the householder and perform the work specified for about 15 minutes per diem.

(a) He must empty all chamber vessels, and the contents of smaller buckets, &c., into a regulation bucket or other bucket of no larger size than a regulation bucket provided by the householder for the purpose.

(b) Clean, disinfect (if disinfectants are provided by the householder), and replace them in their proper positions.

(c) Place the regulation bucket so filled in a convenient and secluded place (this spot must be first agreed upon with the householder) appointed for the purpose, so as to be easy of access to the night cooly.

(d) Fill up all dry earth or coir dust receptacles with dry earth or coir dust from the reserve supply, if any, to be provided for by occupant.

(e) Sweep, clean, or flush closets or compartments.

Duties of special cooly.

203. The services of a special cooly will be as follows :—

His services shall be at the entire disposal of such applicant for a period of eight hours per day. This cooly will (have to) be at his work and leave at a given time to be arranged with the applicant, and will devote the whole of that time to cleansing and keeping latrines and closets clean, and attending to all work in connection with the latrines on such premises.

Wages of a day or special cooly.

204. The rates of payment to the said Municipal Council by any such person employing the services of a day or special cooly shall be as follows :—

For a day cooly at the rate of one rupee for every month or fraction of a month.

For a special cooly at the rate of fifteen rupees for every month or fraction of a month.

Payments to be made in advance.

205. All such payments shall be made in advance, and every person who has become liable to the payments mentioned in by-law 204 shall continue to be so liable until he gives notice in writing to the chairman of the council that he wishes the services of the day or special cooly to be discontinued, together with the date from which he wishes such services to be discontinued.

Mode of recovery in default.

206. All sums payable under by-law 204 if not paid on or before the 10th day of the month in respect of which or of any part of which it is due, or in the case of a first application as soon as notice is given of the commencement of the service of the day or special cooly, shall be recoverable as provided in section 282 of the Municipal Councils' Ordinance, No. 7 of 1887.

Householder to deposit rubbish in proper receptacles.

207. 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 curb-stones or edge of foot-paths 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 like receptacles by the scavengers. No person shall place any ashes, sweepings, refuse, or other rubbish on any street except in covered tubs or other receptacles as aforesaid.

Owner of alleys to supply receptacles.

208. 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.

Use of public ground.

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

Stabling in verandahs, &c., forbidden.	210. No person shall make use of the verandah of his house, or of any place <i>not properly adapted for the purpose</i> , 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.
Horses, &c., not to be groomed on street.	211. 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 carcasses of animals.	212. 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 carcass at his own expense to such place as may be appointed by the council 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 to the inspector the expense of removing or burying the carcass at such rate as the chairman shall determine.
Removal of dangerous trees.	213. 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 and any officers 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' Ordinance, 1887," as if such expenses were expenses directed to be paid by the said Ordinance.
Prohibitions.	214. It shall not be lawful for any person to do any of the following acts:—
Timber of twenty feet 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.
Iron 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 bar 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 wheel of the said cart or vehicle.
Cart carrying materials in an insecure or careless manner.	215. 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 roads.	216. 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.
Carriages and vehicles not to use pavements.	217. No person shall drive a cart drawn by bullocks or any cart or vehicle carrying goods or heavy articles along Lady Gordon's or Lady Horton's walk, or Lady MacCarthy's road.
	218. 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.

219. 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.

External walls of houses adjoining streets.

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

Posters only to be put up on authorized places.

221. 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 council may at any time appoint.

Seizure of cattle.

222. It shall and may be lawful for any person thereto authorized by the chairman to seize, or cause to be seized, 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 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 the police officer in charge of the police station at Kandy; and such officer shall forthwith report such seizure to the chairman, who 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 the council of the sum of one rupee, and of a further sum not exceeding fifty 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 the chairman, and he is hereby required, to cause the same to be sold by public auction, and after payment of the sum due to such officer for the custody and maintenance thereof, to pay the remainder of the proceeds of such sale, if any, to the secretary.

CHAPTER XIV.

*Contagious and Infectious Diseases.*

Removal of smallpox or cholera patients to hospital.

223. It shall be lawful for the chairman to cause any person suffering from smallpox, cholera, or other 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 health 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.

224. It shall be lawful for the chairman 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 health officer does not object, instead of to such public hospital or house of isolation.

No removal except by sanction of chairman.

225. Except with the sanction of the chairman 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 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.

226. All hospitals and houses of isolation provided by the chairman shall, whilst being used for the reception of persons suffering from smallpox or cholera or other contagious or infectious disease, be placed under quarantine; and no person other than the duly appointed attendants shall be allowed ingress or egress into or from any such hospital or house of isolation, for any purpose whatsoever, except with the sanction of the medical officer in charge.

Medical certificate required for a patient to quit a hospital.

227. No patient shall be allowed to quit any such hospital or house of isolation until it is certified by the medical officer in charge that he is in a fit state to depart.

Bathing-places of patients restricted.

228. No convalescent patient shall be allowed to bathe in any public place, except those specially provided for such patients.

Infected houses to be placed under quarantine after removal of patients.

229. Any house or building from which a person suffering from smallpox or cholera or other 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 health officer, be placed under quarantine immediately on such removal for such time not exceeding seven days as the chairman or the said colonial surgeon or health 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 health 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.

230. It shall be lawful for the chairman or the said colonial surgeon or health 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 health officer shall consider advisable, or to block up and prevent people going through any road, street, path, or way near such building.

Assemblies near infected houses may be prohibited.

231. The chairman or municipal magistrate shall have the power during the prevalence of cholera, smallpox, 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.

232. No corpse of a person dying from smallpox or cholera, or other dangerous, contagious, or infectious disease, shall be buried at a depth of less than six feet.

Colonial surgeon.

233 "Colonial surgeon," wherever used in this chapter, means the senior civil medical officer in Government employ stationed at Kandy.

## CHAPTER XV.

### *Carriages licensed to ply for Hire.*

Appointment of inspectors of carriages.

234. The proper authority may from time to time appoint and remove inspectors of carriages and coaches, and it shall be the duty of such inspectors to report to the proper authority on the condition of carriages and coaches plying on the lines of road for which they are appointed. The inspector's report shall be forwarded at such time as the proper authority may appoint, and the proper authority may call for a special report at any time.

Report of inspector should include full description.

235. The report of an inspector of carriages and coaches shall include a distinct reference to the number painted on the carriage or coach ; a description of the condition of the carriage or coach ; the condition of the horses or other animals used for drawing the carriage or coach ; the height (approximately) of the horse or horses ; the condition of the harness ; the condition of the notifications to the public which under these by-laws should be apparent and legible on such carriage or coach.

Inspector to enter premises and carriage stands for inspection of carriages.

236. It shall be lawful for an inspector so appointed within his jurisdiction to enter upon any premises used as carriage or coach stables in any town, or along any line of road on which carriages or coaches are licensed to ply, and to call upon the person in charge of such stables to produce for his inspection the license for such carriages or coaches as may be there, and the horses and harness kept in such stables for the use of the same, and any person in charge of such stables not giving such inspector all reasonable assistance at such inspection shall be guilty of an offence.

No vehicle to be licensed unless certified to by inspector.

237. No carriage or coach shall be licensed under the provisions of "The Vehicles Ordinance, 1901," unless an inspector has first certified that it is in all respects fit and safe to be used for passengers, and that the requirements of the said Ordinance and of these by-laws have been complied with.

Owner must notify his intention before applying for a certificate.

238. It shall be the duty of every owner of a carriage or coach, before applying for a certificate, to notify his intention of doing so to the proper authority, who shall enter the name of the applicant and the number assigned to him in a register, and return to the applicant his notification, having endorsed thereon in letters and figures the number which the vehicle is to bear. This endorsement shall be signed by some one authorized by the proper authority.

Number of passengers to be specified.

239. The inspector shall, when furnishing such certificate, specify the number of passengers which such carriage or coach should be permitted to carry.

Every carriage to have two lamps.

240. Every licensed carriage shall at all times 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 P.M. and 5.30 A.M.

Carriages in unfit condition not to be used.

241. No owner of any licensed carriage or coach shall use, or allow to be used, any animal for drawing the same, or any harness or other apparatus in connection therewith, unless such animal, apparatus, or harness shall be in a fit condition to be so used, regard being had to the safety of the passengers and the humane treatment of the animal.

Copy of license to be fixed conspicuously on each carriage.

242. A copy of the license issued by the proper authority, properly framed and glazed to protect the same from the weather, shall be fixed in a conspicuous place on each carriage or coach.

Notice stating number of persons licensed to carry to be fixed conspicuously.

243. A notice stating the number of passengers (including the driver and other attendants) which the carriage or coach is licensed to carry shall be exposed in a conspicuous part of each carriage or coach. This notice shall be kept clean and legible, being renewed from time to time if necessary. No carriage or coach shall carry a greater number of persons than is permitted by the license, nor shall the driver at any time refuse to carry the full number of passengers.

Inspector's reasons for refusing certificate should be furnished.

244. When an inspector refuses to grant the certificate mentioned in by-law 237, he shall report in writing to the proper authority his reasons for such refusal, and shall at the same time furnish the applicant with a copy of his report so as to enable the applicant to make good the deficiencies on account of which the certificate was refused.

Both proprietor and driver are responsible for breach of by-laws.

245. Both the proprietors and the drivers of vehicles shall be responsible when the horses or equipment of their carriages or coaches are deficient in terms of these by-laws; when passengers in excess of the number allowed by the license are carried in any carriage or coach; when animals unfit to draw carriages or coaches are used; or when animals attached to a carriage or coach driven by them are cruelly treated. Any person who enters a carriage or coach which already contains the full number of persons such carriage or coach is licensed to carry shall be guilty of a breach of these by-laws, and shall be punishable accordingly.

Every driver must be licensed if efficient.

246. The proper authority shall require proof of the efficiency of all drivers of licensed vehicles. On such proof being furnished to his satisfaction he shall issue a license to such driver, and shall register such license in a book to be kept for that purpose. No one but a licensed driver shall drive or be in charge of any licensed vehicle.

Both proprietor and driver to be prosecuted for breach of by-laws.

247. It shall be the duty of every inspector to file a prosecution against both the driver and the proprietor of any carriage or coach for any offence or breach of these by-laws coming under his notice, and to prosecute such charge to final judgment.

Both proprietor and driver are held responsible for certain offences.

248. Both the proprietor and the driver shall be held to have committed an offence if any number, notice, or writing required by these by-laws to be exhibited in any part of any carriage or coach is obliterated, removed, or altered.

Each passenger travelling by coach is allowed to carry 28 lb.

249. Each passenger travelling by a licensed coach shall be permitted to carry luggage not exceeding 28 lb. in weight, and in all cases in which any excess above 28 lb. of luggage for each passenger is carried there shall be fewer passengers carried in proportion of one passenger for each hundredweight of excess luggage. Bags of grain or other goods shall not in any case be carried by a licensed coach, except on the conditions last afore-mentioned.

Agents and coach drivers to be registered.

250. It shall be the duty of all proprietors of coaches to register at the office of the proper authority their agents at the various coach offices on the line and to register all their coach drivers, giving the names and addresses of such agents and coach drivers in full.

Motor cars should not be driven at a pace dangerous to public.

251. No motor car or other vehicle propelled by steam, electricity, or other motive power shall be driven at a pace which, having regard to the traffic and other conditions of the place where it is driven, is dangerous to the public. Nor shall any person drive such a vehicle unless he holds a certificate of competency from the proper authority.

Classification of licensed carriages.

252. The proper authority shall classify all licensed vehicles other than coaches, carts, and hackeries into first and second class vehicles, and shall determine with regard to each vehicle the



number of passengers which it may carry. The proper authority shall cause to be entered on the license of each vehicle the class to which it belongs and the number of passengers which it is licensed to carry.

Licensed carriages to ply from stand.

253. The owner or driver of any carriage licensed for hire shall not permit the same to ply for hire (except as hereinafter provided) but from an appointed stand.

Council to appoint stands.

254. The council may from time to time appoint places as public stands for licensed carriages, and may at any time, by resolution, abolish or alter the situation of any such public stand. The following are the public stands in use at present :—

- No. 1 in Ward street for licensed carriages.
- No. 2 in Ward street for licensed jinrickshas.
- No. 3 in Kirk street for buggy carts and hackeries.
- No. 4 in Castle Hill street for jinrickshas.
- No. 5 at Katugastota near the bridge.
- No. 6 Northern end of Trincomalee street.

Notice to be given of opening of stands.

255. When such public stands shall be appointed, the proper authority shall cause due notice thereof to be given in such public manner as to him may seem fit that the same will be opened for public use on a date to be fixed in the said notice, and no carriage licensed for hire shall ply for hire from that date except from one of such stands or from the owner's residence or place of business.

Space after every fourth carriage in stand.

256. After every fourth carriage in every stand there shall be left a space of at least eight feet for passengers on foot to pass through.

Position to be taken by carriage at stand.

257. Every carriage on its arrival at any public stand shall be drawn to the end of and be the last of the rank of any carriages already occupying such stand, and at every stand all carriages shall be arranged only in single rank.

Driver to remain in charge of carriage while at stand.

258. All licensed carriages plying for hire (unless previously engaged or as hereinafter excepted) shall be driven up to the public stands at 6.30 A.M., and shall stand for hire till 7 P.M., except during a reasonable interval for rest, and the driver of every licensed carriage used for the conveyance of passengers shall remain in charge of it so long as it is drawn up at any stand.

Table of fares to be fixed inside carriages.

259. The table of fares in force at the time, printed or inscribed on a card or plate, shall be fixed inside 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 be used for hire.

Rates of fares.

260. The following shall be the rates of fare; no fares for carriages other than hackeries shall be charged by distance, unless by special agreement :—

		Between 6 A.M. and 7 P.M.	Between 7 P.M. and 6 A.M.
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.
For a first class carriage drawn by one horse :—			
From 6 A.M. to 7 P.M.	..	5 0	—
For any six consecutive hours	..	2 50	3 20
For the first hour	..	1 20	1 50
For every subsequent hour	..	0 30	0 35
For half an hour	..	0 60	0 75
For a second class carriage drawn by one horse :—			
From 6 A.M. to 7 P.M.	..	4 0	—
For any six consecutive hours	..	2 0	2 50
For the first hour	..	1 0	1 25
For every subsequent hour	..	0 25	0 30
For half an hour	..	0 50	0 60
For carriages drawn by two horses :—			
The rates for a carriage drawn by one horse to be increased by one-half.			
For a hackery drawn by one bullock :—			
For every hour or part thereof	..	0 25	0 30
Per mile	..	0 8	0 10
For a first class jinricksha :—			
For the first half hour or part thereof	..	0 30	0 35
For the second half hour or part thereof	..	0 30	0 35
For any subsequent half hour or part thereof	..	0 15	0 20

	Between 6 A.M. and 7 P.M. Rs. c.	Between 7 P.M. and 6 A.M. Rs. c.
For a second class jinricksha :—		
For the first half hour or part thereof ..	0 25 ..	0 30
For the second half hour or part thereof	0 25 ..	0 30
For any subsequent half hour or part thereof ..	0 10 ..	0 15

From any place in Hill street, Brownrigg street, Ward street, or the Kachcheri road or any place within the limits enclosed by the said streets, and a line drawn from the Kachcheri to the end of Hill street to any other place in any of the said streets or within the same limits, each journey :—

For a first class jinricksha ..	0 15 ..	0 20
For a second class jinricksha ..	0 10 ..	0 15

For a buggy (or bakki) cart drawn by a pony :—

For the first half hour ..	0 40 ..	0 55
For the second half hour ..	0 40 ..	0 55
For the second hour or part of such hour	0 40 ..	0 55
For every subsequent hour or part of such hour ..	0 16 ..	0 20

Half the above rates for a buggy cart drawn by a bullock.

Owner or driver of a carriage bound to let same on hire

261. 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 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 like 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 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.

Proviso fare payable on demand.

Carriages unfit for use not to be admitted into stand.

262. No licensed carriage which is unsafe or in bad repair or otherwise unfit for the accommodation and convenience of passengers shall be admitted into any public stand.

Driver of licensed carriage not to loiter in street.

263. No driver of any licensed carriage shall 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 prevent or endeavour to prevent the driver of any other licensed carriage from taking a fare.

Form of license.

264. The license issued to the owner of any carriage to be let for hire shall be in the form B in the schedule of the Vehicles Ordinance, 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 hire may seem fit, a special license in respect of any carriage intended to be let for hire by private or special 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.

Driver to wear a coat and carry a badge bearing driver's license number.

265. Every driver of a licensed carriage shall wear a jacket or coat, and shall carry a badge, such badge to be provided by the proper authority, and to bear the number of the driver's license.

Equipment of one carriage should not be placed on another carriage in order to obtain certificate.

266. The proprietor shall be guilty of an offence if any of the following portions of the equipment of a carriage or coach for which an inspector's certificate has been obtained is placed on another carriage or coach with a view of obtaining a certificate therefor, viz. :—

The lamps.	The cushions.
The glazed copy of the license.	The tent or covering.

No carriage without the animal yoked shall be left on the road.

267. No person shall leave or permit to be left on any public road or street any licensed vehicle without the oxen, horses, or other animals being yoked or harnessed thereto, unless such vehicle shall have accidentally broken down there; and in case of such accident, for a longer time than may be necessary for its removal. This rule will not be enforced until proper halting-places are established.

Property found in carriages.

268. In case of any property being left in any licensed vehicle by any person who may have hired or been carried in the same, the owner or driver of such vehicle shall, within twelve hours after such property shall have been found in such vehicle, take the same or cause it to be taken, in the state in which it was found, to the nearest police station 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 a remuneration of twenty-five cents payable by the owner of such property (if the same does not consist of jewellery) before the same is allowed to be removed. If, however, the property found consist of jewellery, the owner thereof shall pay to the owner or driver a fee or remuneration of one rupee.

If the property so found in any such vehicle and deposited in the nearest 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 in one or more of the local papers, and the proceeds of such sale, less expenses incurred in and about the publication of such sale, shall go to the general revenue.

Interpretation.

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 Vehicles Ordinance, No. 9 of 1901.

“Carriage” shall mean carriage, 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.

CHAPTER XVI.

Public Bathing-places.

Public bathing-places: wells to be walled

269. 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.

and drained.

270. 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.

Washing of clothes, &c., at wells forbidden.

271. It shall not be lawful to wash clothes, mats, or any other thing at or near any such public well.

Tubs to be painted.

272. 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.

273. 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.

Penalty on lessee for failure to observe regulations.

274. 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.

Bathing in the lake forbidden.

275. No person shall bathe or wash in any part of the Kandy lake, or under or near the bridge at the lake spill, except in such place as may be set apart as a bathing-place.

Fishing prohibited.

276. It shall not be lawful for any person to fish in the Kandy lake or in the ponds at Udawattakele or in the waterworks reservoir at Dunumadalawa-oya without a permit from the chairman.

Washing of animals not allowed in lake.

277. 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 in the said Kandy lake or at any place set apart as a bathing-place, or in any stream flowing into such bathing-place; or to lead, drive, or take any such animal into the said lake or any such bathing-place or stream for any purpose whatsoever.

CHAPTER XVII.

*Guides.*

Licensed guides to wear uniform.

278. 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 right 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.

and carry pocket register.

279. Every licensed guide 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 council; the pocket register shall be provided, free of charge, by the council at the time the guide receives his license, and shall be kept in a form to be prescribed by the chairman.

Fees for licensed guides.

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

	Cents.
For the first hour or portion thereof	.. 60
For every additional hour or portion thereof	.. 25

CHAPTER XVIII.

*Burials and Burial Grounds.*

Burials and cremations where allowed

281. 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. 12 of 1862, or in premises specially registered in the office of the council (under Ordinance No. 2 of 1894) as a burial ground or cremation ground.

Burial and cremation grounds to be registered and keeper named.

282. 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.

283. 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.

284. 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 282 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 health officer.

Certificate before burial.

285. No burial or cremation shall take place until the certificate required by "The Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance, 1895," has been produced to the keeper of the burial or cremation ground.

Keeper to keep register.

286. It shall be the duty of the keeper of every burial or cremation ground within the municipality 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 this 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 and cremation grounds.

287. It shall be lawful for the chairman, or any person authorized in writing by him for the purpose, to visit and inspect at any time any burial or cremation ground, and all books or documents relating thereto.

Grounds to be kept clean.

288. 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.

Fees to be approved by chairman.

289. A table of fees for burial and cremation shall be submitted by the keeper of every burial or 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 by wall or fence.

290. Every burial or cremation ground shall be enclosed by a substantial wall or fence approved by the chairman.

Corpse to be buried in general cemeteries or registered burial grounds.

291. The corpse of every person dying within the municipality of Kandy shall be buried or cremated in the general cemetery provided for the said municipality of Kandy or in a burial ground or cremation ground duly registered as such.

Permit to be obtained for burial of corpse outside the municipality.

292. No person or persons shall remove, or cause, suffer, or permit to be removed, the corpse of any person dying within the said municipality of Kandy outside the limits of the said municipality for the purpose of burying or cremating such corpse in any burial ground or place other than a general cemetery provided for the said municipality of Kandy, or a duly registered burial ground or cremation ground for the said municipality of Kandy, provided that it shall be lawful for the chairman of the municipal council of the said municipality of Kandy, 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 of 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 XIX.

### *Registration of Mortgages.*

Mortgagee may register mortgage.

293. 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 50 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.

294. 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 25 cents to the council.

Council to give notice to mortgagee of seizure.

295. In the event of any property concerning which any such mortgage shall have been registered as provided in by-law 293 of this chapter being seized in execution under section 149 of the Municipal Councils' Ordinance, No. 7 of 1887, 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.

296. 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 XX.

*Bakeries.*

The following by-laws made under section 122 of the Ordinance No. 7 of 1887, as amended by section 20, sub-section 3, of Ordinance No. 1 of 1896, shall apply only to bakeries where wheat-flour is used for making bread :—

Bakery to be ventilated, &c.

297. 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.

No cesspit to be within 30 ft.

298. No bakery shall be within 30 ft. of any cesspit, latrine, or sewer, nor in a position where bad odours wafted therefrom shall reach it.

Not to be used as dwelling-house.

299. No place used as a bakery shall be used as a dwelling-place or for any other purpose whatsoever.

Furniture and utensils should be clean.

300. All utensils, furniture, and other requisites used in or belonging to a bakery shall be kept clean.

Flour and water should be wholesome.

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

Bakery premises should be clean.

302. All refuse and dirt in and about the premises of a bakery shall be removed without delay and the drains well flushed.

No diseased persons to be employed.

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

Bakery to be subject to examination.

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

CHAPTER XXI.

*General Provisions.*

Service of notices.

305. When any notice is required by the foregoing by-laws to be given to the owner or to the occupier of any house, building, or land, such notice 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 is no occupier, may be put up on some conspicuous part of such house, building, or land.

Penalty for breach of by-laws

306. Whoever shall commit any breach of any of the by-laws hereby enacted, or 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 any wise 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.

APPENDIX.

*Form A (Chapter II., By-law 11).*

MUNICIPALITY OF KANDY.

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 on ———, 190—, to give evidence touching the above matter.

By order of the Chairman,

Municipal Office,  
Kandy, ———, 190 —

Secretary.

Form B (Chapter III., By-law 37).

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

To \_\_\_\_\_.

Street.	No. of House.	Owner.	Occupier.	Rent or Annual Value.	REMARKS. [Here state by who mkept in repair, and by whom taxes paid.]
					(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).

Kandy, \_\_\_\_\_, 190—.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_.

\*138. 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,  
Kandy, \_\_\_\_\_, 190—.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Secretary.

Form C (Chapter III., By-law 38).

Schedule required by Section 146\* of the Municipal Councils' Ordinance, No. 7 of 1887.

Occupant, \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ 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 horses, ponies, or mules \_\_\_\_\_.

Number of bullocks or asses \_\_\_\_\_.

Number of children's carriages, the wheels whereof exceed twenty-four inches in diameter \_\_\_\_\_.

Kandy, \_\_\_\_\_ 190—.

Signature of Occupant.

\*128. It shall be lawful to the municipal council, and they are hereby authorized and empowered, with the sanction of the Governor in Executive Council, to levy an annual tax on all carriages, carts, hackeries, ponies, mules, bullocks, and asses kept or used within the municipality.

145. The chairman shall from time to time cause to be prepared and entered in distinct columns in a book to be kept at the municipal office, and to be open to the inspection of any persons interested therein, a list of the persons liable to the tax under section 128, a description of the vehicles and animals in respect of which they are liable, and the amount of the tax assessed thereon.

146. In order to enable the chairman to make such list, the chairman or any officer authorized by him shall send to all persons supposed to be liable for the payment of such tax, a schedule, to be filed up with such information respecting the vehicles and animals kept by them as the chairman may judge necessary for the assessment of the tax. The schedule shall be filed up in writing, signed, 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 tax; and whoever refuses to accept, or refuses, neglects, 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.

The above-named \_\_\_\_\_ is hereby required to fill up and return this schedule within one week.

By order of the Chairman,

The Municipal Office,  
Kandy, \_\_\_\_\_, 190—.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Secretary.

Date of service: \_\_\_\_\_, 190—.

Form D (Chapter III., By-law 40).

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,

The Municipal Office,  
Kandy, \_\_\_\_\_, 190—.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Secretary.

Form E (Chapter VI., By-law 65).

Market Stall License.

No. \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ is hereby authorized to occupy the stall No. \_\_\_\_\_ in the public market for the sale of \_\_\_\_\_, on payment by him of a monthly rent of Rs. \_\_\_\_\_, subject to the conditions stated on the back of this license.

This license to be in force during the pleasure of the Municipal Council.

Dated at Kandy this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 190—.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Conditions on which License is issued.

1. A sum of Rs. \_\_\_\_\_ shall be deposited as security ; the amount to be forfeited should the rent not be paid in accordance with these conditions.
2. The monthly rent shall be paid regularly in advance.
3. The license is not transferable.
4. The licensee shall conform to the market rules and regulations contained in chapter VI. of the by-laws, and to by-law 106, chapter VII.

I agree to the several conditions :

Kandy, \_\_\_\_\_, 190—.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Licensee.

Form F (Chapter VII., By-law 91).

Permit.

No. \_\_\_\_\_.

Kandy, \_\_\_\_\_ 190—.

The bearer, \_\_\_\_\_, has permission to slaughter the animal described as follows :—

Description : \_\_\_\_\_

Colour : \_\_\_\_\_

Age : \_\_\_\_\_ years \_\_\_\_\_ months.

Brandmarks on right : \_\_\_\_\_

Brandmarks on left : \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks : \_\_\_\_\_

Butcher's signature : \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Inspector on Duty.

Form G (Chapter VII., By-law 99).

\_\_\_\_\_ 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. \_\_\_\_\_.

Kandy, \_\_\_\_\_, 190 —.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Slaughterhouse-keeper.



*Form H (Chapter VII., By-law 102).*

Register of cattle inspected by \_\_\_\_\_, on \_\_\_\_\_, 190—.

Description.	Colour.	Age.	Brandmarks.		Name of Butcher.	Remarks.
			Right side.	Left side.		

*Form I (Chapter IX., By-law 114).*

Return required by By-laws relating to Dogs.

House No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Street : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Householder's Name : \_\_\_\_\_.

Number of Dogs kept.	Description.				Owner's Name.	Date of Payment.
	Breed.	Sex.	Colour.	Remarks.		
						On or before March 31.

Date of service : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Kandy, \_\_\_\_\_, 190—

Signature of Householder.

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

By order of Chairman,  
 The Municipal Office,  
 Kandy, \_\_\_\_\_, 190—. \_\_\_\_\_ Secretary.

*Form J (Chapter IX., By-law 119).*

Certificate of Registration of Dogs.

Ward No. \_\_\_\_\_ Registered No. \_\_\_\_\_.

This is to certify that \_\_\_\_\_, residing in house \_\_\_\_\_, has this day registered in this office (dog or dogs, as the case may be) of the description given below, for which a registration fee of Rs. \_\_\_\_\_ has been paid.

*Description of Dogs.*

Breed : \_\_\_\_\_

Sex : \_\_\_\_\_

Colour : \_\_\_\_\_

This certificate is in force until March 31, 190—.

The Municipal Office,  
 Kandy, \_\_\_\_\_, 190—. \_\_\_\_\_

Secretary.

*Form K (Chapter XI., By-law 125).*

\_\_\_\_\_ has permission to store \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_

This license shall be in force till 31st December 190—.

*Form L (Chapter XII., By-law 157).*

1. Agreement for a supply of water by meter for other than domestic purposes to premises No. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ street between \_\_\_\_\_ (hereinafter styled "the owner") on the one part, and \_\_\_\_\_, Chairman of the Municipal Council (hereinafter styled "the Chairman") on behalf of the Municipal Council of Kandy on the other part.

2. In consideration of being allowed a supply of water for other than domestic purposes to the aforesaid premises, the owner hereby agrees to abide by the conditions hereinafter set forth.

(a) That the water shall be supplied by a \_\_\_\_\_ inch meter.

(b) That the owner shall pay or cause to be paid the sum of Rupees \_\_\_\_\_ a quarter or any part thereof in advance to the Municipal Council of Kandy for the rent of the meter.

(c) That the owner shall pay or cause to be paid to the Municipal Council of Kandy at the rate of Rupees \_\_\_\_\_ per thousand gallons for the quantity of water supplied during each month. The first payment to be made on the first day of \_\_\_\_\_, 190—.

3. If the rent of the meter or charge for meter are not paid to the Municipal Council within fifteen days from the due date the right to the separate service shall be forfeited and the Municipal Council may discontinue the supply.

4. The regulations of Chapter XII, attached to No. 19 of 1896, or of by-laws which take their place shall be taken as part of this agreement and shall be binding on the parties thereto.

5. The agreement may be determined by either party giving to the other party seven days notice of his intention to determine the same. In the event of its being so determined, neither the owner nor the occupier of the premises shall be entitled to the use of the separate service until a fresh agreement shall have been made.

*Form M (Chapter XII, By-law 164).*

No. \_\_\_\_\_,

KANDY MUNICIPALITY

To the occupier, Premises No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Reference No. \_\_\_\_\_

*Water Account.*

Reading on \_\_\_\_\_ Gallons.

Reading on \_\_\_\_\_

Gallons consumed \_\_\_\_\_

During \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Date, \_\_\_\_\_, 190—.

*Form N (Chapter XII, By-law 164).*

KANDY MUNICIPALITY.

No. \_\_\_\_\_ Municipal Office, \_\_\_\_\_ 190—

Statement of water consumed on premises No. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ Street,  
during \_\_\_\_\_ as per meter No. \_\_\_\_\_, Size \_\_\_\_\_

Meter reading on \_\_\_\_\_ Gallons.

Meter reading on \_\_\_\_\_ Gallons.

Quantity of water consumed, Gallons. \_\_\_\_\_

Quantity of water allowed do. \_\_\_\_\_

Excess \_\_\_\_\_ Gallons. . .

Charge for use of meter . . . Rs.

Amount due for excess @ per 2,000

Gallons . . . Rs.

To account previously rendered . . . Rs.

Rs. \_\_\_\_\_

Received payment.

Accountant, M.C.K.

\_\_\_\_\_ 190— .

Secretary, M.C.K.

*Form O (Chapter XIII., By-law 189).*

License.

\_\_\_\_\_, of \_\_\_\_\_, has been authorized by the Chairman to carry on the work of a scavenger or nightman within the limits of the Municipality of Kandy, 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,  
Kandy \_\_\_\_\_, 190—.

Secretary.

*Rules and Regulations referred to.*

1. The holder of this license shall be entitled to charge every person engaging his services according to rates sanctioned from time to time by the chairman.

2. The holder of this license shall clean and empty, between the hours of 10 P.M. and 3 A.M. only, all privies in respect of which his services shall be engaged, and shall use disinfectants, to be supplied by the Municipal Council at a moderate cost, when carrying on the work, and shall bury and properly cover over the contents of such privies in such places only as shall be approved of by the council.