



Ceylon Government Gazette

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

PART III.—Provincial Administration.
PART IV.—Land Settlement.
PART V.—Mercantile, Marine, Municipal, Local, &c.

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

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

	PAGE		PAGE
Minutes	—	Miscellaneous Departmental Notices	969
Proclamations	923	Notices calling for Tenders	971
Appointments	964	Contracts for Supplies of Stores	—
Appointments, &c., of Registrars	967	Sales of Unserviceable Articles	977
Government Notifications	968	Registrar-General's Vital Statistics	—
Revenue and Expenditure Returns	968	Meteorological Returns	—
Notices by the Currency Commissioners	—		

Notices received too late for Parts II. to V. are occasionally inserted at the end of this Part.

PROCLAMATIONS BY THE LIEUTENANT-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 ALEXANDER MURRAY ASHMORE, Esquire, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Lieutenant-Governor in and over the Island of Ceylon, with the Dependencies thereof.

A. M. ASHMORE.

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 may impose penalties for the contravention thereof not exceeding a fine of Twenty Rupees. And whereas by sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 6 of the said Ordinance No. 8 of 1901 it is enacted 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 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 Colombo under the provisions of section 4 aforesaid of the said Ordinance No. 8 of 1901, and the same, having under section 6 (1) thereof been confirmed by the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council, were published in two successive issues of the *Government Gazette*, namely on the 17th and 24th February, 1905, in the English, Sinhalese, and Tamil languages, and laid before the Legislative Council then being in session:

And whereas the said by-laws have not been amended or annulled by the said Legislative Council within forty days after their being so laid before the said Council:

Now therefore know Ye that We, the Lieutenant-Governor, in exercise of the power in Us vested as aforesaid, do hereby proclaim the said by-laws as set forth in the schedule hereto.

Given at Nuwara Eliya, in the said Island of Ceylon, this Twelfth day of October, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Five.

By His Excellency's command,
G. M. FOWLER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

BY-LAWS made by the Municipal Council of Colombo, and confirmed by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council:—

Under Ordinance No. 8 of 1901, chapters I. to IV., VIII. to XI., XIII. to XVI., XVIII. and XX. to XXV., inclusive.

Under Ordinance No. 9 of 1901, chapters VI. and VII.

Under Ordinance No. 25 of 1901, chapter V.

Under Ordinance No. 9 of 1893, chapter XII.

Under Ordinance No. 9 of 1899, chapter XVII.

Under Ordinance No. 15 of 1887, chapter XIX.

CHAPTER I.

Establishment.

Offices and salaries.

1. It shall be lawful for the council from time to time, by resolution, to create offices, and to assign to each office so created such salary as it shall deem right.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent the chairman from employing, with the consent of the standing committee on finance and assessment, such other officers as may be required in case of any emergency, on such salary as the standing committee on finance and assessment shall deem fit.

Duties of officers.

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

Establishments.

3. The following already existing offices are hereby continued:—

Secretary to the Municipal Council.	Gas Inspector.
Municipal Engineer.	City Analyst.
Assistant Municipal Engineer.	Veterinary Surgeon.
Medical Officer of Health hitherto known as Sanitary Officer.	Electrical Adviser.
Assistant Medical Officer of Health.	Inspector of Private Buildings.

The following new offices are hereby created:—

Works Engineer.	Revenue Officer.
Mechanical Engineer.	Municipal Assessment Surveyor.
General Prosecuting Inspector.	Superintendent, Fire Brigade.

CHAPTER II.

Conduct of Business.

Precedence of councillors.

1. 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.

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

Adjourned meetings.

3. Notice in writing of the date, time, and place of every adjourned meeting shall be transmitted to each member of the council by the secretary, and delivered to each member or left at his residence twenty-four hours before the time fixed for such adjourned meeting—excepting when such meeting is to be held in pursuance of an adjournment from the preceding day.

Municipal office.

4. The municipal office shall be in the place where the meetings of the municipal council are ordinarily held. The hours of business at the municipal office shall be from 10 to 5 daily, except on public holidays and Sundays; and on Saturdays from 10 to 2.

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.
Memorials, petitions, &c.	(b) Memorials, petitions, complaints, and communications addressed to the council, of which due notice has been given by a councillor, shall be laid before the council.
Questions.	(c) Questions of which previous notice has been given.
Motions.	(d) Motions.
Reports of committees.	(e) Reports of committees.
Other business of the day.	(f) 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.
Statements.	(g) Monthly statements of receipts and disbursements, progress reports of works, and such other documents as are required by the council, shall be submitted to the council.
Committee of council.	6. The council may at any time resolve themselves into a committee of the whole council ; and on their resuming, the result of their deliberations shall be dealt with by the council.
Contents of petitions, &c.	7. Any councillor presenting a petition or other communication will be held responsible for its contents being throughout respectful.
Presenting petitions, &c.	8. When a petition or other communication is presented, the purport thereof shall be concisely stated. On the motion of any councillor, duly seconded, the question shall be put whether the documents shall be read.
Hearing petitioners.	9. In any cases wherein individual rights or interests may be affected by any act, order, or proceeding of council, all parties so affected may be heard, upon petition before the council when in committee, either in person or by counsel.
List of witnesses.	10. When it is intended to examine any witnesses, the petitioner or councillor requiring such witnesses shall deliver to the secretary, three days at least before the day appointed for their examination, a list containing the names, residences, and occupations of such witnesses.
Summoning witnesses.	11. The secretary shall thereupon, under the sanction of the chairman, issue to each of the witnesses a summons in the Form A in the appendix hereto, and such summons shall be served by some person appointed in that behalf by the chairman, either by delivery thereof to the witness or by the affixing it to his residence, forty-eight hours at least before the time appointed for his attendance. Every witness summoned shall be bound to obey such summons.
Evidence on petitions.	12. The evidence of every witness shall be given on oath or affirmation, and shall be recorded by the secretary and read over to the witness, who may then desire any correction or addition to be made ; and in case no such correction or addition is made, the evidence shall stand as recorded and shall not be altered thereafter. The chairman shall have the power to administer such oath or affirmation.
Asking questions.	13. When a question is asked, no argument or opinion shall be offered, nor any fact stated, except in so far as may be necessary to explain such question ; and no councillor may debate the matter to which the question refers.
Putting the questions.	14. When a motion has been made and seconded, and the debate thereon concluded, the question thereupon shall be put to the vote by the chairman.
Motion not seconded.	15. Any motion not seconded may not be debated, and no entry thereof shall be made in the minutes.
Withdrawing motions.	16. A councillor who has made a motion may withdraw the same by leave of the council.
Rules of debate.	17. Every councillor, while speaking, shall address the chair, and shall stand while so doing.
Two members rising to speak.	18. The councillor who first rises has the right to be heard. If two or more councillors rise to speak at the same time, the chairman shall call on the person entitled in his opinion to pre-audience.
Members to speak once only on a motion except in explanation.	19. In discussing any motion, no councillor shall be at liberty to speak more than once, except in explanation or when any matter is under discussion in committee. But a reply shall be allowed to a councillor who has made a substantive motion, not being an amendment.
No imputations of improper motives.	20. All imputations of improper motives shall be considered as being highly disorderly, and such conduct shall be recorded in the minutes, if it shall appear to a majority of the council to be necessary.
Adjournment of discussion.	21. An adjournment of the discussion of any question may be moved by a councillor at any time, and, if seconded, shall be forthwith put to the vote.
Motions and amendments in writing.	22. Every motion or amendment shall be reduced to writing and handed to the secretary by the councillor proposing the same.

- No amendment on amendment. 23. No amendment shall be proposed upon an amendment under discussion; but so soon as the amendment shall have become a substantive motion, a subsequent amendment may be moved and, if seconded, discussed.
- Members bound to vote. 24. On any question being put every councillor present shall be bound to give his vote, beginning with the junior councillor present, the secretary minuting each vote, after which the chairman shall declare the number of votes for and against the motion.
- Members in minority may record dissent. 25. It shall be competent for any councillor who is in the minority to record the reasons of his dissent from the opinion of the majority, and such written dissent shall be sent to the secretary within one week, and the same shall be entered by the secretary at the end of his minutes of the proceedings.

CHAPTER III.

Committees.

- Quorum of committees. 1. In every special committee the quorum thereof shall be three, unless otherwise specially fixed.
- Meetings of committees. 2. In case of the absence of the chairman at a meeting of any special committee, or if he be not a member of such committee, the members present shall choose one of them to preside, who shall for that meeting have all the powers of the chairman.
- Proceedings of committee. 3. When a special committee shall have agreed to a report, the same shall be signed by the members, and shall, together with the minutes of proceedings, be submitted to the council.
- Division in committees. 4. In the event of any division taking place in a special committee it shall be entered in the minutes, together with the motion or resolution proposed, the name of the proposer, and the respective votes of the members present, and such minutes shall be submitted to the council with the report of such committee.
- Power of committees respecting witnesses. 5. The standing committees and all special committees shall exercise all the powers conferred on the council in committee under the by-laws 11 and 12, chapter II., hereinbefore provided.

CHAPTER IV.

Tax Returns.

- Returns under section 138. 1. The return to be furnished by the owners or occupiers of houses, buildings, or lands under section 138 of "The Municipal Councils' Ordinances, 1887, 1890, and 1896," shall be in a form which shall be supplied by the council, and shall be filled up and returned by the person to whom it is addressed.
- Special notice required from persons acquiring further vehicles and animals. 2. If any person, after having filled up and returned the schedule required to be filled up under section 146 of the said Ordinance, shall acquire, keep, or use any vehicle, horse, pony, mule, bullock, or ass not mentioned in such schedule, he shall be bound within one month of acquiring any such vehicle or animal, to send written notice thereof to the secretary containing true and correct information in respect of every such vehicle or animal so acquired, kept, or used. Whoever fails or neglects to send to the secretary a true and correct notice as herein required, or furnish in writing any information called for by the chairman within one week from the receipt of a written request from the secretary to do so respecting the vehicle or animal so acquired, kept, or used, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.
- Tax on vehicles, &c., payable. 3. The person so filling up the schedule shall be liable, without further notice, to pay tax for the succeeding year on the vehicles and animals entered therein. Provided that should he sell or in any way cease to possess any vehicle or animal during the said succeeding year, he shall, within fifteen days from the date of his selling or ceasing to possess it, give notice in writing thereof to the Chairman, and in such case the Chairman may amend such person's liability to tax subject to the provisions of section 143 of the said Ordinance. Any person who shall not pay the amount of any tax imposed under section 128 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1887 within the time mentioned in section 149 of that Ordinance shall be guilty of an offence.
- Objections. 4. All objections to the list of taxpayers shall be made in writing and left with the secretary, to be disposed of by the standing committee on finance and assessment.
- Returns by notaries. 5. The secretary shall from time to time, whenever directed by the chairman, cause a copy of the Form D in the appendix hereto to be served on every advocate, proctor, and notary within the municipality, in order to ascertain whether any, and, if any, how many, clerks have been articulated under him during the current year, or any previous year subsequent to the establishment of the council, the date of the articles, and the period of their services. Every advocate, proctor, and notary shall, within fifteen days from the service of such form, fill up the same correctly with the information thereby required and return it to the secretary.

CHAPTER V.

Registration Fee on Dogs.

Occupiers of houses to furnish returns when necessary.

Dogs to be registered.

Certificates.

Dog to be produced when required.

Number branded not to be defaced or concealed.

1. It shall be lawful for the chairman of the municipal council from time to time to require every occupier of a house to furnish a return showing the number and description of dogs kept in such house or premises attached thereto and the names of the persons to whom they belong, and every such occupier shall be bound to furnish such return filled in with correct information within one week after being so required to furnish it.

2. The chairman of the municipal council may refuse to issue a certificate of registration for any dog which in his opinion is so maimed or diseased as to be unfit to live, or which in his opinion is ill-treated or neglected by its owner or the person in possession of it.

3. It shall be lawful for the chairman to require the production of any dogs for which registration is applied for, and to decline to issue a certificate of registration until they are produced.

4. A fee of 75 cents shall be charged for each certificate issued.

5. A collar with the certificate number stamped on it will be issued in respect of each dog registered should the person applying for the certificate so require. A charge of 10 cents will be made for each collar issued.

6. Certificates for dogs shall have the following conditions attached thereto :—

The certificate is liable to be cancelled by the chairman after notice to be left at the address of the owner.

(a) Should the dog become so maimed or diseased as to be incurable and to be in the opinion of the chairman or municipal veterinary surgeon unfit to live;

(b) Should the chairman be satisfied that the dog is habitually ill-treated or continually neglected by its owner.

(c) Should the dog be permitted by its owner to associate with dogs belonging to others at a time when it is suffering from any infectious or contagious disease.

7. The owner of every dog for which a certificate has been refused or cancelled because the conditions attached to the certificate have not been complied with shall, on being noticed to do so, produce the dog at the municipal dog pound at a time to be stated in the notice and deliver it over to the pound-keeper.

CHAPTER VI.

Driving of Vehicles, &c.

1. The number branded, under section 11 of Ordinance No. 9 of 1901, on any cart the body of which is not supported on springs shall not be defaced or covered from view in any way whatever, and the driver or person in charge of any such cart the branded number of which is defaced or covered or concealed from view shall be guilty of an offence.

2. Every person driving, drawing, pushing, riding, or having the charge of any carriage, cart, jinricksha, handcart, wheelbarrow, bicycle, tricycle, vel cipele, motor-car, motor-lorry, motor-cycle, or any other vehicle, or driving or riding any horse or other animal in the roads or streets within the municipality in Colombo shall keep to the left, or near side of the road, except when such person is overtaking another vehicle or animal, in which case such person shall pass on the right or off side of the said vehicle or animal and shall at once return to the left or near side of the road, and in no case shall such person pass on the right or off side of any signboard which may be erected by the municipal council. Led horses and other led animals must be taken on the right-hand side of the road, and at the edge thereof.

3. Every carriage, cart, jinricksha, or other vehicle mentioned in the preceding rule, and every horse or other animal which may be required to stand for any period in any street or road within the municipality in Colombo, shall be drawn up or made to stand as close to the side of the road as is possible, and in the case of a vehicle its shafts shall be parallel with the road, but this rule shall not apply to any place or station which may be appointed by the municipal council as a stand for carriages, jinrickshas, or other vehicles.

4. The driver of every cart the body of which is not supported on springs shall while driving keep the cart as near as possible to the left-hand edge of the road in the direction in which the cart is proceeding. He shall not drive his bullock or bullocks at a greater pace than a walk, and shall not pass or attempt to pass any similar cart proceeding in the same direction as his own cart, unless that similar cart is halted. He shall not halt his cart at right angles to the road.

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

CHAPTER VII.

Carriages.

- Carriages to be first or second class.** 1. All carriages and hackeries licensed under the Ordinance No. 9 of 1901 to ply for hire shall be classed either as first or second class carriages.
- Chairman to determine class and number of passengers. Class and number to be painted on carriage.** 2. The chairman of the municipal council or any officer of the council thereunto authorized by the chairman shall determine the class of and the number of passengers to be carried in every such carriage submitted for classification prior to obtaining the license required by law for that purpose, and such class and the registered number of the carriage shall be painted in a conspicuous part (to be determined by the chairman) of such carriage, and shall be at all times plainly and distinctly visible and legible; and no license shall issue unless the requirements of this by-law are first complied with. An infant carried in arms or on the lap, or one child under eight years of age (whether so carried or not) shall not be deemed a passenger; but two children under eight years of age shall be considered an adult passenger; and so on in the same proportion for any number of children. No person to whom any license shall have been granted shall refuse to carry the full number so determined, or shall carry more than the said number.
- Licensed carriages to be kept in good order.** 3. The owner of every licensed carriage and hackery shall keep the same clean and in good repair, and shall not permit it to be used if the said carriage or any part of it, or the horse or bull drawing the same, or the harness is in any way unfit for use.
- Carriages to be produced for inspection.** 4. It shall be the duty of the licensee of every licensed carriage or jinricksha to produce the same for inspection at such times and places as the chairman shall indicate in the license. Such inspection shall be made by a board consisting of such person or persons as the chairman shall from time to time appoint. It shall be the duty of such board to furnish the chairman with a report respecting the condition of each carriage and jinricksha so inspected.
- Horses to be branded.** 5. It shall be lawful for the chairman to cause any horse used or intended to be used in drawing any vehicle licensed under Ordinance No. 9 of 1901 to be branded on the hoof with such mark or numbers as the chairman may determine, and any person using or permitting to be used for drawing any such vehicle any horse which has not been so branded shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.
- Carriages, &c., to be seized when used in an unfit state.** 6. It shall be lawful for any municipal inspector or officer of police to seize any carriage which he shall find being used while the carriage or horse or harness is not in a fit state to be used, and thereafter produce the same as soon as possible before the municipal magistrate.
- Chairman to appoint stands.** 7. The Chairman may from time to time appoint places as public stands for unengaged licensed carriages and separate public stands for engaged licensed carriages, and may at any time, by notice, abolish or alter the situation of any such public stand.
- Position to be taken by carriage at stand.** 8. The driver of any carriage that is not actually under engagement for hire shall not ply for hire or accept a fare except at a public stand for unengaged licensed carriages.
- Driver of licensed carriage not to loiter in street.** 9. Every carriage on its arrival at a public stand shall be drawn up at the end, and be last in the line of carriages already occupying such stand; and at every such stand all carriages shall be arranged in single rank only.
- Driver to wear coat, &c.** 10. The driver of a licensed carriage shall not at any time suffer the same to stand in any street (except for the purpose of setting down or taking up the passengers), or to loiter in any street, nor shall he obstruct the driver of any other carriage in taking up or setting down any person, or wilfully, wrongfully, or forcibly prevent or endeavour to prevent the driver of any other licensed carriage from taking a fare.
- Owner or driver of carriage bound to let same on hire.** 11. The driver of every licensed carriage shall be cleanly dressed, and shall wear a coat and a pair of trousers. The owner of every licensed carriage shall be held responsible for the acts of any driver in his employ.
12. The owner or driver of any licensed carriage shall be bound at all times to let such carriage for hire, if the same be on a public stand for unengaged licensed carriages, to any person applying for the same, and to carry such person from any one place to another on any carriage road within the municipality. Provided 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.
13. No driver of a licensed carriage which is actually under engagement for hire shall, so long as such engagement continues, take it upon or suffer it to remain in any public stand for unengaged licensed carriages. He shall take such carriage to a public stand for engaged

licensed carriages or draw it up in such position on the side of the road as may be directed by any police officer. No driver of a licensed carriage which is actually under engagement shall before the termination of such engagement accept another fare.

Fares.

14. The following shall be the rates and fares:—

CARRIAGES.

First Class.

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

Second Class.

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

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

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

HACKERIES.

First Class.

	Rs.	c.
For a wagonette or basket hackery drawn by a bullock:—		
From 6 A.M. to 7 P.M. ...	2	0
From 6 A.M. to noon or noon to 7 P.M. ...	1	0
For the first half hour ...	0	25
For the first hour ...	0	50
For every subsequent hour or portion of an hour ...	0	15

Second Class.

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

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

JINRICKSHAS.

Day Fares.

	Cents.
Not exceeding ten minutes ...	10
Exceeding ten minutes, but not exceeding half an hour ...	25
Exceeding half an hour, but not exceeding one hour ...	50
For each subsequent half hour ...	10

Night Fares.

Between 7 P.M., and 6 A.M., an additional charge of 5 cents in the case of hirings not exceeding half an hour, and 10 cents in the case of hirings exceeding half an hour, over and above the day-fares.

Table of fares to be affixed inside carriages.

Property found in carriages.

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

16. In case of any property being left in any such carriage by any person who may have hired or used the same, the owner or driver of such carriage shall, within six hours after such property shall have been found in such carriage, take the same, or cause it to be taken, in the state in which it was found to the municipal office or the nearest police station, and there deliver the same to the secretary or the person in charge of such police station; and the owner or driver delivering such property shall be entitled to such remuneration as the chairman shall direct, payable by the owner of such property before the same shall be allowed to be removed. If the property so found in any such

carriage shall not be claimed and removed by the true owner thereof within one month, the property shall be sold by public auction, after due notice of such intended sale, and the proceeds of such sale, deducting the expenses incurred in and about the publication of such sale and the remuneration awarded to the finder, shall go to the municipal fund.

Interpretation.

17. Whenever 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, 1901.”

“Carriage” shall include every carriage within the meaning of “The Vehicles Ordinance, 1901,” with the exception of mail coaches and tram-cars, and shall include every hackery.

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

Persons pulling or drawing a jinrickshaw to be licensed.

18. No person shall pull or draw a jinricksha for hire unless he holds a license from the chairman. The license shall be in force from the date of its issue until the 31st day of December next following. It shall contain the licensee's name in full and the licensed number, his nationality, the print of his left thumb and two forefingers, and any other particulars which may ensure his complete identification. To such license it shall be the duty of the licensee to keep attached at all times a photograph of himself, to be supplied to him free of charge by the municipal council, with the signature of the secretary of the municipal council and the number of the license written or stamped across it. Every such licensee shall wear in a conspicuous place on his left arm a metal badge bearing his licensed number, to be provided for him by the council.

Power to Chairman to refuse or revoke license, &c.

19. It shall be lawful for the chairman before granting the license to make or cause to be made such inquiry as he may consider necessary regarding the character of the applicant for license and his physical fitness for the work of pulling or drawing a jinricksha, and to examine him or cause him to be examined as to his knowledge of the rule of the road. It shall be lawful for the chairman to refuse to grant a license to any applicant and also to cancel, withdraw, or suspend any license granted by him for such grounds as to him may seem reasonable.

Every person pulling or drawing a jinricksha for hire shall, at any time when required to do so by an officer of police not under the rank of inspector, furnish proof of his identity by producing his license and photograph, and by allowing the impression of his thumbs and fingers to be taken in such manner and at such places as the said officer may require.

It shall be the duty of every person pulling or drawing a jinricksha for hire to produce immediately for inspection his photograph and license when required to do so by any person who employs him for hire.

Number painted not to be defaced or concealed.

20. The number painted, branded, stamped, or cut, under section 11 of Ordinance No. 9 of 1901, on any vehicle shall not be defaced or covered or concealed from view in any way whatever, and the driver or person in charge of any such vehicle the painted, branded, stamped, or cut number of which is covered or concealed from view shall be guilty of an offence.

21. No person shall act as the driver of any licensed carriage which is drawn by a horse or horses unless he shall have first obtained a license from the chairman of the municipal council.

Driver to obtain license, &c.

22. The chairman shall on the application of any person for a license to act as a driver of any licensed carriage satisfy himself that the applicant is of good character and is competent to fulfil the duties of a driver. On being so satisfied he shall cause the applicant to be registered as a “licensed driver.”

23. On being so registered a license renewable annually shall be issued to each driver together with a metal badge bearing his licensed number. The driver shall wear this metal badge in a conspicuous place on the left arm.

24. The license so issued shall on application be renewed annually on or before the 31st day of January. It shall be lawful for the chairman at any time to cancel, withdraw, or suspend, or to refuse to renew such license on his being satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for doing so.

25. The license shall contain the driver's name in full and licensed number, his nationality, his village, caste, residence, description, the print of his left thumb and two forefingers, and any other particulars which will ensure his complete identification. It shall further state the date of the renewal of his license.

To such license it shall be the duty of the driver to keep attached at all times a photograph of himself, to be supplied to him free of charge by the municipal council, with the signature of the secretary of the municipal council and the number of the license written or stamped across it.

It shall be the duty of the driver to produce immediately for inspection his photograph and license when required to do so by any person who takes the carriage on hire.

26. Every driver of a licensed carriage shall, at any time that he may be required to do so by any officer of police not under the rank of inspector, furnish proof of his identity by allowing the impression of his thumb and fingers to be taken in such manner and at such places as the said officer may require.

27. It shall be the duty of the licensee of every licensed carriage to produce every horse used for drawing such carriage for inspection at such times and places as the chairman shall indicate in the license. Such inspection shall be made by the municipal veterinary surgeon or some competent person commissioned thereto by the chairman. It shall be the duty of the said veterinary surgeon or other person to furnish the chairman with a report respecting the fitness of every horse so inspected for drawing a hired carriage.

28. (1) Any person who shall act as a driver of a licensed carriage which is drawn by a horse or horses without having obtained a license or after it has been cancelled, withdrawn, or suspended, or its renewal refused ;
- (2) Any licensed driver or licensee of a licensed carriage who shall commit any breach of the foregoing by-laws ;
- (3) Any licensee of a licensed carriage which is drawn by a horse or horses who shall suffer it to be driven by a person other than a licensed driver—

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable for each such offence to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

CHAPTER VIII.

Prevention of Nuisances.

Removal of contents of privies.

1. It shall be lawful for the chairman at any time and as often as may appear to him necessary to require the owner or occupier of any house, outhouse, building, enclosure, or premises within the limits of the municipality, by notice in writing, to remove or cause to be removed the contents of any latrine, privy, pit, or water-closet in or belonging to such house, outhouse, building, enclosure, or premises, to such place or places and within such time and in such manner as shall be set forth in the said notice.

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

2. No person shall bury or cause to be buried, or deposit or cause to be deposited, the contents of any latrine, privy, pit, or water-closet within any house, outhouse, building, or premises, or in or on any land or place within one hundred feet of any dwelling-house, well, pond, lake, canal, drain, sewer, stream, or water-course. Upon receiving notice he shall at once remove the same in such a manner to such place and within such time as the chairman shall direct.

Closing and filling up of cesspools and privies.

3. Any person who shall by any works or by any structural alteration of any premises render the further use of a cesspit or privy unnecessary, and the owner of any premises on which shall be situated a disused cesspit or privy, or a cesspit or privy which has become unnecessary, shall completely empty such cesspit or privy of all faecal or offensive matter which it may contain, and shall completely remove so much of the floor, walls, and roof of such privy or cesspit as can safely be removed, and all pipes and drains leading thereto or therefrom, or connected therewith, and any earth or other material contaminated by such faecal or offensive matter. He shall completely close and fill up the cesspit with any suitable material, and in such a manner as not to create a nuisance.

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

Owners and occupiers to employ only licensed persons.

5. 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 No. 1 to remove the contents of any latrine, privy, pit, or water-closet on the said house or land, shall give notice to the chairman of the day and hour on which he intends to have the work done, upon which the chairman shall grant a permit to such owner or occupier to have the work done, under the supervision of a municipal officer, and upon such terms and conditions as shall be stated in such permit by a person licensed as hereinafter provided ; and no such owner or occupier shall employ on such work persons other than those so licensed by the chairman.

No private person to remove night soil without license.

No person to remove night soil whose services have been discontinued by the chairman.

Licensed person to obey and comply with conditions, &c., on back of license.

Duration of license.

Licensee to furnish particulars relating to houses, &c., served.

Use of carts and buckets required.

Inspection.

Register of licensed carts to be kept.

Chairman may suspend or revoke license. Scavenger removing night soil not to loiter.

Carriage or cart removing night soil not to stand about.

Removal of night soil.

Dépôts.

Removal of night soil from houses.

On a dispute chairman's decision to be final.

To employ an officer of the council or a licensed person for the removal of night soil.

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

7. It shall not be lawful for any person or officer or servant of the municipal council whose services have been discontinued by the chairman to remove night soil from any house or land within the municipality, either under any person licensed as aforesaid or under any officer of the municipal council authorized by the chairman without his written sanction thereto.

8. Every person licensed as aforesaid shall obey and comply with the conditions, rules, and regulations endorsed on the back of his license; and upon an infringement by him of any of such conditions, rules, and regulations, the chairman may revoke his license.

9. All licenses issued under these by-laws shall be in force to the end of the year in which they were issued.

10. All persons licensed as aforesaid shall from time to time give such particulars as the chairman may require as to the houses or lands from which night soil is to be removed, or as to the time at which and manner in which the work is done.

11. No night soil shall be removed except in carts or buckets of a pattern and construction approved by the chairman, which may be obtained on application at the municipal office, and such carts and buckets shall be at all times whole, sound, and watertight, with the lid properly closed.

12. Such carts and buckets shall be subject to inspection whenever ordered by the chairman, and when the use of any cart or bucket is condemned the licensee shall not use the same from the date of such condemnation.

13. A register shall be kept of all carts licensed for the conveyance of night soil. Such carts shall be consecutively numbered, and the words "Private Latrine Cart" and the number in the register shall be painted on such carts at the municipal office at the expense of the licensee.

14. It shall be lawful to the chairman at any time to revoke or suspend any license granted under these by-laws.

15. 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.

16. No person in charge of a cart, wagon, or carriage used for the purpose of receiving and removing night soil, sewage, or other matter from any cesspool, privy, pit, or receptacle shall suffer such cart, wagon, or carriage to stand or remain in any public street, passage, highway, or thoroughfare for any longer time than shall be necessary for the loading thereof.

17. Night soil shall be removed by such routes only as the chairman shall appoint from time to time.

18. Night soil shall be removed only to authorized places to be there buried or otherwise disposed of at the expense of the licensee in such a manner as may be ordered by the chairman.

19. The night soil in every house, building, land, and tenement assessed for municipal rates in which the dry-earth system of disposing of night soil is in use shall be removed or caused to be removed from such house, building, land, or tenement at least once a day by the person bound so to do, unless such house, building, land, or tenement is exempted by writing under the hand of the chairman from the operation of this by-law. The person bound so to do shall be, in the case of any such house, building, land, or tenement comprising more than one dwelling or occupied by more than one household under separate contracts of tenancy, the owner or lessee of such house, building, land, or tenement as defined in section 3 of "The Municipal Councils' Ordinances, 1887, 1890, and 1896," and in the case of any other house, building, land, or tenement, the occupier thereof.

In case of a dispute arising between the owner or lessee 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.

20. Such person shall employ for the purpose of such removal from his premises either an officer of the municipal council duly authorized by the chairman or the holder of a license from the chairman of the municipal council granted under by-law No. 6 of this chapter, and shall forthwith furnish in writing to the said council the names and addresses of himself and of the officer or licensee so employed by him. Every such person shall provide and maintain, in connection with such house, building, land, or tenement, such latrine accommodation, not exceeding one standard bucket for every ten persons therein resident, as the chairman shall consider necessary, and he shall

further provide and maintain such further number of standard buckets fitted with airtight lids as the chairman shall consider necessary for the proper storage and removal of night soil, where such removal takes place during the day time at the instance of such person.

21. Any such person who desires to employ for the purpose of such removal from his premises an officer of the municipal council duly authorized by the chairman shall make application in writing and signed by him to the chairman, and shall state in such application the number of standard buckets which he requires to be removed daily and the number of the day or special coolies, if any, which he requires to be supplied under by-law No. 24 of this chapter and the date from which he requires the work to be commenced, and such person shall thereupon become liable to pay the charges appearing in by-laws Nos. 23 and 24 of this chapter.

22. Each standard bucket shall be made of galvanized sheet iron and shall not exceed 10 lb. in weight and the following inside dimensions; that is to say: height, 11 inches; diameter at the mouth, 12 inches; diameter at the base, 9 inches.

23. The rates of payment to the said municipal council by any person so employing a municipal officer for the removal of night soil shall be as follows:—

- (a) In the case of any house, building, land, or tenement assessed for municipal rates at the annual value of Rs. 400 or more, for each standard bucket in which such night soil is deposited on his premises for removal by such officer at the rate of two rupees for every month or fraction of a month.
- (b) In the case of any house, building, land, or tenement assessed for municipal rates at an annual value of less than Rs. 400, for each standard bucket in which such night soil is deposited on his premises for removal by such officer, at the rate of one rupee for every month or fraction of a month.

All such payments shall be made in advance, and every person who has become liable to the payments mentioned in this by-law 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 municipal officer to be discontinued, together with the date from which he wishes such services to be discontinued.

All sums payable under this by-law if not paid on or before the tenth 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 municipal officer, shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

24. 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.

The service 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 below for about 15 minutes per diem.

- (a) He must empty all chamber vessels and the contents of smaller buckets, &c., into a standard bucket or other bucket of no larger size than a standard 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 standard or other 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 coir dust receptacles with coir dust from the supply delivered by the night cooly; (e) sweep, clean, or flush closets or compartments.

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.

The rates of payment to the said municipal council by any such persons 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.

All such payments shall be made in advance, and every person who has become liable to the payments mentioned in this by-law 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.

Size of standard bucket.

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

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

All sums payable under this by-law if not paid on or before the tenth 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 hereinafter provided.

If not duly paid to be reported to the magistrate.

25. Any sum payable to the said council under the foregoing by-laws may, if not duly paid, be reported to the police magistrate or municipal magistrate, and if after summary inquiry such sum appears to be due, such magistrate shall order the same to be paid by the person liable therefor, and the same shall be recovered as if it were a fine imposed by such magistrate; and such magistrate may, in addition to making such order, order the person liable to pay a sum not exceeding five rupees by way of costs, such sum to be recovered as if it were a fine imposed by such magistrate.

26. It shall be lawful for the chairman, should he see fit to do so, to cause the removal of night soil by the municipal officers from any house, building, land, or tenement to be discontinued, whenever the person liable to pay the charges under the foregoing by-laws fails to pay them by the date when they fall due under the said by-laws.

Provided, that notice of the chairman's intention to cause such removal to be discontinued shall be affixed to the said house, building, land, or tenement seven days before such removal is caused to be discontinued.

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

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

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

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

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

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

30. No owner, lessee, or occupier of any premises shall suffer any offensively smelling liquid to be discharged from the said premises into any street or open public drain.

Householder to deposit rubbish in proper receptacles.

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

32. No person shall deposit dust, ashes, rubbish, sewage, soil, dung or filth at any place within the municipality of Colombo, except in such places as the chairman shall from time to time appoint.

33. No person shall collect or remove dirt, dust, ashes, rubbish, sewage, soil, dung or filth from any street or public place within the municipality of Colombo, unless he be authorized to do so in writing by the chairman.

Removal of trade refuse.

34. Refuse from premises where any trade is carried on will be removed by the municipal council on application to the chairman at such rates as may from time to time be fixed by him.

Owner of alleys to supply receptacles.

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

Picketing animals, &c., forbidden.

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

Use of public ground.

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

Against committing disturbance. Hours during which grounds are open.

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

Tanks in any public or recreation ground not to be used for bathing or committing any nuisance in. Persons not to pluck plants or flowers.

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

40. No person shall lie down on or put either of his feet on any seat provided by the municipal council in any public place or recreation ground.

41. No person suffering from any loathsome, infectious, or contagious disease shall sit on or make use of any seat provided by the municipal council in any public place or recreation ground.

42. No male above the age of twelve years shall sit upon or make any use of any seat in any public place or recreation ground which is labelled "For women and children only." The burden of proving that he is under 12 years shall be on any person charged under this by-law.

Stabling in verandahs, &c., forbidden.

43. No person shall make use of any verandah of a dwelling-house or any portion of a dwelling-house not properly adopted for the purpose, or any part of any street, pavement, or other municipal property, for stabling, washing, or grooming any cattle, horse, or any other animal.

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

44. 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.

45. 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 chairman for that purpose, or report its death to the municipal inspector of the division in which such premises may be situated, and in such latter case shall pay the inspector the expense of removing or burying the carcass at such rate as the chairman shall determine.

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

46. The chairman may require the owner of any land or premises to surround such land or premises with boundary walls or good fences wherever they do not already exist, and where such walls or fences do exist the chairman may require the owner, lessee, or occupier of such land or premises to put them into a state of proper repair, or to cut and trim the fences, or lower the boundary walls, so that they may not exceed such height from the base of the adjoining roadway as the chairman may from time to time determine, or to cut and trim all trees which by overhanging any street are likely in the chairman's opinion to obstruct or cause damage thereto. Written notice of any requirement under this by-law shall be served on the owner, lessee, or occupier, as the case may be, or posted to his address, and the owner, lessee, or occupier shall comply with the terms of the notice within such time as is mentioned therein, or such extension of it as the chairman may allow.

The owner or lessee or occupier of any land or premises shall keep the same clean and clear of brush and underwood and weeds.

Removal of dangerous trees.

47. Whenever any tree or branch or fruit of a tree, within the limits of the municipality, shall be deemed by the council 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 three days after such notice, the chairman or any officer or workman authorized by him may enter upon such ground and cause the work to be done, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by such owner or occupier, and shall be ascertained and determined and recovered in the manner provided by sections 281 and 282 of "The Municipal Councils' Ordinances, 1887, 1890, and 1896," as if such expenses were expenses directed to be paid by the said Ordinance.

Prohibitions

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

Timber of more than 20 ft. length to be removed in doubled 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.

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

Front bars to be fastened.

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

- Firewood carts. (4) To load firewood, casks, or any other articles in cart to any height exceeding six feet above the platform of such cart.
- Timber, &c., not to project laterally. (5) To load on any cart or vehicle any timber, firewood, casks, straw, or other goods of any description whatsoever so as to project laterally beyond the wheels of the said cart or vehicles.
- Carts improperly loaded may be detained. 49. 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.
- Carts carrying materials in insecure or careless manner. 50. No person shall convey in carts, hackeries, or other vehicles any dirt, rubbish, bricks, cabooks, stone, ballast, granite, chunam, or other articles or materials whatsoever in so careless or insecure a manner as shall lead to any annoyance or obstruction of any road, street, or thoroughfare within the municipality, or without properly securing the same therein so as to prevent any part of same from falling into the street.
- Heavy carts not to be taken along certain streets. 51. No person, except with the written permission of the chairman, shall drive any cart or vehicle constructed to carry goods or heavy articles along such street or streets as the chairman shall have notified in the *Ceylon Government Gazette* as reserved from goods or heavy traffic.
- Carriages and vehicles not to use pavements. 52. 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 foot-path. 53. It shall not be lawful for any person to ride any animal, or to drive any cattle, or to ride any bicycle, tricycle, or any 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. 54. The external walls of houses and yards adjoining the public street shall be kept clean and in proper repair by the owner, lessee, or occupier.
- Catching fish in Colombo lake without permission. 55. No person shall, without the written permission of the chairman, catch or attempt to catch by any means whatever any fish in any part of the Colombo lake or its tributaries.
- No birds to be captured in Colombo lake. 56. No person shall have in his possession any net or other contrivance for catching fish in or upon any part of or on the banks of the Colombo lake or its tributaries.
- Dirt, rubbish, &c., not to be thrown in lake. 57. No person shall by any means whatever kill or capture or attempt to kill or capture any bird which is not his own private property in or on or over any portion of the Colombo lake or of its tributaries.
- Areas to be defined as reserved in lake as sanctuaries for birds. 58. No person shall throw, cause, or suffer to be thrown any dirt, rubbish, filth, or other noisome or offensive matter or thing into the Colombo lake, or into any stream or waterway leading into the lake.
- Hanging mats, &c. 59. The municipal council may reserve defined areas in the Colombo lake as sanctuaries for wild birds. No person, unless duly authorized by the Chairman, shall enter into or upon any such defined area for any purpose whatever.
- Posters only to be put up on authorized places. 60. No person shall hang up or otherwise expose any mats, cloths, or other materials or substances on or at the side of any street.
- Seizure of animals trespassing. 61. It shall not be lawful for any person to attach or affix any posters, placards, handbills, or other notices to or on any wall, building, house, premises, tree, or other place, save and except in any place which the chairman may at any time appoint.
62. It shall be lawful for any person thereto authorized by the chairman to seize any ox, horse, sheep, goat, or other animal which he may find tied, tethered, straying, or tended upon any thoroughfare within the municipality, or cause the same to be seized, unless any such animal belong to any cart to which it is tied or tethered whilst the same is being loaded or unloaded: provided that every such animal seized by him as aforesaid shall be forthwith delivered into the custody of an officer of the police in charge of the nearest police station; and every such officer seizing or receiving any such animal as aforesaid shall forthwith report such seizure to the chairman, and the chairman shall, if at the time of such report no claim be made to such animal, direct such officer to take the necessary steps for the safe custody and maintenance thereof, and to publish such seizure in the usual manner, and no such animal seized as aforesaid shall be delivered to the owner thereof unless upon payment to such chairman of the sum of one rupee for the use of the person by whom the same shall have been seized, and of a further sum of twelve cents for each

day during which the same shall have been kept in the custody of the said officer for the use of such officer; and if no person shall claim such animal, or pay such dues as aforesaid within ten days after the animal shall have been seized, it shall be lawful for such officer, and he is hereby required, to sell the same by public auction, and after payment of one rupee to the person by whom the same may have been seized, and of the sum due to himself for the custody and maintenance thereof, to pay the remainder of the produce of such sale, if any, to the chairman of the municipal council.

Lighting and extinguishing of lamp in public street.

62. No person shall light or extinguish or attempt to light or extinguish any gas lamp in any street within the limits of the Colombo Municipality, or shall under any pretence repair, or attempt to repair, any such lamp, or shall climb up, whether by means of a ladder or otherwise, any column supporting any such lamp, unless such person is authorized thereto in writing by the Manager of the Colombo Gas and Water Company, Limited.

CHAPTER IX.

Public Bathing Places.

Public bathing places; wells to be walled and drained.

1. 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.

2. The ground immediately surrounding every such public well shall be so sloped and paved as to allow the water to run down into a built drain leading to a proper outlet without soakage into the ground.

Place of bathing set apart for persons of either sex. Tubs to be painted.

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

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

No diseased persons to bathe thereat.

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

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

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

Committing nuisance near a well or bathing place.

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

Lessee to observe regulations.

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

CHAPTER X.

Regulations of Factories and Trades.

License required for manure depôt.

1. No person shall keep or deposit, or cause to be kept or deposited, for sale or storage any hides, guano, bone dust, or any manure or substance whatsoever from which noxious or offensive smells arise in any place or depôt within the limits of the municipality, unless such place or depôt be licensed therefor by the chairman, which license shall be in the Form H in the appendix hereto, and shall be in force from the date of issue until the thirty-first day of December then next ensuing.

License may be refused or revoked.

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. (1) No person shall—

- (a) Use or permit to be used any furnace employed for the purpose of any trade or manufacture, which does not, as far as practicable, consume its own smoke ; or
- (b) So negligently use or permit to be used any such furnace as that it shall not, as far as practicable, consume its own smoke.

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

Sanitary
regulation of
factories,
bakehouses, &c.

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

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

Or that any engine, mill-gearing, hoist, or other machinery therein is so affixed or so insecurely fenced as to be dangerous to life or limb ;

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

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

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

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

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

(3) Provided that nothing in section 7 (2) shall be deemed to require one month's notice to be given by the chairman if he suspends or revokes any such permission for any infringement of the conditions thereof.

Prohibition of
corruption of
water by
chemicals, &c.

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

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

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

(2) The chairman may, after giving not less than twenty-four hours' previous notice in writing to the owner or to the person who has the management or control of any works, pipes, or conduits connected with any such manufacture or trade as aforesaid, lay open and examine the said works, pipes, or conduits ; and if upon such examination it appears that section 8 has been contravened by reason of anything contained in or proceeding from the said works, pipes, or conduits, the expenses of such laying open and examination, and of any measure which the chairman shall, in his discretion, require to be adopted for the discontinuance of the cause of such contravention, shall be paid by the owner of the said works, pipes, or conduits, or by the person who has the management or control thereof, or through whose neglect or fault the said section has been contravened ; but if it appear that there has been no contravention of the said section, the said expenses and compensation for any damage occasioned by the said laying open and examination shall be paid by the chairman.

CHAPTER XI.

Bakeries.

- License. 1. No place shall be used as a bakery without an annual license from the chairman.
- Water connections. 2. The person applying for an annual license shall before so doing cause or procure to be laid into the premises a water connection from the water main, and shall cause such connection and all fittings thereof to be kept in proper order and efficient action so as to provide for use on the premises a sufficient supply of water for the purpose of thoroughly washing and cleansing such premises.
- Walls to be plastered, floor cemented, and drainage provided. 3. (1) The walls of every bakery shall be impervious, plastered with chunam and whitewashed, the floor cemented, and drainage sufficiently provided.
- No bakery to be within thirty feet of a cesspit or latrine. (2) No part of a bakery shall be within thirty feet of any cesspit or latrine, nor in a position where bad odours wafted therefrom shall reach it.
- No bakery to be used for other purposes. 4. No place used as a bakery shall be used for any other purpose whatsoever, or shall have internal communication with any part of a dwelling-house.
- Utensils to be kept clean. 5. All utensils and other furniture shall be kept clean.
- Materials used to be wholesome. 6. The flour, water, and other materials used in the manufacture of bread shall be good and wholesome. There shall be a separate storeroom or receptacle for flour, and no flour shall be left lying on the floor in any part of the bakery.
- Removal of refuse and flushing of drains. 7. All refuse and dirt in and about the premises shall be swept off, and the drains well flushed, and the premises at all times maintained in a clean and tidy condition.
- Person suffering from loathsome or contagious disease not to be employed in bakery. 8. No person suffering from a contagious or loathsome disease; or who has recently been in attendance on such person, or who is unwashed or otherwise unclean, shall be employed in a bakery.
- Definition of bakery. 9. A bakery includes any building or part of a building used for any process connected with the baking of bread for sale.
- Transport of bread. 10. No person shall transport bread from any one place to any other place except in a closed vehicle or a closed basket, tin, or other suitable receptacle. Every such vehicle, basket, tin, or other receptacle shall at all times be kept thoroughly clean and wholesome, and no person shall commit any act which may tend to render any bread, which is being transported, dirty or unwholesome.
- Eating-houses. 11. No person shall, after the passing of these by-laws, keep or manage an eating-house without giving information of that fact to the chairman within seven days of his commencing to keep or manage such eating-house; and in the case of eating-houses already existing at the time these by-laws come into operation within thirty days of the coming into operation of these by-laws. Any person who shall appear, act, or behave as the person in charge of an eating-house shall be deemed and taken to be the keeper or manager thereof.
12. The provisions of by-laws 3, 5, 7, and 8 shall apply to eating-houses. An eating-house includes any house or place where cooked rice is kept for sale, other than a house for which a license has been obtained under "The Licensing Ordinance, 1891."

CHAPTER XII.

Slaughter-houses.

- Slaughter-houses. 1. Every public slaughter-house shall be under the superintendence of an officer appointed thereto by the proper authority who shall be called the superintendent of the slaughter-house.
- Time for slaughter. 2. No licensed butcher shall slaughter or be permitted to slaughter animals except at such hours only as may from time to time be fixed by the chairman.
- Place of slaughter. 3. A licensed butcher shall slaughter animals only at such places within the slaughter-house as are assigned to him by the superintendent of the slaughter-house.
- Permits. 4. No licensed butcher shall slaughter any animal unless the superintendent of the slaughter-house shall have issued to him a printed permit duly filled in in the form authorized by the chairman. The printed permit before issue shall be duly filled in by the superintendent of the slaughter-house and signed by him and by the butcher to whom it is issued, and shall bear the date of the issue.
- Permit valid for seven days. 5. A permit for slaughter shall be valid for seven days only after the date of issue.
- Permits not to be issued. 6. No permit shall be issued for the slaughter of cattle unless a licensed butcher produce a certificate in his favour in Form A prescribed in the schedule to Ordinance No. 10 of 1898, or unless the person wishing to sell the animal to the butcher appears with the

butcher before the superintendent of the slaughter-house and produces a similar certificate in his favour and signs a declaration that he is prepared to sell to the butcher. The certificate mentioned herein shall be produced to the superintendent of the slaughter-house before the animal is admitted into the slaughter-house premises.

Slaughtering of animals.

7. It shall not be lawful for any licensed butcher or other person to produce any certificate required for the purpose of obtaining a permit for slaughter which certificate is not issued in respect of the animal produced, or which is false in any particulars, or the entries in which do not correspond in every particular with the description and brands of the animal for which it is produced. Any such animal shall at once be removed by the person who has brought it, and shall not be admitted into the slaughter-house premises.

8. Should any person claim any animal while exposed in a public slaughter-house premises previous to slaughter the slaughtering of such animal shall be stayed, and the person who has brought it shall be required forthwith to pay any fees due in respect of such animal and to remove it from the slaughter-house. In default of payment the animal may be dealt with under by-law 18.

Animals to be properly secured.

9. All animals brought to or left at a slaughter-house shall be properly secured with ropes to prevent their escaping.

Names of butchers' servants to be registered, &c.

10. Every licensed butcher shall register at the municipal office the names of the servants whom he desires to employ at the slaughter-house in his trade as butcher, and the chairman may refuse to register any particular name or cancel the name of any of those already registered. Such licensed butcher shall not employ or continue to employ any person who is not so registered or whose name has been so cancelled.

11. Every licensed butcher shall leave with the superintendent of the slaughter-house a certified copy of his license and of the certificate of registration of every servant whom he employs at the slaughter-house as soon as he shall have obtained them.

Skins, offal, &c., shall be collected in places set apart.

12. The skins, entrails, and offal of slaughtered cattle shall be collected by the butcher or his employes in places set apart therefor in order to be washed and cleaned before their removal.

Butchers or other persons are responsible for any damage done to the slaughter-houses by them or their servants.

13. When a licensed butcher or his registered servants are using the slaughter-houses, the licensed butcher shall be responsible for any damage done to the slaughter-houses, either by his own act or by the act of any of his servants, and shall be liable on demand to pay such amount as the chairman shall think fit for the damage so done; in failure of which the chairman shall have the option either of cancelling his license or of recovering the amount of such damage from the licensed butcher and his sureties, or both.

No person affected with leprosy, &c., is admitted in the slaughter-houses.

14. No person suffering from any skin disease, leprosy, or any infectious or contagious disease shall be allowed within the slaughter-house.

Carts to be produced when required.

15. The carts, in which licensed butchers and others are required by the municipal by-laws to remove meat from the slaughter-house shall be produced before the superintendent of the slaughter-house for inspection whenever they enter the slaughter-house premises, and shall not be permitted to remove meat from the slaughter-house unless they are found to be clean and in serviceable condition to the satisfaction of the said superintendent.

Fees to be charged.

16. The following fees shall be charged :—

	Cents.
For a permit to slaughter each head of cattle ...	50
For a permit to slaughter each sheep or goat ...	15
For a permit to slaughter each pig ...	15
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 ...	15
For housing and feeding each pig for every twenty-four hours or any part of twenty-four hours ...	15

17. No person shall slaughter any animal for which a permit to slaughter has been issued until all fees and expenses due to the slaughter-house have been paid, and in case of non-payment the animal may be dealt with under by-law 18.

Sale of animals not removed, &c.

18. The chairman may, after two days' notice by beat of tom-tom, cause any animal which has been retained at the slaughter-house for default of payment of fees due on it to be sold by public auction, and shall out of the proceeds retain any fees due and expenses incurred in respect of such animal and pay over the surplus, if there be any, on application, to the person who shall have brought such animal for slaughter to the slaughter-house.

- Animals found to be diseased not to be slaughtered. 19. It shall be lawful for the superintendent of the slaughter-house or the municipal veterinary surgeon to forbid the slaughter of any animal found to be diseased or otherwise unfit to be slaughtered for human food, and whether a permit to slaughter such animal has been already issued or not; and no person shall slaughter any such animal.
- Disposal of diseased meat. 20. No dying or dead animals shall be admitted into the slaughter-houses, and any such animals brought to the slaughter-houses shall be seized and treated like animals affected with infectious or contagious diseases.
- Failure to remove animal when permit refused. 21. Animals affected with infectious or contagious diseases, when brought to the slaughter-houses, shall be seized and conducted to such place or places as the chairman shall from time to time appoint, to be there destroyed or disposed of as the chairman shall think proper.
- For removal of meat from slaughter-house a pass necessary. 22. Should the person who has brought to the slaughter-house any animal for the slaughter of which a permit has been refused, or the slaughter of which has been forbidden, fail to remove it from the slaughter-house premises within twelve hours after such refusal or prohibition, the chairman may, after two days' notice by beat of tom-tom, cause such animal to be sold by public auction, and shall out of the proceeds retain the amount of fees due and expenses incurred in respect of such animal and pay over the surplus, if there be any, on application, to the person who shall have brought such animal for slaughter to the slaughter-house.
- Dogs are not admitted in the slaughter-houses. 23. No person shall remove any meat, skin, entrails, or offal of any animal slaughtered at the public slaughter-house without its being accompanied by a pass, in the form authorized by the chairman, signed by the superintendent of the slaughter-house or other officer appointed to issue such passes, and the person removing such meat, skin, entrails or offal shall produce such pass or passes for inspection on demand by any municipal officer; and should such person fail to do so, such meat, skin, entrails, or offal shall be liable to be seized and removed to the municipal office or to a police station, to be disposed of as may be directed by the chairman of the municipal council, without any compensation to the owner.
- No one to make noise or fight in the slaughter-houses. 24. No dogs shall be admitted into the slaughter-houses, and no owner or person in charge of a dog shall bring it into or suffer it to enter any slaughter-house. All dogs found there shall be made over to the police to be dealt with as stray dogs.
- Special license. 25. No licensed butcher or any of his registered servants or other person admitted inside a slaughter-house shall make any noise, or fight or quarrel, or use insulting, abusive, or obscene language, and any person contravening this by-law may be turned out of the slaughter-houses by the superintendent or his assistant.
- Slaughter-houses to be washed twice a day. 26. It shall not be lawful for any person who is not a licensed butcher within the municipality to slaughter any cattle unless he shall have obtained a special license from the chairman, and any person obtaining such special license shall not slaughter except at the place named in such license or under any conditions therein set forth. The application for such special license shall contain information with reference to the animal similar to that contained in Form A prescribed in the schedule to Ordinance 10 of 1898, and shall be accompanied by a report from a police or municipal officer or headman of the applicant's district certifying that the animal belongs to the applicant. For this special license a fee of twenty-five cents shall be charged.
- To be lime-washed every three months. 27. Every slaughter-house shall be thoroughly washed and swept twice at least daily at such times as the chairman may fix.
- To be paved with stone, &c. 28. Every slaughter-house shall be limewashed, both within and without, once at least in every three months.
- Diseased animal may be destroyed, &c. 29. Every slaughter-house shall be paved with granite stones or flat paving bricks or tiles, or concrete or asphalt, and the joints fresh pointed with mortar, once at least annually.
- No admittance at the time of slaughtering. 30. If on any animal which has been approved as aforesaid being slaughtered the carcase shall appear diseased or otherwise unfit for human food, the said superintendent or other person authorized by the chairman shall cause the said meat to be then and there destroyed or so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for human food. Should it be denied that the meat is unfit for human food, the said superintendent or other authorized person shall forthwith call upon the veterinary surgeon or medical officer of health to proceed with him to the slaughter-house and there inspect the said meat; and should it be decided by the said veterinary surgeon or medical officer of health, whose decision in the matter shall be final, that the meat is unfit for human food, it shall be lawful for such superintendent or other authorized person thereafter to destroy or dispose of the same as hereinbefore provided in this by-law.
31. None but the butchers, their assistants, and the municipal officers attached to the slaughter-house, and those authorized, shall be admitted within the premises during the process of slaughtering, skinning, or cutting up the carcasses.

- Diseased cattle not admitted.
Offal, entrails, &c., left by butchers as common offal.
Skins, offal, &c., left after fixed hour become property of council.
Meat of animal slaughtered beyond municipal limits.
Cattle, &c., slaughtered outside the municipality.
Meat to be conveyed in covered carts.
Superintendent to keep register of cattle.
Fee for special license.
32. No diseased cattle shall be brought to the slaughter-houses.
33. All the offal, entrails, or other refuse left at the slaughter-houses by the butchers or their assistants shall be disposed of as common offal.
34. Skins, offal, entrails, or other refuse left at the slaughter-houses after the hours fixed by the superintendent without this officer's sanction shall be considered as abandoned, and shall become the property of the municipal council, who may dispose of them as it shall think fit.
35. No meat or offal of any cattle, sheep, or goat not slaughtered at a municipal slaughter-house shall be brought into the municipality without a special license from the chairman.
36. It shall not be lawful for any person to sell or expose for sale within the municipality any meat or offal of any animal slaughtered outside the municipality, within Ceylon or not, other than salted meat or meat in hermetically sealed tins without the same having been previously inspected and passed, as fit for human food by an officer appointed thereto by the chairman.
37. No person shall remove, or permit, or cause to be removed any meat of any animal in any quantity exceeding twenty pounds in weight from a municipal slaughter-house or any other place of slaughter to the market or other place within the municipality, unless the same shall be conveyed in a cart so constructed as to protect the said meat effectually from sun, dust, and rain and screen it from public view, and licensed by the chairman. And no person shall expose or cause to be exposed to public view any raw skin or skins or raw hides during carriage from place to place.
38. The superintendent of the slaughter-house or other person authorized as aforesaid shall keep a register of all cattle inspected by him, giving a description of the cattle and their brandmarks, and the other particulars set forth in such form as shall be authorized by the municipal council. Such register shall be accessible to the public at the office of the slaughter-house between the hours of 1 P.M. and 4 P.M., except on Sundays and public holidays.
39. It shall not be lawful for any person who is not a licensed butcher to slaughter any sheep, goat, or pig without a special license from the chairman or contrary to the tenor of such license, and a fee of twenty-five cents shall be levied for every such license. Provided that in cases of emergency, and where the slaughtering is not intended for purposes of sale, any municipal inspector or the officer for the time being in charge of any police station may issue the license, and shall recover the fee on behalf of the council, and pay it over to the secretary.

CHAPTER XIII.

Markets and Licenses to keep Stables, Cart Stand, Yard for Cattle, &c.

- Lease of stall rents.
Obstruction of authorized agents.
Certain acts forbidden.
Causing vexatious annoyances or delay.
Cooking in public market.
Recovering or demanding fee in excess of that authorized.
Behaving in disorderly manner.
Vagrants.
1. It shall be lawful for the council to demise or let to farm for any term not exceeding twelve months all or any of the rents, tolls, and fees from time to time payable in any public market under section 227 of "The Municipal Councils' Ordinances, 1837, 1890, and 1896."
2. Every person who shall resist, obstruct, hinder, or molest any person appointed by the chairman to superintend any public market, or to collect the tolls, rents, and fees thereof, or to enforce order and cleanliness therein, whilst in the execution of his duty, shall be guilty of an offence.
3. It shall not be lawful for any person to do any of the following acts:—
- (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.
- (b) To carry on any cooking in a public market.
- (c) Being a market-keeper or lessee of a public market or any person employed under him, to demand or receive a greater rent, toll, or fee than that authorized to be received, or to give any unnecessary or vexatious annoyance to any person under pretence of performing any duty or exercising any authority imposed or conferred upon him.
- (d) To behave in a disorderly manner, or beg or commit any nuisance in any public market or the premises appertaining thereto.
- (e) To remain in a public market after the place is closed for business at 9 P.M. without being able to give a satisfactory account of himself.

- Damage to market and pollution of water.
- (f) To damage or in anywise deface any portion of the buildings, stalls, lamps, or any property of the council in or about a public market, or defile or pollute in any way, or waste or bathe himself in or wash any clothes or animal in the water provided for use in such public market.
- No person suffering from infectious diseases to occupy market, stall, or space.
- (g) Being a person affected with any loathsome or contagious or infectious disease, to occupy any stall, seat, or space in any public or private market, or expose or carry about for sale in such market or in any street within the municipality any article whatsoever. And no person shall employ in any capacity in any public or private market any person affected with any such disease, and no person so affected shall enter any market; any such person may be expelled from the market premises.
- No one to make a noise or fight in the market.
- (h) To make any noise, to fight or quarrel, or use insulting, abusive, or obscene language within any public market or the premises appertaining thereto. Any person contravening this by-law shall be turned out by the market-keeper or his assistant or other person authorized thereto.
- Recovery of rents, &c.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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.
- Disputes to be settled by chairman.
7. If any dispute arise concerning any stall, rent, or fee, it shall be competent for the chairman to determine the same, and make such order thereon as to him may seem proper.
- List of rents.
8. The council or their lessee shall from time to time cause to be set up conspicuously in every public market a list of the several tolls, rents, and fees from time to time payable in such market.
- Sale of meat, &c., in places other than a public market forbidden.
9. No person shall sell, or expose, or hawk about for sale any fish, or beef, mutton, or other meat or offal in any place or street within the municipality (except at a public market provided by the council) without a special license from the council, or contrary to the tenor of such license; but no such license shall be granted for any place within a radius of one mile from a public market in the case of a license for meat, and half a mile in the case of a license for fish, except it be authorized by resolution of council.
- Stall or bench or space to be daily cleansed, &c.
10. The occupant of a stall or space in a public market, and every licensee of a private market, shall cause every stall or bench or space on which articles of food or drink are kept or exposed for sale to be thoroughly cleansed daily, and every board or place on which meat or fish is kept to be scraped.
- Licensee of private markets to obtain water connection, &c.
11. Every person to whom a license has been or may be granted by the chairman under by-law 9 to keep open a private market shall, if so required by the chairman, cause or procure to be laid into the premises a water connection from the water main, and shall cause such connection and all fittings thereof to be kept at all times in proper order and efficient action so as to provide for use on the premises a sufficient supply of water for the purpose of thoroughly washing and cleansing the premises.
- To cause filth, garbage, &c., to be promptly removed to receptacle, &c.
- He shall cause all filth, garbage, and refuse which may be produced or may accumulate in any part of such market to be promptly removed in such a manner and with such precautions as not to create a nuisance in the process of removal to such public receptacle, dépôt, or place as may for the time being be provided or appointed by the chairman for the temporary deposit thereof.
- Market to be swept and cleaned and washed.
- He shall cause such market to be thoroughly swept and cleaned to the satisfaction of the chairman each morning and evening, and to be washed down every evening.
- Inspector may seize meat, &c., improperly exposed for sale.
12. It shall be lawful for any municipal inspector or police officer to seize any fish or beef, mutton, or other meat or offal exposed or hawked about for sale contrary to the provisions of by-law 9 of this chapter, and to remove the same to the municipal office or to a police station to be disposed of as may be ordered by the chairman or the magistrate.
- Fee for special license.
13. It shall be lawful for the chairman to levy a fee not exceeding five rupees for every special license mentioned in the by-laws of this chapter for every year or part of a year for which it is granted.

Sold in market specified in license.

14. No person shall keep or sell in a public market any article or thing other than what is specified in his license or ticket. No person shall sell or expose for sale any meat or offal either in a public market or in a place specially licensed under by-law 9 without a pass issued to him under section 23 of chapter XII. And it shall be lawful for any municipal officer to demand the production of such passes from any person selling or exposing meat for sale, and on failure of production to seize any meat in such market without such pass, or contrary to the terms thereof, and to remove the same to the municipal office or to a police station to be disposed of as may be directed by the chairman.

Public market not to be occupied without license.

15. No person shall hold, use, or occupy a seat or stall in any public market without a license (which license shall be in the Form I, in the appendix hereto annexed, and shall be signed by the secretary), or after his license has expired; nor shall he contravene any of the conditions of the license.

Spaces for sale of vegetables, fruits, &c.

16. Spaces properly marked and numbered shall be set apart in every public market for the sale of vegetables, fruits, and other articles by persons paying such daily fee as the chairman may from time to time determine. No person shall occupy any such space without having obtained a ticket, or sell or expose for sale any vegetables, fruits, or other articles not specified in his ticket. A ticket signed by any person authorized thereto in writing by the chairman shall be issued to each person who pays such fee.

No person to enclose space.

17. No person shall enclose any such space or any part thereof, or erect any screen or fixture thereon, or have any box or erection thereon without the permission of the chairman. No person shall leave any article on any such space after the hour fixed for the closing of the market.

Hours of business.

18. Every public market shall be open for use daily from 5 A.M. to 9 P.M.

License not transferable.

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

No other than licensee to sell.

20. No person other than the person holding a license, or his agent or servant whose name shall be duly registered as such in the municipal office, shall sell, use, or occupy any stall or any part thereof in a market or sell goods therein.

Only ticket-holders to sell goods.

21. No person holding a ticket for any space in any public market shall under any pretence whatsoever suffer or permit any other person to use or occupy such space or any part thereof, or to sell or expose for sale any goods, articles, or things of any description whatsoever.

22. No person other than a ticket-holder shall use or occupy any space or any part thereof in a public market or sell or expose goods therein.

No person to occupy any portion of market other than stall or space without permission of chairman.

23. No person shall occupy any portion of a public market, which portion is neither a stall or a space, or sell or expose any goods therein without the permission of the chairman.

Only license and ticket-holders and registered agents permitted to sell goods in stall.

24. 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 to use or occupy such stall or space or any part thereof, or to sell or expose for sale any goods, articles, or things of any description whatsoever without the authority of the chairman.

Tickets to be returned.

25. Every ticket-holder each day on his quitting his stall or space shall return his ticket to the person authorized by the chairman to receive the same.

Occupants of grounds beyond limits prohibited.

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

Receptacles.

27. 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.

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

Stall to be swept daily.

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

No meat not slaughtered at municipal slaughter-house

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

- to be brought into market. this chapter, or sold or exposed for sale in any public or private market or in such specially licensed place. The provision of this by-law shall not apply to meat, game, or fish imported into the Island. Meat, game, or fish so imported shall be sold in any place specially licensed therefor.
- Stall to be kept open for service of public. 31. Every person having a license to hold or occupy a stall in any market, or holding a special license to sell meat, fish, or other article in any place of business other than a public market, and for which such special license may be lawfully issued under the provisions of this chapter, shall be bound to keep such stall or place of business open to the public daily between the hours of 6 A.M. and 9 P.M.; and any person who shall close such stall or place of business, or shall wilfully neglect or refuse to serve the public during two consecutive days, without the written leave of the chairman, shall be guilty of an offence, and it shall be lawful for the chairman to suspend or revoke the license of any person convicted as aforesaid, and to refuse thereafter to grant any such license to any such person.
- Dogs not to be brought into a market. 32. No person shall bring a dog into a market or suffer any dog belonging to him or in his charge to be on any part of any market premises.
- Occupation of stall or space beyond line prohibited. 33. The occupant of any stall or space in a market shall not cause or allow any goods or articles to be deposited or exposed for sale in or upon such stall or space, so that such goods or articles or any part thereof shall project beyond the line of such stall or space.
- Thoroughfares not to be obstructed. 34. No stall-holder, owner, or occupier, or lessee of any market, shall in any way obstruct or allow to be obstructed any of the lanes, walks, gangways, passages, or other thoroughfares within such market or bazaar by exposing for sale or accumulating or allowing to be exposed for sale, or accumulated in any such lane, walk, gangway, passage, or thoroughfare, any package or any other materials whatever.
- Prohibition against sale or exposure of offensive articles of food. 35. No owner, occupier, or lessee of or vendor in any market or shop shall sell, or expose or permit to be exposed for sale, or admit into, or permit to remain in, any such market or shop any noxious or unwholesome meat, offal, or fish, or decomposed vegetable matter, but such owner, or occupier, or lessee shall, without any delay, cause such meat, offal, fish, or vegetable matter to be at once removed to a place authorized by the chairman.
- Fire and lights. 36. Every tenant, occupier, or servant of a tenant or occupier of any building or stall in the market shall extinguish or cause to be extinguished every fire or light in such building or stall before leaving it, and no fire or light shall be permitted which is dangerous to the safety of the building or stall.
- Expulsion of disorderly persons. 37. The market-keeper or any officer authorized by the chairman may expel from the market premises any person who is found drunk or begging or loitering, or who misconducts himself, or is a lunatic, and if such person is a tenant or a tenant's servant may (subject to the approval of the chairman) prevent him from further carrying on any trade or business in the market, or occupying any shop or stall therein.
A vendor guilty of assault may be expelled from the market and prevented from further carrying on any trade or business, or occupying any shop or stall in the market.
- Removal of meat, &c., from market without pass. 38. No person shall remove any meat, entrails, or offal of any animal from a stall in a public market to any place for which a special license to sell such meat, entrails, or offal has been issued under by-law 9 without its being accompanied by a pass signed by the person from whose stall in such public market such meat, entrails, or offal is removed. Such pass shall be in such form and shall contain such particulars as the chairman may from time to time prescribe, and the person removing such meat, entrails, or offal shall produce such pass for inspection on demand by any municipal officer.
Should at any time any meat, entrails, or offal of any animal be found in any stall in a public market, or in any place for which a special license has been issued under by-law 9, in excess of the quantities for which the stall-holder or licensee, as the case may be, hold passes issued under by-law 23 of chapter XII., or under this by-law during the previous twenty-four hours, such stall-holder or licensee, as the case may be, shall be guilty of an offence.
- License to be applied for to keep stables, cart stand, yard for cattle, &c. 39. The owner or occupier of any of the following places, viz., any livery or hack stable, horse lines, veterinary infirmary, cart stand, cattle shed or yard in which twenty sheep or goats or ten cattle are kept or allowed to be together, or, in the populous parts of the municipality, unless it be specially exempted by the chairman, any yard in which ten or more sheep or goats or five or more cattle are kept shall, in the first month of every year, or in the case of any such place newly opened, then within one month after the opening of the same, apply to the chairman for a license for the use of such place for any of the purposes aforesaid.
- Chairman may grant or refuse. The chairman may, as he in his discretion and under such restrictions and regulations as he thinks fit, grant or refuse, and may at any time

Penalty for using place without license.	cancel or suspend, such license. Every order refusing, cancelling, or suspending such license shall be in writing, and shall state the grounds on which it proceeds.
Government place exempted.	Whoever, without such license, or after a license has been refused, cancelled, or suspended by the chairman, uses any place for any of the said purposes, or infringes any of the conditions under which such license is granted, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees, and to a further fine not exceeding ten rupees for every day after conviction for which such offence is continued.
License-holder, if required, to furnish names of all owners of animals stabled.	Provided that this section shall not apply to any of the above-mentioned places in the occupation or under the control of the Government.
Dung not to be deposited so as to pollute water.	40. Every person who may have obtained from the chairman a license for the use of any premises for the purpose of keeping horses, cattle, or other four-footed animals for sale or hire, or for sale of the produce thereof, shall from time to time, whenever required by the chairman, furnish a statement in writing, containing the name of each of the persons who owns any of the horses, cattle, or other four-footed animals for the time being kept in the said premises, and the number or respective numbers of each class of animals so owned by him or them.
Floors to be paved so as to prevent soakage.	41. He shall not cause or suffer the dung of any horses, cattle, or other four-footed animals kept on the said premises to be deposited in such a situation or in such a manner as to pollute any water supplied for the use of or used, or likely to be used by man, for drinking or domestic purposes, or any water used or likely to be used by milch cattle or horses or other four-footed animals, or in any dairy, or for cleansing or washing vessels used or intended for milk.
Receptacles for dung to be provided.	42. He shall cause the floor of every building used, or to be used for stabling horses or cattle, to be paved or made with suitable material and sloped and drained to the satisfaction of the chairman, so as to prevent any soakage into the ground of urine or other filth.
With floor not lower than surface of adjoining ground.	43. He shall provide upon, or in some convenient place in the immediate neighbourhood of the said premises, a suitable receptacle or receptacles to the satisfaction of the chairman for dung, manure, soil, filth, or other offensive or noxious matter which may from time to time be produced in the keeping of any such horses, cattle, or other four-footed animals as aforesaid upon the premises.
To be so constructed as to prevent escape or soakage of contents.	He shall cause such receptacle or receptacles to be constructed so that the bottom or floor thereof shall not in any case be lower than the surface of the ground adjoining such receptacle.
To be furnished with cover.	He shall also cause such receptacle or receptacles to be constructed in such a manner and of such materials, and to be maintained at all times in such a condition as to prevent any escape of the contents thereof, or any soakage therefrom, into the ground or into the wall of any building.
Paved space for washing cattle to be provided.	He shall cause such receptacle or receptacles to be furnished with a suitable cover.
Drainage to be maintained in good order.	44. He shall also provide upon, or in connection with, the said premises, if used for keeping horses or cattle, a paved space to the satisfaction of the chairman, on which such horses or cattle can be washed.
Premises to be thoroughly cleansed daily.	45. He shall cause every drain or means of drainage upon, or in connection with, the said premises to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action to the satisfaction of the chairman.
Conditions for erection of stables.	46. He shall once at least in every day cause the said premises to be thoroughly cleansed and flushed, and shall cause to be removed from the receptacle or receptacles provided in accordance with the requirements of by-law 43 all dung, manure, soil, filth, urine, or other offensive or noxious matter produced in or upon the said premises and placed or accumulated in such receptacle, and shall cause the same to be deposited in such place as the chairman shall from time to time direct.
Proceedings upon the seizure of articles unfit for food.	47. Stables for horses or cattle shall not be less than 9 feet in height measured from the surface of the floor to the top of the wall-plate or lower wall-plate in the case of a lean-to roof, and not less than 12 feet in height measured from surface of the floor to the top of the ridge plate, or upper wall-plate in the case of a lean-to roof. Each horse shall have a minimum floor space of 10 feet by 8 feet clear of all obstructions, and each head of cattle and each buffalo a similar minimum floor space of 6 feet by 3 feet.

CHAPTER XIV.

Seizure of Articles unfit for Food.

1. It shall be lawful for a municipal inspector or superintendent of a slaughter-house, 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 medical officer of health or veterinary surgeon or, in their absence, to the municipal magistrate; and if it appear to such medical officer of health or veterinary surgeon or municipal magistrate that such meat, poultry, fish, vegetables, fruit, or other provisions are unfit for human food, he shall order the same to be destroyed, or to be so disposed of as to prevent it being exposed for sale or used for such food.

Prohibition of the mixing of injurious ingredients and of selling the same.

2. (1) No person shall mix, colour, stain, or powder, or order or permit any other person to mix, colour, stain, or powder any article of food with any ingredient or material so as to render the article injurious to health with intent that the same may be sold in that state, and no person shall sell any such article so mixed, coloured, stained, or powdered.

(2) No person shall expose for sale any cooked food, pastry, sweet-meats, confectionery, or preserved or dried fruit intended for human consumption, unless he has taken all reasonable precautions to protect it from dust, flies, and bad odours.

Adulterated milk.

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

Sale and inspection of milk, &c.

4. No person shall sell or offer for sale any milk from which the cream has been removed, unless he previously informs the person to whom he sells or offers it that the cream has been removed.

5. The medical officer of health or assistant medical officer of health or veterinary surgeon or any municipal inspector may at any time demand and take for the purpose of analysis samples of any milk which is in possession of a registered dairyman or any person who is found selling, hawking, or exposing milk for sale, and any registered dairyman or other person who refuses to permit samples to be taken shall be guilty of an offence.

6. In taking samples of milk the medical officer of health or assistant medical officer of health, veterinary surgeon, or municipal inspector shall take three samples, and shall at once seal them in presence of the registered dairyman or other person from whom they are taken, and shall deliver one to such registered dairyman or other person, send the second to a qualified analyst, and the third to the government analyst. A certificate signed by such qualified analyst, if it states that the sample is adulterated, shall be evidence that the milk from which the sample was taken was adulterated. Should any evidence to the contrary be offered, a similar certificate from the government analyst shall be conclusive on the question of adulteration.

7. Printed and numbered cards, in such form as the chairman shall from time to time direct, and signed by the secretary, shall be issued annually to every registered dairyman on his application. No person shall sell, hawk, or expose milk for sale, unless he has in his possession a card issued for the current year to a registered dairyman, and unless such dairyman's name is still on the register at the time of the sale, hawking, or exposing of the milk for sale. Should such person fail to produce, on demand by any municipal or police officer, such a card for inspection, he shall be guilty of an offence, and such officer may at once arrest him, and shall convey him forthwith after arrest to the nearest police station, and the officer in charge of such police station shall deal with him as if he had been arrested by a police officer without a warrant under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code.

8. Should any samples of milk taken under the provision of the preceding by-laws prove to be adulterated, the person in whose possession they were found shall be guilty of an offence, or if such person produce at the time the samples were taken a card such as is described in the preceding by-law and the name of the registered dairyman to whom such card was issued is still on the register, then such registered dairyman shall be guilty of an offence.

9. The medical officer of health or assistant medical officer of health or veterinary surgeon or any municipal inspector, as the case may be, may enter any shop or other place where tinned or salted meat is kept for sale, at any time when such shop or place is open, and seize any tinned or salted meat which he reasonably suspects to be unfit for human food, and he shall forthwith send such tinned or salted meat to a qualified analyst, and the certificate of any such analyst, if it states that such tinned or salted meat is unfit for human food, shall be evidence of that fact until the contrary is proved, and the proprietor or person in charge of the shop or place where such tinned or salted meat was seized shall, unless the contrary is so proved as stated above, be guilty of an offence.

10. It shall be lawful for the medical officer of health or assistant medical officer of health or any municipal inspector to enter any place used for the manufacture or sale of aerated waters at any time when such place is open and to take a sample bottle of any kind of aerated water which is there manufactured or kept for sale, and any proprietor or person in charge of such place who shall refuse to permit such

sample to be taken shall be guilty of an offence. Such sample shall be forthwith forwarded to a competent analyst, and the certificate of such an analyst, if it states that such sample is unfit for human consumption, shall be evidence that it is so unfit until the contrary is proved, and the proprietor or manager of any place used for the manufacture or sale of aerated waters, from which place any such sample was taken which proved to be unfit for human consumption, shall be guilty of an offence.

CHAPTER XV.

Overcrowding of Tenements.

Overcrowded
buildings.

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER XVI.

Common Lodging Houses.

Register.

1. A register of all common lodging houses shall be kept by the chairman of the municipal council in the Form J in the appendix hereto.

Registration of
houses.

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

Registration of
houses.

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

Licensing of
keepers.

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

Licensing of
keepers.

5. When the chairman is satisfied with the character of an applicant for a license to keep a common lodging-house, he may issue a license to such applicant accordingly. The license shall state the number of persons which each room in the common lodging-house is registered to accommodate, and should more than that number be found in any room at any time the keeper of the common lodging-house shall be guilty of an offence. Provided that in reckoning the said number two children under twelve years of age shall be counted as one person.

Reduction of the
number of
lodgers.

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

- Affixing sign boards, &c.** 7. The keeper of a common lodging-house shall affix and keep in a conspicuous position on the outside of his common lodging-house a board having painted on it in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil in legible white letters and characters not less than two inches long, on a black ground, the words "Licensed Lodging House." He shall also affix and keep in a conspicuous place at the entrance to each room a board having painted on it in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil the number of persons the room is registered to accommodate.
- Separation of sexes.** 8. The keeper of a common lodging-house shall not permit males and females above ten years of age respectively to occupy the same sleeping apartment, except in the cases of husband and wife, and parents and children, and he shall not allow any person to occupy his house for immoral purposes.
- Good order.** 9. The keeper of a common lodging-house shall not knowingly permit persons of bad character to lodge in his house, and he shall maintain and enforce good order and decorum therein; and he shall also keep a register of the name, occupation, and native place of each lodger.
- Ventilation.** 10. The keeper of the common lodging-house shall cause the windows of each of the sleeping rooms to be kept open to their full width for at least four hours each day, unless prevented by inclement weather.
- Cleansing and limewashing.** 11. The keeper of a common lodging-house shall cause the internal walls and ceilings of every part of his house to be thoroughly cleansed and limewashed during the third, sixth, ninth, and twelfth months of the year.
- Cleanliness, &c.** 12. The keeper of a common lodging-house shall at all times keep his premises in a clean and wholesome condition, and the fittings of the sleeping rooms shall be maintained by him in a thorough state of repair. He shall cause every room, passage, and stair to be thoroughly swept at least once a day.
- Cleanliness, &c.** 13. The keeper of a common lodging-house shall cause all filth and house refuse or other offensive matter to be removed from his premises daily.
- Infectious, contagious, and communicable diseases.** 14. If any person in a common lodging-house becomes ill from any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease, the keeper of such common lodging-house shall forthwith give notice thereof to the municipal inspector in whose ward the lodging-house is situated, or to the nearest police station, or to the chairman; and the keeper of such common lodging-house shall cause the house to be vacated, and shall allow the bedding, clothing, and other articles used by the infected person to be destroyed or disinfected, and the house to be fumigated, disinfected, and limewashed at the public expense in such manner as the chairman may direct.
- The keeper of such lodging-house shall not receive any lodger until the premises shall have been inspected and certified by the medical officer of health or his assistant as free from infection.
- Privy accommodation.** 15. Privy accommodation in the premises shall be under the dry-earth system, and if the chairman deems necessary a day cooly will be specially attached thereto. There shall be one standard bucket at least for every ten lodgers. Provided that should the system of water carriage be introduced, the privy accommodation shall be such as the chairman shall direct, and in all cases the privy accommodation shall be provided by the keeper of the common lodging-house.
- Water service.** 16. The premises shall be provided with water service (Labugama supply) at the expense of the keeper of the common lodging-house.
- Inspection.** 17. The premises shall be subject to inspection at all hours during day or night by municipal officers or by police officers not below the rank of inspector.
- Definitions.** 18. A common lodging-house is (a) any house or part thereof where persons not being members of the same family—to the number of ten and upwards—are housed.
- (b) Any permanent structure in which employers of labour house their employes other than domestic servants or shopmen.
- The keeper of a common lodging-house is any person licensed to keep a common lodging-house.

CHAPTER XVII.

Relating to Burials and Burial Grounds.

- Burial and cremation where allowed.** 1. No person shall without special leave of the council bury or cremate, or assist in burying or cremating, any dead body in any place except in a cemetery duly proclaimed under Ordinance No. 9 of 1899, or in premises specially registered in the office of the council (under Ordinance No. 9 of 1899) as a burial ground or cremation ground.

Burial and cremation grounds to be registered and keeper named.

2. 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.

3. 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.

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

Certificate of death to be produced to keeper before burial, &c.

5. No burial or cremation shall take place unless the certificate of death required by law has been produced to the keeper of the burial or cremation ground, or without a certificate from an inspector of police or municipal inspector that he has reason to believe that application for such certificate has been duly made.

Keeper to keep register of burials, &c., copy to be delivered to municipal office and Registrar-General.

6. It shall be the duty of the keeper of any burial or cremation ground to keep a register of all burials or cremations carried out on the premises of which he is keeper, in the form prescribed by the chairman, and to cause to be delivered a copy of the register to the municipal office and to the office of the Registrar-General every day.

Person authorized to visit grounds.

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

Keeper to keep ground in order.

8. 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 of the municipal council.

Tables of fees to be approved by chairman.

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

Ground to be enclosed by walls.

10. Every burial or cremation ground shall be enclosed by a substantial wall approved by the chairman of the municipal council, and the wall shall be kept in good repair.

Consent of chairman to erect.

11. It shall not be lawful for any person to erect any wall, barrier, or structure within a burial ground or cremation ground without the written consent of the chairman.

Annual account to be made up and a copy transmitted to the secretary.

12. The trustees, managers, or proprietors of every burial ground, or the person having sole or principal charge thereof, shall every year cause an account to be prepared showing the total receipts of all moneys levied in virtue of Ordinance No. 9 of 1899, or any other Ordinance in force empowering them to levy any fees or charges in respect of such burial ground, for the year ending the thirty-first day of December in each year, under the several distinct heads of receipts and expenditure, with a statement of the balance, if any, of such accounts certified by such trustees, managers, or proprietors, or person having sole or principal charge, and duly audited, and shall send a copy of the said account free of charge to the secretary of the municipal council within one month from the day on which such account ends.

It shall be lawful for the chairman at any time to require the said trustees, managers, or proprietors, or person having sole or principal charge, by notice in writing, to do or execute any works or repairs which he shall think necessary should be done towards the proper upkeep and maintenance of such burial ground. In default of compliance with such notice within the time appointed, the chairman and any officers or workmen authorized by him may enter upon such burial ground and cause the necessary work to be done, and the expense thereby incurred shall be paid by the said trustees, managers, or proprietors, or persons having sole or principal charge in default, and shall be ascertained and determined and recovered in the manner provided by sections 281 and 282 of "The Municipal Councils' Ordinances, 1887, 1890, and 1896," as if the same were expenses directed by the said Ordinance to be paid.

Disposal of corpses.

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

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

CHAPTER XVIII.

Registration of Mortgages.

Mortgagee may register mortgage.

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

Register open to inspection.

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

Council to give notice to mortgagee of seizure.

3. In the event of any property concerning which any such mortgage shall have been registered as provided in by-law 1 of this chapter being seized in execution under section 149 of "The Municipal Councils' Ordinances, 1887, 1890, and 1896," the council shall, at least fourteen days before advertising such property for sale under section 151 of the said Ordinance, post or deliver to the party who shall have registered such mortgage notice in writing of the said seizure and of the amount of arrears of taxes, for the realization of which such property shall have been seized.

Mortgagee may pay arrears of tax.

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

CHAPTER XIX.

Guides.

Guide to wear coat and badge.

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

Guide to ply for hire from central office.

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

Guide to carry pocket register.

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

Fees.

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

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

CHAPTER XX.

*Estimates.***Estimates.**

All votes of money for public works, other than small urgent works not exceeding Rs. 50 in cost at a time, whether to be done on contract or by the officers of the municipality, shall be made on estimates prepared in such form as the council shall from time to time direct.

CHAPTER XXI.

Execution of Works.

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

1. 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, making, or improving any bridge, fence, drain, dam, ditch, pipe, cable, or other appliance thereupon or in any way connected therewith, or for performing any act, matter, or thing under the provisions of "The Municipal Councils' Ordinances, 1887, 1890, and 1896."

And to take materials.

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

2. 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, ditch, pipe, cable, or other appliance thereupon, or 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.

3. 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.

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

- And put up fences.
5. It shall be lawful for any person or persons authorized as aforesaid to put up or make fences, hedges, ditches, drains, or banks by the side of any street whenever it shall appear to him or them necessary, and the owner or occupiers of lands adjoining such fences, hedges, ditches, drains, or banks shall and are hereby required to keep the same in good substantial repair and order.
- And to make and keep open ditches, &c., and to lay trunks.
6. It shall be lawful for any person or persons authorized in writing by the chairman to make, scour, cleanse, and keep open all ditches, gutters, and drains or water-courses, and also to make and lay such trunks, tunnels, plates, or bridges as he or they shall deem necessary for the protection, preservation, improvement, repair, or construction of any street or road or canal in and through any lands or grounds adjoining or lying near to such street or road or canal or intended street or road or canal.
- And to lay stones, &c., on roads.
7. It shall be lawful for any person or persons authorized as aforesaid to lay any heap of stone or gravel, or any log of wood, or any other matter or thing whatsoever upon any street or road, and to allow the same to remain there during the time such street or road is under repair, and for such time before the repairs are commenced, and after the repairs are completed, as may be necessary for facilitating the making of such repairs, or for preventing damage to such recently-repaired street or road; but he or they shall take due and reasonable precaution for preventing danger or injury to persons passing along the road.
- Fencing, bar, &c., fixed across or in any street not to be taken down or pilfered.
8. No person shall take down, alter, or remove any fencing, bar, chain, or post, or extinguish or remove any light or lights placed or fixed across or in any street for purposes of public safety, or to prevent the passage of carts, cattle, carriages, and horses, or other animals while those streets are under repairs, or while works are being carried on in them by the chairman.
- Compensation for damages.
9. Every person who shall sustain any loss or damage by reason of the exercise of any of the powers and authorities conferred by the by-laws in this chapter upon the person or persons authorized by the chairman shall be entitled to receive compensation for the same, provided that application shall be made in that behalf to the chairman at any time before the expiration of three months after the act, matter, or thing, in respect of which such damage is claimed, is alleged to have been done, setting forth fully the nature of his claim, and furnishing such details as the chairman may call for. If such application shall not have been made within the aforesaid period, the claim to compensation for the alleged injury shall be disallowed, and he shall be barred from recovering the same, notwithstanding any provision contained to the contrary in Ordinance No. 22 of 1871. The amount of compensation, if the same cannot be agreed to, shall be decided by arbitration, the chairman naming one arbitrator and the person claiming compensation another. The arbitrators shall, before proceeding to inquire into the amount of compensation, appoint in writing an umpire to decide any difference of opinion between the arbitrators; and the award of the arbitrators or umpire given in terms of such reference shall be final.

CHAPTER XXII.

Construction of Drains and Buildings.

- Householders to build proper approaches over road drains.
1. The owner or occupier of any house, land, or premises adjoining any street, by the side of which a drain shall have been made or excavated, shall not construct or place over any such drain any bridge, platform, building, or structure of any kind, except by and with the written permission of the chairman, and subject to such condition as the chairman shall deem necessary to impose, and in such manner as he shall direct. And such owner or occupier shall maintain such bridge, platform, building, or structure of any kind in good order to the satisfaction of the chairman: and it shall be lawful for the chairman, if it shall come to his knowledge that any parties have access to any house, land, or premises so situated without such bridge, platform, building, or structure as aforesaid, or by some bridge, platform, building, or structure not constructed or placed as aforesaid, to give notice to the owner or occupier thereof forthwith to construct, or place, or alter the same, or in the event of his failing to maintain in good order such bridge, platform, building, or structure, or the drain thereunder, to give notice to the said owner or occupier to put the same in good order; and if he shall fail to fulfil the requirements of any notice so given within thirty days from the service of the said notice, or within fourteen days from such service, should the chairman state in the notice that the matter is one of urgency, the owner or occupier, as the case may be, shall be guilty of an offence, and the chairman may cause the work to be done, and the costs and expenses thereof shall be paid by such owner or occupier.
- Chairman may require yard or alley to be drained.
2. It shall be lawful for the chairman, should he deem it necessary, to require by notice in writing the owner or owners of any yard or ground adjoining a building, or the owner or owners of any alley, road, or path between buildings or ranges of buildings, to have such yard,

ground, alley, road, or path paved to a distance, not exceeding 15 feet, from any such building or buildings or range of buildings, as the case may be, in such manner as the chairman shall direct, and to lay sufficient drains or pipes to the nearest municipal sewer or drain for the purpose of draining such yard, ground, alley, road, or path within such reasonable time as the chairman shall appoint. Such drains or pipes shall be of such materials, of such size, or such level, and with such fall, and shall be carried to such point of junction with the said municipal sewer or drains as the chairman shall appoint, provided that the chairman shall supply to such owner on application, at cost price, the materials necessary for the drains or pipes which he is required to lay. If such owner or owners shall fail to comply with the requirements of such notice within the time appointed he or they shall be guilty of an offence, and the chairman or any officers and workmen authorized by him may enter upon the premises and cause the required work to be done, and the costs thereof shall be paid by the owner.

Provided that should the nearest municipal sewer or drain be more than one hundred feet from such yard, ground, alley, road, or path, no such notice shall be issued without the previous consent of the council.

And private
sewers to be
ventilated.

3. It shall be lawful for the chairman to require, by notice in writing, the owner of any private sewer or drain, whether under or outside his building, to fix such pipes as the chairman may consider necessary for the proper ventilation of such private sewer or drain within such reasonable time as the chairman shall appoint. 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 he shall be guilty of an offence, and the chairman or any officers and workmen authorized by him may enter upon the premises and cause the required work to be done, and the costs thereof shall be paid by such owner.

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

4. When it shall be found necessary under section 195 of "The Municipal Councils' Ordinances, 1887, 1890, and 1896," to construct or lay a covered drain or pipe communicating with some sewer or drain, and it is requisite for the construction or laying of such drain or pipe to carry the same through any land or lands intervening between the building or premises required to be drained and a public drain or sewer, it shall be lawful for the chairman, or for any officer of the municipality acting under his written authority in that behalf, to enter into or upon such intervening land or lands and to carry on and complete the construction or laying of such drain or pipe, after giving two days' notice to the owner or occupier of such intervening land or lands of the chairman's intention to do so, and neither the owner, lessee, or occupier of such land shall alter, remove, or re-construct such drain or pipe without the written consent of the chairman.

5. Any person, on whom a notice has been served under section 195 of "The Municipal Councils' Ordinances, 1887, 1890, and 1896," to construct or lay a covered drain or pipe communicating with some sewer or drain, may apply to the chairman for a certificate that it is requisite for the construction or laying of such drain or pipe to carry the same through any land or lands intervening between the building or premises required to be drained and a public drain or sewer, and the chairman may, if he sees fit to do so, issue a written certificate to that effect to such person. It shall be lawful for such person, at any time after the issue of such certificate, and after paying or tendering to the owner or owners of the intervening land or lands reasonable compensation, to enter into or upon such intervening land or lands with all necessary and proper servants, labourers, workmen, carriages, and animals and other means, and to carry on and complete the construction or laying of such drain or pipe, after giving two days' notice to the owner or occupier of such intervening land or lands of his intention to do so. The amount of such reasonable compensation and if necessary the apportionment thereof shall, in case of dispute, be referred to the decision of two arbitrators, one nominated by such person and the other by the owner or owners of such land or lands. The arbitrators shall, before proceeding to inquire into the amount of the reasonable compensation, appoint in writing an umpire; and should the arbitrators fail to agree on the amount of the reasonable compensation or the apportionment thereof, they shall refer the point or points on which they disagree to the said umpire, whose decision shall be final. Should the owner or owners fail, within ten days after they have all received notice to do so, to appoint an arbitrator, the arbitrator appointed by such person shall decide the amount and apportionment of the compensation.

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

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

Conditions for
erection of
buildings.

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

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

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

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

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

Any person who shall, without the sanction of the chairman, build, renew, or cause to be built or renewed any building or portion of a building with thatch, leaves, straw, grass, or shingle, or other inflammable material of whatever description shall be guilty of an offence.

Buildings unfit
for human
habitation.

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

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

Insanitary huts
and sheds.

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

CHAPTER XXIII.

Obstructions and Encroachments.

Chairman may
in certain cases
demand
production of
title deeds.

1. Whenever it shall appear to the chairman that any building, enclosure, obstruction, or encroachment has been raised or made in any street, or any waste or other ground or place within the limits of the municipality, or that the line of any street within any line of building has been altered without proper authority, it shall be lawful for the chairman to demand in writing of the person alleged or claiming to be the owner of the land or premises on which such building, enclosure, obstruction, or encroachment shall have been raised or made, or through or over which such alteration of the line of a street has been made, the production of every deed, document, and instrument upon which such person founds such claim, and of the plan, if any, of such premises. If the occupier of such land or premises be not himself the owner, he shall be bound to give full information respecting the name and residence of such owner within ten days of 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 by the chairman, 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 within such period of ten days above mentioned 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 deeds to include power of examination.

2. The deeds, documents, instruments, and plans 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 plan as shall be necessary, and to take copies; and every person concerned shall permit such examination of every such deeds, documents, instruments, or plan, and the taking of copies thereof by the chairman, for which purpose the chairman may retain the deeds, documents, instruments, and plans for such period as may be necessary to take such copies.

Chairman may authorize survey.

3. It shall be lawful for the chairman or any person authorized by him in writing, after reasonable notice to the occupier, to enter upon any land, place, or premises upon which any such building, enclosure, encroachment, or alteration of the line of a street as is mentioned in by-law No. 1 of this chapter shall have been raised or made as aforesaid, and upon any other land or premises whatsoever which the chairman may think necessary to inspect or survey, and to make such inspection and survey of all such land, place, or premises as may be necessary to enable the chairman to ascertain whether such building, enclosure, obstruction, or encroachment is an encroachment upon any street or upon any land or place vested in or in the charge of the council, or whether the line of the street has been actually altered.

Survey by proper officer to be conclusive evidence.

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

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

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

CHAPTER XXIV.

Weights and Measures.

Weights and measures to be tested every twelve months.

1. Any person within the municipality buying, selling, or receiving by weight or measure who shall use, or in whose store, shop, boutique, house, or standing place shall be found any weight or measure representing or intended to represent or be used as any of the weights or measures mentioned as the standards established under section 9 of

Ordinance No. 8 of 1876, unless the same has been tested by an officer authorized by the chairman, and shall bear such a mark or stamp or plate as shall be put or placed by such officer in such manner as is directed by the chairman, anything in section 9 of Ordinance No. 8 of 1876 to the contrary notwithstanding, shall be guilty of an offence.

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

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

CHAPTER XXV.

Miscellaneous.

Member may ask to suspend order made by chairman.

1. It shall be lawful for any member of the municipal council, on the application in writing to him of any person affected by any order or decision made by the chairman in the exercise of any power vested in him under the foregoing by-laws, to request the chairman in writing to suspend the order or decision, if it has not already been carried out, until the matter can be laid before the next general or special meeting of the municipal council, and the chairman on receiving such request shall, unless he considers the matter one of urgency, suspend such order or decision until the matter can be brought before such meeting.

Penalties.

2. Any person who shall commit a breach of any of the foregoing by-laws or disregard any requirement lawfully made thereunder by the chairman or municipal magistrate, shall be liable, on prosecution by any municipal or police officer, to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees, and in case of any continuing breach or disregard to a further fine of ten rupees a day for each day such breach or disregard is continued.

Secretary may sign on behalf of chairman.

3. The secretary to the council is empowered to sign on behalf of the chairman any document which under the "Municipal Councils' Ordinances, 1887, 1890, and 1896," or these by-laws is required to be signed or issued by the chairman, and any document so signed by the secretary shall be as valid as if it were signed by the chairman. Provided that this authority shall not extend to documents signed under the provisions of sections 64, 66, and 79 of the said Ordinance of 1887.

APPENDIX.

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

Form of Summons.

MUNICIPALITY OF COLOMBO.

In the matter of _____
To _____.

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

By order of the Chairman,

Date : _____

A. B.,
Secretary.

Form D (Chapter IV., By-law 5).

Name of Notary.	Number 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.

Municipal Office,
Colombo, _____, 19—

By order of the Chairman,

Secretary.

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

_____ has permission to store _____ at _____.
 This license shall be in force till Thirty-first December, 19—.

Form I (Chapter XIII., By-law 15).

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 shall expire on 31st December next, or at any previous date of which one month's notice in writing and signed by the Secretary shall be given to the licensee or his agent or servant.

Dated at Colombo this _____ day of _____, 19—.

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 XIII. of the by-laws.

I agree to the several conditions.

Signature of Licensee.

Colombo _____, 19—.

Form J (Chapter XVI. By-law 1).

Form of Common Lodging house Register.

Date.	Register No.	Situation of Lodging-house and Street No. thereof.	No. of Sleeping Rooms.	No. of Kitchens.	No. of Closets.	Nature of Water Supply.	Maximum Number of Lodgers can be received	Name of Keepers.	Signature of Registering Officer.

Form K (Chapter XVI., By-law 2).

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

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

Signature of Applicant: _____

Address: _____

Colombo, _____, 19—.

Situation of premises sought to be registered as a common lodging-house } _____

The number of floors to be used as a common lodging-house } _____

The number of the rooms set apart for lodgers: _____

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

Do. do. No 2: _____ do.

Do. do. No. 3: _____ do.

Do. do. No. 4: _____ do.

Do. do. No. 5: _____ do.

Do. do. No. 6: _____ do.

To the Chairman, Municipal Council of Colombo.

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 ALEXANDER MURRAY ASHMORE, Esquire, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Lieutenant-Governor in and over the Island of Ceylon, with the Dependencies thereof.

“ THE CATTLE ORDINANCE, 1898.”

A. M. ASHMORE.

WHEREAS by sections 4 and 5 of “ The Cattle Ordinance, 1898,” it is enacted that the Governor may, with the advice of the Executive Council, from time to time make such regulations as may seem necessary or expedient for the sale, removal, registration, and branding of cattle, for the prevention of cattle stealing, and for the issue of cattle vouchers, and that the regulations so made may provide amongst other things for the matters specified in the said section 5 :

And whereas by section 6 of the said Ordinance it is enacted that all regulations made under the provisions of the said sections 4 and 5 shall be published by Proclamation in the *Government Gazette*, and that the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, may by such Proclamation limit the area within which such regulations or any of them shall be in force in any revenue province, revenue district, revenue division, or smaller area, the limits of which shall respectively be set out in the said Proclamation, and that such regulations when proclaimed shall have the same force as if they had been enacted in the said Ordinance :

And whereas the regulations set out in the schedule hereto have been made by the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, under the provisions of the said sections 4 and 5 of the said Ordinance ; and it is expedient to proclaim the same and to define the area within which such regulations shall be in force :

Now know Ye that We, the said Lieutenant-Governor, in exercise of the powers in Us vested by the said section 6 of the said Ordinance and with the advice of the Executive Council, do hereby proclaim the regulations set out in the schedule hereto made under the provisions of the said sections 4 and 5 of the said Ordinance, and declare that the same shall be in force within the revenue limits of the North-Central Province, as from and after the First day of November, One thousand Nine hundred and Five.

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

By His Excellency's command,

G. M. FOWLER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Regulation referred to.

Regulations framed under Sections 4 and 5 of Ordinance No. 10 of 1898, regarding the Sale or Transfer of Cattle.

1. It shall not be lawful to transfer any head of cattle except upon a certificate in the Form A in the schedule annexed to Ordinance No. 10 of 1898, issued and signed by an officer authorized by the Government Agent to issue such certificates for the district in which the animal is transferred.
2. It shall not be lawful to acquire a head of cattle from any person in any way, except by inheritance, unless the recipient receives with the animal the certificate alluded to in clause 1.
3. The Government Agent shall appoint certain officers authorized to issue certificates subject to the regulations hereinafter laid down. Books of certificates in the authorized form shall be issued to all such officers. Such books to be in duplicate, the original to be kept and returned to the Kachcheri when the book is finished, or on demand by the Government Agent ; the duplicate to be given to the purchaser or donee.
4. It shall be lawful for the Government Agent to appoint also a limited number of special officers, not lower in rank than a Vidane Arachchi, Korala, or Udaiyar, to issue certificates, and to relieve them from the necessity of complying with such of the regulations with reference to the issue of certificates as may appear to the Government Agent to be desirable.
5. It shall be an offence for any one who has not been duly authorized to issue a certificate, or for any one to alter, add to, deface, destroy, or in any way tamper with a certificate.
6. If a head of cattle acquired on a certificate dies, is lost, or disappears, it shall be the duty of the owner to return the certificate either to an officer appointed to issue certificates for the district or to the Kachcheri, such return to be made within ten days of the animal's death or one month of its loss or disappearance. When cattle are slaughtered within the limits of a Municipality or Local

Board, the certificate must be given to the slaughter-house keeper; if without such limits, to such person as may be nominated by the Government Agent.

7. All certificates now in the possession of private persons, for which they have not got cattle, must within three months from the date of the publication of these regulations be returned to the Kachcheri or an officer authorized to issue certificates as described above. After that date it shall be an offence for any one to possess a cattle certificate for which he has not got the corresponding head of cattle.

8. Within six months of the passing of these regulations it shall be the duty of all persons who are in possession of acquired cattle (that is, not born in the owner's possession or obtained by inheritance) for which the owners hold no certificates to produce them before an officer appointed by the Government Agent, who, if satisfied that the animal has been lawfully acquired, shall issue a certificate, and if not satisfied shall refer the matter for final decision to the Government Agent, who shall order either that a certificate shall issue or that the animal shall be sold by auction and the proceeds paid to the Communal or Local Board funds, if a Gansabhawa or Local Board has jurisdiction over the district where the animal has been kept, or to the credit of Government if there is no Gansabhawa or Local Board.

9. It shall be the duty of all headmen to seize all stray cattle, those with altered or defaced brandmarks, and cattle (other than those born in the owner's possession or obtained by inheritance) that may be reasonably supposed to have been acquired without a proper certificate, and to produce them before the President of the Gansabhawa, if there is one having jurisdiction over the district, or before the Chief Headman, if there is no Gansabhawa. Such President or Chief Headman shall inquire into the title of any one who claims the animal, and if satisfied that it has been lawfully obtained, shall issue a certificate; if not so satisfied, shall refer the matter to the Government Agent, whose decision shall be final. If the Government Agent is not satisfied that the claimant has established his title, the animal shall be sold, and the proceeds dealt with as laid down in regulation 8.

10. When an animal is sold as directed in the foregoing regulations by the President of a Village Tribunal or a Chief Headman, a special brand selected by the Government Agent shall be put on the animal, and a certificate signed by the President or a Chief Headman, as the Government Agent may direct, shall be issued to the purchaser.

11. When cattle are imported it shall be the duty of the importer to obtain from an officer appointed by the Government Agent a certificate for each animal imported. Such certificate shall be issued on payment of a fee of 25 cents, and shall be in the Form A annexed to Ordinance No. 10 of 1898. In filling in the certificate the words "imported animal" should be entered under column 2 instead of the name and residence of the seller or donor. Under column 9, instead of the signature of the seller or donor the date of landing and the port where landed should be entered.

12. Duplicates of certificates certified to be correct by the Government Agent or his Assistant shall have the validity of the certificates themselves, and shall be issued only to the persons to whom the originals were issued, or their representatives, on proving satisfactorily that the originals were lost or stolen.

13. The following are the regulations to be observed by headmen in issuing certificates:—

(1) No cattle certificate shall be executed by any headman in any case—

- (a) In which the animal is not produced before him.
- (b) In which the vendor and vendee or donor and donee, with their witnesses are not before him.
- (c) In which the owner is a minor or a person of unsound mind. In every such case the parties shall be referred to the Chief Headman of the district.
- (d) In which he has any reasonable doubt that the vendor is the *bona fide* owner; if he is not satisfied, the matter shall be referred to the President or Chairman of the Village Committee of his district for adjudication, and such officer if satisfied shall issue a certificate. In districts in which there is no President or Chairman of Committee, the matter shall be referred to the Mudaliyar or Chief Headman of the Headman's division. Sales of cattle belonging to the Headmen who issues certificates shall be made on vouchers executed by the adjoining Headman.
- (e) In which the certificate in favour of the seller is not produced for the animal (unless it has been born in the seller's possession or acquired by him by inheritance).

- (f) In which the description and landmarks of the animal do not agree with the certificate produced.
- (g) In which the vendor produces no certificate, and is not a resident of the district for which the officer has been authorized to issue certificates.

(2) The previous sale certificate, on the strength of which a sale is effected, shall be surrendered to the executing headman, and shall be attached by him to the counterfoil of the certificate issued.

(3) Before issue of sale certificates for animals acquired by inheritance the headman must satisfy himself by personal inquiry that the animals have been so inherited, and must enter in the certificate and counterfoil the name of the deceased owner and his relationship to the vendor.

(4) When an owner wishes to remove an animal born in his possession or acquired by inheritance, in order to sell it at some place beyond the jurisdiction of the officer appointed to issue certificates for the district, he shall obtain from such officer an ordinary sale certificate in Form A in the schedule attached to Ordinance No. 10 of 1898, in which the following alterations shall be made:—

Under column 2 shall be entered "Removed for sale by owner."

Under column 3 the name and residence of the owner shall be entered. The signature of the owner shall be taken both under column 9 and under column 10.

(5) More than one head of cattle shall not be transferred on one certificate, except in the case of a cow with an unbranded calf below the age of twelve months. In such case the colour, age, sex, and other distinguishing marks on the calf should be inserted in the certificate.

Permits of Removal.

14. It shall not be lawful for any one to remove an acquired animal (that is, an animal not born in the owner's possession or obtained by inheritance) to any place beyond the jurisdiction of the officer appointed by the Government Agent to issue certificates for the district in which the animal is kept, unless the person so removing has with him the certificate issued to the owner of the animal. If the animal does not belong to the person so removing, he must have in addition a written pass signed by the owner, stating where the animal is going to and for what purpose it is being removed.

15. If the animal be a pinfold one (that is, born in the owner's possession or obtained by inheritance), the person removing the animal shall have with him either a permit for removal in Form B in schedule annexed to Ordinance No. 10 of 1898, or a certificate similar to that described in regulation 13 (4).

The fees payable to officers authorized to issue vouchers shall be as follows:—

	Cents.
For a voucher of transfer	50
For a voucher of ownership	25
For a permit of removal	25

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 ALEXANDER MURRAY ASHMORE, Esquire, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Lieutenant-Governor in and over the Island of Ceylon, with the Dependencies thereof.

A. M. ASHMORE.

WHEREAS by section 34 (1) of "The Ceylon Railways Ordinance, 1902," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor from time to time to declare by Proclamation any road or path which the railway may cross to be a "minor crossing," and whether such minor crossing shall be closed by gates or not; and such Proclamation to alter, vary, or repeal:

And whereas by a Proclamation dated the Twenty-fourth day of November, 1902, certain roads and paths which the Ceylon Government Railway crosses between the stations of Pallai and Kankesan-turai, in the District of Jaffna, were declared to be "minor crossings" for the purposes of the said Ordinance, and to be not closed by gates:

And whereas it is expedient to repeal the said Proclamation:

Now know Ye that We, the said Lieutenant-Governor, in exercise of the powers in Us vested as aforesaid, do hereby repeal the said Proclamation bearing date the Twenty-fourth day of November, 1902.

Given at Nuwara Eliya, in the said Island of Ceylon, this Twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Five.

By His Excellency's command,

G. M. FOWLER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

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 ALEXANDER MURRAY ASHMORE, Esquire, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Lieutenant-Governor in and over the Island of Ceylon, with the Dependencies thereof.

A. M. ASHMORE.

WHEREAS by section 34 (1) of "The Ceylon Railways Ordinance, 1902," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor from time to time to declare by Proclamation any road or path which the railway may cross to be a "minor crossing," and whether such "minor crossing" shall be closed by gates or not:

And whereas it is expedient to declare certain roads and paths which the railway crosses to be "minor crossings" for the purposes of the said Ordinance:

Now know Ye that We, the said Lieutenant-Governor, in exercise of the power in Us vested as aforesaid, do hereby declare each of the roads and paths which the Ceylon Government Railway crosses between the stations of Madawachchi and Kankasanturai, in the Northern Province, set out in the schedule hereto, to be "minor crossings" for the purposes of the said Ordinance, as from and after the Twenty-third day of October, One thousand Nine hundred and Five, and that such "minor crossings" be not closed by gates.

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

By His Excellency's command,

G. M. FOWLER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

SCHEDULE.

List of Level Crossings other than Main Roads and occupation crossings from Madawachchi to Kankasanturai.

Mileage from Colombo.			Description.	Class.
M.	C.	L.		
142	76	20	.. Madawachchi-Mannar road ..	2
147	4	80	.. Village road ..	3
151	1	45	.. Village road ..	3
154	0	40	.. Village road ..	3
154	9	70	.. Village road ..	3
157	42	30	.. Circular road ..	2
157	79	78	.. Vavuniya-Mannar road ..	2
158	11	0	.. Circular road ..	3
159	35	95	.. Village road ..	3
162	45	48	.. Village road ..	3
166	77	6	.. Village road ..	3
169	70	55	.. Village road ..	3
175	78	10	.. Village road ..	3
185	46	50	.. Mankulam-Thunukai road ..	3
196	12	62	.. Minor road, Kokkavil to Mannar ..	3
200	10	95	.. Cart track to quarry ..	3
208	14	30	.. Road to Paranthan village ..	3
213	17	95	.. Village road ..	3
213	57	70	.. Level crossing to Elephant Pass Jetty ..	3
214	31	30	.. Village road ..	3
218	59	42	.. Kanagarayan estate path ..	3
218	70	95	.. Village road ..	3
219	16	8	.. Thamnakeni estate path ..	3
219	74	78	.. Do. ..	3
220	27	75	.. Kayankadu estate road ..	3
222	0	36	.. Road from Pallai to Beach ..	2

Mileage from Colombo.			Description.	Class.
M.	C.	L.		
222	20	0	.. Village road	3
222	24	30	.. Village road	3
222	71	20	.. Estate road to Kalvalava estate..	3
223	23	47	.. Village road	3
223	53	94	.. Village road	3
223	70	77	.. Village road	3
224	41	94	.. Kattiaruthan estate road	3
224	75	76	.. Village road	3
225	14	33	.. Village road	3
225	67	62	.. Ayanangai estate road	3
226	42	0	.. Karambogam estate road	3
227	43	65	.. Village road	3
227	57	73	.. Village road	3
227	77	90	.. Village road	3
228	51	90	.. Village road	3
229	7	70	.. Village road	3
229	30	66	.. Village road	3
229	37	94	.. Village road	3
229	70	69	.. Village road	3
230	19	59	.. Village road	3
231	1	61	.. Kachchai-Point Pedro road	2
232	19	0	.. Village road	3
232	55	50	.. Village road	3
232	69	2	.. Village road	3
233	15	58	.. Village road	3
233	27	25	.. Village road	3
233	38	10	.. Village road	3
233	67	60	.. Village road	3
234	7	40	.. Village road	3
234	26	0	.. Village road	3
234	52	39	.. Village road	3
234	69	10	.. Village road	3
235	4	96	.. Village road	3
235	21	14	.. Kachchai road	2
235	28	80	.. Beach road	3
236	19	16	.. Village road	3
237	2	11	.. Village road	3
238	8	18	.. Cart track	3
239	18	81	.. Cart track	3
239	38	78	.. Village road	3
240	64	45	.. Thananykalapu minor road	3
240	71	68	.. Village road	3
241	78	44	.. Cart track	3
242	45	79	.. Ariyalai road	3
243	48	16	.. Colombuthurai road	2
243	68	33	.. Ananthan-Vadali road	2
244	7	5	.. Ilanthaikulam road	2
244	13	37	.. Village road	3
244	24	85	.. Ampaddatheru	2
244	32	82	.. Village road	3
244	38	60	.. Village road	3
244	65	53	.. Village road	3
245	4	85	.. Village road	3
245	11	78	.. Village road	3
245	16	45	.. St. John's road	2
245	56	53	.. Village path	4
246	3	75	.. Village path	4
246	30	50	.. Village road	3
246	44	80	.. Village road	3
246	56	40	.. Village road	3
247	4	10	.. Nageamma Kovil Nallur road	3
247	16	40	.. Village road	3
247	39	5	.. Village road	3
247	46	60	.. Kokkuvil-Nallur road	3
247	71	10	.. Village road	3
248	3	0	.. Village road	3
248	29	36	.. Village road	3
248	45	51	.. Kondavil-Irupalai road	3
248	70	61	.. Village road	3
249	20	41	.. Village road	3
249	48	13	.. Village road	3
249	65	32	.. Village road	3
250	5	40	.. Uduvil-Kopai road	3
250	55	60	.. Village road	3

Mileage from Colombo.			Description.	Class.
M.	C.	L.		
250	78	91	Village road ..	3
251	24	17	Chunnakam-Puttoor road ..	2
251	37	54	Village road ..	3
251	52	58	Village road ..	3
252	29	66	Village road ..	3
252	46	75	Mallakam road ..	3
252	55	31	Mallakam-Mattiagal road ..	2
253	30	5	Village road ..	3
253	77	32	Village road ..	3
254	10	38	Myliddi-Tillipalai road ..	2
254	38	4	Village road ..	3
255	10	80	Village road ..	3
255	16	95	Village road ..	3
255	63	40	Village road ..	3
256	1	35	Cross road ..	3
256	17	80	Cross road ..	3
256	25	90	Cross road ..	3

APPOINTMENTS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

No. 362 of 1905.

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

Mr. C. M. LUSHINGTON to act in the office of Government Agent, Province of Uva; Fiscal for the Province of Uva; Superintendent of the Prison at Badulla; Additional District Judge, Badulla; Local Authority under the Petroleum Ordinance for the Province of Uva; and Member of the Board of Health of the Province of Uva, under section 2 of the Ordinance No. 8 of 1866, with effect from October 24, 1905. Mr. LUSHINGTON will continue in the First Class of the Civil Service.

Mr. F. H. PRICE to the office of Assistant at Trincomalee to the Government Agent, Eastern Province; District Judge, Commissioner of Requests; and Police Magistrate, Trincomalee; Superintendent of the Trincomalee Prison; and Additional Superintendent of Police, Trincomalee, with effect from October 25, 1905.

Mr. E. GOONEWARDENA, Proctor, Kurunegala, to act as District Judge, Kurunegala, Additional Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Kurunegala, and Visitor of the Prison at Kurunegala; Additional District Judge, Commissioner of Requests, and Police Magistrate, Puttalam; and Additional District Judge, Kegalla, from November 13 to 25, 1905, inclusive, during the absence of Mr. B. HILL or until further orders.

Mr. C. P. MARKUS, Proctor, Kurunegala, to act as District Judge, Kurunegala, Additional Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate,

Kurunegala, and Visitor of the Prison at Kurunegala; Additional District Judge, Commissioner of Requests, and Police Magistrate, Puttalam; and Additional District Judge, Kegalla, from November 26 to December 9, 1905, inclusive, during the absence of Mr. B. HILL or until further orders.

Mr. M. S. PINTO to be, in addition to his own duties, Additional Police Magistrate, Balapitiya, from October 30 to November 12, 1905.

By His Excellency's command,

G. M. FOWLER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, October 27, 1905.

No. 363 of 1905.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR has been pleased, under section 2 of Ordinance No. 8 of 1866, to appoint the under-mentioned gentlemen to be Members of the Board of Health, Northern Province:—

1. Mr. J. P. LEWIS, Government Agent, Northern Province.
2. Dr. F. J. SPITTEL, Colonial Surgeon.
3. Mr. G. WADDELL, Provincial Engineer.

By His Excellency's command,

G. M. FOWLER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, October 20, 1905.

No. 364 of 1905.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned persons to be Assessors for the town and gravets of Kurunegala for the year 1906, under the provisions of section 5 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1866 and section 30 of Ordinance No. 13 of 1898 :—

Mr. E. T. ABEYNAIKE.
Mr. J. G. RATNAYAKE.
Mr. J. R. EDWARDS.

By His Excellency's command,
G. M. FOWLER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, October 20, 1905.

No. 365 of 1905.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned persons to be Assessors for the town of Madampe for the year 1906, under the provisions of Ordinance No. 18 of 1892 :—

1. Mr. H. S. AMARASEKERA.
2. Mr. W. J. MENDIS.
3. Mr. T. M. CARRIM.

By His Excellency's command,
G. M. FOWLER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, October 24, 1905.

No. 366 of 1905.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned persons to be Assessors for the town of Kadugannawa for the year 1906, under the provisions of Ordinance No. 18 of 1892 and amending Ordinance No. 11 of 1900 :—

1. K. B. WIJAKOON, Peace Officer, Kandupalata.
2. M. S. PINTO, Peace Officer, Kadugannawa.
3. B. D. B. WEERASINGHA of Kadugannawa.
4. PUNCHI UKKUWA MAHA DURAYA of Kadawatgama.

By His Excellency's command,
G. M. FOWLER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, October 24, 1905.

No. 367 of 1905.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned persons to be Assessors for the town of

Mullaittivu, for the year 1906, under the provisions of Ordinance No. 18 of 1892 and amending Ordinance No. 11 of 1900 :—

1. Mr. K. N. TAMPAYYA, District Mudaliyar.
2. Mr. C. AMPALAVANER.
3. Mr. V. SINNIAN.

By His Excellency's command,
G. M. FOWLER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, October 24, 1905.

No. 368 of 1905.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned persons to be Assessors for the towns under which their names appear for the year 1906, under the provisions of Ordinance No. 18 of 1892 and amending Ordinance No. 11 of 1900 :—

Dambulla.

1. PUNCHI BANDA, Korala of Wagapanaha, Pallesiya pattu.
2. M. SUPPIAH of Dambulla.
3. W. PUNCHI BANDA, Teacher, Dambulla School.

Rattota.

1. DON DAVIT APPUHAMI, Vidane Arachchi.
2. RANHAMI PALLEGAMA, Arachchi.
3. VAILGAMAGE DON SIMON APPU of Kaikawala.

By His Excellency's command,
G. M. FOWLER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, October 24, 1905.

No. 369 of 1905.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned persons to be Assessors for the towns under which their names appear for the year 1906, under the provisions of Ordinance No. 18 of 1892 and amending Ordinance No. 11 of 1900 :—

Dehiowita.

1. Mr. I. H. M. PUNCHI BANDA, Korala of Atulugama.
2. Mr. K. D. JOHN PERERA of Dehiowita.
3. Mr. LENA SEIKKA MARIKKAR of Mattamagoda.

Yatiyantota.

1. Mr. G. SINNO APPUHAMY, Korala of Wendala.
2. Mr. CHARLES EKNELLIGODA of Ruanwella.
3. Mr. C. M. CADER TAMBY of Dehiowita.

By His Excellency's command,
G. M. FOWLER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, October 25, 1905.

No. 370 of 1905.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned persons to be Assessors for the town of Wattagama for the year 1906, under the provisions of Ordinance No. 18 of 1892 and amending Ordinance No. 11 of 1900:—

1. R. M. APPUHAMY, Pallegampaha Korala.
2. PUNCHI BANDA KETAKUMBURE, Arachchi of Wattagama.
3. M. J. FERNANDO of Wattagama.

By His Excellency's command,

G. M. FOWLER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, October 26, 1905.

No. 371 of 1905.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned persons to be Assessors for the town of Ambalangoda for the year 1906, under the provisions of (a) section 5 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1866 and (b) Ordinance No. 18 of 1892 and amending Ordinance No. 11 of 1900:—

1. ISAAC DE SILVA JAYAWARDANA, Muhandiram.
2. MATHES DE ALWIS, Arachchi.
3. EGODAGE JAMES DANIEL DE SILVA ABEGUNAWARDANA.

By His Excellency's command,

G. M. FOWLER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, October 25, 1905.

No. 372 of 1905.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR has been pleased, under the provisions of section 120 of "The Criminal Procedure Code, 1898," to appoint Mr. SIMON THEODORE MENDIS KARUNARATNE RAJAPAKSA to be an Inquirer for the Bentota-Wallalawiti korale of the Galle District.

By His Excellency's command,

G. M. FOWLER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, October 26, 1905.

No. 373 of 1905.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR has been pleased, under the provisions of section 120 of "The Criminal Procedure Code, 1898," to appoint Mr. KULATUNGE ILLANGASINGHE TIKIRI BANDA PALUGASWEWA to act as Inquirer for Meda pattuwa of Tamankaduwa district in the North-Central Province, with effect from October 15, 1905, during the absence from the division of MUNASINGHE UKKU BANDA, Inquirer, or until further orders.

By His Excellency's command,

G. M. FOWLER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, October 20, 1905.

No. 374 of 1905.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR has been pleased, under the provisions of section 120 of "The Criminal Procedure Code, 1898," to appoint Mr. SURIYA KUMARA WANNISINGHE TIKIRI BANDA BULANKULAMA to act as Inquirer for the Eppawala korale of Nuwaragam palata, North-Central Province, with effect from October 15, 1905.

By His Excellency's command,

G. M. FOWLER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, October 20, 1905.

No. 375 of 1905.

NOTICE is hereby given, as required by the provisions of clause 19 of the Ordinance No. 2 of 1877, that it having been proved to the satisfaction of the LIEUT.-GOVERNOR that Mr. D. J. KULATUNGA, Notary Public of the District of Colombo, Western Province, has so conducted himself, by repeated breaches of the provisions of section 18, sub-sections 9, 10, 16, 18, 20, 21, 23, and 28 of Ordinance No. 21 of 1900, that His Excellency, with the advice of the Executive Council, has, in terms of clause 18 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1877 as amended by clause 2 of Ordinance No. 21 of 1900, cancelled the Warrant of the said Notary.

By His Excellency's command,

G. M. FOWLER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, October 25, 1905.

APPOINTMENTS, &c., OF REGISTRARS.

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

SUSE MARISAL ALISANDARA to be Registrar of Births and Deaths of Villachchiya Korelo North Division and Registrar of Marriages (Kandyan and General) of Nuwaragam palata division in the Anuradhapura District of the North-Central Province, with effect from October 27, 1905, *vice* PEDRO ANTHONY, deceased. His office will be at Poriya Murippuwa.

HERAT MUDIYANSELAGE DINGIRI BANDA KORALA to be Registrar of Births and Deaths and of Marriages (Kandyan and General) of Uda Bulatgama No. 2 division in the Kandy District of the Central Province for October 31, 1905, *vice* DINGIRI BANDA SAMARAKON, on leave. His office will be at Ambagamuvva.

Mr. A. KATHIRASER to be Deputy Registrar of Births and Deaths of the Puttalam town division of the Puttalam District of the North-Western Province, with effect from October 9, 1905 *vice* J. R. PERERA, transferred. His office to be at the Puttalam Civil Hospital.

CHINNATAMPI COOMARAVELUPILLAI to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Chamanturai Pattu North Division and as Registrar of Marriages of Chamanturai pattu division in the Batticaloa District of the Eastern Province for thirteen weeks from November 1, 1905, during the absence of the Registrar, V. U. TAMPIYAPILLAI, on leave. His office to be at Vavitanveli in Chammenturai pattu.

By His Excellency's command,

G. M. FOWLER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, October 25, 1905.

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

The Provincial Registrar, Anuradhapura, has appointed **Dr. ALFRED BENEDICT SANTIAGO** to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Anuradhapura town division in the Anuradhapura District of the North-Central Province for thirty days from October 18, 1905, during the absence of **Dr. EDGAR DE KRETZER**, transferred. His office will be at the Government Civil Hospital, Anuradhapura.

The Provincial Registrar, Ratnapura, has appointed **Dr. T. Ohlmus** to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of the Ratnapura town division in the Ratnapura District of the Province of Sabaragamuwa for ten days from October 17, 1905, *vice* **Dr. E. DE KRETZER**, absent from station. His office will be at the Civil Hospital, Ratnapura.

The Provincial Registrar, Kurunegala, has appointed **Mr. C. HERAT** to act as Registrar of General Marriages of Weudawili hatpattu division in the Kurunegala District of the North-Western Province for three days from October 21, 1905, during the

absence of the Registrar, **Mr. E. T. ABEYNAIKE**, on leave. His office will be at the Kurunegala Kachcheri.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Kalutara, has appointed **DON FREDRICK BARNES ABEYWARDENA** to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Kalutara North Division and Registrar of Marriages of Kalutara Totamune in the Kalutara District of the Western Province for fifteen days from October 16, 1905, during the absence of the Registrar, **JOSEPH PERERA GUNAWARDANA**, on leave. His office will be at Barayawatta in Dosestara Kalutara.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Kalutara, has appointed **DON SEVAN WEERAKOON** to act as Registrar of Marriages of Udugaha pattu division and as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Kalupahana division in the Kalutara District of the Western Province for two days from October 22, 1905, during the absence of the Registrar, **DON LIVINIS GUNATILAKA**, on leave. His office will be at Pathipolpolawatta in Kalupahana.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Kalutara, has appointed **Mr. CHARLES ANDREW DE SILVA** to act as Registrar of Marriages of Kalutara Totamune division in the Kalutara District of the Western Province for four days from October 20, 1905, during the absence of the Registrar, **Mr. E. W. SIRIMANE**, on leave. His office will be at the Kalutara Kachcheri.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Mannar, has appointed **Mr. S. SUPRAMANIAM** to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Panankamam in the Mantai division in the Mannar District of the Northern Province for fifteen days from November 1, 1905, during the absence of the Registrar, **S. MUDALIYAR NANASAGARAM**, on leave. His office will be at Udayavalavu in Panankamam.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Mannar, has appointed **JOSEPH MANUEL** to act as Registrar of Marriages of Mantaipattu division in the Mannar District of the Northern Province for thirty days from August 14, 1905, *vice* **C. VETTIVELU**, Registrar, resigned. His office will be at Adigarvalavu in Poriyanavakkulam.

P. ARUNACHALAM,
Registrar-General.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, October 25, 1905.

IT is hereby notified that **Mr. P. LAWRENCEPILLAI**, Registrar of Births and Deaths of Nanaddan West Division in the Mannar District of the Northern Province, has been allowed to hold an additional office at Vankalai, to register events once a week every Friday from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., with effect from August 4, 1905. His office will be at the Government Medical Officer's quarters at Vankalai.

The notice dated August 23, 1905, and appearing in the Gazette No. 6,071 of August 25, is hereby cancelled.

P. ARUNACHALAM,
Registrar-General.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, October 20, 1905.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

IN terms of section 22 of the Minute of January 24, 1903, it is hereby notified that the under-mentioned officer, seconded for service, will be allowed to count the period of his temporary employment for pension purposes :—

Name.	Pensionable Appointment.	Seconded Service.
Dr. F. KEYT	.. Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Civil Medical Department	Assistant Port Surgeon for Immigration, Colombo

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, October 23, 1905.

G. M. FOWLER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

IN terms of section 22 of the Minute dated January 24, 1903, it is hereby notified that the under-mentioned officer, seconded for service as Irrigation Clerk, Matara Kachcheri, will be allowed to count the period of his seconded service for pension purposes :—

Name.	Pensionable Appointment.
Mr. W. A. PERERA	.. Native Writer, Galle Kachcheri

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, October 20, 1905.

G. M. FOWLER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

IT is hereby notified that the Local Board of Health and Improvement of the town of Badulla has, with the sanction of HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR in Executive Council, in terms of section 44 of "The Local Board of Health and Improvement Ordinance, 1898," made and assessed for the year 1906 for the cost and maintenance of the waterworks of the said town, a rate of two and one-half per centum on the annual value of all houses and buildings of every description and of all lands and tenements whatsoever within the said town of Badulla subject to the provisions of the aforesaid section.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, October 24, 1905.

G. M. FOWLER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Comparative Statement of the Actual Revenue of the Colony of Ceylon for the First Nine Months of 1904 and 1905.

REVENUE.	1904.	1905.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1. Customs	5,704,191 71	6,056,378 11	352,186 40	—
2. Port, Harbour, Wharf, and Light-house Dues	1,070,890 94	1,064,901 82	—	5,989 12
3. Licenses, Excise, and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified	4,402,986 31	4,751,125 3	348,138 72	—
4. Fees of Court or Office, Payment for Specific Services, and Reimburse-ments in Aid	1,403,935 15	1,461,300 37	57,365 22	—
5. Post and Telegraph	862,686 80	914,507 35	51,820 55	—
6. Government Railways	6,499,738 36	7,118,408 72	618,670 36	—
7. Rent of Government Property	128,021 8	149,839 63	21,818 55	—
8. Interest	342,281 10	277,313 95	—	64,967 15
9. Miscellaneous Receipts	59,496 70	237,863 9	178,366 39	—
10. Sale of Government Property	1,296,005 36	2,754,933 84	1,458,928 48	—
Total exclusive of Land Sales ..	21,770,233 51	24,786,751 91	3,087,294 67	70,956 27
11. Land Sales	496,254 67	566,863 18	70,608 51	—
Total	22,266,488 18	25,353,435 9	3,157,903 18	70,956 27
		Deduct Decrease ..	70,956 27	
		Nett Increase ..	3,086,946 91	

Audit Office,
Colombo, October 17, 1905.

HILGROVE C. NICOLLE,
Acting Auditor-General.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTAL NOTICES.

COLOMBO WEEKLY HEALTH REPORT.

THE weekly return of births and deaths in the Colombo town for the week ended October 21, 1905, is subjoined A).

Births.—The total births were 89. The birth-rate per 1,000 was 27·3,* as against 22·7 in the preceding week and 21·3 in the corresponding week of last year.

Deaths.—The total deaths were 162. The death-rate per 1,000 was 49·7,* as against 50·3 in the previous week and 31·9 in the corresponding week of last year.

Causes of death.—No persons died from cholera, smallpox, or measles. 37 died from diarrhoea and dysentery; 34 from phthisis, bronchitis, and pneumonia; 6 from different kinds of fever; and 14 from infantile convulsions.

Infantile deaths.—Of the 162 total deaths, 47 were of infants under 1 year of age, as against 24 in the corresponding week of the previous year.

2. The numbers of births and deaths registered in nineteen other principal towns are shown in list B.

* Calculated on the estimated population on July 1, 1905.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, October 25, 1905.

N. MORGAPPAH,
for Registrar-General.

A.—Colombo Town.

Ward.	Population at the Census, 1901.	Births.	Deaths.	Birth-rate per Mille per Annum.			Death-rate per Mille per Annum.			Selected Cause of Death for the Week under Report.							Deaths of Infants under 1 Year.		Still Births.	
				Week under Report.	Preceding Week.	Corresponding Week of previous Year.	Week under Report.	Preceding Week.	Corresponding Week of previous Year.	Cholera.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Enteric Fever.	Other Fevers.	Diarrhea and Dysentery.	Phthisis, Bronchitis, and Pneumonia.	Infantile Convulsions.	Week under Report.		Corresponding Week of previous Year.
Colombo Town	155,869	89	162	27·3	22·7	21·3	49·7	50·3	31·9	—	—	—	2	4	37	34	14	47	24	11
Fort and Galle																				
Face	2,285	—	2																	
Pettah	7,561	1	—																	
St. Sebastian	9,349	6	6												1	1	1			
St. Paul's	20,260	13	13											1	3	4				
Kotahena	33,355	15	18												6	3	2			
New Bazaar	17,470	10	24												1	5	3			
Maradana	30,381	*11	*45											1	9	12				
Slave Island	16,927	†14	†19											1	4	6	2			
Kollupitiya	18,281	7	16											1	1	5	2			
															8	2	2			

* Maradana hospitals.

† Maradana, exclusive of hospitals.

Race.	Population at the Census of 1901.	Births.	Deaths.	Meteorology.	Week under Report.	Preceding Week.	Corresponding Week of previous Year.
All races	155,869	89	162				
Europeans	2,657	2	2	Mean temperature of air	79·9°	78·2°	81·0°
Burghers	11,861	6	7	Mean atmospheric pressure	29·922"	29·915"	29·916"
Sinhalese	68,772	44	62				
Tamils	34,640	19	34				
Moors	28,898	11	25				
Malays	4,493	3	8				
Others	4,548	4	4				

		Population at the Census, 1901.	Births registered.	Deaths registered.
A.—Colombo.	..	155,869	89	102
B.—Other Towns.				
1. Negombo	..	19,819	20	15
2. Kalutara	..	11,500	7	12
3. Kandy ..	..	26,511	10	16
4. Gampola	..	3,791	3	7
5. Nawalapitiya	..	3,454	—	6
6. Matale ..	..	4,951	2	4
7. Nuwara Eliya	..	5,072	6	1
8. Jaffna ..	..	33,879	28	20
9. Galle ..	..	37,165	19	23
10. Matara ..	..	11,848	8	2
11. Batticaloa	..	9,969	8	5
12. Trincomalee	..	11,887	8	5
13. Kurunogala	..	6,483	4	21
14. Puttalam	..	5,115	3	4
15. Chilaw ..	..	4,168	4	—
16. Anuradhapura	..	3,672	2	5
17. Badulla..	..	5,924	3	8
18. Ratnapura	..	4,084	—	5
19. Kegalla..	..	2,340	—	4

IN pursuance of the provisions of section 11 of the Ordinance No. 2 of 1895, intituled "An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Registration of Marriages, other than the Marriages of Kandians or of Mohammedans," I, Ponnampa'am Arunachalam, Registrar-General of Ceylon, do hereby notify that the under-mentioned building, used as a place of public Christian worship, has been duly registered for the solemnization of marriages therein, in lieu of the building registered under certificate No. 26 of the 7th day of October, 1897, which is no longer used for the public worship of the congregation on whose behalf it was registered.

No.	Date or Registration.	Description.	Situation.	Minister or Proprietor or Trustee.	Religious Denomination on whose behalf the Building is registered.
187	October 24, 1905	Church	Hettiwidiya, Weligam korale, Matara District	The Rev. E. A. Prince, Trustee.	Wesleyan Methodist.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, October 24, 1905.

P. ARUNACHALAM,
Registrar-General.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application has been received from Mr. E. R. Goonoratne of Galle for the registration of his Bataduwa Vernacular Boys' School, situated in the Galle District of the Southern Province, as a Vernacular Mixed School. Observations will be received not later than November 16, 1905.

R. B. STRICKLAND,
for Director.

Office of Public Instruction,
Colombo, October 24, 1905.

of Good Death, Hulftsdorp, for the purpose of electing trustees under Ordinance No. 5 of 1864 for the ensuing year for the said Independent Catholic Cathedral and other temporalities belonging to the said Independent Catholic Mission.

CLEMENT B. PASSE.
STEPHEN SILVA.
K. D. INNOCENT.
J. J. HAKEL.
C. FERNANDO.

NOTICE is hereby given that a General Meeting of the Members of the Independent Catholic Mission of Colombo will be held on Monday, December 4, 1905, at 5 P.M., at the Mission House attached to the Independent Catholic Cathedral of Our Lady

Independent Catholic Cathedral
of Our Lady of Good Death,
Hulftsdorp, October 2, 1905.

TEN vaccinated bull-calves and heifers, more or less, will be put up for sale by auction on Saturday, the 23th instant, at 2 P.M., at the Calf Vaccine Depot, Kanatta.

J. CRAIG,
Colonial Surgeon, Western Province.
Colombo, October 21, 1905.

NOTICE is hereby given that a General Meeting of the Members of the Congregation of the Church of Our Lady of Good Death at New Bazaar

in Colombo will be held on Monday, December 4, 1905, at 5 P.M., at the Mission House attached to the said Church for the purpose of electing trustees, under Ordinance No. 5 of 1864 for the ensuing year.

B. F. QUYN.
F. KRONENBERG.
J. B. FERNANDO.
R. E. FERNANDO.
D. A. PASSE.

Church of Our Lady of Good Death,
Colombo, October 11, 1905.

NOTICES CALLING FOR TENDERS.

Colombo Drainage Works.

SUPPLY OF MATERIALS FOR 1906 AND 1907.

SEALED Tenders, marked on the envelopes "Tenders for the supply of Materials to the Colombo Drainage Works," will be received up to noon on Saturday, November 18, 1905, from persons willing to contract for the supply of the under-mentioned materials for the use of the Colombo Drainage Works during 1906 and 1907.

Materials to be supplied are as follows, and the quotations are to include delivery at the Drainage Works, Fort Depot, Pickering's road, and Madampitiya Depots:—

List of Materials to be supplied to the Colombo Drainage Works, 1906 and 1907.

Acid, muriatic, per lb.
Bags, gunny, second hand each.
Bamboos, 35 ft., not less than 4 in. at butt ends, each.
Bamboos, warichchi, each.
Baskets, cooly, each.
Bolts, G.I., $\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in., with hexagonal nuts.
Bolts, G.I., 1 in. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in., with hexagonal nuts.
Bolts, B.I., square head, round neck, hexagonal nuts, in lengths of 1 in., $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., $1\frac{3}{4}$ in., 2 in., $2\frac{1}{4}$ in., $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in., 6 in., 7 in., 8 in., 9 in., 10 in., 11 in., 12 in., each in diameter of $\frac{1}{4}$ in., $\frac{3}{8}$ in., $\frac{1}{2}$ in., $\frac{3}{4}$ in., 1 in., $1\frac{1}{4}$ in., and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Bolts, tower, iron, 4 in., 6 in., 8 in., and 12 in., each.
Bolts, tower, brass, 4 in. and 6 in., each.
G. I. hooks for corrugated roofing, $\frac{1}{8}$ in., dozen.
Brooms, bass, 12 in., with handles, each.
Brooms, ekel, each.
Brooms, coir, each.
Brushes, distemper, each.
Brushes, tar, long handles, each.
Brushes, sash tool, Nos. 4, 6, 7, and 8, each.
Brushes, banister, each.
Bricks, bath, each.
Bricks, engineers', per thousand.
Cabooks, 15 in. by 7 in. by 5 in., per thousand.
Cadjans, not less than 6 ft. in length, per hundred.
Canvas, unbleached, sails, 36 in. wide, per yard.
Charcoal, per lb.
Chalk, per lb.
Chimneys, glass, hurricano lamps, Hink's, each.
Chain, best tested, short link, crane, $\frac{1}{4}$ in., $\frac{3}{8}$ in., $\frac{1}{2}$ in., $\frac{3}{4}$ in., and 1 in., per cwt.
Clips, roofing, B.I., per cwt.
Coir yarn, per cwt.
Cotton waste, white, No. 1, per cwt.
Cotton waste, coloured, per cwt.
Cotton, lamp, per lb.
Candles, Prico's, 12 to the lb., per lb.
Clay, potters', load of 1 ton.
Emery cloth, per sheet.
Emery powder, per lb.

Gravel, per cubo.
Guttering, G.I., half-round, 6 in., per foot.
Gaskin, flax, per cwt.
Gaskin, hemp, per cwt.
Glass windows, 21 oz. to foot cut to order, per foot.
Handles, long, broom, each.
Handles, pickaxes, hickory, each.
Handles, mamoty, hickory, each.
Handles, hammer, 14 in., 16 in., 18 in., 20 in., 30 in., and 36 in., each.
Handles, axo, each.
Handles, file, each.
Hasps and staples, G.I., bin, 4 in. and 8 in., each.
Hasps and staples, brass, bin, 4 in. and 8 in., each.
Hinges, B.I., butt, 3 in., 4 in., and 6 in., each.
Hinges, B.I., parliamentary, 3 in., 4 in., and 6 in., each.
Hinges, brass, butt, 2 in., $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., 3 in., and 4 in., each.
Hinges, brass, parliamentary, 3 in., 4 in., and $4\frac{1}{2}$ in., each.
Iron, galvanized sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft., 6 ft. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 6 ft. by 3 ft., by 10 to 26 B.W.G., per cwt.
Iron, galvanized sheets, 8 ft. by 2 ft., per cwt.
Iron, galvanized sheets, 8 ft. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. and 8 ft. by 3 ft. by 10 to 26 B.W.G., per cwt.
Iron, black, sheet, 6 ft. and 8 ft. by 2 ft., 6 ft. and 8 ft. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 6 ft. and 8 ft. by 3 ft. by 10 to 26 B.W.G. per cwt.
Iron, galvanized corrugated roofing, 6 ft., 7 ft., 8 ft., 9 ft., or 10 ft. long by 26 in. wide, per ton.
Iron, galvanized, corrugated roofing, 6 ft., 7 ft., 8 ft., 9 ft., or 10 ft. long by 3 ft. wide by 22 and 24 B.W.G., per ton.
Iron, B. I., plate, $\frac{1}{8}$ in. to 1 in., per cwt.
Iron, round bars, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. to 3 in., per cwt.
Iron, square bars, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. to 3 in., per cwt.
Iron, flat bars, from $\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $\frac{1}{4}$ in. to 6 in. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., all standard sizes, per cwt.
Iron, angle bars, from 1 in. by 1 in. to 6 in. by 6 in., all standard sections, per cwt.
Iron, beams, H., from 3 in. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 16 in. by 6 in., all standard sections, per cwt.
Iron, Tee, from 2 in. by 1 in. to 6 in., by 4 in. in all standard sections, per cwt.
Lead, solder, per lb.
Leather, English butts, hide, per lb.
Leather, country buffalo, per lb.
Lime, slaked, per bushel.
Lime, boiled, per bushel.
Lanterns, road, each.
Metal, broken, 3 in., 2 in., $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. and 1 in., per cubo.
Nails, wire, 1 in. to 6 in., per cwt.
Nails, spike, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 9 in., per cwt.
Nuts, B.I., hexagonal sizes, $\frac{1}{4}$ in., $\frac{3}{8}$ in., $\frac{1}{2}$ in., $\frac{5}{8}$ in., $\frac{3}{4}$ in., $\frac{7}{8}$ in., 1 in., $1\frac{1}{4}$ in., and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., per cwt.
Oil, cocoanut, per gallon.
Oil, kerosine, per gallon.
Oil, castor, per gallon.

Oil, linseed, raw, per gallon.
 Oil, linseed, boiled, per gallon.
 Oil, fish, per gallon.
 Oil, engine, per gallon.
 Oil, cylinder, per gallon.
 Oil, Rangoon, per gallon.
 Packing, Tuck's, per lb.
 Packing, asbestos powder, per cwt.
 Packing, asbestos yarn, per lb.
 Packing, asbestos millboard, per lb.
 Packing, red wire insertion, per lb.
 Packing, indiarubber sheet, per lb.
 Paint, black, red oxide, gray, white, per cwt.
 Paint, enamel, Aspinall's, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tin,
 Pine boards, 6 in. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in., 6 in. by $\frac{3}{4}$ in., 6 in. by 1
 in., and 6 in. by $1\frac{1}{4}$ in., per square foot.
 Pipe, G.I., water, 1 in., $1\frac{1}{4}$ in., and 1 in., per foot.
 Pipe, B.I., steam, $\frac{1}{2}$ in., $\frac{3}{4}$ in., 1 in., $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.,
 per foot.
 Pipe, B.I., sockets, each.
 Pipe, G.I., bends and T pieces, each.
 Pipe, B.I., sockets, each.
 Pipe, B.I., bends and T pieces, each.
 Pipe, G.I., down, 3 in., per foot.
 Pipe, G.I., down, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., per foot.
 Pipe, G.I., elbows, per foot.
 Powder, red lead, per cwt.
 Powder, blasting, per lb.
 Ridging, G.I., per foot.
 Rings, I.R., gauge glass, $\frac{1}{8}$ in., $\frac{3}{8}$ in., $\frac{1}{2}$ in., and $\frac{5}{8}$
 in., per dozen.
 Rivets, B.I., per cwt.
 Rivets, G.I., per cwt.
 Rope, Manilla, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. circumference, per
 cwt.
 Rope, coir, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. circumference, per cwt.
 Screws, iron, Nettlefold's, Nos. 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12,
 14, 16, 18, 20, each in lengths of $\frac{1}{4}$ in., $\frac{3}{8}$ in., $\frac{1}{2}$
 in., $\frac{5}{8}$ in., $\frac{3}{4}$ in., $\frac{7}{8}$ in., 1 in., $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., $1\frac{3}{4}$ in., 2 in.,
 $2\frac{1}{4}$ in., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., 3 in., $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., 4 in., 5 in., and 6 in., per
 gross.
 Screws, brass, Nettlefold's, Nos. 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11,
 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 each in lengths of $\frac{1}{2}$ in., $\frac{3}{4}$ in., $\frac{5}{8}$ in.,
 $\frac{7}{8}$ in., 1 in., $1\frac{1}{4}$ in., $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., 2 in., $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., 3 in., $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., and
 4 in., per gross.
 Coach screws, G.I., Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, $\frac{1}{2}$ in.,
 $\frac{3}{8}$ in., $\frac{1}{2}$ in., each in lengths of $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., $1\frac{3}{4}$ in., 2 in.,
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., $2\frac{3}{4}$ in., 3 in., and 4 in. (small sizes by number,
 large sizes by weight).
 Coach screws, B.I., $\frac{3}{8}$ in., $\frac{1}{2}$ in., $\frac{5}{8}$ in., $\frac{3}{4}$ in., $\frac{7}{8}$ in. 1 in.,
 each in lengths of 2 in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in., and 6 in.,
 per cwt.
 Steel, octagonal, jumper, $\frac{7}{8}$ in. to 2 in., per cwt.
 Steel, flat tool, round tool, square tool, and
 blister tool, per cwt.
 Steel, spring, best Swedish, per cwt.
 Soda, washing, per cwt.
 Soft soap, per cwt.
 Straw, per cwt.
 Tacks, tin and copper, per lb.
 Tallow, Russian, per cwt.
 Twine, plumbob, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. balls, per lb.
 Tiles, Calicut.
 Tiles, half-round.
 Twine, Bengal, per lb.
 Turpentine, per gallon.
 Washers, G.I. and B.I., per cwt.
 Wick, lamp, $\frac{5}{8}$ in., per yard.
 Wire, barbed, 2-ply, per cwt.
 Zinc sheets, per cwt.

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

3. The tenders are to be made on forms which will be supplied upon application at the office of the Resident Engineer, and no tender will be considered unless it is furnished on the recognized form thus obtained.

4. Tenderers are to quote for only those articles contained in the forms supplied, and must not attach any leaves of catalogues or price lists to the tender forms.

5. Parties applying for forms of tender will be required to deposit the sum of Rs. 50 with the Resident Engineer. Should the party fail to submit a *bona fide* tender, or to enter into the necessary contract, or deposit the required cash security when called upon to do so, the sum of Rs. 50 will be forfeited by way of ascertained and liquidated damages.

6. Before a contract is entered into the sum of Rs. 500 will have to be deposited by the contractor as security for the due and faithful performance of the contract, within ten days of receiving notice in writing signed by the Resident Engineer that he is prepared to accept his tender.

7. The Resident Engineer reserves to himself the right, without question, of rejecting any or all tenders, and the right of accepting any portion of any tender.

8. Every alteration should bear the initials of the tenderer, and all tenders containing alterations not bearing the tenderers' initials will be treated as informal and rejected.

R. EUSTACE TICKELL,

Resident Engineer, Colombo Drainage Works.

Colombo, October 13, 1905.

Colombo Drainage Works.

SUPPLY OF TOOLS FOR 1906 AND 1907.

SEALED Tenders, marked on the envelopes "Tender for the supply of Tools to the Colombo Drainage Works," will be received up to noon on Saturday, November 18, 1905, from persons willing to contract for the supply of the under-mentioned tools for the use of the Colombo Drainage Works during 1906 and 1907.

Tools to be supplied are as follows, and the quotations are to include delivery at the Drainage Works, Fort Depot:—

List of Tools to be supplied to the Colombo Drainage Works, 1906 and 1907.

Adzes, carpenters', black, each.
 Augers, $\frac{1}{4}$ in., $\frac{3}{8}$ in., $\frac{1}{2}$ in., $\frac{5}{8}$ in., $\frac{3}{4}$ in., $\frac{7}{8}$ in., 1 in.,
 $1\frac{1}{4}$ in., $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., $1\frac{3}{4}$ in., and 2 in., each.
 Anvils, per cwt.
 Axes, timbermans', each.
 Bellows, smiths', 30 in., each.
 Braces, carpenters', complete, with 12 bits, each.
 Braces, ratchet, each.
 Buckets, G.I., double rivetted, $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons, each.
 Cans, watering, $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons, each.
 Catties, sockets, each.
 Chisels, carpenters', $\frac{1}{8}$ in., $\frac{1}{4}$ in., $\frac{3}{8}$ in., $\frac{1}{2}$ in., $\frac{5}{8}$ in.,
 1 in., $1\frac{1}{4}$ in., $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., $1\frac{3}{4}$ in., and 2 in., each.
 Dollies, wrought iron, each.
 Files, square, rough and smooth, 12 in., 14 in.,
 16 in., and 18 in., each.
 Files, round, rough and smooth, 12 in., 14 in., 16 in.,
 each.
 Files, flat, rough and smooth, 12 in., 14 in., 16 in.,
 and 18 in., each.
 Files, half-round, rough and smooth, 8 in., 10 in.,
 12 in., 14 in., and 16 in., each.
 Files, triangular, rough and smooth, 4 in., 6 in.,
 9 in., 12 in., 14 in., each.
 Files, saw-topping, rough and smooth, 10 in., each.
 Gouges, carpenters', $\frac{1}{2}$ in., $\frac{3}{4}$ in., and 1 in., each.
 Grafting tools, each.
 Grindstones, 18 in. and 24 in., each.
 Hammers, sledge, 14 lb., 12 lb., 10 lb., and 7 lb., per
 lb.
 Hammers, half-sledge, 5 lb. and 3 lb., per lb.

Hammers, masons', 4 lb and 3 lb., per lb.
 Hammers, engineers', 1½ lb., each.
 Hammers, carpenters' claw, 1½ lb., each.
 Irons, soldering, each.
 Lamps, Hink's hurricane, ½ in., each.
 Levels, spirit, 24 in. and 12 in., each.
 Locks, G.I., pad, 3 in. and 4 in., each.
 Locks, brass, pad, 2 in. and 3 in., each.
 Marmoties, 10 in. by 7 in., each.
 Oil tadders with spring, ¾ pint, each.
 Oilstones, 10 in. by 2 in., each.
 Pickaxes, each.
 Planes, carpenters' jack, complete, 22 in., each.
 Plane irons, carpenters', 1½ in., 1¾ in., 2 in., and 2½ in., each.
 Plumbobbs, iron, Nos. 3 and 4, each.
 Plumbobbs, brass, Nos. 3 and 4, each.
 Road stampers, C.I., each.
 Rules, 2 ft., 4-fold, boxwood, ordinary, each.
 Rules, 2 ft., 4-fold, brass bound, each.
 Saws, cross-cut, with buckle, 4 ft. and 5 ft., each.
 Saws, hand, 24 in., each.
 Saws, tenon, 12 in., each.
 Saws, strap, 24 in., each.
 Saws, circular, 24 in., rip, cross-cut, 24 in., each.
 Saws, circular and cross-cut, 30 in., 36 in., and 42 in., each.
 Spanners, double-ended, ½ and ¾ in., ¾ and 1 in., ¾ and 1 in., ¾ and 1 in., each.
 Shovels, sq. mouth, London, No. 4, each.
 Spanners, single-ended, 1 in., 1½ in., 1¾ in., 1¾ in., 1½ in., 1¾ in., and 2 in., each.
 Squares, carpenters', 6 in., 9 in., and 12 in., each.
 Squares, masons', steel, 18 in. by 12 in., each.
 Tape, 50 ft., linen, box, each.
 Tape, 50 ft., linen, reels, each.
 Taps, 50 ft., steel, each.
 Trowels, masons', 6 in., 9 in., and 12 in., each.
 Vices, staple bench, 6-in. jaws, each.
 Vices, parallel, 6-in. jaws, each.
 Wrenches, coach, 9 in. and 12 in., each.

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

3. The tenders are to be made on forms which will be supplied upon application at the office of the Resident Engineer, and no tender will be considered unless it is furnished on the recognized form thus obtained.

4. Tenderers are to quote for only those articles contained in the forms supplied, and must not attach leaves of catalogues or price list to the tender forms.

5. Parties applying for forms of tender will be required to deposit the sum of Rs. 50 with the Resident Engineer. Should the party fail to submit a *bona fide* tender, or to enter into the necessary contract, or deposit the required cash security when called upon to do so, the sum of Rs. 50 will be forfeited by way of ascertained and liquidated damages.

6. Before a contract is entered into the sum of Rs. 300 will have to be deposited by the contractor as security for the due and faithful performance of the contract, within ten days of receiving notice in writing signed by the Resident Engineer that he is prepared to accept his tender.

7. The Resident Engineer reserves to himself the right, without question, of rejecting any or all tenders, and the right of accepting any portion of any tender.

8. Every alteration should bear the initials of the tenderer, and all tenders containing alterations not bearing the tenderer's initials will be treated as informal and rejected.

R. EUSTACE TICKELL,
 Resident Engineer, Colombo Drainage Works.

Colombo, October 13, 1905.

SEALED Tenders, marked on the envelopes "Tender for the privilege of selling Fruits, &c., on the Platforms to Third Class Passengers" at Padukka, Avisawalla, Ambalangoda, Gale, and Kurunegala from January 1 to December 31, 1906, will be received up to 12 noon on Tuesday, November 21, 1905, from persons willing to tender for the same.

Tenders must be submitted in duplicate, the original being forwarded to the General Manager of the Railway and the duplicate direct to the Hon. the Auditor-General, both being required to be forwarded at the same time.

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

A deposit of Rs. 10 will be required before any form of tender is issued; and should any person decline to enter into the contract and bond after he has tendered, or should he fail to furnish the required security, such deposit of Rs. 10 will be forfeited to the Crown. All other deposits will be returned upon signature of a contract.

The security required will be a month's rent in cash, and any further information required can be obtained on personal application at the office of the General Manager.

The Government reserves to itself the right, without question, of rejecting any or all tenders, and is further not bound to accept the lowest tender.

Every alteration should bear the initials of the tenderer, and all tenders containing alterations not bearing the tenderers' initials will be treated as informal and rejected.

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

G. P. GREENE,
 General Manager's Office, General Manager.
 Colombo, October 21, 1905.

TENDERS will be received by the Hon. the Auditor-General and the Provincial Engineer of the North-Western Province for the supply of the under-mentioned materials during the year 1906 for the use of the Public Works Department, within the towns and within the Districts of Kurunegala, Dandugama, Puttalam, and Chilaw, in the North-Western Province up to noon on November 24, 1905.

2. Tenderers may tender for all or any of the articles in the following list:—

Areca nut trees, each.
 *Baskets, Madampe, 16 in. diameter top, 4 in. diameter bottom, 8 in. deep, whole cane, per 100.
 *Big basket for earthwork, 2 ft. diameter, 6 in. deep, whole cane, per 100.
 *Bricks, 9 in. by 4½ in. by 3 in., per 1,000.
 Blue, per lb.
 *Brooms, coir, each.
 Coir string, per owt.
 Cadjans not less than 6 ft. long, per 100, salt water.
 Cadjans not less than 6 ft. long, per 100, fresh water.
 Charcoal, per bushel.
 Coconut oil, per gallon.
 Ceiling cloth, gray shirting, per yard.
 *Gunny bags, each, new.
 *Gunny bags, each, second hand.
 Indigo, per lb.
 Jak scantlings, sawn, per cub. ft.
 Jak planks, 2½ in., per 100 ft. square.
 Do. 1½ in. do.
 Do. 1¼ in. do.
 Do. 1 in. do.
 Do. ¾ in. do.

Jak reapers, 2 in. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in., per 1,000 lin. ft.
 Jak reapers, 2 in. by 1 in., per 1,000 lin. ft.
 Lime boiled, per bushel of 42 lb.
 Lime slaked, per bushel of 42 lb.
 Lime, Kalpitiya, per bushel.
 Palmyra rafters, per 100 in. ft.
 Rice, raw, per quart.
 Straw, in bundles, per cwt.
 Sugar, per lb.
 *Sandpaper, per sheet.
 *Tiles, half-round, 15 in., per 1,000.
 *Twine, Benga, per lb.
 *Thread cotton, per lb.
 Tape, per yard.
 Tintacks, per lb.
 Vinegar, per bottle

3. Each tender to give separate rates for materials delivered at each town and district.

4. Samples of articles marked (*) to be deposited with the Provincial Engineer, North-Western Province, labelled with the name of the tenderer on or before November 24, 1905.

5. Tenders must be sealed and endorsed on the envelope "Tender for supply of Materials, North-Western Province, 1906."

6. Tenders must be submitted in duplicate, the original being forwarded to the Provincial Engineer and the duplicate direct to the Hon. the Auditor-General, both being required to be forwarded at the same time.

7. Tenders must be on forms which may be obtained at the office of the Provincial Engineer, North-Western Province, and no tender will be considered unless it is furnished on the recognized form thus obtained.

8. Parties applying for form of tender will be required to deposit the sum of Rs. 50 either at the Treasury or the Kachcheri, and produce a receipt for the same. Should the party fail to submit a *bona fide* tender, or to enter into the necessary contract, or deposit the required cash security when called upon to do so, the sum of Rs. 50 deposited will be forfeited by way of ascertained and liquidated damages.

9. Any further information may be obtained on application at the Provincial Engineer's Office, at Kurunegala.

10. Before any tender is accepted the contractor will be required to sign a contract for the supply of such materials as may be selected from his tender in accordance with the conditions therein set forth and to deposit a sum of Rs. 150 for the due and faithful performance of the contract within ten days of receiving notice in writing signed by the Provincial Engineer of the North-Western Province accepting his tender.

11. Any alterations made in the tender must be initialled by the tenderer, and any tender containing alterations which have not been so initialled will be rejected.

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

WALTER C. PRICE,
 Provincial Engineer.

Public Works Department,
 Kurunegala, October 11, 1905.

TENDERS will be received by the Hon. the Auditor-General and the Provincial Engineer of the North-Western Province for transport service in the North-Western Province up to noon on November 24, 1905.

2. Tenderers may tender for all or any of the under-mentioned districts and services, and should state the rate per cwt. per mile:—

For transporting materials, &c., for the Public Works Department, from any one station to any other

station within the four Districts of Kurunegala, Dandagama, Pattalam, and Chilaw during the year 1906, viz.:—

To and from Kurunegala on all main roads in the Kurunegala District.

To and from Kurunegala Railway Station and Public Works Department yard.

To and from Pattalam on all main roads in the Pattalam District.

To and from Chilaw on all main roads in the Chilaw District.

To and from Dandagama on all main roads in the Dandagama District.

3. Tenders must be sealed and endorsed on the envelope "Tender for Transport Service, North-Western Province, 1906."

4. Tenders must be submitted in duplicate, the original being forwarded to the Provincial Engineer and the duplicate direct to the Hon. the Auditor-General, both being required to be forwarded at the same time.

5. Tenders must be on forms which may be obtained at the office of the Provincial Engineer, North-Western Province, and no tender will be considered unless it is furnished on the recognized form thus obtained.

6. Parties applying for form of tender will be required to deposit the sum of Rs. 50 either at the Treasury or the Kachcheri and produce a receipt for the same. Should the party fail to submit a *bona fide* tender, or to enter into the necessary contract, or deposit the required cash security when called upon to do so, the sum of Rs. 50 deposited will be forfeited by way of ascertained and liquidated damages.

7. Any further information may be obtained on application at the Provincial Engineer's Office at Kurunegala.

8. Before any tender is accepted the contractor will be required to sign a contract for the supply of such materials as may be selected from his tender in accordance with the conditions therein set forth, and to deposit a sum of Rs. 150 for the due and faithful performance of the contract within ten days of receiving notice in writing signed by the Provincial Engineer of the North-Western Province accepting his tender.

9. Any alterations made in the tender must be initialled by the tenderer, and any tender containing alterations which have not been so initialled will be rejected.

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

WALTER C. PRICE,
 Provincial Engineer.

Provincial Engineer's Office,
 Kurunegala, October 11, 1905.

TENDERS marked on the envelopes "Tender for weighing, removing, and loading into boats and carts Salt issued to purchasers from the Kalpitiya Stores" from January 1 to December 31, 1906, will be received by the Assistant Government Agent, Pattalam, up to 10 o'clock of November 15, 1905. Tenderers are requested to observe the following conditions:—

(a) The rate shall be fixed for 100 cwt. to be weighed, removed, and loaded into boats, &c.

(b) Tenderers should be prepared to weigh, remove, and load as much as 1,200 cwt. daily.

(c) A deposit of Rs. 10 shall be made with the tender in the Pattalam Kachcheri before November 15, 1905, to be forfeited, if the tenderer fails to enter into a contract within a reasonable time.

(d) Duplicate of tender to be forwarded by post to the Hon. the Auditor-General at the same time that the tenderer forwards the original to the Assistant Government Agent.

(e) Tenderers to name an address in Puttalam for delivery of any notices.

For further particulars apply to the Salt Inspector, Puttalam.

F. BOWES,
Assistant Government Agent.

Puttalam Kachcheri,
October 18, 1905.

SEALED Tenders, marked on the envelopes "Tender for transporting and weighing Salt into Government Stores at Kalpitiya," will be received by the Assistant Government Agent of Puttalam up to noon of November 22, 1905, from persons willing to contract.

For the service of transporting from the Karativu salterns all the salt collected in them of the maha manufacture of 1905 and weighing and storing the same in the salt stores at Kalpitiya.

Tenders will note the following requirements:—

1. They should specify the rate for 1,000 cwt. for transporting and removing in bags properly secured and tied from Karativu and weighing, and storing the same into stores at Kalpitiya.

2. Tenderers should be prepared to bring in and weigh and deliver 1,000 cwt. daily.

3. Each tenderer must deposit a sum of Rs. 20 in the Kachcheri before tendering. No tender will receive any consideration where no such deposit has been made. This deposit will be forfeited to Government if the tenderer is not prepared to enter into contract, or is unable to furnish certified security in Rs. 500 for the due fulfilment of the contract. Unforfeited deposits will be returned to the tenderer.

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

5. A letter signed by two responsible persons, whose addresses must be given, engaging to become security for the due fulfilment of the contract should accompany the tender.

6. Every alteration in the rates of tender should be initialled by the tenderer.

7. A duplicate of the tender should be forwarded by the tenderer by post to the Hon. the Auditor-General, Colombo, at the same time he forwards the original to the Assistant Government Agent of Puttalam.

8. The tenderers should be at hand at the Kachcheri on the day of opening of tenders, so that they or any of them may be spoken to, if it is found necessary to do so.

9. Crown Counsel's fees for settling bond and contract should be paid by the successful tenderer.

F. BOWES,
Assistant Government Agent.

Puttalam Kachcheri,
October 20, 1905.

SEALED Tenders, marked on the envelopes "Tender for transporting and weighing Salt into Government Stores," will be received by the Assistant Government Agent of Puttalam up to 12 noon of November 16, 1905, from persons willing to contract—

For the service of transporting 300,000 cwt. of salt more or less, collected of the maha manufacture of 1905, from the salt pans at Puttalam East, Puttalam West, Tillayadi, Kombimunai, Pachchakattimundel, and Palavi, and weighing and storing the same in the salt depots of Puttalam.

Tenderers will note the following requirements:—

1. Tenderers should tender separately (1) for transporting, weighing, and storing of salt from Kombimunai, Tillayadi, Pachchakattimundel, and Palavi; (2) for transporting, weighing, and storing from Eastern and Western pans; (3) for transporting, weighing, and storing from both the above, i.e., Kombimunai, Tillayadi, Pachchakattimundel, Palavi, and Eastern and Western pans.

2. They should specify the rate for 1,000 cwt. for transporting the salt in sacks with mouths tied and weighing and storing the same.

3. Tenderers should be prepared to bring in and weigh and deliver 1,500 cwt. daily.

4. Work to commence on January 15, 1906.

5. Each tenderer must deposit a sum of Rs. 50 in the Kachcheri before tendering. No tender will receive any consideration where no such deposit has been made.

This deposit will be forfeited to Government if the tenderer is not prepared to enter into contract, or is unable to furnish certified security in Rs. 1,000 for the due fulfilment of the contract. Unforfeited deposits will be returned to the tenderer.

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

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

8. Every alteration in the rates of tender should be initialled by the tenderer.

9. A duplicate of the tender should be forwarded by the tenderer by post to the Hon. the Auditor-General, Colombo, at the same time that he forwards the original to the Assistant Government Agent of Puttalam.

10. The tenderers should be at hand in the Kachcheri on the day of opening of tenders, so that they, or any of them, may be spoken to, if it is found necessary to do so.

11. Crown Counsel's fees for settling bond and contract should be paid by the successful tenderer.

F. BOWES,
Assistant Government Agent.

Puttalam Kachcheri,
October 23, 1905.

SEALED Tenders, marked on the envelopes "Tender for repairing six Salt Stores in the Southern Depot, Puttalam," will be received by the Assistant Government Agent, Puttalam, till Thursday, November 16, 1905, at 11 A.M., for repairing salt stores Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22 of the Southern Depot, Puttalam.

The repairs to consist of—

- (1) All decayed and damaged timber to be replaced into sound and approved wood.
- (2) Bulges on walls to be removed and fence walls properly straightened. Floor to be raised where necessary and levelled and stamped.
- (3) Fresh cadjans to be used, both for walls and roof.
- (4) Damaged hinges, staples, and bolts of doors to be replaced by sound ones.
- (5) Gates to be tarred.

Tenderers are to observe the following conditions:—

1. Money deposit of Rs. 10 to be made in the Kachcheri before November 16, 1905, to be forfeited if the tenderer, on his tender being accepted, fails to enter into contract within reasonable time to be determined by the Assistant Government Agent.

2. Tenderers to name an address in Puttalam for delivery of notice to them.

3. A duplicate of the tender should be forwarded by the tenderer by post to the Hon. the Auditor-General, Colombo, at the same time that he forwards the original to the Assistant Government Agent of Puttalam.

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

F. BOWES,
Assistant Government Agent.

Puttalam Kachcheri,
October 18, 1905.

SEALD Tenders, marked on the envelopes "Tender for building two new Houses for the Second Class Constables at the Northern and Southern Depot, Puttalam," will be received by the Assistant Government Agent, Puttalam, up to 10 A.M. of November 22, 1905, from persons willing to contract for the service:—

Specification.—Two houses, one at the Northern Depot and the other at the Southern Depot, Puttalam, to be built of wattle and mud and roof covered with cadjans, each having a kitchen similarly built and a water-closet. Houses to consist of one sitting room 14 ft. by 12 ft. and a bedroom 12 ft. by 12 ft. with a verandah 6 ft. wide all round, wall to be 9 ft. high, three doors and two windows to be placed of jak, satin, palu or perum vedukunari wood.

Floor to be of gravel, well stamped and levelled, and besmeared with cow dung.

Doors to be of 6 ft. by 3 ft.; windows 3 ft. by 3 ft., all to be painted green.

Base of walls to be tarred 6 in.

Floor and kitchen to be 10 ft. by 10 in.

Water-closet 6 ft. by 6 ft.

Tenderers to observe the following conditions:—

- (a) Money deposit of Rs. 20 to be made in the Puttalam Kachcheri before November 22, 1905, to be forfeited if the tenderer fails on acceptance of his order to enter into a contract within a reasonable time.
- (b) Duplicate of tender to be forwarded by post to the Hon. the Auditor-General at the same time that the tenderer forwards the original to the Assistant Government Agent, Puttalam.
- (c) Tenderer to name an address in Puttalam for delivery of any notices.

For further particulars apply to the Salt Inspector, Puttalam.

F. BOWES,
Assistant Government Agent.

Puttalam Kachcheri,
October 20, 1905.

SEALD Tenders, marked on the envelopes "Tender for transporting and weighing Salt into Government Stores at Nachchikali," will be received by the Assistant Government Agent of Puttalam up to noon of November 22, 1905, from persons willing to contract for the service of transporting from the Nachchikali salterns all the salt collected in them of the maha manufacture of 1905 and weighing and storing the same in the salt stores at Nachchikali.

Tenderers will note the following requirements:—

1. They should specify the rate for 1,000 cwt. for transporting, weighing, and storing.
2. Tenderers should be prepared to bring in and weigh and deliver 1,000 cwt. daily.
3. Each tenderer must deposit a sum of Rs. 25 in the Kachcheri before tendering.

No tender will receive any consideration where no such deposit has been made. This deposit will be

forfeited to Government if the tenderer is not prepared to enter into contract, or is unable to furnish certified security in Rs. 500 for the due fulfilment of the contract. Unforfeited deposits will be returned to the tenderer.

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

5. A letter signed by two responsible persons, whose addresses must be given, engaging to become security for the due fulfilment of the contract should accompany the tender.

6. Every alteration in the rates of tender should be initialled by the tenderer.

7. A duplicate of the tender should be forwarded by the tenderer by post to the Hon. the Auditor-General, Colombo, at the same time he forwards the original to the Assistant Government Agent of Puttalam.

8. The tenderers should be at hand at the Kachcheri on the day of opening of tenders, so that they or any of them may be spoken to, it is found necessary to do so.

9. Crown Counsel's fees for settling bond and contract should be paid by the successful tenderer.

Puttalam Kachcheri, F. BOWES,
October 20, 1905. Assistant Government Agent.

SEALD Tenders (in duplicate), marked on the envelopes "Tender for supply of Firewood to Railway," will be received up to noon on Friday, November 10, 1905, from persons willing to contract for the supply of the under-mentioned firewood for the use of the Ceylon Government Railway for one year commencing from January, 1906:—

1.—*Firewood for Specials.*

	Cubic Yards.
On Main Line, Colombo to Kandy:—	
Section Veyangoda to Ambepussa ..	11,600

2.—*Firewood for Running Engines.*

On Main Line to Kandy:—	
At Mirigama fuel stages ..	3,600
On Line Colombo to Galle:—	
At Kalutara South fuel stages ..	3,900

2. Tenders should be submitted in duplicate, the original being forwarded to the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Colombo Division, and the duplicate direct to the Hon. the Auditor-General, both being required to be forwarded at the same time.

3. A deposit of Rs. 20 will be required before any form of tender is issued, which can be obtained at the Forest Department, Western Province; and should any person decline to enter into the contract after he has tendered, or fail to furnish the necessary security, such deposit will be forfeited to the Crown. All other deposits will be returned after signature of contract.

4. The deposit for forms must be made in the Colombo Kachcheri to the credit of the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Colombo Division, and the deposit receipt must be produced to the officer issuing the form of tender as his authority for making the issue.

5. No tender will be considered unless it is on such printed forms, and in each tender the price per cubic yard of wood at which it can be supplied should be stated.

6. A deposit in cash will be required as security for the due performance of any contract made, at the rate of Rs. 5 per every 100 cubic yards.

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

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

9. The firewood required should be 3 ft. in length and from 3 to 9 in. in diameter.

10. Further particulars can be obtained on application at the Colombo Kachcheri to the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Colombo Division.

FREDERICK LEWIS,
Assistant Conservator of Forests,
Colombo Division.

Forest Department,
Colombo, October 23, 1905.

Colombo Harbour Works.

TENDERS, in duplicate, one to be addressed to the Resident Engineer, Colombo Harbour Works, and one to the Hon. the Auditor-General, Colombo, both being forwarded at the same time, will be received up to 12 noon on Wednesday, November 15, 1905, from persons willing to contract for the under-mentioned articles during 1906 :—

Cardiff, North Wales, or Indian coal
Firewood

as well as for unloading, stacking, and again loading sand ballast into lighters and landing and delivering stores consigned to this Department *ex* steamers.

Tenders must be sealed and marked on the envelope "Tender for (here state what the tender is for) to the Colombo Harbour Works, during 1906."

A deposit of Rs. 50 to be made at the Harbour Works Office, will be required before any form of tender is issued, and, should any person decline to enter into the contract and bond after he has tendered, or fail to furnish approved security, such deposit will be forfeited.

All other deposits will be returned on signature of contract.

No tender will be considered unless it is on a form to be obtained at this office, and unless accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons whose addresses must be given engaging to become sureties for the due fulfilment of the contract.

The amount of security to be given and all other necessary information can be obtained on application to the Resident Engineer.

Security must be furnished before December 31, 1905.

All alterations or erasures should bear the initials of the tenderer or it will be treated as informal and rejected.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. H. BOSTOCK,
Resident Engineer,
Colombo Harbour Works.

Harbour Works Office,
Colombo, October 9, 1905.

SALES OF UNSERVICEABLE ARTICLES.

LIST of private property of long-sentenced prisoners to be sold by public auction on Saturday, November 11, 1905, at 10 A.M., near the Jail gate :—

Registered No.	Name.	Description of Articles.
L 9340	John	1 white cloth, 1 sarong, 1 towel, 1 banian, 1 leather belt, and 3 white metal buttons
L 9353	Kristia	1 white cloth and 2 coloured handkerchiefs.
L 9367	Kirihatana	1 Cannanore cloth, 1 leather belt, and 2 handkerchiefs.
L 9385	Punchi Banda	1 Cannanore cloth, and 1 handkerchief.
L 9392	James Caldera	1 coloured sarong, and 1 old shawl.
L 9406	Setuwa	1 sarong, and 1 white cloth.
L 9415	Jema	1 sarong, and 1 handkerchief.
L 9417	William Silva	1 chintz cloth.
J 8975	L. Sidan	1 old sarong.
J 8973	W. Podisinno	1 old white cloth, and 2 old handkerchiefs.
K 8890	G. W. Nepo Sinno	1 sarong, 1 banian, and 1 handkerchief
K 5917	A. Huratalhami	1 cloth umbrella.
5850	P. K. Chandanahami	1 paper umbrella.
5966	M. Periasami	1 cloth umbrella.
6040	Don Samuel Weerasingha	1 cloth umbrella.

Ratnapura, October 19, 1905

W. A. WEERAKOON,
for Superintendent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following un-serviceable articles will be sold by public auction at the Public Works Department Store, Badulla, on Saturday, December 2, 1905, at 2 P.M., viz:—

4 road rollers.

H. A. GRANT,
Provincial Engineer.

Badulla, October 21, 1905.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned un-serviceable articles will be sold by public auction at the Colombo Customs, on November 20, 1905, at 12 noon:—

6 chairs	1 scale (copper)
2 press books	4 scales (grocers)

W. E. THORPE,
H. M. Customs, for Principal Collector.
Colombo, October 20, 1905.

WILL be sold by public auction at the Kelani Valley Railway Store on Tuesday, November 7, 1905, at 2.45 P.M., a large quantity of stores consisting of carpenters', masons', and smiths' tools and other articles such as the following:—

Alavangoes	Hinges
Augers	Paint
Bolts and nuts	Wire rope
Hasps and staples	Tables
Hammers, sledge	Chairs
Ballast wagons	Pipes, iron
Wheel rims	Rope, Manila
Forges	Bushes
Roofing clips	Earthenware pipes

F. W. VANE,
Controller of Government Stores.

Government Stores,
Colombo, October 19, 1905.