

No. 14 of 1888.

(As amended by No. 4 of 1890.)

An Ordinance providing for the Registration of Trade Marks.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the registration of trade marks in this island : Be it therefore enacted by the Governor of Ceylon, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows :

1 This Ordinance may be cited as "The Trade Marks Ordinance, 1888;" and it shall come into operation at such time as the Governor shall appoint by Proclamation* to be published in the *Government Gazette*.

Preliminary.

2 In and for the purposes of this Ordinance, unless the context otherwise requires—

"Person" includes a body corporate.

"Colonial Secretary" includes any assistant to the Colonial Secretary to the extent to which he may be authorized by general or special order of the Governor to discharge the functions of the Colonial Secretary under this Ordinance.

"Prescribed" means prescribed by the schedule to this Ordinance or by general rules under or within the meaning of this Ordinance.

"The court" means the district court of Colombo.

2 (1) A "trade mark" must consist of or contain at least one of the following essential particulars :

(a) A name of an individual or firm printed, impressed, or woven in some particular and distinctive manner ; or

(b) A written signature or copy of a written signature of the individual or firm applying for registration thereof as a trade mark ; or

Preamble.

Short title.

Commencement.

Interpretation clause :

"Person."

"Colonial Secretary."

"Prescribed."

"The court."

"Trade mark."

[§ 1, 4 of 1890]

* Proclaimed the 25th day of March, 1889.

Registration of Trade Marks.

- (c) A distinctive device, mark, stamp, brand, heading, label, or ticket ; or
- (d) An invented word or invented words ; or
- (e) A word or words having no reference to the character or quality of the goods, and not being a geographical name.

(2) There may be added to any one or more of the essential particulars mentioned in sub-section 1 any letters, words, or figures, or combination of letters, words, or figures, or any of them, but the applicant for registration of any such additional matter must state in his application the essential particulars of the trade mark, and must disclaim in his application any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, and a copy of the statement and disclaimer shall be entered in the register.

(3) Provided as follows :

- (a) A person need not under sub-section 2 disclaim his own name or the foreign equivalent thereof, or his place of business, but no entry of any such name shall affect the right of any owner of the same name to use that name or the foreign equivalent thereof.
- (b) Any special and distinctive word or words, letter, figure, or combination of letters and figures used as a trade mark before the coming into operation of this Ordinance may be registered as a trade mark under this Ordinance.

Registration of Trade Marks.

Application for registration.

3 (1) Any person claiming to be the proprietor of a trade mark may by himself or his agent apply to the Colonial Secretary for an order for the registration thereof.

(2) The application must be made in the prescribed form, and must be accompanied by not less than three representations of the trade mark.

(3) The applicant must state the particular goods or classes of goods in connection with which he desires the trade mark to be registered.

(4) The application must be left with, or sent by post to, the Colonial Secretary.

(5) The date of the delivery or receipt of the application shall be endorsed thereon, and recorded in the Colonial Secretary's office.

[§ 2, 4 of 1890]

(6) When an applicant for the registration of a trade mark is out of the island at the time of making the application, he shall give the Colonial Secretary an address for service in the island, and if he fails to do so the application shall not be proceeded with until the address has been given.

Colonial Secretary may make order for registration.

4 (1) Upon such application as aforesaid, the Colonial Secretary may, after such inquiry as he thinks fit, and subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, make an order authorizing the registration of the trade mark.

(2) When an order has been made under this section, the Colonial Secretary shall cause the trade mark to be registered in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, and to be called the register of trade marks.

(3) The date of registration shall be recorded in the said register.

Registration of Trade Marks.

5 Where registration of a trade mark shall not be completed within twelve months from the date of the application, by reason of default on the part of the applicant, *the Colonial Secretary shall give notice of the non-completion to the applicant or to his agent, and if at the expiration of fourteen days from that notice, or of such further time as the Colonial Secretary may in special cases permit, the registration is not completed, the application shall be deemed to be abandoned.*

Limit of time for proceeding with application.

[§ 3, 4 of 1890]

6 A trade mark must be registered for particular goods or classes of goods.

Connection of trade mark with goods.

7 When a person claiming to be the proprietor of several trade marks, which, while resembling each other in the material particulars thereof, yet differ in respect of (a) the statement of the goods for which they are respectively used or proposed to be used, or (b) statements of numbers, or (c) statements of price, or (d) statements of quality, or (e) statements of names of places, seeks to register such trade marks, they may be registered as a series in one registration. A series of trade marks shall be assignable and transmissible only as a whole, but for all other purposes each of the trade marks composing a series shall be deemed and treated as registered separately.

Registration of a series of marks.

8 A trade mark may be registered in any colour or colours, and such registration shall, subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, confer on the registered owner the exclusive right to use the same in that or any other colour or colours.

Trade marks may be registered in any colour.

[§ 4, 4 of 1890]

9 Every application for registration of a trade mark under this Ordinance shall, as soon as may be after its receipt, be advertised by the Colonial Secretary in the *Government Gazette* and in one or more of the local newspapers, *unless the Colonial Secretary refuse to entertain the application.*

Advertisement of application.

[§ 5, 4 of 1890]

10 (1) Any person may, within *one month, or such further time, not exceeding three months, as the Colonial Secretary may allow*, of the advertisement of the application, give notice in duplicate to the Colonial Secretary of opposition to registration of the trade mark, and the Colonial Secretary shall send one copy of such notice to the applicant.

Opposition to registration.

[§ 6, 4 of 1890]

(2) Within *one month* after receipt of such notice, or such further time as the Colonial Secretary may allow, the applicant may send to the Colonial Secretary a counter-statement in duplicate of the grounds on which he relies for his application; and if he does not do so shall be deemed to have abandoned his application.

[§ 6, 4 of 1890]

(3) If the applicant sends such counter-statement, the Colonial Secretary shall furnish a copy thereof to the person who gave notice of opposition, and shall require him to give security in such manner and to such amount as the Colonial Secretary may require for such costs as may be awarded in respect of such opposition; and if such security is not given within fourteen days after such requirement was made or such further time as the Colonial Secretary may allow, the opposition shall be deemed to be withdrawn.

Registration of Trade Marks.

(4) If the person who gave notice of opposition duly gives such security as aforesaid, the Colonial Secretary shall inform the applicant thereof in writing, and thereafter the case shall be deemed to stand for the determination of the court.

[§ 6, 4 of 1890]

(5) If the applicant abandons his application after notice of opposition in pursuance of this section, he shall be liable to pay to the opponent such costs in respect of the opposition as the Colonial Secretary may determine to be reasonable.

(6) Where the opponent is out of the island he shall give the Colonial Secretary an address for service in the island.

Case how
brought before
court.

11 (1) When a case stands for the determination of the court under the provisions of the last preceding section, the Colonial Secretary shall require the applicant, within one month or such further time as the Colonial Secretary may allow, to make a written application to the court for an order that, notwithstanding the opposition of which notice has been given, the registration of the trade mark be proceeded with by the Colonial Secretary, or to take such other proceedings as may be proper and necessary for the determination of the case by the court.

(2) The applicant shall thereupon make his application or take such other proceedings as aforesaid, within the period of one month above named, or such further time as the Colonial Secretary may allow, and shall also within the like period give notice thereof to the Colonial Secretary.

(3) If the applicant shall fail to make such application or to take such other proceedings, of which failure the non-receipt by the Colonial Secretary of the said notice shall be sufficient proof, the applicant shall be deemed to have abandoned his application.

Assignment and
transmission of
trade mark.

12 A trade mark when registered shall be assigned and transmitted only in connection with the good-will of the business concerned in the particular goods or classes of goods for which it has been registered, and shall be determinable with that good-will.

Conflicting
claims to
registration.

13 Where each of several persons claims to be registered as proprietor of the same trade mark, the Colonial Secretary may refuse to register any of them until their rights have been determined according to law; and the Colonial Secretary may require the claimants to submit their rights to the court.

Submission to
court of
conflicting
claims.

14 The manner in which the rights of such claimants may be submitted to the court shall, unless the court otherwise order, be by a special case, and such special case, which shall be subject to a stamp duty of one rupee, shall be filed and proceeded with in like manner as any other special case submitted to the court, or in such other manner as the court may direct. The special case may be agreed to by the claimants, or if they differ may be settled by the Colonial Secretary on payment of the prescribed fee.

Settlements of
special case.

Registration of Trade Marks.

15 (1) Except where the court has decided that two or more persons are entitled to be registered as proprietors of the same trade mark, the Colonial Secretary shall not register in respect of the same goods or description of goods a trade mark identical with one already on the register with respect to such goods or description of goods.

Restrictions on registration.

(2) *Except as aforesaid*, the Colonial Secretary shall not register with respect to the same goods or description of goods a trade mark *having such resemblance to a trade mark already on the register with respect to such goods or description of goods as to be calculated to deceive.*

[§ 7, 4 of 1880]

16 It shall not be lawful to register as part of, or in combination with, a trade mark any words the use of which would, by reason of their being calculated to deceive or otherwise, be deemed disentitled to protection in a court of justice, or any scandalous design.

Further restriction on registration.

17 (1) Nothing in this Ordinance shall be construed to prevent the Colonial Secretary entering on the register, in the prescribed manner, and subject to the prescribed conditions, as an addition to any trade mark—

Power to provide for entry on register of common marks as addition to trade marks.

- (a) In the case of an application for registration of a trade mark used before the coming into operation of this Ordinance, any distinctive device, mark, stamp, brand, heading, label, ticket, letter, word, or figure, or combination of letters, words, or figures, though the same is common to the trade in the goods with respect to which the application is made ;
- (b) In the case of an application for registration of a trade mark not used before the coming into operation of this Ordinance, any distinctive word or combination of words, though the same is common to the trade in the goods with respect to which the application is made.

(2) The applicant for registration of any such addition must, however, state in his application the essential particulars of the trade mark, and must disclaim in his application any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, and a copy of the statement and disclaimer shall be entered on the register.

[§ 9, 4 of 1880]

Provided that a person need not under this section disclaim his own name or the foreign equivalent thereof, or his place of business, but no entry of any such name shall affect the right of any owner of the same name to use that name or the foreign equivalent thereof.

(3) Any device, mark, stamp, brand, heading, label, ticket, letter, word, figure, or combination of letters, words, or figures, which was or were, before the coming into operation of this Ordinance, publicly used by more than three persons on the same or a similar description of goods, shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed common to the trade in such goods.

Registration of Trade Marks.

Effect of Registration.

Effect of application for registration.
[§ 10, 4 of 1890]

18 Application for registration of a trade mark shall be deemed to be equivalent to public use of the trade mark, and the date of the application shall, for the purposes of this Ordinance, be deemed to be, and as from the twenty-second day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, to have been the date of the registration.

Right of first proprietor to exclusive use of trade mark.

19 The registration of a person as proprietor of a trade mark shall be *prima facie* evidence of his right to the exclusive use of the trade mark, and shall, after the expiration of five years from the date of the registration, be conclusive evidence of his right to the exclusive use of the trade mark, subject to the provisions of this Ordinance.

Restrictions on actions for infringement, and on defence to action in certain cases.

20 A person shall not be entitled to institute any proceeding in a civil court to prevent or to recover damages for the infringement of a trade mark, unless, in the case of a trade mark capable of being registered under this Ordinance, it has been registered in pursuance of this Ordinance; or, in the case of any other trade mark in use before the coming into operation of this Ordinance, registration thereof, under this Ordinance, has been refused. The Colonial Secretary may, on request, and on payment of the prescribed fee, grant a certificate that such registration has been refused.

Certificate as to exclusive use, and costs thereon.
[§ 11, 4 of 1890]

20 (a) In an action for infringement of a registered trade mark the court or a judge may certify that the right to the exclusive use of the trade mark came in question, and if the court so certifies, then in any subsequent action for infringement the plaintiff in that action, on obtaining a final order or judgment in his favour, shall have his full costs, charges, and expenses, as between proctor and client, unless the court trying the subsequent action certifies that he ought not to have the same.

Register of Trade Marks.

Register of trade marks.

21 There shall be kept at the Colonial Secretary's office a book called the register of trade marks, wherein shall be entered the names and addresses of proprietors of registered trade marks, notifications of assignments, and of transmissions of trade marks, and such other matters as may be from time to time prescribed.

Removal of trade marks after fourteen years unless fee paid.

22 (1) At a time not being less than two months nor more than three months before the expiration of fourteen years from the date of the registration of a trade mark, the Colonial Secretary shall send notice to the registered proprietor that the trade mark will be removed from the register unless the proprietor pays to the Colonial Secretary before the expiration of such fourteen years (naming the date at which the same will expire) the prescribed fee; and if such fee be not previously paid, the Colonial Secretary shall, at the expiration of one month from the date of the giving of the first notice, send a second notice to the same effect.

(2) If such fee be not paid before the expiration of such fourteen years, the Colonial Secretary may, after the end of three months from the expiration of such fourteen years, remove the mark from the register; and so from time to time at the expiration of every period of fourteen years.

Registration of Trade Marks.

(3) If before the expiration of the said three months the registered proprietor pays the said fee together with the additional prescribed fee, the Colonial Secretary may, without removing such trade mark from the register, accept the said fee as if it had been paid before the expiration of the said fourteen years.

(4) Where after the said three months a trade mark has been removed from the register for non-payment of the prescribed fee, the Colonial Secretary may, if satisfied that it is just so to do, restore such trade mark to the register on payment of the prescribed additional fee.

(5) Where a trade mark has been removed from the register for non-payment of the fee, or otherwise, such trade mark shall, nevertheless, for the purpose of any application for registration during *one year* next after the date of such removal, be deemed to be a trade mark which is already registered, *unless it is shown to the satisfaction of the Colonial Secretary that the non-payment of the fee arises from the death or bankruptcy of the registered proprietor, or from his having ceased to carry on business, and that no person claiming under that proprietor or under his bankruptcy is using the trade mark.*

[§ 12, 4 of 1880]

General.

23 There shall not be entered in the register kept under this Ordinance, or be receivable by the Colonial Secretary, any notice of any trust expressed, implied, or constructive.

Trust not to be entered in register.

24 The Colonial Secretary may refuse to register a trade mark of which the use would, in his opinion, be contrary to law or morality.

Refusal to register in certain cases.

25 Where a person becomes entitled by assignment, transmission, or other operation of law to a registered trade mark, the Colonial Secretary shall, on request, and on proof of title to his satisfaction, cause the name of such person to be entered as proprietor of the trade mark in the register of trade marks. The person for the time being entered in the register of trade marks as proprietor of a trade mark shall, subject to the provisions of this Ordinance and to any rights appearing from such register to be vested in any other person, have power absolutely to assign, grant licenses as to, or otherwise deal with, the same, and to give effectual receipts for any consideration for such assignment, license, or dealing. Provided that any equities in respect of such trade mark may be enforced in like manner as in respect of any other personal property.

Entry of assignments and transmissions in register.

[§ 13, 4 of 1880]

26 The register kept under this Ordinance shall at all convenient times be open to the inspection of the public, subject to the provisions of this Ordinance and to such regulations as may be prescribed; and certified copies, sealed with the seal of the Colonial Secretary's office, of any entry in any such register shall be given to any person requiring the same, on payment of the prescribed fee

Inspection of and extracts from register.

[§ 14, 4 of 1880]

Registration of Trade Marks.

Sealed copies to be received in evidence.

27 Printed or written copies or extracts purporting to be certified by the Colonial Secretary, and sealed with the seal of the Colonial Secretary's office, of or from any document, register, and other book filed or kept under this Ordinance in the said office, shall be admitted in evidence in all courts in this colony, and in all proceedings, without further proof or production of the originals.

Rectification of register by court.

28 (1) The court may, on the application of any person aggrieved by the omission without sufficient cause of the name of any person from the register kept under this Ordinance, or by any entry made without sufficient cause in any such register, make such order for making, expunging, or varying the entry as the court thinks fit; or the court may refuse the application; and in either case may make such order with respect to the costs of the proceedings as the court thinks fit.

(2) The court may in any proceeding under this section decide any question that it may be necessary or expedient to decide for the rectification of a register, and may direct an issue to be tried for the decision of any question of fact, and may award damages to the party aggrieved.

(3) Any order of the court rectifying a register shall direct that due notice of the rectification be given to the Colonial Secretary.

Power to correct clerical errors.

29 The Colonial Secretary may, on request in writing, accompanied by the prescribed fee—

(a) Correct any clerical error in or in connection with an application for the registration of a trade mark; or

(b) Correct any clerical error in the name, style, or address of the registered proprietor of a trade mark; or

(c) Cancel the entry or part of the entry of a trade mark on the register: Provided that the applicant accompanies his request by an affidavit made by himself, stating his name, address, and calling, and that he is the person whose name appears on the register as the proprietor of the said trade mark.

[§ 15, 4 of 1880]

(d) Permit an applicant for registration of a trade mark to amend his application by omitting any particular goods or classes of goods in connection with which he has desired the trade mark to be registered.

Alteration of registered trade mark.

30 (1) The registered proprietor of any registered trade mark may apply to the court for leave to add to or alter such mark in any particular, not being an essential particular within the meaning of this Ordinance; and the court may refuse or grant leave on such terms as it may think fit.

(2) Notice of any intended application to the court under this section shall be given to the Colonial Secretary by the applicant; and the Colonial Secretary shall be entitled to be heard on the application.

Registration of Trade Marks.

(3) If the court grants leave, the Colonial Secretary shall, on proof thereof, and on payment of the prescribed fee, cause the register to be altered in conformity with the order of leave.

31 Every application made to the court under section 11, 28, or 30 shall be subject to a stamp duty of one rupee, and all proceedings thereunder shall be conducted in such manner as the court may direct.

Applications to be stamped.

32 The minimum stamp duties chargeable in the district courts in civil proceedings under the provisions of the Ordinance for the time being in force relating to stamps shall, so far as the same may be applicable and except as herein otherwise provided, be charged in all proceedings in the court under this Ordinance. But in no case shall the Colonial Secretary be required to use any stamp or be charged with any stamp duty.

Stamp duties.

33 Every judgment or order by the district court under this Ordinance shall be subject to an appeal to the Supreme Court, and such appeal shall be subject to the same rules which govern interlocutory appeals from district courts; and the minimum stamp duties chargeable in the Supreme Court under the provisions of the Ordinance for the time being in force relating to stamps shall, so far as the same may be applicable, be charged in all proceedings relating to or in connection with such appeal.

Appeal.

34 Where any discretionary power is by this Ordinance given to the Colonial Secretary, he shall not exercise that power adversely to the applicant for registration of a trade mark without (if so required within the prescribed time by the applicant) giving the applicant an opportunity of being heard personally or by his agent.

Exercise of discretionary power by Colonial Secretary.

35 The Colonial Secretary may, in any case of doubt or difficulty arising in the administration of any of the provisions of this Ordinance, apply to the Attorney-General or Solicitor-General for directions in the matter.

Colonial Secretary may take directions of law officers.

36 A certificate purporting to be under the hand of the Colonial Secretary as to any entry, matter, or thing which he is authorized by this Ordinance, or any general rules made thereunder, to make or do, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the entry having been made, and of the contents thereof, and of the matter or thing having been done or left undone.

Certificate of Colonial Secretary to be evidence.

37 (1) Any application, notice, or other document authorized or required to be left with or sent to the Colonial Secretary, or to any other person under this Ordinance, may be sent by a registered letter through the post; and if so sent shall be deemed to have been so left or given respectively at the time when the letter containing the same would be delivered in the ordinary course of post.

Applications and notices by post.

(2) In proving such service or sending, it shall be sufficient to prove that the letter was properly addressed and registered at the post office.

Registration of Trade Marks.

Provision as to public holidays.

38 Whenever the last day fixed by this Ordinance, or by any rule for the time being in force, for leaving any document with, or paying any fee to the Colonial Secretary, shall fall on a public holiday, it shall be lawful to leave such document or to pay such fee on the day next following such public holiday, or holidays if two or more of them occur consecutively.

Case of infant, lunatic, &c.

39 If any person is, by reason of infancy, lunacy, or other inability, incapable of making any affidavit or doing any thing required or permitted by this Ordinance, or by any rules made under the authority of this Ordinance, then the guardian of such incapable person, or if there be none, any person appointed by any court possessing jurisdiction in respect of the property of incapable persons, upon the petition of any person on behalf of such incapable person, or of any other person interested in the making of such affidavit or doing such thing, may make such affidavit, or an affidavit as nearly corresponding thereto as circumstances permit, and do such thing in the name and on behalf of such incapable person; and all acts done by such substitute shall, for the purposes of this Ordinance, be as effectual as if done by the person for whom he is substituted.

[§ 10, 4 of 1890]

39 (a) There shall be paid, in respect of applications and registration and other matters under this Ordinance, such fees as may from time to time be prescribed by the Governor in Executive Council.

Governor may make rules, &c., under this Ordinance.

40 (1) The Governor in Executive Council may from time to time make such general rules, prescribe such forms, and do such things as he thinks expedient, subject to the provisions of this Ordinance—

- (a) For regulating the practise of registration under this Ordinance;
- (b) For classifying goods for the purposes of trade marks;
- (c) For prescribing the fees payable in respect of applications and registration and other matters under this Ordinance, and the mode of payment of the same;
- (d) Generally for regulating all things by this Ordinance placed under the direction or control of the Colonial Secretary.

(2) Any rules made in pursuance of this section shall be published in the *Government Gazette*, and it shall be lawful for the Governor, in Executive Council, by Proclamation to be published in the *Government Gazette*, to alter, amend, or revoke any such rules.

Protection of Trade Marks registered in Great Britain.

Registration of British trade marks.

41 (1) Any person who has registered a trade mark in Great Britain shall be entitled to registration of his trade mark under this Ordinance in priority to other applicants; and such registration shall have the same date as the date of the application for registration in Great Britain.

Registration of Trade Marks.

Provided that his application is made within four months from his applying for protection in Great Britain.

Provided that nothing in this section contained shall entitle the proprietor of the trade mark to recover damages for infringements happening prior to the date of the actual registration of his trade mark in this colony.

(2) The use in this colony during the period aforesaid of the trade mark shall not invalidate the registration of the trade mark.

(3) The application for the registration of a trade mark under this section must be made in the same manner as an ordinary application under this Ordinance.

Provided that any trade mark, the registration of which has been duly applied for in Great Britain, may be registered under this Ordinance.

Offences.

42 (1) If any person makes or causes to be made a false entry in the register kept under this Ordinance, or a writing falsely purporting to be a copy of an entry in any such register, or produces, or tenders, or causes to be produced or tendered in evidence any such writing knowing the entry or writing to be false, he shall be guilty of an offence, and punished with simple or rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years.

Offences.
Falsification of entries in register.

(2) Any person who describes any trade mark applied to any article sold by him as registered, which is not so, shall be guilty of an offence, and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees. A person shall be deemed, for the purposes of this section, to describe that a trade mark is registered, if he sells the article with the word "registered," or any word or words expressing or implying that registration has been obtained for the article, stamped, engraved, or impressed on, or otherwise applied to, the article.

Falsely describing trade mark as registered.

(3) Any person who, without the authority of Her Majesty, or any of the Royal Family, or of any Government Department, assumes or uses in connection with any trade, business, calling, or profession the Royal Arms or arms so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, in such a manner as to be calculated to lead other persons to believe that he is carrying on his trade, business, calling, or profession by or under such authority as aforesaid, shall be guilty of an offence, and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Unauthorized assumption of royal arms.

43 All offences under this Ordinance are hereby declared to be "non-cognizable" and "bailable," within the meaning of those terms as defined in section 3 of "The Criminal Procedure Code, 1883."

Offences non-cognizable and bailable.

Registration of Trade Marks.

SCHEDULE.

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Form of application for Registration of Trade Mark.

(One representation to be fixed within this square, and two others on separate sheets of foolscap of same size.)

(Representation of a larger size may be folded, but must be mounted upon linen and affixed hereto.)

You are hereby requested to register the accompanying trade mark (in Class —, *Iron in bars, sheets, and plates*; in Class —, *Steam Engines and Boilers*; and in Class —, *Warming Apparatus*) in the name of (a) —, who claims to be the proprietor thereof.

Registration Fees enclosed, Rs. —.

(Signed) —

To the Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo.

(a) Here insert legibly the name, address, and business of the individual or firm.

Note.—State whether the trade mark has or has not been in use before the coming into operation of this Ordinance.

22nd December, 1888.

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