THE CEYLON GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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PART I.—GENERAL.

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

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PART V. published with this issue contains an Order by the Governor under regulation 2 (2) of the Defence (Trading with the Enemy) Regulations, 1939, directing that certain persons shall be deemed to be enemies for the purposes of the said Regulations. No other information is contained in Part V.

PART VIII. published with this Issue contains Price Orders.

APPOINTMENTS, &c., BY THE GOVERNOR.

No. 401 of 1945.

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

J 69/45

Mr. R. S. V. POULIER to be Food Commissioner (Control and Distribution) in addition to his duties as Food Controller and Controller of Prices (Food), with effect from May 1, 1945, until further orders.

Notification No. 346 of 1945 in *Ceylon Government Gazette* No. 9,401 of May 4, 1945, is cancelled so far as it relates to the appointment of Mr. R. S. V. POULIER.

J 111/42

Muhandiram N. A. W. DE SILVA to act as Deputy Fiscal, Colombo, with effect from May 21, 1945, until further orders.

J 11/45

Mr. J. V. FONSEKA to be, in addition to his other duties, a Land Officer for Anuradhapura District under section 6 (1) of the Land Development Ordinance with effect from May 16, 1945, until further orders.

I 154/45

Messrs. M. F. S. PULLE and E. H. T. GUNASEKERA to act as Senior Crown Counsel with effect from April 5, and April 16, 1945, respectively, in place of Messrs. H. H. BASNAYAKE and R. R. CROSSETTE-THAMBIAH, or until further orders.

No. 402 of 1945.

I 122/45

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to approve the appointment of Captain W. T. BRINDLEY, Deputy Inspector-General of Police (Administration), to act as Inspector-General of Police, with effect from May 15, 1945, during the absence on leave of Lieut.-Colonel R. R. M. BACON, or until further orders.

By His Excellency's command,

Chief Secretary's Office, Colombo, May 17, 1945. — C. H. COLLINS, Acting Chief Secretary.

No. 403 of 1945.

I 172/45

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. B. S. LYE, Commercial Assistant, Department of Commerce and Industries, to act as Registrar of Companies with effect from May 14, 1945, during the absence on leave of Mr. E. C. S. PAUL, or until further orders.

By His Excellency's command,

Chief Secretary's Office, Colombo, May 18, 1945. — C. H. COLLINS, Acting Chief Secretary.

No. 404 of 1945.

I 321/44

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to make the following appointments in the Department of Prisons and Probation with effect from May 15, 1945 :—

Mr. E. R. CROWE, Jailer, Class I., to be a Superintendent of Prison.

Mr. A. GNANASUNDERAM, House Master, to be an Assistant Superintendent of Prison.

By His Excellency's command,

Chief Secretary's Office, Colombo, May 18, 1945. — C. H. COLLINS, Acting Chief Secretary.

No. 405 of 1945.

20/45

C.D.F.—RESIGNATION ACCEPTED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

2/Lt. R. S. MENDIS, C.L.I., with effect from April 27, 1945.

By His Excellency's command,

Chief Secretary's Office, Colombo, May 21, 1945. — C. H. COLLINS, Acting Chief Secretary.

No. 406 of 1945.

NB 19/1/42

C.R.N.V.R.—RESIGNATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS APPROVED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Resignation with effect from April 30, 1945, of Rev. J. G. JIRASINGHE, Honorary Chaplain (Anglican).

Appointment as Honorary Chaplain (Anglican), with effect from May 1, 1945, of Rev. B. H. S. JAYAWARDENA.

By His Excellency's command,

Chief Secretary's Office, Colombo, May 14, 1945. — C. H. COLLINS, Acting Chief Secretary.

No. 407 of 1945.

N 31/44

NOTIFICATION No. 380 of 1945 published in *Gazette* No. 9,406 of May 18, 1945, is hereby amended as follows :—

For "Col. R. A. MAC GEORGE" read "Col. R. A. MACGEORGE".

By His Excellency's command,

Chief Secretary's Office, Colombo, May 19, 1945. — C. H. COLLINS, Acting Chief Secretary.

No. 408 of 1945.

D 60/42

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to recognize Mr. A. ROPER, as Acting Consul of Swedon at Colombo from May 19, 1945, to June 4, 1945, during the absence of Mr. G. O. WIDGREN.

By His Excellency's command,

Chief Secretary's Office, Colombo, May 22, 1945. — C. H. COLLINS, Acting Chief Secretary.

No. 409 of 1945.

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

No. J. 13/36.

Mr. P. M. JAYAWARDENE to be Additional District Judge, Galle, and Additional Magistrate and Additional Commissioner of Requests, Galle, on the 23rd May, 1945, during the absence of Mr. W. THALGODAPITIYA.

No. J. 13/36.

Mr. N. DE ALWIS to be Additional District Judge, Galle (at Balapitiya), on the 24th and 25th May, 1945, during the absence of Mr. W. THALGODAPITIYA.

No. J. 27/36.

Mr. V. A. ALEGACONE to be Additional Magistrate and Additional Commissioner of Requests, Mannar, and Additional District Judge, Mannar, from the 20th to the 26th May, 1945.

Notification No. 366 of 1945 published in *Gazette* No. 9,405 of May 11, 1945, is hereby cancelled in so far as it relates to the appointment of Mr. M. M. H. MARIKAR to be Additional Magistrate and Additional Commissioner of Requests, Mannar, and Additional District Judge, Mannar, from the 20th to the 26th May, 1945.

No. J. 65/36.

Mr. J. N. C. TIRUCHELVAM to act as Additional Municipal Magistrate and Additional Magistrate, Colombo, during the absence of Mr. R. RAMACHANDRAN, on the 17th and 18th May, 1945.

By His Excellency's command,

Legal Secretary's Office, Colombo, May 21, 1945. — M. W. H. DE SILVA, Acting Legal Secretary.

No. 410 of 1945.

No. G. 6/36/31.

IN pursuance of the powers delegated by HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR to the Legal Secretary in that behalf, Mr. N. A. W. DE SILVA has been appointed to be a Justice of the Peace for the judicial district of Colombo, with effect from the 21st May, 1945, while holding the office of Deputy Fiscal, Colombo.

Legal Secretary's Office, Colombo, 21st May, 1945. — M. W. H. DE SILVA, Acting Legal Secretary.

No. 411 of 1945.

No. G. 31/43.

IN pursuance of the powers delegated by HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR to the Legal Secretary in that behalf, Mr. H. W. GORDON has been appointed to be a Justice of the Peace and an Unofficial Magistrate for the judicial district of Nuwara Eliya, with effect from the 19th May, 1945, during the absence of Mr. G. H. SPARKES from the Island.

Legal Secretary's Office, Colombo, 19th May, 1945. — M. W. H. DE SILVA, Acting Legal Secretary.

No. 412 of 1945.

No. G. 8/43/3.

IN pursuance of the powers delegated by HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR to the Legal Secretary in that behalf, Mr. JUSTIN DE SILVA has been appointed, under section 120 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to be, in addition to his other duties, an Inquirer for Dasiya Pattu, Alut Kuru Korale North, Colombo District, with effect from the 18th May, 1945, until further orders.

Legal Secretary's Office, Colombo, 18th May, 1945. — M. W. H. DE SILVA, Acting Legal Secretary.

No. 413 of 1945.

No. G. 11/43/3.

IN pursuance of the powers delegated by HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR to the Legal Secretary in that behalf, Mr. NANNITHAMBY POOTHAPILLAI has—

(1) been appointed, under section 120 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to be an Inquirer for Valikamam North Division, Jaffna District, from the 21st to the 28th May, 1945, while acting in the office of Divisional Revenue Officer of the said Division ; and

(2) been granted authority, under section 365 (1) of that Code, to order post-mortem examination when necessary.

Legal Secretary's Office, Colombo, 21st May, 1945. — M. W. H. DE SILVA, Acting Legal Secretary.

No. 414 of 1945.

No. G. 11/43/9.

IN pursuance of the powers delegated by HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR to the Legal Secretary in that behalf, Mr. THAMBYAH SUPPIAH has—

(1) been appointed, under section 120 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to be an Inquirer for Valikamam West Division, Jaffna District, will effect from the 20th May, 1945, while acting in the office of Divisional Revenue Officer of the said Division ; and

(2) been granted authority, under section 365 (1) of that Code, to order post-mortem examination when necessary.

Legal Secretary's Office, Colombo, 19th May, 1945. — M. W. H. DE SILVA, Acting Legal Secretary.

No. 415 of 1945.

IN pursuance of the power delegated to Minsiters by HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR under Article 40 (3) of the Ceylon (State Council) Order in Council, 1931, by the notification of June 6, 1932, Mr. K. A. RATNAPALA, Assistant Secretary of the Ministry of Education, has been appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Secretary to the Minister for Education and Clerk to the Executive Committee of Education, during the absence of Mr. T. D. JAYASURIYA, from May 12, 1945, until further notice.

Colombo, May 16, 1945. — C. W. W. KANNANGARA, Minister for Education.

No. 416 of 1945.

N 98/45

IN pursuance of the powers delegated by HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR to me in that behalf, Mr. T. B. MEDAGAMA, Clerk, Kandy Kachcheri, has been appointed temporarily, under section 67 of the Village Communities Ordinance (Cap. 198), as President, Village Tribunals, Yati Nuwara, Pata Hewaheta and Udagampaha korale in Pata Dumbara on June 16, 1945, to try Village Tribunal, Talatu-oya Case No. 5,672.

The Kachcheri, Kandy, May 15, 1945. — E. T. DYSON, Government Agent.

No. 417 of 1945.

G 5/424

IN pursuance of the powers delegated by HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR to me in that behalf, Mr. P. B. HETTIPOLA has been appointed temporarily, under section 65 of the Village Communities Ordinance (Cap. 198), as President, Village Tribunals, Wanni hatpattu, during the absence of Mr. G. M. UDALAGAMA, from May 17 to 18, 1945.

The Kachcheri, Kurunegala, May 15, 1945. — N. E. ERNST, Government Agent.

No. 418 of 1945.

G 5,425

IN pursuance of the powers delegated by HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR to me in that behalf, Mr. P. B HETTIPOLA has been appointed temporarily, under section 65 of the Village Communities Ordinance (Cap. 198), as President, Village Tribunals, Katugampola hatpattu, during the absence of Mr. C. A. RATNAYAKE for May 22, 1945.

The Kachcheri, Kurunegala, May 19, 1945. — N. E. ERNST, Government Agent.

No. 419 of 1945.

IN pursuance of the powers delegated by HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR to me in that behalf, Mr. F. W. TALDENA, Proctor, S. C., has been appointed temporarily, under section 65 of the Village Communities Ordinance (Cap. 198), as President, Village Tribunals, Yatikinda-Wiyaluwa, during the absence of Mr. E. S. A. RATNAYAKE, on May 21 and 22, 1945.

The Kachcheri, Badulla, May 19, 1945. — S. H. WADIA, Government Agent.

No. 420 of 1945.

IN pursuance of the powers delegated by HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR to me in that behalf. Mr. J. W. B. UDALAGAMA, Proctor, S. C., Kegalla, has been appointed temporarily, under section 65 of the Village Communities Ordinance (Cap. 198), as President, Village Tribunals, Beligal and Paranakuru Korales of the Kegalla District during the absence of Mr. H. MEEDENIYA, on May 25, 1945.

Ratnapura, May 18, 1945. — M. K. T. SANDYS, Government Agent.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

L. D.—B. 47/33

THE QUARANTINE AND PREVENTION OF DISEASES ORDINANCE.

Notification.

BY virtue of the powers vested in me by regulation 1 of the regulations under sections 2 and 3 of the Quarantine and Prevention of Diseases Ordinance (Chapter 173), published in the *Supplement to Gazette* No. 7,481 of August 28, 1925, I, Henry Monck-Mason Moore, Governor of Ceylon, do by this Notification revoke the Notification of February 16, 1945, confirming the declaration of the "diseased locality" made by the Government Agent, Province of Uva, on February 13, 1945.

HENRY MOORE,
Governor.

Nuwara Eliya, 20th May, 1945.

L. D.—CF. 13E/39

THE DEFENCE (TRADING WITH THE ENEMY) REGULATIONS, 1939.

WHEREAS Arumugam Murugesu and his wife Saraswathiammah are enemies within the meaning of the Defence (Trading with the Enemy) Regulations, 1939, by reason of their residence in the Federated Malay States, now enemy territory within the meaning of the said Regulations:

And whereas prior to the date on which the said Arumugam Murugesu and his wife Saraswathiammah became enemies as aforesaid the said Arumugam Murugesu and his wife Saraswathiammah duly appointed Sanmugam Vaitilingam their attorney in Ceylon by a Power of Attorney executed at Karaitivu West on the 23rd day of May, 1939, and duly attested by K. S. Mahesa Sarma, Notary Public:

And whereas every person in Ceylon who has any commercial, financial, or other intercourse or dealings with, or for the benefit of, the said Arumugam Murugesu and his wife Saraswathiammah is liable to be deemed to have traded with the enemy within the meaning of the said Regulations, and will thereby be guilty of an offence against the said Regulations unless he has acted under authority given generally or specially by the Governor:

And whereas it is expedient in terms of paragraph (2) of regulation 1 of the said Regulations to give authority to Sanmugam Vaitilingam and to persons resident in Ceylon in the manner hereinafter provided:

Now therefore, I, Henry Monck-Mason Moore, Governor of Ceylon, do, by virtue of the powers vested in me by paragraph (2) of regulation 1 of the Defence (Trading with the Enemy) Regulations, 1939; hereby authorise the said Sanmugam Vaitilingam to have such commercial, financial or other intercourse or dealings with persons in Ceylon for the benefit of the said Arumugam Murugesu and his wife Saraswathiammah, as he could have had under the aforesaid Power of Attorney, prior to the date on which the said Arumugam Murugesu and his wife Saraswathiammah became enemies as aforesaid, and I do, further authorise persons in Ceylon generally to have commercial, financial or other intercourse or dealings with the said Arumugam Murugesu and his wife Saraswathiammah through the said Sanmugam Vaitilingam.

HENRY MOORE,
Governor.

Nuwara Eliya, 18th May, 1945.

L. D.—CF. 13B2/39.

THE DEFENCE (TRADING WITH THE ENEMY) REGULATIONS, 1939,

AND

THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY (CUSTODIAN) ORDER, 1940.

WHEREAS undivided shares of the immovable propert more fully described in the Schedule hereto belong to Joseph Silva, Benjamin Silva and Nono Silva:

And whereas the said Joseph Silva, Benjamin Silva and Nono Silva are now believed to be residing in Singapore and are enemies within the meaning of the Defence (Trading with the Enemy) Regulations, 1939, read with the Defence (Trading with the Enemy) Amendment Regulations:

And whereas it is expendient that a Vesting Order should be made in respect of the aforesaid shares of Joseph Silva, Benjamin Silva and Nono Silva in the said immovable property and such powers in regard thereto as are hereinafter contained should be conferred upon the Custodian of Enemy property:

Now therefore, I. Henry Monck-Mason Moore, Governor of Ceylon, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Defence (Trading with the Enemy) Regulations, 1939, the Defence (Trading with the Enemy) Amendment Regulations, and the Trading with the Enemy (Custodian) Order, 1940, and all other powers enabling me in that behalf, do hereby order—

(1) that all the right, title and interest of the said Joseph Silva, Benjamin Silva and Nono Silva to and in the aforesaid shares of the said immovable property do vest in the Custodian of Enemy Property;

(2) that the said Custodian do have all such powers as may be necessary for the purposes of the control and the management of the aforesaid shares of the said immovable property, including the power to employ such agents as he may consider necessary for such purposes;

and

(3) that out-of-pocket payment duly made by the said Custodian in relation to the receiving, collecting, vesting, management, holding or disposing of the aforesaid shares of the said immovable property shall be reimbursed to the said Custodian out of such shares and shall be chargeable accordingly.

HENRY MOORE,
Governor.

Nuwara Eliya, 18th May, 1945.

Schedule.

The land called Kekunagahawatta situate at Pita Kotte in Palle Pattu in Salpiti Korale in Colombo District, Western Province, and bounded on the—

east by field,
south by high road,
west by dewata road, and
north by dewata road and land of Don Hendrick,

and in extent about 20 bushels of paddy sowing.

L. D.—CF. 13F/39. No. 43/5/51 (FSO)

THE DEFENCE (TRADING WITH THE ENEMY) REGULATIONS, 1939.

Order.

IN pursuance of the powers conferred by Regulation 1 (2) of the Defence (Trading with the Enemy) Regulations, 1939, and of all other powers enabling me in that behalf, I, Henry Monck-Mason Moore, Governor of Ceylon, do hereby authorise communication in writing with reference to any commercial, financial or other matter with any person in any of the territories specified in the Schedule hereto:

Provided that nothing in this licence shall authorise—

(a) the supply of any goods to or for the benefit of,
(b) the obtaining of any goods from, or
(c) the payment or transmission of any money, negotiable instrument or security for money to or for the benefit of,

any such person.

HENRY MOORE,
Governor.

Nuwara Eliya, 18th May, 1945.

Schedule.

1. Any area in Italy which is in the occupation of His Majesty or a power allied with His Majesty.
2. Bulgaria.
3. Finland.
4. Roumania.

L. D.—CF. 13/39. No. 43/5/59 (FSO)

THE DEFENCE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY (No. 3) REGULATIONS.

ORDER made by the Governor under regulation 4 of the Defence (Trading with the Enemy) (No. 3) Regulations.

By His Excellency's command,

J. A. MULHALL,
Acting Secretary to the Governor.

Nuwara Eliya, 14th May, 1945.

Order.

For all the purposes of the Defence (Trading with the Enemy) Regulations, 1939 (including the purposes of any order made thereunder) the areas specified in the Schedule to this Order shall, from the 25th day of May, 1945, be treated as not being enemy territory.

Schedule.

1. The territory formerly known as Italian East Africa;
2. Cyrenaica;
3. Tripolitania.

L. D.—CF. 25A2/39. No. 43/2/79 (FSO)

THE DEFENCE (FINANCE No. 2) REGULATIONS.

IT is hereby notified that in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation 1 (4) of the Defence (Finance No. 2) Regulations, His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to designate, in lieu of the currencies specified in the notification under the aforesaid Regulations published in *Gazette* No. 9,350 of December 29, 1944, the undermentioned currencies as the currencies to which Regulation 1 of those Regulations applies:—

Argentine Pesos
Belgian Francs

Belgian Congo Francs
Brazilian Cruzeiros
Brazilian Milreis
Canadian Dollars
Escudos
Francs of the following French Franc area territories :—
Metropolitan France (which includes Corsica and Algeria)
Monaco
Tunisia
French Morocco
French West Africa
Togoland under French Mandate
French Equatorial Africa
The Cameroons under French Mandate
French Somaliland
Madagascar and its Dependencies
Reunión
St. Pierre and Miquelon
New Caledonia
The French Establishments in Oceania
The Condominium of the New Hebrides
French Guiana
Martinique
Guadeloupe
Indo-Chinese Piastres
Luxembourg Francs
Lebanese Pounds
Netherlands West Indies Guilders
Newfoundland Dollars
Panamian Dollars
Pondicherry Rupees
Swedish Kronor
Swiss Francs
Syrian Pounds
United States Dollars
Uruguayan Pesos

By His Excellency's command,

J. A. MULHALL,
Acting Secretary to the Governor.

Nuwara Eliya, 22nd May, 1945.

L. D.– CF. 25D/39. No. 43/2/79 (FSO)

THE DEFENCE (FINANCE) REGULATIONS.

Order.

IN pursuance of the provisions of Regulation 5A (1) of the Defence (Finance) Regulations I, Henry Monck-Mason Moore, Governor of Ceylon, do by this Order amend the Order under the aforesaid Regulation published in *Gazette* No. 9,150 of July 23, 1943, as last amended by the Order published in *Gazette* No. 9,350 of December 29, 1944, as follows :—

(1) by the substitution for the Fifth Schedule thereto, of the following new Schedule :—

"*Fifth Schedule.*

Canada and Newfoundland.
The Netherlands East Indies and the Netherlands West Indies.
The Belgian Monetary Area (comprising Belgium, Luxembourg, the Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi).
The French Franc Area (comprising Metropolitan France (which includes Corsica and Algeria), Monaco, French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa (Gabon, the French Congo, Ubangi-Shari, the Chad Province), Madagascar and its dependencies, Reunion, French Somaliland, French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, French establishments in India, Indo China, New Caledonia, French establishments in Oceania, The Condominium of the New Hebrides, The Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia, The Cameroons under French Mandate, Togoland under French Mandate, Syria and Lebanon)."

(2) in the Sixth Schedule thereto,—(*a*) by the omission of the words "Account of a person resident in French North Africa, French West Africa or Togoland under French Mandate"; (*b*) by the omission of the words "Account of a person resident in French Territory Overseas (as hereinbefore defined in the Fifth Schedule) or Syria and the Lebanon,"; and (*c*) by the addition at the end of that Schedule of the following :—

"Account of a person resident in the French Franc Area (as hereinbefore defined in the Fifth Schedule)."

HENRY MOORE,
Governor.

Nuwara Eliya, 22nd May, 1945.

L. D.—CF. 25A/39. No. 43/2/79 (FSO)

THE DEFENCE (FINANCE No. 2) REGULATIONS.

IT is hereby notified that in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation 2 (5) of the Defence (Finance No. 2) Regulations, His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to designate, in addition to the territories mentioned in the notifications published in *Gazette* No. 9,264 of April 28, 1944, and in *Gazette* No. 9,350 of December 29, 1944, the following territories as territories to which Regulation 2 of those Regulations applies :—

(35) The French Franc Area comprising Metropolitan France (which includes Corsica and Algeria), Monaco, French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa (Gabon, the French Congo, Ubangi-Shari, the Chad Province), Madagascar and its dependencies, Reunion, French Somaliland, French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, French establishments in India, Indo China, New Caledonia, French establishments in Oceania, The Condominium of the New Hebrides, The Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia, The Cameroons under French Mandate, Togoland under French Mandate, Syria and Lebanon.

By His Excellency's command,

J. A. MULHALL,
Acting Secretary to the Governor.

Nuwara Eliya, 22nd May, 1945.

L. D.—CF. 25A2/39. No. 43/2/79 (FSO)

THE DEFENCE (FINANCE No. 2) REGULATIONS.

Notification.

IN pursuance of provisions of Regulation 2 (4) of the Defence (Finance No. 2) Regulations, I, Charles Herbert Hartwell, Acting Controller of Exchange, do by this notification amend the notification under the aforesaid Regulation published in *Gazette* No. 9,176 of September 27, 1943, by substituting for the Fourth Schedule to that Notification the following new Schedule :—

"*Fourth Schedule.*

The French Franc Area comprising Metropolitan France (which includes Corsica and Algeria), Monaco, French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa (Gabon, the French Congo, Ubangi-Shari, the Chad Province), Madagascar and its dependencies, Reunion, French Somaliland, French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, French establishments in India, Indo China, New Caledonia, French establishments in Oceania, The Condominium of the New Hebrides, The Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia, The Cameroons under French Mandate, Togoland under French Mandate, Syria and Lebanon."

C. H. HARTWELL,
Colombo, 22nd May, 1945. Acting Controller of Exchange.

CF. D. 811/2/41

THE DEFENCE FORCE ORDINANCE.

IT is hereby notified that, for the purposes of Part IV. of the Defence Force Ordinance (Chapter 258), His Excellency the Governor has, in pursuance of the powers vested in him by section 38 of that Ordinance, appointed—

Mr. R. M. Davies to be Chairman of the Committee having jurisdiction within the Revenue District of Galle, *vice* Mr. W. O. Stevens who has left the District on leave, and

Mr. S. H. Wadia to be Chairman of the Committee having jurisdiction within the Revenue District of Badulla, *vice* Mr. M. Prasad who has left the District on leave preparatory to retirement.

By His Excellency's command,

C. H. COLLINS,
Colombo, May 21, 1945. Acting Chief Secretary.

N 32/42

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased in terms of the Regulations published in the *Ceylon Government Gazette* of January 26, 1934, to grant the Efficiency Decoration (Ceylon) to Lieut. Colonel F. R. Connolly of a H. A. A. Regiment, C.G.A.

By His Excellency's command,

Chief Secretary's Office, C. H. COLLINS,
Colombo, May 19, 1945. Acting Chief Secretary.

HB. 28/43

THE following amendment to the Public Service Regulations appearing in the Ceylon Government Manual of Procedure (2nd Edition) is published for general information :—

"Delete existing Public Service Regulation 119 (*e*)".

This deletion shall have effect from May 19, 1945.

Chief Secretary's Office, C. H. COLLINS,
Colombo, May 19, 1945. Acting Chief Secretary.

HA 8/45

QUARTERLY EXAMINATION FOR CIVIL SERVANTS AND OTHER PUBLIC OFFICERS.

IT is hereby notified that a quarterly examination for officers in the Civil Service will be held at the Galle Face Secretariat on Monday, July 23, 1945, and the following days, namely :—

Monday, July 23	.	Sinhalese
Tuesday, July 24	..	Law
Wednesday, July 25	..	Law
Thursday, July 26	..	Accounts, History and Geography and Public Service Regulations
Friday, July 27	..	Tamil
Saturday, July 28	..	Tamil

The examination for officers in the Police Force, the Prisons Department, and the Forest Department, and the *viva voce* examination in the vernaculars for officers in the Public Works Department, the Survey Department, the Post and Telegraph Department, the Department of Agriculture, the Irrigation Department, the Railway Department, the Harbour Engineer's Department (Colombo Port Commission), the Department of Electrical Undertakings, and the Department of Commerce and Industries will be held at the same time and place.

Candidates are required to send in their applications to the Director of Education through their Heads of Departments so as to reach the Education Office, Colombo, not later than June 11, 1945. Candidates should write their full names legibly on the application and give full particulars of the examination for which they are entering and the subjects they are offering.

Officers in the Civil Service should state in their applications whether they are presenting themselves for the First or Second Examination and whether they intend taking Sinhalese or Tamil. Civil Service candidates offering Sinhalese or Tamil at the Second Examination should state whether they are entering for the Lower Paper or the Higher Paper.

By His Excellency's command,

Chief Secretary's Office, Colombo, May 23, 1945. C. H. COLLINS, Acting Chief Secretary.

M. A. L. No. AI. 183/45.

THE IRRIGATION ORDINANCE.

Scheme for the Improvement of Village Irrigation Works.

SCHEME in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VI. of the Irrigation Ordinance, Cap. 312, approved under section 8 (1) (*b*) at a meeting duly held on November 28, 1942, by the prescribed majority of the proprietors within the irrigable area of the Pallankulam Tank irrigation work in the Mannar District, and sanctioned by the Governor by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 41 of the aforesaid Ordinance, and by Article 93 of the Ceylon (State Council) Order in Council, 1931.

D. S. SENANAYAKE,
Minister for Agriculture and Lands.

Colombo, May 18, 1945.

Scheme.

1. Name and description of work : Pallankulam Tank in Mantai Adigar's Division, Mannar District, N. P.

2. Extent and nature of lands irrigable under the scheme :—

Private lands under cultivation	98 acres approximately
Private lands not under cultivation ..	—
Crown lands under cultivation ..	—
Crown lands not under cultivation .	—

3. Terms agreed upon—

(1) The construction of the following items of the necessary work, namely, (*a*) a clear overfall masonry spill from peg 10.6 to 11.7, crest level 10.5 and 110 ft. long, (*b*) raising bund to level 13.50, 5 ft. top width and 2 to 1 side slopes between pegs 0 to 28 up to the estimated cost of Rs. 5,400 is undertaken by the Government.

(2) In consideration of the aforesaid undertaking on the part of the Government, the proprietors on their part undertake to complete the following items of work free of all charges, namely, 400 cubes of earthwork in raising the tank bund to a uniform level of 13.50 with 5 ft. top width and 2 to 1 side slopes between pegs 28 and 39 26, all such work being in accordance with the specifications issued by the Divisional Irrigation Engineer and to the satisfaction of the Assistant Government Agent.

(3) The proprietors further agree to contribute, after the completion of the work, all labour required for its maintenance and repair, free of all charges.

(4) The proprietors further agree that in the event of any default on the part of any of them in contributing any uncommutable labour due under this scheme, the Assistant Government Agent may cause such labour to be performed by any other person and recover the cost thereof in the manner prescribed in Chapter VIII. of the Ordinance.

M. A. L. No. AI. 186/45.

THE IRRIGATION ORDINANCE.

Scheme for the Improvement of Village Irrigation Works.

SCHEME in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VI. of the Irrigation Ordinance, Ch. 312, approved under section 8 (1) (*b*) at a meeting duly held on October 6, 1944, by the prescribed majority of the proprietors within the irrigable area of the Parikarikandal irrigation work in the Mannar District, and sanctioned by the Governor by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 41 of the aforesaid Ordinance, and by Article 93 of the Ceylon (State Council) Order in Council, 1931.

D. S. SENANAYAKE,
Minister for Agriculture and Lands.

Colombo, May 21, 1945.

Scheme.

1. Name and description of work : Parikarikandal Tank in Musali Adigar's Division, Mannar District, N. P.

2. Extent and nature of lands irrigable under the scheme :—

Private lands under cultivation ..	67 acres 3 roods 32 perches approximately
Private lands not under cultivation ..	—
Crown lands under cultivation ..	5 acres approximately
Crown lands not under cultivation ..	—

3. Terms agreed upon—

(1) The construction of the following items of the necessary work, namely, a regulator and flood escape channel up to the estimated cost of Rs. 1,875 is undertaken by the Government.

(2) In consideration of the aforesaid undertaking on the part of the Government, the proprietors on their part agree to contribute, after the completion of the work, all labour required for its maintenance and repair, free of all charges (excluding the masonry work).

(3) The proprietors further agree that in the event of any default on the part of any of them in contributing any uncommutable labour due under this scheme, the Assistant Government Agent may cause such labour to be performed by any other person and recover the cost thereof in the manner prescribed in Chapter VIII. of the Ordinance.

WITH reference to the Notification appearing in the *Ceylon Government Gazette* No. 9,267 of *May 5, 1944*, it is hereby notified that the following changes in the personnel of the Central Board of Agriculture, constituted in terms of the Reports of the Executive Committee of Agriculture and Lands, which were approved by the State Council on September 24, 1940, and February 11, 1942, and ratified by His Excellency the Governor, have been made :—

Nominated Members.

56. Mr. N. M. Abul Cassim Marikar, J.P., *vice* Adigar Sir T. B. Panabokke, resigned.

Secretary.

61. Mr. M. J. Perera, C.C.S., *vice* Mr. P. Gnana Pragasam, transferred.

D. S. SENANAYAKE,
Minister for Agriculture and Lands.

Colombo, May 21, 1945.

L. D.—B. 102/34

THE EXCISE ORDINANCE.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased, under section 7 (*c*) of the Excise Ordinance (Chapter 42) to appoint the person mentioned in the first column of the schedule hereto to be, during his tenure of office as a member of the Association specified in the corresponding entry in the second column of that schedule, an Unofficial Excise Officer to perform throughout the Island the acts and duties mentioned in sections 32, 34 and 45 (*a*) of the said Ordinance.

The Ministry of Home Affairs, Colombo, 21st May, 1945. A. MAHADEVA, Minister for Home Affairs.

Schedule.

I. Name.	II. Name of Association.	III. Postal Address.
Mr. W. M. U. Banda..	Siri Gramabhivurdhi Samitiya	Wekumbura. Welimada

L.D.—B 31/45/M.L.A.—B. 2112

THE URBAN COUNCILS ORDINANCE.

BY-LAWS made by the Wattala-Mabole-Peliyagoda Urban Council under sections 166 and 170 (1) of the Urban Councils Ordinance, No. 61 of 1939, approved by the Executive Committee of Local Administration and confirmed by the Governor by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 167 of the Ordinance.

S. W. R. D. BANDARANAIKE,
Minister for Local Administration.

Colombo, May 14, 1945.

BY-LAWS.

Meetings : Notice, Agenda, Quorum, &c.

1. (*a*) Notice of every ordinary meeting and of the business to be transacted at it shall be served on each Councillor at least three days—exclusive of Sundays and Government holidays—before the meeting.

(*b*) No business shall be brought before or transacted at any meeting, ordinary or special, other than the business specified in the notice of the meeting, without the permission of the Council.

(*c*) No business shall be transacted at any meeting unless a quorum of at least four Councillors is present.

(*d*) If at any meeting there is not a sufficient number of Councillors present to form a quorum, the Chairman shall adjourn the meeting to such date not more than fifteen days after the date of the meeting so adjourned as he thinks fit, and the business which would have been brought before the meeting so adjourned, if there had been a quorum present, shall be brought before, and disposed of, at such adjourned meeting.

Adjournments of Meetings.

2. (*a*) The Chairman of any meeting, ordinary or special at which a quorum of the Council is present may, with the consent of the meeting, adjourn the meeting from time to time; but no business shall be transacted without the permission of the Council at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which such adjournment took place.

(*b*) Notice of an adjourned meeting shall be served on members at least three days before the time fixed for such meeting unless the original meeting decides to hold the adjourned sitting within twenty-four hours.

Presence of Strangers.

3. Strangers, including the Press, may be present at meetings in the places set apart for them, but must withdraw when called upon to do so by the Chairman, when in the opinion of the majority of the members of the Council present at the meeting, expressed by resolution, such exclusion is deemed advisable in the public interest.

Order of Business.

4. The business of the Council shall be transacted in the following order :—

(*a*) Confirmation of the minutes of the last preceding meeting.
(*b*) Memorials, petitions, complaints, and communications addressed to the Council shall be laid before the Council.
(*c*) Questions of which due notice has been given.
(*d*) Motions of which due notice has been given.
(*e*) Any other matter set down in the notice of the meeting in the order in which such matters are set out or in such order as the Council may for special reasons adopt.
(*f*) 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.

Order of Precedence.

5. For all purposes connected with the Council, the precedence and seniority of Councillors shall be regulated as follows :—

After the Chairman shall rank the Vice-Chairman and then the Councillors in order of the priority of their election and in the case of former Councillors re-elected of the priority of their continuous membership of Council.

Minutes.

6. The minutes of each meeting shall be circulated. At the next or some subsequent meeting the question shall be put that the minutes be taken as read and confirmed. In the absence of objection or correction, the minutes as recorded shall be confirmed.

Memorials, Petitions, &c.

7. (*a*) A member presenting a petition or memorial to the Council may state concisely the purpose of the petition or memorial.

(*b*) No member shall present any petition or memorial or other communication which is not respectful in tone in every part of it, and does not contain the name and address of the person by whom it was drafted

(*c*) It shall be competent for any member to move that such petition or memorial be read. In making such motion he shall state concisely his reasons for wishing to have it read.

(*d*) No debate shall be permitted on such motion, nor shall any other member speak upon or in relation to such petition or memorial, except to second the motion formally.

(*e*) Such motion being seconded, the question shall be put whether the petition or memorial shall be read.

Questions.

8. (*a*) Questions relating to the affairs of the Council may be put to the Chairman.

(*b*) At least seven clear days' notice—exclusive of Sundays and Government holidays—shall be given of such questions.

(*c*) A written reply shall be read by the Chairman to each question.

(*d*) No member shall address the Council upon any question, nor shall the terms of any question contain any argument or imputation of any motive or expression of opinion or statement of fact, except in so far as may be necessary to explain such question.

(*e*) Any member may put a supplementary question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact regarding which an answer has been given.

Provided that the Chairman may disallow any supplementary question if, in his opinion, it infringes the preceding provisions of this by-law as to the subject matter of questions, and in that case the question shall not appear on the record of the minutes of the Council.

Motions.

9. (*a*) Every notice of a motion shall be in writing signed by the member of the Council giving the notice. Unless such notice has been in the hands of the Secretary five clear days—exclusive of Sundays and Government holidays—before the meeting of Council, the motion may not be included in the agenda.

(*b*) All notices of motions shall be dated and numbered as received, and shall be entered by the Secretary upon the agenda in the order in which they are received.

(*c*) Before any notice of motion is placed on the agenda paper, it shall be submitted to the Chairman, who, if he be of opinion that it is out of order, shall order that such motion shall not be included in the agenda and shall cause the giver of the notice to be so informed.

(*d*) Every motion of which notice is given shall be relevant to some question affecting the administration of the Council's affairs.

(*e*) No motion to rescind any resolution which has been passed within the preceding six months, nor any motion to the same effect as any motion which has been negatived within the preceding six months, shall be deemed to be in order, unless notice thereof shall have been given and specified in the agenda, and the notice shall bear, in addition to the member who proposes the motion, the signatures of three other members ; and when such motion has been disposed of, it shall not be competent for any member to propose any similar motion within the period of six months next following.

(*f*) No motion shall be deemed to have been submitted for debate until it shall have been proposed and seconded.

(*g*) Any member may formally second a motion or amendment by rising in his place and bowing to the Chair, without prejudice to his right to speak at a later period of the debate.

(*h*) Before any motion of which previous notice has not been given, is moved in Council, it shall be reduced to writing signed by the mover and handed to the Secretary.

(*i*) When a motion has been moved and seconded and the debate thereon concluded, the question thereupon shall be put to the vote by the Chairman.

Withdrawal of Motion or Amendment.

10. Any member may with the leave of the Council granted without any dissentient vote withdraw a motion or amendment moved by him. Such leave shall be granted without debate. It shall be competent for any member to speak on any motion after the mover has asked for such leave, unless such leave has been refused.

Re-introduction of Motion.

11. A motion which has been withdrawn may be moved again at any subsequent meeting, but no motion shall be proposed which is the same in substance as any motion which within the period of six months referred to in by-law 9 (*e*) shall have been resolved in the affirmative or negative.

Amendments.

12. (*a*) Every amendment shall be in writing and handed to the Secretary by the member proposing it.

(*b*) Every amendment shall be relevant to the motion during the discussion of which it is moved.

(c) Every amendment shall be read before being moved.

(d) No amendment shall be discussed or put to the Council until it shall have been seconded.

(e) A member who has seconded an amendment in a formal manner shall be permitted afterwards to speak upon it.

(f) Whenever an amendment to any motion under discussion has been moved and seconded, no second or subsequent amendment shall be moved until the first amendment shall have been disposed of. If an amendment be carried, the motion as amended shall take the place of the original motion, and shall become the question upon which any further amendment may be moved.

Debate ceases when Question fully put.

13. No member may speak to any question after the same has been fully put by the Chairman. A question is fully put when the voting has been taken thereon.

Voting and Recording of Votes.

14. (a) The question shall be put by the Chairman, and the votes may be taken by a show of hands *or by a secret ballot as the Council decides*, and the result shall be declared by the Chairman; but in any case where the votes are taken otherwise than by secret ballot, any member may call for a division, and in that event the votes shall be taken by the Secretary asking each member separately, according to the order of precedence, how he desires to vote, and recording the votes accordingly.

(b) On any question being put, whether in Council or in Committee of the whole Council, every member present shall record his vote, either for the ayes or the noes.

Casting Vote of Chairman.

(c) The Chairman shall have an original vote in common with other members whether in Council or Committee and also a casting vote if upon any question the votes are equal

Members dissenting.

15. It shall be competent for any councillor, who is in a minority to record the reasons for his dissent from the opinion of the majority, and such written dissent, if sent to the Secretary within one week of the meeting in question shall be entered by the Secretary at the end of his minutes of the proceedings.

Order of the Day.

16. The " Order of the Day " shall include all business arranged according to by-law 4. Unless otherwise resolved the business shall be taken in the order printed.

Preservation of Order.

17. (a) It shall be the duty of the Chairman to preserve order, and his decision on all disputed points of order shall be final.

(b) Any member of the Council deviating from these by-laws may be immediately called to order by the Chairman of his own motion or on any other member of the Council rising to a point of order.

Decisions of Questions of Order.

18. When the question of order has been stated the member who raises it shall resume his seat, and no other member, except by leave of the Chairman, shall speak till the Chairman has decided the question, after which the member who was addressing the Council or Committee of the Council at the time the question was raised shall be entitled to proceed with his speech, if he conforms to the Chairman's ruling. If he does not conform, the Chairman may refuse to allow him to proceed with his speech.

Member not explaining or retracting.

19. Any member who fails to explain or to retract any objectionable words used by him, or to offer apologies for the use thereof to the satisfaction of the Council, may be censured or otherwise dealt with as the Council thinks fit.

Chairman speaking.

20. When the Chairman has expressed his desire to address the Council or Committee of the Council, any member then speaking shall immediately resume his seat.

Naming of Members.

21. (a) The Chairman may name any member who disregards the authority of the Chair, or abuses these by-laws by persistently and wilfully obstructing the business of the Council, and the Chairman may forthwith put the question on a motion being made by any member or from the Chair (no amendment, adjournment, or debate being allowed) " that such member be suspended from the service of the Council ".

(b) If any such motion be carried and any member be suspended under this by-law, his suspension on the first occasion shall continue for one month, on the second occasion for two months, and on the third or subsequent occasion for three months.

(c) Not more than one member shall be named at the same time, unless several members present together have jointly disregarded the authority of the Chair.

(d) If any member or members acting jointly, who have been suspended under this by-law from the service of the Council, shall refuse at any time during the period of suspension to obey the directions of the Chairman to withdraw from the precincts of the Council Chamber, the chairman may direct such steps to be taken as are required to enforce his decision.

Irrelevance or Tedious Repetition.

22. The Chairman after having called the attention of the Council or Council in Committee to the conduct of a member who persists in irrelevance or tedious repetition, either of his own arguments or of the arguments used by other members in debate, may direct the member to discontinue his speech.

Disorderly Conduct.

23. (a) The Chairman may order members whose conduct is grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately from the Council Chamber during the remainder of that day's sitting, and may direct such steps to be taken as are required to enforce his order.

(b) if on any occasion the Chairman deems that his powers under this rule are inadequate he may name such member or members in pursuance of by-law 21.

Duty to obey Order of Suspension or Withdrawal.

24. Members who are suspended under by-law 21, or are directed to withdraw under by-law 23, shall forthwith withdraw from the precincts of the Council Chamber.

Power to adjourn.

25. 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.

26. In the event of grave disorder arising at any meeting of the Council or Committee of the Council, the Chairman may if he thinks it necessary to do so, adjourn the meeting without putting the question of the adjournment to the house, or suspend the meeting for a time to be named by him.

Rules for Members speaking.

27. In speaking to any proposition under consideration of the Council or a Committee of the whole Council, the following rules shall be strictly observed :—

(a) Every member shall address his observations to the Chairman, and shall speak standing except in Committee.

(b) No member shall be interrupted while he is speaking unless he is out of order.

(c) When any member finishes his observations he shall resume his seat, and any other member wishing to address the Council may then speak.

(d) A member shall not read his speech, but he may read extracts from written or printed papers in support of his argument.

(e) If two members speak or desire to speak at the same time, the Chairman shall call on the member who first catches his eye.

(f) Every member shall confine his observations to the subject under consideration.

(g) No member shall impute improper motives to any other member.

(h) All remarks of a personal nature shall be avoided.

(i) A member may speak to the question before the Council or any amendment proposed thereto.

(j) No member shall speak more than once on any proposition before the Council, except in explanation or to order, or when the Council is in Committee, or as is provided by by-law 12 (e).

(k) By the indulgence of the Council, a member may explain matters of a personal nature, although there be no question before the Council, but such matters may not be debated, and he must confine himself strictly to the vindication of his own conduct.

(l) The mover of any resolution or motion may reply after all the members present have had an opportunity of addressing the Council and before the question is put, but he shall strictly confine himself to answering previous speakers, and shall not introduce any new matter into the debate. The right of reply shall not extend to the mover of an amendment.

Committee of Council.

28. 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.

29. It shall be competent for any member at any stage of any discussion in a committee of the whole Council to move that the Council do resume. The question shall be put to the vote by the Chairman, and if the motion is carried, the Council must immediately resume from committee.

Special Committees.

30. (*a*) The Council may from time to time appoint from among their own number such special or standing committees, consisting of such number of Councillors as they think fit for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting upon any matters connected with the purposes of the Urban Councils Ordinance, No. 61 of 1939.

(*b*) No such committee shall take any proceedings after the close of the year during which it shall have been so appointed as aforesaid.

(*c*) The quorum for the meetings of every such committee shall be two, unless otherwise specially fixed.

(*d*) In the absence of the Chairman at a meeting of any committee, the members present shall choose one of their own members to preside, and such member shall for that meeting have all the powers of the Chairman.

(*e*) When a committee shall have agreed to a report the same shall be signed by each of the members thereof and shall, together with the minutes of proceedings, be submitted to the Council.

(*f*) In the event of any division taking place in a committee, a record thereof 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 with the report of such committee.

31. The press shall be excluded from all meetings of special and standing committees.

Interpretation.

32. In these by-laws unless the context otherwise requires—

" Chairman " means the Chairman of the Council ;

" Council " means the Kadugannawa Urban Council ;

" Secretary " means the Secretary of the Council.

L. D.—B 29/45/M.L.A.—B. 2110

THE URBAN COUNCILS ORDINANCE.

BY-LAWS made by the Kadugannawa Urban Council under sections 166 and 170 (1) of the Urban Councils Ordinance, No. 61 of 1939, approved by the Executive Committee of Local Administration and confirmed by the Governor by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 167 of the Ordinance.

S. W. R. D. BANDARANAIKE,
Minister for Local Administration.

Colombo, May 14, 1945.

BY-LAWS.

Meetings : Notice, Agenda, Quorum, &c.

1. (*a*) Notice of every ordinary meeting and of the business to be transacted at it shall be served on each Councillor at least three days—exclusive of Sundays and Government holidays—before the meeting.

(*b*) No business shall be brought before or transacted at any meeting, ordinary or special, other than the business specified in the notice of the meeting, without the permission of the Council.

(*c*) No business shall be transacted at any meeting unless a quorum of at least four Councillors is present.

(*d*) If at any meeting there is not a sufficient number of Councillors present to form a quorum, the Chairman shall adjourn the meeting to such date not more than fifteen days after the date of the meeting so adjourned as he thinks fit, and the business which would have been brought before the meeting so adjourned, if there had been a quorum present, shall be brought before, and disposed of, at such adjourned meeting.

Adjournments of Meetings.

2. (*a*) The Chairman of any meeting, ordinary or special at which a quorum of the Council is present may, with the consent of the meeting, adjourn the meeting from time to time ; but no business shall be transacted without the permission of the Council at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which such adjournment took place.

(*b*) Notice of an adjourned meeting shall be served on members at least three days before the time fixed for such meeting unless the original meeting decides to hold the adjourned sitting within twenty-four hours.

Presence of Strangers.

3. Strangers, including the Press, may be present at meetings in the places set apart for them, but must withdraw when called upon to do so by the Chairman, when in the opinion of the majority of the members of the Council present at the meeting, expressed by resolution, such exclusion is deemed advisable in the public interest.

Order of Business.

4. The business of the Council shall be transacted in the following order :—

(*a*) Confirmation of the minutes of the last preceding meeting.

(*b*) Memorials, petitions, complaints, and communications addressed to the Council shall be laid before the Council.

(*c*) Questions of which due notice has been given.

(*d*) Motions of which due notice has been given.

(*e*) Any other matter set down in the notice of the meeting in the order in which such matters are set out or in such order as the Council may for special reasons adopt.

(*f*) 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.

Order of Precedence.

5. For all purposes connected with the Council, the precedence and seniority of Councillors shall be regulated as follows :—

After the Chairman shall rank the Vice-Chairman and then the Councillors in order of the priority of their election and in the case of former Councillors re-elected, of the priority of their continuous membership of Council.

Minutes.

6 The minutes of each meeting shall be circulated. At the next or some subsequent meeting the question shall be put that the minutes be taken as read and confirmed. In the absence of objection or correction, the minutes as recorded shall be confirmed.

Memorials, Petitions, &c.

7. (*a*) A member presenting a petition or memorial to the Council may state concisely the purpose of the petition or memorial.

(*b*) No member shall present any petition or memorial or other communication which is not respectful in tone in every part of it, and does not contain the name and address of the person by whom it was drafted.

(*c*) It shall be competent for any member to move that such petition or memorial be read. In making such motion he shall state concisely his reasons for wishing to have it read.

(*d*) No debate shall be permitted on such motion, nor shall any other member speak upon or in relation to such petition or memorial, except to second the motion formally.

(*e*) Such motion being seconded, the question shall be put whether the petition or memorial shall be read.

Questions.

8. (*a*) Questions relating to the affairs of the Council may be put to the Chairman.

(*b*) At least seven clear days' notice—exclusive of Sundays and Government holidays—shall be given of such questions.

(*c*) A written reply shall be read by the Chairman to each question.

(*d*) No member shall address the Council upon any question nor shall the terms of any question contain any argument or imputation of any motive or expression of opinion or statement of fact, except in so far as may be necessary to explain such question.

(*e*) Any member may put a supplementary question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact regarding which an answer has been given.

Provided that the Chairman may disallow any supplementary question if, in his opinion, it infringes the preceding provisions of this by-law as to the subject matter of questions, and in that case the question shall not appear on the record of the minutes of the Council.

Motions.

9. (*a*) Every notice of a motion shall be in writing signed by the member of the Council giving the notice. Unless such notice has been in the hands of the Secretary five clear days—exclusive of Sundays and Government holidays—before the meeting of Council, the motion may not be included in the agenda.

(*b*) All notices of motions shall be dated and numbered as received, and shall be entered by the Secretary upon the agenda in the order in which they are received.

(*c*) Before any notice of motion is placed on the agenda paper, it shall be submitted to the Chairman, who, if he be of opinion that it is out of order, shall order that such motion shall not be included in the agenda and shall cause the giver of the notice to be so informed.

(*d*) Every motion of which notice is given shall be relevant to some question affecting the administration of the Council's affairs.

(*e*) No motion to rescind any resolution which has been passed within the preceding six months, nor any motion to the same effect as any motion which has been negatived

within the preceding six months, shall be deemed to be in order, unless notice thereof shall have been given and specified in the agenda, and the notice shall bear, in addition to the member who proposes the motion, the signatures of three other members ; and when such motion has been disposed of, it shall not be competent for any member to propose any similar motion within the period of six months next following.

(*f*) No motion shall be deemed to have been submitted for debate until it shall have been proposed and seconded.

(*g*) Any member may formally second a motion or amendment by rising in his place and bowing to the Chair, without prejudice to his right to speak at a later period of the debate.

(*h*) Before any motion of which previous notice has not been given, is moved in Council, it shall be reduced to writing signed by the mover and handed to the Secretary.

(*i*) When a motion has been moved and seconded and the debate thereon concluded, the question thereupon shall be put to the vote by the Chairman.

Withdrawal of Motion or Amendment.

10. Any member may with the leave of the Council granted without any dissentient vote withdraw a motion or amendment moved by him. Such leave shall be granted without debate. It shall not be competent for any member to speak on any motion after the mover has asked for such leave, unless such leave has been refused.

Re-introduction of Motion.

11. A motion which has been withdrawn may be moved again at any subsequent meeting ; but no motion shall be proposed which is the same in substance as any motion which within the period of six months referred to in by-law 9 (*e*) shall have been resolved in the affirmative or negative.

Amendments.

12. (*a*) Every amendment shall be in writing and handed to the Secretary by the member proposing it.

(*b*) Every amendment shall be relevant to the motion during the discussion of which it is moved.

(*c*) Every amendment shall be read before being moved.

(*d*) No amendment shall be discussed or put to the Council until it shall have been seconded.

(*e*) A member who has seconded an amendment in a formal manner shall be permitted afterwards to speak upon it.

(*f*) Whenever an amendment to any motion under discussion has been moved and seconded, no second or subsequent amendment shall be moved until the first amendment shall have been disposed of. If an amendment be carried, the motion as amended shall take the place of the original motion, and shall become the question upon which any further amendment may be moved.

Debate ceases when Question fully put.

13. No member may speak to any question after the same has been fully put by the Chairman. A question is fully put when the voting has been taken thereon.

Voting and Recording of Votes.

14. (*a*) The question shall be put by the Chairman, and the votes may be taken by a show of hands *or by a secret ballot as the Council decides*, and the result shall be declared by the Chairman ; but in any case where the votes are taken otherwise than by secret ballot, any member may call for a division, and in that event the votes shall be taken by the Secretary asking each member separately, according to the order of precedence, how he desires to vote, and recording the votes accordingly.

(*b*) On any question being put, whether in Council or in Committee of the whole Council, every member present shall record his vote, either for the ayes or the noes.

Casting Vote of Chairman.

(*c*) The Chairman shall have an original vote in common with other members whether in Council or Committee and also a casting vote if upon any question the votes are equal.

Members dissenting.

15. It shall be competent for any councillor, who is in a minority to record the reasons for his dissent from the opinion of the majority, and such written dissent, if sent to the Secretary within one week of the meeting in question shall be entered by the Secretary at the end of his minutes of the proceedings.

Order of the Day.

16. The "Order of the Day" shall include all business, arranged according to by-law 4. Unless otherwise resolved the business shall be taken in the order printed.

Preservation of Order.

17. (*a*) It shall be the duty of the Chairman to preserve order, and his decision on all disputed points of order shall be final.

(*b*) Any member of the Council deviating from these by-laws may be immediately called to order by the Chairman of his own motion or on any other member of the Council rising to a point of order.

Decision of Questions of Order.

18. When the question of order has been stated the member who raises it shall resume his seat, and no other member, except by leave of the Chairman, shall speak till the Chairman has decided the question, after which the member who was addressing the Council or Committee of the Council at the time the question was raised shall be entitled to proceed with his speech, if he conforms to the Chairman's ruling. If he does not conform, the Chairman may refuse to allow him to proceed with his speech.

Member not explaining or retracting.

19. Any member who fails to explain or to retract any objectionable words used by him, or to offer apologies for the use thereof to the satisfaction of the Council, may be censured or otherwise dealt with as the Council thinks fit.

Chairman speaking.

20. When the Chairman has expressed his desire to address the Council or Committee of the Council, any member then speaking shall immediately resume his seat.

Naming of Members.

21. (*a*) The Chairman may name any member who disregards the authority of the Chair, or abuses these by-laws by persistently and wilfully obstructing the business of the Council, and the Chairman may forthwith put the question on a motion being made by any member or from the Chair (no amendment, adjournment, or debate being allowed) "that such member be suspended from the service of the Council".

(*b*) If any such motion be carried and any member be suspended under this by-law, his suspension on the first occasion shall continue for one month, on the second occasion for two months, and on the third or subsequent occasion for three months.

(*c*) Not more than one member shall be named at the same time, unless several members present together have jointly disregarded the authority of the Chair.

(*d*) If any member or members acting jointly, who have been suspended under this by-law from the service of the Council, shall refuse at any time during the period of suspension to obey the directions of the Chairman to withdraw from the precincts of the Council Chamber, the chairman may direct such steps to be taken as are required to enforce his decision.

Irrelevance or Tedious Repetition.

22. The Chairman after having called the attention of the Council or Council in Committee to the conduct of a member who persists in irrelevance or tedious repetition, either of his own arguments or of the arguments used by other members in debate, may direct the member to discontinue his speech.

Disorderly Conduct.

23. (*a*) The Chairman may order members whose conduct is grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately from the Council Chamber during the remainder of that day's sitting, and may direct such steps to be taken as are required to enforce his order.

(*b*) If on any occasion the Chairman deems that his powers under this rule are inadequate he may name such member or members in pursuance of by-law 21.

Duty to obey Order of Suspension or Withdrawal.

24. Members who are suspended under by-law 21, or are directed to withdraw under by-law 23, shall forthwith withdraw from the precincts of the Council Chamber.

Power to adjourn.

25. 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.

26. In the event of grave disorder arising at any meeting of the Council or Committee of the Council, the Chairman may if he thinks it necessary to do so, adjourn the meeting without putting the question of the adjournment to the house, or suspend the meeting for a time to be named by him.

Rules for Members speaking.

27. In speaking to any proposition under consideration of the Council or a Committee of the whole Council, the following rules shall be strictly observed :—

(*a*) Every member shall address his observations to the Chairman, and shall speak standing except in Committee.

(*b*) No member shall be interrupted while he is speaking unless he is out of order.

(*c*) When any member finishes his observations he shall resume his seat, and any other member wishing to address the Council may then speak.

(*d*) A member shall not read his speech, but he may read extracts from written or printed papers in support of his argument.

(e) If two members speak or desire to speak at the same time, the Chairman shall call on the member who first catches his eye.

(f) Every member shall confine his observations to the subject under consideration.

(g) No member shall impute improper motives to any other member.

(q) All remarks of a personal nature shall be avoided.

(i) A member may speak to the question before the Council or any amendment proposed thereto.

(j) No member shall speak more than once on any proposition before the Council, except in explanation or to order, or when the Council is in Committee, or as is provided by by-laws 12 (e)

(k) By the indulgence of the Council, a member may explain matters of a personal nature, although there be no question before the Council, but such matters may not be debated, and he must confine himself strictly to the vindication of his own conduct.

(l) The mover of any resolution or motion may reply after all the members present have had an opportunity of addressing the Council and before the question is put, but he shall strictly confine himself to answering previous speakers, and shall not introduce any new matter into the debate. The right of reply shall not extend to the mover of an amendment.

Committee of Council.

28. 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.

29. It shall be competent for any member at any stage of any discussion in a committee of the whole Council to move that the Council do resume. The question shall be put to the vote by the Chairman, and if the motion is carried, the Council must immediately resume from committee.

Special Committees.

30. (a) The Council may from time to time appoint from among their own number such special or standing committees, consisting of such number of Councillors as they think fit for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting upon any matters connected with the purposes of the Urban Councils Ordinance, No. 61 of 1939.

(b) No such committee shall take any proceedings after the close of the year during which it shall have been so appointed as aforesaid.

(c) The quorum for the meetings of every such committee shall be two, unless otherwise specially fixed.

(d) In the absence of the Chairman at a meeting of any committee, the members present shall choose one of their own members to preside, and such member shall for that meeting have all the powers of the Chairman.

(e) When a committee shall have agreed to a report the same shall be signed by each of the members thereof and shall, together with the minutes of proceedings, be submitted to the Council.

(f) In the event of any division taking place in a committee, a record thereof 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 with the report of such committee.

31. The press shall be excluded from all meetings of special and standing committees.

Interpretation.

32. In these by-laws unless the context otherwise requires—

"Chairman" means the Chairman of the Council;

"Council" means the Kadugannawa Urban Council.

"Secretary" menas the Secretary of the Council.

L. D.—B. 15/45/M.L.A.—B. 2905,

THE URBAN COUNCILS ORDINANCE.

BY LAWS made by the Wattegama Urban Council under sections 166 and 170 (2) of the Urban Councils Ordinance, No. 61 of 1939, approved by the Executive Committee of Local Administration, and confirmed by the Governor by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 167 of the Ordinance.

S. W. R. D. BANDARANAIKE,
Minister for Local Administration.

Colombo, May 14, 1945.

By-laws.

1. No pension; gratuity, or long service allowance shall be granted to any officer of the Council without the authority of the Governor in order to obtain which a certificate of good conduct from the Chairman setting out the length of service, age, and ground of retirement must be forwarded, together with the application for pension, gratuity, or retiring allowance and the computation thereof, through the Commissioner of Local Government to the Additional Controller of Establishments.

2. Subject to the provisions of by-law 1 and the following by-laws, every officer of the Council on the fixed establishment drawing a salary of Rs. 360 per annum and upwards who shall have had service of ten years or more including any service which may be reckoned under the proviso to by-law 8 may be awarded a pension as follows —

For the first hundred and twenty months of such service a pension equal to 120/720ths of his annual salary and for each additional completed month of service an additional 1/720th of such salary, but no officer shall be entitled to draw more than 480/720ths of his final salary as pension.

3. The above-mentioned rates shall only be granted in cases of faithful and meritorius service, but when the testimony as to fidelity, diligence, and merit is in any respect defective, a deduction from such rates may be made. Where there has been obvious negligence, irregularity, or misconduct, the grant of a pension may be altogether withheld.

The maximum pension or retiring allowance grantable to an officer under these by-laws, or to an officer entitled to pension also in respect of service not under the Council from all services combined, shall not exceed two-thirds of the highest salary drawn by such officer at any time in the course of his service.

4. In the case of officers on the fixed establishment of the Council drawing a salary of Rs. 360 per annum and upwards retiring on account of illness or age before completing one hundred and twenty months' gross service a gratuity may be granted calculated at the rate of one-twelfth of a month's pay of the permanent office or offices held at the time of retirement, or each completed month of service.

5. Officers of the Council shall have no absolute right to any pension, gratuity, or long service allowance under these by-laws, and the Council retains power and authority to dismiss any such officer without any compensation.

6. No pension, gratuity, or long service allowance shall be granted to any officer of the Council who shall be under fifty-five years of age, except upon a certificate from the Chairman and two medical practitioners that he is incapable from infirmity of mind or body of discharging the duties of his office, nor unless he shall have discharged such duties theretofore with diligence and fidelity to the satisfaction of the Council.

7. The Council may call upon any officer who is below the limit of age for retirement on pension to retire from the service on the ground of his inability to discharge efficiently the duties of his office. In such a case, if the Council considers that the special circumstances of the case justify the grant of a retiring allowance, the officer so called upon to retire may, with the approval of the Governor, be given such retiring allowance as the Council thinks just and proper, but in no case exceeding the amount for which his length of service would qualify him.

8. The claim of an officer of the Council to pension, gratuity, or long service allowance shall be considered to have commenced from the date of his first permanent appointment to the fixed establishment of the Council after January 1, 1945, or its predecessor the Sanitary Board of the Kandy District.

Provided that an officer transferred from the provisional and temporary establishment to the fixed establishment may be allowed to count his provisional and temporary service when it has been continuous with his subsequent permanent service.

Service under sixteen years of age however will not count for pension.

9. The service in respect of which pensions, gratuities, or long service allowances are granted under these by-laws must in all cases be continuous, unless interrupted by abolition of office or other temporary suspension of employment not arising from misconduct or voluntary resignation of the officer.

10. The pension or gratuity shall be computed upon the salary of the permanent office held by the officer of the Council at the time of his retirement provided he shall have held such appointment for at least three years. otherwise the pension shall be calculated upon the average of salaries attached to the permanent office held by such person during the three years next preceding the commencement of such pension.

11. In case of abolition of office, if the officer has completed 120 months' gross service, he may be granted a pension of 1/720th of his salary for each month of his service counting for pension with an addition to such service of one month for each completed period of two months' service, the addition in no case exceeding 60 months.

If the officer has not completed 120 month's gross service he may be granted a gratuity of 1/12th of a month's salary for each month of service counting for pension, plus an addition

of 50 per cent. thereon. In no case shall the number of months to be added to the actual service exceed that which, if added to the age of the retiring officer, would make that age up to sixty.

12. If any person being in receipt of any pension or long service allowance from the Council shall be convicted of any offence in any Court of Justice in the Island for which he shall be sentenced to death or to any terms of imprisonment with hard labour exceeding six months such pension or long service allowance shall forthwith determine and cease to be payable, unless such person shall, within three months after his conviction, receive free pardon or unless the Council shall otherwise order.

13. Officers on the fixed establishment of the Council may be required to retire on or after attaining the age of fifty-five, upon the receipt of twelve months' notice to that effect, but they may continue in office till sixty years of age with the consent of the Council.

14. (1) Every officer who is transferred to or from the service of the Council from or to any other public service and whose aggregate service would have entitled him, had it been wholly under the Council, to a pension under these by-laws, shall on his ultimate retirement from service, if he has served for a period of at least 12 months under the Council, be entitled to a pension which shall bear the same proportion to that to which he would have been entitled had the whole of his service been under the Council as the aggregate* amount of the salary which he has drawn from the Council bears to the total sum made up of such aggregate amount and the aggregate of the amounts received by him in the course of his public service elsewhere than under the Council.

(2) For the purposes of this by-law the expression "public service" includes employment under the Crown or any Local Government public body or bodies.

15. Should an officer who retires on pension find after such retirement an employment under the Council or under the Government or under another semi-official body on a salary equal to or higher than that which he drew from the Council at the time of his retirement, his pension shall be suspended so long as such employment continues. If he draws a less salary he shall be entitled to only so much of his pension as when added to the salary of the new appointment will make his total emoluments equal to the salary last drawn by him previous to his retirement.

16. Employees on the fixed establishment of the Council drawing salaries of less then Rs. 360 per annum and retiring on account of age or infirmity after serving continuously for a period of fifteen years and upwards may, if the Council be satisfied that they are unfit, owing to age or infirmity of body or mind, further to discharge efficiently the duties of their offices, be granted such long service allowances not exceeding Rs. 7.50 per mensem in each case as the Council may award. Persons in receipt of daily pay, who have completed a period of fifteen years of continuous service, retiring under similar circumstances may be awarded gratuities calculated at the rate of one-eighteenth of a month's pay drawn at the time of retirement for each completed month's service.

17. If any case not covered by these by-laws shall arise which in the opinion of the Council merits the award of a pension, retiring allowance, or gratuity, the circumstances of such case should be reported together with the recommendation of the Council to the Commissioner of Local Government for transmission to the General Treasury (Establishment Division) for submission to the Governor, who will decide whether any and, if so, what award shall be granted.

18. (1) The Council may, with the approval of the Governor pay a gratuity in accordance with the provisions of this by-law to the widow or to the children or to the dependents of any officer or servant who dies in the service of the Council after he has completed five year's public service as defined in by-law 14 (2) and while he is in receipt of a salary of not less than Rs. 360 per annum.

(2) (*a*) In the case of any officer or servant referred to in paragraph (1) who was holding a post on the fixed establishment of the Council at the time of his death, the gratuity payable under this by-law shall be a sum equal to twelve times the monthly salary drawn by him in respect of that post at that time.

(*b*) In the case of any officer or servant referred to in paragraph (1) who was not on the fixed establishment of the Council at the time of his death, the gratuity payable under this by-law shall be a sum equal to three times the monthly salary of the post held by him at that time, and an additional sum equal to such monthly salary for each minor child surviving him: Provided however that such additional sum shall not be payable in respect of more than nine such minor children in any one case.

(*c*) In the case of any officer or servant referred to in paragraph (1) who was holding a post on the fixed establishment of the Council at the time of his death but was in receipt of salary of less than Rs. 360 per annum, the gratuity payable under this by-law shall be a sum equal to three times the monthly salary drawn by him in respect of that post at that time, and an additional sum equal to such monthly salary for each minor child surviving him: Provided however that such additional sum shall not be payable in respect of more than nine such minor children in any one case.

(3) The gratuity shall be payable

(*a*) where the widow of the deceased officer or servant survives him, to such widow, whether or not there is any child of such widow surviving him; or

(*b*) where the widow, whether with or without children, and also children by a previous marriage of the deceased officer or servant, survive him, to the widow and to the children of such previous marriage in such manner and in such proportion as the Council may determine; or

(*c*) where there is no widow surviving, to the children of the deceased officer or servant in such manner and in such proportion as the Council may determine; or

(*d*) where there is no widow or child of the deceased officer or servant surviving him, to the dependants who were living with and maintained by him at the time of his death.

(4) Where any child, to whom the amount of any gratuity or share of a gratuity is payable under this by-law, is a minor, such amount may be paid to some person approved by the Council, for the use and benefit of such child.

19. In these by-laws—

"Chairman" means the Chairman of the Council;
"Council" means the Wattegama Urban Council;

20. The rules made by the Sanitary Board of the Kandy District, and published in *Gazette* No. 7,993 of July 21, 1933, are hereby rescinded, in so far as they apply to the town of Wattegama.

L. D —B. 15/45/M.L.A.—B 2105.

THE URBAN COUNCILS ORDINANCE.

BY-LAWS made by the Wattegama Urban Council under sections 166 and 170 of the Urban Councils Ordinance, No. 61 of 1939, approved by the Executive Committee of Local Administration, and confirmed by the Governor by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 167 of the Ordinance.

S. W. R. D. BANDARANAIKE,
Minister for Local Administration.

Colombo, May 12, 1945.

By-laws.

General By-laws relating to Licences.

Interpretation of Terms.

1. In these by-laws unless the context otherwise requires—

"Council" means the Wattegama Urban Council;
"Chairman" means the Chairman of the Council;
"licensee" means the person holding a licence issued by the Chairman authorising the use of any premises or place for any special purpose mentioned in the licence in pursuance of the Urban Councils Ordinance or any by-law made thereunder;
"licensed premises" means the whole of the premises or place in respect of which a licence has been issued by the Chairman;
"licensed trade" means a trade for which a licence is necessary under the provisions of the Urban Councils Ordinance or any by-law made thereunder;
"offensive or dangerous trade" means any one of the following trades:—

Manufacturing Manure, tanning, curing arecanuts, boiling blood or offal, making or extracting fat, manufacturing soap, dyeing fibre, manufacturing or storing fibre, keeping a kraal for soaking coconut husks, storing maldive fish or salt fish or dry fish in any quantity over 5 cwt., storing lime, hides, bones, artificial manure, materials for the manufacture of artificial manure, in any quantity over 1 gunny bag, storing copra, manufacturing coconut oil by mills or chekkus, manufacturing desiccated coconuts, manufacturing bricks or tiles, burning lime, keeping a saw pit, curing or storing plumbago, storing straw, icing of fish.

2. No person shall within the town of Wattegama keep any bakery, eating-house, tea or coffee boutique, restaurant, hotel, butcher's stall, fish stall, gala, dairy, laundry, common lodging house, aerated water factory, ice factory or public bathing place, or carry on in any place any dangerous or offensive trade without an annual licence from the Chairman, which licence the Chairman shall issue to all persons complying with the conditions provided for the issue of such licence.

* The term "aggregate" salary is to be interpreted as the amount of the aggregate salary of the substantive post held by an officer in the course of his career, disregarding extra emoluments such as duty allowances, and regarding leave on half pay or without pay as leave on full salary.

Every such licence shall remain in force until December 31 of the year in respect of which such licence is issued, unless such licence is previously cancelled under by-law 8 or by-law 9.

3. No licence shall be transferable.

4. The licensee shall comply with the lawful requirements of any notice served on him under these by-laws within the time stated in such notice, or if no such time is stated, in the notice then within seven days from the service of such notice.

5. It shall be lawful for the Chairman or any officer of the Council generally or specially authorised in writing thereto by the Chairman at all reasonable times to enter upon and inspect any licensed premises and to inspect any furniture, equipment vehicle, or utensil, which is or appears to be used for the purpose of a licensed trade.

6. Every licensee shall during the period of licence keep his premises, furniture, and equipment in conformity with the conditions on which the licence was issued.

7. Every contravention of any of these by-laws shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and in the case of a continuing contravention with an additional fine not exceeding twenty-five rupees for every day during which the contravention is continued after conviction or after service of a written notice from the Chairman directing attention to such contravention.

8. On a second or subsequent conviction of a licensee by a court for a breach of any by-law relating to his licensed premises such licence shall be liable to cancellation by such court.

9. If at any time during the period for which a licence has been issued the licensed premises cease to conform to the conditions laid down for its issue, the Chairman may notice the licensee to do all things necessary to make the premises conform to such conditions, and if the licensee fails to comply with the requirements of the notice the Chairman may suspend or cancel the licence.

Bakeries.

10. No person shall be entitled to a licence to keep a bakery unless the premises to be licensed comply with the following conditions :—

(1) (*a*) The premises must be in good repair and well ventilated and well lighted, and every room must be provided with windows capable of being opened, the area of which when open must be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space.

(*b*) The walls of every room in every part must be not less than 7 feet in height, and must be built of brick, stone, or cabook, with the inside thereof limeplastered and limewashed.

(*c*) The eaves must be at least 6 feet from the ground.

(*d*) The roof must be made of some permanent material.

(*e*) The woodwork must be oil-painted or limewashed.

(*f*) The floor must be cemented throughout.

(*g*) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage.

(2) (*a*) The room in which kneading takes place must have a superficial floor space of not less than 12 feet by 15 feet, and the lower 4 feet of the internal surface of the walls must be covered with glazed tiles or plastered with cement.

(*b*) There must be a free external air space not less than 7 feet wide on at least two of the sides of the kneading room which contain doors or windows.

(*c*) The door of the oven must not open directly into the kneading roon.

(*d*) Every kneading room must be provided with a ceiling which is either plastered and limewashed or made of closely fitting boards which are either limewashed or oil-painted.

(3) (*a*) The troughs, tables, and all the utensils used in the making of bread must be capable of being moved about for the purpose of cleaning the floor and the walls.

(*b*) The tops of the tables used in the making of bread must be made of well seasoned closely fitting planks or of some non-harmful impervious material.

(4) (*a*) The bakery must be provided with a sanitary dust bin, at least two spittoons, and with sufficient latrine accommodation.

(*b*) The bakery must be at least 50 feet distant from any latrine, cesspit, manure heap, or open sewer.

(*c*) There must be no cesspit, latrine, or ashpit within or directly communicating with the bakery.

11. Every licensee of a bakery shall keep affixed in a conspicuous position on the outside of his premises a board with his name and the words "Licensed Bakery" legibly painted thereon in English, Sinhalese and Tamil.

12. Every licensee of a bakery shall cause a copy of these by-laws relating to bakeries, in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil and the licence to be framed and hung in a prominent place in the licensed premises, and shall also cause a list of the names and addresses of all employees (including the vendors of bread) to be kept in the bakery so as to be available for inspection at all reasonable times by the Chairman or any person authorised by him.

13. Every licensee of a bakery shall cause the walls and ceiling of every room forming part of the bakery to be limewashed twice a year in the months of June and December; the woodwork to be limewashed or, if oil-painted, to be washed with hot water and soap at least twice a year in the months of June and December, and at any other time if so ordered by the Chairman in writing.

14. Every licensee of a bakery shall cause the floor and the tiled or cemented portions of the walls and the tops of the tables to be washed every day at such hour as shall be specified in the licence. He shall cause every part of the bakery, its surroundings and drains, to be kept clean and in good repair, and free from effluvia arising from any drain, latrine, cesspit, or other nuisance on the licensed premises. He shall cause the furniture, utensils and equipment used in the making of bread to be kept in a clean and sanitary condition. He shall cause all trade and domestic refuse to be immediately placed in an impervious covered receptacle, which shall be removed from the bakery and cleared once a day. The receptacle shall always be kept covered except when refuse is being actually placed therein.

15. Every licensee of a bakery shall use for the manufacture of bread good and wholesome flour, water, and other materials. He shall store the flour on a movable platform constructed in the manner herein specified :—

> The platform may be of any convenient length and breadth and must consist of a single layer of stout planks supported on legs at least 3 feet high. The legs of the platform must not be permanently fixed in the floor. The edges of the planked top must stand out 9 inches away from the frame underneath, so as to prevent rats crawling up the legs and round the edge of the planked top. The platform must be so constructed that there are no shelves or recesses under the planked top to provide harbour for rats. The platform must be a movable one, so that it may be lifted and the floor underneath cleaned. It must be placed at least 9 inches away from the wall.

16. Every licensee of a bakery shall keep the space beneath and around the platform referred to in by-law 15 free from all obstructions. He shall provide a sanitary dust bin and at least two spittoons to be kept on the licensed premises. He shall keep the spittoons so as to be easily accessible to those engaged in the manufacture of bread, but shall not keep them in the kneading room.

17. Every licensee of a bakery shall keep the bakery free from rats and shall cause all rat holes discovered on the premises to be filled up with broken glass and plastered with cement.

18. No person shall on any pretext whatsoever keep any animal or bird in a bakery.

19. No person shall spit within the bakery, except into a spittoon provided for the purpose.

20. (1) No person who is suffering or has suffered from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease, or has been in attendance on any person suffering from such disease, shall enter the licensed premises or take part in the manufacture or sale of any bread therein, or engage in the transport of any bread therefrom until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

(2) No licensee of a bakery shall knowingly permit the contravention by any person of the provisions of paragraph (1).

21. No licensee of a bakery shall store or keep or allow to be stored or kept in the room where bread is prepared or stored, or in which the materials for making bread, are stored, any furniture, clothes, mats, or any articles, other than those used in the manufacture of bread.

22. No licensee of a bakery shall use, or allow to be used, as a sleeping place any place on the same floor as the bakery or forming part of the same building, unless such place is effectually separated from the places where bread is prepared or stored or in which the materials thereof are stored by a partition extending from the floor to the ceiling, and unless such sleeping place is provided with an external window, the area of which when open shall be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space.

23. Every person employed in the preparation and making of bread shall wash his hands before engaging in the process of making bread, and shall wear a clean white apron covering the chest and body and a clean white cap or turban,

24. Every licensee of a bakery shall provide clean water, clean towels, nail brush, and soap, and keep them so as to be easily accessible to those engaged in the manufacture of bread.

25. Every licensee of a bakery shall provide the licensed premises with an ample supply of potable water.

26. No licensee of a bakery shall expose, or cause to be exposed, for sale in the licensed premises any bread unless such bread is kept in clean properly constructed glass cases free from flies, dust, and vermin.

27. Every licensee of a bakery shall cause all bread, except fancy bread, rolls, biscuits, or confectionery to be stamped with figures denoting one or other of the following weights, namely :—

¼ lb., ½ lb., 1 lb., 2 lb., or 4 lb.

He shall not sell or expose for sale any bread, except fancy bread, rolls, biscuits, or confectionery, which does not have one of the aforesaid weights stamped on it or which weighs less than the weight stamped thereon.

28. Every licensee of a bakery shall cause to be fixed in a conspicuous place in the licensed premises a beam and scales with standard weights, and if required by any purchaser shall weigh any bread sold or exposed for sale in the said premises.

29. No licensee of a bakery shall allow any person to transport bread from his bakery for sale, unless such person is in possession of a card of registration signed by the Chairman and by the licensee of the bakery.

30. The Chairman shall, on application made to him by the licensee of a bakery, issue free of charge, cards of registration for use by every person employed by such licensee in transporting bread for sale.

31. No licensee of a bakery shall allow any bread to be transported from his licensed premises for sale, except in a closed vehicle or a closed basket, tin, or other suitable receptacle. The licensee shall examine such vehicle, basket, tin, or other receptacle, and shall satisfy himself that it is clean and wholesome before he allows such transport.

Eating-houses and Tea and Coffee Boutiques.

32. No person shall be entitled to a licence to keep an eating-house or a tea or coffee boutique, unless the premises to be licensed comply with the following conditions :—

(1) The premises must be in good repair and well ventilated and well lighted, and every room must have a minimum superficial area of 120 square feet and must be provided with windows capable of being opened, the area of which when open must be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space.
(2) The walls of every room in every part must be not less than 7 feet in height, and must be built of brick, stone, or cabook, with the inside thereof limeplastered and limewashed.
(3) The eaves must be at least 6 feet from the ground.
(4) The roof must be made of some permanent material.
(5) The woodwork must be oil-painted or limewashed.
(6) The floor must be cemented throughout.
(7) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage, with a sanitary dust bin, and with sufficient latrine accommodation.

33. Every licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall keep, affixed in a conspicuous position on the outside of his premises a board with his name and the words "Licensed Eating-house" or "Licensed Tea and Coffee Boutique" legibly painted thereon in English, Sinhalese and Tamil.

34. Every licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall cause a copy of these by-laws relating to eating-houses and tea and coffee boutiques in English, Sinhalese and Tamil, and the licence, to be framed and hung in a prominent place in such premises. He shall also cause a list of the names and addresses of all employees to be kept on the premises so as to be available, for inspection at all reasonable times by the Chairman or any person authorised by him.

35. Every licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall cause the walls of every room forming part of the licensed premises to be limewashed twice every year in the months of June and December; the ceiling to be limewashed four times a year in the months of March, June, September, and December; the woodwork to be limewashed or, if oil-painted, to be washed with hot water and soap at least twice a year in the months of June and December, and at such other times as may be ordered by the Chairman in writing.

36. Every licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall cause every part of such premises, the surroundings and drains, to be kept clean and in good repair, and free from effluvia arising from any drain, latrine, cesspit, or other nuisance on the licensed premises. He shall cause the furniture, utensils and equipment used in the preparation, sale or consumption of food or drink to be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

37. Every licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall cause all utensils used in the preparation, sale, and consumption of food or drink to be washed with soap and water at least once in 24 hours.

38. Every licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall cause every utensil or receptacle used by a customer to be washed immediately after such use and before being used by any other customer.

39. Every licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall cause all trade and domestic refuse to be immediately placed in an impervious covered receptacle and to be removed from the premises daily. He shall keep such receptacle covered at all times except when refuse is being placed in it, and shall cause all waste, tea, coffee, milk or remnants of food or cooking waste to be collected in such receptacle and not to be thrown on the ground.

40. No licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall use any counter or other place from which tea, coffee, or milk is served, unless such counter or other place is covered with zinc or other impervious material.

41. Every licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall cause a sanitary dust bin, and at least two spittoons to be kept always at the licensed premises so as to be readily available to the visitors to the premises as well as to the employees.

42. Every licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall keep the premises free from rats, and shall fill all rat holes with broken glass and plaster such holes with cement as soon as he discovers them.

43. Every licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall provide the licensed premises with an ample supply of potable water.

44. No licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall keep or store or expose for sale any food unless such food is kept in a receptacle so constructed as to prevent its contamination by flies, dust, and vermin. He shall keep such receptacles in a clean and sanitary condition.

45. No adulterated milk shall be kept or sold on the premises of any eating-house or tea or coffee boutique.

For the purpose of this by-law "adulterated milk" means milk to which water or any other foreign liquid or substance has been added or any cow's milk which contains less than 8·5 per centum of milk solids not fat, or less than 3·5 per centum of milk fat, or any buffalo's milk which contains less than 9 per centum of milk solids not fat, or less than 7 per centum of milk fat. The person liable for a breach of this by-law shall be the licensee.

46. No person shall spit within the licensed premises except into a spittoon provided for the purpose.

47. No person who is suffering or has suffered from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease, or who has been in attendance on any person suffering from such disease shall enter the licensed premises or take part in the preparation or sale of food or drink until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

48. No licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall knowingly permit the contravention by any person of the provisions of by-law 46 or by-law 47.

49. No licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall allow any person to transport for sale cooked food from the licensed premises unless such person is in possession of a card of registration signed by the Chairman and by the licensee of the eating-house or tea or coffee boutique and unless such food is carried in a closed basket, tin, or other suitable receptacle.

50. Every licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall take steps to ensure that every vehicle, basket tin or other receptacle used for carrying food is clean at the time any food is placed in it.

51. The Chairman shall, on application made to him by the licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique, issue, free of charge, cards of registration for use by every person employed by such licensee in carrying food for sale.

Lodging Houses.

52. No person shall be entitled to a licence to keep a lodging house unless he deposits with the Chairman a certificate of good character signed by a Magistrate or a Justice of the Peace or otherwise proves to the satisfaction of the Chairman that he is a person of good character and unless the premises to be licensed comply with the following conditions :—

(1) The premises must be substantially built and must be in good repair and every room must be well ventilated and well lighted and provided with windows capable of being opened, the area of which when open must be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space, and every room must have a minimum superficial area of 120 square feet.
(2) The walls of every room in every part must be not less than 10 feet in height and must be limewashed.
(3) The eaves must be at least 6 feet from the ground.
(4) The roof must be made of some permanent material.
(5) The woodwork must be oil-painted or limewashed.
(6) The floor must be cemented throughout.
(7) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage.
(8) The premises must be provided with sanitary dust bins of sufficient number and size to contain the refuse from the house, and sufficient bathing and latrine accommodation, such latrine accommodation being not less than one separate latrine for every ten persons for whose accommodation the premises are to be licensed.
(9) The premises must be provided with a good water supply and the supply of drinking water and the bathing accommodation must be so arranged as to preclude the pollution of the drinking water by persons bathing.
(10) The premises must have a separate room set apart as a kitchen with an efficient outlet for smoke.

53. Every licensee of a lodging house shall keep affixed in a conspicuous position on the outside of his premises a board with his name and the words "Licensed Lodging House" legibly painted thereon in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil.

54. Every licensee of a lodging house shall cause a copy of these by-laws relating to lodging houses, in English,

Sinhalese, and Tamil, and the licence, to be framed and hung up in a prominent place in the licensed premises. He shall also cause a list of the names and address es of all employees to be kept at the premises so as to be available for inspection at all reasonable times by the Chairman or any person authorized by him.

55. No licensee of a lodging house shall permit any person to sleep in any room, except in such rooms as are specifically set apart as sleeping rooms in a plan of the lodging house which shall be attached to the licence and signed by the Chairman.

56. No licensee of a lodging house shall permit more persons than the number specified by the Chairman on the plan as the number allowed to sleep in any room, to sleep in such room. The number of persons specified for any room shall not be more than one person for each 36 square feet of the superficial area of the room, two children under 10 years of age being counted as one person for the purposes of this by-law.

57. Every licensee of a lodging house shall keep affixed in each room a board showing the dimensions of such room, and the maximum number of persons permitted to sleep therein.

58. No licensee of a lodging house shall permit males and females above 10 years of age to occupy the same sleeping room, except in the case of husband and wife, and parents and children.

59. No licensee of a lodging house shall allow his premises to be occupied for immoral purposes. He shall maintain and enforce good order and decorum therein.

60. Every licensee of a lodging house shall keep a register of the name, occupation, and native place, and last temporary or permanent residence of each person occupying his premises.

61. Every licensee of a 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: Provided that the licensee shall not be required to cause any window to be opened or to be kept open when the state of the weather is such as to render it necessary that the window shall be closed.

62. Every licensee of a lodging house shall cause the internal walls and ceiling of every room to be limewashed and the woodwork to be limewashed or, if oil-painted, to be washed with hot water and soap four times every year in the months of March, June, September, and December and at other times when ordered by the Chairman in writing.

63. Every licensee of a lodging house shall cause every part of the lodging house, its surroundings and drains, to be kept in good repair, clean, and free from effluvia arising from any drain, latrine, cesspit, or other nuisance on the licensed premises. He shall cause the furniture, utensils and equipment to be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

64. Every licensee of a lodging house shall cause every room, passage, stair, verandah, drain, and the land belonging to the premises to be swept at least once a day before noon.

65. Every licensee of a lodging house shall cause all cooked food to be kept in such manner as to be inaccessible to flies or other insects.

66. Every licensee of a lodging house shall cause all filth, house refuse, or other offensive matter to be immediately placed in a covered receptacle made of zinc or galvanized iron, and to be removed from the premises daily. The receptacle shall always be kept covered except when refuse is being actually placed in it.

67. No licensee of a lodging house shall admit to his premises any person suffering from any infectious, contagious or cutaneous disease.

68. (1) If any person in a lodging house becomes ill from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease, the licensee of such lodging house shall forthwith given notice of the fact to the Sanitary Inspector in whose division the lodging house is situated or to the Chairman; and the licensee of such lodging house shall cause the house to be vacated if so required by the Chairman, and shall allow the bedding, clothing, and other articles used by the infected person to be disinfected or if necessary to be destroyed, and the house to be fumigated, disinfected, and limewashed at the public expense in such manner as the Chairman may direct.

(2) The licensee of such lodging house shall not receive any customer until the premises have been inspected and certified by the Chairman as free from infection.

69. No licensee of a lodging house shall allow cattle, goats, or fowls to be kept within the building.

70. Every licensee of a lodging house shall cause all mats, bed clothes, and bedding, and every bedstead used in such house to be cleaned from time to time—as often as shall be requisite for the purpose of keeping such mats, bed clothes, bedding and bedstead in a clean and sanitary condition.

71. Every licensee of a lodging house shall cause the seat, floor, and walls of every water closet, earth closet, or privy belonging to such house to be cleaned from time to time—as often as may be necessary for the purpose of keeping such seat, floor, and walls in a clean and sanitary condition.

Cattle Galas.

72. No person shall be entitled to a licence for a gala unless the premises to be licensed comply with the following conditions: —

(1) The premises must be levelled and drained and the ground must be either paved or consolidated with broken metal, so that it keeps a hard and level surface

(2) Every building or shed intended for the accommodation of cattle in a gala must be built of brick, stone, or cabook, and the walls and pillars must be limewashed and plastered with cement to a height of 4 feet from the ground. The roof must be of permanent material. The floor must be paved with brick or stone rendered in cement, cement concrete, or asphalt. Drains, similarly constructed must be provided so as to convey the urine, washings, and rain water into one or more covered receptacles.

(3) The premises must be provided with an ample supply of water, both for drinking and for washing the premises.

(4) The premises must have sufficient latrine accommodation.

73. Every licensee of a gala shall keep affixed in a conspicuous position on the outside of his gala a board with the words "Licensed Gala" and the name of the licensee legibly painted thereon in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil.

74. Every licensee of a gala shall keep a copy of these by-laws relating to cattle sheds, galas, and halting places in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil framed and hung in a prominent place in the licensed premises.

75. Every licensee of a gala shall cause the walls and pillars of the gala to be limewashed or tarred four times a year in the months of March, June, September, and December.

76. Every licensee of a gala shall cause the gala and all the buildings therein to be kept in good repair, and in a clean and sanitary condition and to be washed and swept daily.

77. Every licensee of a gala shall cause all dung and other refuse on the premises to be collected at frequent intervals daily so as to keep the premises in a clean and sanitary condition, and the dung and other refuse so collected shall be kept in one or more covered receptacles, which shall be constructed of some impermeable material

78. Every licensee of a gala shall cause all dung, refuse, urine, and washings to be removed from the gala, at least once a day and disposed of, so that no nuisance is caused thereby.

Restaurants.

79. No person shall be entitled to a licence to keep a restaurant unless the premises to be licensed comply with the following conditions:—

(1) The premises must be in good repair and well ventilated and well lighted, and every room must have a minimum superficial area of 120 square feet and must be provided with windows capable of being opened, the area of which when open must be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space.

(2) The walls of every room in every part must be not less than 7 feet in height, and must be built of brick, stone, or cabook, with the inside thereof limeplastered and limewashed.

(3) The eaves must be at least 6 feet from the ground

(4) The roof must be made of some permanent material.

(5) The woodwork must be oil-painted or limewashed.

(6) The ground floor must be cemented throughout

(7) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage, with a sanitary dust bin and with sufficient latrine accommodation.

80 Every licensee of a restaurant shall cause a copy of these by-laws relating to restaurants, in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil, and the licence, to be framed and hung in a prominent place in the licensed premises. He shall keep on the premises a list of the names and addresses of all employees so as to be available for inspection at all reasonable times by the Chairman or any person authorised by him.

81. Every licensee of a restaurant shall cause the walls of every room forming part of such premises to be limewashed twice a year in the months of June, and December. He shall cause the ceiling to be limewashed four times a year in the months of March, June, September, and December, the woodwork to be limewashed or, if oil-painted to be washed with hot water and soap at least twice a year in June and December, and at such other times as may be ordered by the Chairman in writing.

82. Every licensee of a restaurant shall cause every part of the premises, the surroundings and drains, to be kept clean and in good repair, and free from effluvia arising from any drain, latrine, cesspit, or other nuisance on the licensed premises. He shall cause the furniture, utensils and equipment used in the preparation, sale or consumption of food or drink to be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

83. Every licensee of a restaurant shall cause the counter or other place from which tea, coffee, or milk is served to be covered with zinc or other impervious material

84. Every licensee of a restaurant shall cause all utensils used in the preparation, sale, or consumption of food or drink to be washed with soap and water at such intervals as may be necessary to keep them in a clean and sanitary condition, being in any case not less than once in twenty-four hours.

85. Every licensee of a restaurant shall cause every utensil or receptacle used by a customer to be washed before being used by any other customer.

86. Every licensee of a restaurant shall cause a sanitary dust bin and at least two spittoons always to be kept at such premises. He shall keep the spittoons so as to be readily accessible to those employed in or consuming food or drink on the premises.

87. Every licensee of a restaurant shall cause all trade and domestic refuse to be forthwith placed in an impervious covered receptacle and removed from the premises daily He shall cause all waste tea, coffee, or milk, or remnants of food, or cooking waste to be collected in such receptacle He shall keep such receptacle always covered except when refuse is being actually placed in it.

88. Every licensee of a restaurant shall cause the premises to be kept free from rats, and shall fill all rat holes with broken glass and plaster such holes with cement as soon as he discovers them.

89. No licensee of a restaurant shall allow any person to spit within such premises except into a spittoon provided for the purpose. He shall not allow any person suffering or who has suffered from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease, or has been in attendance on any person suffering from such disease, to enter such premises or take part in the preparation or sale of food or drink until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

90. Every licensee of a restaurant shall provide an ample supply of potable water on the premises.

91. Every licensee of a restaurant shall cause all food stored or exposed for sale to be kept in such receptacles as shall prevent its exposure to contamination by flies, dust, and vermin. He shall at all times keep such receptacles in a clean and sanitary condition.

92. Every licensee of a restaurant shall cause the sugar used in such premises to be kept in glass-stoppered wide-mouthed bottles.

93. No licensee of a restaurant shall keep or sell any adulterated milk on such premises. For the purposes of this by-law "adulterated milk" has the same meaning as in by-law 45.

94. No licensee of a restaurant shall allow any person to transport for sale cooked food from or to such premises unless he is in possession of a card of registration signed by the Chairman and by the licensee of a restaurant, and unless such food is carried in a closed vehicle, or a closed basket, tin, or other suitable receptacle. The licensee shall take steps to ensure that every such vehicle, basket, tin, or other receptacle is always kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

95. The Chairman shall on application issue, free of charge, to every licensee of a restaurant cards of registration to be used by every person employed by such licensee in transporting cooked food.

Hotels.

96. No person shall be entitled to a licence to keep an hotel unless the premises to be licensed comply with the following conditions :—

(1) The premises must be substantially built and must be in good repair and every room must be well ventilated and well lighted and provided with windows capable of being opened, the area of which when open must be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space, and every room must have a minimum superficial area of 120 square feet.

(2) The walls of every room in every part must be not less than 10 feet in height and must be limewashed.

(3) The eaves must be at least 6 feet from the ground

(4) The roof must be made of some permanent material.

(5) The woodwork must be oil-painted or limewashed.

(6) The ground floor must be cemented throughout.

(7) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage.

(8) The premises must be provided with sanitary dust bins of sufficient number and size to contain the refuse from the house, and with such bathing and latrine accommodation as is sufficient to meet all sanitary requirements. Such latrine accommodation must consist of at least one separate latrine for every ten persons for whose accommodation the premises are to be licensed.

(9) The premises must be provided with a suitable supply of water, and the supply of drinking water and the bathing accommodation must be so arranged as to preclude the pollution of the drinking water by persons bathing.

(10) The premises must have a separate room set apart as a kitchen with an efficient outlet for smoke

97. Every licensee of an hotel shall cause a copy of these by-laws relating to hotels, in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil, and the licence, to be framed and hung in a prominent place in the hotel. He shall keep on the premises a list of the names and addresses of all his employees so as to be available for inspection at all reasonable times by the Chairman or any person authorised by him.

98. The Chairman shall cause a plan of the licensed premises to be attached to every licence for an hotel and shall show on such plan the sleeping rooms and the number of persons permitted to sleep in each such room not being more than one person to every 40 square feet of the floor area of such room, two children under 10 years being counted as one person for the purposes of this by-law.

99. No licensee of an hotel shall permit any person to sleep in the hotel except in one of the rooms specifically set apart as sleeping rooms in a plan of the hotel attached to the licence.

100 No licensee of an hotel shall permit more persons to sleep in any room than the number specified in the plan.

101. Every licensee of an hotel shall keep a register of the name, occupation, native place, and last temporary or permanent residence of each person occupying his premises.

102. Every licensee of an hotel 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 : Provided that the licensee shall not be required to cause any window to be opened or to be kept open when the state of the weather is such as to render it necessary that the window shall be closed.

103. Every licensee of an hotel shall cause the internal walls and ceiling of every room to be limewashed, and the woodwork to be limewashed or, if oil-painted, to be washed with hot water and soap four times a year in the months of March, June, September, and December, and at such other times as may be ordered by the Chairman in writing.

104. Every licensee of an hotel shall cause every part of the hotel, its surroundings and drains, to be kept clean and in good repair, and free from effluvia arising from any drain, latrine, cesspit, or other nuisance on the licensed premises. He shall cause the furniture, utensils and equipment on the premises to be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

105. Every licensee of an hotel shall cause every room passage, stair, verandah, drain, and the land belonging to the premises to be swept at least once a day before noon.

106. Every licensee of an hotel shall cause all filth, house refuse, or other offensive matter to be immediately placed in an impervious covered receptacle made of zinc or galvanized iron and to be removed from the premises daily. He shall keep such receptacle always covered except when such filth, house refuse, or other offensive matter is being actually placed in such receptacle.

107. Every licensee of an hotel shall cause all cooked food to be kept in such manner as to be inaccessible to flies and other insects.

108. No licensee of an hotel shall admit to his premises any person suffering from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease.

109. If any person in an hotel becomes ill from any infectious or contagious disease, the licensee of such hotel shall forthwith give notice of the fact to the Sanitary Inspector in whose division the hotel is situated or to the Chairman, and the licensee of such hotel shall cause the house to be vacated, if so required by the Chairman, and shall allow the bedding, clothing, and other articles used by the infected person to be disinfected, or if necessary to be destroyed and the house to be fumigated, disinfected, and limewashed at the public expense in such manner as the Chairman may direct.

110. No licensee of an hotel where a case of an infectious or contagious disease has occurred shall receive any customer until the premises have been inspected and certified by the Chairman as free from infection.

111. No licensee of an hotel shall allow, cattle, goats, or fowls to be kept within the building.

112. Every licensee of an hotel shall cause the premises to be kept free from rats and shall fill all rat holes with broken glass and plaster such holes with cement as soon as he discovers them.

Dairies.

113. No person shall be entitled to a licence to keep a dairy unless the premises to be licensed comply with the following conditions :—

(1) (*a*) The premises must be in good repair and well ventilated and well lighted.

(*b*) The walls and roof of the buildings of the dairy must be made of some permanent material.

(*c*) The woodwork must be oil-painted or limewashed.

(*d*) The floor must be cemented or paved with some hard and impermeable material.

(*e*) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage.

(*f*) There must be a sufficient supply of pure water protected from pollution at a convenient distance for the use of the dairy.

(2) (*a*) Every building or shed intended for the accommodation of cattle must be built of brick, stone, or cabook and the walls and pillars must be limewashed and plastered with cement to a height of 4 feet from the ground; the roof must be of permanent material; the floor must be paved with brick or stone rendered

in cement, cement concrete, or asphalt; drains constructed of such material must be provided so as to convey the urine, washings and rain water into one or more covered receptacles.

(b) (i.) The milk room must be in a suitable position and at a distance of not less than 25 feet from the cow sheds and other buildings.

(ii.) The floor of the milk room must be cemented with rounded corners at its junction with the walls; the walls of the milk room must be not less than 7 feet in height and must be built of brick, stone, or cabook with the inside thereof limeplastered and limewashed; at least two opposite walls of the milk room must abut on the open air; the roofs must be ceiled with grooved boards to prevent the ingress of dust, and must be oil-painted; the eaves must be at least 6 feet from the ground; there must be at least one window and one door, and the area of the window space must be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space, and the window space must be covered with fly-proof netting, the door must be opposite the window and must be close fitting and fitted with fly-proof netting.

(3) (a) The milk room must be provided with a table covered with marble, slate, zinc, or other approved impermeable substance.

(b) The milk room must be provided with a sanitary dust bin.

(c) The milk room must be at least 100 feet distant from any latrine, cesspit, manure heap, or open sewer.

(d) There must be no cesspit, latrine, or ashpit, within or directly communicating with the milk room.

(4) The number of cows for which each dairy is to be licensed shall be stated in the application for the licence, and such number must be proportionate to the size of the cattle shed, allowing for each cow a floor space of 8 feet by 5 feet and a minimum air space of 400 cubic feet.

114. Every licensee of a dairy shall keep affixed in a conspicuous position on the outside of his premises a board with his name and the words "Licensed Dairy" legibly painted thereon in English, Sinhalese and Tamil.

115. Every licensee of a dairy shall cause a copy of these by-laws relating to dairies, in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil and the licence to be framed and hung in a prominent place in the dairy. He shall also keep a list of the names and addresses of all employees (including the vendors of milk) in the dairy so as to be available for inspection at all reasonable times by the Chairman or any person authorised by him.

116. Every licensee of a dairy shall cause the walls of every room forming part of the dairy to be limewashed twice a year in the months of June and December. He shall cause the woodwork to be washed with hot water and soap at least twice a year in the months of June and December, and at such other times as may be ordered by the Chairman in writing.

117. Every licensee of a dairy shall cause the floors and the top of the milk room table to be washed at least once every day.

118. Every licensee of a dairy shall cause all utensils, furniture, and other requisites used in or belonging to a dairy to be kept clean.

119. Every licensee of a dairy shall cause every part of the dairy, its surroundings, and drains, to be kept clean and in good repair.

120. Every licensee of a dairy shall cause all vessels sent out containing milk to be cleaned and to be properly covered with clean material, and shall take all proper precautions to prevent the milk from being contaminated during transit.

121. Every licensee of a dairy shall use, for storing milk, vessels made of glass, porcelain, glazed earthenware, enamelled iron, galvanized iron, or tin and shall not permit such vessels to be stored in the cattle shed.

122. Every licensee of a dairy shall cause all dung, refuse, urine, and washings to be removed from the dairy at least once a day and disposed of so that no nuisance is caused thereby.

123. No licensee of a dairy shall keep any animal or bird in a milk room on any pretext whatsoever.

124. No licensee of a dairy shall allow the milk vessels, butter vessels, churns, separators, or other articles in the dairy to be used for any purpose other than that for which they are intended and he shall cause them to be cleaned at least once daily by washing them with boiling water.

125. No person who is suffering or has suffered from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease, or has been in attendance on any person suffering from such disease shall enter a dairy or take part in the preparation, sale, or transport of milk until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

126. No licensee or person in charge or control of a dairy shall knowingly employ or allow to enter into the dairy premises any person who is suffering or has suffered from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease, or who has been in attendance on any person suffering from such disease until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

127. Every licensee of a dairy shall, for the purpose of such dairy, use water—

(a) from a public water supply where such a supply is available and shall, in such case cause pipes to be laid from the nearest main, and the water supply to be obtained therefrom by means of taps within the building, or

(b) where no public water supply exists, from a suitable source capable of supplying a sufficient quantity of pure water.

128. Every licensee of a dairy obtaining water from any source other than a public water supply shall discontinue such source and obtain water from a public water supply so soon as such a supply is established.

129. No licensee of a dairy shall cause any cow to be milked for the purpose of obtaining milk for sale, unless, at the time of milking, the udder and teats of such cow are clean, and unless the hands of the person milking are also clean and free from all infection and contamination.

130. Every licensee of a dairy shall forthwith give notice to the Chairman of any case or suspected case of infectious or contagious disease which may occur among the persons employed by him in the dairy.

131. (1) Every licensee of a dairy shall whenever any animal in his dairy is affected with any contgaious or infectious disease forthwith give notice of the fact to the Chairman. The licensee shall, in order to prevent infection or contamination, forthwith remove or cause to be removed from the proximity of other animals any animal in his dairy which is found or is suspected to be suffering from any infectious or contagious disease.

(2) On the outbreak of any infectious or contagious disease every licensee of a dairy shall carry out such instructions for the control of the outbreak as the Chairman or other proper authority may from time to time give.

(3) No licensee of a dairy shall sell or permit to be sold the milk of any animal suffering from tuberculosis, whether of the udder or otherwise, acute mastitis, foot-and-mouth disease, anthrax, actinomycosis of the udder, or shall add such milk or permit it to be added to any milk of other animals which is intended for sale or human consumption.

132. Every licensee of a dairy shall cause all cattle food, except grass and straw, to be stored in a suitable rat-proof receptacle.

133. (1) No licensee of a dairy shall allow milk intended for sale to be kept in any place other than the milk room.

(2) No licensee of a dairy shall use the milk room or permit it to be used for any purpose other than that of storing and preparing milk.

134. (1) No licensee of a dairy shall adulterate milk by the addition of water or any other foreign liquid or substance thereto, nor shall he sell, offer, expose, hawk for sale, or deliver milk so adulterated.

(2) No licensee of a dairy shall sell, offer, expose, hawk for sale, or deliver any milk from which the cream has been removed unless such milk is contained in a vessel which is clearly, distinctly, and conspicuously labelled "Skimmed Milk" in English, and the equivalent term in Sinhalese and Tamil, and is sold as such.

135. No licensee of a dairy shall sell or supply milk obtained from cows other than those kept in a licensed dairy.

136. (1) The Chairman shall issue annually to the owner of every licensed dairy in respect of each vendor of milk cards of registration bearing the name and thumb impression of such vendor, and the name of the licensee and registered number of the dairy. No such card of registration shall be issued until a Medical Officer deputed by the Chairman has examined and found such vendor free from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease. Such card of registration shall not be transferable.

(2) Every vendor shall produce for inspection on demand by the Sanitary Inspector, or by any person specially or generally authorised by the Chairman, the card of registration issued to him.

(3) Where any vendor refuses or fails to produce for inspection, on demand by the Sanitary Inspector or other authorised person, the card of registration issued to him, it shall be lawful for such Inspector or authorised person to exercise the powers given to peace officers under section 33 (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code.

137. The Chairman, the Medical Officer of Health, the Sanitary Inspector, or any other officer generally or specially authorised by the Chairman, shall on payment of the value thereof be at all times entitled to take a sample of milk for analysis from any licensed dairy or from any person selling, exposing, hawking, or delivering milk, and no licensee of a dairy or registered vendor or other person shall refuse to sell such sample for analysis on payment of the value thereof.

138. No person who is not a licensee of a dairy under these by-laws shall himself, or by any agent or servant, sell or deliver, or expose, keep, carry, hawk, or offer for sale, any milk within the town of Wattegama, save in accordance with the conditions hereinafter prescribed.

139. (1) Every person whether resident within or without the town of Wattegama, who desires to sell or supply for money milk in any quantity to any person or persons within such town, shall cause himself to be registered in the books of the Council as a purveyor or supplier of milk.

(2) Every registration under paragraph (1) shall be free of all fees or charges.

140. Every person registered under by-law 139, shall, by proper application, made for that purpose, obtain registration-cards annually from the Chairman in respect of each servant, vendor, or agent, whether paid or unpaid, employed by him in the work of selling or delivering milk.

141. (1) The Chairman may in his discretion refuse to register as a purveyor or supplier of milk under the foregoing by-law 139, any person who has not been recommended for registration, after such inspection, as may be necessary of his premises, his animals, and his utensils and equipment generally—

(a) if he is a resident within the town of Wattegama by the Medical Officer of Health of the Council; or

(b) if he is a resident in any area outside the town of Wattegama by the Chairman of any duly constituted local authority there may be in such area, or if there is none, by the Medical Officer of Health for the district in which such area lies.

(2) The Chairman may likewise refuse to issue any registration-cards, under the foregoing by-law 140 until a Medical Officer deputed by him has examined and found each such servant, vendor, or agent to be free from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease.

142. Every registration-card issued by the Chairman under by-law 140 shall contain the following particulars :—

(a) Employer's name and number on register.

(b) Name of vendor or servant or agent, and his thumb impression.

143. No person shall deliver milk or carry or hawk milk for sale within the town of Wattegama unless he has in his possession a registration-card for the current year duly issued as aforesaid.

144. (1) No person delivering milk or carrying or hawking milk for sale within the town of Wattegama shall refuse, or fail for any reason, to produce for inspection a duly issued registration-card for the current year, when called upon to do so by a Sanitary Inspector or by any person specially or generally authorised by the Chairman in that behalf.

(2) In the event of any person so refusing or failing to produce such card, it shall be lawful for such Sanitary Inspector or other authorised person to exercise the powers given to peace Officers by section 33 (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code.

145. No person shall sell or deliver or expose, keep, carry, hawk, or offer for sale within the town of Wattegama :—

(1) (a) any cow milk which contains less than 8·5 per centum of milk solids not fat, or less than 3·5 per centum of milk fat; or

(b) any buffalo milk which contains less than 9 per centum of milk solids not fat, or less than 7 per centum of milk fat;

(2) any milk from which the cream has been removed unless such milk is contained in a vessel which is distinctly and conspicuously labelled "Skimmed Milk" in English and the equivalent term in Sinhalese and Tamil, and is sold as such;

(3) any milk adulterated with water or any other foreign substance or liquid: Provided that milk, to which tea, coffee, or cacao has been added for consumption on the premises of any tea or coffee boutique or eating-house shall not be deemed to be adulterated for the purpose of this by-law;

(4) any milk contained in bottles of which the mouth is not covered with paper or other impermeable material

Laundries.

146. No person shall be entitled to a licence for a laundry unless the premises to be licensed comply with the following conditions :—

(1) (a) The premises must be in good repair and well ventilated and well lighted and every room must be provided with windows capable of being opened, the area of which when open must be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space.

(b) The walls of every room in every part must be not less than 7 feet in height, with the inside thereof limeplastered and limewashed.

(c) The eaves must be at least 6 feet from the ground.

(2) A separate room must be provided for the storage of soiled linen and the floor of such room must be cemented throughout.

(3) The premises must have a sufficient supply of water for all the purposes of the laundry.

(4) Where a pipe-borne water supply is available and is used by the laundryman adequate drainage of the waste water must be provided.

(5) The laundry must be provided with sufficient latrine accommodation being not less than one latrine for every ten persons employed therein.

147. Every licensee of a laundry shall keep affixed in a conspicuous position on the outside of his premises a board with his name and the words "Licensed Laundry" legibly painted thereon in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil.

148. Every licensee of a laundry shall cause a copy of these by-laws relating to laundries in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil, and the licence, to be framed and hung in a prominent place in such laundry. He shall cause a list of the names and addresses of all employees to be kept in the laundry so as to be available for inspection at all reasonable times by the Chairman or any person authorised by him.

149. Every licensee of a laundry shall cause the inside of the soiled linen room to be limewashed four times a year in the months of March, June, September, and December.

150. Every licensee of a laundry shall cause every part of the laundry, its surroundings, drains, furniture, utensils, and equipment used for the purposes of the laundry to be kept clean and in good repair.

151. No licensee of a laundry shall allow any person who is suffering, or who to his knowledge has suffered from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease, or has been in attendance on any person suffering from such disease to enter the laundry or take part in the trade thereof or in the transport of any articles thereto or therefrom until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

152. No licensee of a laundry shall take or receive or permit to be taken or received soiled clothes from a house where there is or has recently been a case of infectious or contagious disease, unless the clothes have been disinfected in the manner directed by the Chairman by notification or failing such directions, in a suitable manner,

153. On the occurrence of any infectious or contagious disease in his premises the licensee of the laundry shall (1) forthwith cease his trade, (2) notify the Chairman of the occurrence of the disease, (3) retain all clothes in the laundry until the written permission of the Chairman is obtained for the return of the clothes, and (4) not resume his trade until the premises have been declared by the Chairman to be free of infection.

154. No licensee of a laundry shall keep washed linen in any room used as a sleeping room.

Aerated Water Factories.

155. No person shall be entitled to a licence for an aerated water factory unless the premises to be licensed comply with the following conditions :—

(1) (a) The premises must be in good repair and well ventilated and well lighted and every room must be provided with windows capable of being opened, the area of which when open must be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space.

(b) The walls of every room in every part must be not less than 7 feet in height and must be built of brick, stone, or cabook, with the inside thereof limeplastered and limewashed.

(c) The eaves must be at least 6 feet from the ground.

(d) The roof must be made of some permanent material.

(e) The woodwork must be oil-painted or limewashed.

(f) The floor must be cemented throughout.

(g) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage.

(2) There must be at least one room reserved for the manufacture of aerated water.

(3) There must be a separate fly-proof room for the storage of syrup, essences, and chemicals used in the manufacture of aerated water.

(4) A separate place must be provided for the washing of bottles.

(5) The water used in the factory must be obtained from a source adequately protected from contamination. Such water must be transported to the factory by means which shall ensure that no pollution occurs in transit. Such water must be stored at the factory in properly constructed tanks or reservoirs.

(6) The water used in the manufacture of aerated water (and in any process connected therewith) and for washing bottles, accessories, and utensils must be passed through a suitable filter approved by the Chairman and connected with the plant and the water must be found on chemical and bacteriological examination to be pure and wholesome :

Provided that the Chairman shall have the power to exempt from the operation of this by-law water derived from an approved public supply.

(7) (a) The aerated water factory must be provided with a sanitary dust bin, at least two spittoons, and with such latrine accommodation as is sufficient, being not less than one latrine for every ten persons employed therein.

(b) The ærated water factory must be at least 50 feet distant from any latrine, cesspit, cattle shed, manure heap, or open sewer.

(c) There must be no cesspit, latrine, cattle shed, or ashpit within or directly communicating with the ærated water factory.

156. Every licensee of an ærated water factory shall keep affixed in a conspicuous position on the outside of his premises a board with his name and the words "Licensed Aerated Water Factory" legibly painted thereon in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil.

157. Every licensee of an ærated water factory shall cause a copy of these by-laws relating to ærated water factories, in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil, and the licence, to be framed and hung in a prominent place in the factory. He shall cause a list of the names and addresses of all employees (including the vendors of ærated water) to be kept in the factory and to be available for inspection at all reasonable times by the Chairman or any person authorised by him.

158. Every licensee of an ærated water factory shall cause the walls of every room forming part of the ærated water factory to be limewashed twice a year in June and December. He shall cause the woodwork to be limewashed or, if oil-painted, to be washed with hot water and soap at least once every June and December, and at other times when ordered by the Chairman in writing.

159. Every licensee of an ærated water factory shall cause the floor of the factory to be washed at least once every day.

160. Every licensee of an ærated water factory shall cause all bottles used in the factory to be cleansed in the following manner:—

There shall be two separate tanks for the cleansing of bottles, one being used for the removal of labels and for the preliminary cleansing, and the other for the final cleansing. Where a pipe-borne water supply is available, the final cleansing shall be in running water.

161. Every licensee of an ærated water factory shall cause every part of the factory, its surroundings, drains, furniture, and utensils, and the equipment used in the making of ærated water to be kept clean and in good repair.

162. No licensee of an ærated water factory shall cause any materials or articles other than those used in the manufacture of ærated water to be introduced into the factory.

163. No licensee of an ærated water factory shall use in the factory any materials which are not clean, wholesome, or of good quality.

164. Every licensee of an ærated water factory shall cause the materials used in the factory to be stored in vermin proof cupboards or shelves.

165. Every licensee of an ærated water factory shall cause every bottle containing ærated water to bear a label setting out the description of the water and the place of manufacture, the name of the person or firm owning the factory, and the number assigned to the factory by the Chairman.

166. No licensee of an ærated water factory shall employ any person under fourteen years of age to work in such ærated water factory.

167. No person who is suffering or has suffered from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease, or has been in attendance on any person suffering from such disease, shall enter an ærated water factory or take part in the preparation, sale, or transport of ærated water until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

168. Every licensee of an ærated water factory shall cause all persons engaged in bottling ærated waters to wear, whilst so engaged, a wire gauze mask over the face and leather gloves on the hands.

169. Every licensee of an ærated water factory, shall, for storing syrup, essences, chemicals or other matter, use vessels made of glass, porcelain, glazed earthenware, enamelled iron, galvanized iron, or tin. He shall not use such vessels for any other purpose, and shall keep them in a place set apart for their storage.

170. Every licensee of an ærated water factory shall cause all dung, refuse, urine, and washings from the cattle shed, latrines, or any part of the factory to be removed at least once a day and to be disposed of, so that no nuisance is caused thereby.

171. No licensee of an ærated water factory shall keep any animal or bird within the licensed premises under any pretext whatsoever.

172. It shall be lawful for the Chairman or any Inspector or any person thereto authorised by the Chairman in writing to enter any place used for the manufacture or sale of ærated waters at any time when such place is open, and on payment of the price thereof to take a sample bottle of any kind of ærated water which is there manufactured or kept for sale, and no licensee or person in charge of such place shall refuse to permit such sample to be taken.

Ice Factories.

173. No person shall be entitled to a licence for an ice factory unless the premises to be licensed comply with the following conditions:—

(1) (a) The premises must be in good repair and well ventilated and well lighted, and every room must be provided with windows capable of being opened, the area of which when open must be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space.

(b) The walls of every room in every part must be not less than 7 feet in height, and must be built of brick, stone, or cabook, with the inside thereof limeplastered and limewashed.

(c) The eaves must be at least 6 feet from the ground.

(d) The roof must be made of some permanent material.

(e) The woodwork must be oil-painted or limewashed.

(f) The floor must be cemented throughout.

(g) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage.

(h) One room in such factory must be exclusively reserved for the manufacture of ice.

(i) The premises must be supplied with an adequate supply of water obtained from a source protected from contamination and also with adequate means of transport so as to insure complete freedom from contamination or pollution in transit and with properly constructed tanks or reservoirs.

(j) The factory must be provided with a sanitary dust bin, at least two spittoons, and with sufficient latrine accommodation.

(k) The factory must be at least 50 feet distant from any latrine, cesspit, cattle shed, manure heap, or open sewer.

(l) There must be no cesspit, latrine, cattle shed, or ashpit within or directly communicating with the factory.

(2) A special room or place for storage of fuel must be provided and so situated that fuel can be carried to it, or from it to the furnace, without passing through any of the rooms of the factory in which ice is made, stored, or placed for delivery.

(3) The water used in the manufacture of ice must be passed through a suitable filter approved by the Chairman and connected with the plant: Provided that the Chairman shall have the power to exempt from the operation of this by-law water derived from an approved public supply.

174. Every licensee of an ice factory shall keep affixed in a conspicuous position on the outside of his premises a board with his name and the words "Licensed Ice Factory" legibly painted thereon in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil.

175. Every licensee of an ice factory shall cause a copy of these by-laws relating to ice factories, in English, Sinhalese and Tamil, and the licence, to be framed and hung in a prominent place in the ice factory; and he shall cause a list of the names and addresses of all employees to be kept in the factory so as to be available for inspection at all reasonable times by the Chairman or any person authorised by him.

176. Every licensee of an ice factory shall cause the walls of every room forming part of the factory to be limewashed twice a year in June and December. He shall cause the woodwork to be limewashed or, if oil-painted, to be washed with hot water and soap at least once every June and December, and at other times when ordered by the Chairman in writing.

177. Every licensee of an ice factory shall cause the floor of the factory to be washed at least once every day.

178. Every licensee of an ice factory shall cause every part of the factory, its surroundings, drains, furniture, utensils, and equipment used in the making of ice to be kept clean and in good repair.

179. No licensee of an ice factory shall introduce into the factory materials or articles other than those used in the manufacture of ice.

180. No licensee of an ice factory shall employ any person under fourteen years of age in the factory.

181. No person who is suffering or has suffered from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease, or has been in attendance on any person suffering from such disease shall enter the factory or take part in the preparation, handling, sale, or transport of ice until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

182. Every licensee of an ice factory shall cause all dung refuse, urine, and washing from the cattle sheds, latrine, or any part of the factory to be removed at least once a day and disposed of so that no nuisance is caused thereby.

183. No licensee of an ice factory shall keep any animal or bird within the factory on any pretext whatsoever.

184. It shall be lawful for the Chairman or any Sanitary Inspector or any person thereto authorised by the Chairman in writing to enter any ice factory at any time when such factory is open, and to take samples of water used for the manufacture of ice or samples of water derived from ice there manufactured, and no licensee or person in charge of such factory shall refuse to permit such sample to be taken.

185. No water which is unwholesome or unfit for human consumption shall be used by any licensee for the manufacture of ice.

Public Bathing Places.

186. No person shall be entitled to a licence to keep a public bathing place unless the premises to be licensed comply with the following conditions :—

(1) The public bathing place must be located in a sufficiently secluded spot or must be screened from public view.

(2) A portion of the premises must be suitably screened off for the exclusive use of women and children.

(3) The water must be obtained from the public water supply where such exists, or where the public bathing place is served by a well—

(*a*) the well must be provided with a protecting wall at least 2 feet high all round, or, must be constructed in such a way that none of the water drawn for bathing can find its way back into the well ;

(*b*) the ground immediately surrounding such well must be sloped and paved or concreted, so as to allow the water to run into a leadaway drain of a sufficient length to prevent any percolation of dirty water into the well.

187. Every licensee of a public bathing place shall keep affixed in a conspicuous position outside his premises a board with his name and the words " Licensed Public Bathing Place " legibly painted thereon in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil.

188. Every licensee of a public bathing place shall cause a copy of these by-laws relating to public bathing places, in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil, and the licence, to be framed and hung in a prominent place in the licensed premises, and he shall cause a list of the names and addresses of all employees to be kept in the licensed premises so as to be available for inspection at all reasonable times by the Chairman or any person authorised by him.

189. (1) If tubs are used in a public bathing place the licensee of such bathing place shall cause them to be cleaned daily and painted twice annually in June and December.

(2) If cemented cisterns are used he shall cause them to be kept in good repair and cleaned daily.

(3) If a large tank or bath is used he shall cause the water to be frequently changed so that it does not become offensive or unfit for human bathing.

190. Every licensee of a public bathing place shall cause every part of the public bathing place, its surroundings, drains, and equipment to be kept clean and in good repair.

191. (1) No person who is suffering or has suffered from any contagious, infectious, or cutaneous disease, or has been in attendance on any person suffering from such disease, shall bathe or wash at any public bathing place until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

(2) Water for the use of any person referred to in paragraph (1) shall not be drawn except by a healthy person and shall not be used within a distance of twenty feet from the public bathing place.

192. Whenever a public bathing place is served by a well, no person shall use such well for washing animals, mats, or other things, or any clothes, except those worn at the time of bathing, and such clothes shall be washed at such distance from the well that the splash therefrom cannot fall into the well.

193. No person shall commit a nuisance by obeying a call of nature at or near any public bathing place, except in a latrine provided for such purpose.

194. The by-laws made by the Sanitary Board of the Kandy District, and published in *Gazette* No. 7,170 of April 22, 1921, are hereby amended, in so far as they apply to the town of Wattegama as, follows :—

(1) By the rescission of the by-laws under the headings " General ", " Bakeries ", " Eating-houses and Tea and Coffee Boutiques ", " Galas ", " Dairies ", " Laundries ", Common Lodging Houses ", " Public " Kraals on Lakes and Rivers for soaking of Husks ", Bathing Places ", and " Manufacture of Aerated Waters " ;

(2) By the recission of by-laws 1 and 2 under the heading " Dangerous and Offensive Trades " ; and

(3) By the omission from Schedule A, of the table of fees set out therein.

M. L. A.—B. 2093/L. D.—B. 17/45.

THE URBAN COUNCILS ORDINANCE.

BY-LAWS made by the Hambantota Urban Council under sections 166 and 170 (2) of the Urban Councils Ordinance, No. 61 of 1939, approved by the Executive Committee of Local Administration, and confirmed by the Governor by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 167 of the Ordinance.

S. W. R. D. BANDARANAIKE,
Minister for Local Administration.

Colombo, May 12, 1945.

By-laws.

1. No pension, gratuity, or long service allowance shall be granted to any officer of the Council without the authority of the Governor in order to obtain which a certificate of good conduct from the Chairman setting out the length of service, age, and ground of retirement must be forwarded, together with the application for pension, gratuity, or retiring allowance, and the computation thereof, through the Commissioner of Local Government to the Additional Controller of Establishments.

2. Subject to the provisions of by-law 1 and the following by-laws, every officer of the Council on the fixed establishment drawing a salary of Rs. 360 per annum and upwards who shall have had service of ten years or more including any service which may be reckoned under the proviso to by-law 8 may be awarded a pension as follows :—

For the first one hundred and twenty months of such service a pension equal to 120/720ths of his annual salary and for each additional completed month of service an additional 1/720th of such salary, but no officer shall be entitled to draw more than 480/720ths of his final salary as pension.

3. The above-mentioned rates shall only be granted in cases of faithful and meritorious service, but when the testimony as to fidelity, diligence, and merit is in any respect defective, a deduction from such rates may be made. Where there has been obvious negligence, irregularity, or misconduct, the grant of a pension may be altogether withheld.

The maximum pension or retiring allowance grantable to an officer under these by-laws, or to an officer entitled to pension also in respect of service not under the Council from all services combined, shall not exceed two-thirds of the highest salary drawn by such officer at any time in the course of his service.

4. In the case of officers on the fixed establishment of the Council drawing a salary of Rs. 360 per annum and upwards retiring on account of illness or age before completing one hundred and twenty months' gross service a gratuity may be granted calculated at the rate of one-twelfth of a month's pay of the permanent office or offices held at the time of retirement, for each completed month of service.

5. Officers of the Council shall have no absolute right to any pension, gratuity, or long service allowance under these by-laws, and the Council retains power and authority to dismiss any such officer without any compensation.

6. No pension, gratuity, or long service allowance shall be granted to any officer of the Council who shall be under fifty-five years of age, except upon a certificate from the Chairman and two medical practitioners that he is incapable from infirmity of mind or body of discharging the duties of his office, nor unless he shall have discharged such duties theretofore with diligence and fidelity to the satisfaction of the Council.

7. The Council may call upon any officer who is below the limit of age for retirement on pension to retire from the service on the ground of his inability to discharge efficiently the duties of his office. In such a case, if the Council considers that the special circumstances of the case justify the grant of a retiring allowance, the officer so called upon to retire may, with the approval of the Governor, be given such retiring allowance as the Council thinks just and proper, but in no case exceeding the amount for which his length of service would qualify him.

8. The claim of an officer of the Council to pension, gratuity, or long service allowance shall be considered to have commenced from the date of his first permanent appointment to the fixed establishment of the Council after January 1, 1945, or its predecessor the Sanitary Board of the Hambantota District.

Provided that an officer transferred from the provisional and temporary establishment to the fixed establishment may be allowed to count his provisional and temporary service when it has been continuous with his subsequent permanent service.

Service under sixteen years of age however will not count for pension.

9. The service in respect of which pensions, gratuities, or long service allowances are granted under these by-laws must in all cases be continuous, unless interrupted by abolition of office or other temporary suspension of employment not arising from misconduct or voluntary resignation of the officer.

10. The pension or gratuity shall be computed upon the salary of the permanent office held by the officer of the Council at the time of his retirement provided he shall have held such appointment for at least three years : otherwise the pension shall be calculated upon the average of salaries attached to the permanent office held by such person during the three years next preceding the commencement of such pension.

11. In case of abolition of office, if the officer has completed 120 months' gross service, he may be granted a pension of 1/720th of his salary for each month of his service counting

for pension with an addition to such service of one month for each completed period of two months' service, the addition in no case exceeding 60 months.

If the officer has not completed 120 month's gross service he may be granted a gratuity of 1/12th of a month's salary for each month of service counting for pension, plus an addition of 50 per cent. thereon. In no case shall the number of months to be added to the actual service exceed that which, if added to the age of the retiring officer, would make that age up to sixty.

12. If any person being in receipt of any pension or long service allowance from the Council shall be convicted of any offence in any Court of Justice in the Island for which he shall be sentenced to death or to any terms of imprisonment with hard labour exceeding six months such pension or long service allowance shall forthwith determine and cease to be payable, unless such person shall, within three months after his conviction, receive free pardon or unless the Council shall otherwise order.

13. Officers on the fixed establishment of the Council may be required to retire on or after attaining the age of fifty-five, upon the receipt of twelve months' notice to that effect, but they may continue in office till sixty years of age with the consent of the Council.

14. (1) Every officer who is transferred to or from the service of the Council from or to any other public service and whose aggregate service would have entitled him, had it been wholly under the Council, to a pension under these by-laws, shall on his ultimate retirement from service, if he has served for a period of at least 12 months under the Council, be entitled to a pension which shall bear the same proportion to that to which he would have been entitled had the whole of his service been under the Council as the aggregate* amount of the salary which he has drawn from the Council bears to the total sum made up of such aggregate amount and the aggregate of the amounts received by him in the course of his public service elsewhere than under the Council.

(2) For the purposes of this by-law the expression "public service" includes employment under the Crown or any Local Government public body or bodies.

15. Should an officer who retires on pension find after such retirement an employment under the Council or under the Government or under another semi-official body on a salary equal to or higher than that which he drew from the Council at the time of his retirement, his pension shall be suspended so long as such employment continues. If he draws a less salary he shall be entitled to only so much of his pension as when added to the salary of the new appointment will make his total emoluments equal to the salary last drawn by him previous to his retirement.

16. Employees on the fixed establishment of the Council drawing salaries of less than Rs. 360 per annum and retiring on account of age or infirmity after serving continuously for a period of fifteen years and upwards may, if the Council be satisfied that they are unfit, owing to age or infirmity of body or mind, further to discharge efficiently the duties of their offices, be granted such long service allowances not exceeding Rs. 7.50 per mensem in each case as the Council may award. Persons in receipt of daily pay, who have completed a period of fifteen years of continuous service, retiring under similar circumstances may be awarded gratuities calculated at the rate of one-eighteenth of a month's pay drawn at the time of retirement for each completed month's service.

17. If any case not covered by these by-laws shall arise which in the opinion of the Council merits the award of a pension, retiring allowance, or gratuity, the circumstances of such case should be reported together with the recommendation of the Council to the Commissioner of Local Government for transmission to the General Treasury (Establishments Division) for submission to the Governor, who will decide whether any and, if so, what award shall be granted.

18. (1) The Council may, with the approval of the Governor pay a gratuity in accordance with the provisions of this by-law to the widow or to the children or to the dependants of any officer or servant who dies in the service of the Council after he has completed five year's public service as defined in by-law 14 (2) and while he is in receipt of a salary of not less than Rs. 360 per annum.

(2) (*a*) In the case of any officer or servant referred to in paragraph (1) who was holding a post on the fixed establishment of the Council at the time of his death, the gratuity payable under this by-law shall be a sum equal to twelve times the monthly salary drawn by him in respect of that post at that time.

(*b*) In the case of any officer or servant referred to in paragraph (1) who was not on the fixed establishment of the Council at the time of his death, the gratuity payable under this by-law shall be a sum equal to three times the monthly salary of the post held by him at that time, and an additional sum equal to such monthly salary for each minor child surviving him: Provided however that such additional sum shall not be payable in respect of more than nine such minor children in any one case.

(*c*) In the case of any officer or servant referred to in paragraph (1) who was holding a post on the fixed establishment of the Council at the time of his death but was in receipt of a salary of less than Rs. 360 per annum, the gratuity payable under this by-law shall be a sum equal to three times the monthly salary drawn by him in respect of that post at that time, and an additional sum equal to such monthly salary for each minor child surviving him: Provided however that such additional sum shall not be payable in respect of more than nine such minor children in any one case.

(3) The gratuity shall be payable—

(*a*) where the widow of the deceased officer or servant survives him, to such widow, whether or not there is any child of such widow surviving him; or

(*b*) where the widow, whether with or without children, and also children by a previous marriage of the deceased officer or servant, survive him, to the widow and to the children of such previous marriage in such manner and in such proportion as the Council may determine; or

(*c*) where there is no widow surviving, to the children of the deceased officer or servant in such manner and in such proportion as the Council may determine; or

(*d*) where there is no widow or child of the deceased officer or servant surviving him, to the dependants who were living with and maintained by him at the time of his death.

(4) Where any child, to whom the amount of any gratuity or share of a gratuity is payable under this by-law, is a minor, such amount may be paid to some person approved by the Council, for the use and benefit of such child.

19. In these by-laws—

"Chairman" means the Chairman of the Council;

"Council" means the Hambantota Urban Council;

20. The rules made by the Sanitary Board of the Hambantota District, and published in *Gazette* No. 8,120 of May 10, 1935, and any rule published in amendment there of are hereby rescinded, in so far as they apply to the town of Hambantota.

* The term "aggregate" salary is to be interpreted as the amount of the aggregate salary of the substantive post held by an officer in the course of his career, disregarding extra emoluments such as duty allowances, and regarding leave on half pay or without pay as leave on full salary.

M. L. A. 2092/L. D.—B. 17/45

THE URBAN COUNCILS ORDINANCE.

BY-LAWS made by the Hambantota Urban Council under sections 166 and 170 of the Urban Councils Ordinance, No. 61 of 1939, approved by the Executive Committee of Local Administration, and confirmed by the Governor by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 167 of the Ordinance.

S. W. R. D. BANDARANAIKE,
Minister for Local Administration.

Colombo, May 14, 1945.

By-laws.

General By-laws relating to Licences.

Interpretation of Terms.

1. In these by-laws unless the context otherwise requires—

"Council" means the Hambantota Urban Council;

"Chairman" means the Chairman of the Council;

"licence" means the person holding a licence issued by the Chairman authorising the use of any premises or place for any special purpose mentioned in the licence in pursuance of the Urban Councils Ordinance or any by-law made thereunder;

"licensed premises" means the whole of the premises or place in respect of which a licence has been issued by the Chairman;

"licensed trade" means a trade for which a licence is necessary under the provisions of the Urban Councils Ordinance or any by-law made thereunder;

"offensive or dangerous trade" means any one of the following trades:—

Manufacturing manure, tanning, curing arecanuts boiling blood or offal, making or extracting fat, manufacturing soap, dyeing fibre, manufacturing or storing fibre, keeping a kraal for soaking coconut husks, storing maldive fish or salt fish or dry fish in any quantity over 5 cwt., storing lime, hides, bones, artificial manure, materials for the manufacture of artificial manure, in any quantity over 1 gunny bag, storing copra, manufacturing coconut oil by mills or chekkus, manufacturing desiccated coconuts, manufacturing bricks or tiles, burning lime, keeping a saw pit, curing or storing plumbago, curing or icing of fish, storing straw.

2. No person shall within the town of Hambantota keep any bakery, eating-house, tea or coffee boutique, restaurant, hotel, butcher's stall, fish stall, gala, dairy, laundry, common

lodging house, aerated water factory, ice factory or public, bathing place, or carry on in any place any offensive or dangerous trade without an annual licence from the Chairman, which licence the Chairman shall issue to all persons complying with the conditions provided for the issue of such licence. Every such licence shall remain in force until December 31 of the year in respect of which such licence is issued, unless such licence is previously cancelled under by-law 8 or by-law 9.

3. No licence shall be transferable.

4. The licensee shall comply with the lawful requirements of any notice served on him under these by-laws within the time stated in such notice, or if no such time is stated, in the notice then within seven days from the service of such notice.

5. It shall be lawful for the Chairman or any officer of the Council generally or specially authorised in writing thereto by the Chairman at all reasonable times to enter upon and inspect any licensed premises and to inspect any furniture, equipment, vehicle, or utensil, which is or appears to be used for the purpose of a licensed trade.

6. Every licensee shall during the period of licence keep his premises, furniture, and equipment in conformity with the conditions on which the licence was issued.

7. Every contravention of any of these by-laws shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and in the case of a continuing contravention with an additional fine not exceeding twenty-five rupees for every day during which the contravention is continued after conviction or after service of a written notice from the Chairman directing attention to such contravention.

8. In a second or subsequent conviction of a licensee by a court for a breach of any by-law relating to his licensed premises such licence shall be liable to cancellation by such court.

9. If at any time during the period for which a licence has been issued the licensed premises cease to conform so the conditions laid down for its issue, the Chairman may notice the licensee to do all things necessary to make the premises conform to such conditions, and if the licensee fails to comply with the requirements of the notice the Chairman may suspend or cancel the licence.

Bakeries.

10. No person shall be entitled to a licence to keep a bakery unless the premises to be licensed comply with the following conditions :—

(1) (*a*) The premises must be in good repair and well ventilated and well lighted, and every room must be provided with windows capable of being opened, the area of which when open must be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space.

(*b*) The walls of every room in every part must be not less than 7 feet in height, and must be built of brick, stone, or cabook, with the inside thereof limeplastered and limewashed.

(*c*) The eaves must be at least 6 feet from the ground.

(*d*) The roof must be made of some permanent material.

(*e*) The woodwork must be oilpainted or limewashed.

(*f*) The floor must be cemented throughout.

(*g*) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage.

(2) (*a*) The room in which kneading takes place must have a superficial floor space of not less than 12 feet by 15 feet, and the lower 4 feet of the internal surface of the walls must be covered with glazed tiles or plastered with cement.

(*b*) There must be a free external air space not less than 7 feet wide on at least two of the sides of the kneading room which contain doors or windows.

(*c*) The door of the oven must not open directly into the kneading roon.

(*d*) Every kneading room must be provided with a ceiling which is either plastered and limewashed or made of closely fitting boards which are either limewashed or oil-painted.

(3) (*a*) The troughs, tables, and all the utensils used in the making of bread must be capable of being moved about for the purpose of cleaning the floor and the walls.

(*b*) The tops of the tables used in the making of bread must be made of well seasoned closely fitting planks or of some non-harmful impervious material.

(4) (*a*) The bakery must be provided with a sanitary dust bin, at least two spittoons, and with sufficient latrine accommodation.

(*b*) The bakery must be at least 50 feet distant from any latrine, cesspit, manure heap, or open sewer.

(*c*) There must be no cesspit, latrine, or ashpit within or directly communicating with the bakery.

11. Every licensee of a bakery shall keep affixed in a conspicuous position on the outside of his premises a board with his name and the words "Licensed Bakery" legibly painted thereon in English, Sinhalese and Tamil.

12. Every licensee of a bakery shall cause a copy of these by-laws relating to bakeries, in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil and the licence to be framed and hung in a prominent place in the licensed premises, and shall also cause a list of the names and addresses of all employees (including the vendors of bread) to be kept in the bakery so as to be availble for inspection at all reasonable times by the Chairman or any person authorised by him.

13. Every licensee of a bakery shall cause the walls and ceiling of every room forming part of the bakery to be limewashed twice a year in the months of June and December; the woodwork to be limewashed or, if oil-painted, to be washed with hot water and soap at least twice a year in the months of June and December, and at any other time if so ordered by the Chairman in writing.

14. Every licensee of a bakery shall cause the floor and the tiled or cemented portions of the walls and the tops of the tables to be washed every day at such hour as shall be specified in the licence. He shall cause every part of the bakery, its surroundings and drains, to be kept clean and in good repair, and free from effluvia arising from any drain, latrine, cesspit, or other nuisance on the licensed premises. He shall cause the furniture, utensils and equipment used in the making of bread to be kept in a clean and sanitary condition. He shall cause all trade and domestic refuse to be immediately placed in an impervious covered receptacle, which shall be removed from the bakery and cleared once a day. The receptacle shall always be kept covered except when refuse is being actually placed therein.

15. Every licensee of a bakery shall use for the manufacture of bread good and wholesome flour, water, and other materials. He shall store the flour on a movable platform constructed in the manner herein specified :—

The platform may be of any convenient length and breadth and must consist of a single layer of stout planks supported on legs at least 3 feet high. The legs of the platform must not be permanently fixed in the floor. The edges of the planked top must stand out 9 inches away from the frame underneath, so as to prevent rats crawling up the legs and round the edge of the planked top. The platform must be so constructed that there are no shelves or recesses under the planked top to provide harbour for rats. The platform must be a movable one, so that it may be lifted and the floor underneath cleaned. It must be placed at least 9 inches away from the wall.

16. Every licensee of a bakery shall keep the space beneath and around the platform referred to in by-law 15 free from all obstructions. He shall provide a sanitary dust bin and at least two spittoons to be kept on the licensed premises. He shall keep the spittoons so as to be easily accessible to those engaged in the manufacture of bread, but shall not keep them in the kneading room.

17. Every licensee of a bakery shall keep the bakery free from rats and shall cause all rat holes discovered on the premises to be filled up with broken glass and plastered with cement.

18. No person shall on any pretext whatsoever keep any animal or bird in a bakery.

19. No person shall spit within the bakery, except into a spittoon provided for the purpose.

20. (1) No person who is suffering or has suffered from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease, or has been in attendance on any person suffering from such disease, shall enter the licensed premises or take part in the manufacture or sale of any bread therein, or engage in the transport of any bread therefrom until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

(2) No licensee of a bakery shall knowingly permit the contravention by any person of the provisions of paragraph (1).

21. No licensee of a bakery shall store or keep or allow to be stored or kept in the room where bread is prepared or stored, or in which the materials for making bread, are stored, any furniture, clothes, mats, or any articles, other than those used in the manufacture of bread.

22. No licensee of a bakery shall use, or allow to be used, as a sleeping place any place on the same floor as the bakery or forming part of the same building, unless such place is effectually separated from the places where bread is prepared or stored or in which the materials thereof are stored by a partition extending from the floor to the ceiling, and unless such sleeping place is provided with an external window, the area of which when open shall be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space.

23. Every person employed in the preparation and making of bread shall wash his hands before engaging in the process of making bread, and shall wear a clean white apron covering the chest and body and a clean white cap or turban.

24. Every licensee of a bakery shall provide clean water, clean towels, nail brush, and soap, and keep them so as to be easily accessible to those engaged in the manufacture of bread.

25. Every licensee of a bakery shall provide the licensed premises with an ample supply of potable water.

26. No licensee of a bakery shall expose, or cause to be exposed, for sale in the licensed premises any bread unless such bread is kept in clean properly constructed glass cases free from flies, dust, and vermin.

27. Every licensee of a bakery shall cause all bread, except fancy bread, rolls, biscuits, or confectionery to be stamped with figures denoting one or other of the following weights, namely:—

¼ lb., ½ lb., 1 lb., 2 lb., or 4 lb.

He shall not sell or expose for sale any bread, except fancy bread, rolls, biscuits, or confectionery, which does not have one of the aforesaid weights stamped on it or which weighs less than the weight stamped thereon.

28. Every licensee of a bakery shall cause to be fixed in a conspicuous place in the licensed premises a beam and scales with standard weights, and if required by any purchaser shall weigh any bread sold or exposed for sale in the said premises.

29. No licensee of a bakery shall allow any person to transport bread from his bakery for sale, unless such person is in possession of a card of registration signed by the Chairman and by the licensee of the bakery.

30. The Chairman shall, on application made to him by the licensee of a bakery, issue free of charge, cards of registration for use by every person employed by such licensee in transporting bread for sale.

31. No licensee of a bakery shall allow any bread to be transported from his licensed premises for sale, except in a closed vehicle or a closed basket, tin, or other suitable receptacle. The licensee shall examine such vehicle, basket, tin, or other receptacle, and shall satisfy himself that it is clean and wholesome before he allows such transport.

Eating-houses and Tea and Coffee Boutiques.

32. No person shall be entitled to a licence to keep an eating-house or a tea or coffee boutique, unless the premises to be licensed comply with the following conditions:—

(1) The premises must be in good repair and well ventilated and well lighted, and every room must have a minimum superficial area of 120 square feet and must be provided with windows capable of being opened, the area of which when open must be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space.
(2) The walls of every room in every part must be not less than 7 feet in height, and must be built of brick, stone, or cabook, with the inside thereof limeplastered and limewashed.
(3) The eaves must be at least 6 feet from the ground.
(4) The roof must be made of some permanent material.
(5) The woodwork must be oil-painted or limewashed.
(6) The floor must be cemented throughout.
(7) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage with a sanitary dust bin, and with sufficient latrin, accommodation.

33. Every licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall keep, affixed in a conspicuous position on the outside of his premises a board with his name and the words "Licensed Eating-house" or "Licensed Tea and Coffee Boutique" legibly painted thereon in English, Sinhalese and Tamil.

34. Every licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall cause a copy of these by-laws relating to eating-houses and tea and coffee boutiques in English, Sinhalese and Tamil, and the licence, to be framed and hung in a prominent place in such premises. He shall also cause a list of the names and addresses of all employees to be kept on the premises so as to be available, for inspection at all reasonable times by the Chairman or any person authorised by him.

35. Every licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall cause the walls of every room forming part of the licensed premises to be limewashed twice every year in the months of June and December; the ceiling to be limewashed four times a year in the months of March, June, September, and December; the woodwork to be limewashed or, if oil-painted, to be washed with hot water and soap at least twice a year in the months of June and December, and at such other times as may be ordered by the Chairman in writing.

36. Every licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall cause every part of such premises, the surroundings and drains, to be kept clean and in good repair, and free from effluvia arising from any drain, latrine, cesspit, or other nuisance on the licensed premises. He shall cause the furniture utensils and equipment used in the preparation, sale or consumption of food or drink to be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

37. Every licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall cause all utensils used in the preparation, sale, and consumption of food or drink to be washed with soap and water at least once in 24 hours.

38. Every licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall cause every utensil or receptacle used by a customer to be washed immediately after such use and before being used by any other customer.

39. Every licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall cause all trade and domestic refuse to be immediately placed in an impervious covered receptacle and to be removed from the premises daily. He shall keep such receptacle covered at all times except when refuse is being placed in it, and shall cause all waste, tea, coffee, milk or remnants of food or cooking waste to be collected in such receptacle and not to be thrown on the ground.

40. No licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall use any counter or other place from which tea, coffee, or milk is served, unless such counter or other place is covered with zinc or other impervious material.

41. Every licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall cause a sanitary dust bin, and at least two spittoons to be kept always at the licensed premises so as to be readily available to the visitors to the premises as well as to the employees.

42. Every licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall keep the premises free from rats, and shall fill all rat holes with broken glass and plaster such holes with cement as soon as he discovers them.

43. Every licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall provide the licensed premises with an ample supply of potable water.

44. No licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall keep or store or expose for sale any of food unless such food is kept in a receptacle so constructed as to prevent its contamination by flies, dust, and vermin. He shall keep such receptacles in a clean and sanitary condition.

45. No adulterated milk shall be kept or sold on the premises of any eating-house or tea or coffee boutique.

For the purpose of this by-law "adulterated milk" means milk to which water or any other foreign liquid or substance as been added or any cow's milk which contains less than 8·5 per centum of milk solids not fat, or less than 3·5 per centum of milk fat, or any buffalo's milk which contains less than 9 per centum of milk solids not fat, or less than 7 per centum of milk fat. The person liable for a breach of this by-law shall be the licensee.

46. No person shall split within the licensed premises except into a spittoon provided for the purpose.

47. No person who is suffering or has suffered from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease, or who has been in attendance on any person suffering from such disease shall enter the licensed premises or take part in the preparation or sale of food or drink until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

48. No licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall knowingly permit the contravention by any person of the provisions of by-law 46 or by-law 47.

49. No licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall allow any person to transport for sale cooked food from the licensed premises unless such person is in possession of a card of registration signed by the Chairman and by the licensee of the eating-house or tea or coffee boutique and unless such food is carried in a closed basket, tin, or other suitable receptacle.

50. Every licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall take steps to ensure that every vehicle, basket, tin or other receptacle used for carrying food is clean at the time any food is placed in it.

51. The Chairman shall, on application made to him by the licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique, issue, free of charge, cards of registration for use by every person employed by such licensee in carrying food for sale.

Lodging Houses.

52. No person shall be entitled to a licence to keep a lodging house unless he deposits with the Chairman a certificate of good character signed by a Magistrate or a Justice of the Peace or otherwise proves to the satisfaction of the Chairman that he is a person of good character and unless the premises to be licensed comply with the following conditions:—

(1) The premises must be substantially built and must be in good repair and every room must be well ventilated and well lighted and provided with windows capable of being opened, the area of which when open must be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space, and every room must have a minimum superficial area of 120 square feet.
(2) The walls of every room in every part must be not less than 10 feet in height and must be limewashed.
(3) The eaves must be at least 6 feet from the ground.
(4) The roof must be made of some permanent material.
(5) The woodwork must be oil-painted or limewashed.
(6) The floor must be cemented throughout.
(7) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage.
(8) The premises must be provided with sanitary dust bins of sufficient number and size to contain the refuse from the house, and sufficient bathing and latrine accommodation, such latrine accommodation being not less than one separate latrine for every ten persons for whose accommodation the premises are to be licensed.
(9) The premises must be provided with a good water supply and the supply of drinking water and the bathing accommodation must be so arranged as to preclude the pollution of the drinking water by persons bathing.

(10) The premises must have a separate room set apart as a kitchen with an efficient outlet for smoke.

53. Every licensee of a lodging house shall keep affixed in a conspicuous position on the outside of his premises a board with his name and the words "Licensed Lodging House" legibly painted thereon in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil.

54. Every licensee of a lodging house shall cause a copy of these by-laws relating to lodging houses, in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil, and the licence to be framed and hung up in a prominent place in the licensed premises. He shall also cause a list of the names and addresses of all employees to be kept at the premises so as to be available for inspection at all reasonable times by the Chairman or any person authorised by him.

55. No licensee of a lodging house shall permit any person to sleep in any room, except in such rooms as are specifically set apart as sleeping rooms in a plan of the lodging house which shall be attached to the licence and signed by the Chairman.

56. No licensee of a lodging house shall permit more persons than the number specified by the Chairman on the plan as the number allowed to sleep in any room, to sleep in such room. The number of persons specified for any room shall not be more than one person for each 36 square feet of the superficial area of the room, two children under 10 years of age being counted as one person for the purposes of this by-law.

57. Every licensee of a lodging house shall keep affixed in each room a board showing the dimensions of such room, and the maximum number of persons permitted to sleep therein.

58. No licensee of a lodging house shall permit males and females above 10 years of age to occupy the same sleeping room, except in the case of husband and wife, and parents and children.

59. No licensee of a lodging house shall allow his premises to be occupied for immoral purposes. He shall maintain and enforce good order and decorum therein.

60. Every licensee of a lodging house shall keep a register of the name, occupation, and native place, and last temporary or permanent residence of each person occupying his premises.

61. Every licensee of a 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: Provided that the licensee shall not be required to cause any window to be opened or to be kept open when the state of the weather is such as to render it necessary that the window shall be closed.

62. Every licensee of a lodging house shall cause the internal walls and ceiling of every room to be limewashed and the woodwork to be limewashed or, if oil-painted, to be washed with hot water and soap four times every year in the months of March, June, September, and December and at other times when ordered by the Chairman in writing.

63. Every licensee of a lodging house shall cause every part of the lodging house, its surroundings and drains, to be kept in good repair, clean, and free from effluvia arising from any drain, latrine, cesspit, or other nuisance on the licensed premises. He shall cause the furniture, utensils and equipment to be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

64. Every licensee of a lodging house shall cause every room, passage, stair, verandah, drain, and the land belonging to the premises to be swept at least once a day before noon.

65. Every licensee of a lodging house shall cause all cooked food to be kept in such manner as to be inaccessible to flies or other insects.

66. Every licensee of a lodging house shall cause all filth, house refuse, or other offensive matter to be immediately placed in a covered receptacle made of zinc or galvanized iron, and to be removed from the premises daily. The receptacle shall always be kept covered except when refuse is being actually placed in it.

67. No licensee of a lodging house shall admit to his premises any person suffering from any infectious, contagious or cutaneous disease.

68. (1) If any person in a lodging house becomes ill from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease, the licensee of such lodging house shall forthwith give notice of the fact to the Sanitary Inspector in whose division the lodging house is situated or to the Chairman; and the licensee of such lodging house shall cause the house to be vacated if be required by the Chairman, and shall allow the bedding, clothing, and other articles used by the infected person to at disinfected or if necessary to be destroyed, and the house to be fumigated, disinfected, and limewashed at the public expense in such manner as the Chairman may direct.

(2) The licensee of such lodging house shall not receive any customer until the premises have been inspected and certified by the Chairman as free from infection.

69. No licensee of a lodging house shall allow cattle, goats, or fowls to be kept within the building.

70. Every licensee of a lodging house shall cause all mats, bed clothes, and bedding, and every bedstead used in such house to be cleaned from time to time—as often as shall be requisite for the purpose of keeping such mats, bed clothes, bedding and bedstead in a clean and sanitary condition.

71. Every licensee of a lodging house shall cause the seat floor, and walls of every water, closet, earth closet, or privy belonging to such house to be cleaned from time to time—as often as may be necessary for the purpose of keeping such seat, floor, and walls in a clean and sanitary condition.

Cattle Galas.

72. No person shall be entitled to a licence for a gala unless the premises to be licensed comply with the following conditions:—

(1) The premises must be levelled and drained and the ground must be either paved or consolidated with broken metal, so that it keeps a hard and level surface.

(2) Every building or shed intended for the accommodation of cattle in a gala must be built of brick, stone, or cabook, and the walls and pillars must be limewashed and plastered with cement to a height of 4 feet from the ground. The roof must be of permanent material. The floor must be paved with brick or stone rendered in cement, cement concrete, or asphalt. Drains, similarly constructed must be provided so as to convey the urine, washings, and ram water into one or more covered receptacles.

(3) The premises must be provided with an ample supply of water, both for drinking and for washing the premises.

(4) The premises must have sufficient latrine accommodation.

73. Every licensee of a gala shall keep affixed in a conspicuous position on the outside of his gala a board with the words "Licensed Gala" and the name of the licensee legibly painted thereon in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil.

74. Every licensee of a gala shall keep a copy of these by-laws relating to cattle sheds, galas, and halting places in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil framed and hung in a prominent place in the licensed premises.

75. Every licensee of a gala shall cause the walls and pillars of the gala to be limewashed or tarred four times a year in the months of March, June, September, and December.

76. Every licensee of a gala shall cause the gala and all the buildings therein to be kept in good repair, and in a clean and sanitary condition and to be washed and swept daily.

77. Every licensee of a gala shall cause all dung and other refuse on the premises to be collected at frequent intervals daily so as to keep the premises in a clean and sanitary condition, and the dung and other refuse so collected shall be kept in one or more covered receptacles, which shall be constructed of some impermeable material.

78. Every licensee of a gala shall cause all dung, refuse, urine, and washings to be removed from the gala, at least once a day and disposed of, so that no nuisance is caused thereby.

Restaurants.

79. No person shall be entitled to a licence to keep a restaurant unless the premises to be licensed comply with the following conditions:—

(1) The premises must be in good repair and well ventilated and well lighted, and every room must have a minimum superficial area of 120 square feet and must be provided with windows capable of being opened, the area of which when open must be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space.

(2) The walls of every room in every part must be not less than 7 feet in height, and must be built of brick, stone, or cabook, with the inside thereof limeplastered and limewashed.

(3) The eaves must be at least 6 feet from the ground.

(4) The roof must be made of some permanent material.

(5) The woodwork must be oil-painted or limewashed.

(6) The ground floor must be cemented throughout.

(7) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage, with a sanitary dust bin and with sufficient latrine accommodation.

80. Every licensee of a restaurant shall cause a copy of these by-laws relating to restaurants, in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil, and the licence to be framed and hung in a prominent place in the licensed premises. He shall keep on the premises a list of the names and addresses of all employees so as to be available for inspection at all reasonable times by the Chairman or any person authorised by him.

81. Every licensee of a restaurant shall cause the walls of every room forming part of such premises to be limewashed twice a year in the months of June, and December. He shall cause the ceiling to be limewashed four times a year in the months of March, June, September, and December, the woodwork to be limewashed or, if oil-painted to be washed with hot water and soap at least twice a year in June and December, and at such other times as may be ordered by the Chairman in writing.

82. Every licensee of a restaurant shall cause every part of the premises, the surroundings and drains, to be kept clean and in good repair, and free from effluvia arising from any drain, latrine, cesspit, or other nuisance on the licensed premises. He shall cause the furniture, utensils and equipment used in the preparation, sale or consumption of food or drink to be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

83. Every licensee of a restaurant shall cause the counter or other place from which tea, coffee, or milk is served to be covered with zinc or other impervious material.

84. Every licensee of a restaurant shall cause all utensils used in the preparation, sale, or consumption of food or drink to be washed with soap and water at such intervals as may be necessary to keep them in a clean and sanitary condition, being in any case not less than once in twenty-four hours.

85. Every licensee of a restaurant shall cause every utensil or receptacle used by a customer to be washed before being used by any other customer.

86. Every licensee of a restaurant shall cause a sanitary dust bin and at least two spittoons always to be kept at such premises. He shall keep the spittoons so as to be readily accessible to those employed in or consuming food or drink on the premises.

87. Every licensee of a restaurant shall cause all trade and domestic refuse to be forthwith placed in an impervious covered receptacle and removed from the premises daily. He shall cause all waste, tea, coffee, or milk, or remnants of food, or cooking waste to be collected in such receptacle. He shall keep such receptacle always covered except when refuse is being actually placed in it.

88. Every licensee of a restaurant shall cause the premises to be kept free from rats, and shall fill all rat holes with broken glass and plaster such holes with cement as soon as he discovers them.

89. No licensee of a restaurant shall allow any person to spit within such premises except into a spittoon provided for the purpose. He shall not allow any person suffering or who has suffered from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease, or has been in attendance on any person suffering from such disease, to enter such premises or take part in the preparation or sale of food or drink until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

90. Every licensee of a restaurant shall provide an ample supply of potable water in the premises.

91. Every licensee of a restaurant shall cause all food stored or exposed for sale to be kept in such receptacles as shall prevent its exposure to contamination by flies, dust, and vermin. He shall at all times keep such receptacles in a clean and sanitary condition.

92. Every licensee of a restaurant shall cause the sugar used in such premises to be kept in glass-stoppered wide-mouthed bottles.

93. No licensee of a restaurant shall keep or sell any adulterated milk on such premises. For the purposes of this by-law "adulterated milk" has the same meaning as in by-law 45.

94. No licensee of a restaurant shall allow any person to transport for sale cooked food from or to such premises unless he is in possession of a card of registration signed by the Chairman and by the licensee of a restaurant, and unless such food is carried in a closed vehicle, or a closed basket, tin, or other suitable receptacle. The licensee shall take steps to ensure that every such vehicle, basket, tin, or other receptacle is always kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

95. The Chairman shall on application issue, free of charge, to every licensee of a restaurant, cards of registration to be used by every person employed by such licensee in transporting cooked food.

Hotels.

96. No person shall be entitled to a licence to keep an hotel unless the premises to be licensed comply with the following conditions :—

(1) The premises must be substantially built and must be in good repair and every room must be well ventilated and well lighted and provided with windows capable of being opened, the area of which when open must be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space, and every room must have a minimum superficial area of 120 square feet.

(2) The walls of every room in every part mut be not less than 10 feet in height and must be limewashed.

(3) The eaves must be at least 6 feet from the ground.

(4) The roof must be made of some permanent material.

(5) The woodwork must be oil-painted or limewashed.

(6) The ground floor must be cemented throughout.

(7) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage.

(8) The premises must be provided with sanitary dust bins of sufficient number and size to contain the refuse from the house, and with such bathing and latrine accommodation as is sufficient to meet all sanitary requirements. Such latrine accommodation must consist of at least one separate latrine for every ten persons for whose accommodation the premises are to be licensed.

(9) The premises must be provided with a suitable supply of water, and the supply of drinking water and the bathing accommodation must be so arranged as to preclude the pollution of the drinking water by persons bathing.

(10) The premises must have a separate room set apart as a kitchen with an efficient outlet for smoke.

97. Every licensee of an hotel shall cause a copy of these by-laws relating to hotels, in English, Sinhalese and Tamil, and the licence to be framed and hung in a prominent place in the hotel. He shall keep on the premises a list of the names and addresses of all his employees so as to be available for inspection at all reasonable times by the Chairman or any person authorised by him.

98. The Chairman shall cause a plan of the licensed premises to be attached to every licence for an hotel and shall show on such plan the sleeping rooms and the number of persons permitted to sleep in each such room not being more than one person to every 40 square feet of the floor area of such room, two children under 10 years being counted as one person for the purposes of this by-law.

99. No licensee of an hotel shall permit any person to sleep in the hotel except in one of the rooms specifically set apart as sleeping rooms in a plan of the hotel attached to the licence.

100. No licensee of an hotel shall permit more persons to sleep in any room than the number specified in the plan.

101. Every licensee of an hotel shall keep a register of the name, occupation, native place, and last temporary or permanent residence of each person occupying his premises.

102. Every licensee of an hotel 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 : Provided that the licensee shall not be required to cause any window to be opened or to be kept open when the state of the weather is such as to render it necessary that the window shall be closed.

103. Every licensee of an hotel shall cause the internal walls and ceiling of every room to be limewashed, and the woodwork to be limewashed or, if oil-painted, to be washed with hot water and soap four times a year in the months of March, June, September, and December, and at such other times as may be ordered by the Chairman in writing.

104. Every licensee of an hotel shall cause every part of the hotel, its surroundings and drains, to be kept clean and in good repair, and free from effluvia arising from any drain, latrine, cesspit, or other nuisance on the licensed premises. He shall cause the furniture, utensils and equipment on the premises to be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

105. Every licensee of an hotel shall cause every room, passage, stair, verandah, drain, and the land belonging to the premises to be swept at least once a day before noon.

106. Every licensee of an hotel shall cause all filth, house refuse, or other offensive matter to be immediately placed in an impervious covered receptacle made of zinc or galvanized iron and to be removed from the premises daily. He shall keep such receptacle always covered except when such filth, house refuse, or other offensive matter is being actually placed in such receptacle.

107. Every licensee of an hotel shall cause all cooked food to be kept in such manner as to be inaccessible to flies and other insects.

108. No licensee of an hotel shall admit to his premises any person suffering from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease.

109. If any person in an hotel becomes ill from any infectious or contagious disease, the licensee of such hotel shall forthwith give notice of the fact to the Sanitary Inspector in whose division the hotel is situated or to the Chairman, and the licensee of such hotel shall cause the house to be vacated, if so required by the Chairman, and shall allow the bedding, clothing, and other articles used by the infected person to be disinfected, or if necessary to be destroyed and the house to be fumigated, disinfected, and limewashed at the public expense in such manner as the Chairman may direct.

110. No licensee of an hotel where a case of an infectious or contagious disease has occurred shall receive any customer until the premises have been inspected and certified by the Chairman as free from infection.

111. No licensee of an hotel shall allow cattle, goats, or fowls to be kept within the building.

112. Every licensee of an hotel shall cause the premises to be kept free from rats and shall fill all rat holes with broken glass and plaster such holes with cement as soon as he discovers them.

Dairies.

113. No person shall be entitled to a licence to keep a dairy unless the premises to be licensed comply with the following conditions :—

(1) (*a*) The premises must be in good repair and well ventilated and well lighted.

(*b*) The walls and roof of the buildings of the dairy must be made of some permanent material.

(*c*) The woodwork must be oil-painted or limewashed.

(*d*) The floor must be cemented or paved with some hard and impermeable material.

(*e*) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage.

(*f*) There must be a sufficient supply of pure water protected from pollution at a convenient distance for the use of the dairy.

(2) (*a*) Every building or shed intended for the accommodation of cattle must be built of brick, stone, or cabook ;

and the walls and pillars must be limewashed and plastered with cement to a height of 4 feet from the ground; the roof must be of permanent material; the floor must be paved with brick or stone rendered in cement, cement concrete, or asphalt; drains constructed of such material must be provided so as to convey the urine washings and rain water into one or more covered receptacles.

(b) (i.) The milk room must be in a suitable position and at a distance of not less than 25 feet from the cow sheds and other buildings.

(ii.) The floor of the milk room must be cemented with rounded corners at its junction with the walls; the walls of the milk room must be not less than 7 feet in height and must be built of brick, stone, or cabook with the inside thereof limeplastered and limewashed; at least two opposite walls of the milk room must abut on the open air; the roofs must be ceiled with grooved boards to prevent the ingress of dust, and must be oil-painted; the eaves must be at least 6 feet from the ground; there must be at least one window and one door, and the area of the window space must be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space, and the window space must be covered with fly-proof netting, the door must be opposite the window and must be close fitting and fitted with fly-proof netting.

(3) (a) The milk room must be provided with a table covered with marble, slate, zinc, or other approved impermeable substance.

(b) The milk room must be provided with a sanitary dust bin.

(c) The milk room must be at least 100 feet distant from any latrine, cesspit, manure heap, or open sewer.

(d) There must be no cesspit, latrine, or ashpit within or directly communicating with the milk room.

(4) The number of cows for which each dairy is to be licensed shall be stated in the application for the licence, and such number must be proportionate to the size of the cattle shed, allowing for each cow a floor space of 8 feet by 5 feet and a minimum air space of 400 cubic feet.

114. Every licensee of a dairy shall keep affixed in a conspicuous position on the outside of his premises a board with his name and the words "Licensed Dairy" legibly painted thereon in English, Sinhalese and Tamil.

115. Every licensee of a dairy shall cause a copy of these by-laws relating to dairies, in English, Sinhalese and Tamil and the licence to be framed and hung in a prominent place in the dairy. He shall also keep a list of the names and addresses of all employees (including the vendors of milk) in the dairy so as to be available for inspection at all reasonable times by the Chairman or any person authorised by him.

116. Every licensee of a dairy shall cause the walls of every room forming part of the dairy to be limewashed twice a year in the months of June and December. He shall cause the woodwork to be washed with hot water and soap at least twice a year in the months of June and December, and at such other times as may be ordered by the Chairman in writing.

117. Every licensee of a dairy shall cause the floors and the top of the milk room table to be washed at least once every day.

118. Every licensee of a dairy shall cause all utensils, furniture, and other requisites used in or belonging to a dairy to be kept clean.

119. Every licensee of a dairy shall cause every part of the dairy, its surroundings, and drains, to be kept clean and in good repair.

120. Every licensee of a dairy shall cause all vessels sent out containing milk to be cleaned and to be properly covered with clean material, and shall take all proper precautions to prevent the milk from being contaminated during transit.

121. Every licensee of a dairy shall use, for storing milk, vessels made of glass, porcelain, glazed earthenware, enamelled iron galvanized iron, or tin and shall not permit such vessels to be stored in the cattle shed.

122. Every licensee of a dairy shall cause all dung, refuse, urine, and washings to be removed from the dairy at least once a day and disposed of so that no nuisance is caused thereby.

123. No licensee of a dairy shall keep any animal or bird in a milk room on any pretext whatsoever.

124. No licensee of a dairy shall allow the milk vessels, butter vessels, churns, separators, or other articles in the dairy to be used for any purpose other than that for which they are intended and he shall cause them to be cleaned at least once daily by washing them with boiling water.

125. No person who is suffering or has suffered from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease, or has been in attendance on any person suffering from such disease shall enter a dairy or take part in the preparation, sale, or transport of milk until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

126. No licensee or person in charge or control of a dairy shall knowingly employ or allow to enter into the dairy premises any person who is suffering or has suffered from any infectious, contangious, or cutaneous disease, or who has been in attendance on any person suffering from such disease until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

127. Every licensee of a dairy shall, for the purpose of such dairy use water—

(a) from a public water supply where such a supply is available and shall, in such case cause pipes to be laid from the nearest main, and the water supply to be obtained therefrom by means of taps within the building, or

(b) where no public water supply exists, from a suitable source capable of supplying a sufficient quantity of pure water.

128. Every licensee of a dairy obtaining water from any source other than a public water supply shall discontinue such source and obtain water from a public water supply as soon as such a supply is established.

129. No licensee of a dairy shall cause any cow to be milked for the purpose of obtaining milk for sale, unless, at the time of milking, the udder and teats of such cow are clean, and unless the hands of the person milking are also clean and free from all infection and contamination.

130. Every licensee of a dairy shall forthwith give notice to the Chairman of any case or suspected case of infectious or contagious disease which may occur among the persons employed by him in the dairy.

131. (1) Every licensee of a dairy shall whenever any animal in his dairy is affected with any contagious or infectious disease forthwith give notice of the fact to the Chairman. The licensee shall, in order to prevent infection or contamination, forthwith remove or cause to be removed from the proximity of other animals any animal in his dairy which is found or is suspected to be suffering from any infectious or contagious disease.

(2) On the outbreak of any infectious or contagious disease every licensee of a dairy shall carry out such instructions for the control of the outbreak as the Chairman or other proper authority may from time to time give.

(3) No licensee of a dairy shall sell or permit to be sold the milk of any animal suffering from tuberculosis, whether of the udder or otherwise, acute mastitis, foot-and-mouth disease, anthrax, actinomycosis of the udder, or shall add such milk or permit it to be added to any milk of other animals which is intended for sale or human consumption.

132. Every licensee of a dairy shall cause all cattle food, except grass and straw, to be stored in a suitable rat-proof receptacle.

133. (1) No licensee of a dairy shall allow milk intended for sale to be kept in any place other than the milk room.

(2) No licensee of a dairy shall use the milk room or permit it to be used for any purpose other than that of storing and preparing milk.

134. (1) No licensee of a dairy shall adulterate milk by the addition of water or any other foreign liquid or substance thereto, nor shall he sell, offer, expose, hawk for sale, or deliver milk so adulterated.

(2) No licensee of a dairy shall sell, offer, expose, hawk for sale, or deliver any milk from which the cream has been removed unless such milk is contained in a vessel which is clearly, distinctly, and conspicuously labelled "Skimmed Milk" in English, and the equivalent term in Sinhalese and Tamil, and is sold as such.

135. No licensee of a dairy shall sell or supply milk obtained from cows other than those kept in a licensed dairy.

136. (1) The Chairman shall issue annually to the owner of every licensed dairy in respect of each vendor of milk cards of registration bearing the name and thumb impression of such vendor, and the name of the licensee and registered number of the dairy. No such card of registration shall be issued until a Medical Officer deputed by the Chairman has examined and found such vendor free from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease. Such card of registration shall not be transferable.

(2) Every vendor shall produce for inspection on demand by the Sanitary Inspector, or by any person specially or generally authorised by the Chairman, the card of registration issued to him.

(3) Where any vendor refuses or fails to produce for inspection, on demand by the Sanitary Inspector or other authorised person, the card of registration issued to him, it shall be lawful for such Inspector or authorised person to exercise the powers given to peace officers under section 33 (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code.

137. The Chairman, the Medical Officer of Health, the Sanitary Inspector, or any other officer generally or specially authorised by the Chairman, shall on payment of the value thereof be at all times entitled to take a sample of milk for analysis from any licensed dairy or from any person selling, exposing, hawking, or delivering milk, and no licensee of a dairy or registered vendor or other person shall refuse to sell such sample for analysis on payment of the value thereof.

138. No person who is not a licensee of a dairy under these by-laws shall himself, or by any agent or servant, sell

or deliver, or expose, keep, carry, hawk, or offer for sale, any milk within the town of Hambantota, save in accordance with the conditions hereinafter prescribed.

139. (1) Every person whether resident within or without the town of Hambantota, who disires to sell or supply for money milk in any quantity to any person or persons within such town, shall cause himself to be registered in the books of the Council as a purveyor or supplier of milk.

(2) Every registration under paragraph (1) shall be free of all fees or charges.

140. Every person registered under by-law 139, shall, by proper application, made for that purpose, obtain registration cards annually from the Chairman in respect of each servant, vendor, or agent, whether paid or unpaid, employed by him in the work of selling or delivering milk.

141. (1) The Chairman may in his discretion refuse to register as a purveyor or supplier of milk under the foregoing by-law 139, any person who has not been recommended for registration, after such inspection, as may be necessary of his premises, his animals, and his utensils and equipment generally—

(*a*) if he is a resident within the town of Hambantota by the Medical Officer of Health of the Council; or

(*b*) if he is a resident in any area outside the town of Hambantota by the Chairman of any duly constituted local authority there may be in such area, or if there is none, by the Medical Officer of Health for the district in which such area lies.

(2) The Chairman may likewise refuse to issue any registration cards, under the foregoing by-law 140 until a Medical Officer deputed by him has examined and found each such servant, vendor, or agent to be free from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease.

142. Every registration card issued by the Chairman under by-law 140 shall contain the following particulars :—

(*a*) Employer's name and number on register.

(*b*) Name of vendor or servant or agent, and his thumb impression.

143. No person shall deliver milk or carry or hawk milk for sale within the town of Hambantota unless he has in his possession a registration card for the current year duly issued as aforesaid.

144. (1) No person delivering milk or carrying or hawking milk for sale within the town of Hambantota shall refuse or fail for any reason, to produce for inspection a duly issued registration card for the current year, when called upon to do so by a Sanitary Inspector or by any person specially or generally authorised by the Chairman in that behalf.

(2) In the event of any person so refusing or failing to produce such card, it shall be lawful for such Sanitary Inspector or other authorised person to exercise the powers given to peace officers by section 33 (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code.

145. No person shall sell or deliver or expose, keep, carry, hawk, or offer for sale within the town of Hambantota.

(1) (*a*) any cow milk which contains less than 8·5 per centum of milk solids not fat, or less than 3·5 per centum of milk fat; or

(*b*) any buffalo milk which contains less than 9 per centum of milk solids not fat, or less than 7 per centum of milk fat;

(2) any milk from which the cream has been removed unless such milk is contained in a vessel which is distinctly and conspicuously labelled "skimmed milk" in English and the equivalent term in Sinhalese and Tamil, and is sold as such;

(3) any milk adulterated with water or any other foreign substance or liquid: Provided that milk, to which tea, coffee, or cacao has been added for consumption on the premises of any tea or coffee boutique or eating-house shall not be deemed to be adulterated for the purpose of this by-law;

(4) any milk contained in bottles of which the mouth is not covered with paper or other impermeable material.

Laundries.

146. No person shall be entitled to a licence for a laundry unless the premises to be licensed comply with the following conditions :—

(1) (*a*) The premises must be in good repair and well ventilated and well lighted and every room must be provided with windows capable of being opened, the area of which when open must be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space.

(*b*) The walls of every room in every part must be not less than 7 feet in height, with the inside thereof limeplastered and limewashed.

(*c*) The eaves must be at least 6 feet from the ground.

(2) A separate room must be provided for the storage of soiled linen and the floor of such room must be cemented throughout.

(3) The premises must have a sufficient supply of water for all the purposes of the laundry.

(4) Where a pipe-borne water supply is available and is used by the laundryman adequate drainage of the waste water must be provided.

(5) The laundry must be provided with sufficient latrine accommodation being not less than one latrine for every ten persons employed therein.

147. Every licensee of a laundry shall keep affixed in a conspicuous position on the outside of his premises a board with his name and the words "Licensed Laundry" legibly painted thereon in English, Sinhalese and Tamil.

148. Every licensee of a laundry shall cause a copy of these by-laws relating to laundries in English, Sinhalese and Tamil, and the licence to be framed and hung in a prominent place in such laundry. He shall cause a list of the names and addresses of all employees to be kept in the laundry so as to be available for inspection at all reasonable times by the Chairman or any person authorised by him.

149. Every licensee of a laundry shall cause the inside of the soiled linen room to be limewashed four times a year in the months of March, June, September and December.

150. Every licensee of a laundry shall cause every part of the laundry, its surroundings, drains, furniture, utensils, and equipment used for the purposes of the laundry to be kept clean and in good repair.

151. No licensee of a laundry shall allow any person who is suffering, or who to his knowledge has suffered from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease, or has been in attendance on any person suffering from such disease to enter the laundry or take part in the trade thereof or in the transport of any articles thereto or therefrom until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

152. No licensee of a laundry shall take or receive or permit to be taken or received soiled clothes from a house where there is or has recently been a case of infectious or contagious disease, unless the clothes have been disinfected in the manner directed by the Chairman by notification or failing such directions, in a suitable manner.

153. On the occurrence of any infectious or contagious disease in his premises the licensee of the laundry shall (1) forthwith cease his trade, (2) notify the Chairman of the occurrence of the disease, (3) retain all clothes in the laundry until the written permission of the Chairman is obtained for the return of the clothes, and (4) not resume his trade until the premises have been declared by the Chairman to be free of infection.

154. No licensee of a laundry shall keep washed linen in any room used as a sleeping room.

Aerated Water Factories.

155. No person shall be entitled to a licence for an ærated water factory unless the premises to be licensed comply with the following conditions :—

(1) (*a*) The premises must be in good repair and well ventilated and well lighted and every room must be provided with windows capable of being opened, the area of which when open must be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space.

(*b*) The walls of every room in every part must be not less than 7 feet in height and must be built of brick, stone, or cabook, with the inside thereof limeplastered and limewashed.

(*c*) The eaves must be at least 6 feet from the ground.

(*d*) The roof must be made of some permanent material.

(*e*) The woodwork must be oil-painted or limewashed.

(*f*) The floor must be cemented throughout.

(*g*) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage.

(2) There must be at least one room reserved for the manufacture of ærated water.

(3) There must be a separate fly-proof room for the storage of syrup, essences, and chemicals used in the manufacture of ærated water.

(4) A separate place must be provided for the washing of bottles.

(5) The water used in the factory must be obtained from a source adequately protected from contamination. Such water must be transported to the factory by means which shall ensure that no pollution occurs in transit. Such water must be stored at the factory in properly constructed tanks or reservoirs.

(6) The water used in the manufacture of ærated water (and in any process connected therewith) and for washing bottles, accessories, and utensils must be passed through a suitable filter approved by the Chairman and connected with the plant and the water must be found on chemical and bacteriological examination to be pure and wholesome :

Provided that the Chairman shall have the power to exempt from the operation of this by-law water derived from an approved public supply.

(7) (*a*) The ærated water factory must be provided with a sanitary dust bin, at least two spittoons, and with such latrine accommodation as is sufficient, being not less than one latrine for every ten persons employed therein.

(b) The aerated water factory must be at least 50 feet distant from any latrine, cesspit, cattle shed, manure heap, or open sewer.

(c) There must be no cesspit, latrine, cattle shed, or ashpit within or directly communicating with the aerated water factory.

156. Every licensee of an aerated water factory shall keep affixed in a conspicuous position on the outside of his premises a board with his name and the words "Licensed Aerated Water Factory" legibly painted thereon in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil.

157. Every licensee of an aerated water factory shall cause a copy of these by-laws relating to aerated water factories, in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil, and the licence, to be framed and hung in a prominent place in the factory. He shall cause a list of the names and addresses of all employees (including the vendors of aerated water) to be kept in the factory and to be available for inspection at all reasonable times by the Chairman or any person authorised by him.

158. Every licensee of an aerated water factory shall cause the walls of every room forming part of the aerated water factory to be limewashed twice a year in June and December. He shall cause the woodwork to be limewashed or, if oil-painted, to be washed with hot water and soap at least once every June and December, and at other times when ordered by the Chairman in writing.

159. Every licensee of an aerated water factory shall cause the floor of the factory to be washed at least once every day.

160. Every licensee of an aerated water factory shall cause all bottles used in the factory to be cleansed in the following manner :—

There shall be two separate tanks for the cleansing of bottles, one being used for the removal of labels and for the preliminary cleansing, and the other for the final cleansing. Where a pipe-borne water supply is available, the final cleansing shall be in running water.

161. Every licensee of an aerated water factory shall cause every part of the factory, its surroundings, drains, furniture, and utensils, and the equipment used in the making of aerated water to be kept clean and in good repair.

162. No licensee of an aerated water factory shall cause any materials or articles other than those used in the manufacture of aerated water to be introduced into the factory.

163. No licensee of an aerated water factory shall use in the factory any materials which are not clean, wholesome, or of good quality.

164. Every licensee of an aerated water factory shall cause the materials used in the factory to be stored in vermin proof cupboards or shelves.

165. Every licensee of an aerated water factory shall cause every bottle containing aerated water to bear a label setting out the description of the water and the place of manufacture, the name of the person or firm owning the factory, and the number assigned to the factory by the Chairman.

166. No licensee of an aerated water factory shall employ any person under fourteen years of age to work in such aerated water factory.

167. No person who is suffering or has suffered from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease, or has been in attendance on any person suffering from such disease, shall enter an aerated water factory or take part in the preparation, sale, or transport of aerated water until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

168. Every licensee of an aerated water factory shall cause all persons engaged in bottling aerated waters to wear, whilst so engaged, a wire gauze mask over the face and leather gloves on the hands.

169. Every licensee of an aerated water factory, shall, for storing syrup, essences, chemicals or other matter, use vessels made of glass, porcelain, glazed earthenware, enamelled iron, galvanized iron, or tin. He shall not use such vessels for any other purpose, and shall keep them in a place set apart for their storage.

170. Every licensee of an aerated water factory shall cause all dung, refuse, urine, and washings from the cattle shed, latrines, or any part of the factory to be removed at least once a day and to be disposed of, so that no nuisance is caused thereby.

171. No licensee of an aerated water factory shall keep any animal or bird within the licensed premises under any pretext whatsoever.

172. It shall be lawful for the Chairman or any Inspector or any person thereto authorised by the Chairman in writing to enter any place used for the manufacture or sale of aerated waters at any time when such place is open, and on payment of the price thereof to take a sample bottle of any kind of aerated water which is there manufactured or kept for sale, and no licensee or person in charge of such place shall refuse to permit such sample to be taken.

Ice Factories.

173. No person shall be entitled to a licence for an ice factory unless the premises to be licensed comply with the following conditions :—

(1) (a) The premises must be in good repair and well ventilated and well lighted, and every room must be provided with windows capable of being opened, the area of which when open must be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space.

(b) The walls of every room in every part must be not less than 7 feet in height, and must be built of brick, stone, or cabook, with the inside thereof limeplastered and limewashed.

(c) The eaves must be at least 6 feet from the ground.

(d) The roof must be made of some permanent material.

(e) The woodwork must be oil-painted or limewashed.

(f) The floor must be cemented throughout.

(g) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage.

(h) One room in such factory must be exclusively reserved for the manufacture of ice.

(i) The premises must be supplied with an adequate supply of water obtained from a source protected from contamination and also with adequate means of transport so as to insure complete freedom from contamination or pollution in transit and with properly constructed tanks or reservoirs.

(j) The factory must be provided with a sanitary dust bin, at least two spittoons, and with sufficient latrine accommodation.

(k) The factory must be at least 50 feet distant from any latrine, cesspit, cattle shed, manure heap, or open sewer.

(l) There must be no cesspit, latrine, cattle shed, or ashpit within or directly communicating with the factory.

(2) A special room or place for storage of fuel must be provided and so situated that fuel can be carried to it, or from it to the furnace, without passing through any of the rooms of the factory in which ice is made, stored, or placed for delivery.

(3) The water used in the manufacture of ice must be passed through a suitable filter approved by the Chairman and connected with the plant : Provided that the Chairman shall have the power to exempt from the operation of this by-law water derived from an approved public supply.

174. Every licensee of an ice factory shall keep affixed in a conspicuous position on the outside of his premises a board with his name and the words "Licensed Ice Factory" legibly painted thereon in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil.

175. Every licensee of an ice factory shall cause a copy of these by-laws relating to ice factories, in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil, and the licence, to be framed and hung in a prominent place in the ice factory ; and he shall cause a list of the names and addresses of all employees to be kept in the factory so as to be available for inspection at all reasonable times by the Chairman or any person authorised by him.

176. Every licensee of an ice factory shall cause the walls of every room forming part of the factory to be limewashed twice a year in June and December. He shall cause the woodwork to be limewashed or, if oil-painted, to be washed with hot water and soap at least once every June and December, and at other times when ordered by the Chairman in writing.

177. Every licensee of an ice factory shall cause the floor of the factory to be washed at least once every day.

178. Every licensee of an ice factory shall cause every part of the factory, its surroundings, drains, furniture, utensils, and equipment used in the making of ice to be kept clean and in good repair.

179. No licensee of an ice factory shall introduce into the factory materials or articles other than those used in the manufacture of ice.

180. No licensee of an ice factory shall employ any person under fourteen years of age in the factory.

181. No person who is suffering or has suffered from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease, or has been in attendance on any person suffering from such disease shall enter the factory or take part in the preparation, handling, sale, or transport of ice until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

182. Every licensee of an ice factory shall cause all dung, refuse, urine, and washing from the cattle sheds, latrine, or any part of the factory to be removed at least once a day and disposed of so that no nuisance is caused thereby.

183. No licensee of an ice factory shall keep any animal or bird within the factory on any pretext whatsoever.

184. It shall be lawful for the Chairman or any Sanitary Inspector or any person thereto authorised by the Chairman in writing to enter any ice factory at any time when such factory is open, and to take samples of water used for the manufacture of ice or samples of water derived from ice there manufactured, and no licensee or person in charge of such factory shall refuse to permit such sample to be taken.

185. No water which is unwholesome or unfit for human consumption shall be used by any licensee for the manufacture of ice.

Public Bathing Places.

186. No person shall be entitled to a licence to keep a public bathing place unless the premises to be licensed comply with the following conditions :—

(1) The public bathing place must be located in a sufficiently secluded spot or must be screened from public view.

(2) A portion of the premises must be suitably screened off for the exclusive use of women and children.

(3) The water must be obtained from the public water supply where such exists, or where the public bathing place is served by a well—

(*a*) the well must be provided with a protecting wall at least 2 feet high all round, or, must be constructed in such a way that none of the water drawn for bathing can find its way back into the well ;

(*b*) the ground immediately surrounding such well must be sloped and paved or concreted, so as to allow the water to run into a leadaway drain of a sufficient length to prevent any percolation of dirty water into the well.

187. Every licensee of a public bathing place shall keep affixed in a conspicuous position outside his premises a board with his name and the words " Licensed Public Bathing Place " legibly painted thereon in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil.

188. Every licensee of a public bathing place shall cause a copy of these by-laws relating to public bathing places, in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil, and the licence, to be framed and hung in a prominent place in the licensed premises, and he shall cause a list of the names and addresses of all employees to be kept in the licensed premises so as to be available for inspection at all reasonable times by the Chairman or any person authorised by him.

189. (1) If tubs are used in a public bathing place the licensee of such bathing place shall cause them to be cleaned daily and painted twice annually in June and December.

(2) If cemented cisterns are used he shall cause them to be kept in good repair and cleaned daily.

(3) If a large tank or bath is used he shall cause the water to be frequently changed so that it does not become offensive or unfit for human bathing.

190. Every licensee of a public bathing place shall cause every part of the public bathing place, its surroundings, drains, and equipment to be kept clean and in good repair.

191. (1) No person who is suffering or has suffered from any contagious, infectious, or cutaneous disease, or has been in attendance on any person suffering from such disease, shall bathe or wash at any public bathing place until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

(2) Water for the use of any person referred to in paragraph (1) shall not be drawn except by a healthy person and shall not be used within a distance of twenty feet from the public bathing place.

192. Whenever a public bathing place is served by a well, no person shall use such well for washing animals, mats, or other things, or any clothes, except those worn at the time of bathing, and such clothes shall be washed at such distance from the well that the splash therefrom cannot fall into the well.

193. No person shall commit a nuisance by obeying a call of nature at or near any public bathing place, except in a latrine provided for such purpose.

194. The regulations made by the Sanitary Board of the Hambantota District, and published in *Gazette* No. 7,765 of March 7, 1930, and deemed to be by-laws made by the Council, are hereby amended, in so far as they apply to the town of Hambantota, as follows :—

(1) By the rescission of the following by-laws :—

(*a*) the by-laws under the headings " General ", " Bakeries ", " Eating-houses and Tea and Coffee Boutiques ", " Galas ", " Dairies ", " Laundries ", " Common Lodging Houses ", " Manufacture of Aerated Waters ", and " Public Bathing Places " ; and

(*b*) by-laws 1 and 2 under the heading " Dangerous and Offensive Trades " ; and

(2) By the omission from Schedule B of the table of fees set out therein.

L. D.—B 16/45/M. L. A.—B. 2099.

THE URBAN COUNCILS ORDINANCE.

BY-LAWS made by the Kuliyapitiya Urban Council under sections 166 and 170 (2) of the Urban Councils Ordinance, No. 61 of 1939, approved by the Executive Committee of Local Administration, and confirmed by the Governor by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 167 of the Ordinance.

S. W. R. D. BANDARANAIKE,
Minister for Local Administration.

Colombo, May 12, 1945.

By-laws.

1. No pension, gratuity, or long service allowance shall be granted to any officer of the Council without the authority of the Governor in order to obtain which a certificate of good conduct from the Chairman setting out the length of service, age, and ground of retirement must be forwarded, together with the application for pension, gratuity, or retiring allowance, and the computation thereof, through the Commissioner of Local Government to the Additional Controller of Establishments.

2. Subject to the provisions of by-law 1 and the following by-laws, every officer of the Council on the fixed establishment drawing a salary of Rs. 360 per annum and upwards who shall have had service of ten years or more including any service which may be reckoned under the proviso to by-law 8 may be awarded a pension as follows :—

For the first hundred and twenty months of such service a pension equal to 120/720ths of his annual salary and for each additional completed month of service an additional 1/720th of such salary, but no officer shall be entitled to draw more than 480/720ths of his final salary as pension.

3. The above-mentioned rates shall only be granted in cases of faithful and meritorius service, but when the testimony as to fidelity, diligence, and merit is in any resepect defective, a deduction from such rates may be made. Where there has been obvious negligence, irregularity, or misconduct, the grant of a pension may be altogether withheld.

The maximum pension or retiring allowance grantable to an officer under these by-laws, or to an officer entitled to pension also in respect of service not under the Council from all services combined, shall not exceed two-thirds of the highest salary drawn by such officer at any time in the course of his service.

4. In the case of officers on the fixed establishment of the Council drawing a salary of Rs. 360 per annum and upwards retiring on account of illness or age before completing one hundred and twenty months' gross service a gratuity may be granted calculated at the rate of one-twelfth of a month's pay of the permanent office or offices held at the time of retirement, for each completed month of service.

5. Officers of the Council shall have no absolute right to any pension, gratuity, or long service allowance under these by-laws, and the Council retains power and authority to dismiss any such officer without any compensation.

6. No pension, gratuity, or long service allowance shall be granted to any officer of the Council who shall be under fifty-five years of age, except upon a certificate from the Chairman and two medical practitioners that he is incapable from infirmity of mind or body of discharging the duties of his office, nor unless he shall have discharged such duties theretofore with diligence and fidelity to the satisfaction of the Council.

7. The Council may call upon any officer who is below the limit of age for retirement on pension to retire from the service on the ground of his inability to discharge efficiently the duties of his office. In such a case, if the Council considers that the special circumstances of the case justify the grant of a retiring allowance, the officer so called upon to retire may, with the approval of the Governor, be given such retiring allowance as the Council thinks just and proper, but in no case exceeding the amount for which his length of service would qualify him.

8. The claim of an officer of the Council to pension, gratuity, or long service allowance shall be considered to have commenced from the date of his first permanent appointment to the fixed establishment of the Council after January 1, 1945, or its predecessor the Sanitary Board of the Kurunegala District.

Provided that an officer transferred from the provisional and temporary establishment to the fixed establishment may be allowed to count his provisional and temporary service when it has been continuous with his subsequent permanent service.

Service under sixteen years of age however will not count for pension.

9. The service in respect of which pensions, gratuities, or long service allowances are granted under these by-laws must in all cases be continuous, unless interrupted by abolition of office or other temporary suspension of employment not arising from misconduct or voluntary resignation of the officer.

10. The pension or gratuity shall be computed upon the salary of the permanent office held by the officer of the Council at the time of his retirement provided he shall have held such appointment for at least three years : otherwise the pension shall be calculated upon the average of salaries attached to the permanent office held by such person during the three years next preceding the commencement of such pension.

11. In case of abolition of office, if the officer has completed 120 months' gross service, he may be granted a pension of 1/720th of his salary for each month of his service counting for pension with an addition to such service of one month

for each completed period of two months' service, the addition in no case exceeding 60 months.

If the officer has not completed 120 month's gross service he may be granted a gratuity of 1/12th of a month's salary for each month of service counting for pension, plus an addition of 50 per cent. thereon. In no case shall the number of months to be added to the actual service exceed that which, if added to the age of the retiring officer, would make that age up to sixty.

12. If any person being in receipt of any pension or long service allowance from the Council shall be convicted of any offence in any Court of Justice in the Island for which he shall be sentenced to death or to any terms of imprisonment with hard labour exceeding six months such pension or long service allowance shall forthwith determine and cease to be payable, unless such person shall, within three months after his conviction, receive free pardon or unless the Council shall otherwise order.

13. Officers on the fixed establishment of the Council may be required to retire on or after attaining the age of fifty-five, upon the receipt of twelve months' notice to that effect, but they may continue in office till sixty years of age with the consent of the Council.

14. (1) Every officer who is tranferred to or from the service of the Council from or to any other public service and whose aggregate service would have entitled him, had it been wholly under the Council, to a pension under these by-laws, shall on his ultimate retirement from service, if he has served for a period of at least 12 months under the Council, be entitled to a pension which shall bear the same proportion to that to which he would have been entitled had the whole of his service been under the Council as the aggregate* amount of the salary which he has drawn from the Council bears to the total sum made up of such aggregate amount and the aggregate of the amounts received by him in the course of his public service elsewhere than under the Council.

(2) For the purposes of this by-law the expression "public service" includes employment under the Crown or any Local Government public body or bodies.

15. Should an officer who retires on pension find after such retirement an employment under the Council or under the Government or under another semi-official body on a salary equal to or higher than that which he drew from the Council at any time of his retirement, his pension shall be suspended so long as such employment continues. If he draws a less salary he shall be entitled to only so much of his pension as when added to the salary of the new appointment will make his total emoluments equal to the salary last drawn by him previous to his retirement.

16. Employees on the fixed establishment of the Council drawing salaries of less then Rs. 360 per annum and retiring on account of age or infirmity after serving continuously for a period of fifteen years and upwards may, if the Council be satisfied that they are unfit, owing to age or infirmity of body or mind, further to discharge efficiently the duties of their offices, be granted such long service allowances not exceeding Rs. 7·50 per mensem in each case as the Council may award. Persons in receipt of daily pay, who have completed a period of fifteen years of continuous service, retiring under similar circumstances may be awarded gratuities calculated at the rate of one-eighteenth of a month's pay drawn at the time of retirement for each completed month's service.

17. If any case not covered by these by-laws shall arise which in the opinion of the Council merits the award of a pension, retiring allowance, or gratuity, the circumstances of such case should be reported together with the recommendation of the Council to the Commissioner of Local Government for transmission to the General Treasury (Establishment Division) for submission to the Governor, who will decide whether any and, if so, what award shall be granted.

18. (1) The Council may, with the approval of the Governor pay a gratuity in accordance with the provisions of this by-law to the widow or to the children or to the dependents of of any officer or servant who dies in the service of the Council after he has completed five years public service as defined in by-law 14 (2) and while he is in receipt of a salary of not less than Rs. 360 per annum.

(2) (*a*) In the case of any officer or servant referred to in paragraph (1) who was holding a post on the fixed establishment of the Council at the time of his death, the gratuity payable under this by-law shall be a sum equal to twelve times the monthly salary drawn by him in respect of that post at that time.

(*b*) In the case of any officer or servant referred to in paragraph (1) who was not on the fixed establishment of the Council at the time of his death, the gratuity payable under this by-law shall be a sum equal to three times the monthly salary of the post held by him at that time, and an additonal sum equal to such monthly salary for each minor child surviving him: Provided however that such additional sum shall not be payable in respect of more than nine such minor children in any one case.

(*c*) In the case of any officer or servant referred to in paragraph (1) who was holding a post on the fixed establishment of the Council at the time of his death but was in receipt of a salary of less than Rs. 360 per annum, the gratuity payable under this by-law shall be a sum equal to three times the monthly salary drawn by him in respect of that post at that time, and an additional sum equal to such monthly salary for each minor child surviving him: Provided however that such additional sum shall not be payable in respect of more than such minor children in any one case.

(3) The gratuity shall payable—

(*a*) where the widow of the deceased officer or servant survives him, to such widow, whether or not there is any child of such widow surviving him; or

(*b*) where the widow, whether with or without children, and also children by a previous marriage of the deceased officer or servant, survive him, to the widow and to the children of such previous marriage in such manner and in such proportion as the Council may determine; or

(*c*) where there is no widow surviving, to the children of the deceased officer or servant in such manner and in such proportion as the Council may determine; or

(*d*) where there is no widow or child of the deceased officer or servant surviving him, to the dependants who were living with and maintained by him at the time of his death.

(4) Where any child, to whom the amount of any gratuity or share of a gratuity is payable under this by-law, is a minor, such amount may be paid to some person approved by the Council, for the use and benefit of such child.

19. In these by-laws—

"Chairman" means the Chairman of the Council;

"Council" means the Kuliyapitiya Urban Council.

20. The rules made by the Sanitary Board of the Kurunegala District, and published in *Gazette*, No. 8,008 of September 29, 1933, are hereby rescinded, in so far as they apply to the town of Kuliyapitiya.

M. L. A. /L. D.—B. 16/45

THE URBAN COUNCILS ORDINANCE.

BY-LAWS made by the Kuliyapitiya Urban Council under sections 166 and 170 of the Urban Councils Ordinance, No. 61 of 1939, approved by the Executive Committee of Local Administration, and confirmed by the Governor by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 167 of the Ordinance.

S. W. R. D. BANDARANAIKE,
Minister for Local Administration.

Colombo, May 14, 1945.

By-laws.

General By-laws relating to Licences.

Interpretation of Terms.

1. In these by-laws unless the context otherwise requires—

"Council" means the Kuliyapitiya Urban Council;

"Chairman" means the Chairman of the Council;

"licensee" means the person holding a licence issued by the Chairman authorising the use of any premises or place for any special purpose mentioned in the licence in pursuance of the Urban Councils Ordinance or any by-law made thereunder;

"licensed premises" means the whole of the premises or place in respect of which a licence has been issued by the Chairman;

"licensed trade" means a trade for which a licence is necessary under the provisions of the Urban Councils Ordinance or any by-law made thereunder;

"offensive or dangerous trade" means any one of the following trades:—

Manufacturing Manure, tanning, making or extracting fat, boiling blood or offal, manufacturing soap, dyeing fibre, manufacturing or storing fibre, curing arecanuts, keeping a kraal for soaking coconut husks, storing maldive fish or salt fish or dry fish in any quantity over 3 cwt., storing lime, hides, bones, artificial manure, materials for the manufacture of artificial manure, in any quantity over 1 gunny bag, storing copra, manufacturing coconut oil by mills or chekkus, manufacturing desiccated coconuts, manufacturing bricks or tiles, burning lime, keeping a saw pit, curing or storing plumbago, storing straw, icing of fish, keeping a cigar or beedi manufactory.

2. No person shall within the town of Kuliyapitiya keep any bakery, eating-house, tea or coffee boutique, restaurant,

* The term "aggregate" salary is to be interpreted as the amount of the aggregate salary of the substantive post held by an officer in the course of his career, disregarding extra emoluments such as duty allowances, and regarding leave half pay or without pay as leave on full salary.

hotel, butcher's stall, fish stall, gala, dairy, laundry, common lodging house, aerated water factory, ice factory or public bathing place, or carry on in any place any offensive or dangerous trade without an annual licence from the Chairman, which licence the Chairman shall issue to all persons complying with the conditions provided for the issue of such licence. Every such licence shall remain in force until December 31 of the year in respect of which such licence is issued, unless such licence is previously cancelled under by-law 8 or by-law 9

3. No licence shall be transferable.

4. The licensee shall comply with the lawful requirements of any notice served on him under these by-laws within the time stated in such notice, or if no such time is stated in the notice, then within seven days from the service of such notice.

5. It shall be lawful for the Chairman or any officer of the Council generally or specially authorised in writing thereto by the Chairman at all reasonable times to enter upon and inspect any licensed premises and to inspect any furniture, equipment vehicle, or utensil, which is or appears to be used for the purpose of a licensed trade.

6. Every licensee shall during the period of licence keep his premises, furniture, and equipment in conformity with the conditions on which the licence was issued.

7. Every contravention of any of these by-laws shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and in the case of a continuing contravention with an additional fine not exceeding twenty-five rupees for every day during which the contravention is continued after conviction or after service of a written notice from the Chairman directing attention to such contravention.

8. On a second or subsequent conviction of a licensee by a court for a breach of any by-law relating to his licensed premises such licence shall be liable to cancellation by such court.

9. If at any time during the period for which a licence has been issued the licensed premises cease to conform to the conditions laid down for its issue, the Chairman may notice the licensee to do all things necessary to make the premises conform to such conditions, and if the licensee fails to comply with the requirements of the notice the Chairman may suspend or cancel the licence.

Bakeries.

10. No person shall be entitled to a licence to keep a bakery unless the premises to be licensed comply with the following conditions :—

(1) (*a*) The premises must be in good repair and well ventilated and well lighted, and every room must be provided with windows capable of being opened, the area of which when open must be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space.

(*b*) The walls of every room in every part must be not less than 7 feet in height, and must be built of brick, stone, or cabook, with the inside thereof limeplastered and limewashed.

(*c*) The eaves must be at least 6 feet from the ground.

(*d*) The roof must be made of some permanent material.

(*e*) The woodwork must be oil-painted or limewashed.

(*f*) The floor must be cemented throughout.

(*g*) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage.

(2) (*a*) The room in which kneading takes place must have a superficial floor space of not less than 12 feet by 15 feet, and the lower 4 feet of the internal surface of the walls must be covered with glazed tiles or plastered with cement.

(*b*) There must be a free external air space not less than 7 feet wide on at least two of the sides of the kneading room which contain doors or windows.

(*c*) The door of the oven must not open directly into the kneading room.

(*d*) Every kneading room must be provided with a ceiling which is either plastered and limewashed or made of closely fitting boards which are either limewashed or oil-painted.

(3) (*a*) The troughs, tables, and all the utensils used in the making of bread must be capable of being moved about for the purpose of cleaning the floor and the walls.

(*b*) The tops of the tables used in the making of bread must be made of well seasoned closely fitting planks or of some non-harmful impervious material.

(4) (*a*) The bakery must be provided with a sanitary dust bin, at least two spittoons, and with sufficient latrine accommodation.

(*b*) The bakery must be at least 50 feet distant from any latrine, cesspit, manure heap, or open sewer.

(*c*) There must be no cesspit, latrine, or ashpit within or directly communicating with the bakery.

11. Every licensee of a bakery shall keep affixed in a conspicuous position on the outside of his premises a board with his name and the words "Licensed Bakery" legibly painted thereon in English, Sinhalese and Tamil.

12. Every licensee of a bakery shall cause a copy of these by-laws relating to bakeries, in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil and the licence, to be framed and hung in a prominent place in the licensed premises, and shall also cause a list of the names and addresses of all employees (including the vendors of bread) to be kept in the bakery so as to be available for inspection at all reasonable times by the Chairman or any person authorised by him.

13. Every licensee of a bakery shall cause the walls and ceiling of every room forming part of the bakery to be limewashed twice a year in the months of June and December; the woodwork to be limewashed or, if oil-painted, to be washed with hot water and soap at least twice a year in the months of June and December, and at any other time if so ordered by the Chairman in writing.

14. Every licensee of a bakery shall cause the floor and the tiled or cemented portions of the walls and the tops of the tables to be washed every day at such hour as shall be specified in the licence. He shall cause every part of the bakery, its surroundings and drains, to be kept clean and in good repair, and free from effluvia arising from any drain, latrine, cesspit, or other nuisance on the licensed premises. He shall cause the furniture, utensils and equipment used in the making of bread to be kept in a clean and sanitary condition. He shall cause all trade and domestic refuse to be immediately placed in an impervious covered receptacle, which shall be removed from the bakery and cleared once a day. The receptacle shall always be kept covered except when refuse is being actually placed therein.

15. Every licensee of a bakery shall use for the manufacture of bread good and wholesome flour, water, and other materials. He shall store the flour on a movable platform constructed in the manner herein specified :—

The platform may be of any convenient length and breadth and must consist of a single layer of stout planks supported on legs at least 3 feet high. The legs of the platform must not be permanently fixed in the floor. The edges of the planked top must stand out 9 inches away from the frame underneath, so as to prevent rats crawling up the legs and round the edge of the planked top. The platform must be so constructed that there are no shelves or recesses under the planked top to provide harbour for rats. The platform must be a movable one, so that it may be lifted and the floor underneath cleaned. It must be placed at least 9 inches away from the wall.

16. Every licensee of a bakery shall keep the space beneath and around the platform referred to in by-law 15 free from all obstructions. He shall provide a sanitary dust bin and at least two spittoons to be kept on the licensed premises. He shall keep the spittoons so as to be easily accessible to those engaged in the manufacture of bread, but shall not keep them in the kneading room.

17. Every licensee of a bakery shall keep the bakery free from rats and shall cause all rat holes discovered on the premises to be filled up with broken glass and plastered with cement.

18. No person shall on any pretext whatsoever keep any animal or bird in a bakery.

19. No person shall spit within the bakery, except into a spittoon provided for the purpose.

20. (1) No person who is suffering or has suffered from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease, or has been in attendance on any person suffering from such disease, shall enter the licensed premises or take part in the manufacture or sale of any bread therein, or engage in the transport of any bread therefrom until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

(2) No licensee of a bakery shall knowingly permit the contravention by any person of the provisions of paragraph (1).

21. No licensee of a bakery shall store or keep or allow to be stored or kept in the room where bread is prepared or stored, or in which the materials for making bread are stored, any furniture, clothes, mats, or any articles, other than those used in the manufacture of bread.

22. No licensee of a bakery shall use, or allow to be used, as a sleeping place any place on the same floor as the bakery or forming part of the same building, unless such place is effectually separated from the places where bread is prepared or stored or in which the materials thereof are stored by a partition extending from the floor to the ceiling, and unless such sleeping place is provided with an external window, the area of which when open shall be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space.

23. Every person employed in the preparation and making of bread shall wash his hands before engaging in the process of making bread, and shall wear a clean white apron covering the chest and body and a clean white cap or turban.

24. Every licensee of a bakery shall provide clean water, clean towels, nail brush, and soap, and keep them so as to be easily accessible to those engaged in the manufacture of bread.

25. Every licensee of a bakery shall provide the licensed premises with an ample supply of potable water.

26. No licensee of a bakery shall expose, or cause to be exposed, for sale in the licensed premises any bread unless such bread is kept in clean properly constructed glass cases free from flies, dust, and vermin.

27. Every licensee of a bakery shall cause all bread, except fancy bread, rolls, biscuits, or confectionery to be stamped with figures denoting one or other of the following weights, namely :—

¼ lb., ½ lb., 1 lb., 2 lb., or 4 lb.

He shall not sell or expose for sale any bread, except fancy bread, rolls, biscuits, or confectionery, which does not have one of the aforesaid weights stamped on it or which weighs less than the weight stamped thereon.

28. Every licensee of a bakery shall cause to be fixed in a conspicuous place in the licensed premises a beam and scales with standard weights, and if required by any purchaser shall weigh any bread sold or exposed for sale in the said premises.

29. No licensee of a bakery shall allow any person to transport bread from his bakery for sale, unless such person is in possession of a card of registration signed by the Chairman and by the licensee of the bakery.

30. The Chairman shall, on application made to him by the licensee of a bakery, issue free of charge, cards of registration for use by every person employed by such licensee in transporting bread for sale.

31. No licensee of a bakery shall allow any bread to be transported from his licensed premises for sale, except in a closed vehicle or a closed basket, tin, or other suitable receptacle. The licensee shall examine such vehicle, basket, tin, or other receptacle, and shall satisfy himself that it is clean and wholesome before he allows such transport.

Eating-houses and Tea and Coffee Boutiques.

32. No person shall be entitled to a licence to keep an eating-house or a tea or coffee boutique, unless the premises to be licensed comply with the following conditions :—

(1) The premises must be in good repair and well ventilated and well lighted, and every room must have a minimum superficial area of 120 square feet and must be provided with windows capable of being opened, the area of which when open must be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space.
(2) The walls of every room in every part must be not less than 7 feet in height, and must be built of brick, stone, or cabook, with the inside thereof limeplastered and limewashed.
(3) The eaves must be at least 6 feet from the ground.
(4) The roof must be made of some permanent material.
(5) The woodwork must be oil-painted or limewashed.
(6) The floor must be cemented throughout.
(7) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage, with a sanitary dust bin, and with sufficient latrine accommodation.

33. Every licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall keep affixed in a conspicuous position on the outside of his premises a board with his name and the words "Licensed Eating-house" or "Licensed Tea and Coffee Boutique" legibly painted thereon in English, Sinhalse and Tamil.

34. Every licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall cause a copy of these by-laws relating to eating-houses and tea and coffee boutiques in English, Sinhalese and Tamil, and the licence, to be framed and hung in a prominent place in such premises. He shall also cause a list of the names and addresses of all employees to be kept on the premises so as to be available, for inspection at all reasonable times by the Chairman or any person authorised by him.

35. Every licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall cause the walls of every room forming part of the licensed premises to be limewashed twice every year in the months of June and December ; the ceiling to be limewashed four times a year in the months of March, June, September, and December ; the woodwork to be limewashed or, if oil-painted, to be washed with hot water and soap at least twice a year in the months of June and December, and at such other times as may be ordered by the Chairman in writing.

36. Every licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall cause every part of such premises, the surroundings and drains, to be kept clean and in good repair, and free from effluvia arising from any drain, latrine, cesspit, or other nuisance on the licensed premises. He shall cause the furniture, utensils and equipment used in the preparation, sale or consumption of food or drink to be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

37. Every licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall cause all utensils used in the preparation, sale, and consumption of food or drink to be washed with soap and water at least once in 24 hours.

38. Every licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall casue every utensil or receptacle used by a customer to be washed immediately after such use and before being used by any other customer.

39. Every licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall cause all trade and domestic refuse to be immediately placed in an impervious covered receptacle and to be removed from the premises daily. He shall keep such receptacle covered at all times except when refuse is being placed in it, and shall cause all waste, tea, coffee, milk or remnants of food or cooking waste to be collected in such receptacle and not to be thrown on the ground.

40. No licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall use any counter or other place from which tea, coffee, or milk is served, unless such counter or other place is covered with zinc or other impervious material.

41. Every licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall cause a sanitary dust bin, and at least two spittoons to be kept always at the licensed premises so as to be readily available to the visitors to the premises as well as to the employees.

42. Every licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall keep the premises free from rats, and shall fill all rat holes with broken glass and plaster such holes with cement as soon as he discovers them.

43. Every licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall provide the licensed premises with an ample supply of potable water.

44. No licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall keep or store or expose for sale any food unless such food is kept in a receptacle so constructed as to prevent its contamination by flies, dust, and vermin. He shall keep such receptacles in a clean and sanitary condition.

45. No adulterated milk shall be kept or sold on the premises of any eating-house or tea or coffee boutique.

For the purpose of this by-law "adulterated milk" means milk to which water or any other foreign liquid or substance has been added or any cow's milk which contains less than 8·5 per centum of milk solids not fat, or less than 3·5 per centum of milk fat, or any buffalo's milk which contains less than 9 per centum of milk solids not fat, or less than 7 per centum of milk fat. The person liable for a breach of this by-law shall be the licensee.

46. No person shall spit within the licensed premises except into a spittoon provided for the purpose.

47. No person who is suffering or has suffered from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease, or who has been in attendance on any person suffering from such disease shall enter the licensed premises or take part in the preparation or sale of food or drink until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

48. No licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall knowingly permit the contravention by any person of the provisions of by-law 46 or by-law 47.

49. No licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall allow any person to transport for sale cooked food from the licensed premises unless such person is in possession of a card of registration signed by the Chairman and by the licensee of the eating-house or tea or coffee boutique and unless such food is carried in a closed basket, tin, or other suitable receptacle.

50. Every licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall take steps to ensure that every vehicle, basket, tin or other receptacle used for carrying food is clean at the time any food is placed in it.

51. The Chairman shall, on application made to him by the licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique, issue, free of charge, cards of registration for use by every person employed by such licensee in carrying food for sale.

Lodging Houses.

52. No person shall be entitled to a licence to keep a lodging house unless he deposits with the Chairman a certificate of good character signed by a Magistrate or a Justice of the Peace or otherwise proves to the satisfaction of the Chairman that he is a person of good character and unless the premises to be licensed comply with the following conditions :—

(1) The premises must be substantially built and must be in good repair and every room must be well ventilated and well lighted and provided with windows capable of being opened, the area of which when open must be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space, and every room must have a minimum superficial area of 120 square feet.
(2) The walls of every room in every part must be not less than 10 feet in height and must be limewashed.
(3) The eaves must be at least 6 feet from the ground.
(4) The roof must be made of some permanent material.
(5) The woodwork must be oil-painted or limewashed.
(6) The floor must be cemented throughout.
(7) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage.
(8) The premises must be provided with sanitary dust bins of sufficient number and size to contain the refuse from the house, and sufficient bathing and latrine accommodation, such latrine accommodation being not less than one separate latrine for every ten persons for whose accommodation the premises are to be licensed.
(9) The premises must be provided with a good water supply and the supply of drinking water and the bathing accommodation must be so arranged as to preclude the pollution of the drinking water by persons bathing.
(10) The premises must have a separate room set apart as a kitchen with an efficient outlet for smoke.

53. Every licensee of a lodging house shall keep affixed in a conspicuous position on the outside of his premises a board with his name and the words "Licensed Lodging House" legibly painted thereon in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil.

54. Every licensee of a lodging house shall cause a copy of these by-laws relating to lodging houses, in English, Sinhalese and Tamil, and the licence, to be framed and hung up in a prominent place in the licensed-premises. He shall also cause a list of the names and addresses of all employees to be kept at the premises so as to be available for inspection at all reasonable times by the Chairman or any person authorised by him.

55. No licensee of a lodging house shall permit any person to sleep in any room, except in such rooms as are specifically set apart as sleeping rooms in a plan of the lodging house which shall be attached to the licence and signed by the Chairman.

56. No licensee of a lodging house shall permit more persons than the number specified by the Chairman on the plan as the number allowed to sleep in any room, to sleep in such room. The number of persons specified for any room shall not be more than one person for each 36 square feet of the superficial area of the room, two children under 10 years of age being counted as one person for the purposes of this by-law.

57. Every licensee of a lodging house shall keep affixed in each room a board showing the dimensions of such room, and the maximum number of persons permitted to sleep therein.

58. No licensee of a lodging house shall permit males and females above 10 years of age to occupy the same sleeping room, except in the case of husband and wife, and parents and children.

59. No licensee of a lodging house shall allow his premises to be occupied for immoral purposes. He shall maintain and enforce good order and decorum therein.

60. Every licensee of a lodging house shall keep a register of the name, occupation, and native place, and last temporary or permanent residence of each person occupying his premises.

61. Every licensee of a 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: Provided that the licensee shall not be required to cause any window to be opened or to be kept open when the state of the weather is such as to render it necessary that the window shall be closed.

62. Every licensee of a lodging house shall cause the internal walls and ceiling of every room to be limewashed and the woodwork to be limewashed or, if oil-painted, to be washed with hot water and soap, four times every year in the months of March, June, September, and December and at other times when ordered by the Chairman in writing.

63. Every licensee of a lodging house shall cause every part of the lodging house, its surroundings and drains, to be kept in good repair, clean, and free from effluvia arising from any drain, latrine, cesspit, or other nuisance on the licensed premises. He shall cause the furniture, utensils and equipment to be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

64. Every licensee of a lodging house shall cause every room, passage, stair, verandah, drain, and the land belonging to the premises to be swept at least once a day before noon.

65. Every licensee of a lodging house shall cause all cooked food to be kept in such manner as to be inaccessible to flies or other insects.

66. Every licensee of a lodging house shall cause all filth, house refuse, or other offensive matter to be immediately placed in a covered receptacle made of zinc or galvanized iron, and to be removed from the premises daily. The receptacle shall always be kept covered except when refuse is being actually placed in it.

67. No licensee of a lodging house shall admit to his premises any person suffering from any infectious, contagious or cutaneous disease.

68. (1) If any person in a lodging house becomes ill from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease, the licensee of such lodging house shall forthwith give notice of the fact to the Sanitary Inspector in whose division the lodging house is situated or to the Chairman; and the licensee of such lodging house shall cause the house to be vacated if so required by the Chairman, and shall allow the bedding, clothing, and other articles used by the infected person to be disinfected or if necessary to be destroyed, and the house to be fumigated, disinfected, and limewashed at the public expense in such manner as the Chairman may direct.

(2) The licensee of such lodging house shall not receive any customer until the premises have been inspected and certified by the Chairman as free from infection.

69. No licensee of a lodging house shall allow cattle, goats, or fowls to be kept within the building.

70. Every licensee of a lodging house shall cause all mats, bed clothes, and bedding, and every bedstead used in such house to be cleaned from time to time—as often as shall be requisite for the purpose of keeping such mats, bed clothes, bedding and bedstead in a clean and sanitary condition.

71. Every licensee of a lodging house shall cause the seat floor, and walls of every water closet, earth closet, or privy belonging to such house to be cleaned from time to time—as often as may be necessary for the purpose of keeping such seat, floor, and walls in a clean and sanitary condition.

Cattle Galas.

72. No person shall be entitled to a licence for a gala unless the premises to be licensed comply with the following conditions:—

(1) The premises must be levelled and drained and the ground must be either paved or consolidated with broken metal, so that it keeps a hard and level surface.

(2) Every building or shed intended for the accommodation of cattle in a gala must be built of brick, stone, or cabook, and the walls and pillars must be limewashed and plastered with cement to a height of 4 feet from the ground. The roof must be of permanent material. The floor must be paved with brick or stone rendered in cement, cement concrete, or asphalt. Drains, similarly constructed must be provided so as to convey the urine, washings, and rain water into one or more covered receptacles.

(3) The premises must be provided with an ample supply of water, both for drinking and for washing the premises.

(4) The premises must have sufficient latrine accommodation.

73. Every licensee of a gala shall keep affixed in a conspicuous position on the outside of his gala a board with the words "Licensed Gala" and the name of the licensee legibly painted thereon in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil.

74. Every licensee of a gala shall keep a copy of these by-laws relating to cattle sheds, galas, and halting places in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil framed and hung in a prominent place in the licensed premises.

75. Every licensee of a gala shall cause the walls and pillars of the gala to be limewashed or tarred four times a year in the months of March, June, September, and December.

76. Every licensee of a gala shall cause the gala and all the buildings therein to be kept in good repair, and in a clean and sanitary condition and to be washed and swept daily.

77. Every licensee of a gala shall cause all dung and other refuse on the premises to be collected at frequent intervals daily so as to keep the premises in a clean and sanitary condition, and the dung and other refuse so collected shall be kept in one or more covered receptacles, which shall be constructed of some impermeable material.

78. Every licensee of a gala shall cause all dung, refuse, urine, and washings to be removed from the gala, at least once a day and disposed of, so that no nuisance is caused thereby.

Restaurants.

79. No person shall be entitled to a licence to keep a restaurant unless the premises to be licensed comply with the following conditions:—

(1) The premises must be in good repair and well ventilated and well lighted, and every room must have a minimum superficial area of 120 square feet and must be provided with windows capable of being opened, the area of which when open must be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space.

(2) The walls of every room in every part must be not less than 7 feet in height, and must be built of brick, stone, or cabook, with the inside thereof limeplastered and limewashed.

(3) The eaves must be at least 6 feet from the ground.

(4) The roof must be made of some permanent material.

(5) The woodwork must be oil-painted or limewashed.

(6) The ground floor must be cemented throughout.

(7) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage, with a sanitary dust bin and with sufficient latrine accommodation.

80. Every licensee of a restaurant shall cause a copy of these by-laws relating to restaurants, in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil, and the licence, to be framed and hung in a prominent place in the licensed premises. He shall keep on the premises a list of the names and addresses of all employees so as to be available for inspection at all reasonable times by the Chairman or any person authorised by him.

81. Every licensee of a restaurant shall cause the walls of every room forming part of such premises to be limewashed twice a year in the months of June and December. He shall cause the ceiling to be limewashed four times a year in the months of March, June, September, and December, the woodwork to be limewashed or, if oil-painted, to be washed with hot water and soap at least twice a year in June and December, and at such other times as may be ordered by the Chairman in writing.

82. Every licensee of a restaurant shall cause every part of the premises, the surroundings and drains, to be kept clean and in good repair, and free from effluvia arising from any drain, latrine, cesspit, or other nuisance on the licensed premises. He shall cause the furniture, utensils and equipment used in the preparation, sale or consumption of food or drink to be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

83. Every licensee of a restaurant shall cause the counter or other place from which tea, coffee, or milk is served to be covered with zinc or other impervious material.

84. Every licensee of a restaurant shall cause all utensils used in the preparation, sale, or consumption of food or drink to be washed with soap and water at such intervals as may be necessary to keep them in a clean and sanitary condition, being in any case not less than once in twenty-four hours.

85. Every licensee of a restaurant shall cause every utensil or receptacle used by a customer to be washed before being used by any other customer.

86. Every licensee of a restaurant shall cause a sanitary dust bin and at least two spittoons always to be kept at such premises. He shall keep the spittoons so as to be readily accessible to those employed in or consuming food or drink on the premises.

87. Every licensee of a restaurant shall cause all trade and domestic refuse to be forthwith placed in an impervious covered receptacle and removed from the premises daily. He shall cause all waste, tea, coffee, or milk, or remnants of food, or cooking waste to be collected in such receptacle. He shall keep such receptacle always covered except when refuse is being actually placed in it.

88. Every licensee of a restaurant shall cause the premises to be kept free from rats, and shall fill all rat holes with broken glass and plaster such holes with cement as soon as he discovers them.

89. No licensee of a restaurant shall allow any person to spit within such premises except into a spittoon provided for the purpose. He shall not allow any person suffering or who has suffered from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease, or has been in attendance on any person suffering from such disease, to enter such premises or take part in the preparation or sale of food or drink until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

90. Every licensee of a restaurant shall provide an ample supply of potable water on the premises.

91. Every licensee of a restaurant shall cause all food stored or exposed for sale to be kept in such receptacle as shall prevent its exposure to contamination by flies, dust, and vermin. He shall at all times keep such receptacles in a clean and sanitary condition.

92. Every licensee of a restaurant shall cause the sugar used in such premises to be kept in glass-stoppered wide-mouthed bottles.

93. No licensee of a restaurant shall keep or sell any adulterated milk on such premises. For the purposes of this by-law " adulterated milk " has the same meaning as in by-law 45.

94. No licensee of a restaurant shall allow any person to transport for sale cooked food from or to such premises unless he is in possession of a card of registration signed by the Chairman and by the licensee of a restaurant, and unless such food is carried in a closed vehicle, or a closed basket, tin, or other suitable receptacle. The licensee shall take steps to ensure that every such vehicle, basket, tin, or other receptacle is always kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

95. The Chairman shall on application issue, free of charge, to every licensee of a restaurant cards of registration to be used by every person employed by such licensee in transporting cooked food.

Hotels.

96. No person shall be entitled to a licence to keep an hotel unless the premises to be licensed comply with the following conditions :—

(1) The premises must be substantially built and must be in good repair and every room must be well ventilated and well lighted and provided with windows capable of being opened, the area of which when open must be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space, and every room must have a minimum superficial area of 120 square feet.

(2) The walls of every room in every part must be not less than 10 feet in height and must be limewashed.

(3) The eaves must be at least 6 feet from the ground.

(4) The roof must be made of some permanent material.

(5) The woodwork must be oil-painted or limewashed.

(6) The ground floor must be cemented throughout.

(7) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage.

(8) The premises must be provided with sanitary dust bins of sufficient number and size to contain the refuse from the house, and with such bathing and latrine accommodation as is sufficient to meet all sanitary requirements, Such latrine accommodation must consist of at least one separate latrine for every ten persons for whose accommodation the premises are to be licensed.

(9) The premises must be provided with a suitable supply of water, and the supply of drinking water and the bathing accommodation must be so arranged as to preclude the pollution of the drinking water by persons bathing.

(10) The premises must have a separate room set apart as a kitchen with an efficient outlet for smoke.

97. Every licensee of an hotel shall cause a copy of these by-laws relating to hotels, in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil, and the licence to be framed and hung in a prominent place in the hotel. He shall keep on the premises a list of the names and addresses of all his employees so as to be available for inspection at all reasonable times by the Chairman or any person authorised by him.

98. The Chairman shall cause a plan of the licensed premises to be attached to every licence for an hotel and shall show on such plan the sleeping rooms and the number of persons permitted to sleep in each such room not being more than one person to every 40 square feet of the floor area of such room, two children under 10 years being counted as one person for the purposes of this by-law.

99. No licensee of an hotel shall permit any person to sleep in the hotel except in one of the rooms specifically set apart as sleeping rooms in a plan of the hotel attached to the licence.

100. No licensee of an hotel shall permit more persons to sleep in any room than the number specified in the plan.

101. Every licensee of an hotel shall keep a register of the name, occupation, native place, and last temporary or permanent residence of each person occupying his premises.

102. Every licensee of an hotel 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 : Provided that the licensee shall not be required to cause any window to be opened or to be kept open when the state of the weather is such as to render it necessary that the window shall be closed.

103. Every licensee of an hotel shall cause the internal walls and ceiling of every room to be limewashed, and the woodwork to be limewashed or, if oil-painted, to be washed with hot water and soap four times a year in the months of March, June, September, and December, and at such other times as may be ordered by the Chairman in writing.

104. Every licensee of an hotel shall cause every part of the hotel, its surroundings and drains, to be kept clean and in good repair, and free from effluvia arising from any drain, latrine, cesspit, or other nuisance on the licensed premises. He shall cause the furniture, utensils and equipment on the premises to be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

105. Every licensee of an hotel shall cause every room, passage, stair, verandah, drain, and the land belonging to the premises to be swept at least once a day before noon.

106. Every licensee of an hotel shall cause all filth, house refuse, or other offensive matter to be immediately placed in an impervious covered receptacle made of zinc or galvanized iron and to be removed from the premises daily. He shall keep such receptacle always covered except when such filth, house refuse, or other offensive matter is being actually placed in such receptacle.

107. Every licensee of an hotel shall cause all cooked food to be kept in such manner as to be inaccessible to flies and other insects.

108. No licensee of an hotel shall admit to his premises any person suffering from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease.

109. If any person in an hotel becomes ill from any infectious or contagious disease, the licensee of such hotel shall forthwith give notice of the fact to the Sanitary Inspector in whose division the hotel is situated or to the Chairman, and the licensee of such hotel shall cause the house to be vacated, if so required by the Chairman, and shall allow the bedding, clothing, and other articles used by the infected person to be disinfected, or if necessary to be destroyed and the house to be fumigated, disinfected, and limewashed at the public expense in such manner as the Chairman may direct.

110. No licensee of an hotel where a case of an infectious or contagious disease has occurred shall receive any customer until the premises have been inspected and certified by the Chairman as free from infection.

111. No licensee of an hotel shall allow, cattle, goats, or fowls to be kept within the building.

112. Every licensee of an hotel shall cause the premises to be kept free from rats and shall fill all rat holes with broken glass and plaster such holes with cement as soon as he discovers them.

Dairies.

113. No person shall be entitled to a licence to keep a dairy unless the premises to be licensed comply with the following conditions :—

(1) (*a*) The premises must be in good repair and well ventilated and well lighted.

(*b*) The walls and roof of the buildings of the dairy must be made of some permanent material.

(*c*) The woodwork must be oil-painted or limewashed.

(*d*) The floor must be cemented or paved with some hard and impermeable material.

(*e*) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage.

(*f*) There must be a sufficient supply of pure water protected from pollution at a convenient distance for the use of the dairy.

(2) (*a*) Every building or shed intended for the accommodation of cattle must be built of brick, stone, or cabook ; and the walls and pillars must be limewashed and plastered with cement to a height of 4 feet from the

ground; the roof must be of permanent material; the floor must be paved with brick or stone rendered in cement, cement concrete, or asphalt; drains constructed of such material must be provided so as to convey the urine washings and rain water into one or more covered receptacles.

(b) (i.) The milk room must be in a suitable position and at a distance of not less than 25 feet from the cow sheds and other buildings.

(ii.) The floor of the milk room must be cemented with rounded corners at its junction with the walls; the walls of the milk room must be not less than 7 feet in height and must be built of brick, stone, or cabook with the inside thereof limeplastered and limewashed; at least two opposite walls of the milk room must abut on the open air; the roofs must be ceiled with grooved boards to prevent the ingress of dust, and must be oil-painted; the eaves must be at least 6 feet from the ground; there must be at least one window and one door, and the area of the window space must be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space, and the window space must be covered with fly-proof netting, the door must be opposite the window and must be close fitting and fitted with fly-proof netting.

(3) (a) The milk room must be provided with a table covered with marble, slate, zinc, or other approved impermeable substance.

(b) The milk room must be provided with a sanitary dust bin.

(c) The milk room must be at least 100 feet distant from any latrine, cesspit, manure heap, or open sewer.

(d) There must be no cesspit, latrine, or ashpit within or directly communicating with the milk room.

(4) The number of cows for which each dairy is to be licensed shall be stated in the application for the licence, and such number must be proportionate to the size of the cattle shed, allowing for each cow a floor space of 8 feet by 5 feet and a minimum air space of 400 cubic feet.

114. Every licensee of a dairy shall keep affixed in a conspicuous position on the outside of his premises a board with his name and the words "Licensed Dairy" legibly painted thereon in English, Sinhalese and Tamil.

115. Every licensee of a dairy shall cause a copy of these by-laws relating to dairies, in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil and the licence to be framed and hung in a prominent place in the dairy. He shall also keep a list of the names and addresses of all employees (including the vendors of milk) in the dairy so as to be available for inspection at all reasonable times by the Chairman or any person authorised by him.

116. Every licensee of a dairy shall cause the walls of every room forming part of the dairy to be limewashed twice a year in the months of June and December. He shall cause the woodwork to be washed with hot water and soap at least twice a year in the months of June and December, and at such other times as may be ordered by the Chairman in writing.

117. Every licensee of a dairy shall cause the floors and the top of the milk room table to be washed at least once every day.

118. Every licensee of a dairy shall cause all utensils, furniture, and other requisites used in or belonging to a dairy to be kept clean.

119. Every licensee of a dairy shall cause every part of the dairy, its surroundings, and drains, to be kept clean and in good repair.

120. Every licensee of a dairy shall cause all vessels sent out containing milk to be cleaned and to be properly covered with clean material, and shall take all proper precautions to prevent the milk from being contaminated during transit.

121. Every licensee of a dairy shall use, for storing milk, vessels made of glass, porcelain, glazed earthenware, enamelled iron, galvanized iron, or tin and shall not permit such vessels to be stored in the cattle shed.

122. Every licensee of a dairy shall cause all dung, refuse, urine, and washings to be removed from the dairy at least once a day and disposed of so that no nuisance is caused thereby.

123. No licensee of a dairy shall keep any animal or bird in a milk room on any pretext whatsoever.

124. No licensee of a dairy shall allow the milk vessels, butter vessels, churns, separators, or other articles in the dairy to be used for any purpose other than that for which they are intended and he shall cause them to be cleaned at least once daily by washing them with boiling water.

125. No person who is suffering or has suffered from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease, or has been in attendance on any person suffering from such disease shall enter a dairy or take part in the preparation, sale, or transport of milk until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

126. No licensee or person in charge or control of a dairy shall knowingly employ or allow to enter into the dairy premises any person who is suffering or has suffered from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease, or who has been in attedance on any person suffering from such disease until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

127. Every licensee of a dairy shall, for the purpose of such dairy, use water—

(a) from a public water supply where such a supply is available and shall, in such case cause pipes to be laid from the nearest main, and the water supply to be obtained therefrom by means of taps within the building, or

(b) where no public water supply exists, from a suitable source capable of supplying a sufficient quantity of pure water.

128. Every licensee of a dairy obtaining water from any source other than a public water supply shall discontinue such source and obtain water from a public water supply so soon as such a supply is established.

129. No licensee of a dairy shall cause any cow to be milked for the purpose of obtaining milk for sale, unless, at the time of milking, the udder and teats of such cow are clean, and unless the hands of the person milking are also clean and free from all infection and contamination.

130. Every licensee of a dairy shall forthwith give notice to the Chairman of any case or suspected case of infectious or contagious disease which may occur among the persons employed by him in the dairy.

131. (1) Every licensee of a dairy shall whenever any animal in his dairy is affected with any contagious or infectious disease forthwith give notice of the fact to the Chairman. The licensee shall, in order to prevent infection or contamination, forthwith remove or cause to be removed from the proximity of other animals any animal in his dairy which is found or is suspected to be suffering from any infectious or contagious disease.

(2) On the outbreak of any infectious or contagious disease every licensee of a dairy shall carry out such instructions for the control of the outbreak as the Chairman or other proper authority may from time to time give.

(3) No licensee of a dairy shall sell or permit to be sold the milk of any animal suffering from tuberculosis, whether of the udder or otherwise, acute mastitis, foot-and-mouth disease, anthrax, actinomycosis of the udder, or shall add such milk or permit it to be added to any milk of other animals which is intended for sale or human consumption.

132. Every licensee of a dairy shall cause all cattle food, except grass and straw, to be stored in a suitable rat-proof receptacle.

133. (1) No licensee of a dairy shall allow milk intended for sale to be kept in any place other than the milk room.

(2) No licensee of a dairy shall use the milk room or permit it to be used for any purpose other than that of storing and preparing milk.

134. (1) No licensee of a dairy shall adulterate milk by the addition of water or any other foreign liquid or substance thereto, nor shall he sell, offer, expose, hawk for sale, or deliver milk so adulterated.

(2) No licensee of a dairy shall sell, offer, expose, hawk for sale, or deliver any milk from which the cream has been removed unless such milk is contained in a vessel which is clearly, distinctly, and conspicuously labelled "Skimmed Milk" in English, and the equivalent term in Sinhalese and Tamil, and is sold as such.

135. No licensee of a dairy shall sell or supply milk obtained from cows other than those kept in a licensed dairy.

136. (1) The Chairman shall issue annually to the owner of every licensed dairy in respect of each vendor of milk cards of registration bearing the name and thumb impression of such vendor, and the name of the licensee and registered number of the dairy. No such card of registration shall be issued until a Medical Officer deputed by the Chairman has examined and found such vendor free from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease. Such card of registration shall not be transferable.

(2) Every vendor shall produce for inspection on demand by the Sanitary Inspector, or by any person specially or generally authorised by the Chairman, the card of registration issued to him.

(3) Where any vendor refuses or fails to produce for inspection, on demand by the Sanitary Inspector or other authorised person, the card of registration issued to him, it shall be lawful for such Inspector or authorised person to exercise the powers given to peace officers under section 33 (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code.

137. The Chairman, the Medical Officer of Health, the Sanitary Inspector, or any other officer generally or specially authorised by the Chairman, shall on payment of the value thereof be at all times entitled to take a sample of milk for analysis from any licensed dairy or from any person selling, exposing, hawking, or delivering milk, and no licensee of a dairy or registered vendor or other person shall refuse to sell such sample for analysis on payment of the value thereof.

138. No person who is not a licensee of a dairy under these by-laws shall himself, or by any agent or servant, sell or deliver, or expose, keep, carry, hawk, or offer for sale, any milk within the town of Kuliyapitiya, save in accordance with the conditions hereinafter prescribed.

139. (1) Every person whether resident within or without the town of Kuliyapitiya, who desires to sell or supply for money milk in any quantity to any person or persons within such town, shall cause himself to be registered in the books of the Council as a purveyor or supplier of milk.

(2) Every registration under paragraph (1) shall be free of all fees or charges.

140. Every person registered under by-law 139, shall, by proper application, made for that purpose, obtain registration-cards annually from the Chairman in respect of each servant, vendor, or agent, whether paid or unpaid, employed by him in the work of selling or delivering milk.

141. (1) The Chairman may in his discretion refuse to register as a purveyor or supplier of milk under the foregoing by-law 139, any person who has not been recommended for registration, after such inspection, as may be necessary of his premises, his animals, and his utensils and equipment generally—

(a) if he is a resident within the town of Kuliyapitiya by the Medical Officer of Health of the Council; or

(b) if he is a resident in any area outside the town of Kuliyapitiya by the Chairman of any duly constituted local authority there may be in such area, or if there is none, by the Medical Officer of Health for the district in which such area lies.

(2) The Chairman may likewise refuse to issue any registration-cards, under the foregoing by-law 140 until a Medical Officer deputed by him has examined and found each such servant, vendor, or agent to be free from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease.

142. Every registration-card issued by the Chairman under by-law 140 shall contain the following particulars :—

(a) Employer's name and number on register.

(b) Name of vendor or servant or agent, and his thumb impression.

143. No person shall deliver milk or carry or hawk milk for sale within the town of Kuliyapitiya unless he has in his possession a registration-card for the current year duly issued as aforesaid.

144. (1) No person delivering milk or carrying or hawking milk for sale within the town of Kuliyapitiya shall refuse, or fail for any reason, to produce for inspection a duly issued registration-card for the current year, when called upon to do so by a Sanitary Inspector or by any person specially or generally authorised by the Chairman in that behalf.

(2) In the event of any person so refusing or failing to produce such card, it shall be lawful for such Sanitary Inspector or other authorised person to exercise the powers given to Peace Officers by section 33 (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code.

145. No person shall sell or deliver or expose, keep, carry, hawk, or offer for sale within the town of Kuliyapitiya—

(1) (a) any cow milk which contains less than 8·5 per centum of milk solids not fat, or less than 3·5 per centum of milk fat; or

(b) any buffalo milk which contains less than 9 per centum of milk solids not fat, or less than 7 per centum of milk fat;

(2) any milk from which the cream has been removed unless such milk is contained in a vessel which is distinctly and conspicuously ablelled "Skimmed Milk" in English and the equivalent term in Sinhalese and Tamil, and is sold as such;

(3) any milk adulterated with water or any other foreign substance or liquid: Provided that milk, to which tea, coffee, or cacao has been added for consumption on the premises of any tea or coffee boutique or eating-house shall not be deemed to be adulterated for the purpose of this by-law;

(4) any milk contained in bottles of which the mouth is not covered with paper or other impermeable material.

Laundries.

146. No person shall be entitled to a licence for a laundry unless the premises to be licensed comply with the following conditions :—

(1) (a) The premises must be in good repair and well ventilated and well lighted and every room must be provided with windows capable of being opened, the area of which when open must be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space.

(b) The walls of every room in every part must be not less than 7 feet in height, with the inside thereof limeplastered and limewashed.

(c) The eaves must be at least 6 feet from the ground.

(2) A separate room must be provided for the storage of soiled linen and the floor of such room must be cemented throughout.

(3) The premises must have a sufficient supply of water for all the purposes of the laundry.

(4) Where a pipe-borne water supply is available and is used by the laundryman adequate drainage of the waste water must be provided.

(5) The laundry must be provided with sufficient latrine accommodation being not less than one latrine for every ten persons employed therein.

147. Every licensee of a laundry shall keep affixed in a conspicuous position on the outside of his premises a board with his name and the words "Licensed Laundry" legibly painted thereon in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil.

148. Every licensee of a laundry shall cause a copy of these by-laws relating to laundries in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil, and the licence, to be framed and hung in a prominent place in such laundry. He shall cause a list of the names and addresses of all employees to be kept in the laundry so as to be available for inspection at all reasonable times by the Chairman or any person authorised by him.

149. Every licensee of a laundry shall cause the inside of the soiled linen room to be limewashed four times a year in the months of March, June, September, and December.

150. Every licensee of a laundry shall cause every part of the laundry, its surroundings, drains, furniture, utensils, and equipment used for the purposes of the laundry to be kept clean and in good repair.

151. No licensee of a laundry shall allow any person who is suffering, or who to his knowledge has suffered from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease, or has been in attendance on any person suffering from such disease to enter the laundry or take part in the trade thereof or in the transport of any articles thereto or therefrom until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

152. No licensee of a laundry shall take or receive or permit to be taken or received soiled clothes from a house where there is or has recently been a case of infectious or contagious disease, unless the clothes have been disinfected in the manner directed by the Chairman by notification or failing such directions, in a suitable manner,

153. On the occurrence of any infectious or contagious disease in his premises the licensee of the laundry shall (1) forthwith cease his trade, (2) notify the Chairman of the occurrence of the disease, (3) retain all clothes in the laundry until the written permission of the Chairman is obtained for the return of the clothes, and (4) not resume his trade until the premises have been declared by the Chairman to be free of infection.

154. No licensee of a laundry shall keep washed linen in any room used as a sleeping room.

Aerated Water Factories.

155. No person shall be entitled to a licence for an aerated water factory unless the premises to be licensed comply with the following conditions :—

(1) (a) The premises must be in good repair and well ventilated and well lighted and every room must be provided with windows capable of being opened, the area of which when open must be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space.

(b) The walls of every room in every part must be not less than 7 feet in height and must be built of brick, stone, or cabook, with the inside thereof limeplastered and limewashed.

(c) The eaves must be at least 6 feet from the ground.

(d) The roof must be made of some permanent mterial.

(e) The woodwork must be oil-painted or limewashed.

(f) The floor must be cemented throughout.

(g) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage.

(2) There must be at least one room reserved for the manufacture of aerated water.

(3) There must be a separate fly-proof room for the storage of syrup, essences, and chemicals used in the manufacture of aerated water.

(4) A separate place must be provided for the washing of bottles.

(5) The water used in the factory must be obtained from a source adequately protected from contamination. Such water must be transported to the factory by means which shall ensure that no pollution occurs in transit, Such water must be stored at the factory in properly constructed tanks or reservoirs.

(6) The water used in the manufacture of aerated water (and in any process connected therewith) and for washing bottles, accessories, and utensils must be passed through a suitable filter approved by the Chairman and connected with the plant and the water must be found on chemical and bacteriological examination to be pure and wholesome :

Provided that the Chairman shall have the power to exempt from the operation of this by-law water derived from an approved public supply.

(7) (a) The aerated water factory must be provided with a sanitary dust bin, at least two spittoons, and with such latrine accommodation as is sufficient, being not less than one latrine for every ten persons employed therein.

(*b*) The aerated water factory must be at least 50 feet distant from any latrine, cesspit, cattle shed, manure heap, or open sewer.

(*c*) There must be no cesspit, latrine, cattle shed, or ashpit within or directly communicating with the aerated water factory.

156. Every licensee of an aerated water factory shall keep affixed in a conspicuous position on the outside of his premises a board with his name and the words "Licensed Aerated Water Factory" legibly painted thereon in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil.

157. Every licensee of an aerated water factory shall cause a copy of these by-laws relating to aerated water factories, in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil, and the licence, to be framed and hung in a prominent place in the factory. He shall cause a list of the names and addresses of all employees (including the vendors of aerated water) to be kept in the factory and to be available for inspection at all reasonable times by the Chairman or any person authorised by him.

158. Every licensee of an aerated water factory shall cause the walls of every room forming part of the aerated water factory to be limewashed twice a year in June and December. He shall cause the woodwork to be limewashed or, if oil-painted, to be washed with hot water and soap at least once every June and December, and at other times when ordered by the Chairman in writing.

159. Every licensee of an aerated water factory shall cause the floor of the factory to be washed at least once every day.

160. Every licensee of an aerated water factory shall cause all bottles used in the factory to be cleansed in the following manner :—

There shall be two separate tanks for the cleansing of bottles, one being used for the removal of labels and for the preliminary cleansing, and the other for the final cleansing. Where a pipe-borne water supply is available, the final cleansing shall be in running water.

161. Every licensee of an aerated water factory shall cause every part of the factory, its surroundings, drains, furniture, and utensils, and the equipment used in the making of aerated water to be kept clean and in good repair.

162. No licensee of an aerated water factory shall cause any materials or articles other than those used in the manufacture of aerated water to be introduced into the factory.

163. No licensee of an aerated water factory shall use in the factory any materials which are not clean, wholesome, or of good quality.

164. Every licensee of an aerated water factory shall cause the materials used in the factory to be stored in vermin proof cupboards or shelves.

165. Every licensee of an aerated water factory shall cause every bottle containing aerated water to bear a label setting out the description of the water and the place of manufacture, the name of the person or firm owning the factory, and the number assigned to the factory by the Chairman.

166. No licensee of an aerated water factory shall employ any person under fourteen years of age to work in such aerated water factory.

167. No person who is suffering or has suffered from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease, or has been in attendance on any person suffering from such disease, shall enter an aerated water factory or take part in the preparation, sale, or transport of aerated water until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

168. Every licensee of an aerated water factory shall cause all persons engaged in bottling aerated waters to wear whilst so engaged, a wire gauze mask over the face and leather gloves on the hands.

169. Every licensee of an aerated water factory, shall, for storing syrup, essences, chemicals or other matter, use vessels made of glass, porcelain, glazed earthenware, enamelled iron, galvanized iron, or tin. He shall not use such vessels for any other purpose, and shall keep them in a place set apart for their storage.

170. Every licensee of an aerated water factory shall cause all dung, refuse, urine, and washings from the cattle shed, latrines, or any part of the factory to be removed at least once a day and to be disposed of, so that no nuisance is caused thereby.

171. No licensee of an aerated water factory shall keep any animal or bird within the licensed premises under any pretext whatsoever.

172. It shall be lawful for the Chairman or any Inspector or any person thereto authorised by the Chairman in writing to enter any place used for the manufacture or sale of aerated waters at any time when such place is open, and on payment of the price thereof to take a sample bottle of any kind of aerated water which is there manufactured or kept for sale, and no licensee or person in charge of such place shall refuse to permit such sample to be taken.

Ice Factories.

173. No person shall be entitled to a licence for an ice factory unless the premises to be licensed comply with the following conditions :—

(1) (*a*) The premises must be in good repair and well ventilated and well lighted, and every room must be provided with windows capable of being opened, the area of which when open must be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space.

(*b*) The walls of every room in every part must be not less than 7 feet in height, and must be built of brick, stone, or cabook, with the inside thereof limeplastered and limewashed.

(*c*) The eaves must be at least 6 feet from the ground.

(*d*) The roof must be made of some permanent material

(*e*) The woodwork must be oil-painted or limewashed.

(*f*) The floor must be cemented throughout.

(*g*) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage.

(*h*) One room in such factory must be exclusively reserved for the manufacture of ice.

(*i*) The premises must be supplied with an adequate supply of water obtained from a source protected from contamination and also with adequate means of transport so as to ensure complete freedom from contamination or pollution in transit and with properly constructed tanks or reservoirs.

(*j*) The factory must be provided with a sanitary dust bin, at least two spittoons, and with sufficient latrine accommodation.

(*k*) The factory must be at least 50 feet distant from any latrine, cesspit, cattle shed, manure heap, or open sewer.

(*l*) There must be no cesspit, latrine, cattle shed, or ashpit within or directly communicating with the factory.

(2) A special room or place for storage of fuel must be provided and so situated that fuel can be carried to it, or from it to the furnace, without passing through any of the rooms of the factory in which ice is made, stored, or placed for delivery.

(3) The water used in the manufacture of ice must be passed through a suitable filter approved by the Chairman and connected with the plant : Provided that the Chairman shall have the power to exempt from the operation of this by-law water derived from an approved public supply.

174. Every licensee of an ice factory shall keep affixed in a conspicuous position on the outside of his premises a board with his name and the words "Licensed Ice Factory" legibly painted thereon in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil.

175. Every licensee of an ice factory shall cause a copy of these by-laws relating to ice factories, in English, Sinhalese and Tamil, and the licence, to be framed and hung in a prominent place in the ice factory ; and he shall cause a list of the names and addresses of all employees to be kept in the factory so as to be available for inspection at all reasonable times by the Chairman or any person authorised by him.

176. Every licensee of an ice factory shall cause the walls of every room forming part of the factory to be limewashed twice a year in June and December. He shall cause the woodwork to be limewashed or, if oil-painted, to be washed with hot water and soap at least once every June and December and at other times when ordered by the Chairman in writing.

177. Every licensee of an ice factory shall cause the floor of the factory to be washed at least once every day.

178. Every licensee of an ice factory shall cause every part of the factory, its surroundings, drains, furniture, utensils, and equipment used in the making of ice to be kept clean and in good repair.

179. No licensee of an ice factory shall introduce into the factory materials or articles other than those used in the manufacture of ice.

180. No licensee of an ice factory shall employ any person under fourteen years of age in the factory.

181. No person who is suffering or has suffered from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease, or has been in attendance on any person suffering from such disease shall enter the factory or take part in the preparation, handling sale, or transport of ice until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

182. Every licensee of an ice factory shall cause all dung, refuse, urine, and washing from the cattle sheds, latrine, or any part of the factory to be removed at least once a day and disposed of so that no nuisance is caused thereby.

183. No licensee of an ice factory shall keep any animal or bird within the factory on any pretext whatsoever.

184. It shall be lawful for the Chairman or any Sanitary Inspector or any person thereto authorised by the Chairman in writing to enter any ice factory at any time when such factory is open, and to take samples of water used for the manufacture of ice or samples of water derived from ice there manufactured, and no licensee or person in charge of such factory shall refuse to permit such sample to be taken.

185. No water which is unwholesome or unfit for human consumption shall be used by any licensee for the manufacture of ice.

Public Bathing Places.

186. No person shall be entitled to a licence to keep a public bathing place unless the premises to be licensed comply with the following conditions :—

(1) The public bathing place must be located in a sufficiently secluded spot or must be screened from public view.

(2) A portion of the premises must be suitably screened off for the exclusive use of women and children.

(3) The water must be obtained from the public water supply where such exists, or where the public bathing place is served by a well—

(*a*) the well must be provided with a protecting wall at least 2 feet high all round, or, must be constructed in such a way that none of the water drawn for bathing can find its way back into the well ;

(*b*) the ground immediately surrounding such well must be sloped and paved or concreted, so as to allow the water to run into a leadaway drain of a sufficient length to prevent any percolation of dirty water into the well.

187. Every licensee of a public bathing place shall keep affixed in a conspicuous position outside his premises a board with his name and the words " Licensed Public Bathing Place" legibly painted thereon in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil.

188. Every licensee of a public bathing place shall cause a copy of these by-laws relating to public bathing places, in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil, and the licence, to be framed and hung in a prominent place in the licensed premises, and he shall cause a list of the names and addresses of all employees to be kept in the licensed premises so as to be available for inspection at all reaonable times by the Chairman or any person authorised by him.

189. (1) If tubs are used in a public bathing place the licensee of such bathing place shall cause them to be cleaned daily and painted twice annually in June and December.

(2) If cemented cisterns are used he shall cause them to be kept in good repair and cleaned daily.

(3) If a large tank or bath is used he shall cause the water to be frequently changed so that it does not become offensive or unfit for human bathing.

190. Every licensee of a public bathing place shall cause every part of the public bathing place, its surroundings drains, and equipment to be kept clean and in good repair.

191. (1) No person who is suffering or has suffered from any contagious, infectious, or cutaneous disease, or has been in attendance on any person suffering from such disease, shall bathe or wash at any public bathing place until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

(2) Water for the use of any person referred to in paragraph (1) shall not be drawn except by a healthy person and shall not be used within a distance of twenty feet from the public bathing place.

192. Whenever a public bathing place is served by a well, no person shall use such well for washing animals, mats, or other things, or any clothes, except those worn at the time of bathing, and such clothes shall be washed at such distance from the well that the splash therefrom cannot fall into the well.

193. No person shall commit a nuisance by obeying a call of nature at or near any public bathing place, except in a latrine provided for such purpose.

194. The by-laws made by the Sanitary Board of the Kurunegala District, published in *Gazette* No. 7,142 of November 19, 1920, are hereby amended, in so far as they apply to the town of Kuliyapitiya as follows :—

(1) By the rescission of the by-laws under the headings " General ", " Bakeries ", " Eating-houses and Tea and Coffee Boutiques ", " Galas ", " Dairies ", " Laundries ", Common Lodging Houses ", " Public Bathing Places ", " Kraals in Lakes and Rivers for Soaking of Husks", and " Manufacture of Aerated Waters " ;

(2) By the rescission of by-laws 1 and 2 under the heading " Dangerous and Offensive Trades " ; and

(3) By the omission from Schedule A of the tables of fees set out therein.

L. D.—B 26/45/M. L. A.—B 2126.

THE URBAN COUNCILS ORDINANCE.

BY-LAWS made by the Balangoda Urban Council under sections 166 and 170 of the Urban Councils Ordinance, No. 61 of 1939, approved by the Executive Committee of Local Administration, and confirmed by the Governor by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 167 of the Ordinance.

S. W. R. D. BANDARANAIKE,
Minister for Local Administration.

Colombo, May 14, 1945.

By-laws.

General By-laws relating to Licences.

Interpretation of Terms.

1. In these by-laws unless the context otherwise requires—

" Council " means the Balangoda Urban Council ;

" Chairman " means the Chairman of the Council ;

" licensee " means the person holding a licence issued by the Chairman authorising the use of any premises or place for any special purpose mentioned in the licence in pursuance of the Urban Councils Ordinance or any by-law made thereunder ;

" licensed premises " means the whole of the premises or place in respect of which a licence has been issued by the Chairman ;

" licensed trade " means a trade for which a licence is necessary under the provisions of the Urban Councils Ordinance or any by-law made thereunder ;

" offensive or dangerous trade " means any one of the following trades :—

manufacturing manure, tanning, curing arecanuts, boiling blood or offal, making or extracting fat, manufacturing soap, dyeing fibre, manufacturing or storing fibre, keeping a kraal for soaking coconut husks, storing maldive fish or salt fish or dry fish in any quantity over 5 cwt., storing lime, hides, bones, artificial manure, materials for the manufacture of artificial manure, in any quantity over 1 gunny bag, storing copra, manufacturing coconut oil by mills or chekkus, manufacturing desiccated coconuts, manufacturing bricks or tiles, burning lime, keeping a saw pit, curing or storing plumbago, storing straw, icing of fish.

2. No person shall within the town of Balangoda keep any bakery, eating-house, tea or coffee boutique, restaurant, hotel, butcher's stall, fish stall, gala, dairy, laundry, common lodging house, aerated water factory, ice factory or public bathing place, or carry on in any place any offensive or dangerous trade without an annual licence from the Chairman, which licence the Chairman shall issue to all persons complying with the conditions provided for the issue of such licence. Every such licence shall remain in force until December 31 of the year in respect of which such licence is issued, unless such licence is previously cancelled under by-law 8 or by-law 9.

3. No licence shall be transferable.

4. The licensee shall comply with the lawful requirements of any notice served on him under these by-laws within the time stated in such notice, or if no such time is stated, in the notice then within seven days from the service of such notice.

5. It shall be lawful for the Chairman or any officer of the Council generally or specially authorised in writing thereto by the Chairman at all reasonable times to enter upon and inspect any licensed premises and to inspect any furniture, equipment, vehicle, or utensil, which is or appears to be used for the purpose of a licensed trade.

6. Every licensee shall during the period of licence keep his premises, furniture, and equipment in comformity with the conditions on which the licence was issued.

7. Every contravention of any of these by-laws shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and in the case of a continuing contravention with an additional fine not exceeding twenty-five rupees for every day during which the contravention is continued after conviction or after service of a written notice from the Chairman directing attention to such contravention.

8. On a second or subsequent conviction of a licensee by a court for a breach of any by-law relating to his licensed premises, such licence shall be liable to cancellation by such court.

9. If at any time during the period for which a licence has been issued the licensed premises cease to conform to the conditions laid down for its issue, the Chairman may notice the licensee to do all things necessary to make the premises conform to such conditions, and if the licensee fails to comply with the requirements of the notice the Chairman may suspend or cancel the licence.

Bakeries.

10. No person shall be entitled to a licence to keep a bakery unless the premises to be licensed comply with the following conditions :—

(1) (*a*) The premises must be in good repair and well ventilated and well lighted, and every room must be provided with windows capable of being opened, the area of which when open must be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space.

(*b*) The walls of every room in every part must be not less than 7 feet in height, and must be built of brick, stone, or cabook, with the inside thereof limeplastered and limewashed.

(*c*) The eaves must be at least 6 feet from the ground.

(*d*) The roof must be made of some permanent material.

(*e*) The woodwork must be oil-painted or limewashed.

(*f*) The floor must be cemented throughout.

(*g*) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage.

(2) (*a*) The room in which kneading takes place must have a superficial floor space of not less than 12 feet by 15 feet, and the lower 4 feet of the internal surface of the walls must be covered with glazed tiles or plastered with cement.

(*b*) There must be a free external air space not less than 7 feet wide on at least two of the sides of the kneading room which contain doors or windows.

(*c*) The door of the oven must not open directly into the kneading room.

(*d*) Every kneading room must be provided with a ceiling which is either plastered and limewashed or made of closely-fitting boards which are either limewashed or oil-painted.

(3) (*a*) The troughs, tables, and all the utensils used in the making of bread must be capable of being moved about for the purpose of cleaning the floor and the walls.

(*b*) The tops of the tables used in the making of bread must be made of well seasoned closely fitting planks or of some non-harmful impervious material.

(4) (*a*) The bakery must be provided with a sanitary dust bin, at least two spittoons, and with sufficient latrine accommodation.

(*b*) The bakery must be at least 50 feet distant from any latrine, cesspit, manure heap, or open sewer.

(*c*) There must be no cesspit, latrine, or ashpit within or directly communicating with the bakery.

11. Every licensee of a bakery shall keep affixed in a conspicuous position on the outside of his premises a board with his name and the words "Licensed Bakery" legibly painted thereon in English, Sinhalese and Tamil.

12. Every licensee of a bakery shall cause a copy of these by-laws relating to bakeries, in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil and the licence to be framed and hung in a prominent place in the licensed premises, and shall also cause a list of the names and addresses of all employees (including the vendors of bread) to be kept in the bakery so as to be availble for inspection at all reasonable times by the Chairman or any person authorised by him.

13. Every licensee of a bakery shall cause the walls and ceiling of every room forming part of the bakery to be limewashed twice a year in the months of June and December ; the woodwork to be limewashed or, if oil-painted, to be washed with hot water and soap at least twice a year in the months of June and December, and at any other time if so ordered by the Chairman in writing.

14. Every licensee of a bakery shall cause the floor and the tiled or cemented portions of the walls and the tops of the tables to be washed every day at such hour as shall be specified in the licence. He shall cause every part of the bakery, its surroundings and drains, to be kept clean and in good repair, and free from effluvia arising from any drain, latrine, cesspit, or other nuisance on the licensed premises. He shall cause the furniture, utensils and equipment used in the making of bread to be kept in a clean and sanitary condition. He shall cause all trade and domestic refuse to be immediately placed in an impervious covered receptacle, which shall be removed from the bakery and cleared once a day. The receptacle shall always be kept covered except when refuse is being actually placed therein.

15. Every licensee of a bakery shall use for the manufacture of bread good and wholesome flour, water, and other materials. He shall store the flour on a movable platform constructed in the manner herein specified :—

The platform may be of any convenient length and breadth and must consist of a single layer of stout planks supported on legs at least 3 feet high. The legs of the platform must not be permanently fixed in the floor. The edges of the planked top must stand out 9 inches away from the frame underneath, so as to prevent rats crawling up the legs and round the edge of the planked top. The platform must be so constructed that there are no shelves or recesses under the planked top to provide harbour for rats. The platform must be a movable one, so that it may be lifted and the floor underneath cleaned. It must be placed at least 9 inches away from the wall.

16. Every licensee of a bakery shall keep the space beneath and around the platform referred to in by-law 15 free from all obstructions. He shall provide a sanitary dust bin and at least two spittoons to be kept on the licensed premises. He shall keep the spittoons so as to be easily accessible to those engaged in the manufacture of bread, but shall not keep them in the kneading room.

17. Every licensee of a bakery shall keep the bakery free from rats and shall cause all rat holes discovered on the premises to be filled up with broken glass and plastered with cement.

18. No person shall on any pretext whatsoever keep any animal or bird in a bakery.

19. No person shall spit within the bakery, except into a spittoon provided for the purpose.

20. (1) No person who is suffering or has suffered from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease, or has been in attendance on any person suffering from such disease, shall enter the licensed premises or take part in the manufacture or sale of any bread therein, or engage in the transport of any bread therefrom until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

(2) No licensee of a bakery shall knowingly permit the contravention by any person of the provisions of paragraph (1).

21. No licensee of a bakery shall store or keep or allow to be stored or kept in the room where bread is prepared or stored, or in which the materials for making bread, are stored, any furniture, clothes, mats, or any articles, other than those used in the manufacture of bread.

22. No licensee of a bakery shall use, or allow to be used, as a sleeping place any place on the same floor as the bakery or forming part of the same building, unless such place is effectually separated from the places where bread is prepared or stored or in which the materials thereof are stored by a partition extending from the floor to the ceiling, and unless such sleeping place is provided with an external window, the area of which when open shall be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space.

23. Every person employed in the preparation and making of bread shall wash his hands before engaging in the process of making bread, and shall wear a clean white apron covering the chest and body and a clean white cap or turban.

24. Every licensee of a bakery shall provide clean water, clean towels, nail brush, and soap, and keep them so as to be easily accessible to those engaged in the manufacture of bread.

25. Every licensee of a bakery shall provide the licensed premises with an ample supply of potable water.

26. No licensee of a bakery shall expose, or cause to be exposed, for sale in the licensed premises any bread unless such bread is kept in clean properly constructed glass cases free from flies, dust, and vermin.

27. Every licensee of a bakery shall cause all bread, except fancy bread, rolls, biscuits, or confectionery, to be stamped with figures denoting one or other of the following weights namely :—

¼ lb., ½ lb., 1 lb., 2 lb., or 4 lb.

He shall not sell or expose for sale any bread, except fancy bread, rolls, biscuits, or confectionery, which does not have one of the aforesaid weights stamped on it or which weighs less than the weight stamped thereon.

28. Every licensee of a bakery shall cause to be fixed in a conspicuous place in the licensed premises a beam and scales with standard weights, and if required by any purchaser shall weigh any bread sold or exposed for sale in the said premises.

29. No licensee of a bakery shall allow any person to transport bread from his bakery for sale, unless such person is in possession of a card of registration signed by the Chairman and by the licensee of the bakery.

30. The Chairman shall, on application made to him by the licensee of a bakery, issue free of charge, cards of registration for use by every person employed by such licensee in transporting bread for sale.

31. No licensee of a bakery shall allow any bread to be transported from his licensed premises for sale, except in a closed vehicle or a closed basket, tin, or other suitable receptacle. The licensee shall examine such vehicle, basket, tin, or other receptacle, and shall satisfy himself that it is clean and wholesome before he allows such transport.

Eating-houses and Tea and Coffee Boutiques.

32. No person shall be entitled to a licence to keep an eating-house or a tea or coffee boutique, unless the premises to be licensed comply with the following conditions :—

(1) The premises must be in good repair and well ventilated and well lighted, and every room must have a minimum superficial area of 120 square feet and must

be provided with windows capable of being opened, the area of which when open must be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space.

(2) The walls of every room in every part must be not less than 7 feet in height, and must be built of brick, stone, or cabook, with the inside thereof limeplastered and limewashed.

(3) The eaves must be at least 6 feet from the ground.

(4) The roof must be made of some permanent material.

(5) The woodwork must be oil-painted or limewashed.

(6) The floor must be cemented throughout.

(7) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage, with a sanitary dust bin, and with sufficient latrine accommodation.

33. Every licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall keep, affixed in a conspicuous position on the outside of his premises a board with his name and the words "Licensed Eating-house" or "Licensed Tea and Coffee Boutique" legibly painted thereon in English, Sinhalese and Tamil.

34. Every licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall cause a copy of these by-laws relating to eating-houses and tea and coffee boutiques in English, Sinhalese and Tamil, and the licence, to be framed and hung in a prominent place in such premises. He shall also cause a list of the names and addresses of all employees to be kept on the premises so as to be available, for inspection at all reasonable times by the Chairman or any person authorised by him.

35. Every licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall cause the walls of every room forming part of the licensed premises to be limewashed twice every year in the months of June and December; the ceiling to be limewashed four times a year in the months of March, June, September, and December; the woodwork to be limewashed or, if oil-painted, to be washed with hot water and soap at least twice a year in the months of June and December, and at such other times as may be ordered by the Chairman in writing.

36. Every licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall cause every part of such premises, the surroundings and drains, to be kept clean and in good repair, and free from effluvia arising from any drain, latrine, cesspit, or other nuisance on the licensed premises. He shall cause the furniture, utensils and equipment used in the preparation, sale or consumption of food or drink to be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

37. Every licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall cause all utensils used in the preparation, sale, and consumption of food or drink to be washed with soap and water at least once in 24 hours.

38. Every licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall cause every utensil or receptacle used by a customer to be washed immediately after such use and before being used by any other customer.

39. Every licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall cause all trade and domestic refuse to be immediately placed in an impervious covered receptacle and to be removed from the premises daily. He shall keep such receptacle covered at all times except when refuse is being placed in it, and shall cause all waste, tea, coffee, milk or remnants of food or cooking waste to be collected in such receptacle and not to be thrown on the ground.

40. No licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall use any counter or other place from which tea coffee, or milk is served, unless such counter or other place is covered with zinc or other impervious material.

41. Every licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall cause a sanitary dust bin, and at least two spittoons to be kept always at the licensed premises so as to be readily available to the visitors to the premises as well as to the employees.

42. Every licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall keep the premises free from rats, and shall fill all rat holes with broken glass and plaster such holes with cement as soon as he discovers them.

43. Every licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall provide the licensed premises with an ample supply of potable water.

44. No licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall keep or store or expose for sale any food unless such food is kept in a receptacle so constructed as to pervent its contamination by flies, dust, and vermin. He shall keep such receptacle in a clean and sanitary condition.

45. No adulterated milk shall be kept or sold on the premises of any eating-house or tea or coffee boutique.

For the purpose of this by-law "adulterated milk" means milk to which water or any other foreign liquid or substance has been added or any cow's milk which contains less than 8·5 per centum of milk solids not fat, or less than 3·5 per centum of milk fat, or any buffalo's milk which contains less than 9 per centum of milk solids not fat, or less than 7 per centum of milk fat. The person liable for a breach of this by-law shall be the licensee.

46. No person shall split within the licensed premises except into a spittoon provided for the purpose.

47. No person who is suffering or has suffered from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease, or who has been in attendance on any person suffering from such disease shall enter the licensed premises or take part in the preparation or sale of food or drink until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

48. No licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall knowingly permit the contravention by any person of the provisions of by-law 46 or by-law 47.

49. No licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall allow any person to transport for sale cooked food from the licensed premises unless such person is in possession of a card of registration signed by the Chairman and by the licensee of the eating-house or tea or coffee boutique and unless such food is carried in a closed basket, tin, or other suitable receptacle.

50. Every licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall take steps to ensure that every vehicle, basket, tin or other receptacle used for carrying food is clean at the time any food is placed in it.

51. The Chairman shall, on application made to him by the licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique, issue, free of charge, cards of registration for use by every person employed by such licensee in carrying food for sale.

Lodging Houses.

52. No person shall be entitled to a licence to keep a lodging house unless he deposits with the Chairman a certificate of good character signed by a Magistrate or a Justice of the Peace or otherwise proves to the satisfaction of the Chairman that he is a person of good character and unless the premises to be licensed comply with the following conditions:—

(1) The premises must be substantially built and must be in good repair and every room must be well ventilated and well lighted and provided with windows capable of being opened, the area of which when open must be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space, and every room must have a minimum superficial area of 120 square feet.

(2) The walls of every room in every part must be not less than 10 feet in height and must be limewashed.

(3) The eaves must be at least 6 feet from the ground.

(4) The roof must be made of some permanent material.

(5) The woodwork must be oil-painted or limewashed.

(6) The floor must be cemented throughout.

(7) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage.

(8) The premises must be provided with sanitary dust bins of sufficient number and size to contain the refuse from the house, and sufficient bathing and latrine accommodation, such latrine accommodation being not less than one separate latrine for every ten persons for whose accommodation the premises are to be licensed.

(9) The premises must be provided with a good water supply ant the supply of drinking water and the bathing accommodation must be so arranged as to preclude the pollution of the drinking water by persons bathing.

(10) The premises must have a separate room set apart as a kitchen with an efficient outlet for smoke.

53. Every licensee of a lodging house shall keep affixed in a conspicuous position on the outside of his premises a board with his name and the words "Licensed Lodging House" legibly painted thereon in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil.

54. Every licensee of a lodging house shall cause a copy of these by-laws relating to lodging houses, in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil, and the licence to be framed and hung up in a promment place in the licensed premises. He shall also cause a list of the names and addresses of all employees to be kept at the premises so as to be available for inspection at all reasonable times by the Chairman or any person authorised by him.

55. No licensee of a lodging house shall permit any person to sleep in any room, except in such rooms as are specifically set apart as sleeping rooms in a plan of the lodging house which shall be attached to the licence and signed by the Chairman.

56. No licensee of a lodging house shall permit more persons than the number specified by the Chairman on the plan as the number allowed to sleep in any room, to sleep in such room. The number of persons specified for any room shall not be more than one person for each 36 square feet of the superficial area of the room, two children under 10 years of age being counted as one person for the purposes of this by-law.

57. Every licensee of a lodging house shall keep affixed in each room a board showing the dimensions of such room, and the maximum number of persons permitteed to sleep therein.

58. No licensee of a lodging house shall permit males and females above 10 years of age to occupy the same sleeping room, except in the case of husband and wife, and parents and children.

59. No licensee of a lodging house shall allow his premises to be occupied for immoral purposes. He shall maintain and enforce good order and decorum therein.

60. Every licensee of a lodging house shall keep a register of the name, occupation, and native place, and last temporary or permanent residence of each person occupying his premises.

61. Every licensee of a 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: Provided that the licensee shall not be required to cause any window to be opened or to be kept open when the state of the weather is such as to render it necessary that the window shall be closed.

62. Every licensee of a lodging house shall cause the internal walls and ceiling of every room to be limewashed and the woodwork to be limewashed or, if oil-painted, to be washed with hot water and soap, four times every year in the months of March, June, September, and December and at other times when ordered by the Chairman in writing.

63. Every licensee of a lodging house shall cause every part of the lodging house, its surroundings and drains, to be kept in good repair, clean, and free from effluvia arising from any drain, latrine, cesspit, or other nuisance on the licensed premises. He shall cause the furniture, utensils and equipment to be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

64. Every licensee of a lodging house shall cause every room, passage, stair, verandah, drain, and the land belonging to the premises to be swept at least once a day before noon.

65. Every licensee of a lodging house shall cause all cooked food to be kept in such manner as to be inaccessible to flies or other insects.

66. Every licensee of a lodging house shall cause all filth, house refuse, or other offensive matter to be immediately placed in a covered receptacle made of zinc or galvanized iron, and to be removed from the premises daily. The receptacle shall always be kept covered except when refuse is being actually placed in it.

67. No licensee of a lodging house shall admit to his premises any person suffering from any infectious, contagious or cutaneous disease.

68. (1) If any person in a lodging house becomes ill from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease, the licensee of such lodging house shall forthwith give notice of the fact to the Sanitary Inspector in whose division the lodging house is situated or to the Chairman; and the licensee of such lodging house shall cause the house to be vacated if so required by the Chairman, and shall allow the bedding, clothing, and other articles used by the infected person to be disinfected or if necessary to be destroyed, and the house to be fumigated, disinfected, and limewashed at the public expense in such manner as the Chairman may direct.

(2) The licensee of such lodging house shall not receive any customer until the premises have been inspected and certified by the Chairman as free from infection.

69. No licensee of a lodging house shall allow cattle, goats, or fowls to be kept within the building.

70. Every licensee of a lodging house shall cause all mats, bed clothes, and bedding, and every bedstead used in such house to be cleaned from time to time—as often as shall be requisite for the purpose of keeping such mats, bed clothes, bedding and bedstead in a clean and sanitary condition.

71. Every licensee of a lodging house shall cause the seat, floor, and walls of every water closet, earth closet, or privy belonging to such house to be cleaned from time to time—as often as may be necessary for the purpose of keeping such seat, floor, and walls in a clean and sanitary condition.

Cattle Galas.

72. No person shall be entitled to a licence for a gala unless the premises to be licensed comply with the following conditions:—

(1) The premises must be levelled and drained and the ground must be either paved or consolidated with broken metal, so that it keeps a hard and level surface.

(2) Every building or shed intended for the accommodation of cattle in a gala must be built of brick, stone, or cabook, and the walls and pillars must be limewashed and plastered with cement to a height of 4 feet from the ground. The roof must be of permanent material. The floor must be paved with brick or stone rendered in cement, cement concrete, or asphalt. Drains, similarly constructed must be provided so as to convey the urine, washings, and rain water into one or more covered receptacles.

(3) The premises must be provided with an ample supply of water, both for drinking and for washing the premises.

(4) The premises must have sufficient latrine accommodation.

73. Every licensee of a gala shall keep affixed in a conspicuous position on the outside of his gala a board with the words "Licensed Gala" and the name of the licensed legibly painted thereon in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil.

74. Every licensee of a gala shall keep a copy of these by-laws relating to cattle sheds, galas, and halting places in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil framed and hung in a prominent place in the licensed premises.

75. Every licensee of a gala shall cause the walls and pillars of the gala to be limewashed or tarred four times a year in the months of March, June, September, and December.

76. Every licensee of a gala shall cause the gala and all the buildings therein to be kept in good repair, and in a clean and sanitary condition and to be washed and swept daily.

77. Every licensee of a gala shall cause all dung and other refuse on the premises to be collected at frequent intervals daily so as to keep the premises in a clean and sanitary condition, and the dung and other refuse so collected shall be kept in one or more covered receptacles, which shall be constructed of some impermeable material.

78. Every licensee of a gala shall cause all dung, refuse, urine, and washings to be removed from the gala, at least once a day and disposed of, so that no nuisance is caused thereby.

Restaurants.

79. No person shall be entitled to a licence to keep a restaurant unless the premises to be licensed comply with the following conditions:—

(1) The premises must be in good repair and well ventilated and well lighted, and every room must have a minimum superficial area of 120 square feet and must be provided with windows capable of being opened, the area of which when open must be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space.

(2) The walls of every room in every part must be not less than 7 feet in height, and must be built of brick stone, or cabook, with the inside thereof limeplastered and limewashed.

(3) The eaves must be at least 6 feet from the ground.

(4) The roof must be made of some permanent material.

(5) The woodwork must be oil-painted or limewashed.

(6) The ground floor must be cemented throughout.

(7) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage, with a sanitary dust bin and with sufficient latrine accommodation.

80. Every licensee of a restaurant shall cause a copy of these by-laws relating to restaurants, in English, Sinhalese and Tamil, and the licence to be framed and hung in a prominent place in the licensed premises. He shall keep on the premises a list of the names and addresses of all employees so as to be available for inspection at all reasonable times by the Chairman or any person authorised by him.

81. Every licensee of a restaurant shall cause the walls of every room forming part of such premises to be limewashed twice a year in the months of June, and December. He shall cause the ceiling to be limewashed four times a year in the months of March, June, September, and December, the woodwork to be limewashed or, if oil-painted to be washed with hot water and soap at least twice a year in June and December, and at such other times as may be ordered by the Chairman in writing.

82. Every licensee of a restaurant shall cause every part of the premises, the surroundings and drains, to be kept clean and in good repair, and free from effluvia arising from any drain, latrine, cesspit, or other nuisance on the licensed premises. He shall cause the furniture, utensils and equipment used in the preparation, sale or consumption of food or drink to be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

83. Every licensee of a restaurant shall cause the counter or other place from which tea, coffee, or milk is served to be covered with zinc or other impervious material.

84. Every licensee of a restaurant shall cause all utensils used in the preparation, sale, or consumption of food or drink to be washed with soap and water at such intervals as may be necessary to keep them in a clean and sanitary condition being in any case not less than once in twenty-four hours.

85. Every licensee of a restaurant shall cause every utensil or receptacle used by a customer to be washed before being used by any other customer.

86. Every licensee of a restaurant shall cause a sanitary dust bin and at least two spittoons always to be kept at such premises. He shall keep the spittoons so as to be readily accessible to those employed in or consuming food or drink on the premises.

87. Every licensee of a restaurant shall cause all trade and domestic refuse to be forthwith placed in an impervious covered receptacle and removed from the premises daily. He shall cause all waste, tea, coffee, or milk, or remnants of food, or cooking waste to be collected in such receptacle. He shall keep such receptacle always covered except when refuse is being actually placed in it.

88. Every licensee of a restaurant shall cause the premises to be kept free from rats, and shall fill all rat holes with broken glass and plaster such holes with cement as soon as he discovers them.

89. No licensee of a restaurant shall allow any person to spit within such premises except into a spittoon provided for the purpose. He shall not allow any person suffering or who has suffered from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease, or has been in attendance on any person suffering

from such disease, to enter such premises or take part in the preparation or sale of food or drink until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

90. Every licensee of a restaurant shall provide an ample supply of potable water on the premises.

91. Every licensee of a restaurant shall cause all food stored or exposed for sale to be kept in such receptacles as shall prevent its exposure to contamination by flies, dust, and vermin. He shall at all times keep such receptacles in a clean and sanitary condition.

92. Every licensee of a restaurant shall cause the sugar used in such premises to be kept in glass-stoppered wide-mouthed bottles.

93. No licensee of a restaurant shall keep or sell any adulterated milk on such premises. For the purposes of this by-law "adulterated milk" has the same meaning as in by-law 45.

94. No licensee of a restaurant shall allow any person to transport for sale cooked food from or to such premises unless he is in possession of a card of registration signed by the Chairman and by the licensee of a restaurant, and unless such food is carried in a closed vehicle, or a closed basket, tin, or other suitable receptacle. The licensee shall take steps to ensure that every such vehicle, basket, tin, or other receptacle is always kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

95. The Chairman shall on application issue, free of charge, to every licensee of a restaurant cards of registration to be used by every person employed by such licensee in transporting cooked food.

Hotels.

96. No person shall be entitled to a licence to keep an hotel unless the premises to be licensed comply with the following conditions :—

(1) The premises must be substantially built and must be in good repair and every room must be well ventilated and well lighted and provided with windows capable of being opened, the area of which when open must be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space, and every room must have a minimum superficial area of 120 square feet.
(2) The walls of every room in every part mut be not less than 10 feet in height and must be limewashed.
(3) The eaves must be at least 6 feet from the ground.
(4) The roof must be made of some permanent material.
(5) The woodwork must be oil-painted or limewashed.
(6) The ground floor must be cemented throughout.
(7) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage.
(8) The premises must be provided with sanitary dust bins of sufficient number and size to contain the refuse from the house, and with such bathing and latrine accommodation as is sufficient to meet all sanitary requirements. Such latrine accommodation must consist of at least one separate latrine for every ten persons for whose accommodation the premises are to be licensed.
(9) The premises must be provided with a suitable supply of water, and the supply of drinking water and the bathing accommodation must be so arranged as to preclude the pollution of the drinking water by persons bathing.
(10) The premises must have a separate room set apart as a kitchen with an efficient outlet for smoke.

97. Every licensee of an hotel shall cause a copy of these by-laws relating to hotels, in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil, and the licence to be framed and hung in a prominent place in the hotel. He shall keep on the premises a list of the names and addresses of all his employees so as to be available for inspection at all reasonable times by the Chairman or any person authorised by him.

98. The Chairman shall cause a plan of the licensed premises to be attached to every licence for an hotel and shall show on such plan the sleeping rooms and the number of persons permitted to sleep in each such room not being more than one person to every 40 square feet of the floor area of such room, two children under 10 years being counted as one person for the purposes of this by-law.

99. No licensee of an hotel shall permit any person to sleep in the hotel except in one of the rooms specifically set apart as sleeping rooms in a plan of the hotel attached to the licence.

100. No licensee of an hotel shall permit more persons to sleep in any room than the number specified in the plan.

101. Every licensee of an hotel shall keep a register of the name, occupation, native place, and last temporary or permanent residence of each person occupying his premises.

102. Every licensee of an hotel 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 : Provided that the licensee shall not be required to cause any window to be opened or to be kept open when the state of the weather is such as to render it necessary that the window shall be closed.

103. Every licensee of an hotel shall cause the internal walls and ceiling of every room to be limewashed, and the woodwork to be limewashed, or, if oil-painted, to be washed with hot water and soap four times a year in the months of March, June, September, and December, and at such other times as may be ordered by the Chairman in writing.

104. Every licensee of an hotel shall cause every part of the hotel, its surroundings and drains, to be kept clean and in good repair, and free from effluvia arising from any drain, latrine, cesspit, or other nuisance on the licensed premises. He shall cause the furniture, utensils and equipment on the premises to be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

105. Every licensee of an hotel shall cause every room, passage, stair, verandah, drain, and the land belonging to the premises to be swept at least once a day before noon.

106. Every licensee of an hotel shall cause all filth, house refuse, or other offensive matter to be immediately placed in an impervious covered receptacle made of zinc or galvanized iron and to be removed from the premises daily. He shall keep such receptacle always covered except when such filth, house refuse, or other offensive matter is being actually placed in such receptacle.

107. Every licensee of an hotel shall cause all cooked food to be kept in such manner as to be inaccessible to flies and other insects.

108. No licensee of an hotel shall admit to his premises any person suffering from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease.

109. If any person in an hotel becomes ill from any infectious or contagious disease, the licensee of such hotel shall forthwith give notice of the fact to the Sanitary Inspector in whose division the hotel is situated or to the Chairman, and the licensee of such hotel shall cause the house to be vacated, if so required by the Chairman, and shall allow the bedding, clothing, and other articles used by the infected person to be disinfected, or if necessary to be destroyed and the house to be fumigated, disinfected, and limewashed at the public expense in such manner as the Chairman may direct.

110. No licensee of an hotel where a case of an infectious or contagious disease has occurred shall receive any customer until the premises have been inspected and certified by the Chairman as free from infection.

111. No licensee of an hotel shall allow, cattle, goats, or fowls to be kept within the building.

112. Every licensee of an hotel shall cause the premises to be kept free from rats and shall fill all rat-holes with broken glass and plaster such holes with cement as soon as he discovers them.

Dairies.

113. No person shall be entitled to a licence to keep a dairy unless the premises to be licensed comply with the following conditions :—

(1) (*a*) The premises must be in good repair and well ventilated and well lighted.
(*b*) The walls and roof of the buildings of the dairy must be made of some permanent material.
(*c*) The woodwork must be oil-painted or limewashed.
(*d*) The floor must be cemented or paved with some hard and impermeable material.
(*e*) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage.
(*f*) There must be a sufficient supply of pure water protected from pollution at a convenient distance for the use of the dairy.

(2) (*a*) Every building or shed intended for the accommodation of cattle must be built of brick, stone, or cabook ; and the walls and pillars must be limewashed and plastered with cement to a height of 4 feet from the ground ; the roof must be of permanet material ; the floor must be paved with brick or stone rendered in cement, cement concrete, or asphalt ; drains constructed of such material must be provided so as to convey the urine washings and rain-water into one or more covered receptacles.
(*b*) (i.) The milk room must be in a suitable position and at a distance of not less than 25 feet from the cow sheds and other buildings.
(ii.) The floor of the milk room must be cemented with rounded corners at its junction with the walls ; the walls of the milk room must be not less than 7 feet in height and must be built of brick, stone, or cabook with the inside thereof limeplastered and limewashed ; at least two opposite walls of the milk room must abut on the open air ; the roofs must be ceiled with grooved boards to prevent the ingress of dust, and must be oil-painted ; the eaves must be at least 6 feet from the ground ; there must be at least one window and one door, and the area of the window space must be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space, and the window space must be covered with fly-proof netting, the door must be oppsite the window and must be close fitting and fitted with fly-proof netting.

(3) (*a*) The milk room must be provided with a table covered with marble, slate, zinc, or other approved impermeable substance.

(*b*) The milk room must be provided with a sanitary dust bin.

(*c*) The milk room must be at least 100 feet distant from any latrine, cesspit, manure heap, or open sewer.

(*d*) There must be no cesspit, latrine, or ashpit within or directly communicating with the milk room.

(4) The number of cows for which each dairy is to be licensed shall be stated in the application for the licence, and such number must be proportionate to the size of the cattle shed, allowing for each cow a floor space of 8 feet by 5 feet and a minimum air space of 400 cubic feet.

114. Every licensee of a dairy shall keep affixed in a conspicuous position on the outside of his premises a board with his name and the words "Licensed Dairy" legibly painted thereon in English, Sinhalese and Tamil.

115. Every licensee of a dairy shall cause a copy of these by-laws relating to dairies, in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil and the licence to be framed and hung in a prominent place in the dairy. He shall also keep a list of the names and addresses of all employees (including the vendors of milk) in the dairy so as to be available for inspection at all reasonable times by the Chairman or any person authorised by him.

116. Every licensee of a dairy shall cause the walls of every room forming part of the dairy to be limewashed twice a year in the months of June and December. He shall cause the woodwork to be washed with hot water and soap at least twice a year in the months of June and December, and at such other times as may be ordered by the Chairman in writing.

117. Every licensee of a dairy shall cause the floors and the top of the milk room table to be washed at least once every day.

118. Every licensee of a dairy shall cause all utensils, furniture, and other requisites used in or belonging to a dairy to be kept clean.

119. Every licensee of a dairy shall cause every part of the dairy, its surroundings, and drains, to be kept clean and in good repair.

120. Every licensee of a dairy shall cause all vessels sent out containing milk to be cleaned and to be properly covered with clean material, and shall take all proper precautions to prevent the milk from being contaminated during transit.

121. Every licensee of a dairy shall use, for storing milk, vessels made of glass, porcelain, glazed earthenware, enamelled iron, galvanized iron, or tin and shall not permit such vessels to be stored in the cattle shed.

122. Every licensee of a dairy shall cause all dung, refuse, urine, and washings to be removed from the dairy at least once a day and disposed of so that no nuisance is caused thereby.

123. No licensee of a dairy shall keep any animal or bird in a milk room on any pretext whatsoever.

124. No licensee of a dairy shall allow the milk vessels, butter vessels, churns, separators, or other articles in the dairy to be used for any purpose other than that for which they are intended and he shall cause them to be cleaned at least once daily by washing them with boiling water.

125. No person who is suffering or has suffered from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease, or has been in attendance on any person suffering from such disease shall enter a dairy or take part in the preparation, sale, or transport of milk until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

126. No licensee or person in charge or control of a dairy shall knowingly employ or allow to enter into the dairy premises any person who is suffering or has sufferod from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease, or who has been in attendance on any person suffering from such disease until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

127. Every licensee of a dairy shall, for the purpose of such dairy use water—

(*a*) from a public water supply where such a supply is available and shall, in such case cause pipes to be laid from the nearest main, and the water supply to be obtained therefrom by means of taps within the building, or

(*b*) where no public water supply exists, from a suitable source capable of supplying a sufficient quantity of pure water.

128. Every licensee of a dairy obtaining water from any source other than a public water supply shall discontinue such source and obtain water from a public water supply so soon as such a supply is established.

129. No licensee of a dairy shall cause any cow to be milked for the purpose of obtaining milk for sale, unless, at the time of milking, the udder and teats of such cow are clean, and unless the hands of the person milking are also clean and free from all infection and contamination.

130. Every licensee of a dairy shall forthwith give notice to the Chairman of any case or suspected case of infectious or contagious disease which may occur among the persons employed by him in the dairy.

131. (1) Every licensee of a dairy shall whenever any animal in his dairy is affected with any contagious or infectious disease forthwith give notice of the fact to the Chairman. The licensee shall, in order to prevent infection or contamination, forthwith remove or cause to be removed from the proximity of other animals any animal in his dairy which is found or is suspected to be suffering from any infectious or contagious disease.

(2) On the outbreak of any infectious or contagious disease every licensee of a dairy shall carry out such instructions for the control of the outbreak as the Chairman or other proper authority may from time to time give.

(3) No licensee of a dairy shall sell or permit to be sold the milk of any animal suffering from tuberculosis, whether of the udder or otherwise acute mastitis, foot-and-mouth disease, anthrax, actinomycosis of the udder, or shall add such milk or permit it to be added to any milk of other animals which is intended for sale or human consumption.

132. Every licensee of a dairy shall cause all cattle food, except grass and straw, to be stored in a suitable rat-proof receptacle.

133. (1) No licensee of a dairy shall allow milk intended for sale to be kept in any place other than the milk room.

(2) No licensee of a dairy shall use the milk room or permit it to be used for any purpose other than that of storing and preparing milk.

134. (1) No licensee of a dairy shall adulterate milk by the addition of water or any other foreign liquid or substance thereto, nor shall he sell, offer, expose, hawk for sale, or deliver milk so adulterated.

(2) No licensee of a dairy shall sell, offer, expose, hawk for sale, or deliver any milk from which the cream has been removed unless such milk is contained in a vessel which is clearly, distinctly, and conspicuously labelled "Skimmed Milk" in English, and the equivalent term in Sinhalese and Tamil, and is sold as such.

135. No licensee of a dairy shall sell or supply milk obtained from cows other than those kept in a licensed dairy.

136. (1) The Chairman shall issue annually to the owner of every licensed dairy in respect of each vendor of milk cards of registration bearing the name and thumb impression of such vendor, and the name of the licensee and registered number of the dairy. No such card of registration shall be issued until a Medical Officer deputed by the Chairman has examined and found such vendor free from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease. Such card of registration shall not be transferable.

(2) Every vendor shall produce for inspection on demand by the Sanitary Inspector, or by any person specially or generally authorised by the Chairman, the card of registration issued to him.

(3) Where any vendor refuses or fails to produce for inspection, on demand by the Sanitary Inspector or other authorised person, the card of registration issued to him, it shall be lawful for such Inspector or authorised person to exercise the powers given to peace officers under section 33 (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code.

137. The Chairman, the Medical Officer of Health, the Sanitary Inspector, or any other officer generally or specially authorised by the Chairman, shall on payment of the value thereof be at all times entitled to take a sample of milk for analysis from any licensed dairy or from any person selling, exposing, hawking, or delivering milk, and no licensee of a dairy or registered vendor or other person shall refuse to sell such sample for analysis on payment of the value thereof.

138. No person who is not a licensee of a dairy under these by-laws shall himself, or by any agent or servant, sell or deliver, or expose, keep, carry, hawk, or offer for sale, any milk within the town of Balangoda, save in accordance with the conditions hereinafter prescribed.

139. (1) Every person whether resident within or without the town of Balangoda, who disires to sell or supply for money milk in any quantity to any person or persons within such town, shall cause himself to be registered in the books of the Council as a purveyor or supplier of milk.

(2) Every registration under paragraph (1) shall be free of all fees or charges.

140. Every person registered under by-law 139, shall, by proper application, made for that purpose, obtain registration-cards annually from the Chairman in respect of each servant, vendor, or agent, whether paid or unpaid, employed by him in the work of selling or delivering milk.

141. (1) The Chairman may in his discretion refuse to register as a purveyor or supplier of milk under the foregoing by-law 139, any person who has not been recommended for registration, after such inspection, as may be necessary of his premises, his animals, and his utensils and equipment generally—

(*a*) if he is a resident within the town of Balangoda by the Medical Officer of Health of the Council; or

(b) if he is a resident in any area outside the town of Balangoda by the Chairman of any duly constituted local authority there may be in such area, or if there is none, by the Medical Officer of Health for the district in which such area lies.

(2) The Chairman may likewise refuse to issue any registration-cards, under the foregoing by-law 140 until a Medical Officer deputed by him has examined and found each such servant, vendor, or agent to be free from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease.

142. Every registration-card issued by the Chairman under by-law 140 shall contain the following particulars :—

(a) Employer's name and number on register.
(b) Name of vendor or servant or agent, and his thumb impression.

143. No person shall deliver milk or carry or hawk milk for sale within the town of Balangoda unless he has in his possession a registration-card for the current year duly issued as aforesaid.

144. (1) No person delivering milk or carrying or hawking milk for sale within the town of Balangoda shall refuse, or fail for any reason, to produce for inspection a duly issued registration-card for the current year, when called upon to do so by a Sanitary Inspector or by any person specially or generally authorised by the Chairman in that behalf.

(2) In the event of any person so refusing or failing to produce such card, it shall be lawful for such Sanitary Inspector or other authorised person to exercise the powers given to peace officers by section 33 (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code.

145. No person shall sell or deliver or expose, keep, carry, hawk, or offer for sale within the town of Balangoda.

(1) (a) any cow milk which contains less than 8·5 per centum of milk solids not fat, or less than 3·5 per centum of milk fat ; or
(b) any buffalo milk which contains less than 9 per centum of milk solids not fat, or less than 7 per centum of milk fat ;

(2) any milk from which the cream has been removed unless such milk is contained in a vessel which is distinctly and conspicuously labelled "skimmed milk" in English and the equivalent term in Sinhalese and Tamil, and is sold as such :

(3) any milk adulterated with water or any other foreign substance or liquid : Provided that milk, to which tea, coffee, or cacao has been added for consumption on the premises of any tea or coffee boutique or eating-house shall not be deemed to be adulterated for the purpose of this by-law ;

(4) any milk contained in bottles of which the mouth is not covered with paper or other impermeable material

Laundries.

146. No person shall be entitled to a licence for a laundry unless the premises to be licensed comply with the following conditions :—

(1) (a) The premises must be in good repair and well ventilated and well lighted and every room must be provided with windows capable of being opened, the area of which when open must be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space.
(b) The walls of every room in every part must be not less than 7 feet in height, with the inside thereof limeplastered and limewashed.
(c) The eaves must be at least 6 feet from the ground.

(2) A separate room must be provided for the storage of soiled linen and the floor of such room must be cemented throughout.

(3) The premises must have a sufficient supply of water for all the purposes of the laundry.

(4) Where a pipe-borne water supply is available and is used by the laundryman adequate drainage of the waste water must be provided.

(5) The laundry must be provided with sufficient latrine accommodation being not less than one latrine for every ten persons employed therein.

147. Every licensee of a laundry shall keep affixed in a conspicuous position on the outside of his premises a board with his name and the words "Licensed Laundry" legibly painted thereon in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil.

148. Every licensee of a laundry shall cause a copy of these by-laws relating to laundries in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil, and the licence to be framed and hung in a prominent place in such laundry. He shall cause a list of the names and addresses of all employees to be kept in the laundry so as to be available for inspection at all reasonable times by the Chairman or any person authorised by him.

149. Every licensee of a laundry shall cause the inside of the soiled linen room to be limewashed four times a year in the months of March, June, September, and December.

150. Every licensee of a laundry shall cause every part of the laundry, its surroundings, drains, furniture, utensils, and equipment used for the purposes of the laundry to be kept clean and in good repair.

151. No licensee of a laundry shall allow any person who is suffering, or who to his knowledge has suffered from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease, or has been in attendance on any person suffering from such disease to enter the laundry or take part in the trade thereof or in the transport of any articles thereto or therefrom until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

152. No licensee of a laundry shall take or receive or permit to be taken or received soiled clothes from a house where there is or has recently been a case of infectious or contagious disease, unless the clothes have been disinfected in the manner directed by the Chairman by notification or failing such directions, in a suitable manner.

153. On the occurrence of any infectious or contagious disease in his premises the licensee of the laundry shall (1) forthwith cease his trade, (2) notify the Chairman of the occurrence of the disease, (3) retain all clothes in the laundry until the written permission of the Chairman is obtained for the return of the clothes, and (4) not resume his trade until the premises have been declared by the Chairman to be free of infection.

154. No licensee of a laundry shall keep washed linen in any room used as a sleeping room.

Aerated Water Factories.

155. No person shall be entitled to a licence for an aerated water factory unless the premises to be licensed comply with the following conditions :—

(1) (a) The premises must be in good repair and well ventilated and well lighted and every room must be provided with windows capable of being opened, the area of which when open must be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space.
(b) The walls of every room in every part must be not less than 7 feet in height and must be built of brick, stone, or cabook, with the inside thereof limeplastered and limewashed.
(c) The eaves must be at least 6 feet from the ground.
(d) The roof must be made of some permanent material.
(e) The woodwork must be oil-painted or limewashed.
(f) The floor must be cemented throughout.
(g) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage.

(2) There must be at least one room reserved for the manufacture of aerated water.

(3) There must be a separate fly-proof room for the storage of syrup, essences, and chemicals used in the manufacture of aerated water.

(4) A separate place must be provided for the washing of bottles.

(5) The water used in the factory must be obtained from a source adequately protected from contamination. Such water must be transported to the factory by means which shall ensure that no pollution occurs in transit. Such water must be stored at the factory in properly constructed tanks or reservoirs.

(6) The water used in the manufacture of aerated water (and in any process connected therewith) and for washing bottles, accessories, and utensils must be passed through a suitable filter approved by the Chairman and connected with the plant and the water must be found on chemical and bacteriological examination to be pure and wholesome :
Provided that the Chairman shall have the power to exempt from the operation of this by-law water derived from an approved public supply.

(7) (a) The aerated water factory must be provided with a sanitary dust bin, at least two spittoons, and with such latrine accommodation as is sufficient, being not less than one latrine for every ten persons employed therein.
(b) The aerated water factory must be at least 50 feet distant from any latrine, cesspit, cattle shed, manure heap, or open sewer.
(c) There must be no cesspit, latrine, cattle shed, or ashpit within or directly communicating with the aerated water factory.

156. Every licensee of an aerated water factory shall keep affixed in a conspicuous position on the outside of his premises a board with his name and the words "Licensed Aerated Water Factory" legibly painted thereon in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil.

157. Every licensee of an aerated water factory shall cause a copy of these by-laws relating to aerated water factories, in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil, and the licence to be framed and hung in a prominent place in the factory. He shall cause a list of the names and addresses of all employees (including the vendors of aerated water) to be kept in the factory and to be availabe for inspection at all reasonable times by the Chairman or any person authorised by him.

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158. Every licensee of an ærated water factory shall cause the walls of every room forming part of the ærated water factory to be limewashed twice a year in June and December. He shall cause the woodwork to be limewashed or, if oil-painted, to be washed with hot water and soap at least once every June and December, and at other times when ordered by the Chairman in writing.

159. Every licensee of an ærated water factory shall cause the floor of the factory to be washed at least once every day.

160. Every licensee of an ærated water factory shall cause all bottles used in the factory to be cleansed in the following manner :—

There shall be two separate tanks for the cleansing of bottles, one being used for the removal of labels and for the preliminary cleansing, and the other for the final cleansing. Where a pipe-borne water supply is available, the final cleansing shall be in running water.

161. Every licensee of an ærated water factory shall cause every part of the factory, its surroundings, drains furniture, and utensils, and the equipment used in the making, of ærated water to be kept clean and in good repair.

162. No licensee of an ærated water factory shall cause any materials or articles other than those used in the manufacture of ærated water to be introduced into the factory.

163. No licensee of an ærated water factory shall use in the factory any materials which are not clean, wholesome, or of good quality.

164. Every licensee of an ærated water factory shall cause the materials used in the factory to be stored in vermin proof cupboards or shelves.

165. Every licensee of an ærated water factory shall cause every bottle containing ærated water to bear a label setting out the description of the water and the place of manufacture, the name of the person or firm owning the factory, and the number assigned to the factory by the Chairman.

166. No licensee of an ærated water factory shall employ any person under fourteen years of age to work in such ærated water factory.

167. No person who is suffering or has suffered from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease, or has been in attendance on any person suffering from such disease, shall enter an ærated water factory or take part in the preparation, sale, or transport of ærated water until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

168. Every licensee of an ærated water factory shall cause all persons engaged in bottling ærated waters to wear, whilst so engaged, a wire gauze mask over the face and leather gloves on the hands.

169. Every licensee of an ærated water factory, shall, for storing syrup, essences, chemicals or other matter, use vessels made of glass, porcelain, glazed earthenware, enamelled iron, galvanized iron, or tin. He shall not use such vessels for any other purpose, and shall keep them in a place set apart for their storage.

170. Every licensee of an ærated water factory shall cause all dung, refuse, urine, and washings from the cattle shed, latrines, or any part of the factory to be removed at least once a day and to be disposed of, so that no nuisance is caused thereby.

171. No licensee of an ærated water factory shall keep any animal or bird within the licensed premises under any pretext whatsoever.

172. It shall be lawful for the Chairman or any Inspector or any person thereto authorised by the Chairman in writing to enter any place used for the manufacture or sale of ærated waters at any time when such place is open, and on payment of the price thereof to take a sample bottle of any kind of ærated water which is there manufactured or kept for sale and no licensee or person in charge of such place shall refuse to permit such sample to be taken.

Ice Factories.

173. No person shall be entitled to a licence for an ice factory unless the premises to be licensed comply with the following conditions :—

(1) (*a*) The premises must be in good repair and well ventilated and well lighted, and every room must be provided with windows capable of being opened, the area of which when open must be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space.

(*b*) The walls of every room in every part must be not less than 7 feet in height, and must be built of brick, stone, or cabook, with the inside thereof lime-plastered and limewashed.

(*c*) The eaves must be at least 6 feet from the ground.

(*d*) The roof must be made of some permanent material.

(*e*) The woodwork must be oil-painted or limewashed.

(*f*) The floor must be cemented throughout.

(*g*) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage.

(*h*) One room in such factory must be exclusively reserved for the manufacture of ice.

(*i*) The premises must be supplied with an adequate supply of water obtained from a source protected from contamination and also with adequate means of transport so as to insure complete freedom from contamination or pollution in transit and with properly constructed tanks or reservoirs.

(*j*) The factory must be provided with a sanitary dust-bin, at least two spittoons, and with sufficient latrine accommodation.

(*k*) The factory must be at least 50 feet distant from any latrine, cesspit, cattle shed, manure heap, or open sewer.

(*l*) There must be no cesspit, latrine, cattle shed, or ashpit within or directly communicating with the factory.

(2) A special room or place for storage of fuel must be provided and so situated that fuel can be carried to it, or from it to the furnace, without passing through any of the rooms of the factory in which ice is made, stored, or placed for delivery.

(3) The water used in the manufacture of ice must be passed through a suitable filter approved by the Chairman and connected with the plant : Provided that the Chairman shall have the power to exempt from the operation of this by-law water derived from an approved public supply.

174. Every licensee of an ice factory shall keep affixed in a conspicuous position on the outside of his premises a board with his name and the words " Licensed Ice Factory " legibly painted thereon in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil.

175. Every licensee of an ice factory shall cause a copy of these by-laws relating to ice factories, in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil, and the licence, to be framed and hung in a prominent place in the ice factory ; and he shall cause a list of the names and addresses of all employees to be kept in the factory so as to be available for inspection at all reasonable times by the Chairman or any person authorised by him.

176. Every licensee of an ice factory shall cause the walls of every room forming part of the factory to be limewashed twice a year in June and December. He shall cause the woodwork to be limewashed or, if oil-painted, to be washed with hot water and soap at least once every June and December and at other times when ordered by the Chairman in writing.

177. Every licensee of an ice factory shall cause the floor of the factory to be washed at least once every day.

178. Every licensee of an ice factory shall cause every part of the factory, its surroundings, drains, furniture, utensils, and equipment used in the making of ice to be kept clean and in good repair.

179. No licensee of an ice factory shall introduce into the factory materials or articles other than those used in the manufacture of ice.

180. No licensee of an ice factory shall employ any person under fourteen years of age in the factory.

181. No person who is suffering or has suffered from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease, or has been in attendance on any person suffering from such disease shall enter the factory or take part in the preparation, handling, sale, or transport of ice until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

182. Every licensee of an ice factory shall cause all dung, refuse, urine, and washing from the cattle sheds, latrine, or any part of the factory to be removed at least once a day and disposed of so that no nuisance is caused thereby.

183. No licensee of an ice factory shall keep any animal or bird within the factory on any pretext whatsoever.

184. It shall be lawful for the Chairman or any Sanitary Inspector or any person thereto authorised by the Chairman in writing to enter any ice factory at any time when such factory is open, and to take samples of water used for the manufacture of ice or samples of water derived from ice there manufactured, and no licensee or person in charge of such factory shall refuse to permit such sample to be taken.

185. No water which is unwholesome or unfit for human consumption shall be used by any licensee for the manufacture of ice.

Public Bathing Places.

186. No person shall be entitled to a licence to keep a public bathing place unless the premises to be licensed comply with the following conditions :—

(1) The public bathing place must be located in a sufficiently secluded spot or must be screened from public view.

(2) A portion of the premises must be suitably screened off for the exclusive use of women and children.

(3) The water must be obtained from the public water supply where such exists, or where the public bathing place is served by a well—

(*a*) the well must be provided with a protecting wall at least 2 feet high all round, or, must be constructed in such a way that none of the water drawn for bathing can find its way back into the well ;

(b) the ground immediately surrounding such well must be sloped and paved or concreted, so as to allow the water to run into a leadaway drain of a sufficient length to prevent any percolation of dirty water into the well.

187. Every licensee of a public bathing place shall keep affixed in a conspicuous position outside his premises a board with his name and the words "Licensed Public Bathing Place" legibly painted thereon in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil.

188. Every licensee of a public bathing place shall cause a copy of these by-laws relating to public bathing places, in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil, and the licence, to be framed and hung in a prominent place in the licensed premises, and he shall cause a list of the names and addresses of all employees to be kept in the licensed premises so as to be available for inspection at all reaonable times by the Chairman or any person authorised by him.

189. (1) If tubs are used in a public bathing place the licensee of such bathing place shall cause them to be cleaned daily and painted twice annually in June and December.

(2) If cemented cisterns are used he shall cause them to be kept in good repair and cleaned daily.

(3) If a large tank or bath is used he shall cause the water to be frequently changed so that it does not become offensive or unfit for human bathing.

190. Every licensee of a public bathing place shall cause every part of the public bathing place, its surroundings, drains, and equipment to be kept clean and in good repair.

191. (1) No person who is suffering or has suffered from any contagious, infectious, or cutaneous disease, or has been in attendance on any person suffering from such disease, shall bathe or wash at any public bathing place until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

(2) Water for the use of any person referred to in paragraph (1) shall not be drawn except by a healthy person and shall not be used within a distance of twenty feet from the public bathing place.

192. Whenever a public bathing place is served by a well, no person shall use such well for washing animals, mats, or other things, or any clothes, except those worn at the time of bathing, and such clothes shall be washed at such distance from the well that the splash therefrom cannot fall into the well.

193. No person shall commit a nuisance by obeying a call of nature at or near any public bathing place, except in a latrine provided for such purpose.

194. The by-laws made by the Sanitary Board of the Ratnapura District, and published in *Gazette* No. 7,163 of March 18, 1921, are hereby amended, in so far as they apply to the town of Balangoda, as follows :—

(1) by the rescission of the by-laws under the headings "General", "Bakeries", "Eating-houses and Tea and Coffee Boutiques", "Galas", "Dairies", "Laundries", "Common Lodging Houses", "Public Bathing Places"; and "Manufacture of Aerated Waters",

(2) By the rescission of by-laws 1 and 2 under the heading "Dangerous and Offensive Trades"; and

(3) By the omission from Schedule A of the table of fees set out therein.

L. D.—B. 35/45/M. L. A.—B. 2118

THE URBAN COUNCILS ORDINANCE.

BY-LAWS made by the Avissawella Urban Council under sections 166 and 170 (1) of the Urban Councils Ordinance, No. 61 of 1939, approved by the Executive Committee of Local Administration and confirmed by the Governor by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 167 of the Ordinance.

S. W. R. D. BANDARANAIKE,
Minister for Local Administration.

Colombo, May 14, 1945.

BY-LAWS.

Meetings : Notice, Agenda, Quorum, &c.

1. (a) Notice of every ordinary meeting and of the business to be transacted at it shall be served on each Councillor at least three days—exclusive of Sundays and Government holidays—before the meeting.

(b) No business shall be brought before or transacted at any meeting, ordinary or special, other than the business specified in the notice of the meeting, without the permission of the Council.

(c) No business shall be transacted at any meeting unless a quorum of at least three Councillors is present.

(d) If at any meeting there is not a sufficient number of Councillors present to form a quorum, the Chairman shall adjourn the meeting to such date not more than fifteen days after the date of the meeting so adjourned as he thinks fit, and the business which would have been brought before the meeting so adjourned, if there had been a quorum present, shall be brought before, and disposed of, at such adjourned meeting.

Adjournment of Meetings.

2. (a) The Chairman of any meeting, ordinary or special at which a quorum of the Council is present may, with the consent of the meeting, adjourn the meeting from time to time; but no business shall be transacted without the permission of the Council at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which such adjournment took place.

(b) Notice of an adjourned meeting shall be served on members at least three days before the time fixed for such meeting unless the original meeting decides to hold the adjourned sitting within twenty-four hours.

Presence of Stangers.

3. Strangers, including the Press, may be present at meetings in the places set apart for them, but must withdraw when called upon to do so by the Chairman, when in the opinion of the majority of the members of the Council present at the meeting, expressed by resolution, such exclusion is deemed advisable in the public interest.

Order of Business.

4. The business of the Council shall be transacted in the following order—

(a) Confirmation of the minutes of the last preceding meeting.

(b) Memorials, petitions, complaints, and communications addressed to the Council shall be laid before the Council.

(c) Questions of which due notice has been given.

(d) Motions of which due notice has been given.

(e) Any other matter set down in the notice of the meeting in the order in which such matters are set out or in such order as the Council may for special reasons adopt.

(f) 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.

Order of Precedence.

5. For all purposes connected with the Council, the precedence and seniority of Councillors shall be regulated as follows :—

After the Chairman shall rank the Vice-Chairman and then the Councillors in order of the priority of their election and in the case of former Councillors re-elected, of the priority of their continuous membership of Council.

Minutes.

6. The minutes of each meeting shall be circulated. At the next or some subsequent meeting the question shall be put that the minutes be taken as read and confirmed. In the absence of objection or correction, the minutes as recorded shall be confirmed.

Memorials, Petitions, &c.

7. (a) A member presenting a petition or memorial to the Council may state concisely the purpose of the petition or memorial.

(b) No member shall present any petition or memorial or other communication which is not respectful in tone in every part of it, and does not contain the name and address of the person by whom it was drafted.

(c) It shall be competent for any member to move that such petition or memorial be read. In making such motion he shall state concisely his reasons for wishing to have it read.

(d) No debate shall be permitted on such motion, nor shall any other member speak upon or in relation to such petition or memorial, except to second the motion formally.

(e) Such motion being seconded, the question shall be put whether the petition or memorial shall be read.

Questions.

8. (a) Questions relating to the affairs of the Council may be put to the Chairman.

(b) At least seven clear days' notice—exclusive of Sundays and Government holidays—shall be given of such questions.

(c) A written reply shall be read by the Chairman to each question.

(d) No member shall address the Council upon any question, nor shall the terms of any question contain any argument or imputation of any motive or expression of opinion or statement of fact, except in so far as may be necessary to explain such question.

(e) Any member may put a supplementary question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact regarding which an answer has been given.

Provided that the Chairman may disallow any supplementary question if, in his opinion, it infringes the preceding provisions of this by-law as to the subject matter of questions and in that case the question shall not appear on the record of the minutes of the Council.

Motions.

9. (*a*) Every notice of a motion shall be in writing signed by the member of the Council giving the notice. Unless such notice has been in the hands of the Secretary five clear days—exclusive of Sundays and Government holidays—before the meeting of Council, the motion may not be included in the agenda.

(*b*) All notices of motions shall be dated and numbered as received, and shall be entered by the Secretary upon the agenda in the order in which they are received.

(*c*) Before any notice of motion is placed on the agenda paper, it shall be submitted to the Chairman, who, if he be of opinion that it is out of order, shall order that such motion shall not be included in the agenda and shall cause the giver of the notice to be so informed.

(*d*) Every motion of which notice is given shall be relevant to some question affecting the administration of the Council's affairs.

(*e*) No motion to rescind any resolution which has been passed within the preceding six months, nor any motion to the same effect as any motion which has been negatived within the preceding six months, shall be deemed to be in order, unless notice thereof shall have been given and specified in the agenda and the notice shall bear, in addition to the member who proposes the motion, the signatures of two other members ; and when such motion has been disposed of, it shall not be competent for any member to propose any similar motion within the period of six months next following.

(*f*) No motion shall be deemed to have been submitted for debate until it shall have been proposed and seconded.

(*g*) Any member may formally second a motion or amendment by rising in his place and bowing to the Chair, without prejudice to his right to speak at a later period of the debate.

(*h*) Before any motion of which previous notice has not been given, is moved in Council, it shall be reduced to writing signed by the mover and handed to the Secretary.

(*i*) When a motion has been moved and seconded and the debate thereon concluded, the question thereupon shall be put to the vote by the Chairman.

Withdrawal of Motion or Amendment.

10. Any member may with the leave of the Council granted without any dissentient vote withdraw a motion or amendment moved by him. Such leave shall be granted without debate. It shall not be competent for any member to speak on any motion after the mover has asked for such leave, unless such leave has been refused.

Re-introduction of Motion.

11. A motion which has been withdrawn may be moved again at any subsequent meeting ; but no motion shall be proposed which is the same in substance as any motion which within the period of six months referred to in by-law 9 (*e*) shall have been resolved in the affirmative or negative.

Amendments.

12. (*a*) Every amendment shall be in writing and handed to the Secretary by the member proposing it.

(*b*) Every amendment shall be relevant to the motion during the discussion of which it is moved.

(*c*) Every amendment shall be read before being moved.

(*d*) No amendment shall be discussed or put to the Council until it shall have been seconded.

(*e*) A member who has seconded an amendment in a formal manner shall be permitted afterwards to speak upon it.

(*f*) Whenever an amendment to any motion under discussion has been moved and seconded, no second or subsequent amendment shall be moved until the first amendment shall have been disposed of. If an amendment be carried, the motion as amended shall take the place of the original motion, and shall become the question upon which any further amendment may be moved.

Debate ceases when Question fully put.

13. No member may speak to any question after the same has been fully put by the Chairman. A question is fully put when the voting has been taken thereon.

Voting and Recording of Votes.

14. (*a*) The question shall be put by the Chairman, and the votes may be taken by a show of hands *or by a secret ballot as the Council decides*, and the result shall be declared by the Chairman ; but in any case where the votes are taken otherwise than by secret ballot, any member may call for a division, and in that event the votes shall be taken by the Secretary asking each member separately, according to the order of precedence, how he desires to vote, and recording the votes accordingly.

(*b*) On any question being put, whether in Council or in Committee of the whole Council, every member present shall record his vote, either for the ayes or the noes.

Casting Vote of Chairman.

(*c*) The Chairman shall have an original vote in common with other members whether in Council or Committee and also a casting vote if upon any question the votes are equal.

Members dissenting.

15. It shall be competent for any councillor, who is in a minority to record the reasons for his dissent from the opinion of the majority, and such written dissent, if sent to the Secretary within one week of the meeting in question shall be entered by the Secretary at the end of his minutes of the proceedings.

Order of the Day.

16. The "Order of the Day" shall include all business, arranged according to by-law 4. Unless otherwise resolved the business shall be taken in the order printed.

Preservation of Order.

17. (*a*) It shall be the duty of the Chairman to preserve order, and his decision on all disputed points of order shall be final.

(*b*) Any member of the Council deviating from these by-laws may be immediately called to order by the Chairman of his own motion or on any other member of the Council rising to a point of order.

Decision of Questions of Order.

18. When the question of order has been stated the member who raises it shall resume his seat, and no other member, except by leave of the Chairman, shall speak till the Chairman has decided the question, after which the member who was addressing the Council or Committee of the Council at the time the question was raised shall be entitled to proceed with his speech, if he conforms to the Chairman's ruling. If he does not conform, the Chairman may refuse to allow him to proceed with his speech.

Member not explaining or retracting.

19. Any member who fails to explain or to retract any objectionable words used by him, or to offer apologies for the use thereof to the satisfaction of the Council, may be censured or otherwise dealt with as the Council thinks fit.

Chairman speaking.

20. When the Chairman has expressed his desire to address the Council or Committee of the Council, any member then speaking shall immediately resume his seat.

Naming of Members.

21. (*a*) The Chairman may name any member who disregards the authority of the Chair, or abuses these by-laws by persistently and wilfully obstructing the business of the Council, and the Chairman may forthwith put the question on a motion being made by any member or from the Chair (no amendment, adjournment, or debate being allowed) " that such member be suspended from the service of the Council ".

(*b*) If any such motion be carried and any member be suspended under this by-law, his suspension on the first occasion shall continue for one month, on the second occasion for two months, and on the third or subsequent occasion for three months.

(*c*) Not more than one member shall be named at the same time, unless several members present together have jointly disregarded the authority of the Chair.

(*d*) If any member or members acting jointly, who have been suspended under this by-law from the service of the Council, shall refuse at any time during the period of suspension to obey the directions of the Chairman to withdraw from the precincts of the Council Chamber, the Chairman may direct such steps to be taken as are required to enforce his decision.

Irrelevance or Tedious Repetition.

22. The Chairman after having called the attention of the Council or Council in Committee to the conduct of a member who persists in irrelevance or tedious repetition either of his own arguments or of the arguments used by other members in debate, may direct the member to discontinue his speech.

Disorderly Conduct.

23. (*a*) The Chairman may order members whose conduct is grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately from the Council Chamber during the remainder of that day's sitting, and may direct such steps to be taken as are required to enforce his order.

(*b*) if on any occasion the Chairman deems that his powers under this rule are inadequate he may name such member or members in pursuance of by-law 21.

Duty to obey Order of Suspension or Withdrawal.

24. Members who are suspended under by-law 21, or are directed to withdraw under by-law 23, shall forthwith withdraw from the precincts of the Council Chamber.

Power to Adjourn.

25. 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.

26. In the event of grave disorder arising at any meeting of the Council or Committee of the Council, the Chairman may if he thinks it necessary to do so, adjourn the meeting without putting the question of the adjournment to the house, or suspend the meeting for a time to be named by him.

Rules for Members speaking.

27. In speaking to any proposition under consideration of the Council or a Committee of the whole Council, the following rules shall be strictly observed :—

(*a*) Every member shall address his observations to the Chairman, and shall speak standing except in Committee.

(*b*) No member shall be interrupted while he is speaking unless he is out of order.

(*c*) When any member finishes his observations he shall resume his seat, and any other member wishing to address the Council may then speak.

(*d*) A member shall not read his speech, but he may read extracts from written or printed papers in support of his argument.

(*e*) If two members speak or desire to speak at the same time, the Chairman shall call on the member who first catches his eye.

(*f*) Every member shall confine his observations to the subject under consideration.

(*g*) No member shall impute improper motives to any other member.

(*h*) All remarks of a personal nature shall be avoided.

(*i*) A member may speak to the question before the Council or any amendment proposed thereto.

(*j*) No member shall speak more than once on any proposition before the Council, except in explanation or to order, or when the Council is in Committee, or as is provided by by-laws 12 (*e*).

(*k*) By the indulgence of the Council, a member may explain matters of a personal nature, although there be no question before the Council, but such matters may not be debated, and he must confine himself strictly to the vindication of his own conduct.

(*l*) The mover of any resolution or motion may reply after all the members present have had an opportunity of addressing the Council and before the question is put, but he shall strictly confine himself to answering previous speakers, and shall not introduce any new matter into the debate. The right of reply shall not extend to the mover of an amendment.

Committee of Council.

28. 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.

29. It shall be competent for any member at any stage of any discussion in a committee of the whole Council to move that the Council do resume. The question shall be put to the vote by the Chairman, and if the motion is carried, the Council must immediately resume from committee.

Special Committees.

30. (*a*) The Council may from time to time appoint from among their own number such special or standing committees, consisting of such number of Councillors as they think fit for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting upon any matters connected with the purposes of the Urban Councils Ordinance, No. 61 of 1939.

(*b*) No such committee shall take any proceedings after the close of the year during which it shall have been so appointed as aforesaid.

(*c*) The quorum for the meetings of every such committee shall be two, unless otherwise specially fixed.

(*d*) In the absence of the Chairman at a meeting of any committee, the members present shall choose one of their own members to preside, and such member shall for that meeting have all the powers of the Chairman.

(*e*) When a committee shall have agreed to a report the same shall be signed by each of the members thereof and shall, together with the minutes of proceedings, be submitted to the Council.

(*f*) In the event of any division taking place in a committee, a record thereof 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 with the report of such committee.

31. The Press shall be excluded from all meetings of special and standing committees.

Interpretation.

32. In these by-laws unless the context otherwise requires—

" Chairman " means the Chairman of the Council ;

" Council " means the Avissawella Urban Council ;

" Secretary " means the Secretary of the Council.

L. D.—B. 27/39/G. D. 16/2.

THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE.

BY virtue of the powers conferred by section 11 (1) of the Village Communities Ordinance (Chapter 198), the Executive Committee of Local Administration, with the approval of the Governor, by this notification amends, with effect from 1st July, 1945, the notification described in the Schedule hereto, in the manner set out in that Schedule.

S. W. R. D. BANDARANAIKE,
Minister for Local Administration.

Colombo, 19th May, 1945.

Schedule.

The notification relating to the subdivision or amalgamation of certain Village Headmen's Divisions in the Jaffna District, and published in *Gazette* No. 8,748 of May 23, 1941, is hereby amended in the Schedule thereto, by the substitution, in the respective columns under the heading " Mayiliddi village area ", for the items specified therein, of the following new items :—

" Vasavilan ..	1.	Vasavilan West—east : Tholaiyiddi lane ; north : Chankanai-Vallai road ; west : Jaffna-Palali road ; south : Viyanthipillai Veedu lane.
	2.	Vasavilan East—east : western limit of the hamlet of Oddakapulam ; north : Chankanai-Vallai road ; west : Tholayiddi lane ; south : Viyanthipillai Veedu lane.
	3.	Oddakapulam—east : village limit of Achchuveli ; north : Chankanai-Vallai road ; west : western limit of the hamlet of Oddakapulam ; south : Viyanthipillai Veedu lane.
	4.	Vasavilan South—east : western limit of Puttur West village ; north : Viyanthipillai Veedu lane ; west : Jaffna-Palali road ; south : northern limit of Punnalaikadduvan village.
Mayiliddi South	5.	Kurumpaiyiddi—east : western limit of Vasavilan village ; north : Chankanai-Vallai road ; west : Paraththaipulam lane ; south : northern limit of Punnalaikadduvan village.
	6.	Mayiliddi South—east : Paraththaipulam lane ; north : Chankanai-Vallai road ; west : Chankanai-vallai road ; south : northern limit of Elalai and Kadduvan villages.
	7.	Varuthalai—east : western limit of Palali village ; north : southern limits of Mayiliddi and Pallai villages ; west : eastern limit of Pallai village ; south : Tellippalai road and Chankanai-Vallai road.
Mayiliddi North	8.	Mayliddi Centre—east : Mayiliddi-Kadduvan road ; north : Tellippalai-Mayiliddi Dutch road ; west : Tellippalai-Mayiliddi Dutch road and eastern limit of Pallai village ; south : northern limit of Mayiliddi South village.
	9.	Mayliddi East—east : western limit of Palali village ; north : southern limit of Mayiliddi Coast village ; west : Mayiliddi-Kadduvan road ; south : northern limit of Mayiliddi South village.
	10.	Mayiliddi West—east : western limit of Mayiliddi Coast village and Tellippalai-Mayiliddi Dutch road ; north : Punnalai-Point Pedro road ; west : Thaiyiddi Village Committee road ; south : Mayiliddi-Maviddapuram road.
	11.	Thaiyiddi—east : Thaiyiddi Village Committee road and Vaddirakkai and Sampoor lanes ; north : Punnalai-Point Pedro road ; west : eastern limits of Pallai and Kankesanturai villages ; south : Mayiliddi-Maviddapuram road.

Mayiliddi Coast	12.	Urany—east : Padaivandan Valavu lane and Mayiliddi-Kadduvan road ; north : sea ; west : eastern limit of Kankesanturai village ; south : northern limit of Mayiliddi North village.
	13.	Periyanadu—east : Pillaiyar Koviladi lane ; north : sea ; west : Padaiyandan Valavu lane and Mayiliddi-Kadduvan road ; south : northern limit of Mayiliddi North village.
	14.	Kilakkutheru—east : western limit of Palali village ; north : sea ; west : Pillaiyar Koviladi lane ; south : northern limit of Mayiliddi North village.
Palali ..	15.	Palali West—east : Jaffna-Palali road ; north : Kankesanturai-Point Pedro road ; west : eastern limit of Mayiliddi North village ; south : northern limit of Vasavilan village.
	16.	Palali North—east : western limits of Valalai and Pattaimani villages ; north : sea ; west : eastern limit of Mayiliddi Coast village and Jaffna-Palali road ; south : lane leading to Police Vidane's house and Kankesanturai-Point Pedro road.
	17.	Palali South—east : western limits of Valalai-Pataimani village ; north : lane loading to the Police Vidane's house ; west : Jaffna-Palali road ; south : Chankanai-Vallai road.
Kankesanturai	18.	Kankesanturai West—comprising that portion of Kankesanturai which lies to the west of the Jaffna-Kankesanturai road.
	19.	Kankesanturai East—comprising that portion of Kankesanturai which lies to the east of the Jaffna-Kankesanturai road.
Palai-Veemankamam	20.	Sinnampattai—east : Ponnansema and Thandiavattai lanes ; north : new road ; west : eastern limit of Maviddapuram village ; south : Ponnanseema lane and northern limit of Tellippalai East village.
	21.	Thavaddai—east : western limits of Mayiliddi North and Kadduvan villages ; north : Thandikavattai lane ; west : Thandikavattai lane and Ponnanseema lane ; south : northern limit of Tellippalai East village.
	22.	Ampaddiappai—east : western limit of Mayiliddi North village ; north : sea and southern limit of Kankesanturai village ; west : eastern limit of Maviddapuram village ; south : northern limit of Maviddapuram village and New road.
Kadduvan ..	23.	Kadduvan North—east : western limits of Punnalaikadduvan and Varuthalaivilan villages ; north : southern limits of Mayiliddi South and Varuthalaivilan villages ; west : eastern limits of Veemankamam and Tellippalai East villages ; south : land limits of Karanthan land, Karanthan lane and southern limits of Valamary and Vallapulam lands.
	24.	Kadduvan East—east : western limits of Punnalaikadduvan village ; north : southern limits of Valamary and Valapulam lands ; west : Chankanai-Vallai road ; south : northern limits of Elalai village.
	25.	Kadduvan West—east : Chankanai-Vallai road ; north : land limit of Karanthan land and Karanthan lane ; west : eastern limit of Tellippalai East village ; south : northern limit of Elalai village.".

L. D.—B. 207/41.

THE WAGES BOARDS ORDINANCE, No. 27 OF 1941.

Notification under Section 6 (2).

IN accordance with the provisions of section 6 (2) of the Wages Boards Ordinance, No. 27 of 1941, I, John Gladstone Rajakulendran, Acting Minister for Labour, Industry and Commerce, do hereby notify that I have made under section 6 (1) of that Ordinance the Order set out hereunder. The Order shall come into force on 1st June, 1945.

J. G. RAJAKULENDRAN,
Acting Minister for Labour, Industry and Commerce.

Colombo, May 16, 1945.

Order.

The provisions of Part II. of the Wages Boards Ordinance, No. 27 of 1941, shall apply to the following trade :—

The cigar manufacturing trade, where not less than five persons are employed, that is to say—

(1) the preparation of tobacco for cigar rolling ;
(2) cigar rolling ;
(3) the preparation of "koda" ; and
(4) the application of "koda" to rolled cigars ; including—
- (*a*) loading and unloading and porterage (transporting) of bales of tobacco, cigars and packing cases ;
- (*b*) stacking and (periodical) restacking of tobacco in store ;
- (*c*) cutting tobacco into small pieces to be used along with fillers ;
- (*d*) seasoning tobacco with "koda" mixed with water preparatory to manufacture ;
- (*e*) grading of tobacco ;
- (*f*) sorting into wrappers and fillers ;
- (*g*) distribution of wrappers and fillers ;
- (*h*) cleaning up of fillers ;
- (*i*) preparation of wrappers for rolling ;
- (*j*) preparation of fillers for rolling including filling up with cuttings ;
- (*k*) cigar rolling ;
- (*l*) tying rolled cigars with thread ;
- (*m*) sizing of cigars ;
- (*n*) bundling of cigars into tens ;
- (*o*) weighing of cigars ;
- (*p*) first packing for storage ;
- (*q*) repacking for first application of "koda" ;
- (*r*) first application of "koda" ;
- (*s*) second application of "koda" and packing for despatch ;
- (*t*) nailing and covering packages with mats and tying with ropes and marking ;
- (*u*) collection of tobacco veins and midribs ;
- (*v*) infusion of veins and midribs in boilers ;
- (*w*) chopping and splitting firewood ;
- (*x*) transferring decoction into another boiler ;
- (*y*) preparation of spices ;
- (*z*) addition of spices to decoction ;
- (*z1*) tending "koda" boiler :
- (*z2*) storing "koda" ;
- (*z3*) straining "Koda" ; and
- (*z4*) any other operation connected with or incidental to the work specified in this paragraph, but excluding the work of the following workers ;

agents for purchasing tobacco, lorry and van drivers, carters, apprentices of cigar rollers, clerks, managers, supervisors and storekeepers.

L. D.—B 22/35.

THE MUSLIM MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE REGISTRATION ORDINANCE.

Notification.

IT is hereby notified in terms of section 22 of the Muslim Marriage and Divorce Registration Ordinance (Chapter 99) that the regulation made by the Executive Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce under section 22 (1) of the said Ordinance, and the Tamil translation of the regulation, which are set out hereunder have been approved by the State Council and ratified by the Governor by virtue of the powers vested in him by that section.

G. C. S. COREA,
Minister for Labour, Industry and Commerce.

Colombo, December 18, 1944.

Regulation.

The Muslim Marriage and Divorce Registration Regulations, 1935, published in the *Supplement to Gazette* No. 8,256 of November 13, 1936, are hereby amended by the substitution, for regulation 17, of the following new regulation :—

"17. Upon the expiration of the term of office of the person holding the office of President, he shall be eligible for re-election."

ஒழுகை விதி.

1936 ம் ஆம் நவமபர் மாதம் 13 ந திகதி, வெளியாய 8,256 ம் இலக "கெசற" அனுபபநததில பிரசுரிகபபடட முஸலிம கலியாணஙகளையும, கலியாணைத தளஞதலகளையும் பதிவுசெயதலபபறறிய சடடததின ஒழுகை விதிகளில பினவரும புதிய விதியை 17 ம விதிகுப பதிலாகச சோதஞக கொளவதாவு, அவவிதிகள இதனால இஙஙனம திருததப்படுகினறன :—

"17. சபாநாயகர் உததியோகம வகிபபவருடைய சேவைகளால முடிவுறற பினனர அவர திருமபவும அவவுததியோகததிறகான தெரிவுகு முன்வருவதற்குத தகுதியுடையவராவர்."

TEXTILES CONTROL ORDER 7.

UNDER the powers vested in me under the Defence (Control of Textiles) Regulation, 1945, I order that no regulated textiles manufactured by the Wellawatta Spinning & Weaving Mills shall be sold at retail prices higher than those that are specified in Column 5 of the Schedule hereto or at a wholesale price exceeding the corresponding retail price reduced by 15 per cent.

1. Serial No.	2. Sorts.	3. Merchant No.	4. Size.	5. Retail Prices. Rs. c.
1	Bleached Dhoties	87	44″ × 2/7 yds.	3 78 each
2	Do.	88	44″ × 2/8 yds.	4 33 ,,
3	Do.	477	49″ × 2/7 yds.	4 42 ,,
4	Do.	478	49″ × 2/8 yds.	5 2 ,,
5	Do.	577	43″ × 2/6¾ yds.	3 60 ,,
6	Do.	578	43″ × 2/7¾ yds.	4 8 ,,
7	Bleached Shawls	70	28″ × 4/6½ yds.	1 3 ,,
8	Do.	17	28″ × 4/5½ yds.	0 89 ,,
9	Do.	475	35″ × 2/4½ yds.	2 4 ,,
10	Do.	816	36″ × 2/4½ yds.	2 5 ,,
11	Do.	304	28″ × 4/6 yds.	0 98 ,,
12	Do.	875	40″ × 2/5 yds.	2 61 ,,
13	Do.	336	28″ × 4/5½ yds.	1 5 ,,
14	Grey Shawls	472	29″ × 4/6 yds.	0 94 ,,
15	Dyed Sarees	5 yds	45″ × 5 yds.	6 67 ,,
16	Do.	6 ,,	45″ × 6 ,,	8 0 ,,
17	Do.	7 ,,	45″ × 7 ,,	9 26 ,,
18	Bleached Sarees	5 ,,	45″ × 5 ,,	6 7 ,,
19	Do.	6 ,,	45″ × 6 ,,	7 28 ,,
20	Do.	7 ,,	45″ × 7 ,,	8 41 ,,
21	Coloured Sarees	305	43″ × 5 ,,	5 36 ,,
22	Do.	306	43″ × 6 ,,	6 37 ,,
23	Do.	300	43″ × 7 ,,	7 45 ,,
24	C. W. Sarees	564	43″ × 5 ,,	5 29 ,,
25	Do.	164	43″ × 6 ,,	6 37 ,,
26	Do.	764	43″ × 7 ,,	7 40 ,,
27	Gold : Fancy Sarees	95	39″ × 5 ,,	5 11 ,,
28	Do.	96	39″ × 6 ,,	6 14 ,,
29	S. B. Sarees	567	43″ × 5 ,,	6 62 ,,
30	Do.	567A	43″ × 6 ,,	7 93 ,,
31	Do.	567B	43″ × 7 ,,	9 26 ,,
32	Pink Sarees	K 68	40″ × 4¼ yds.	3 90 ,,
33	Bleached Sarees	75	45″ × 5 ,,	5 53 ,,
34	Do.	78	40″ × 6½ yds.	6 25 ,,
35	Dyed Saree Cloth	45	45″ wide	1 33 a yd.
36	Bleached Saree Cloth	45	45″ ,,	1 20 ,,
37	S. B. Saree Cloth	567	43″ ,,	1 33 ,,
38	Col'd Saree Cloth	300	43″ ,,	1 3 ,,
39	C. W. Saree Cloth	564	43″ ,,	1 3 ,,
40	Bleached Saree Cloth	75	45″ ,,	1 8 ,,
41	Do.	78	40″ ,,	0 94 ,,
42	Col'd Saree Cloth	1234	43″ ,,	1 4 ,,
43	Col'd Fancy Saree Cloth (Saree)	510	39″ ,,	1 0 ,,
44	Pink Saree Cloth	K 68	40″ ,,	0 81 ,,
45	Sarongs	86	42″ × 2/4 yds.	2 16 each
46	Do.	55	31″ × 2/3 yds.	1 26 ,,
47	Do.	71	37″ × 2/3¼ yds.	1 63 ,,
48	Do.	99A	26″ × 4/8⅜ yds.	3 85 ,,
49	Do.	73	44″ × 2/4 yds.	3 0 ,,
50	Do.	B 4	47″ × 2/4⅛ yds.	3 60 ,,
51	Do.	84	48″ × 2/4¼ yds.	3 60 ,,
52	Do.	90	42″ × 2/4 yds.	2 64 ,,
53	Bleached Sarong Cloth	84	48 ″ wide	1 56 a yd.
54	Do.	27	27″ ,,	0 90 ,,
55	Grey Sarong Cloth	42	42″ ,,	0 85 ,,
56	Col'd Sarong Cloth	42	42″ ,,	0 96 ,,
57	Camboys	25	41″ × 2/7 yds.	3 60 ,,
58	Do.	85	42″ × 2/7½ yds.	4 99 ,,
59	Do.	36	32″ × 2/3 yds.	1 29 ,,
60	Do.	46	42″ × 2/7 yds.	5 41 ,,
61	Do.	48	42″ × 2/8 yds.	6 18 ,,
62	Bleached Towels	38	20″ × 38″	0 86 each
63	Do.	34	24″ × 48″	1 35 ,,
64	Grey Shirting	4545	43″ wide	0 70 a yd.
65	Do.	3138	31″ ,,	0 53 ,,
66	Bld. Striped Shirting	495	27″ ,,	0 78 ,,
67	Bld. Shirting	3000	23″ ,,	0 89 ,,
68	Dyed Voile Cloth	45	45″ ,,	1 14 ,,
69	Bld. Voile Cloth	45	45″ ,,	1 3 ,,
70	Bld. Doria Voile Cloth	30	29″ ,,	0 81 ,,
71	Dyed Doria Voile Cloth	30	29″ ,,	0 93 ,,
72	Bld. Turkish Towelling	28	28″ ,,	2 70 ,,
73	Dyed Turkish Towelling	28	28″ ,,	3 30 ,,
74	Bld. Fancy Towelling	28	28″ ,,	1 56 ,,
75	Dyed Fency Towelling	28	28″ ,,	1 74 ,,
76	Dyed Checked Poplin	9	29″ ,,	1 74 ,,
77	Dyed Poplin	800	29″ ,,	0 93 ,,
78	Dyed Pyjama Poplin	999	29″ ,,	1 50 ,,
79	Dyed Poplin Fine	29	29″ ,,	1 8 ,,
80	Do.	39	40″ ,,	1 44 ,,
81	Dyed Poplin	4032	32″ ,,	1 17 ,,
82	Long Cloth	301	32″ ,,	0 87 ,,
83	Do.	X	39″ ,,	1 9 ,,
84	Do.	5000	42″ ,,	1 51 ,,
85	Do.	7000	46″ ,,	1 27 ,,

1. Serial No.	2. Sorts.	3. Merchant No.	4. Size.	5. Retail Prices. Rs. c.
86	Bld. Sheeting	7	54″ wide	2 16 a yd.
87	Do.	B 54	54″ ,,	3 7 ,,
88	Do.	B 72	72″ ,,	4 8 ,,
89	Grey Sheeting	Ex 1	72″ ,,	1 81 ,,
90	Grey Drill	1	28″ ,,	1 20 ,,
91	Do.	A	30″ ,,	0 90 ,,
92	Do.	B	29″ ,,	0 81 ,,
93	Blue and Khaki Drill	Super	27″ ,,	1 68 ,,
94	Blue Drill	20	27″ ,,	1 15 ,,
95	Do.	19	26″ ,,	1 4 ,,
96	Khaki Drill	13	26″ ,,	1 4 ,,
97	Diamond Silk	—	34″ ,,	2 95 ,,
98	Dyed Curtain Cloth	—	41″ ,,	2 28 ,,
99	Lanka Gaberdine	—	30″ ,,	2 13 ,,
100	Handkerchiefs	25″ × 25″	—	0 26 each
101	Bleached Tussore	S	32″ ,,	1 44 a yd.
102	Do.	262	32″ ,,	1 4 ,,
103	Dyed Tussore	262	32″ ,,	1 44 ,,
104	Dyed Matting	—	31″ ,,	1 38 ,,
105	Bleached Matting	4000	31″ ,,	1 9 ,,
106	Bleached Twill	500	31″ ,,	1 14 ,,
107	Bleached Mull	151	48″ ,,	1 14 ,,
108	Twill Pyjama Cloth	31	31″ ,,	1 26 ,,
109	Bed Ticking	4800	41″ ,,	1 50 ,,
110	Bed Bandage Cloth	32	29″ ,,	0 51 ,,
111	Bld. Napkins	—	18″ × 28″	0 41 ,,
112	Do.	—	22″ × 22″	0 72 ,,
113	Bld. Tabling	54	54″ wide	3 45 ,,
114	Do.	60	60″ ,,	3 84 ,,
115	Do.	22	22″ ,,	4 23 ,,
116	Bundling Cloth	255	25″ ,,	0 36 ,,
117	Bld. Sarong Cloth	1241	44″ ,,	1 20 ,,
118	Bld. Towels	Hemmed 42	21″ × 42″	1 20 each
119	Bld. Towelling	42	21″ wide	0 96 a yd.
120	Long Cloth	43	42″ ,,	1 45 ,,
121	Govt. Shirting	4828	43″ ,,	1 25 ,,
122	Do.	—	50″ ,,	0 90 ,,
123	Govt. Sheeting	72	72″ ,,	2 30 ,,
124	Govt. Ticking	—	50″ ,,	2 15 ,,
125	Grey Hospital Checks	D.M.S.S.	44″ × 2½ yds.	2 50 each
126	Lunatic Asylum Cloth	—	44″ × 2½ yds.	3 0 ,,
127	Cannanore Cloth	—	31″ wide	1 15 per yd.
128	Galatia	—	28″ ,,	1 10 ,,
129	Grey Dusters	—	27″ × 27″	0 47 each
130	Govt. Cushion Cover material	—	32″ wide	2 0 a yd.
131	Grey Cumblies	—	50″ × 82″	3 75 each
132	Sail Cloth	—	42″ wide	11 0 piece of 12 yd.
133	Sail Cloth	100	40″ ,,	0 80 a yd.

E. RODRIGO,
Controller of Textiles.

TEXTILES CONTROL NOTICE No. 140.

THE present coupon values for a shirt are 3 points for a man or woman's shirt and 1½ points for a child's shirt. A shirt of chest size 30 inches and under will be regarded as a child's shirt. Sizes exceeding 30 inches will be regarded as a man's or woman's size.

E. RODRIGO,
Controller of Textiles.

TEXTILES CONTROL NOTICE No. 141.

THE fortnightly return required of wholesale dealers and wholesale tailors by Textiles Control Notice No. 91 is no longer required.

Colombo, May 21, 1945.

E. RODRIGO,
Controller of Testiles.

E. C.—L. 1.—12 (iii).

THE DEFENCE (RESTRICTION OF ARRACK SUPPLIES) REGULATIONS.

Notification No. 27.

I, Tharmasothy Vatharaniam Saravanamuttu, Acting Excise Commissioner, do under regulation 1 (3) (*c*) of the Defence (Restriction of Arrack Supplies) Regulations published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 9,032 of November 10, 1942, as amended by regulation published in *Gazette* No. 9,112 of April 21, 1943, hereby prescribe—

(*a*) Sunday, June 3, 1945, and each succeeding day thereafter on which any part of the quantity of arrack to be issued for the month of June, 1945, in bulk is available at the warehouses for issue to each of the grantees of the exclusive privilege throughout the Island as the date or dates on which such arrack shall be sold in bulk by that grantee ;

(*b*) Sunday, June 3, 1945, and each succeeding day thereafter on which any part of the quantity of arrack to be issued for the month of June, 1945, in sealed bottles is available at the warehouses for issue to each of the grantees of the exclusive privilege of selling arrack by retail at taverns other than those set out in schedule hereto, as the date or dates on which such arrack shall be sold in sealed bottles by that grantee ;

(*c*) Sunday, June 3, 1945, and each succeeding Sunday thereafter (Sunday, June 10, Sunday, June 17, Sunday, June 24,) on which any part of the quantity of arrack to be issued for the month of June, 1945, in sealed bottles is available at the warehouses for issue to each of the grantees of the exclusive privilege of selling arrack by retail at taverns set out in schedule hereto as the date or dates on which such arrack shall be sold in sealed bottles by that grantee.

Schedule.

Colombo Municipality.

All taverns within the Municipal limits of Colombo.

Colombo District.

No. 30. Kanuwane.
No. 32. Kandana.
No. 36. Kurana.
No. 37. Udayartoppu.
No. 38. Bolawalana.

Galle District.

No. 1. Katugoda.
No. 2. Heenatigala.

Jaffna District.

No. 1. Grand Bazaar.
No. 2. Karayoor.
No. 3. Nallur.

T. V. SARAVANAMUTTU,
Acting Excise Commissioner.

Office of the Excise Commissioner,
Katugastota, May 14, 1945.

(*Continued on page 650.*)

UNOFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Associated Tobacco Company of Ceylon, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the Company will be held at premises No. 16, Baillie street, Fort, Colombo, the registered office of the Company, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on June 15, 1945, for the purpose of considering and passing (if deemed fit) the following Resolution as a Special Resolution :—

"That the Memorandum of Association of the Company be altered and amended by the deletion of sub-clause(s) of object 6 and the addition of the following clauses immediately after object 6 of clause 111 of the Memorandum of Association."

7. Generally to purchase, take on lease or in exchange hire or otherwise acquire, rebuild or improve any real or inheritable or immovable and personal or movable property and any rights or privileges which the Company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business and in particular any land, buildings, concessions, claims, easements, machinery, plant, stock-in-trade.

8. To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire, protect, prolong, register and renew any trade marks, patents, patent rights, brevets d'invention, licenses, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the Company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the Company, and to use, exercise, manufacture, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired, and to expend money in experimenting upon and testing and in improving or seeking to improve any patents, inventions or rights which the Company may acquire or propose to acquire.

9. To construct, improve, maintain, develop, work, manage, carry out or control any buildings, factories or works or any roads, ways, wells, electric works, shops, stores or other works anywhere in the Island of Ceylon and conveniences which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to advance the Company's interests and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, improvement, maintainance, development, working, management, carrying out or control thereof.

10. To do all such other things as the Company shall think may be incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them or otherwise likely in any respect to be advantageous to the Company and in case of doubt as to what shall be so necessary, incidental, conducive convenient or advantageous as aforesaid, the decision of an extraordinary general meeting shall be conclusive.

It being hereby declared that in the foregoing paragraphs of this clause (unless a contrary intention appears) the word "person" includes any number of persons and a corporation, and that the word "company" except where used in reference to this Company, shall be deemed to include any partnership or other body of persons whether incorporated or not incorporated, and whether domiciled or incorporated in the Island of Ceylon or elsewhere, and that the "objects" specified in each paragraph of this clause shall except where otherwise expressed in such paragraph be independent main objects, and shall be in nowise limited or restricted by reference to or inference from the terms of any other paragraph or the name of the Company. None of such paragraphs, or the objects therein specified or the powers thereby conferred, shall be deemed subsidiary or auxilliary merely to the objects mentioned in the first or any other paragraph of this clause, but the Company shall have full power to exercise all or any of the powers conferred by any part of this clause in the Island of Ceylon or elsewhere and notwithstanding that the business, undertaking, property or acts proposed to be transacted, acquired, dealt with or performed, do no fall within the objects of the first or any other paragraph of this clause.

By order of the Board of Directors,

F. X. ANANDAPPA,
Secretary.

The Associated Tobacco Co. of Ceylon Ltd.
Colombo, May 23, 1945.

The Hatton Bank, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Twelfth Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at 11.45 A.M., on Friday, June 1, 1945, at Bank House, Hatton.

Business.

1. To read the Notice convening the Meeting.
2. To read and confirm the Minutes of the last Annual Ordinary General Meeting held on June 1, 1944.
3. To receive the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1944.
4. Allocation of profits for the year 1944.
5. To appoint Auditors for the year 1945.
6. To transact any other business properly brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Directors,

THE HATTON BANK, LIMITED,
L. R. KIRKHAM,
Secretary.

Hatton, May 21, 1945.

The Mola Eliya Coconut Estate Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Seventeenth Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at 12 noon on Wednesday, June 6, 1945, at the Registered Office of the Company, Dodwell Building, Glennie street, Slave Island, Colombo.

Business.

1. To receive the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1944.
2. To elect a Director.
3. To appoint Auditors.
4. Any other business that may be duly brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Directors,

DODWELL & COMPANY, LIMITED,
Agents and Secretaries.

Colombo, May 21, 1945.

Indo-Ceylon Distributors, Ltd. (in Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to section 227 of the Companies Ordinance, No. 51 of 1938, that a General Meeting of the shareholders of the above-named Company will be held at 201, Kew road, Slave Island, Colombo, on Friday, June 29, 1945, at 2.30 P.M. for the purpose :—

(1) Receiving the Liquidator's account of the winding up.
(2) Determining that the affairs of the Company have been fully and fairly wound up.

TERENCE E. PERERA,
Liquidator.

Colombo, May 23, 1945.

In the Matter of the Udakelle Rubber Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above-named Company duly convened and held at 36, Ward street, Kandy, on Thursday, May 17, 1945, at 5 P.M., the following resolution was duly passed as a special resolution, viz. :—

"That the Udakelle Rubber Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily and that Mr. Cyril Gascoigne Piggford of Kandy be appointed Liquidator for the purposes of such winding up, and the remuneration of the said Liquidator for his services in the winding up be fixed at the sum of Rs. 600 in addition to all legal, clerical, and other charges and expenses incurred by him in and about such winding up."

A. T. SYDNEY SMITH,
Chairman.

May 17, 1945.

Auction Sale under Mortgage Decree in D. C., Colombo, Case No. 1,094.

R. M. P. L. Palaniappa Chettiar of 31, Rifle street, Slave Island, Colombo ..... Plaintiff.

No. 1,094/M. B. Vs.

(1) Peduruhewa Janis de Silva and (2) Peduruhewa John de Silva, both of Batapola in the Wallaboda pattu ..... Defendants.

BY virtue of a commission issued to me in the above case I shall sell by public auction on Friday, June 15, 1945, commencing from 4 P.M. :—

1. All that allotment of land called Beligahaduwa or Wadugekumbura, with all the plantations and everything standing thereon, situated at Ethkandura village in Gangaboda pattuwa of Galle District, Southern Province; in extent A5. R0. P10.

2. All that allotment of land called Senthugewattekele or Banweltuduwekele, with all the plantations and everything standing thereon, situated at Ethkandura village aforesaid; in extent A2. R3. P30.

3. All that allotment of land called Benweltuduwekele or Sentugewatta, together with all the plantations and everything standing thereon, situated at Ethkandura village aforesaid in extent A4. R0. P12.

4. All that allotment of land called Banwaltuwedeniya together with all the plantations and everything standing thereon, situated at Ethkandura village aforesaid ; in extent A3. R0. P39.

5. All that allotment of land called Banweltuduwekele, together with all the plantations and everything standing thereon, situated at Ethkandura village in extent A5. R1. P35.

At 4 p.m. on Saturday, June 16, 1945, at the spot.

6. The right, title and interest of the defendants from and out of the land called Merlyn Group, situated at Madugoda in Hinidumpattuwa in Galle District aforesaid; in extent A62. R3. P16.

Further particulars from Mr. K. Kanaha Ratnam, Proctor, S. C., Colombo, or—

282, Hulftsdorp, Colombo. C. A. KRISHNARAJAH.

Auction Sale under Mortgage Decree.

A Valuable Paddy Field at Hulangamuwa in Matale.

In the District Court of Kandy.

C. E. Simithra-aratchy, Principal, Trinity College, Kandy ..... Plaintiff.

No. M/B, 776. Vs.

(1) Y. R. M. D. A. P. W. M. Punchi Kumarihamy and (2) E. W. Loku Banda, Hulangamuwa, both of Hulangamuwa, Matale ..... Defendants.

UNDER instructions received and under court authority I shall sell by public auction, on Saturday, June 30, 1945, at 3 P.M. at the spot the premises following :—

All that field called Oyakumbura *alias* Oyagawakumbura of 16 lahas paddy sowing or 0.3.08 in extent, situated at Hulangamuwa in Matale South now within U. C. limits of Matale Town and bears assessment No. 27.

For further particulars please apply to Messrs. Coomaraswamy & Wijeratnam, Proctors, &c., Kandy, or to me—

Castle Stores, 107, Castle Hill street, Kandy. K. EDMUND PERERA, Auctioneer and Broker.

Auction Sale under Mortgage Decree.

In the District Court of Galle (sitting at Balapitiya).

Vena Viyanna Rana Viyanna Rana Vellayappa Chettiyar of Ambalangoda ..... Plaintiff.

No. B 1,325 Vs.

Thomas Dias Gunawardena of Kahaduwa in Elpitiya ..... Defendant.

BY virtue of a commission issued to me in the above case for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 821·93, interest and costs of suit, I shall sell by public auction at the respective spots on Saturday, June 16, 1945, the under-mentioned properties, to wit :—

1. *At 11 a.m.*—All that undivided one-fourth (1/4) part of the soil of the field called Iddagodaowita forming a part of Iddagoda Group, situated at Kahaduwa in the Wellaboda Pattu of Galle District, Southern Province ; and bounded on the north by Kurakkan Muttethtuwa watta, east by Iddagahaowita agala, south by Havinne-ela and Amban-ela and west by Amban-ela ; containing in extent about 2 amunams of paddy sowing.

2. *At 11.15 a.m.*—All that undivided nine-tenths (9/10) parts of the extent of one amunam of the field called Dola Mullekumbura, situated at Kahaduwa aforesaid forming a part of Iddagoda Group ; and bounded on the north by Kadurugaswila and Pingoipala, east by dola *alias* Dolagawawatta, south by Hunangemulle and Pollewewatta and west by Tuduwegewatta Pollewwa and Crown Jungle, and containing in extent two acres, three roods and twenty perches (A 2. R 3. P 20).

3. *At 11.30 a.m.*—All that defined allotment of land called Navinnadeniya with everything appertaining thereto, situated at Kahaduwa aforesaid forming a part of Iddagoda Group ; and bounded on the north by lots 5, 12 and 13, east by lot 14A, south by lots 15 and 15A and west by lot 8 ; and containing in extent two acres (A 2. R 0. P 0).

4. *At 11.45 a.m.*—All that defined allotment of land called Panniti Godelle Owita, situated at Kahaduwa aforesaid forming a part of Iddagoda Group ; and bounded on the north by paddy field belonging to natives, east by Amban-ela, south by Amban-ela and west by land belonging to natives ; containing in extent about two and half acres (A 2. R 2. P 0).

For further particulars please apply to Messrs. Fernando & Gunasekera, Proctors and Notaries, Balapitiya, or to me—

Kurunduwatta, Ambalangoda, May 16, 1945. P. W. RICHARD DE SILVA, Auctioneer and Commissioner.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTAL NOTICES.

Schools attached to places of Religious Worship.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following school attached to a place of religious worship is under the temporary management of the Director of Education with effect from May 4, 1945.

Ku/Edandawilla Mosque School.

Education Office, Colombo, May 25, 1945. IAN SANDEMAN, Director of Education.

Change of Site.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application has been received from the General Manager, R. C. Schools, Batticaloa, for change of site of Bt/Ampilanthurai (R. C.) Tamil Mixed School, under his management, to a new site at Ampilanthurai near the Minor road, about half a mile from the present school.

Observations will be received not later than June 25, 1945.

Education Office, Colombo, May 18, 1945. IAN SANDEMAN, Director of Education.

Change of Management.

UNDER the provisions of Section 31 (3) of Ordinance No. 31 of 1939, it is hereby notified for general information that Mr. S. W. Sahabandu, the Acting Education Officer, Western Division, General's Lake road, Slave Island, is appointed as the Manager of the Colombo Industrial Schools' English School, Nathaniels place, Maradana, in place of Mr. A. H. Nathaniels with effect from March 22, 1945.

Education Office, Colombo, May 17, 1945. IAN SANDEMAN, Director of Education.

Department of Commerce and Industries.

Vacancies for Coir Demonstrators.

APPLICATIONS (from persons who are not already holding such posts in the Department) will be received by the Director of Commerce and Industries until noon on May 25, 1945, for posts of Coir Demonstrators not exceeding 15 in number.

2. There are three grades of Demonstrators (*a*) Demonstrators at Rs. 900 per annum, (*b*) First Assistant Demonstrators at Rs. 540 per annum, and (*c*) Second Assistant Demonstrators at Rs. 300 per annum. Appointments to each grade will depend upon the qualifications of the candidates.

3. Applicants should be Ceylonese and at least 21 years of age and under 40 years on May 25, 1945. They should have received at least 1 year's training at a Coir Demonstration Centre and should have a thorough practical and theoretical knowledge of the Coir Industry. Preference will be given to candidates possessing good educational qualifications in English, Sinhalese or Tamil.

4. The posts are temporary and non-pensionable and no rent allowance will be paid. Successful candidates will be required to contribute to the Public Service Provident Fund.

5. Every selected candidate will be required to pass a medical examination as to his physical fitness before appointment. He will be required to serve in any part of the Island.

6. Applications should be made in the applicant's own handwriting substantially in the form set out below, and should be addressed to the Director of Commerce and Industries, P. O. Box 500, Colombo, and not personally to any officer in the Department. Only copies of testimonials, certificates, &c., should be forwarded with the applications.

7. Anyone who desires to recommend an applicant should do so by giving him or her a testimonial. Any attempt to interview the Director or any officer of the Department or otherwise influence the selection of an applicant will disqualify such applicant. Applications will not be acknowledged.

8. Applications from permanent Government Servants will not be entertained.

D. H. BALFOUR,
Colombo, May 22, 1945. Director of Commerce and Industries.

Form referred to in Paragraph 6.

1. Full name and postal address : ————.
2. Age (give date of birth) : ————.
3. Whether married or single : ————.
4. Educational qualifications ; highest examination passed in English (copies of certificates to be attached) : ————.
5. Full particulars as regards ability to read, write and speak Sinhalese and/or Tamil : ————.
6. Experience in manufacture of articles from coir and how gained ; claims should be supported by certificates : ————.

7. Names and addresses of persons from whom testimonials have been obtained; copies of certificates of character from two responsible persons who know the applicant personally to be attached : ————.
8. Employment since leaving school with dates. If previously employed under Government for any period, state nature and period of employment, and reason why employment was terminated : ————.
9. Any other claims : ————.

————,
Date : ————. Signature of Applicant.

Post of an Irrigation Officer.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the Government Agent, E. P., till June 10, 1945, for the post of a temporary Irrigation Officer for village works in the District.

2. Applicants must be Ceylonese below the age of 40 years and should possess the following qualifications :—

(*a*) Success at the London Matriculation or an equivalent examination.
(*b*) Knowledge of surveying and levelling with at least five years' experience of construction works in earth work, masonry and concrete and also in the preparation of estimates. Preference will be given to candidates having experience in Irrigation Works.

Applications from pensioners possessing the above qualifications will also be considered.

3. The salary attached to the post is Rs. 1,200—60—2,276, plus the usual war allowance at Government rates.
4. Leave and other privilages will be as laid down in the Financial Regulations.
5. Copies of certificates testifying to the applicant's conduct, ability and experience should accompany the application.
6. Candidates should be prepared to present themselves for an interview at their own expense.
7. No applications from Officers of the permanent Government Service will be entertained unless forwarded through the Head of their respective Departments.

P. J. HUDSON,
The Kachcheri, Government Agent.
Batticaloa, May 12, 1945.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of temporary Field Assistant for Internal Purchase Scheme work at Elavankulam. The successful applicant will be paid a salary of Rs. 50 per mensem plus war allowance and a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem if he travels a minimum of 300 miles per month. Only persons with a good working knowledge of English and Tamil need apply. Applications should reach me on or before June 1, 1945.

E. G. GOONEWARDENE,
for Assistant Government Agent.
Puttalam, May 18, 1945.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of temporary Field Assistant for Internal Purchase Scheme work at Tabbowa. The selected applicant will be paid a salary of Rs. 50 per mensem plus war allowance, plus a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem if he travels a minimum of 300 miles per month. Only persons with a good working knowledge of Sinhalese and English need apply. Applications should reach me on or before May 29, 1945.

E. G. GOONEWARDENE,
Puttalam, May 11, 1945. for Assistant Government Agent.

Vacancy—Education Department.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Inspectress of Schools, Grade I., for the inspection of schools in Tamil areas on the scale of salary Rs. 2,520—150—4,020. Applicants must be trained graduates, graduates or English trained teachers with a minimum of three years' teaching experience and good qualifications in Tamil.

Applicants for the above post should be Ceylonese and should be under 40 years of age on June 1, 1945. Rent allowance will not be payable unless the candidates hold appointments under the Ceylon Government, and were appointed prior to June 1, 1934. The grant of leave and other conditions of service will, in the case of new entrants to the Public Service, be governed by the recommendations in Sessional Paper VIII. of 1934. The selected candidate, if not already in the Public Service, will be required to pass a medical examination as to her physical fitness to serve in any part of the Island.

Applications from teachers in Assisted Schools will not be considered until the Managers of their schools have been consulted.

Applicants should forward their applications to the Director of Education, Administration Branch, Colombo, before 12 noon on Friday, June 8, 1945. Applicants should state clearly their full names and postal addresses, age, present employment, educational qualifications, qualifications in Tamil and teaching experience. Two *copies* of certificates which will *not* be returned should be attached to the applications. Applications will *not* be acknowledged. Anyone who desires to recommend an applicant should do so by giving the candidate a testimonial. Any attempt to interview the Director or any officer of the Department or otherwise influence the selection of an applicant will disqualify such applicant.

IAN SANDEMAN,
Education Office, Director of Education.
Colombo, May 25, 1945.

Vacancy—Education Department.

APPLICATIONS are invited for one post of Overseer on the scale of salary Rs. 720—60/2—960. Applicants should have a good working knowledge of English and Sinhalese and be able to make works calculations and write intelligent reports. They should possess a sound knowledge of building materials, constructional principles and practical methods of application. Preference will be given to candidates with previous experience.

Applicants should be Ceylonese. Rent allowance will not be payable unless the candidate holds an appointment under the Ceylon Government, and was appointed prior to June 1, 1934. The grant of leave and other conditions of service will, in the case of new entrants to the Public Service, be governed by the recommendations in Sessional Paper No. VIII. of 1934. The selected candidate will, if not already in the Public Service, be required to pass a medical examination as to his physical fitness.

Applications should be in the form shown below and should be forwarded to the Director of Education, Administration Branch, Colombo, before 12 noon on Friday, June 8, 1945. Only *copies* of certificates should be attached. These will *not* be returned. Applications will not be acknowledged. Anyone, who desires to recommend an applicant, should do so by giving the candidate a testimonial. Any attempt to interview the Director or any officer of the Department or otherwise influence the selection of an applicant will result in the applicant's being disqualified. The selected candidate will be required to serve in any part of the Island.

IAN SANDEMAN,
Education Office, Director of Education.
Colombo, May 25, 1945.

Form referred to.

1. Full name : ————.
2. Age : ————.
3. Present employment : ————.
4. Qualifications in English : ————.
5. Qualification in Sinhalese : ————.
6. Technical qualifications : ————.
7. Previous experience : ————.
8. Names of persons giving testimonials (only 2 copies to be attached) : ————.

————,
Date : ————. Signature.

Department of Agriculture.

POST of Seedsman, Experiment Station, Peradeniya. Required to keep Check-roll and prepare pay-lists. Salary Re. 1·50 per day plus War Allowance.

Apply to Principal, School of Agriculture, Peradeniya, on or before June 6, 1945.

APPLICATIONS for the post of Kottukachchiya State Farm Clerk attached to the Puttalam Kachcheri will be received till 12 noon on May 6, 1945.

(1) The post carries a salary of Rs. 75 per month plus War Allowance.
(2) The post is non-pensionable and is terminable on one month's notice.
(3) The applicant should have either passed the Senior School Certificate Examination or should have experience in office work with a knowledge of typing and Sinhalese.
(4) The selected candidate should be prepared to work at the Kottukachchiya State Farm Office if required.

The Kachcheri, P. O. FERNANDO,
Puttalam, May 15, 1945. *Assistant Government Agent.*

Department of Subsidiary Foodstuffs.

Posts of Chief Correspondence Clerk and Stores Clerk.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Ceylonese for the posts of Chief Correspondence Clerk and Stores Clerk. Applicants should possess considerable experience in correspondence and stores work and should have passed the London Matriculation or equivalent examination.

The posts are temporary and non-pensionable.

2. Applications from Government pensioners will also be considered.

3. Salaries will be fixed according to experience and qualifications.

4. Applications with copies of recent testimonials should be addressed to the Director of Subsidiary Foodstuffs, 13, Anderson road, Bambalapitiya, and should reach this office not later than June 7, 1945.

5. Candidates should be prepared to present themselves for an interview at their own expense.

J. J. JACOB,
Director of Subsidiary Foodstuffs.

13, Anderson road,
Bambalapitiya, May 19, 1945.

Department of Commerce and Industries.

Post of Plan Printer.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the Director of Commerce and Industries till noon on June 8, 1945, for one post of Plan Printer on a salary scale of Rs. 420—15—600 per annum.

2. Applicants must be Ceylonese and should not be under 21 years or over 40 years of age on June 8, 1945. They should have a knowledge of English and at least one year's experience in plan-printing.

3. The post is temporary and non-pensionable. Rent allowance will not be paid. The grant of leave and other conditions of service will be governed by the recommendation of Sessional Paper VIII of 1934 (Second Interim Report of the Select Committee on Salaries and Cadres).

4. The selected candidate will be required to furnish a medical certificate as to his physical fitness to serve in any part of the Island.

5. Applications should be made substantially in the form given below, and should be addressed to the Director of Commerce and Industries, P. O. Box 509, Colombo, and not personally to any officer of the Department. Applications will not be acknowledged. *Only copies of certificates should be annexed to the applications.*

6. Anyone who desires to recommend an applicant should do so by giving him a testimonial. Any attempt to interview the Director or any other officer of the Department or otherwise influence the selection of an applicant will disqualify such applicant.

7. Applications from persons holding temporary posts in the Government Service should be forwarded through the Heads of their Departments. Applications from permanent Government officers will not be entertained.

D. H. BALFOUR,
Secretariat Premises, Director of Commerce and Industries.
Colombo, May 5, 1945.

Form referred to in Paragraph 5 above.

1. Full name and postal address : ————.
2. Age (give date of birth) : ————.
3. Married or single : ————.
4. Educational qualifications : ————.
5. Details of other qualifications referred to in para. 2 of the advertisement and how gained : ————.
6. Employment since leaving school (if applicant was previously employed under the Ceylon Government, give particulars with details) : ————.
7. Names and addresses of persons from whom testimonials have been obtained. (Copies of testimonials from two responsible persons who know the applicant personally should be annexed) : ————.
8. Any other claims : ————.

————,
Date : ————. Signature.

C/L 457/697

The Co-operative Societies Ordinance, No. 16 of 1936.

Closure of Liquidation proceedings of Co-operative Societies.

IT is hereby notified in terms of Section 44 (2) of Ordinance No. 16 of 1936 that the liquidation of the Galmaduwa Co-operative Society was closed on May 21, 1945.

S. C. FERNANDO,
Colombo, May 21, 1945. for Registrar, Co-operative Societies.

Department of Commerce and Industries.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned Industrial School will be registered as a grant-in-aid school with effect from July 1, 1945, and not from April 1, 1945, as stated in my notice appearing in the *Government Gazette* dated April 13, 1945.

Name of School.	Situation.	Name and Address of Manager.
Moravinna Weaving School	Moravinna, Panadure in Kalutara District	Susanta de Fonseka, Esq., Panadure

D. H. BALFOUR,
Director of Commerce and Industries.

Colombo, May 21, 1945.

Registration of Place of Worship for Solemnization of Marriages.

IN pursuance of the provisions of section 10 of the Marriage Registration Ordinance (Chapter 95), I, Richard Bryant Naish, 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.

Number : 663.

Date of Registration : May 22, 1945.

Description : The Pentecostal Mission House.

Situation : Gilimale road, Godigamuwa, Udapattu South in Kuruwiti korale of the Ratnapura District.

Minister, or Proprietor, or Trustee : Rev. Alwin R. de Alwis, Minister.

Religious denomination on whose behalf the building is registered : The Ceylon Pentecostal Mission.

R. B. NAISH,
Registrar-General.

Registrar-General's Office,
Horetuduwa, Moratuwa, May 22, 1945.

Protective Zone.

WHEREAS rinderpest has broken out in the village of Karainagar in the Divisional Revenue Officer's Division of Islands in the Jaffna District of the Northern Province :

It is hereby notified that the area specified below is declared a protective zone as provided for in section 6 of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Ordinance (Chapter 327).

No person shall move any cattle or animals into or out of the said protective zone without a permit from the Government Agent, Northern Province, or from an officer appointed by him in that behalf.

This order shall take effect from the date hereof.

C. COOMARASWAMY,
Government Agent.

The Kachcheri,
Jaffna, May 14, 1945.

Area referred to.

The minor headmen's divisions of Karainagar North, East and West.

Sale of Six Rubber Trees.

THE above will be put up for auction at the Heneratgoda Botanic Gardens, Gampaha, by the Curator on Saturday, June 2, 1945, at 10 A.M.

Conditions of sale are available with the Gampaha Curator. The trees to be felled are in Section 12 under the following serial Nos :— 12, 22, 25, 26, 36 and 43.

T. H. PARSONS,
Peradeniya, May 7, 1945. Curator, R. B. G.

The Companies Ordinance, No. 51 of 1938.

Notice of Cessation of a Place of Business in Ceylon (Sec. 324).

IT is hereby notified for general information that Isbrandtsen Moller Co., Inc., a Company incorporated outside the Island, has ceased to have a place of business in the Island with effect from April 17, 1945.

E. C. PAUL,
Colombo, May 23, 1945. Registrar of Companies.

23,432 coconuts will be sold by public auction at the Paddy Station, Batalagoda, at 10 A.M. on June 4, 1945.

Director of Agriculture.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL NOTICES.

COLOMBO MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Supplemental Budget for the year 1944.

NOTICE is hereby given in terms of Section 99 (2) (*b*) of Chapter 193 of the Legislative Enactments of Ceylon that the supplemental Budget of the Colombo Municipal Council for the year 1944, will be open to public inspection for seven days commencing from May 29, 1945, at the office of the Municipal Treasurer, Colombo.

Town Hall, Colombo, May 15, 1945. — L. L. ATTYGALLE, Acting Municipal Treasurer.

R C. D.

Sale of Immovable Property.

NOTICE is hereby given that in the absence of movable property liable to seizure, (1) rents and profits from 1 to 10 years, (2) timber and produce, (3) materials of house and (4) the under-mentioned properties themselves, seized in virtue of a warrant issued by the Municipal Commissioner, Colombo, in terms of section 135 of the Municipal Councils Ordinance, for arrears of rates due on the premises, and for the period mentioned in the subjoined Schedule, will be sold by public auction on the spot on the dates therein mentioned sale commencing at 8 A.M. unless in the meantime the amount of the rates and costs be duly paid.

The Municipal Office, Colombo, May 22, 1945. — L. L. ATTYGALLE, for Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Schedule.

3rd and 4th quarters, 1944.—On June 12, 1945: Premises No. 87/1, Maligawatta road.

4th quarter, 1941 to 2nd quarter, 1942.—On July 10, 1945: Premises No. 55, Siripina lane.

R C. A.

Sale of Immovable Property.

NOTICE is hereby given that in the absence of movable property liable to seizure, (1) rents and profits from 1 to 10 years, (2) timber and produce, (3) materials of house, and (4) the under-mentioned properties themselves, seized in virtue of a warrant issued by the Municipal Commissioner, Colombo, in terms of section 135 of the Municipal Councils Ordinance for arrears of War Damage Contribution levied under Ordinance No. 62 of 1942 due on the premises, and for the instalments mentioned in the subjoined schedule, will be sold by public auction on the spot on the dates therein mentioned, sale commencing at 8 A.M. unless in the meantime the amount of the War Damage Contribution and costs be duly paid.

The Municipal Office, Colombo, May 22, 1945. — L. L. ATTYGALLE, for Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Schedule.

For 1st Instalment of War Damage Contribution.—On June 16, 1945: Premises No. 41/1–17, Vincent street.

For 1st and 2nd Instalments of War Damage Contribution.—On July 3, 1945: Premises No. 51, Siripina lane. On June 22, 1945: Premises No. 23, Cabo's lane II.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

KOTTE URBAN COUNCIL.

Sale of Properties.

NOTICE is hereby given that in the absence of movable property liable to seizure, (1) rents and profits from 1 to 10 years, (2) timber and produce, (3) materials of house, and (4) the under-mentioned properties themselves seized in virtue of a warrant issued by the Chairman, Urban Council, Kotte, in terms of section 135 of the Municipal Councils Ordinance (Chapter 193), for arrears of rates due on the properties in the sub-joined schedule will be sold by public auction on the spot, at the time therein mentioned, unless in the meantime the amounts of the rates and costs be duly paid.

DONALD OBEYESEKERE, Chairman.
Office of the Kotte Urban Council, Rajagiriya, May 19, 1945.

SCHEDULE.

TIME OF SALE: TO COMMENCE AT THE FIRST-NAMED PREMISES AT 10 A.M. EACH DAY.

Wednesday, June 27, 1945.

Rajagiriya.—Madinnagoda path: 3/1—4th quarter, 1944.

Pita Kotte.—Field No. 43—Epitamulla—3rd quarter, 1944, and 4th quarter, 1944.

Pagoda.—Cotta road: 625—4th quarter, 1944.

Thursday, June 28, 1945.

Nawala.—Nawala road: 19/7—4th quarter, 1944, 25/8—4th quarter, 1944, 25/9—4th quarter, 1944, 27—4th quarter, 1944 29—4th quarter, 1944, 25—3rd and 4th quarter, 1944. 25/2—2nd to 4th quarter, 1944, 25/3 & 4—3rd and 4th quarter, 1944, 25/5-7—3rd quarter, 1944, and 4th quarter, 1944.

Field No. 27—4th quarter, 1944.

Election of a Member for the Kuliyapitiya Urban Council Electoral Division No. 7—Aswedduma East.

IT is hereby notified, under section 11 (5) of the Urban Councils Ordinance, No. 61 of 1939, that the following candidate has been elected Member of the Kuliyapitiya Urban Council for the remaining period of the years, 1945, 1946 and 1947 at a bye-election held on Friday, May 18, 1945, under section 18 (3) of the said Ordinance No. 61 of 1939:—

Electoral Division No. 7: Mr. U. B. Epakada.

The Kachcheri, Kurunegala, May 18, 1945. — N. E. ERNST, Government Agent.

TRADE MARK NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that any person who has grounds of objection to the registration of the following Trade Mark may, **within two months** from the date of this *Gazette*, lodge Notice of Opposition on Form T. M. No. 7 bearing an uncancelled or impressed stamp of Rs. 20. The period for lodging Notice of Opposition may be enlarged by the Registrar if he thinks fit and upon such terms as he may direct.

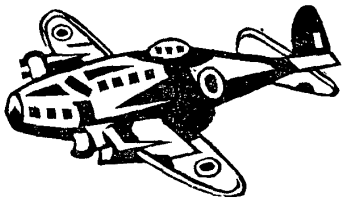
(1) Trade Mark No. 8,486. (2) Date of Receipt: July 4, 1944. (3) Applicant (Proprietor of the Trade Mark), FARQUHARSON BROTHERS LIMITED (a Company organised under the laws of Great Britain), Cyre Works, Anniesland, Glasgow, Scotland, manufacturers of carbon paper, and typewriting supplies. (4) Address for service in the Island: c/o P. D. Edwin Arnold, Ceylon Patmark Agency, Bristol Buildings, Colombo. (5) Class: 39. (6) Goods: Typewriting and duplicating apparatus and supplies, including carbon paper, typewriter ribbons, duplicating inks, stencil papers and all goods of a similar description. (7) Representation of the Trade Mark:

C Y R O

R. B. NAISH, Registrar of Trade Marks.
Registrar-General's Office, Horatuduwa, Moratuwa, March 22, 1945.

NOTICE is hereby given that any person who has grounds of objection to the registration of the following Trade Mark may, **within two months** from the date of this *Gazette*, lodge Notice of Opposition on Form T. M. No. 7 bearing an uncancelled or impressed stamp of Rs. 20. The period for lodging Notice of Opposition may be enlarged by the Registrar if he thinks fit and upon such terms as he may direct.

(1) Trade Mark No. 8,640. (2) Date of Receipt: November 18, 1944. (3) Applicant (Proprietor of the Trade Mark): KODIKARA ARATCHIGE PEDURU PERERA SENEVIRATNE trading as THE LANKA GHEE STORES, Tudella, Ja-ela, manufacturer of ghee. (4) Class: 42. (5) Goods: Vegetable ghee. (6) Representation of the Trade Mark:



R. B. NAISH, Registrar of Trade Marks.
Registrar-General's Office, Horetuduwa, Moratuwa, January 4, 1945.

NOTICES UNDER "THE EXCISE ORDINANCE, NO. 8 OF 1912."

Re-sale of Toddy Rents, 1945–46—Batticaloa District.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the purchase of the exclusive privilege of selling fermented toddy by retails in the under-mentioned localities for the period July 1, 1945, to June 30, 1946, in accordance with the Toddy Rent Sale Condition published in the *Government Gazette* No. 9,255 of April 5, 1944, and the General Conditions applicable to all Excise Licences published by Excise Notification No. 329 in *Gazette* No. 8,368 of May 11, 1938.

2. Every tender shall be made on the prescribed form and be accompanied by a Kachcheri receipt for Rs. 50 in respect of each tender form for the single tavern and for Rs. 100 in respect of each tender form for the two taverns grouped together. The number and date of the receipt must be entered on the face of the tender form.

3. Tenders should be addressed to the Government Agent, Eastern Province, Batticaloa. Every tender must be placed in a sealed envelope clearly marked on the top

left hand corner with the name of the tavern in respect of which the tender is made and the number assigned to it. The envelope shall be—

(a) deposited in the Kachcheri Tender Box, or
(b) handed over to the Government Agent or to his Office Assistant, or
(c) sent by registered Post so as to reach the Kachcheri before the time fixed for closing the tenders.

4. No person is permitted to send in more than one tender for any one tavern or group of taverns. Tenders not made in accordance with the Conditions of Sale or which are in any way not in order will not be accepted.

5. Tender forms will be issued at any of the following offices to those who produce Kachcheri receipts for Rs. 50 or Rs. 100, as the case may be :—

(a) The Excise Commissioner's Office, Katugastota,
(b) The Assistant Commissioner's Office, Jaffna,
(c) The Office of the Superintendent of Excise, Anuradhapura,
(d) The Batticaloa Kachcheri,
(e) The Jaffna Kachcheri,
(f) The Anuradhapura Kachcheri,
(g) The Badulla Kachcheri,
(h) The Trincomalee Kachcheri.

6. Tenders close on Friday, June 15, 1945. The time fixed for closing tenders for the single tavern and grouped of taverns is specified below against the respective tavern and group of taverns. Tenderers must be present at the Kachcheri at the time their tenders close.

7. The Government Agent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason therefor.

8. Conditions of sale and any other particulars can be obtained on application at the Batticaloa Kachcheri.

9. The security required from the grantee of the tavern can be furnished in the form of Promissory Notes of any of the Ceylon Government interest-bearing loans (including the interest bearing War loans). These loans carry a higher rate of interest, than fixed deposits in Bank and the interest is paid half-yearly by Government to the holder. When the rent period is over and the security can be released, the Notes can be tendered by the holder as security for subsequent rents or contracts with Government, or where the holder has no further rents or contracts with Government, the value of the Notes can be realized without loss in the open market. The Banks too accept these Notes as security for overdrafts.

The Kachcheri, Batticaloa, May 19, 1945. — P. J. HUDSON, Government Agent.

LOCALITIES REFERRED TO.

Rent Area—Batticaloa District.

No. of Tavern.	Division.	Local Area (within which Tavern may be sited).	Tenders close at A.M.
1 .. Eravur pattu	Koralai	Within the village of Arumugathankudiyiruppu	.. 10.0
2 .. Batticaloa Council, No. 7, Koddaimunai	Urban Ward Koddaimunai	Within Ward No. 7 Koddaimunai of Batticaloa town	10.15
3 .. Manmunai north	pattu	Within the village of Chatturukondan	

Taverns Nos. 2, Koddaimunai, and 3, Chatturukondan, will be sold in one group.

The above taverns will be opened at 8 A.M., and closed at 7 P.M. each day.

IT is proposed to transfer from October 1, 1945, the toddy tavern situated at Chilaw on Kurunegala road, to a site either to the east of the Buddhist temple at Kurunegala road, Chilaw, or to a site on the Sea Beach, Chilaw, or to a site south of the District Medical Assistant's quarters on the Colombo road within the Chilaw U. C. limits.

2. Objections to this proposal may be submitted to me in writing before 12 noon on July 2, 1945. Any representations received after the above hour and date will be rejected.

3. Any oral representations regarding this proposal will be heard by me at the office of the Divisional Revenue Officer, P. K. North, Chilaw, at 11 A.M. on July 6, 1945.

C. J. SERASINGHA, for P. O. FERNANDO, Assistant Government Agent, Puttalam.

The Kachcheri, Puttalam, May 14, 1945.

Opening and Closing Hours of Taverns and Estate Canteens in the Province of Uva sanctioned for the Rent Period 1945–46.

UNDER rule 9 of the Excise Notification No. 257 published in the *Ceylon Government Gazette* No. 8,042 of April 16, 1934, a list of taverns and estate canteens sanctioned for the rent period 1945–46 together with the hours of opening and closing is published below for general information.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw any from sale.

The Kachcheri, Badulla, May 17, 1945. — S. H. WADIA, Government Agent.

LIST REFERRED TO.

Arrack Taverns.

No.	Name of Tavern.	Opening Hour. A.M.	Closing Hour. P.M.
1	Badulla	8. 0	7. 0
2	Madulsima	8. 0	6.30
3	Lunugala	8. 0	6.30
4	Bibile	8. 0	6.30
5	Haputale	8. 0	7. 0

Toddy Taverns.

1	Badulla	8. 0	7. 0
2	Bulatwatte	8. 0	6.30
3	Wewelhinna	8. 0	6.30
4	Wedigune	8. 0	6.30
5	Jangulla	8. 0	6.30
6	Ketawela	8. 0	6.30
7	Udukumbalwela	8. 0	6.30
8	Yapamma	8. 0	6.30
9	Lunugala	8. 0	6.30
10	Kahattewela	8. 0	6.30
11	Batugammana	8. 0	6.30
12	Dewature	8. 0	6.30
13	Pallewaradola	8. 0	6.30

Foreign Liquor Taverns.

1	Bandarawela Urban Council Area	8. 0	8. 0
2	Lower street, Badulla Urban Council Ward No. 5	8. 0	7. 0
3	Bazaar street, Badulla Urban Council Ward No. 5	8. 0	7. 0

Estate Canteens.

Arrack.

				A.M.
1	Dambatenne Group	On Sundays and Festival days	9. 0 ..	11. 0
			P.M. ..	P.M.
			3. 0 ..	7. 0
		On other days	4. 0 ..	7. 0
			A.M.	
2	Keenapitiya estate	On Sundays and Festival days	8. 0 ..	7. 0
		On other days	12 noon ..	7. 0

Toddy.

			A.M.	
1	El-Teb Group	On Sundays and Festival days	8. 0 ..	7. 0
		On other days	12 noon ..	7. 0
			A.M.	
2	Attampettia estate	On Sundays and Festival days	8. 0 ..	7. 0
		On other days	12 noon	7. 0
			A.M.	
3	Mahadowa estate	On Sundays and Festival days	9. 0 ..	7. 0
			P.M.	
		On other days	1. 0 ..	7. 0
			A.M.	
4	Keenapitiya estate	On Sundays and Festival days	8. 0 ..	7. 0
		On other days	12 noon ..	7. 0

NOTICES CALLING FOR TENDERS.

THE Tender Board, P. W. D. Head Office, Colombo, will receive tenders up to 11 A.M. on Wednesday, June 20, 1945, for the reconstruction of Mahara Prison Hospital Buildings—Wards Nos. 16 and 17.

2. Tenders should be made on forms obtainable on application from the Executive Engineer, Colombo North, P. W. D., 180, Havelock road, Colombo, from whom all particulars on the subject can be obtained.

3. Tender forms will be issued up to 4.30 P.M. on Friday, June 15, 1945, only to those whose names appear in the P. W. D. Register of Contractors registered for building works.

Colombo, May 22, 1945. — R. G. LEEMBRUGGEN, for Director of Public Works.

THE Tender Board, P. W. D. Head Office, Colombo, will receive tenders up to 11 A.M., on Wednesday, June 13, 1945, for the construction of Quarters for Farm Manager, Pelwehera Farm.

2. Tenders should be made on forms obtainable on application from the Executive Engineer, P. W. D., Maradankadawala, from whom all particulars on the above subject can be obtained.

3. Tender forms will be issued up to 4.30 P.M. on Friday, June 8, 1945, only to those whose names appear in the P. W. D. Register of Contractors registered for Building works.

J. T. MORRISON,
May 22, 1945. for Director of Public Works.

IT is hereby notified that the closing date for receipt of tenders and for issue of tender forms in respect the notice calling for tenders for Converting the Old Plant Store and Workshop of E. E., Panadure, to house an Office Workshop and Store for the Electrical Department at Panadure as appearing in the *Ceylon Government Gazette* No. 9,406 of May 18, 1945, have been extended to June 6, 1945, and June 1, 1945, respectively.

R. G. LEEMBRUGGEN,
May 22, 1945. for Director of Public Works.

Education Department.

School Works Branch.

TENDERS will be received by the Chairman, Departmental Tender Board, Education Office, Colombo, up to 12 noon on Friday, June 15, for the under-mentioned works :—

G/Magala North S. M. S.	..	"A" Type Trs' Qrs.
C/Maradana Bil. and T.	..	Repairs
C/Veyangoda Pri. S.	..	Extension
C/Embaraluwa S. G. S.	..	Well and latrine
Ng/Wester Seaton S. M. S.	..	Qrs. well and latrine
R/Kaluwandura S. M. S.	..	Latrine
Bd/Wellawaya S. M. S.	..	Repairs
Bd/Kadurugamuwa S. M. S.		Repairs
Bd/Bibilegama T. M. S.	..	Temp. extension
Bd/Buttala S. M. S.	..	Repairs
Bd/Walagamuwa S. M. S.	..	Repairs
Bd/Yahala Arawa S. M. S.	..	Repairs
Bd/Beddegama Rural School		—
Bt/Kehelulla S. M. S.	..	Replacement
Bt/Makillawaduwa T. M. S.	.	Replacement
Bt/Paragahakelle S. M. S.	..	Replacement
Bt/Bakiella S. M. S.	..	Replacement
Bt/Padirippu T. M. S.	..	Repairs
K/Dodanwela Inf. S.	..	Repairs
K/Hiddaula S. M. S.	..	Completion of New Sch.
K/Dunukeula S. M. S.	..	Replacement
Kg/Paspolakanda S. M. S.	..	Replacement
Kg/Galapitamada S. M. S.	..	Repairs
N/Wellagiriya S. M. S.	..	Repairs
Mr/Dodanpahala S. M. S.	..	Temp. Extension
Mr/Porambe S. M. S.	..	Repairs
Mr/Kongahadeniya S. M. S.	..	Repairs
Mr/Ehalakanda S. M. S.	..	New School
Mr/Narandeniya S. M. S.	..	"A" Type Trs' Qrs. and lat.
Kl/Halwela S. B. S.	..	Repairs
Kl/Alutgamweediya Bil. G.	..	Boundary Wall
Kl/Atulugama T. M. S.	..	Repairs
H/Ittademaliya S. M. S.	..	New School
H/Atuboda S. M. S.	..	Replacement
Mn/Velankuly T. M. S.	..	New School
Mn/Erukkulampiddy T. M. S.		Extension
P/Mahakumkadawela S. M. S.		Replacement
A/Matambukonwewa S. M. S.		Replacement
A/Rasnakkawewa S. M. S.	..	Replacement
Ku/Kurathihena Rural School		—
Ch/Kurukkuliya S. M. S.	..	Latrine
J/Gnanimadam T. M. S.	..	New School
C/Havelock Town S. M. S.	..	Repairs
C/Aturugiriya Carp.	..	Repairs
C/Wellawatta S. M. S.	..	Qrs. and Store room
A/Morakewa S. M. S.	..	Repairs

Abbreviations.

C/Colombo	P/Puttalam	N/Nuwara Eliya
R/Ratnapura	Ku/Kurunegala	Kl/Kalutara
Bt/Batticaloa	J/Jaffna	Mn/Mannar
Kg/Kegalla	Ng/Negombo	A/Anuradhapura
Mr/Matara	Bd/Badulla	Ch/Chilaw
H/Hambantota	K/Kandy	G/Galle

Applications for Tender Forms will not be accepted after 12 noon on Friday, June 8, 1945.

Applications for Tender Forms and other particulars should be made direct to—

The Chief Superintendent of School Works,
Branch S. W., Education Office,
P. O. Box No. 500, Colombo.

A deposit of Rs. 5 for each work should be made at the nearest Kachcheri or at the Education Office, Secretariat Buildings, Colombo, and a separate receipt should be obtained for each work and forwarded before any Tender Form can be issued.

IAN SANDEMAN,
Colombo, May 23, 1945. Director of Education.

SEALED tenders will be received by the Chairman, Tender Board, Emergency Kachcheri, Homagama, up to 12 noon on Saturday, June 2, 1945, for the execution of the following works :—

(1) desilting of the Outer Channels of Uturawila Welyaya—Pore (70 chains long 7 feet broad and 2 feet deep) two feet of earth has to be removed, and

(2) clearing jungle 20 chains.

Prospective tenderers are requested to inspect the channel, &c., and satisfy themselves as to the nature of the work that is required and the labour involved in it.

Tenders should be in sealed envelopes marked on the left hand top corner "Tender for desilting Uturawila Welyaya—Pore".

The Chairman, Tender Board, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

K. E. SILVA,
for Chairman, Tender Board,
May 18, 1945. Emergency Kachcheri, Homagama.

Pita-wella at Koswatte, Talangama.

SEALED tenders will be received by the Chairman, Tender Board, Emergency Kachcheri, Homagama, up to 12 noon on Saturday, June 9, 1945, for—

Widening and deepening the Pita-wella 3,960 ft. by 4 ft. by 3 ft. = 47,520 cub. ft.

K. E. SILVA,
for The Chairman, Tender Board,
May 15, 1945. Emergency Kachcheri, Homagama.

THE Chairman, Tender Board, General Treasury, P. O. Box 500, Colombo, will receive tenders up to 12 noon on Tuesday, June 19, 1945, for the supply of Uncooked Provisions, Milk, Firewood, Raw and Fresh Drugs and Bread to the Government Hospital of Indigenous Medicine, Cotta Road, Borella, for the period, October, 1945, to September 30, 1946.

Tenders should be made on forms obtainable from the Superintendent, Hospital of Indigenous Medicine, Cotta Road, Borella, from whom all particulars on the subject can be obtained.

J. M. L. MENDIS,
Superintendent, Hospital of Indigenous Medicine.
Borella, Cotta Road,
May 21, 1945.

THE Chairman, Tender Board, General Treasury, P. O. Box 500, Colombo, will receive tenders up to 12 noon on Tuesday, June 12, 1945, for the supply of Handspun Coir Yarn No. Special and No. 3 for a period of six months to the Government Coir Factory.

2. Tenders should be on forms obtainable from the Director of Commerce and Industries, P. O. Box 500, Colombo, from whom all particulars can be obtained.

3. Tender forms will be issued up to 12 noon on Monday, June 11, 1945.

May 18, 1945.

THE Chairman, Tender Board, General Treasury (P. O. Box 500), Colombo, will receive fresh tenders, not later than 12 noon, Tuesday, June 5, 1945, for the service noted hereunder, for the period ending September 30, 1945.

Tenderers should obtain tender forms from the office of the undersigned, before 12 noon, Monday, June 4, 1945. For further particulars please refer tender notice published in *Government Gazette* No. 9,110 of April 16, 1943.

S. F. CHELLAPPAH,
Director of Medical and Sanitary Services.
Colombo, May 19, 1945.

Service.	Tender Deposit. Rs.	Security Deposit. Rs.
Supply of fresh cow milk to—		
Anuradhapura Hospital	.. 400 ..	600

SUPPLY of coconut shells to Government Ceramic Factory. Tenders close at 12 noon on Tuesday, June 12, 1945.

Further particulars from Director of Commerce and Industries, Secretariat Premises, Colombo.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of Ash ex. Ceramic Factory. Offers close at 12 noon on Friday, June 8, 1945. Further particulars from Director of Commerce and Industries, Secretariat Premises, Colombo.

THE Chairman, Tender Board, General Treasury, P. O. Box 500, Colombo, will receive sealed tenders for the supply of 15,000 fence posts to Ridiyagama State Chena, and 6,000 fence posts to Bata-ata State Chena, and 6,000 fence posts to Wirawila State Chena. Tenders close at 12 noon on Tuesday, June 5, 1945.

The fence posts should be 17 in. in circumference and 6½ ft. long and should be of the following species of timber:—

Malkera, Ulkenda, Tharana, Karawu, Weera, Palu, Kosetta, Galkera and Parandala.

The item for which the tender is submitted should be indicated on the top left hand corner of the envelope.

A tenderer may tender for one or more of the above items but the tender for each item should be in a separate cover.

No free permit will be issued.

The successful tenderer should be prepared to supply the fence posts within two months from the date of signing the contract.

Further particulars can be obtained from the Agricultural Officer, Tangalla.

Peradeniya, May 21, 1945. Director of Agriculture.

THE Agricultural Officer, Jaffna, will receive tenders up to 12 noon on May 31, 1945, for the supply of straw for Farm School, Jaffna.

2. Tenders should be made on forms obtainable on application from the Agricultural Officer, Jaffna, from whom all particulars on the subject can be obtained.

Peradeniya, May 15, 1945. Director of Agriculture.

No. 3 (B)

TENDERS for repairs, additions and extensions to the temporary cadjan buildings at the Kottukachchiya State Farm, situated about 9 miles away from Puttalam on the Puttalam-Kurunegala road, will be closed at 3 P.M. on June 6, 1945.

Plans and specifications could be inspected at the Puttalam Kachcheri, during office hours.

The Kachcheri, Puttalam, May 14, 1945. P. O. FERNANDO, Assistant Government Agent.

THE Chairman, Tender Board, General Treasury, P. O Box 500. Colombo, will receive separate sealed tenders for each of the following items to be delivered at the Wirawila State Farm, Tissamaharama. Tenders close at noon on Tuesday, June 12, 1945.

(1) Bricks	..	502,000	
(2) Timber	..	7″ × 2½″ ..	1,000 ft.
	..	7″ × 2″ ..	2,500 ,,
	..	6″ × 4″ ..	2,500 ,,
	..	5″ × 4″ ..	4,500 ,,
	..	5″ × 3″ ..	2,000 ,,
	..	4″ × 2″ ..	25,000 ,,
(3) Planks	..	1″ Thickness	7,000 Sq. ft.
(4) Reapers	..	2″ × 1″ ..	25,000 ft.

The timber and planks should be of the following species :—

Mendora, Halmilla, Teak, Mee and Neralu.

The item for which the tender is submitted should be indicated on the top left hand corner of the envelope.

A tenderer may tender for one or more of the above items but the tender for each item should be in a separate cover.

No free permit will be issued.

The successful tenderer should be prepared to supply the above requirements as early as possible after the date of signing the contract.

Further particulars can be obtained from the Agricultural Officer, Tangalle.

Peradeniya, May 23, 1945. Director of Agriculture.

TENDERS will be received by me up to May 30, 1945, to effect the following repairs to the Sudupanawela Scheme in Kotikambokka in Wellawaya Division.

2 Miles of jungle clearing and weeding ;
100 Cubes silt removal from bad places ;
400 Cubes earth work in repairing breaches, raising and strengthening bund ;
10 Cubes puddle in breaches.

H. E. TENNEKOON,
Assistant Government Agent (E), Haputale.

Emergency Kachcheri,
Haputale, May 16, 1945.

THE Chairman, Tender Board, General Treasury, P. O. Box 500, Colombo, will receive tenders up to 12 noon on Tuesday, June 12, 1945, for the construction of seven houses in Kinchigune Medagama colony, Wiraketiya. Tenders should be made on forms obtainable on application from A. G. A., Hambantota, from whom all particulars on the subject can be obtained.

K. M. D. JAYANETTI,
Hambantota, May 15, 1945. for Assistant Government Agent.

Supply of Cooked Meals to Anuradhapura Prison.

THE Superintendent of Prison, Anuradhapura, will receive sealed tenders up to June 9, 1945, for the supply of cooked meals to Anuradhapura Prison during the financial year 1945–46.

For full particulars of conditions of contract apply to the Superintendent of Anuradhapura Prison.

R. ALUVIHARE,
Superintendent of Anuradhapura Prison.

Anuradhapura, May 5, 1945.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

(Continued from page 642.)

L. D.—B. 27/39.—GC 1/16

THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE.

BY virtue of the powers conferred by section 11 (1) of the Village Communities Ordinance (Chapter 198), the Executive Committee of Local Administration, with the approval of the Governor, by this Notification—

(*a*) subdivides, with effect from July 1, 1945, such of the Village Headmen's Divisions situated in the village area of Piduma in the Kurunegala District of the North Western Province, as are specified in column I of the Schedule hereto, into the wards with the limits specified in the corresponding items in column II. of that Schedule ; and

(*b*) amends, with effect from the aforesaid date, the Order published in *Gazette* No. 8,110 of March 15, 1935, in Schedule II thereto, under the heading "Piduma Subdivision", by the omission of the items relating to the Epaladeniya, Kamburapola and Magulagama wards.

S. W. R. D. BANDARANAIKE,
Minister for Local Administration.

Colombo, 22nd May, 1945.

Schedule.

I. (Village Headmen's Divisions.)		II. (Wards.)
The Piduma Village Area.		
Ihala Gomagomu No. 396	Palata	Ward No. 12, Epaladeniya, comprising the villages of Epaladeniya and Karagahagedera.
		Ward No. 12A, Nindawela, comprising the villages of Nindawela and Gomagomuwa Ihala.
Kamburapola No. 398	Palata	Ward No. 14, Kamburapola, comprising the villages of Kamburapola and Gomagomuwa Pahala.
		Ward No. 14A, Kadawalagedera, comprising the villages of Kadawalagedera, Hidiyamulla and Bujjomuwa.
Anukkanhena No. 399	Palata	Ward No. 15, Magulagama, comprising the villages of Magulagama and Bodimulla.
		Ward No. 15A, Galahena, comprising the villages of Galahena, Anguruwagala Pahala, Anguruwagala Ihala, Anukkanhena, Kekunagolla, Kanduboda and Mavakadawara.

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