



# THE CEYLON GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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## PART IX.

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

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

L. D.—B. 70/44/L. G. D.—G. 18/1/6.

#### THE HOUSING AND TOWN IMPROVEMENT ORDINANCE.

THE following resolution passed by the Senate at a meeting held on May, 26, 1948, and by the House of Representatives at a meeting held on May 18, 1948, is published for general information:—

This House resolves under the provisions of section 3 (b) of the Housing and Town Improvement Ordinance (Chapter 199), as modified by the Proclamation under section 88 (1) of the Ceylon (Constitution) Order in Council, 1946, published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 9,773 of September 24, 1947, that from the first day of July, 1948, the aforesaid Ordinance shall be in force within the area defined in the Schedule hereto:—

#### Schedule.

All that area of land representing the former Sanitary Board limits of Puwakpitiya, situated in Puwakpitiya village in Udugaha pattuwa of Hewagam korale in Colombo District, Western Province; and bounded as follows:—

North: By a line drawn from the landmark on the north-eastern corner of Tekkawatta, claimed by H. G. Cornelis Appuhamy and others, north-eastwards along the eastern boundary of Mahakumbura, claimed by John Pinto, D. A. Odris Appuhamy and others, north-eastwards, eastwards and again north-eastwards along the land marked, southern and eastern boundaries of Meepilawa Estate, claimed by W. K. Abraham Singho and others, north-eastwards along the landmarked eastern boundary of Hettigewatta, claimed by V. P. C. Perera and others, and along the landmarked boundary running through Penrith Estate, claimed by General Ceylon Rubber and Tea Estates Company, Limited to the most northerly landmark in T. S. P. P. 19, thence by a line drawn eastwards through Penrith Estate, 10 chains 42 links in length and bearing 80° 4';

East: By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point southwards 19 chains 60 links in length bearing 179° 30' to the eastern side of the bridge across Kiriwandal Ela on the Colombo-Yatiantota Public Works Department road, thence along the right bank of Kiriwandal Ela to the right bank of Dumbutuwadaniya Ela, southwards along the right bank of the said Ela to a point opposite the first Rock landmark on the landmarked south-eastern boundary of T. S. P. P. 19, thence westwards across the said Ela to the said Rock landmark, thence by a line drawn south-westwards along the landmarked boundary through Elston Estate in T. S. P. P. 19 to the second landmark on the eastern boundary of Muruthagahawatta, claimed by W. Eheli and others;

South: By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point south-westwards along the landmarked boundary through Muruthagahawatta, claimed by W. Eheli and others, southwards and westwards along the north-western boundary of Kajuhena, claimed by Proctor Peiris and others, south-westwards along the northern boundary of Kajuhena claimed by P. M. Salikkuwa, thence through Kajuhenakumbura, claimed by M. R. Lapi and others and Elston Estate claimed by Elston Estates Co. of Ceylon, Ltd., westwards along the northern boundaries of Badalagekumbura, claimed by H. M. D. Julius Appuhamy and Badalagewatta, claimed by H. M. D. Julius

Appuhamy and others to the right bank of Puwakpitiya Oya, thence by a line drawn westwards and southwards along the right bank of the said Oya crossing it to the right bank of Wilakoladeniya Ela, thence westwards along the said bank of Wilakoladeniya Ela to the western boundary of the road leading to Waga;

West: By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point northwards along the western boundary of the road leading to Waga to the southern boundary of the Colombo-Avissawella Public Works Department road, north-westwards along the said road to a point opposite the landmark on the south-eastern corner of Tekkawatta, claimed by H. G. Cornelis Appuhamy and others, thence by a line drawn north-eastwards across the said road to the landmark at the south-eastern corner of the said Tekkawatta, thence along the eastern landmarked boundary of the said land to the starting point of the northern limit of the area.

S. W. R. D. BANDARANAIKE,

Minister of Health and Local Government.

Colombo, 28th June, 1948.

L. D.—B. 17/47/L. G. D.—BC. 35.

#### THE TOWN COUNCILS ORDINANCE, No. 3 OF 1946.

BY-LAWS made by the Madampe Town Council under sections 166 and 170 of the Town Councils Ordinance No. 3 of 1946, and approved by the Minister of Health and Local Government by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 167 of the Ordinance, as modified by the Proclamation published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 9,773 of September 24, 1947.

E. W. KANNANGARA,  
Permanent Secretary,

Ministry of Health and Local Government.

Colombo, June 23, 1948.

#### 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 of the meeting 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 Strangers.

3. Strangers, including the Press, may be present at a meeting in the places set apart for them, but must with draw when called upon to do so by the chairman of the meeting 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 which 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 to such question shall be read at a meeting by the chairman of the meeting.

(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 or fact regarding which an answer has been given at a meeting:—Provided that the chairman of the meeting 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 a 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 signature of 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 at a meeting and the debate thereon concluded, the question thereupon shall be put to the vote by the chairman of the meeting.

#### Withdrawal of Motion or Amendment.

10. Any member may, with the leave of the Council granted without any dissenting 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 at a meeting to any question after it has been fully put by the chairman of the meeting. 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 of the meeting, 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.

#### 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 of a meeting 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 at a meeting may be immediately called to order by the chairman of the meeting 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 of the meeting, 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 of a meeting has expressed his desire to speak, any member then speaking shall immediately resume his seat.

#### Naming of Members.

21. (a) The chairman of a meeting may name any member who disregards the authority of the Chair, or abuses these by-laws of the Council 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 rule, 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 of a meeting 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 of a meeting after having called attention 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 of a meeting 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 of a meeting 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 a meeting, the chairman of the meeting may, if he thinks it necessary

to do so, adjourn the meeting without putting the question of 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 at a meeting address his observations to the chairman of the meeting 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 at a meeting, the chairman of the meeting 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 itself into a committee of the whole Council, and, on its resuming, the result of its 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 of the Committee 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 such special or standing committees, consisting of such number of Councillors as it thinks fit for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting upon any matters connected with the purposes of the Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946.

(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 Madampe Town Council;

"Meeting" means a meeting of the Council, or of any committee of the Council;

"Secretary" means the Secretary of the Council.

33. The by-law under the heading "Meetings: Notice, Agenda, Quorum, &c." published in Gazette No. 9,705 of May 23, 1947, is hereby rescinded.

L. D.—B. 46/47/L. G. D.—BC. 110.

THE TOWN COUNCILS ORDINANCE, No. 3 OF 1946.

BY-LAWS made by the Mullaitivu Town Council under sections 166 and 170 of the Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946, and approved by the Minister of Health and Local Government by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 167 of the Ordinance, as modified by the Proclamation published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 9,773 of September 24, 1947.

E. W. KANNANGARA,  
Permanent Secretary,

Ministry of Health and Local Government.

Colombo, June 23, 1948.

*By-laws.*

Interpretation.

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

- “Chairman” means the Chairman of the Council;  
 “Council” means the Mullaitivu Town 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 Town 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 Town Councils Ordinance or any by-law made thereunder;  
 “meeting” means a meeting of the Council or of any committee of the Council;  
 “offensive or dangerous trade” means any one of the following trades:—

Manufacturing manure, tanning, curing arecanuts, boiling blood or offal, making or extracting fat, making 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, curing of fish, storing gunny bags, storing oil, manufacture of jewellery, milling paddy, wheat, kurakkan or other grain by machinery, manufacturing beedies, and manufacturing cigars; quarrying of cabook, gravel or metal.

“Secretary” means the Secretary of the Council.

Meetings: Notice, Agenda, Quorum, &c.

2. (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 two Councillors is present.

(d) If at any meeting there is not a sufficient number of Councillors present to form a quorum, the chairman of the meeting 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.

3. (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.

4. Strangers, including the Press, may be present at a meeting 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.

5. 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 receipt 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.

6. 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.

7. 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.

8. (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 which 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.

9. (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 to each question shall be read at a meeting by the Chairman of the meeting.

(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 be put a supplementary question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact regarding which an answer has been given at a meeting: Provided that the Chairman of the meeting 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.

10. (a) Every notice of 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 a 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 signature of the member who proposes the motion, the signature of one other member; 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 in writing signed by the mover and handed to the Secretary.

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

#### Withdrawal of Motion or Amendment.

11. 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 not 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.

12. 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 10 (e) shall have been resolved in the affirmative or negative.

#### Amendments.

13. (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 normal 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.

14. No member may at a meeting speak to any question after it has been fully put by the Chairman of the meeting. A question is fully put when the voting has been taken thereon.

#### Voting and Recording of Votes.

15. (a) The question shall be put by the Chairman of the meeting, 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.

#### Members dissenting.

16. 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.

17. The "Order of the Day" shall include all business, arranged according to by-law 5. Unless otherwise resolved the business shall be taken in the order printed.

#### Preservation of Order.

18. (a) It shall be the duty of the Chairman of a meeting 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 at a meeting may be immediately called to order by the Chairman of the meeting of his own motion or on any other member of the Council rising to a point of order.

#### Decision of Question of Order.

19. 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 of the meeting, 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.

20. 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.

21. When the Chairman of a meeting has expressed his desire to speak any member then speaking shall immediately resume his seat.

#### Naming of Members.

22. (a) The Chairman of a meeting may name any member who disregards the authority of the Chair, or abuses these by-laws of the Council 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 rule, 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 of a meeting 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.

23. The Chairman of a meeting after having called attention 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.

24. (a) The Chairman of a meeting may order members whose conduct is grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately from the Council Chamber during the remainder of the 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 of a meeting deems that his powers under this rule are inadequate he may name such member or members in pursuance of by-law 22.

#### Duty to obey Order of Suspension or Withdrawal.

25. Members who are suspended under by-law 22, or are directed to withdraw under by-law 24, shall forthwith withdraw from the precincts of the Council Chamber.

#### Power to adjourn.

26. 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.

27. In the event of a 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 adjournment to the house, or suspend the meeting for a time to be named by him.

## Rules for Members speaking.

28. 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 at a meeting address his observations to the Chairman of the meeting, 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 at a meeting, the Chairman of the meeting 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 13 (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.

29. The Council may at any time resolve itself into a committee of the whole Council, and, on its resuming, the result of its deliberations shall be dealt with by the Council.

30. 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 of the committee, and if the motion is carried, the Council must immediately resume from committee.

## Special Committees.

31. (a) The Council may from time to time appoint such special or standing committees, consisting of such number of Councillors as it thinks fit for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting upon any matters connected with the purposes of the Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946.

(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 with the report of such committee.

32. The Press shall be excluded from all meetings of special and standing committees.

33. No person shall within the town of Mullaitivu keep any bakery, eating-house, tea or coffee boutique, restaurant, hotel, butcher's stall, fish stall, gala, dairy, common lodging-house, aerated water factory, ice factory, or hairdressing saloon or barber's shop, 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 39 or by-law 40.

34. No licence shall be transferable.

35. 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.

36. 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.

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

38. 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.

39. 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.

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

## Bakeries.

41. No person shall be entitled to a licence to keep a bakery unless the premises to be licensed and the equipment of the bakery are in conformity 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.
- (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 2 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.

42. 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.

43. 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.

44. 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.

45. 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.

46. 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.

47. Every licensee of a bakery shall keep the space beneath and around the platform referred to in by-law 46 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.

48. 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.

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

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

51. (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).

52. 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.

53. 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.

54. 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.

55. 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.

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

57. 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 and properly constructed glass cases free from flies, dust, and vermin.

58. 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.

59. 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.

60. 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.

61. 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.

62. 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 are in conformity 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 bricks, 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.

63. 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.

64. 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.

65. 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.

66. 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.

67. 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.

68. 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.

69. 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.

70. 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.

71. 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.

72. 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.

73. 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.

74. 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.

75. 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.

76. No person shall spit within the licensed premises except in a spittoon provided for the purpose.

77. 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.

78. 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 76 or by-law 77.

79. 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.

80. 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.

81. 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.

82. 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 are in conformity 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.

83. 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.

84. 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.

85. 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 of any be attached to the licence and signed by the Chairman.

86. No licensee of a lodging-house shall permit more persons notice the number specified by the Chairman on the plan as the

36. It allowed to sleep in any room, to sleep in such room. Council by the

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.

87. 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.

88. 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.

89. 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.

90. 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.

91. 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.

92. 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.

93. 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.

94. 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.

95. 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.

96. 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.

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

98. (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 as is referred to in paragraph (1) shall not receive any customer until the premises have been inspected and certified by the Chairman as free from infection.

99. No licensee of a lodging-house shall allow cattle, goats, or fowls to be kept within such house.

100. 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.

101. 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.

102. No person shall be entitled to a licence for a gala unless the premises to be licensed are in conformity 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, paved in the same manner as the



floor, 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.

103. 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.

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

105. 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.

106. 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.

107. 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.

108. 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.

109. No person shall be entitled to a licence to keep a restaurant unless the premises to be licensed are in conformity 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 lime-plastered 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.

110. 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.

111. Every licensee of a restaurant shall cause the walls of every room forming part of the licensed 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 and other nuisance on such 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.

112. Every licensee of a restaurant shall cause every part of the licensed 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 such 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.

113. 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.

114. 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.

115. 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.

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

117. 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 licensed 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.

118. Every licensee of a restaurant shall cause the licensed 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.

119. No licensee of a restaurant shall allow any person to spit within the licensed 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.

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

121. 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.

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

123. No licensee of a restaurant shall keep or sell any adulterated milk on the licensed premises. For the purposes of this by-law "adulterated milk" has the same meaning as in by-law 75.

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

125. 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.

126. No person shall be entitled for a licence to keep a hotel unless the premises to be licensed are in conformity 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 ten 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 10 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.

127. Every licensee of a 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 licensed 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.

128. The Chairman shall cause a plan of the licensed premises to be attached to every licence for a 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.

129. No licensee of a 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.

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

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

132. Every licensee of a 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.

133. Every licensee of a 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.

134. Every licensee of a 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 such premises to be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

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

136. Every licensee of a 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 licensed 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.

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

138. No licensee of a hotel shall admit to the licensed premises any person suffering from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease.

139. If any person in a 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 such licensee shall cause the hotel 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 hotel to be fumigated, disinfected, and limewashed at the public expense in such manner as the Chairman may direct.

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

141. No licensee of a hotel shall allow cattle, goats, or fowls to be kept within the hotel.

142. Every licensee of a hotel shall cause the licensed 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.

143. (1) No person shall be entitled to a licence to keep a dairy unless the premises to be licensed are in conformity with the following conditions:—

- (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 wood work must be oil-painted or lime washed.
- (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.
- (g) 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.
- (h) 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.

(i) The floor of the milk room must be cemented and must have 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 lime-plastered and lime-washed; 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.

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

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

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

(m) There must be no cesspit, latrine, or ash pit within or directly communicating with the milk room.

(2) 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.

144. 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.

145. 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.

146. 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.

147. 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.

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

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

150. 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.

151. 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.

152. 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.

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

154. 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.

155. 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.

156. 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.

157. Every licensee of a dairy shall, for the purposes 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.

158. 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.

159. 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.

160. 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.

161. (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.

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

163. (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.

164. (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.

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

166. (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 the 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 officer under section 33 (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code.

167. 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.

168. 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 Mullaittivu save in accordance with the conditions hereinafter prescribed.

169. (1) Every person, whether resident within or without the town of Mullaittivu 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.

170. Every person registered under by-law 169, 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.

171. (1) The Chairman may in his discretion refuse to register as a purveyor or supplier of milk under the foregoing by-law 169, 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 Mullaittivu by the Medical Officer of Health of the Council; or

(b) if he is a resident in any area outside the town of Mullaittivu 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 170 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.

172. Every registration-card issued by the Chairman under by-law 170 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.

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

174. (1) No person delivering milk or carrying or hawking milk for sale within the town of Mullaittivu 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.

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

(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 cocoa 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.

#### Aerated Water Factories.

176. No person shall be entitled to a licence for an aerated water factory unless the premises to be licensed are in conformity 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 wood work 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 ash-pit within or directly communicating with the aerated water factory.

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

178. 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.

179. 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.

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

181. 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.

182. 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.

183. 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.

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

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

186. 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.

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

188. 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.

189. 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.

190. 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.

191. 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.

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

193. 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.

194. 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 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.

195. 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.

196. 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.

197. 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.

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

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

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

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

202. No person who is suffering or has suffered from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease, 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 are elapsed.

203. 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.

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

205. 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.

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

207. (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.

208. 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.

209. 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.

#### Offensive or Dangerous Trades.

210. No person shall be entitled to a licence to carry on any offensive or dangerous trade unless the premises to be licensed are in conformity with the following conditions:—

- (1) The premises must be in good repair, 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.
- (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, and the lower internal surface of each such wall must be plastered in cement up to a height of 4 feet from the ground, and the rest of the internal surfaces must be limeplastered and lime-washed.
- (3) All the eaves must be at least 6 feet from the ground.
- (4) The roof must be made of some permanent material.
- (5) All the woodwork must be oil-painted or limewashed.
- (6) The floor must be cemented throughout.
- (7) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage, a sanitary dust bin, and sufficient latrine accommodation.

211. Every licensee shall store all materials required for the purpose of carrying on his licensed trade in such a way as to prevent effluvia or other nuisance.

212. Every licensee when carrying along any public place or thoroughfare any materials which are likely to be offensive or to give off effluvia shall carry them in non-absorbent covered receptacles so as to obviate the creation of any nuisance.

213. Every licensee shall cause any offensive vapours or gases emitted during any process or manufacture to be discharged into the external air in such a manner and at such a height as to admit of their diffusion without injurious or offensive effects or to be passed directly through a fire or into a condensing apparatus.

214. Every licensee shall provide adequate drains for the premises in which his licensed trade is carried on, and cause such drains to be kept in efficient order and to be washed daily.

215. Every licensee shall cause the floors of the premises in which his licensed trade is carried on to be constructed of some impermeable material and to be maintained in a proper state of repair and to be cleansed daily.

216. Every licensee shall keep the walls of the premises in which his licensed trade is carried on, in good order, so as to prevent absorption of filth and shall whitewash them annually.

217. Every licensee shall cause all apparatus including implements and vessels used in his licensed trade to be kept clean and where possible to be cleaned daily.

218. Every licensee shall cause refuse, sweepings, and scrapings together with waste and bye-products to be removed daily from the premises in which his licensed trade is carried on in covered receptacles unless intended to be forthwith subjected to further trade processes on the premises.

219. Every licensee shall cause the tanks used by him for washing or soaking skins or any material to be emptied and cleansed as may be necessary to prevent effluvia.

220. No licensee shall pollute any river, stream, canal, channel, well, tank, or any open piece of water by discharging thereinto or suffering to flow thereinto any foul, ill-smelling or offensive water or other fluid by throwing thereinto or suffering to be washed therein any offensive substance, or in any other way pollute or contaminate such river, stream, canal, channel, well, tank, or open piece of water.

#### Butchers' Stalls.

221. No person shall be entitled to a licence to keep a butcher's stall unless the premises to be licensed and the equipment of such stall are in conformity with the following conditions:—

- (1) The premises must be in good repair, well ventilated and well lighted, and every room must be provided with windows capable of being opened, the area of which when open shall 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 lime-plastered and limewashed, and the lower internal surface of each such wall must be covered with glazed tiles or plastered in cement up to a height of four feet from the ground.
- (3) All the eaves must be at least 6 feet from the ground.
- (4) The roof must be made of some permanent material.
- (5) All 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 tables and all other furniture in the premises must be capable of being moved about for the purpose of cleaning the floor and the walls.
- (9) Every table on which meat is kept must be covered with zinc or other impermeable material.
- (10) The premises must be provided with a sanitary dust bin and at least one spittoon and with sufficient latrine accommodation.
- (11) The premises must be at least 50 feet distant from any latrine, cesspit, manure heap, or open sewer.
- (12) There must be no cesspit, latrine, or ashpit within, or directly communicating with the premises.

222. Every licensee of a butcher's stall shall keep affixed in a conspicuous position on the outside of his premises a board with his name and the words "Licensed Butcher's Stall" legibly painted thereon in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil.

223. Every licensee of a butcher's stall shall cause a copy of these by-laws relating to butchers' stalls, in English, Sinhalese and Tamil, to be framed and hung in a prominent place in the licensed premises. He shall also keep on the premises a list of the names and addresses of all employees including vendors of meat so as to be at all times available for inspection.

224. Every licensee of a butcher's stall shall cause the walls of every room forming part of the stall, except such parts as are covered with glazed tiles, or are plastered in cement, to be limewashed, and all the woodwork to be limewashed or if oil-painted, to be washed with hot water and soap at least 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.

225. Every licensee of a butcher's stall shall cause the floor, the tiled, or cemented portions of the walls, the tops of the tables, and the chopping blocks to be scrubbed and washed once every day at such hour as is specified in the licence. He shall cause all hooks for hanging meat to be kept polished and free from rust.

226. Every licensee of a butcher's stall shall keep every part of the butcher's stall, its surroundings, drains, furniture, utensils, and equipment, used in connection with the storing, preparation, or sale of meat in good repair; clean, and free from effluvia arising from any drain, latrine, cesspit, or other nuisance.

227. Every licensee of a butcher's stall shall cause a sanitary dust bin, and at least one spittoon to be kept on the licensed premises, so that those employed on the premises may have easy access to them.

228. Every licensee of a butcher's stall shall cause all trade and domestic refuse to be immediately placed in a covered receptacle made of zinc or galvanized iron and to be

removed daily from the licensed premises. He shall cause the said receptacle to be kept always covered except at the times when refuse is being actually placed in it.

229. Every licensee of a butcher's stall shall keep the licensed premises free from rats, and shall cause all rat holes to be filled up with broken glass and shall plaster them with cement as soon as found.

230. No person shall keep any animal or bird in the licensed premises on any pretext whatsoever.

231. No person shall spit within a butcher's stall except into a spittoon provided for the purpose.

232. No person suffering or who has recently suffered from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease, or who has recently been in attendance on any person suffering from such a disease, shall enter a butcher's stall, or take part in the storing, preparation, or sale of meat therein, or in the transport of any meat thereto or therefrom.

233. No licensee of a butcher's stall shall permit the contravention by any person of by-law 231 or 232.

234. No person shall keep in the licensed premises any furniture, clothes, sleeping mats or articles other than those used for the purposes of the storing, preparation, or sale of meat.

235. No licensee of a butcher's stall shall allow any place on the same level with the butcher's stall and forming part of the same building to be used as a sleeping place, unless it is effectually separated from the butcher's stall 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 not be less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space.

236. Every licensee of a butcher's stall shall keep on the licensed premises an ample supply of potable water.

237. No licensee of a butcher's stall shall sell or expose for sale on the licensed premises any meat other than the meat of animals slaughtered in a public slaughter-house which is within the administrative limits of the Council and which has been duly declared and proclaimed under section 21 of the Butchers' Ordinance, (Chapter 201) or in a place appointed for the purpose by the proper authority under section 11 of the said Ordinance or under a permit issued under section 14 of the said Ordinance.

238. Every licensee of a butcher's stall shall keep the licensed premises open daily for the sale of meat during the hours of 7 A.M. to 10 A.M. and 3 P.M. to 7 P.M.

239. No licensee of a butcher's stall shall allow any person in his employ to transport meat for sale from his licensed premises unless such person is in possession of a card of registration signed by the Chairman and by the licensee of the butcher's stall.

240. No licensee of a butcher's stall shall permit any person in his employ to transport for sale from his licensed premises any meat otherwise than in a closed vehicle or a closed basket, tin, or other suitable receptacle. He shall see that every such vehicle, basket, tin, or other receptacle is at all times kept clean and wholesome.

241. The Chairman shall, on application made to him by the licensee of a butcher's stall, issue cards of registration for the use of every person employed by such licensee in transporting meat for sale.

#### Fish Stalls.

242. No person shall be entitled to a licence to keep a fish stall unless the premises to be licensed and the equipment of such stall are in conformity with the following conditions:—

- (1) The premises must be in good repair, 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.
- (2) The walls of every room in every part must be not less than 7 feet in height and must be limeplastered and limewashed except such parts as are covered with glazed tiles or are plastered in cement.
- (3) All the eaves must be at least 6 feet from the ground.
- (4) All the woodwork must be oil-painted or limewashed.
- (5) The floor must be of smooth cement having a proper fall leading to a masonry drain built in cement and cement rendered and emptying into a bucket.
- (6) Every table on which fish is kept must be covered with zinc or other impermeable material.
- (7) The premises must be provided with a sanitary dust bin and with sufficient latrine accommodation.
- (8) The premises must be at least 50 feet distant from any latrine, cesspit, manure heap, or open sewer.
- (9) There must be no cesspit, latrine, or ash pit within or directly communicating with the premises.

243. Every licensee of a fish stall shall keep affixed in a conspicuous position on the outside of his premises a board with his name and the words "Licensed Fish Stall" legibly painted thereon in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil.

244. Every licensee of a fish stall shall cause a copy of these by-laws relating to fish stalls in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil to be framed and hung in a prominent place in the licensed

premises. He shall also keep on the premises a list of the names and addresses of all employees including vendors of fish so as to be at all times available for inspection.

245. Every licensee of a fish stall shall cause the walls of every room forming part of the fish stall, except such parts as are covered with glazed tiles or are plastered in cement, to be limewashed, and all the wood work to be limewashed or, if oil-painted, to be washed with hot water and soap at least 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.

246. Every licensee of a fish stall shall cause the floor, the tiled or cemented portions of the walls, the tops of the tables, and the chopping blocks to be scrubbed and washed once every day at such hour as is specified in the licence. He shall cause all hooks for hanging fish to be kept polished and free from rust.

247. Every licensee of a fish stall shall keep every part of the fish stall, its surroundings, drains, furniture, utensils and equipment used in connection with the storing, preparation, or sale of fish in good repair, clean, and free from effluvia arising from any drain, latrine, cesspit, or other nuisance.

248. Every licensee of a fish stall shall cause a sanitary dust bin and at least one spittoon to be kept on the licensed premises, so that those employed on the premises may have easy access to them.

249. Every licensee of a fish stall shall cause all trade and domestic refuse to be immediately placed in an impervious covered receptacle and to be removed daily from the licensed premises. He shall cause the said receptacle to be kept always covered except when refuse is being actually placed therein.

250. Every licensee of a fish stall shall keep the licensed premises free from rats and shall fill up all rat holes with broken glass and plaster them with cement as soon as he discovers them.

251. No person shall keep any animal or bird in the licensed premises on any pretext whatsoever.

252. No person shall spit within a fish stall except into a spittoon provided for the purpose.

253. No person suffering or who has recently suffered from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease, or who has recently been in attendance on any person suffering from such a disease, shall enter a fish stall or take part in the storing, preparation, or sale of fish therein, or in the transport of any fish thereto or therefrom.

254. No licensee of a fish stall shall connive at or permit the contravention by any person of by-law 251, 252 or 253.

255. No person shall keep in the licensed premises any furniture, clothes, sleeping mats, or other articles, except those used for the purpose of the storing, preparation, or sale of fish.

256. No licensee of a fish stall shall allow any place on the same level with the fish stall and forming part of the same building to be used as a sleeping place unless it is effectually separated from the fish stall 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.

257. Every licensee of a fish stall shall keep on the licensed premises an ample supply of potable water.

258. Every licensee of a fish stall shall keep the licensed premises open daily for the sale of fish.

259. No licensee of a fish stall shall allow any person to transport fish for sale from his licensed premises unless he is in possession of a card of registration signed by the Chairman and by the licensee of the fish stall.

260. No licensee of a fish stall shall permit any person to transport for sale from his licensed premises any fish except in a closed vehicle or a closed basket, tin, or other suitable receptacle. He shall see that every such vehicle, basket, tin, or other receptacle is at all times kept clean and wholesome.

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

#### Hairdressing Saloons or Barbers' Shops.

262. No person shall be entitled to obtain a licence to keep a hairdressing saloon or barber's shop unless the building or part of the building to be used for the purpose, and the equipment of the saloon or shop, are in conformity with the following conditions and requirements:—

- (1) The building or part of the building—

- (a) must be substantially constructed, and must have a floor space of not less than 120 square feet: Provided that the requirements of this paragraph shall not apply to any building in which a saloon or shop is carried on or kept at the date of the publication of this by-law in the *Gazette*; and
- (b) must have its walls limeplastered and limewashed, its roof provided with a wooden or other similar ceiling painted white, its floor cemented, and the junction of the floor with the walls rounded off with cement; and

- (c) must be well lighted and well ventilated; and  
 (d) must be provided with satisfactory drains, and with satisfactory latrine accommodation either within the building or on the premises.
- (2) The saloon or shop must be provided with—
- a sufficient supply of water at all times during which the saloon or shop is open to customers;
  - means for securing an adequate supply either of boiling water or of disinfectants, for the purpose of washing or sterilizing the instruments or appliances in daily use.
  - facilities for the hairdressers or barbers to wash their hands during the course of their work;
  - a sufficient number of receptacles for the disinfectants to be used for sterilizing instruments or appliances;
  - a sufficient supply of towels and overalls for the use of the customers;
  - a sufficient number of spittoons, kept by the side of the seats in such manner as to be readily available to customers and employees; and
  - a covered and movable dust bin made of galvanized iron or other impervious material; for the reception of hair-clippings and refuse.
263. The licensee of a hairdressing saloon or barber's shop shall—
- keep affixed, in a conspicuous position outside the saloon or shop, a board bearing the words "Licensed Hairdressing Saloon" or "Licensed Barber's Shop" as the case may be; and
  - keep affixed in a conspicuous position within the saloon or shop, a framed copy of these by-laws relating to hairdressing saloons or barbers' shops in each of the languages, English, Sinhalese and Tamil.
264. The licensee of a hairdressing saloon or barber's shop shall—
- cause the walls of such saloon or shop to be limewashed and the ceiling painted at least once in six months; and
  - Keep clean the floor, walls, ceiling, fixtures, furniture and equipment of such saloon or shop.
265. The licensee of a hairdressing saloon or barber's shop shall cause every hairdresser or barber employed by him in such saloon or shop—
- to keep his person and his wearing apparel clean;
  - to keep his finger-nails short and free from dirt; and
  - to wash his hands with soap and water immediately before attending to each customer.
266. The licensee of a hairdressing saloon or barber's shop shall—
- cause every spittoon in such saloon or shop to be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition;
  - cause every hair-brush or comb used in such saloon or shop to be washed or cleaned, and sterilized or disinfected, every day, and to be kept in a clean and sanitary condition at all times;
  - cause every shaving mug or cup, shaving brush, clipper, razor, or other cutting instrument, used in such saloon or shop to be well rinsed and cleaned in hot water after each occasion on which it is used; and
  - cause all hair-clippings and other refuse to be collected after each customer has been attended to, and to be deposited in the dust-bin provided for the purpose.
267. The licensee of a hairdressing saloon or barber's shop shall not use, or permit any hairdresser or barber employed by him in such saloon or shop to use, on any customer—
- any styptic pencil, powder-puff or sponge; or
  - any alum or other material for the purpose of stopping any bleeding, unless such alum or other material is in powder or liquid form.
268. The licensee of a hairdressing saloon or barber's shop shall not supply, for the use of any customer, any towel which is not fresh from the wash or any overall which is not clean.
269. The licensee of a hairdressing saloon or barber's shop shall not—
- knowingly permit any person who is suffering from any infectious or contagious disease of any kind or who has recently been in attendance on any person suffering from any such disease, to enter the saloon or shop for any purpose; or
  - employ any person referred to in paragraph (a) in any capacity in such saloon or shop; or
  - knowingly permit any hairdresser or barber employed by him to attend in the saloon or shop an any person referred to in paragraph (a); or
- permit any such hairdresser or barber who, by error or accident, attends on any person referred to in paragraph (a), to attend on any other customer unless that hairdresser or barber washes and cleans his hands before attending on such other customer; or
  - permit any instrument that has been used on any person referred to in paragraph (a) to be used on any other person until it is sterilized.
270. No person shall expectorate within any hairdressing saloon or barber's shop, except into a spittoon provided for the purpose.
271. The licensee of a hairdressing saloon or barber's shop shall not use or permit any other person to use the licensed premises—
- as a place for taking meals at any time; or
  - as a place for sleeping, except at night when such premises are not open to customers.
- Repeals.
272. The by-laws made by the Sanitary Board of the Mullaitivu District, published in *Gazette* No. 7,960 of January 6, 1933, and therein called "regulations" are hereby amended, in so far as they apply to the town of Mullaitivu, by the rescission of the following by-laws:—
- by-laws 2 to 7 under the heading "CHAPTER I";
  - the by-laws under the heading "CHAPTER II";
  - under the heading "CHAPTER V", the by-laws under the sub-headings "Bakeries", "Eatinghouses, Tea and Coffee Boutiques", "Galas", and "Butchers' Stalls"; and
  - the by-laws under the heading "CHAPTER VI".
- L. D.—B. 46/47/L. G. D.—BC. 110.
- THE TOWN COUNCILS ORDINANCE, NO. 3 OF 1946.
- IT is hereby notified that the Mullaitivu Town Council has, under sections 175 and 177 of the Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946, and with the approval of the Minister of Health and Local Government, given under those sections as modified by the Proclamation published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 9,773 of September 24, 1947, imposed, with effect from the date on which this Notification is published in the *Gazette*, the licence duties specified in the Schedule hereto in respect of the licences described therein, in lieu of the licence duties hitherto leviable in respect of those licences.
- E. W. KANNANGARA,  
Permanent Secretary,  
Ministry of Health and Local Government.  
Colombo, June 23, 1948.
- Schedule.*
- | Nature of Licence.   | Annual Duty. |    |
|--|--------------|----|
|  | Rs.          | c. |
| Licence to manufacture artificial manure   | 100          | 0  |
| Licence to manufacture fibre   | 50           | 0  |
| Licence to manufacture coconut oil by mills chekkus  | 150          | 0  |
| Licence to manufacture desiccated coconuts   | 100          | 0  |
| Licence to manufacture bricks or tiles   | 25           | 0  |
| Licence to manufacture soap  | 50           | 0  |
| Licence to make or extract fat   | 50           | 0  |
| Licence to cure arecanuts  | 2            | 50 |
| Licence to boil blood or offal   | 100          | 0  |
| Licence to dye fibre   | 3            | 0  |
| Lime kiln licence  | 15           | 0  |
| Licence to cure plumbago   | 50           | 0  |
| Licence to ice fish  | 200          | 0  |
| Licence to store fibre   | 25           | 0  |
| Licence to store artificial manure   | 10           | 0  |
| Licence to cure fish   | 75           | 0  |
| Licence to store maldive fish or salt fish or dry fish in any quantity over 5 cwt.   | 25           | 0  |
| Licence to store lime or hides or bones or materials for the manufacture of artificial manure in any quantity over 1 gunny bag | 5            | 0  |
| Licence to store straw   | 2            | 0  |
| Licence to store copra   | 10           | 0  |
| Licence to store plumbago  | 50           | 0  |
| Licence to keep a kraal for soaking coconut husks  | 12           | 0  |
| Licence to keep a saw pit—   |              |    |
| (a) where machinery is used  | 15           | 0  |
| (b) where no machinery is used   | 10           | 0  |
| Licence to keep a dairy for supply of milk to the public—  |              |    |
| (a) where the number of cows does not exceed 3   | 2            | 0  |
| (b) where the number of cows exceeds 3, but does not exceed 10   | 5            | 0  |
| (c) where the number of cows exceeds 10  | 10           | 0  |





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

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

I, the undersigned, hereby make application to have the undermentioned premises registered as a Common Lodging-house under the Municipal Councils Ordinance (Chapter 193)

Signature of Applicant : \_\_\_\_\_.

Address : \_\_\_\_\_.

Colombo, \_\_\_\_\_, 194—.

Situation of premises sought to be registered as a Common Lodging-house	_____.
The number of floors to be used as a Common Lodging-house	_____.
The number of Single rooms set apart for lodgers	_____ (cubic capacity)
The number of Double rooms set apart for lodgers	_____ (cubic capacity)

To the Commissioner,  
Municipal Council of Colombo."

L. D.—B. 50/47/L. G. D.—BC. 123.

## THE TOWN COUNCILS ORDINANCE, No. 3 OF 1946.

BY-LAWS made by the Vavuniya Town Council under sections 166 and 170 of the Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946, and approved by the Minister of Health and Local Government by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 167 of the Ordinance, as modified by the Proclamation, published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 9,773 of September 24, 1947.

E. W. KANNANGARA,  
Permanent Secretary,

Ministry of Health and Local Government.

Colombo, June 23, 1948.

## By-laws.

1. These by-laws may be cited as the Vavuniya Market By-laws, 1948.

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

"Council" means the Vavuniya Town Council;  
"Chairman" means the Chairman of the Council;  
"market area" means the area lying within a circle having a radius of one mile from the public market.

3. No person shall use or occupy any stall, seat, or space in a public market, unless he is the holder, or the servant or agent of the holder, of a permit or a ticket issued under these by-laws by or under the authority of the Chairman, or otherwise than in accordance with the terms and conditions of such permit or ticket, and no such servant or agent shall use or occupy any such stall, seat or space unless his name has been registered at the office of the Council.

4. (1) A permit in Form A set out in Schedule A hereto shall be issued in every case where the tenancy of a stall, seat, or space in a public market is to be for a period of not less than one month.

(2) The use or occupation of a stall, seat, or space in a public market for any period less than one month shall be authorised by a ticket issued daily in Form B set out in Schedule A hereto and available for the period of issue only.

5. Every holder of a permit or ticket shall pay a rent or fee at the rates prescribed in Schedule B hereto.

6. If the Council does not employ an officer to collect the rents and fees payable for the use of the market premises, it may lease the right of collecting such rents and fees to any approved person—

- by private treaty,
- by calling for tenders, or
- by putting up the right to public auction.

7. (1) The rent or fee for each stall, seat, or space in a public market shall be paid in advance at the time stated hereunder to the Chairman or to the officer appointed by the Council to collect such rents or fee or to the lessee, or to the person appointed by the lessee with the written approval of the Chairman, as the case may be.

(2) Such rent or fee shall be paid—

- where a permit is issued, either at the time of the issue thereof or in monthly instalments on the first day of each calendar month of the period for which the permit is issued; and
- where a ticket is issued, at the time of the issue thereof: Provided, however, that any holder of a permit may, for good cause, be allowed time not exceeding one week for the payment of any rent due from him; and every such holder shall, after the lapse of such time be liable to pay the amount due on demand together

with an additional rent of ten cents for each day of the term of the permit during which the rent was in arrears.

8. (1) No holder of a permit or ticket shall without the written permission of the Chairman—

- transfer such permit or ticket to any other person; or
- sub-let any part of the stall, seat, or space allowed to him; or
- permit any person, other than a servant or agent, whose name has been registered at the office of the Council, to use or occupy any part of the stall, seat, or space.

(2) No person shall use or occupy any stall, seat, or space in a public market or any part thereof under any alleged transfer or sub-lease, without the written consent of the Chairman.

9. Every holder of a permit for any period exceeding one month shall, when he decides to terminate his tenancy, give the Chairman one calendar month's notice of his intention to terminate such tenancy or pay one month's rent in lieu of such notice.

10. Every holder of a permit shall—

- cause every bench, shelf, counter or table, on which articles of food or drink are kept or exposed for sale, to be thoroughly cleaned daily, and every board on which meat or fish is kept or exposed for sale, to be scraped and washed daily;
- sweep or cause to be swept daily the stall or space occupied by him and any open space forming the approach or entrance to his stall or space; and
- keep near his stall or space a fly-proof receptacle with a close fitting lid, and place or cause to be placed all sweepings, rubbish and refuse matter therein.

11. No holder of a permit or ticket

- subject any person resorting to the market to any insult, vexation, annoyance, or delay; or
- occupy his stall, seat, or space or take part in any sale therein, while he is suffering from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease, or employ or permit any person suffering from any such disease to occupy the stall, seat or space or to take part in any sale therein; or
- enclose any part of his stall, seat, or space, or erect any screen or awning, or make any alterations whether temporary or permanent in such stall, seat, or space, without the written permission of the Chairman; or
- bring into, or keep in, his stall, seat, or space, any box, table, chair, or other similar article of furniture, which is not the property of the Council, or construct any shelves or other fixtures in such stall, seat, or space, without the written permission of the Chairman; or
- expose or keep for sale in his stall, seat, or space, any article which is not specified in his permit or ticket, or which is prohibited by the Council, or which is unwholesome or in any way injurious to the public health; or
- throw any bones, fins, or scales of fish, or any refuse, or any rubbish or sweepings, in any drain or on any part of the market premises; or
- expose the skin or hide of any animal or fins for the purpose of drying or curing in any part of the market premises; or
- carry on the drying, curing or icing of fish in any part of the market premises.

12. No person shall, within a public market or its premises—

- carry on any cooking; or
- be found drunk or behaving in a disorderly manner, or create any noise or disturbance, or fight with any other person or use insulting, abusive, or obscene language; or
- beg; or
- loiter without being able to give a satisfactory account of himself, or remain after being ordered to leave by the market keeper or an officer of the Council, or headman or police constable, or any person acting under the lawful orders of the Chairman.

13. No person shall—

- damage or deface any part of the market buildings or the furniture, lamps, or other property of the Council in or about a public market; or
- defile, pollute, or waste the water provided for use in a public market, or wash himself or any animal, clothes, or article in that water; or
- take any dog or vehicle inside the market premises.

14. (1) The Chairman shall cause a list of the rents or fees payable for the occupation of a stall, space, or seat at a public market to be exhibited in a conspicuous place in that market

(2) No market keeper, lessee, or person appointed by the lessee to collect the rents or fees shall—

- (a) demand or take any higher amount, by way of rent or fee, than that specified in the aforesaid list; or
- (b) subject any person to unnecessary or vexatious treatment under pretext of performing any duty or exercising any authority imposed or conferred upon him.

15. The Chairman shall have power to inquire into any dispute relating to any rent or fee, and make such order thereon as to him may seem just.

16. (1) It shall be lawful for the Chairman or any other officer duly authorised by him in that behalf to inspect any public market and to order any person using or occupying any stall, seat, or space therein to produce for his inspection the permit or ticket issued to such person.

(2) It shall be the duty of any holder of a permit or ticket to produce such permit or ticket for inspection immediately upon demand made by the Chairman or any other officer duly authorised by him in that behalf.

#### Private markets and other Authorised Premises.

17. (1) Within the market area no person shall sell or offer or expose for sale any meat, poultry, fish whether fresh or salted or iced, fresh fruit or vegetables except at a public market.

Provided, however, that the preceding provisions of this by-law shall not apply to—

- (a) the sale of poultry, fruits or vegetables by itinerant vendors who do not sell at fixed places, or do not for the purposes of such sale establish themselves on the public road or other public places;
- (b) the sale of fish within the market area by licensed itinerant vendors;
- (c) the sale by the licensee of an eating-house or a tea or coffee boutique of fruits for consumption on the premises; or
- (d) the sale of pork, fruits, or vegetables at any authorised premises other than a public market. In this paragraph, "authorised premises" means any premises authorised by licence issued in that behalf by the Chairman.

(2) Every licence referred to in paragraph (1) (d) shall—

- (a) be substantially in the Form set out in Schedule C hereto; and
- (b) be in force for such period exceeding one month and not exceeding twelve months as may be specified in the licence.

(3) The fee payable for every licence issued under paragraph (1) (d) shall be one rupee for each month for which it is to be in force, and shall be paid in advance to the Chairman or other officer appointed by the Council to collect such fee.

(4) Every licensee shall have his name and the names of his salesmen registered at the office of the Council.

(5) No salesman whose name is not registered at the office of the Council shall take part in any sale in any authorised premises.

18. Within the market area no person shall hawk for sale any meat, and no person shall hawk for sale any fish, unless he is the holder of a licence issued in that behalf by the Chairman. No licence to hawk fish for sale shall be issued to any person who is suffering from any infectious or contagious disease.

#### General.

19. No person shall bring into, or expose for sale, or sell at any public market or at any private market or other premises within the administrative limits of the Council, any carcase or meat of any animal not slaughtered at a public slaughter-house: Provided that this by-law shall not apply to the sale of frozen meat imported into the Island or of game.

20. (1) It shall be the duty of every holder of a permit in respect of a stall at a public market to keep such stall open to the public for business between the hours of 6 A.M. and 9 P.M.

(2) No such permit-holder shall wilfully neglect or refuse to serve the public without the written leave of the Chairman.

21. (1) It shall be lawful for a Court of competent jurisdiction to cancel any permit issued under these by-laws on a second or subsequent conviction of the permit-holder, by such Court, of a breach of any of these by-laws.

(2) The Chairman may refuse to issue—

- (a) a fresh permit to any person whose permit has been cancelled or who has been convicted of any breach of these by-laws; or
- (b) a fresh ticket to any person who has been convicted of any breach of these by-laws.

22. It shall be lawful for the Chairman, or for any officer of the Council acting under the authority of the Chairman, to inspect any market and to seize any article of food introduced or exposed for sale therein, which appears to him to be unwholesome, and to convey such article to the Medical Officer of Health, Vavuniya, and if that Officer certifies that any article of food so seized is unwholesome, such article may be destroyed without payment of compensation to the person from whose possession it was seized.

23. No person shall resist, obstruct, hinder, or molest, any market keeper, or any officer or person appointed by the Council to superintend any market or to collect rents or fees therein, in the execution of his duty.

24. Any contravention of any of these by-laws shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and with an additional fine not exceeding ten rupees for each day during which the contravention is continued after a conviction thereof by a court of competent jurisdiction or after written notice from the Chairman directing attention to such contravention.

#### Schedule A.

##### Form A.

##### Market Permit.

Fee paid : Rs. \_\_\_\_\_.

The bearer \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ is hereby permitted to hold stall/space No. \_\_\_\_\_ at the \_\_\_\_\_ market for the period of \_\_\_\_\_ months ending \_\_\_\_\_ for the sale of \_\_\_\_\_ subject to the conditions stated overleaf.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chairman.

(On the back of the Form.)

##### Conditions.

(1) No pet animals or birds are to be kept at or introduced to the stall/space.

(2) No fires or lights shall be allowed in the stall/space after 9 P.M.

(3) No person shall remain in the stall or market after 9 P.M.

(4) Any goods kept in the stall/space between 9 P.M. on any day and 6 A.M. on the following day are at the risk of the holder of this permit.

(5) A breach of these conditions shall in addition to any other penalty under the by-laws render the holder of this permit liable to have his tenancy terminated forthwith.

##### Form B.

##### Ticket of Occupancy.

Fee paid : Rs. \_\_\_\_\_.

The bearer \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ is hereby permitted to occupy stall/space No. \_\_\_\_\_ at the \_\_\_\_\_ market between the hours of 6 A.M. and 9 P.M. on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 194 . for the sale of \_\_\_\_\_ subject to the conditions stated overleaf.

By authority of the Chairman,

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature person issuing Ticket.

(On the back of the Form.)

##### Conditions.

(1) No pet animals or birds are to be kept at or introduced to the stall/space.

(2) No fires or lights shall be allowed in the stall/space after 9 P.M.

(3) No person shall remain in the stall or market after 9 P.M.

(4) Any goods kept in the stall/space between 9 P.M. on any day and 6 A.M. on the following day are at the risk of the holder of this permit.

(5) A breach of these conditions shall in addition to any other penalty under the by-laws render the holder of this permit liable to have his tenancy terminated forthwith.

#### Schedule B.

##### Rates.

Permit.	Rent or Fee.
	Rs. c.
(1) Stall (3 feet square or less)	.. 3 0 per month.
(2) Any vacant floor space (3 feet square or less) in the public market	.. 2 0 per month.

##### Ticket.

(1) Stall (3 feet square or less)	.. 0 15 per day.
(2) Any vacant floor space (3 feet square or less) in the public market	.. 0 10 per day.

#### Schedule C.

##### Form of Licence.

Fee paid : Rs. \_\_\_\_\_.

I, \_\_\_\_\_, Chairman, T. C., Vavuniya, do by this licence authorise the sale of \_\_\_\_\_ at premises bearing assessment No. \_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_ or his registered salesman.

This licence shall remain in force until \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chairman.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

## Post of Assistant Clerk (Works Department), Urban Council, Moratuwa.

APPLICATIONS are invited by the Local Government Service Commission for the above post.

2. The post carries a salary of Rs. 660 per annum, rising by annual increments of Rs. 42 to Rs. 1,668 per annum, with an Efficiency Bar before Rs. 1,206 per annum. A rent allowance and a temporary cost of living allowance at Government rates will be paid. No special temporary allowance is payable.

3. Applicants should be not less than 16 nor more than 23 years of age on June 1, 1948, and should have passed at least one of the following examinations:—

- (a) the Junior School Certificate (English) Examination of the Education Department, Ceylon; the Cambridge Commercial Certificate Examination, either Junior Certificate or Higher stage (either section of the London Chamber of Commerce or Ceylon Chamber of Commerce); or
- (b) they should have passed a junior School Certificate (English) examination held by a school approved by the Education Department for the Senior School Certificate (English Examination); and
- (c) they should have passed in Sinhalese in the Junior School Certificate (English) Examination.

Preference will be given to those who have had experience in accounts and typewriting.

4. Applications will be entertained only from persons who have been resident in the area comprising the Revenue Districts of Colombo, Kalutara, Galle, Matara, Hambantota and Chilaw, for a period of at least three years immediately prior to July 1, 1948. A certificate of residence to this effect from the Chief Headman or the Divisional Revenue Officer of the Division or a Justice of the Peace should be annexed to the application.

5. Applications will also be considered from those holding permanent posts in the service of a Local Body irrespective of age provided they possess the educational qualifications prescribed in paragraph 3 above. In the case of Ceylonese ex-servicemen, the period of their active service will be deducted from their ages for purposes of eligibility.

6. Candidates employed in a local authority should forward their applications through the Mayor or Chairman of the local authority in which they are serving.

7. The Commission reserves to itself the right to appoint a candidate who is above the age limit if he is suitable and otherwise qualified.

8. The selected candidate will be on one year's probation or trial and will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Service Ordinance, No. 43 of 1945, and the Regulations made thereunder. He will also be required to furnish security in a sum decided upon by the Council, in cash or by fidelity guarantee bond through a recognized guarantee association.

9. Applications in the candidates own handwriting, stating age, qualifications and full particulars of experience, together with copies only of testimonials, should reach the Chairman, Local Government Service Commission, P. O. Box 530, Colombo, not later than July 23, 1948.

10. Applications should be addressed to the Chairman and not personally to the undersigned.

11. Canvassing either directly or indirectly will be a disqualification.

V. C. JAYASURIYA,

Chairman, Local Government Service Commission.  
Colombo, July 6, 1948.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

## Post of Clerk, Grade II., Urban Council, Gampola.

APPLICATIONS are invited by the Local Government Service Commission for the above post.

2. The post carries a salary of Rs. 840 per annum, rising by annual increments of Rs. 72 to Rs. 2,424 per annum, with Efficiency Bars before Rs. 1,488 and Rs. 2,064 per annum. A rent allowance and a temporary cost of living allowance at Government rates will be paid. No special temporary allowance is payable.

3. Applicants should be not less than 17 years of age nor more than 25 years of age on July 1, 1948, and should have passed the S. S. C. (English) examination, or equivalent or higher examination, and should possess a good knowledge of office routine and accounts. Preference will be given to those candidates who have a good knowledge of taking out quantities, correspondence regarding Sanitation Works, Electricity Accounts and typewriting.

4. Applications will also be considered from persons holding permanent posts in the service of a Local Authority irrespective of age and academic qualifications, provided they are otherwise qualified for the post. Applications from such candidates should be forwarded through the Mayor or Chairman

of the Local Body in which they are serving. In the case of Ceylonese ex-servicemen the period of their mobilised service will be deducted from their ages for purposes of eligibility.

5. Applications will be entertained only from persons who have been resident for a period of at least 3 years immediately prior to July 1, 1948, in the area comprising—

The North-Central Province and the Province of Uva, the Revenue Districts of Kandy, Matale, Nuwara Eliya, Ratnapura, Kegalla, and Kurunegala, Demala hatpattu in the Revenue District of Puttalam; Vavuniya South (Sinhalese Division) in the Revenue District of Vavuniya; Bintenne pattu and Wegam pattu in the Revenue District of Batticaloa.

A certificate to that effect from the D. R. O. of the Revenue District or a Justice of the Peace should be attached to the application.

6. The Commission reserves to itself the right to appoint a candidate who is above the age limit if he is found suitable and otherwise qualified.

7. The selected candidate will be on two year's probation or trial and will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Service Ordinance, No. 43 of 1945, and the Regulations made thereunder.

8. Applications in the candidates own handwriting, stating age, qualifications and experience, together with copies only of testimonials, should reach the Chairman, Local Government Service Commission, P. O. Box 530, Colombo, not later than 12 noon on July 23, 1948.

9. Applications should be addressed to the Chairman and not personally to the undersigned.

10. Canvassing either directly or indirectly will be a disqualification.

V. C. JAYASURIYA,

Chairman Local Government Service Commission.  
P. O. Box 530,  
Colombo, July 6, 1948.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

## Post of Head Linesman, Grade II., Electricity Scheme, Urban Council, Gampola.

THE closing date for applications for the post of Head Linesman, Grade II., Electricity Scheme, Urban Council, Gampola, which was advertised in Part IX. of *Government Gazette* No. 9,881 of June 25, 1948, is extended to July 18, 1948.

V. C. JAYASURIYA,

Chairman Local Government Service Commission.

## Avisawella Urban Council.

NOTICE is hereby given under section 17 of the Local Authorities Elections Ordinance, No. 53 of 1946, that the revision of electoral lists of the Avisawella Urban Council has been completed. Copies of the electoral lists will be available for inspection, free of charge, during office hours, at the office of the Urban Council Avisawella and at the Post Office.

Any person—

- (a) who claims to be entitled to have his name entered in the electoral lists but whose name has not been so entered,
- (b) who claims that his name has not been entered in the correct list and should be transferred to some other list,
- (c) who, being a person whose name has been entered in the above lists, objects to the name of any other person appearing therein,

shall forward his claim or objection in writing to me within 14 days of the publication of this notice.

H. V. F. ABAYAKOON,

Assistant Elections Officer, Colombo District,  
Department of Elections (Local Bodies),  
P. O. Box 814,  
Colombo, July 9, 1948.

## Kolonnawa Urban Council.

NOTICE is hereby given under section 17 of the Local Authorities Elections Ordinance, No. 53 of 1946, that the revision of electoral lists of the Kolonnawa Urban Council has been completed. Copies of the electoral lists will be available for inspection, free of charge, during office hours, at the office of the Urban Council Kolonnawa and at the Wellampitiya Post Office.

Any person—

- (a) who claims to be entitled to have his name entered in the electoral lists but whose name has not been so entered,

(b) who claims that his name has not been entered in the correct list and should be transferred to some other list,

(c) who, being a person whose name has been entered in the above lists, objects to the name of any person appearing therein,

shall forward his claim or objection in writing to me within 14 days of the publication of this notice.

H. V. F. ABAYAKOON,  
Assistant Elections Officer, Colombo District.

Department of Elections (Local Bodies),  
P. O. Box 814,  
Colombo, July 9, 1948.

#### Ja-ela Urban Council.

NOTICE is hereby given under section 17 of the Local Authorities Elections Ordinance, No. 53 of 1946, that the revision of electoral lists of the Ja-ela Urban Council has been completed. Copies of the electoral lists will be available for inspection, free of charge, during office hours, at the office of the Urban Council and at the Post Office.

Any person—

(a) who claims to be entitled to have his name entered in the electoral lists but whose name has not been so entered,

(b) who claims that his name has not been entered in the correct list and should be transferred to some other list,

(c) who, being a person whose name has been entered in the above lists, objects to the name of any other person appearing therein,

shall forward his claim or objection in writing to me within 14 days of the publication of this notice.

H. V. F. ABAYAKOON,  
Assistant Elections Officer, Colombo District.

Department of Elections (Local Bodies),  
P. O. Box 814,  
Colombo, June 30, 1948.

#### Wattala-Mabole-Peliyagoda Urban Council.

NOTICE is hereby given under section 17 of the Local Authorities Elections Ordinance, No. 53 of 1946, that the revision of electoral lists of the Wattala-Mabole-Peliyagoda Urban Council has been completed. Copies of the electoral lists will be available for inspection, free of charge, during office hours, at the office of the above Urban Council and at the Wattala Post Office.

Any person—

(a) who claims to be entitled to have his name entered in the electoral lists but whose name has not been so entered,

(b) who claims that his name has not been entered in the correct list and should be transferred to some other list,

(c) who, being a person whose name has been entered in the above lists, objects to the name of any other person appearing therein,

shall forward his claim or objection in writing to me within 14 days of the publication of this notice.

H. V. F. ABAYAKOON,  
Assistant Elections Officer, Colombo District.

Department of Elections (Local Bodies),  
P. O. Box 814,  
Colombo, July 9, 1948.

#### Veyangoda Town Council.

NOTICE is hereby given under section 17 of the Local Authorities Elections Ordinance, No. 53 of 1946, that the revision of the electoral lists of the Veyangoda Town Council has been completed. Copies of the electoral lists will be available for inspection, free of charge, during office hours, at the office of the Town Council, Veyangoda.

Any person—

(a) who claims to be entitled to have his name entered in the electoral lists but whose name has not been so entered,

(b) who claims that his name has not been entered in the correct list and should be transferred to some other list,

(c) who, being a person whose name has been entered in the above lists, objects to the name of any other person appearing therein,

shall forward his claim or objection in writing to me within 14 days of the publication of this notice.

H. V. F. ABAYAKOON,  
Assistant Elections Officer, Colombo District.

Department of Elections (Local Bodies),  
P. O. Box 814,  
Colombo, July 9, 1948.

#### Minuwangoda Town Council.

NOTICE is hereby given under section 17 of the Local Authorities Elections Ordinance, No. 53 of 1946, that the revision of electoral lists of the Minuwangoda Town Council has been completed. Copies of the electoral lists will be available for inspection, free of charge, during office hours at the office of the Town Council, Minuwangoda.

Any person—

(a) who claims to be entitled to have his name entered in the electoral lists but whose name has not been so entered,

(b) who claims that his name has not been entered in the correct list and should be transferred to some other list,

(c) who, being a person whose name has been entered in the above lists, objects to the name of any other person appearing therein,

shall forward his claim or objection in writing to me within 14 days of the publication of this notice.

H. V. F. ABAYAKOON,  
Assistant Elections Officer, Colombo District.

Department of Elections (Local Bodies),  
P. O. Box 814,  
Colombo, July 9, 1948.

#### Kochchikade Town Council.

NOTICE is hereby given under section 17 of the Local Authorities Elections Ordinance, No. 53 of 1946, that the revision of electoral lists of the Kochchikade Town Council has been completed. Copies of the electoral lists will be available for inspection, free of charge, during office hours, at the office of the above Town Council and at the Post Office.

Any person—

(a) who claims to be entitled to have his name entered in the electoral lists but whose name has not been so entered,

(b) who claims that this name has not been entered in the correct list and should be transferred to some other list,

(c) who, being a person whose name has been entered in the above lists, objects to the name of any other person appearing therein,

shall forward his claim or objection in writing to me within 14 days of the publication of this notice.

H. V. F. ABAYAKOON,  
Assistant Elections Officer, Colombo District.

Department of Elections (Local Bodies),  
P. O. Box 814,  
Colombo, July 9, 1948.

#### MATALE URBAN COUNCIL.

##### Supplementary Budget for 1948.

	Rs.	c.
A.—(4) Contributions and grants	100	0
Settled and adopted at a meeting of the Council held on May 8, 1948, by resolution No. 10.		
J.—(2) (b) Engines, boilers and machinery	3,975	0
Settled and adopted at a meeting of the Council held on April 22, 1948, by resolution No. 12.		
A.—(1) (e) Pensions	1,560	0
A.—(2) (b) Travelling	500	0
A.—(2) (f) War allowance	450	0
A.—(3) Refunds	150	0
C.—(2) Maintenance	800	0
D.—(8) War allowance	700	0
E.—(1) (c) Uniforms	150	0
E.—(1) (g) Drainage construction	8,000	0
E.—(2) (e) War allowance	8,000	0
E.—(3) (c) Stores	500	0
E.—(4) (f) War allowance	300	0
E.—(5) (c) Maintenance	4,000	0
E.—(5) (h) War allowance	3,000	0
E.—(6) (e) War allowance	700	0
E.—(7) (b) Maintenance	1,500	0
F.—(6) War allowance	1,500	0
G.—(3) War allowance	2,500	0
J.—(1) (e) War allowance	3,200	0
J.—(2) (b) Engines, boilers, machinery, &c.	6,000	0
E.—(1) (d) Office expenses	150	0

Settled and adopted at a meeting of the Council held on June 12, 1948, by resolution No. 28.

Urban Council Office,  
Matale, June 30, 1948.

K. M. M. HUSSAIN,  
Chairman.

## WELIGAMA URBAN COUNCIL.

## The Butchers Ordinance.

NOTICE is hereby given under section 7 of the Butchers Ordinance (Chapter 201), as amended by section 6 of Ordinance No. 44 of 1947, that Mr. T. S. Abdul Caffoor of Weligama has made an application to me for a licence to carry on the trade of a butcher in premises No. 1,227 at New street, in Weligama, during the year 1948.

Any person residing within the limits of the Weligama Urban Council who desires to object to the issue of the aforesaid licence, should furnish to me in duplicate, on or before July 17, 1948, a written statement of the grounds of his objection.

A. P. DALUWATTE,  
Chairman.  
Office of the Urban Council,  
Weligama, July 1, 1948.

## HORANA URBAN COUNCIL.

## Statement of Assets and Liabilities, 1947.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Deposits :—					
To depositors	.. ..	1,734	68	1,734	68
Government grants	.. ..			300	14
Surplus at 31.12.46	.. ..	40,258	59		
„ at 31.12.47 :—	Rs. c.				
Revenue	.. ..	84,518	70		
Expenditure	.. ..	47,981	36		
		36,537	34		
				76,795	93
				Total	78,830 75
ASSETS.					
Advances	.. ..			537	50
Fixed deposits	.. ..			36,000	0
Cash in hand	.. ..			9,974	69
„ in Kachcheri	.. ..			25,375	57
„ in Bank	.. ..			6,942	99
				Total	78,830 75

I, Balage Don Lauries Gunasekera, Chairman, Urban Council, Horana, do hereby affirm that to the best of my knowledge and belief that the above is a true and a correct statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Horana Urban Council.

B. D. L. GUNASEKERA,  
Chairman.

Certified :

W. M. FONSEKA,  
Member.

Affirmed before me this 2nd day of July, 1948, at Horana.

G. D. L. GOONEWARDHANA,  
Justice of the Peace.

## Abstracts of Revenue and Expenditure, 1947.

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.
A.—General—		
Property rate .. ..	6,793	32
V and A tax .. ..	157	0
Licences .. ..	10,649	73
Other general revenue .. ..	3,340	82
Refunds and grants from Government .. ..	56,171	8
B.—Thoroughfares .. ..		
1,286	5	
C.—Resthouses .. ..		
1,198	76	
D.—Council lands and buildings .. ..		
155	0	
E.—Public health—		
(1) General .. ..	900	0
(2) Scavenging .. ..	—	—
(3) Conservancy .. ..	31	8
(4) Slaughter-house and cattle pound .. ..	344	0
(5) Water supply .. ..	—	—
(6) Hospitals .. ..	—	—
(7) Markets .. ..	2,762	36
(8) Grain store .. ..	480	0
F.—Public recreation .. ..		
136	50	
G.—Cemeteries Ordinance (Cap. 181) .. ..		
109	0	
H.—Dog Registration Ordinance (Cap. 334), and Rabies Ordinance (Cap. 333) .. ..		
4	0	
I.—Weights and Measures Ordinance (Cap. 127) .. ..		
—	—	
J.—Electricity department .. ..		
—	—	
K.—Fire protection .. ..		
—	—	
L.—Supply of fruit trees .. ..		
—	—	
M.—Reading room and library .. ..		
—	—	
Total revenue	84,518	70

## REVENUE.

	Rs.	c.
Deposits .. ..	2,272	12
Refund of advances .. ..	755	66
Deposit account—		
Grant to Community centre, Horana .. ..	300	0
Fixed deposit .. ..	8,000	0
From Sanitary Board .. ..	6,000	0
Balance on January 1 .. ..	23,533	75
Total	125,380	23

## EXPENDITURE.

	Rs.	c.
A.—General—		
Salaries and pensions .. ..	6,172	82
Establishment expenses .. ..	9,791	51
Refunds .. ..	—	—
Contributions and grants .. ..	37	71
Miscellaneous .. ..	—	—
All other expenditure .. ..	4,544	30
All other expenditure .. ..	2,725	60
D.—Council lands and buildings .. ..		
63	0	
E.—Public health—		
(1) General .. ..	5,177	25
(2) Scavenging .. ..	7,775	14
(3) Conservancy .. ..	8,932	85
(4) Slaughter-house and cattle pound .. ..	5	75
(5) Water supply .. ..	—	—
(6) Hospitals .. ..	—	—
(7) Markets .. ..	106	40
(8) Cost of epidemics .. ..	—	—
G.—Cemeteries Ordinance (Cap. 181) .. ..		
2,521	3	
H.—Dog Registration Ordinance (Cap. 334), and Rabies Ordinance, (Cap. 333) .. ..		
113	50	
I.—Weights and Measures Ordinance (Cap. 127) .. ..		
—	—	
J.—Electricity department .. ..		
—	—	
K.—Fire protection .. ..		
14	50	
L.—Supply of fruit trees .. ..		
—	—	
M.—Reading room and library .. ..		
—	—	
Total expenditure	47,981	36
Refunds of deposits .. ..	3,458	46
Advances .. ..	1,167	16
Deposit account—		
Grant to Community centre, Horana .. ..	480	0
Balance on December 31 .. ..	72,293	25
Total	125,380	23

Urban Council Office,  
Horana, July 2, 1948.

B. D. L. GUNASEKERA,  
Chairman.

## AMBALANGODA URBAN COUNCIL.

## True Account of the Revenue and Expenditure during the Year 1947.

The Urban Councils Ordinance, No. 61 of 1939.

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.
A.—General—		
Property rate .. ..	26,473	77
V and A taxes .. ..	277	50
Licences .. ..	5,520	26
Other general revenue .. ..	6,350	66
Refunds and grants from Government .. ..	47,172	92
B.—Thoroughfares :—		
Subsidy-labour tax and other collections .. ..	3,662	23
Government grants .. ..	1,300	0
C.—Resthouses and ambalams .. ..		
3,962	49	
D.—Council lands and buildings .. ..		
3,511	53	
E.—Public health :—		
(1) General .. ..	1,705	0
(2) Scavenging .. ..	168	50
(3) Conservancy .. ..	229	50
(4) S. H. & C. P. fees .. ..	92	80
(5) Water supply .. ..	—	—
(6) Hospitals .. ..	—	—
(7) Markets .. ..	18,246	93
F.—Public recreation .. ..		
6,116	35	
G.—Cemeteries .. ..		
—	—	
H.—Dog registration .. ..		
42	0	
I.—Weight and measures .. ..		
—	—	

REVENUE.		Rs. c.	Deposit Account, 1947.		Rs. c.
J.—Electricity department :—					
General	..	56,630 41	Receipts	..	26,137 14
Government grants (W. A.)	..	6,175 70	Balance on January 1	..	13,394 34
Total revenue		187,638 55	Total		39,531 48
Deposits	..	26,137 14			
Refunds of advances	..	889 74			
Fixed deposits	..	—			
Ceylon Savings Bank securities	..	250 0			
Reserve for depreciation	..	—			
Balance on January 1	..	23,959 79	Refunds	..	10,078 15
Total		238,875 22	Balance on December 31	..	29,453 33
EXPENDITURE.		Rs. c.	Total		39,531 48
A.—General :—					
Salaries and pensions	..	9,991 45	Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at December, 1947.		
Establishment expenses	..	17,342 52	LIABILITIES.		
Refunds	..	1,447 53	Rs. c. Rs. c.		
Contributions and grants	..	265 0	Deposits		
B.—Thoroughfares :—					
Acquisition	..	10,000 0	Loan account—		
Improvements	..	—	E. L. S.		
Loan charges	..	—	Market scheme		
New works	..	—	Reserve for depreciation		
All other expenditure	..	24,182 67	Surplus at December 31, 1947—		
C.—Resthouses and ambalams :—					
Improvements	..	—	Surplus at end of 1946		
All other expenditure	..	5,249 36	Surplus at end of 1947—		
D.—Council lands and buildings					
E.—Public health :—					
(1) General	..	17,294 12	Rs. c.		
(2) Scavenging	..	13,514 62	Revenue for 1947		
(3) Conservancy	..	21,084 47	Expenditure for 1947		
(4) Slaughter-house and cattle pound	..	3 0	4,140 99		
(5) Water supply	..	—	8,448 38		
(6) Hospital	..	—	Total		
(7) Markets	..	4,967 23	42,880 52		
F.—Public recreation					
G.—Cemeteries					
H.—Dog registration					
I.—Weights and measures					
J.—Electricity department :—					
Loan charges	..	12,370 33	ASSETS.		
All other expenditure	..	45,063 64	Rs. c. Rs. c.		
Total expenditure		183,497 56	Advance with P. M. G.		
Refunds of deposits	..	10,078 15	Advance for purchase of cycles		
Advances	..	1,045 30	Security deposits (C. S. B.)		
Fixed deposits	..	—	Cash imprest		
Ceylon Savings Bank securities	..	10,000 0	Cash in hand		
Reserve for depreciation	..	3,793 69	Mercantile Bank, Galle		
Balance on December 31	..	30,460 52	Bank of Ceylon, Colombo		
Total		238,875 22	32,094 75		
			Less outstanding cheques		
			1,634 23		
			Total		
			42,880 52		

## Loan Account, 1947.

Amount raised.		Year.	Annual repayments.		Amount outstanding on January 1, 1947.		Amount repaid in 1947.		Amount outstanding on December 31, 1947.	
Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
20,000	0	1930	800	0	8,000	0	800	0	7,200	0
20,000	0	1930	800	0	8,000	0	800	0	7,200	0
30,000	0	1931	1,200	0	12,000	0	1,200	0	10,800	0
30,000	0	1931	1,200	0	12,000	0	1,200	0	10,800	0
20,000	0	1932	800	0	8,800	0	800	0	8,000	0
20,000	0	1936	1,346	18*	14,968	21	742	46	14,220	75
30,000	0	1937	3,004	32*	15,748	91	2,374	37	13,374	54
4,000	0	1937	269	24*	3,137	16	143	75	2,993	41
2,745	0	1938	184	76*	2,247	77	94	85	2,152	92
2,255	0	1938	225	83*	1,355	35	173	62	1,181	73
5,000	0	1940	200	0	3,800	0	200	0	3,600	0
5,000	0	1940	200	0	3,800	0	200	0	3,600	0
5,000	0	1940	200	0	3,800	0	200	0	3,600	0
5,000	0	1940	200	0	3,800	0	200	0	3,600	0
5,000	0	1941	200	0	4,000	0	200	0	3,800	0
5,000	0	1941	200	0	4,000	0	200	0	3,800	0
5,000	0	1941	200	0	4,000	0	200	0	3,800	0
214,000	0				113,457	40	9,734	5	103,723	35

\*Equated payments.

I, Kankani Tantri Samathapala de Silva, Chairman, Urban Council, Ambalangoda, do hereby affirm that the above is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a true and correct account of all monies received and paid by virtue of the Urban Councils Ordinance, No. 61 of 1939, on account of the Ambalangoda Urban Council, during the year 1947, and that the foregoing is a correct statement of Assets and Liabilities of the said Council as on December 31, 1947.

Office of the Urban Council,  
Ambalangoda, February 5, 1948.

I certify that the above statement is correct.

Affirmed on this 6th day of February, 1948, before me.

K. T. S. DE SILVA,  
Chairman, U. C.

R. S. WICKRAMASURIYA,  
Member of Council.

K. T. E. DE SILVA,  
Justice of Peace.

## DEHIWALA-MOUNT LAVINIA URBAN COUNCIL.

## 1st Supplementary Budget, 1948.

		Rs. c.
A.—General Expenditure :—		
(1) Salaries of Officers—		
(e) Pensions	Resolution No. 21 of U. C. Meeting held on Feb. 20, 1948	360 0
Do.	Resolution No. 35 of U. C. Meeting held on May 14, 1948	545 9
Do.	Resolution No. 36 of U. C. Meeting held on May 14, 1948	240 0
Do.	Resolution No. 38 of U. C. Meeting held on May 14, 1948	3,307 90
(f) Assessor—	Resolution No. 30 of U. C. Meeting held on May 14, 1948	193 64
Do.	Resolution No. 31 of U. C. Meeting held on May 14, 1948	240 0
(h) War allowance	Resolution No. 38 of U. C. Meeting held on May 14, 1948	1,214 40
B.—Thoroughfares :—		
(2) Maintenance	Resolution No. 26 of U. C. Meeting held on June 11, 1948	3,500 0
(7) Acquisition	Resolution No. 38 of U. C. Meeting held on April 16, 1948	16,500 0
(12) New works	Resolution No. 37 of U. C. Meeting held on April 16, 1948	350 0
E.—Public health :—		
(3) Conservancy—		
(b) Carts, bulls and lorries	Resolution No. 26 of U. C. Meeting held on June 11, 1948	4,500 0
Do.	Resolution No. 39 of U. C. Meeting held on June 11, 1948	49 9
(6) Hospitals—		
(a) Wages	Resolution No. 30 of U. C. Meeting held on March 12, 1948	1,980 0
Do.	Resolution No. 37 of U. C. Meeting held on May 14, 1948	200 0
J.—Electricity Department—		
(3) Service and house connections—		
(a) Materials	Resolution No. 44 of U. C. Meeting held on June 11, 1948	3,360 0
MM.—War emergency measures :—		
(4) Evacuation advances	Resolution No. 22 of U. C. Meeting held on June 11, 1948	287 3
(10) Advance C. D. C.	Resolution No. 39 of U. C. Meeting held on May 14, 1948	2,532 87
Total		39,360 2

Urban Council Office,  
Dehiwala, June 30, 1948.

S. DE S. JAYASINGHE,  
Chairman,  
U. C., Dehiwala-Mt. Lavinia.

## PANADURE URBAN COUNCIL.

## Account of Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1947.

		REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
		Amount.	Total.	Amount.	Total.
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
A.—General :—					
Property rate	..	65,048 90			
Vehicles and animals tax	..	894 0			
Licence duties	..	40,537 22			
Refund of stamp duties	..	2,366 50			
Rent of liquor licences	..	330 0			
Compensation for opium revenue	..	5,183 25			
Auctioneers' and Brokers' licences	..	90 0			
Interest	..	101 50			
Sale of old stores	..	406 0			
Refund of overpayments	..	91 25			
Miscellaneous	..	2,026 63			
Warrant costs, &c...	..	1,648 53			
Contribution by Central Government for war allowances	..	61,533 13			
Block grants from Central Government	..	51,290 44			
			231,547 35		
B.—Thoroughfares :—					
Subsidy in lieu of labour tax	..	4,603 50			
Compensation by Government for roads damaged by military transport	..	1,732 0			
			6,335 50		
C.—Resthouses and ambalams					
D.—Council lands and buildings :—					
Rents	..	8,858 74			
Sale of produce	..	11 50			
			8,870 24		
E.—Public health :—					
(1) General	..	4,384 80			
(2) Scavenging	..	768 11			
(3) Conservancy	..	60 0			
(4) Slaughter-house and cattle pound	..	1,118 62			
(5) Water supply	..	9 5			
(6) Hospitals	..	—			
(7) Markets and grain stores	..	13,379 50			
			19,720 8		
F.—Public recreation					
G.—Cemeteries (Ordinance No. 9 of 1920)					
	..	659 50	659 50		
H.—Dog registration					
	..	182 50	182 50		
I.—Weights and measures					
	..	65 36	65 36		
J.—Electricity Department :—					
Sale of current	..	96,485 10			
Rent of meters	..	7,407 58			
Works executed for customers	..	1,927 73			
Miscellaneous	..	1,404 4			
Refund of overpayments	..	49 31			
Contribution by Government for war allowances	..	3,435 74			
			110,709 50		
K.—Fire protection					
L.—Supply of fruit trees					
M.—Reading rooms and libraries					
M.M.—War emergency measures					
			378,258 53		
A.—General :—					
Salaries and pensions	..	18,402 65			
Establishment expenses	..	25,206 89			
Refunds	..	171 0			
Contributions and grants	..	360 0			
			44,140 54		
B.—Thoroughfares :—					
Salaries and wages	..	6,369 68			
Maintenance	..	8,558 15			
Plant and tools	..	133 76			
Lighting	..	20,248 66			
Acquisitions	..	2,857 2			
Surveys	..	22 68			
New works	..	483 5			
War allowances	..	8,808 10			
			47,481 10		
C.—Resthouses and ambalams					
D.—Council lands and buildings :—					
Wages	..	2,045 0			
Maintenance	..	5,184 42			
Furniture	..	648 23			
War allowances	..	1,447 10			
			9,324 75		

EXPENDITURE.		Amount.	Total.
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.
<b>E.—Public health :—</b>			
(1) General ..	..	33,809 28	
(2) Scavenging ..	..	29,118 82	
(3) Conservancy ..	..	66,125 16	
(4) Slaughter-house and cattle pound	..	20 45	
(5) Water supply ..	..	242 52	
(6) Hospitals ..	..	110 5	
(7) Markets and grain stores ..	..	5,370 50	
			134,796 78
<b>F.—Public recreation</b> ..	..	1,591 70	1,591 70
<b>G.—Cemeteries :—</b>			
Wages ..	..	1,530 36	
Maintenance ..	..	351 25	
War allowances ..	..	1,715 79	
			3,597 40
<b>H.—Dog registration..</b> ..	..	707 70	707 70
<b>I.—Weights and measures</b> ..	..	243 22	243 22
<b>J.—Electricity Department :—</b>			
(1) Generation of electricity ..	..	39,980 8	
(2) Repairs and maintenance ..	..	4,457 8	
(3) Service and house connections ..	..	1,840 6	
(4) Management and general expenses ..	..	30,542 17	
(5) Loan charges ..	..	9,000 0	
(6) Extensions ..	..	—	
(7) Depreciation of elect. lighting and distribution system ..	..	8,000 0	
			93,819 39
<b>K.—Fire protection ..</b> ..	..	14 50	14 50
<b>L.—Supply of fruit trees</b> ..	..	—	—
<b>M.—Reading rooms and libraries</b> ..	..	—	—
<b>MM.—War emergency measures</b> ..	..	—	—
<b>Total expenditure</b> ..	..	335,717 8	

## OTHER RECEIPTS.

		Amount.	Total.
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.
<b>Total revenue brought forward</b> ..			
Deposits ..	..	11,796 94	378,258 53
Advances—returned cheques ..	..	328 4	
Advances—I. D. H. Hirana ..	..	864 68	
Advances—P. M. G. telephone trunk calls ..	..	10 0	
Advances—Bicycles ..	..	72 18	
Advances—Poultry ..	..	5 0	
Reserve for depreciation fund lighting scheme ..	..	8,263 63	
Compensation for damaged roads ..	..	1,732 0	
			23,072 47
<b>Total receipts</b> ..	..	401,331 0	
<b>Surplus on December 31, 1946</b> ..	..	10,836 40	
			412,167 40

## OTHER PAYMENTS.

		Amount.	Total.
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.
<b>Total expenditure brought forward</b> ..			
Deposits ..	..	11,178 81	335,717 8
Advances—Returned cheques ..	..	342 54	
Advances—Improvements ..	..	2,144 10	
Advances—I. D. H. Hirana ..	..	1,163 5	
Advances—Purchase of cattle ..	..	84	
Advances—Hospital charges to D. M. & S. S. ..	..	4140 50	
Advances—Bicycles ..	..	648 50	
Advances—Wages of temporary electrical labourers ..	..	383 67	
Advances—To Government Electrical Department for purchase of an electrical plant ..	..	4,000 0	
Compensation for damaged roads ..	..	1,732 0	
Fixed deposits ..	..	8,263 63	
			29,997 64
<b>Total payments</b> ..	..	365,714 72	
<b>Surplus on December 31, 1947</b> ..	..	46,452 68	
			412,167 40

## Deposit account on December 31, 1947,

RECEIPTS.		Amount.	Total.
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Receipts ..	..	11,796 94	
Balance on December 31, 1946 ..	..	18,484 48	
			30,281 42
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>			
Payments ..	..	11,178 81	
Balance on December 31, 1947 ..	..	19,102 61	
			30,281 42
			30,281 42

## Statement of Assets and Liabilities on December 31, 1947.

LIABILITIES.		Amount.	Total.
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Deposits ..	..	19,102 61	
Reserve for depreciation electric lighting scheme ..	..	50,990 67	
General reserve ..	..	20,000 0	
Advances—Cattle purchase ..	..	40 18	
Advances—War savings ..	..	3 19	
Advances—Vegetables ..	..	207 41	
Compensation for damaged roads ..	..	5,000 0	
			95,344 6
<b>Total revenue on December 31, 1947</b> ..	..	378,258 53	
<b>Total Expenditure on December 31, 1947</b> ..	..	335,717 8	
<b>Excess on December 31, 1947</b> ..	..	42,541 45	
<b>Excess of assets over liabilities on December 31, 1946</b> ..	..	1,318 41	
<b>Excess on December 31, 1947</b> ..	..	43,859 86	
			139,203 92
<b>ASSETS.</b>			
Advances—Salvage ..	..	27 58	
Advances—Evacuation ..	..	3 31	
Advances—P. M. G. for trunk calls ..	..	10 0	
Advances—Meat supplies ..	..	59 65	
Advances—I. D. H. Hirana ..	..	1,244 5	
Advances—Cement ..	..	3 40	
Advances—Commissioner of Census ..	..	0 60	
Advances—Government Valuer ..	..	1,000 0	
Advances—General ..	..	1,867 39	
Advances—Temporary electrical labourers ..	..	383 67	
Advances—Bicycles ..	..	576 32	
Advances—D. M. & S. S. for hospital charges ..	..	140 50	
Advances—To Electrical Department for purchase of an electrical plant ..	..	4,000 0	
Advances—Factory Engineer for supply of electrical poles ..	..	2,144 10	
			11,460 57
Fixed deposits at bank ..	..		81,290 67
Cash in current account ..	..	52,787 51	
Less uncashed cheques ..	..	8,586 37	
Less advances on bicycles not credited to receipts ..	..	72 18	
			44,128 96
Add cheques in transit ..	..	1,279 93	
Add cash in hand ..	..	943 78	
Add cash imprests ..	..	100 0	
Add under deposit of 1 cent in bank on November 20, 1947 ..	..	0 1	
			2,323 72
			139,203 92



## Statement of Electric Lighting Scheme loan account for 1947.

Instalment No.	Amount. Rs. c.	Date Raised.	Rate of Interest.	Amount of Annual payment.		Present amount Outstandings.		Date of Extention.
				Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	
1st Instalment	25,000 0	January 22, 1931	5 per cent.	1,000 0	9,000 0	9,000 0	9,000 0	January 22, 1956
2nd "	25,000 0	April 7, 1931	5 per cent.	1,000 0	9,000 0	9,000 0	9,000 0	April 7, 1956
3rd "	50,000 0	May 4, 1931	5 per cent.	2,000 0	18,000 0	18,000 0	18,000 0	May 4, 1956
4th "	30,000 0	September 1, 1931	5 per cent.	1,200 0	10,800 0	10,800 0	10,800 0	September 1, 1956
5th "	20,000 0	October 30, 1931	5 per cent.	800 0	7,200 0	7,200 0	7,200 0	October 30, 1956

## Statement of New Health Unit Office loan account for 1947.

Instalment No.	Amount. Rs. c.	Date Raised.	Rate of Interest.	Amount of Annual payment.		Present amount Outstanding.		Date of Extension.
				Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	
1st Instalment	17,500 0	June 1, 1938	4 per cent.	875 0	9,625 0	9,625 0	9,625 0	June 1, 1958

## Statement of New Grainstores loan account for 1947.

Instalment No.	Amount. Rs. c.	Date Raised.	Rate of Interest.	Amount of Annual payment.		Present amount Outstanding.		Date of Extension.
				Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	
1st Instalment	15,000 0	July 3, 1940	4 per cent.	600 0	10,800 0	10,800 0	10,800 0	July 3, 1965
2nd "	15,000 0	September 6, 1940	4 per cent.	600 0	10,800 0	10,800 0	10,800 0	September 6, 1965

I, Dunstan Richard de Silva, Chairman, Urban Council, Panadura, do hereby affirm that the above is to the best of my knowledge and belief a true and correct account of all monies received and paid by virtue of the Urban Councils Ordinance, No. 61 of 1939, on account of the Panadura Urban Council during the year 1947, and that the foregoing is a correct statement of assets and liabilities of the said Council as on December 31, 1947.

D. R. DE SILVA,  
Chairman.

I certify that the above statement is correct.

W. C. FERNANDO,  
Member of Council.

Affirmed to, on 12th day of April, 1948, at Panadura before me.

Prepared by D. A. COLONNE.  
Checked by C. A. PERERA.

VICTOR L. TILAKARATNA,  
Commissioner of Oaths.

The Urban Council Office,  
Pananadura, April 1, 1948.

L. G. D.—CI. 39 (a).

## VAVUNIYA TOWN COUNCIL.

## Second and Third Supplementary Budgets, 1948.

HEAD OF EXPENDITURE.	Amount.	
	Rs.	c.
A.—(1) (d) Peons	165	0
A.—(2) (k) Office furniture and equipments	100	0
B.—(1) (a) Allowance	160	0
D.—(1) (n) Maternity Home and Child Welfare Clinic	1,550	0
D.—(3) (b) Carts, bulls and lorries	300	0
Total	2,275	0

Settled and adopted by the Town Council at its meetings held on April 15, May 15, and June 29, 1948.

Town Council Office,  
Vavuniya, June 30, 1948.

P. THARMALINGAM,  
Chairman.

Revised and sanctioned subject to the following:—

The provision of Rs. 275 under A (2) (a)—allowances—in the first supplementary budget published in the *Gazette* of May 21, 1948, is deleted.

G. D. SIRISENA,  
for Acting Commissioner of Local Government.  
Colombo, July 6, 1948.

## Village Committee, Ganga Ihala U. P.

## The Butchers (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 44 of 1947.

NOTICE is hereby given under section 7 of the Butchers (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 44 of 1947, that the persons mentioned in the Schedule hereunder has made an application to me for carrying on the trade of a butcher in the premises stated against their respective names in the aforesaid Schedule during the year 1947.

Any person residing within the limits of the Ganga Ihala Village Committee area, who desires to object to the issue of these licences, should furnish me, in duplicate within 14 days from the date of this *Gazette*, a written statement of the grounds of his objections for the issue of licences.

Name.	Premises.	Schedule.
Superintendent, Mariawatte	Mariawatte	
G. S. LEELARATNE,	Chairman.	
Village Committee Office, Ganga Ihala V. C.		