



THE CEYLON GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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PART IX.

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

LOCAL GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

L. D.—B. 69/41/L. G. D.—GD. 2/9.

THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE.

BY virtue of the powers vested in me by sub-section (1) of section 45 of the Village Communities Ordinance (Chapter 198), as modified by the Proclamation published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 9,773 of September 24, 1947, I, Solomon West Ridgeway Dias Bandaranaike, Minister of Health and Local Government, do by this notification authorise the Village Committee of the Chavakachcheri village area in the Jaffna District to impose and levy in that village area a land tax under that section.

S. W. R. D. BANDARANAIKE,
Minister of Health and Local Government.
Colombo, October 1, 1948.

L. D.—B. 69/41/L. G. D.—G. 2/18.

THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE.

BY virtue of the powers vested in me by sub-section (1) of section 45 of the Village Communities Ordinance (Chapter 198), as modified by the Proclamation published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 9,773 of September 24, 1947, I, Solomon West Ridgeway Dias Bandaranaike, Minister of Health and Local Government, do by this notification authorise the Village Committee of the Kotte-Galkissa village area in the Colombo District to impose and levy in that village area a land tax under that section.

S. W. R. D. BANDARANAIKE,
Minister of Health and Local Government.
Colombo, 1st October, 1948.

L. D.—B. 23/46/L. G. D.—T. 2.

THE TOWN COUNCILS ORDINANCE, No. 3 OF 1946.

Order under section 30.

BY virtue of the powers vested in me by sections 2, 5, 6 and 30 of the Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946, as modified by the Proclamation published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 9,773 of September 24, 1947, I, Solomon West Ridgeway Dias Bandaranaike, Minister of Health and Local Government, do hereby—

- (1) revoke, subject to the provisions of paragraph (4)—
 - (a) the Proclamation published in *Gazette* No. 9,532 of March 22, 1946, in so far as that Proclamation relates to the limits of the town of Alutgama; and
 - (b) the Order relating to the number of members of the Alutgama Town Council and the number and limits of the electoral divisions of the town of Alutgama published in *Gazette* No. 9,536 of March 29, 1946;
- (2) order that, subject to the provisions of paragraph (4), the limits of the town of Alutgama shall be those defined in the First Schedule hereto;
- (3) order that, subject to the provisions of paragraph (4), the Alutgama Town Council shall consist of six members, and the town of Alutgama shall be divided into six wards with the limits defined in the Second Schedule hereto; and

- (4) declare that the provisions of paragraphs (1), (2) and (3) shall come into effect on the day immediately following the date of expiration of the term of office of the members of the Alutgama Town Council who are in office at the date hereof.

S. W. R. D. BANDARANAIKE,
Minister of Health and Local Government.

Colombo, October 1, 1948.

First Schedule.

All that area of land situated in the villages of Alutgama West, Alutgama East, Seenawatta and Ganegama in Kalutara Totamune, Kalutara District, Western Province, and bounded as follows:—

North: By a line drawn from a point on the centre of the Bentota Ganga where it meets the village limit between Ganegama and Kaluwamodera, eastwards along the said limit till it meets the western boundary of the Colombo-Galle road, thence across the said road to its eastern boundary, thence southwards along the eastern boundary of the said road to the northern boundary of the cemetery road, thence eastwards along the northern boundary of the said road to the western boundary of the Alutgama cemetery, thence northwards, eastwards and southwards, along the western, northern and eastern boundaries of the said cemetery to the northern boundary of the said cemetery road, thence eastwards along the northern boundary of the said road and crossing the railway line to the eastern boundary of the railway reservation, thence northwards along the eastern boundary of the railway reservation to the north-western corner of lot P 902 in P. P. 13994, thence eastwards along the northern boundary of the said lot to its north-eastern corner, thence by a line drawn south-eastwards through Baduwatta claimed by C. Juliet Senaratne and others to the south-western corner of Monikkawatta claimed by T. Arnel Silva, thence by a line drawn north-eastwards and northwards along the southern and eastern boundaries of the said premises, north-eastwards along the southern boundary of Indigaha-owita claimed by M. S. S. de Silva, southern and eastern boundaries of Wahukoratuwa otherwise known as Pittiyawatta claimed by M. S. S. de Silva and others, eastwards along the southern boundary of Godellewagura claimed by C. M. Hamidu Marikkar and others and southwards and eastwards along the western and southern boundaries of Godellewatta claimed by H. Aranolis de Silva and others to the centre of the Kepu-ela.

East: By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point south-eastwards along the centre of the Kepu-ela crossing the Welipenna road to its confluence with the Bentota Ganga, thence by a line drawn south-eastwards to the centre of the said Ganga, thence by a line drawn southwards along the centre of the said Ganga to a point 30 chains measured north-east from the centre of the bridge on the Colombo-Galle road over the said Ganga.

South: By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point south-westwards along the centre of the Bentota Ganga to the centre of the bridge on the Colombo-Galle road over the said Ganga.

West: By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point north-westwards along the centre of the Bentota Ganga to the starting point of the northern limit of the area.

Second Schedule.

WARDS OF THE TOWN OF ALUTGAMA.

Ward No. 1—Seenawatta West.

North: By a line drawn from a point on the northern limit of the Town Council area at the north-western corner of lot P 902 in P. P. 13994, eastwards along the said limit till it meets the eastern boundary of Pamburagahaliyaddewatta claimed by A. H. Haniffa and others.

East: By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point south-eastwards along the eastern boundaries of Pamburagahaliyaddewatta claimed by A. H. Haniffa and others, Kodagodayawatta claimed by B. L. Ismail Lebbe and others, Desikadapitiyewatta claimed by A. Pakir Mohammadu, Higgahawatta claimed by S. L. M. Abdul Azeez and others, Lebbege-watta claimed by A. L. Yakubulebbe and lot A in Partition Plan No. 3177 in Case No. 20498 D. C. Kalutara to the centre of the cemetery road, thence by a line drawn westwards along the centre line of the said road to the centre of the junction with the centre road, thence by a line drawn southwards along the centre line of the said road to the centre of the junction with the Goods Shed road, thence by a line drawn westwards along the centre line of the said road to a point in prolongation of the eastern boundary of Badugodayawatta claimed by W. Nininona Silva, thence by a line drawn southwards crossing the said road and along the eastern boundaries of Badugodayawatta claimed by W. Nininona Silva, Telgewatta claimed by K. T. de Silva and others, Bakinigahawatta claimed by N. Charles Fernando and others, northern and eastern boundaries of Thombilighawatta claimed by T. Odris Silva and others and north-eastern boundaries of Wellage-watta claimed by D. Pedrick Silva to the south-eastern corner of the said premises.

South: By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point westwards along the southern boundary of Wellage-watta claimed by D. Pedrick Silva, southwards along the eastern boundary of Pelawatta claimed by M. Wilohami and others, southwards and westwards along the eastern and southern boundaries of Dolgahawatta claimed by K. P. S. Goonawardena and westwards along the southern boundary of Pelapokunawatta claimed by T. V. Fernando till it meets the eastern boundary of the railway land.

West: By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point northwards along the eastern boundary of the railway land to the northern limit of the Town Council area, thence by a line drawn north-westwards along the said limit to the starting point of the northern limit of the ward.

Ward No. 2—Seenawatta East.

North: By a line drawn from the eastern extremity of the northern limit of ward No. 1 north-eastwards, eastwards and south-eastwards along the northern limit of the Town Council area to its eastern extremity.

East: By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point south-eastwards along the eastern limit of the Town Council area as far as a point in prolongation of the northern boundary of Palliyawatta claimed by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Colombo.

South: By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point westwards across the Bentota Ganga to the north-eastern corner of Palliyawatta claimed by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Colombo, thence by a line drawn westwards along the northern boundary of the said premises to the centre of the junction of the Goods Shed road and Welipenna road, thence by a line drawn westwards along the centre line of the Goods Shed road to the centre of the junction with the centre road.

West: By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point northwards, eastwards and north-westwards along the eastern limit of electoral division No. 1 to the starting point of the northern limit of the ward.

Ward No. 3—Alutgama East.

North: By a line drawn from a point at the centre of the Goods Shed road in prolongation of the eastern boundary of Badugodayawatta claimed by W. Nininona Silva eastwards along the centre line of the said road to the southern limit of ward No. 2, thence by a line drawn eastwards along the said limit to the eastern limit of the Town Council area.

East and South: By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point south-westwards along the eastern and southern limits of the Town Council area to a point in prolongation of the eastern boundary of the railway land (Lot X 567 in P. P. 9276).

West: By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point northwards across the Bentota Ganga to the eastern boundary of the railway land (Lot X 557 in P. P. 9276), thence by a line drawn along the eastern boundary of the railway land to the southern limit of ward No. 1, thence by a line drawn eastwards and northwards along the southern and eastern limits of ward No. 1 to the starting point of the northern limit of the ward.

Ward No. 4—Bazaar.

North: By a line drawn from a point on the centre of the junction of Colombo-Galle road with the new road, eastwards along the centre line of the new road to the western limit of ward No. 1.

East: By a line drawn from the last mentioned point southwards along the western limits of wards Nos. 1 and 3 to the southern limit of the Town Council area.

South: By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point westwards along the southern limit of the Town Council area to the centre of the bridge on the Colombo-Galle road over the Bentota Ganga.

West: By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point north-eastwards along the centre line of the Colombo-Galle road and the railway line to the centre of the Railway Level Crossing across the Welipenna road, thence by a line drawn north-westwards along the centre line of the said road and the Colombo-Galle road to the starting point of the northern limit of the ward.

Ward No. 5—Alutgama West.

North: By a line drawn from a point on the western limit of the Town Council area where it meets the village limit between Ganagama and Alutgama West eastwards along the said village limit to the western limit of ward No. 4.

East: By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point south-eastwards and south-westwards along the western limit of ward No. 4 as far as the centre of the Railway Level Crossing across the Colombo-Galle road.

South: By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point south-westwards along the western limit of ward No. 4 to the centre of the bridge on the Colombo-Galle road over the Bentota Ganga.

West: By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point north-westwards along the western limit of the Town Council area to the starting point of the northern limit of the ward.

Ward No. 6—Ganagama.

North: By a line drawn from the western extremity of the northern limit of the Town Council area eastwards along the said limit to the western limit of ward No. 1.

East: By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point southwards along the western limit of ward No. 1 to the northern limit of ward No. 4.

South: By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point westwards along the northern limits of wards Nos. 4 and 5 to the western limit of the Town Council area.

West: By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point northwards along the western limit of the Town Council area to the starting point of the northern limit of the ward.

L. D.—B. 27/39/L. G. D.—GB. 15/1.

THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE.

BY virtue of the powers vested in me by section 11 (1) of the Village Communities Ordinance (Chapter 198) as modified by the Proclamation published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 9,773 of September 24, 1947, I, Solomon West Ridgeway Dias Bandaranaike, Minister of Health and Local Government, do by this Notification, with effect from July 1, 1949—

- (1) subdivide the village headmen's divisions situated in the Horawala-Dodangoda-Matugama village area in Pasdun Korale in the Kalutara District and specified in Column I. of the First Schedule hereto, into wards with the limits specified in the corresponding items in Column II. of that Schedule, and
- (2) rescind the Notifications specified in the Second Schedule hereto so far as they relate to that village area.

S. W. R. D. BANDARANAIKE,

Minister of Health and Local Government.

Colombo, October 1, 1948.

First Schedule:

Village Headmen's Divisions.	Column II. Wards.
No. 795, Owitigala Badugama	Ward No. 2: Owitigala—comprising that portion of the village of Owitigala excluding the area which falls within the limits of the Matugama Town Council
	Ward No. 3: Badugama—comprising the village of Badugama
No. 796 and 797, Nawuttuduwa and Kirantidiya	Ward No. 4: Nawuttuduwa—comprising the village of Nawuttuduwa
	Ward No. 5: Kirantidiya—comprising the village of Kirantidiya
No. 802, Bopitiya	Ward No. 11: Bopitiya East—comprising that portion of the village of Bopitiya lying north of the fields called Dangala Aswedduma and Mapagan-kumbura and east of Pantiya-Bopitiya road
	Ward No. 12: Bopitiya West—comprising that portion of the village of Bopitiya lying outside the Bopitiya East Ward
No. 807, Pahala Neboda	Ward No. 17: Pahala Neboda—comprising that portion of the village of Pahala Neboda which is outside the limits of the former Sanitary Board town of Neboda
	Ward No. 18: Neboda Bazaar—comprising that portion of the village of Pahala Neboda which is within the limits of the former Sanitary Board town of Neboda
Nos. 808 and 809, Tudugala and Tebuwana	Ward No. 19: Tudugala—comprising the village of Tudugala
	Ward No. 20: Tebuwana—comprising that portion of the village of Tebuwana which is outside the limits of the former Sanitary Board town of Tebuwana
	Ward No. 21: Tebuwana Bazaar—comprising that portion of the village of Tebuwana which is within the limits of the former Sanitary Board town of Tebuwana

Second Schedule.

1. The Notification relating to the village areas of the Divisional Revenue Officer's Division of Pasdun Korale West in Kalutara District, published in *Gazette* No. 8,143 of September 6, 1935.

2. The Notification relating to the sub-division of certain Village Headmen's Divisions situated in the Horawala-Dodangoda-Matugama village area in the Kalutara District, published in *Gazette* No. 9,174 of September 24, 1943.

L. D.—B. 75/47/L. G. D./BC. 128*

THE TOWN COUNCILS ORDINANCE, No. 3 OF 1946.

BY-LAWS made by the Belatta Town Council under sections 166 and 170 (3) 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, October 1, 1948.

By-laws relating to the Tax on Vehicles and Animals.

1. The annual tax imposed by the Council in respect of vehicles and animals under sections 175 and 176 of the Ordinance shall be paid on or before the thirty-first day of March in every year at the office of the Council.

2. (1) The Chairman shall issue or cause to be issued, in respect of every vehicle for which the annual tax has been paid, a metal plate with such of the distinguishing letters for vehicles specified in the Schedule hereto as are appropriate to that vehicle, and with figures denoting the year for which the plate is issued and the corresponding number in the register of vehicles.

(2) When any plate issued under paragraph (1) becomes indistinct or defaced by use or otherwise, the owner of that plate shall, on returning it to the Chairman and making a payment of twenty-five cents, be entitled to receive a fresh plate.

(3) The Chairman may, on his being satisfied by affidavit or otherwise that any plate issued under paragraph (1) has been lost or stolen, issue to the owner of that plate a fresh plate on the application of that owner and payment by of fifty cents.

3. (1) The person having possession, custody or control of any vehicle in respect of which a plate has been issued under by-law 2 shall cause that plate to be affixed to a conspicuous part of that vehicle.

(2) Every person who contravenes the provisions of paragraph (1) of this by-law shall be guilty of an offence punishable with a fine not exceeding fifteen rupees.

4. In these by-laws—

“Chairman” means a Chairman of the Council;

“Council” means the Belatta Town Council, and

“Ordinance” means the Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946.

Schedule.

For a bicycle used for other than trade purposes	M. B. T. C. (white letters on green plate.)
For a bicycle used for trade purposes	M. B. T. C. (red letters on white plate.)
For a cart	M. B. C.
For a hand cart	M. B. H. C.
For a jiriksha	M. B. R.

L. D.—B. 43/47/L. G. D.—BB. 1098.

THE URBAN COUNCILS ORDINANCE, No. 61 OF 1939.

BY-LAW made by the Haputale Urban Council under sections 166 and 170 of the Urban Councils Ordinance, No. 61 of 1939, 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, October 1, 1948.

By-law.

The general by-laws published in *Gazette* No. 9,729 of July 4, 1947, are hereby amended in by-law 7 thereof, by the substitution, for the words “with a fine not exceeding fifty rupees”, of the words “with a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty rupees”.

L. D.—B. 212/34—L. G. D.—BB. 214.

THE URBAN COUNCILS ORDINANCE, No. 61 OF 1939.

IT is hereby notified that the Trincomalee Urban Council has, under sections 175 and 177 of the Urban Councils Ordinance, No. 61 of 1939, 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 duty specified in the Schedule hereto in respect of the licence described therein, in lieu of the licence duty imposed in respect of such licence and specified in the notification published in *Gazette* No. 9,350 of December 29, 1944.

E. W. KANNANGARA,
Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Health and Local Government.

Colombo, October 1, 1948.

Schedule.

Nature of Licence.	Licence duty per annum payable in advance.
	Rs. c.
Licence authorising the use of any place for storing salvaged articles	150- 0

L. D.—B. 139/46/L. G. D.—CH. 44.

THE ENTERTAINMENT TAX ORDINANCE, No. 12 OF 1946.

THE following resolution passed by the Wadduwa Town Council under sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Entertainment Tax Ordinance, No. 12 of 1946, has been approved by the Minister of Health and Local Government and is published in terms of sub-section (2) of that section :—

Resolution.

"This Council, under sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Entertainment Tax Ordinance, No. 12 of 1946, hereby imposes and levies, with effect from the date on which this resolution is published in the *Gazette*, a tax at the rates set out hereunder on payments for admission to entertainments (as defined in the Ordinance) held in the area within the administrative limits of the Council.

Amount of Payment.	Rate of Tax. Rs. c.
Where the payment for admission, excluding the amount of tax—	
(a) is not less than 20 cents but does not exceed 50 cents	0 5
(b) exceeds 50 cents but does not exceed Re. 1	0 10
(c) exceeds Re. 1 but does not exceed Rs. 2	0 15
(d) exceeds Rs. 2 but does not exceed Rs. 3	0 25
(e) exceeds Rs. 3 but does not exceed Rs. 4	0 40
(f) exceeds Rs. 4 but does not exceed Rs. 5	0 50
(g) exceeds Rs. 5	1 0.

E. W. KANNANGARA,
Permanent Secretary,

Ministry of Health and Local Government,
Colombo, October 1, 1948.

L.D.—B. 90/48/L. G. D.—GC. 14/51/3.

THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE.

BY-LAWS under section 49 of the Village Communities Ordinance (Chapter 198), made by the Village Committee of the Wilachchiya korale village area in the Anuradhapura District, and approved by the Minister of Health and Local Government by virtue of the powers vested in him by sub-section (3) of that section 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, September 30, 1948.

By-laws.

Interpretation.

1. In these by-laws—

- "Chairman" means Chairman of the Committee ;
"Committee" means the Village Committee of the Wilachchiya Korale village area ; and
"village area" means the Wilachchiya Korale village area.

Dwelling Compounds.

2. The occupier, or if there is no occupier the owner, of any house within the village area shall keep the land pertaining to such house in a clean and sanitary condition and free of undergrowth and rubbish.

The Disposal of the Bodies of Dead Animals.

3. On the death of any animal, it shall be the duty of the owner thereof, or, in the absence of the owner, of the occupier of the premises in which the death occurs, to cause the body of the animal to be buried before the expiry of a period of twelve hours from the time of death.

4. Where any person who is responsible under by-law 3 for the burial of any dead animal fails to bury such animal within a period of twelve hours, the Chairman shall cause such animal to be buried, and the expenses incurred thereby may be recovered from such person as a debt due to the Committee.

The Cleansing of Houses.

5. Whenever any house appears to be in an insanitary condition or in such a state of disrepair as to be prejudicial to the health of the inmates or of the neighbours, the Chairman shall cause a notice in writing to be served upon the owner of the house specifying what action the owner should take within a time set out in the notice.

6. (1) Every owner of a house served with a notice under by-law 5 shall comply with the requirements of such notice within the specified time.

(2) In the event of failure or refusal to comply with the requirements of a notice under by-law 5, the Chairman may cause the work mentioned in such notice to be done, and the expenses thereby incurred may be recovered as a debt due to the Committee.

The Inspection and Cleansing of Drains, Privies, Cesspits, Ashpits, and Sanitary Conveniences and Appliances.

7. It shall be lawful for the Chairman, or the Medical Officer of Health, or the Sanitary Assistant, or any person authorised by the Chairman in writing, to inspect any drain, privy, cesspit, ashpit or sanitary convenience in any premises within the village area, and for the purpose of the inspection to enter such premises at any reasonable time ; and the owner or occupier of such premises shall render all such assistance as may be necessary for making the inspection.

8. The Chairman may by notice require the owner or occupier of any premises within the village area forthwith, or within such time as may be specified in the notice, to carry out such measures necessary to maintain any drain, privy, cesspit, ashpit or sanitary convenience in those premises in a sanitary condition as may be specified in the notice.

9. It shall be lawful for the Chairman, by notice in writing to require the owner or occupier of any premises within the village area, within such time as may be specified in the notice, to remove the contents of any drain, privy, cesspit or sanitary convenience in those premises or to cause the contents to be removed to such other place, for disposal in such manner as may be so specified.

L. D.—B. 139/46/L. G. D.—GD. 51/1/3.

THE ENTERTAINMENT TAX ORDINANCE, No. 12 OF 1946.

THE following resolution passed by the Village Committee of the Chavakachchori village area in the Jaffna District, under sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Entertainment Tax Ordinance, No. 12 of 1946, has been approved by the Minister of Health and Local Government and is published in terms of sub-section (2) of that section.

Resolution.

"This Village Committee, under sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Entertainment Tax Ordinance, No. 12 of 1946, hereby imposes and levies, with effect from the date on which this resolution is published in the *Gazette*, a tax at the rates set out hereunder on payments for admission to entertainments (as defined in the Ordinance) held in the area within the administrative limits of the Committee.

Amount of Payment.	Rate of Tax. Rs. c.
Where the payment for admission, excluding the amount of tax—	
(a) is not less than 20 cents but does not exceed 50 cents	0 5
(b) exceeds 50 cents but does not exceed Re. 1	0 10
(c) exceeds Re. 1 but does not exceed Re. 1.50	0 15
(d) exceeds Re. 1.50 but does not exceed Rs. 2	0 20
(e) exceeds Rs. 2 but does not exceed Rs. 3	0 30
(f) exceeds Rs. 3 but does not exceed Rs. 4	0 40
(g) exceeds Rs. 4 but does not exceed Rs. 5	0 50
(h) exceeds Rs. 5 but does not exceed Rs. 10	1 0
(i) exceeds Rs. 10—	
(i.) for the first Rs. 10	1 0
(ii.) for each additional Rs. 5 or part thereof	1 0.

E. W. KANNANGARA,
Permanent Secretary,

Ministry of Health and Local Government,
Colombo, October 1, 1948.

L. D.—B. 28/47/L. G. D.—BC. 97.

THE TOWN COUNCILS ORDINANCE, No. 3 OF 1946.

BY-LAW made by the Mannar Town Council under sections 143 (b) and 166 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, October 1, 1948.

By-law.

The premises described in the Schedule hereto shall be exempt from the special water rate for the year 1948, levied under section 143 (b) of the Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946, and referred to in the notification dated February 23, 1948, and published in *Gazette* No. 9,838 of March 5, 1948.

Schedule.

The premises bearing the following assessment numbers :—

- Moor street : Nos. 172 to 185.
Pallimuna : Nos. 134, 172 to 189.
Periyakadai : Nos. 167, 181, 221 to 231.
Pettah : Nos. 44, 178 to 204.
Sinnakkadai : Nos. 143 to 154.
Uppukulam : Nos. 135 to 154.

L. D.—B. 139/46/L. G. D.—GD. 51/1/1.

THE ENTERTAINMENT TAX ORDINANCE, NO. 12 OF 1946.

THE following resolution passed by the Village Committee of the Puloly village area under sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Entertainment Tax Ordinance, No. 12 of 1946, has been approved by the Minister of Health and Local Government and is published in terms of sub-section (2) of the section—

Resolution.

“This Village Committee, under sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Entertainment Tax Ordinance, No. 12 of 1946, hereby imposes and levies, with effect from the date on which this resolution is published in the *Gazette*, a tax at the rates set out hereunder on payments for admission to entertainments (as defined in the Ordinance) held in the area within the administrative limits of the Committee, in lieu of the tax imposed in respect of such payments by resolution published in *Gazette* No. 9,816 of January 16, 1948.

Amount of Payment.	Rate of Tax. Rs. c.
Where the payment for admission, excluding the amount of tax—	
(a) is not less than 20 cents but does not exceed 50 cents	0 5
(b) exceeds 50 cents but does not exceed Re. 1	0 10
(c) exceeds Re. 1 but does not exceed Re. 1.50	0 15
(d) exceeds Re. 1.50 but does not exceed Rs. 2	0 20
(e) exceeds Rs. 2 but does not exceed Rs. 3	0 30
(f) exceeds Rs. 3 but does not exceed Rs. 4	0 40
(g) exceeds Rs. 4 but does not exceed Rs. 5	0 50
(h) exceeds Rs. 5 but does not exceed Rs. 10	1 0
(i) exceeds Rs. 10—	
(i) for the first Rs. 10	1 0
(ii) for each additional Rs. 5 or part thereof	1 0.”

E. W. KANNANGARA,
Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Health and Local Government.

Colombo, October 1, 1948.

L. D.—B. 33/47/L. G. D.—CI. 27.

THE TOWN COUNCILS ORDINANCE, NO. 3 OF 1946.

Special Conservancy Rate for 1949.

IT is hereby notified that the Valvettiturai Town Council has, under section 143 (b) of the Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946, and with the sanction of the Minister of Health and Local Government given by virtue of the powers vested in him by that section, as modified by the Proclamation published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 9,773 of September 24, 1947, imposed for the year 1949, subject to such limits and exemptions as may be prescribed by by-laws, a special conservancy rate of three per centum of the annual value of all immovable property situated within the town of Valvettiturai, payable in four equal instalments on March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31, respectively.

E. W. KANNANGARA,
Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Health and Local Government.

Colombo, October 1, 1948.

L. D.—B. 69/47/L. G. D.—CI. 78.

THE TOWN COUNCILS ORDINANCE, NO. 3 OF 1946.

Special Conservancy Rate for 1949.

IT is hereby notified that the Kattankudy Town Council has, under section 143 (b) of the Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946, and with the sanction of the Minister of Health and Local Government given by virtue of the powers vested in him by that section, as modified by the Proclamation published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 9,773 of September 24, 1947, imposed for the year 1949, subject to such limits and exemptions as may be prescribed by by-laws, a special conservancy rate of four per centum of the annual value of all immovable property situated within the town of Kattankudy payable in four equal instalments on March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31, respectively.

E. W. KANNANGARA,
Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Health and Local Government.

Colombo, October 1, 1948.

L. D.—B. 85/44/L. G. D.—BB. 323.

THE URBAN COUNCILS ORDINANCE, NO. 61 OF 1939.

BY-LAW made by the Matara Urban Council under sections 166 and 170 (9) of the Urban Councils Ordinance, No. 61 of 1939, 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, September 30, 1948.

By-law.

The by-laws made by the Matara Urban Council and published in *Gazette* No. 7,742 of October 25, 1929, are hereby amended, under the heading “GENERAL BY-LAWS RELATING TO LICENCES.”, by the insertion, immediately after by-law 11, of the following by-laws:—

Dangerous and Offensive Trades.

12. No person shall be entitled to a licence to carry on any dangerous or offensive 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-fiftieth of the superficial floor space;
- (2) the walls of every room in every part must be not less than seven 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 four feet from the ground, and the rest of the internal surface must be limeplastered or limewashed;
- (3) all the eaves must be at least six 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; and
- (7) the premises must be provided with adequate drainage, a sanitary dust bin and with sufficient latrine accommodation.

13. 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.

14. 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 and covered receptacles so as to obviate the creation of any nuisance.

15. 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.

16. 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.

17. 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.

18. 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.

19. Every licensee shall cause all apparatus including implements and vessels used in his licensed trade to be kept clean.

20. 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.

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

22. No licensee shall pollute any river, stream, canal, channel, well, tank, or any open piece of water by discharging or suffering to flow therein any foul, ill-smelling or offensive water or other fluid or by throwing therein, 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.

23. Every holder of a licence for the manufacture of bricks or tiles shall cause any pits or trenches cut to be filled so that water cannot stagnate therein.

L. D.—B. 61/46/L. G. D.—GA. 14/97.

THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE.

BY-LAWS under section 49 of the Village Communities Ordinance (Chapter 198), made by the Village Committee of the Ralpola village area in the Badulla District, and approved by the Minister of Health and Local Government by virtue of the powers vested in him by sub-section (3) of that section 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, October 1, 1948.

By-laws.

Construction of Latrines.

1. Whenever the Committee defines an area within which the owner or lessee of any premises used for human habitation shall be required to construct and maintain a latrine, the Chairman may, by notice in writing served on such owner or lessee, direct such owner or lessee to construct a latrine of such type and size, and in such a position on the premises, and with such connecting drains, as have been determined by the Committee and are specified in the notice.

2. Every owner or lessee of premises on whom a notice is served under by-law 1 shall, within thirty days of the service of such notice, construct a latrine which is in conformity with the requirements specified in such notice.

3. No person shall construct or maintain a pit latrine within a radius of one hundred feet from any well except with the permission of the Chairman.

4. In these by-laws—

“Chairman” means the Chairman of the Committee; and
“Committee” means the Village Committee of the Ralpola village area.

L. D.—B. 27/44/L. G. D.—GB. 14/37/1.

THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE.

BY-LAW under section 49 of the Village Communities Ordinance (Chapter 198), made by the Village Committee of the Dondra village area in the Matara District, and approved by the Minister of Health and Local Government by virtue of the powers vested in him by that section, 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, September 30, 1948.

By-law.

The by-laws published in *Gazette* No. 9,496 of December 21, 1945, as amended by the by-law published in *Gazette* No. 9,838 of March 5, 1948, are hereby further amended as follows:—

(1) by the substitution, for by-law 5, of the following new by-law:—

“5 (1) No person shall use any part of a village market for the sale of any article except under a licence issued to him by the Chairman.

(2) Every licence issued under this by-law shall expire on the date specified therein.”

(2) by the substitution, for by-law 6, of the following new by-law:—

“6 (1) A person who uses any part of a village market for the sale of any articles otherwise than by auction shall pay a fee calculated at the following rates:—

Per Day.
Cents.

For each such square foot of space in a village market as is used for the sale of fish—

(a) from 6 A.M. to 12 noon .. 10
(b) from 12 noon to 6 P.M. .. 20

For each such square foot of space in a village market as is used for the sale of any articles other than fish—

(a) from 6 A.M. to 12 noon .. 5
(b) from 12 noon to 6 P.M. .. 10

(2) A person who uses any part of a village market for the sale of any articles by auction only shall pay as a fee for each day an amount equal to two per centum of the gross proceeds of all sales of articles by that person on that day.”

(3) in by-law 7, by the substitution, for the word and figure “by-law 5”, of the word and figure “by-law 6”, and for the words and figure “no licence under by-law 6 shall”, of the words and

figure “no licence under by-law 5, other than a licence for the use of any space in a village market for the sale of any articles by public auction only, shall”.

L. D.—B. 73/47/L. G. D.—BC. 143.

THE TOWN COUNCILS ORDINANCE, No. 3 OF 1946.

BY-LAWS made by the Polgahawela 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 that 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, September 30, 1948.

By-laws.

1. It shall be lawful for every mortgagee of any immovable property situated within the administrative limits of the Council, or for any of the heirs or the legal representative of any deceased mortgagee, to cause any such mortgage to be registered at the office of the Council.

2. Every person desiring to have a mortgage so registered shall forward or cause to be forwarded to the Chairman a statement setting out—

- (1) the name and address of the mortgagee or any heir or legal representative of the mortgagee if he is deceased;
- (2) the name and address of the mortgagor; and
- (3) a description of the property or such particulars as may be necessary for identifying it.

3. On receipt of such statement and on the payment by the applicant of a registration fee which is hereby fixed at one rupee, the Chairman shall cause the names and addresses and necessary particulars to be entered in the register kept for that purpose in the office of the Council.

4. In the event of any seizure in execution for the recovery of rates, taxes or charges due to the Council, of any property concerning which any mortgage and names and addresses may have been registered as aforesaid, the Chairman shall, at least fourteen days before advertising such property for sale, serve or cause to be served on the person or persons whose names and addresses may have been so registered, a notice in writing of the seizure, the date fixed for the sale and the amount for the recovery of which the seizure was effected.

5. If at any time before the sale, the amount specified in the notice is paid to the Council, the property shall be released from seizure.

6. In these by-laws—

“Chairman” means the Chairman of the Council;
“Council” means the Polgahawela Town Council.

L. D.—B. 15/47/L. G. D.—BC. 29.

THE TOWN COUNCILS ORDINANCE.

IT is hereby notified that the Wadduwa 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.

E. W. KANNANGARA,
Permanent Secretary,

Ministry of Health and Local Government.

Colombo, October 1, 1948.

Schedule.

The notification published in *Gazette* No. 9,815 of January 9, 1948, is hereby amended in the Schedule thereto as follows:—

- (1) in the item relating to the “Licence to manufacture coconut oil by mills or chekkus”, by the substitution, for the words “mills or chekkus”, of the word “mills”;
- (2) in the item relating to the “Licence to store copra”, by the substitution, for the word “store” of the words “manufacture or store”; and
- (3) by the addition at the end thereof, of the following new items, the particulars relating to those items being inserted in the appropriate places:—

	Rs. c.
“Licence to manufacture oil by chekkus..	3 0
licence for the milling of paddy, wheat, kurakkan, or any other grain by machinery	10 0
“Licence for the manufacture of vinegar ..	10 0
Licence to keep a printing press ..	10 0”

L. D.—B. 139/46/L. G. D.—CI. 86

THE ENTERTAINMENT TAX ORDINANCE, No. 12 OF 1946.

THE following resolution, passed by the Sammantural Town Council, under sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Entertainment Tax Ordinance, No. 12 of 1946, has been approved by the Minister of Health and Local Government and is published in terms of sub-section (2) of that section:—

Resolution.

“This Council, under sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Entertainment Tax Ordinance, No. 12 of 1946, hereby imposes and levies, with effect from the date on which this resolution is published in the *Gazette*, a tax at the rates set out hereunder on payments for admission to entertainments (as defined in the Ordinance) held in the area within the administrative limits of the Council.

Amount of Payment.	Rate of Tax. Rs. c.
Where the payment for admission, excluding the amount of tax—	
(a) is not less than 20 cents but does not exceed Re. 1	0 5
(b) exceeds Re. 1 but does not exceed Rs. 2	0 10
(c) exceeds Rs. 2 but does not exceed Rs. 3	0 15
(d) exceeds Rs. 3 but does not exceed Rs. 4	0 20
(e) exceeds Rs. 4 but does not exceed Rs. 5	0 25
(f) exceeds Rs. 5 but does not exceed Rs. 10	0 50
(g) exceeds Rs. 10—	
(i) for the first Rs. 10	0 50
(ii) for each additional Rs. 10 or part thereof	0 50.”

E. W. KANNANGARA,
Permanent Secretary,

Ministry of Health and Local Government.

Colombo, September 30, 1948.

L. D.—B. 139/46/L. G. D.—GC. 48/16.

THE ENTERTAINMENT TAX ORDINANCE, No. 12 OF 1946.

THE following resolution passed by the Village Committee of the Rajakumara Wannu Pattu village area in the Puttalam District, under sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Entertainment Tax Ordinance, No. 12 of 1946, has been approved by the Minister of Health and Local Government and is published in terms of sub-section (2) of that section:—

Resolution.

“This Village Committee, under sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Entertainment Tax Ordinance, No. 12 of 1946, hereby imposes and levies with effect from the date on which this resolution is published in the *Gazette*, a tax at the rates set out hereunder on payments for admission to entertainments (as defined in the Ordinance) held in the area within the administrative limits of the Committee.

Amount of Payment.	Rate of Tax. Rs. c.
Where the payment for admission, excluding the amount of tax—	
(a) is not less than 20 cents but does not exceed 50 cents	0 5
(b) exceeds 50 cents but does not exceed Re. 1	0 10
(c) exceeds Re. 1 but does not exceed Re. 1.50	0 15
(d) exceeds Re. 1.50 but does not exceed Rs. 2	0 20
(e) exceeds Rs. 2 but does not exceed Rs. 3	0 30
(f) exceeds Rs. 3 but does not exceed Rs. 4	0 40
(g) exceeds Rs. 4 but does not exceed Rs. 5	0 50
(h) exceeds Rs. 5 but does not exceed Rs. 10	1 0
(i) exceeds Rs. 10—	
(i) for the first Rs. 10	1 0
(ii) for each additional Rs. 5 or part thereof	1 0.”

E. W. KANNANGARA,
Permanent Secretary,

Ministry of Health and Local Government.

Colombo, September 30, 1948.

L. D.—B. 74/39/L. G. D.—GB. 15/1.

THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE.

ORDER made by the Minister of Health and Local Government under section 6 of the Village Communities Ordinance (Chapter 198) 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, October 1, 1948.

Order.

With effect from January 1, 1949, the limits of the Horawala-Dodangoda-Matugama village area in the Divisional Revenue Officer's Division of Pasdun korale

west in the Kalutara District are hereby altered and redefined by the exclusion, from that village area, of the area now known as Matugama town and more fully described in the Schedule hereeto.

Schedule.

North: By a line drawn from a point where the village limits of Iddagoda, Welkandala, and Pantiya meet eastwards along the southern limit of Iddagoda village till it meets the western limit of Gurudala village, thence by a line drawn southwards and eastwards along the western and southern limits of Gurudala village up to the landmark at the north-eastern corner of lot 25 in P. Plan A 229.

East: By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point southwards and eastwards along the southern limit of Gurudala village to the western boundary of Pasdun korale east, thence by a line drawn southwards along the said korale boundary to the northern boundary of Matugama-Agalawatta road, thence eastwards along the northern boundary of the said road to the western boundary of Pasdun korale east, thence by a line drawn southwards along the said korale boundary to the northern limit of Owitigala village, thence by a line drawn westwards and south-westwards along the said village limits to the western boundary of Barabinduwa-watta claimed by A. K. Amaris and others, thence southwards along the western boundary of the said land to meet the left bank of the Barabinduwa-ela, southwards along the left bank of the said ela to the western boundary of Andiyaludda claimed by V. Noris Appuham and others, thence along the western boundary of the said land to the Dopa-ela, southwards along the left bank of Dopa-ela to meet the Elle-dola, eastwards along the right bank of the said dola to the culvert across Elle-dola on the Pinnagoda-Owitigala Village Committee road, crossing the said road southwards along the southern boundary of the said road to meet the western boundary of Koratillawawatta claimed by V. H. Wijegunawardena and others, thence by a line drawn southwards along the western boundaries of the said land, Delghapitakattiya claimed by Argiris Vanderbona and others and Sirikandura estate claimed by Arthur Dias and others to meet the western boundary of Wattebodalandana alias Egodawatta claimed by E. and A. Wijegunawardena and others, thence by a line drawn south-westwards along the western boundary of the said land, southwards, westwards, and again southwards along the northern and western boundaries of Watteboda-arawa claimed by Argiris Wijegunawardena and others, southwards along the western boundary of Pinnagahawatta claimed by Argiris Wijegunawardena and others to the southern boundary of the cart track leading to Argiris Wijegunawardena's house, westwards along the said cart track to the western boundary of Manigewatta claimed by Argiris Wijegunawardena and others, southwards along the western boundaries of Manigewatta claimed by Argiris Wijegunawardena and others and Ranamukayawatta claimed by H. Liveris and others until it meets Galabodayawattapitakattiya claimed by H. D. Suwaris and others, thence by a line drawn south-westwards through Galabodayawatta claimed by H. D. Suwaris and others to a distance of 4 chains and south-eastwards through the said land to meet the northern extremity of the western boundary of Godahena leased to E. Kotalawela, thence southwards along the western boundary of the said land, westwards and southwards along the northern and western boundaries of Godahena leased to W. Hendrick Appu to the northern limit of Badugama village.

South: By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point south-westwards along the northern limit of Badugama village to the right bank of Kadittamankada-ela, thence by a line drawn northwards along the right bank of Kadittamankada-ela to the northern boundary of Gallamullakumbura claimed by Eton Wijegunawardena and others, thence by a line drawn westwards along the northern boundary of the said land, north-westwards along the eastern boundaries of Kabaragalawatta claimed by W. Hendrick Appu and others, Kabaragalakanda claimed by Crown and Matugama estate claimed by Carson & Co., to the northern limit of Owitigala village, thence by a line drawn south-westwards along the said limit till it meets the village limit of Narawila, thence south-westwards along the said limit of Narawila village to the southern corner of Title Plan 193243.

West: By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point northwards along the eastern limit of Narawila village to the eastern limit of Bopitiya village, northwards, westwards and again northwards along the eastern limit of Bopitiya village to the eastern limit of Pantiya village, thence northwards along the said limit to the eastern boundary of Bilingahakanda claimed by Crown, northwards along the eastern boundaries of the said land and Migahawatta claimed by W. D. Jane Nona and others, crossing the Matugama-Kalutara Public Works Department road, northwards along the eastern boundary of Iskarkarawatta claimed by T. H. M. Wijesinghe and others, eastwards and northwards along the southern and eastern boundaries of Unagaha-arawa claimed by W. D. Jane Nona and others, to the eastern limit of Pantiya village, thence northwards along the said eastern limit to the starting point of the northern limit of the area.

L. D. B. 79/48/L. G. D.—G. 14/26/1.

THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE.

BY-LAWS under section 49 of the Village Communities Ordinance (Chapter 198), made by the Village Committee of the Hanwella Udugahapattu village area in the Colombo District, and approved by the Minister of Health and Local Government by virtue of the powers vested in him by subsection (3) of that section 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, September 30, 1948.

By-laws.

Land Tax.

1. For the purpose of the assessment tax, the percentage or rate to be deducted from the annual value for the probable annual average cost of insurance, repairs, maintenance and upkeep, shall be as follows:—

- (a) in the case of any building which has a thatched roof of any description or which is covered with any other material which requires replacement as frequently as thatch, twenty per centum of the annual rent;
- (b) in the case of any building other than a building referred to in paragraph (a), fifteen per centum of the annual rent;
- (c) in the case of any land on which there is no building (other than a building used solely for the purpose of housing animals and poultry) and which is under regular cultivation of any kind, four per centum of the annual rent; and
- (d) in the case of any land on which there is no building (other than a building used solely for the purpose of housing animals and poultry) and which is under permanent cultivation, one per centum of the annual rent.

2. For the purpose of the land tax, the Chairman may by notice, in writing require any person who is liable or may be supposed to be liable to such tax—

- (a) to render a return substantially in the form prescribed in the First Schedule hereto; and
- (b) to furnish such other information or to produce or cause to be produced such documents as may in the opinion of the Chairman, be necessary for the purpose.

(2) Every person on whom a notice under clause (a) of paragraph (1) is served shall, within fourteen days from the date of such service, correctly and truly fill up, sign, date and deliver or transmit to the office of the Chairman the form served with such notice, and every person on whom a notice under clause (b) of paragraph (1) is served shall comply with the requirements of such notice.

(3) For the purpose of this by-law, any notice which is addressed to any person and which is (a) delivered to an adult member of his household or his servant, or (b) affixed on a conspicuous part of the premises in respect of which the tax is to be imposed, in any case where such adult member or servant refuses to accept the notice or where there is no such adult member or servant on the premises, shall be deemed to have been duly served on that person.

3. No person shall obstruct any assessor or any person acting under the orders of an assessor, in the lawful discharge of his duties.

Roads and Paths.

4. (1) No person shall—

- (a) injure, damage, obstruct, encroach upon or otherwise interfere with the use of any village path or road, or
- (b) except with the permission of the Committee divert the line of any village path or road.

(2) For the purposes of this by-law "village path or road" includes a village path or road which is in course of construction.

5. (1) It shall be the duty of the proprietors and the cultivators of any paddy field through which a village path runs to maintain such path at its customary width.

(2) No person shall cut or encroach upon any village path running through a paddy field so as to reduce its width to less than its customary width.

6. When a range of paddy fields through which any village path or road passes is under cultivation, the cultivators of such range shall be entitled, with the previous permission of the Chairman and subject to such terms and conditions as he may impose, to put up a suitable gate across such path or road during the period of cultivation in order to prevent cattle from trespassing in the paddy fields.

7. (1) When any work of construction or of repair is commenced on any village path or road, the Chairman may prohibit the use of such path or road by the public, for such time as may be necessary, after giving at least three days' notice by beat of tom-tom or otherwise.

(2) It shall be lawful for the Committee, by a resolution in that behalf, to restrict or to prohibit the use of any village path or road by any kind or class of heavy vehicular traffic.

(3) Where a restriction or prohibition is imposed under paragraph (2) in respect of any village path or road, the Chairman shall cause notices setting out the restriction or prohibition in English, Sinhalese and Tamil to be displayed conspicuously at the beginning and at the end of such path or road and at its junction with any other path or road.

(4) No person shall fail to conform to the requirements of any notice displayed under paragraph (3).

8. It shall be lawful for any person thereunto authorised in writing by the Chairman—

- (1) to enter between the hours of 7 A.M. and 5 P.M. with all necessary workmen, vehicles, animals and implements upon any land adjacent to or near any existing or proposed village path or road for the purpose of doing any work connected with such path or road;
- (2) to throw upon any land adjacent to or near any existing or proposed village path or road such earth, rubbish or materials as it may be necessary to remove from the place of any work connected with such path or road, so however, that such earth, rubbish or materials shall be removed from such land within a reasonable time;
- (3) to make any temporary road through the grounds near any existing or proposed village path or road during the execution of any work in any way connected with such path or road, so however that such temporary road shall not run over any ground whereon any building stands, or over any enclosed garden or yard; or
- (4) to enter upon any land for the purpose of constructing, repairing or cleaning such drains or water courses, or culverts as may be necessary for the preservation, improvement, repair or construction of any village path or road.

Overhanging Trees.

9. Whenever any tree within the village area, or the branch, fruit or any other part of such tree is causing or is likely to cause damage to any building, or is in a condition dangerous to the occupants of such building, or to the property or the safety of passers-by along any public thoroughfare, the Chairman may, by a notice served on the owner or the occupier of the land upon which the tree stands, require such owner or occupier to cut down or tie up and make secure such tree or the branch, fruit, or other part of such tree, as the case may be, and if such owner or occupier fails within twenty-four hours of receiving the notice to comply with its requirements, any officer or workman authorised in writing by the Chairman may enter upon such land and at the expense of the owner or occupier do what the owner or occupier was required to do by the notice.

Dairies.

10. (1) No person shall keep a dairy unless he is the holder of a licence issued by the Chairman in that behalf.

(2) The fee for each licence issued under paragraph (1) shall be calculated according to the rates specified in the Second Schedule.

11. Every person who desires to sell or offer for sale milk from one cow, shall cause himself to be registered in the books of the Committee as a registered supplier of milk and obtain a permit from the Chairman in that behalf.

12. No person shall sell, hawk, deliver, expose, carry or offer for sale within the village area, any milk adulterated with water or any other foreign substance or liquid.

13. No person shall at any time sell or expose, keep, carry, hawk or offer for sale any milk within the village area unless he is the licensee of a dairy or a registered supplier of milk or the authorised agent of such licensee or registered supplier.

14. Every licensee holder, registered supplier or authorised vendor of milk shall carry his licence, permit or written authority when carrying, delivering, hawking or exposing milk for sale, and shall on demand made by any Sanitary Assistant or other person authorised thereto in writing by the Chairman, produce the same for inspection.

15. The licensee of a dairy shall cause all dung, refuse, urine or washings to be removed from the dairy at least once a day, and to be disposed of at a suitable distance from the dairy in such manner as not to cause a nuisance.

16. The licensee of a dairy shall keep every part of the dairy and its surroundings in a clean and sanitary condition.

17. The licensee of a dairy shall not cause or permit any milk to be poured into any vessel which is not thoroughly cleansed and which is not used exclusively for the purpose of the dairy.

18. The licensee of a dairy shall not cause or permit milk to be stored in any vessel other than a vessel made of glass, porcelain, glazed earthenware, tin or enamelled or galvanized iron.

19. No person who is suffering or has recently suffered from any infectious, contagious or cutaneous disease, or who has been recently 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.

20. The licensee of a dairy or a registered supplier of milk shall not use any stray cow or any cow suffering from any disease for milking purposes.

21. It shall be lawful for the Chairman to suspend for such time as may be necessary any dairy licence issued under by-law 10 or a permit issued under by-law 11 in any locality where cattle disease of any kind prevails.

22. The Chairman, the Sanitary Assistant or any person duly authorised thereto in writing by the Chairman may at any time or place within the village area examine the milk of any dairy or any milk that is offered or carried for sale.

23. Every licence or permit issued under these by-laws shall expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which such licence or permit is issued.

Vehicles and Animals.

24. (1) For the purposes of the tax on vehicles and animals levied under section 47 of the Ordinance, every person who has possession or custody or control of any vehicle or animal liable to such tax shall furnish the Chairman a schedule of particulars relating to such vehicle or animal, in such form as may be provided for the purpose by the Committee.

(2) The schedule referred to in paragraph (1) shall be filled up and returned to the Chairman within seven days of its receipt by the person to whom such schedule is delivered.

25. If any person after having furnished the schedule referred to in by-law 24, acquires, keeps or uses any vehicle or animal not mentioned in such schedule, he shall, within one month from the date on which he acquires or commences to keep or use any such vehicle or animal, notify the Chairman in writing of the fact of such acquisition, keeping or use and further furnish true and correct information in respect of every such vehicle or animal so acquired, kept or used.

26. Subject to the provisions of section 47 (2) of the Ordinance, every person who has furnished the schedule referred to in by-law 24, shall without further notice be liable, in respect of the vehicles or animals entered in such schedule, to pay the tax for the year for which such schedule is furnished, and every person who has sent the written notice referred to in by-law 25, shall be liable to pay the tax on the vehicles or animals referred to in such notice for the year in which such vehicles or animals were acquired by him or otherwise came into his possession.

27. Every person who, having furnished the schedule referred to in by-law 24, or the written notice referred to in by-law 25, claims to be exempt under section 47 (3) of the Ordinance from the liability to pay the tax in respect of any vehicle or animal which is entered in or referred to in such schedule or notice, shall forthwith give notice in writing to the Chairman of his claim for such exemption specifying the grounds on which such claim is made.

28. The annual tax payable under the provisions of section 47, of the Ordinance shall be paid at the office of the Committee on or before the thirty-first day of March in each year:

Provided that in any case where the schedule referred to in by-law 24, or the written notice referred to in by-law 25, is furnished to the Chairman after the thirty-first day of March in any year, the tax in respect of each vehicle or animal referred to in such schedule or written notice shall be payable within one month of the date on which such schedule or notice is so furnished.

29. On payment of the annual tax the Chairman shall issue or cause to be issued in respect of every vehicle for which such tax is paid, a metal plate with distinguishing letters for the several kinds of vehicles specified in the Third Schedule hereto, and with figures denoting the year for which the plate is issued and the corresponding number in the register of vehicles. Where any such plate becomes indistinct or defaced by use or otherwise, the owner shall return it to the Chairman and shall be entitled on making a payment of twenty-five cents to receive a fresh plate. The Chairman may, on his being satisfied by affidavit or otherwise that any such plate has been stolen or lost, issue to the owner thereof a fresh plate on the application of such owner and on payment by such owner of fifty cents.

30. The owner or person in charge of every vehicle shall affix the plate issued in respect of that vehicle under by-law 29 on a conspicuous part of that vehicle.

Markets and Fairs.

31. The area within a circle having a radius of one mile from any village market is hereby declared to be the market area for that market.

32. Within any market area, no person shall on any day on which the village market is open, sell or offer or expose for sale, any vegetables, fruits, fish, meat or other perishable articles of food at any place other than the village market: Provided that the preceding provisions of this by-law shall not apply to—

- (a) the sale of vegetables or fruits by itinerant vendors who do not sell at fixed places, or do not for the purposes of such sale establish themselves on the public roads or other public places;

(b) the sale by the licensee of an eating-house or a tea or coffee boutique of ripe plantains or other fruits for consumption on the premises; and

(c) the sale of young coconuts at any authorised premises other than the village market. In this paragraph "authorised premises" means any premises authorised by a permit issued in that behalf by the Chairman.

33. Every village market shall be open from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. on such days of the week as may be approved by the Committee.

34. Where the Committee has set apart any portion of a village market for the sale of any article or class of articles, no person shall—

- (a) sell or expose for sale such article or class of articles in any place in such market other than the portion so set apart; or
(b) sell or expose for sale any other article or class of articles in the portion so set apart.

35. A fee at the rate of twenty-five cents per square yard per day shall be levied and paid for the use and occupation of any stall, seat or space in any village market.

36. No person shall hold, use or occupy any stall, seat or space in a village market unless he is the holder of a permit issued in that behalf by or under the authority of the Chairman or otherwise than in accordance with the terms and conditions of such permit. Every such permit shall expire on the date specified thereon.

37. The fee payable under by-law 35 shall be paid to the Chairman or to such other person as may be authorised by the Chairman, and no permit under by-law 36 shall be issued to any person until he has paid the fee due from him.

38. The Chairman shall cause to be exhibited in a conspicuous place in each village market a notice setting out in English, Sinhalese and Tamil, the fees payable for the use and occupation of that market and no person shall demand or receive any sums higher than those set out in such notice.

39. Whenever the Committee is satisfied, after consultation with the Medical Officer of Health, that the use or consumption by the public of any particular article of food is injurious or harmful, it shall be lawful for the Committee by beat of tomtom or other sufficient notice, to prohibit for such time as to the Committee may appear necessary, the introduction and sale of such article of food in any village market or fair.

40. No person shall sell or expose for sale in any village market—

- (a) the carcase or meat of any animal which has been slaughtered at any place other than a village slaughter-house or a licensed slaughter-house; and
(b) any article the keeping or sale of which is prohibited by or under any by-law made by the Committee. The preceding provisions of this by-law shall not apply to the sale of frozen meat, game or fish.

41. 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 use or occupy any stall, seat or space in any village market or fair, or expose for sale thereat any article whatsoever, until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

42. No person using or occupying any village market, shall—

- (1) behave in any disorderly manner or commit any nuisance in or about such market, or
(2) carry on cooking in any such market, or
(3) remain in or loiter about such market after the place is closed for business at 6 P.M. without being able to give a satisfactory account of himself; or
(4) damage or in any way deface, any portion of the building, stalls, lamps or any property of the Committee in or about such market, or defile or pollute the water provided for use in such market, or
(5) enclose in any way any portion of the building or premises of the market or erect any permanent awning or screen or fixture of any kind, or
(6) leave any goods in or about the premises of such market between the hours of 6 P.M. and 6 A.M. without the special permission of the Chairman, or
(7) place any fruits, vegetables, meat flesh, fish or other article of food exposed thereat for sale on any unclean or insanitary surface, or
(8) expose for sale any article of food, whether cooked or uncooked, otherwise than in clean and properly constructed fly-proof glass cases.

43. Every person using or occupying any stall in a village market or fair shall keep in or near such stall a fly-proof receptacle with a close-fitting lid or cover, and shall deposit all rubbish and refuse in such receptacle.

44. No person shall throw any rubbish or refuse, or any bone or skin or any animal or any article likely to be offensive or injurious to the public health, on the premises of any village market or fair.

45. No person shall obstruct or resist the keeper of any village market or any other person appointed by the Committee to superintend any village market or to collect rents and fees or to enforce order and cleanliness therein, in the lawful execution of his duty.

46. The driver of a vehicle shall not keep that vehicle within or alongside the premises of any village market for a longer period than is necessary for loading goods into or unloading goods from that vehicle.

47. The Chairman shall give notice by beat of tom-tom or in such other manner as he may deem adequate, of the establishment or the temporary closing of any village market or fair.

Private Markets and Fairs.

48. No private market or fair shall be established or held within any market area.

49. (1) No private market or fair shall be established or held within any area (other than a market area) except on a licence issued in that behalf by the Chairman.

(2) Every licence issued under paragraph (1) shall—

(a) be substantially in the form set out in the Fourth Schedule hereto;

(b) be subject to the conditions specified therein; and

(c) expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued.

(3) The fee for each licence issued under paragraph (1) shall be hundred rupees.

50. No person shall be entitled to a licence to establish or hold a private market or fair unless the site is approved by the Medical Officer of Health.

51. A licence issued under by-law 49 may be cancelled by a Rural Court on a second or subsequent conviction of the licensee for the breach of any of these by-laws or of the conditions of the licence, and the licensee shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of such cancellation.

52. The Chairman may refuse to issue a licence under by-law 49 to any person whose previous licence has been cancelled by a Rural Court.

General.

53. It shall be lawful for the Chairman, the Medical Officer of Health, the Sanitary Assistant or any person authorised in writing by the Chairman, at all reasonable times to enter and inspect any market or fair or any article of food exposed or kept for sale therein, and no person shall obstruct or resist any office raforesaid in the execution of his duty under this by-law.

Interpretation.

54. In these by-laws—

“building” includes any hut, shed, or roofed enclosure, whether used for human habitation or otherwise;

“Chairman” means the Chairman of the Committee;

“Committee” means the Village Committee of the Hanwella Udugahapattu Village area;

“dairy” means any place where two or more cows are milked for the purpose of selling the milk to the public;

“market area” means the area described in by-law 31;

“Ordinance” means the Village Communities Ordinance (Chapter 198); and

“village area” means Hanwella Udugahapattu village area;

First Schedule.

(By-law 2)

Village Committee of Hanwella Udugahapattu village area. _____ the owner/occupier of premises called _____ and bearing assessment No. _____.

You are hereby required to render to me the following return in respect of the above-mentioned premises duly filled in and signed, within fourteen days from the date of service. (Translation in Sinhalese and Tamil.)

Chairman,
Village Committee.
_____, 19 ____.

Owner, Name and address.	Occupier, Name and address.	Rent per month (to be stated in words and figures).	State whether rates are paid by owner or tenant.	Who pays for repairs.	Extent of land.	Kind of cultivation.	Remarks.

The failure to return this form, correctly filled in within fourteen days from the date of service thereof, is punishable with a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Date of Service _____, 19 ____.

Served by _____.

Signature _____,

Date _____.

Second Schedule.

(By-law 10.)

Licence Fee.
Rs. c.

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

Third Schedule.

(By-law 29.)

For every carriage of whatever description other than a cart or a hackery	H.U.W.
For every double bullock cart of whatever description	H.U.D.
For every single-bullock cart	H.U.S.
For every racing cart	H.U.R.
For every bicycle	H.U.B.

Fourth Schedule.

(By-law 49.)

Licence to establish and hold a Private *Market/Fair. _____ of _____ is hereby licensed to establish and hold a private *market/fair on the land called _____, situated at _____ in the _____ village area from the date hereof until the thirty-first day of December, 19____ subject always to the subjoined conditions.

Date : _____, _____
Chairman,
Village Committee.

Conditions.

1. A table in English, Sinhalese and Tamil of the rents and fees leviable at the private *market/fair shall be exhibited in a conspicuous place in the *market/fair.

2. The licensee shall not allow any person to sell or expose for sale in the private *market/fair any article the keeping or sale of which is prohibited by or under any by-law made by the Committee.

3. The licensee of every private *market/fair shall take all steps necessary to ensure that fruits, vegetables, meat, fish or other articles of food are not placed on an unclean or insanitary surface.

4. The licensee shall not expose for sale any article of food, whether cooked or uncooked, otherwise than in clean and properly constructed fly-proof glass cases.

5. The licensee shall not allow any 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 to use or occupy any stall, seat or surface in the *market/fair or to expose for sale thereat any article whatsoever until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

6. The licensee shall keep the premises of the *market/fair clean and free from filth and rubbish and shall cause all sweepings and refuse from the premises to be burnt, buried or otherwise disposed of in such manner as to prevent the breeding of flies or the creation of any nuisance.

7. The licensee shall maintain order within the premises of the *market/fair.

8. The licensee shall provide a separate portion of land in or near the premises of the *market/fair for the parking of vehicles.

9. The licensee shall provide a sufficient number of fly-proof receptacles with close-fitting lids for the deposit of rubbish and refuse.

10. The licensee shall provide on the premises of the *market/fair a sufficient number of latrines of a type approved by the Chairman on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health.

11. This licence may be suspended by the Chairman on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health during any epidemic, and the licensee shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of such suspension.

* Strike out whichever is inapplicable.

L. D.—B. 73/41./L. G. D.—C. 14/1/2.

THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE.

BY-LAWS under section 49 of the Village Communities Ordinance (Chapter 198), made by the Village Committee of the Othara Palata village area in the Colombo District, and approved by the Minister of Health and Local Government by virtue of the powers vested in him by sub-section (3) of that section 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, September 30, 1948.

By-laws.

Roads and Paths.

1. (1) The width of every new public road shall be at least eighteen feet.

(2) The width of every new public path, other than a public path through a paddy field, shall be at least four feet.

2. Every public road or public path shall be constructed or reconstructed and maintained in accordance with the decision of the Committee as to the width of such road or path and the course which it is to take.

3. (1) Whenever any work of construction or of repair is commenced on any public road or public path, the Chairman may prohibit the use of such road or path by the public for such time as may be necessary, after giving at least three days' notice of the prohibition by beat of tom-tom or otherwise.

(2) It shall be lawful for the Chairman, whenever authorised by the Committee by a resolution in that behalf, to restrict or to prohibit the use of any public road or public path by any kind or class of heavy vehicular traffic.

(3) Where the use of any public road or public path is prohibited or restricted under this by-law, the Chairman shall cause notices specifying the prohibition or restriction to be displayed at the beginning and at the end of such road or path at its junction with any other road or path.

(4) No person shall fail to comply with a notice displayed under paragraph (3).

4. It shall be lawful for any person thereunto authorised in writing by the Chairman—

(1) to enter, between 7 A.M. and 5 P.M., with all necessary workmen, vehicles, animals and implements, upon any land adjacent to or near any existing or proposed public road or public path for the purpose of executing any work connected with such road or path; ;

(2) to throw upon any land adjacent to or near any existing or proposed public road or public path such earth, rubbish or materials as it may be necessary to remove from the place of any work connected with such road or path; ;

(3) to make any temporary road through the ground near any existing or proposed public road or public path during the execution of any work connected with such road or path; or

(4) to enter upon any land for the purpose of constructing, repairing or cleaning such drains, water courses, fences or culverts as may be necessary for the preservation, improvement, repair or construction of any public road or public path :

Provided that—

(a) the earth, rubbish or materials referred to in paragraph

(2) shall be removed within a reasonable time; and

(b) the temporary road referred to in paragraph (3) shall not be constructed over any ground whereon any building stands, or over any enclosed garden or yard.

5. No person shall—

(a) injure, damage, obstruct, encroach upon or otherwise interfere with the use of any public road or public path whether constructed or in course of construction; or

(b) except with the permission of the Committee divert the line of any public road or public path whether constructed or in course of construction.

6. (1) It shall be the duty of the proprietors or cultivators of any paddy field through which any public foot path runs, to maintain such foot path at its customary width.

(2) No person shall cut or encroach upon any foot path referred to in paragraph (1) so as to reduce its width to less than its customary width.

Eating-houses, Restaurants and Tea and Coffee Boutiques.

7. (1) No person shall establish, or carry on the business of, an eating-house, restaurant or tea or coffee boutique, except on a licence issued in that behalf by the Chairman on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health.

(2) Every licence issued under this by-law shall expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued.

8. No person shall be entitled to a licence under by-law 7 unless the premises to be used as an eating-house, or a restaurant or tea or coffee boutique are in conformity with the following requirements:—

(a) the premises must be well ventilated and well lighted; ;

(b) the walls must be plastered with lime-mortar and white-washed; ;

(c) the floor must be cemented, and

(d) a ceiling of suitable materials must be provided so as to prevent dust and dirt falling from the roof; ;

9. The licensee of any eating-house, restaurant, tea or coffee boutique shall cause—

(a) the premises thereof to be kept in a clean and sanitary condition; ;

(b) all utensils, furniture or other equipment used in or belonging to the eating-house, restaurant, or tea or coffee boutique to be kept clean; ;

(c) all refuse and dirt in or about the premises of the eating-house, restaurant or tea or coffee boutique to be swept and removed twice daily; ;

(d) all cakes, sweets and other food exposed for sale on such premises to be kept in clean and properly constructed fly-proof glass cases; ;

(e) all waste tea, coffee or milk and all remnants of food to be collected in a fly-proof receptacle with a closely fitting lid or cover and removed from such premises twice daily; ;

(f) all utensils used in the preparation, sale and consumption of food or drink to be washed with soap and water at least once in every twenty-four hours; ;

(g) every utensil or receptacle to be washed immediately after it is used by a customer and before it is used by another customer; and

(h) a list of the names and addresses of all employees to be kept at all times in the premises so as to be available for inspection.

10. The licensee of any eating-house, restaurant or tea or coffee boutique shall not permit—

(a) any waste tea, coffee or milk or remnants of food to be thrown on the floor of the licensed premises; or

(b) any gambling or disorderly conduct to take place on the licensed premises.

11. The licensee of any eating-house, restaurant or tea or coffee boutique shall cause at least two spittoons to be kept at all times on the licensed premises so as to be readily available to the visitors to the premises, as well as to the employees.

12. No person shall spit within the premises of any eating-house, restaurant or tea or coffee boutique except into the spittoon provided for the purpose.

13. No person who is suffering or has suffered from any contagious, cutaneous or infectious disease, or has been in attendance on any person suffering from such disease, shall be permitted by any person in charge of any eating-house, restaurant or tea or coffee boutique to enter such place or take part in the preparation or sale of any food or drink therein, until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

14. It shall be lawful for the Chairman, Medical Officer of Health, Sanitary Assistant, or any officer authorised by the Chairman in writing, at all reasonable times to enter and inspect any eating-house, restaurant, or tea or coffee boutique, and the licensee, or the person in charge, of the eating-house, restaurant, or tea or coffee boutique shall permit and assist him to make the inspection.

15. It shall be lawful for the Rural Court, in addition to any other punishment that it may impose, to cancel the licence of any licensee convicted twice or oftener of any breach of any of these by-laws relating to eating-houses, restaurants, or tea or coffee boutiques, and the licensee shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of the cancellation.

Private Markets and Fairs.

16. (1) No private market or fair shall be established or held within the village area except on a licence issued in that behalf by the Chairman.

(2) Every licence issued under paragraph (1) shall—

(a) be substantially in the form set out in the Schedule hereto; ;

(b) be subject to the conditions specified therein; and

(c) expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued.

(3) The fee for each licence issued under paragraph (1) shall be twenty-five rupees.

17. No person shall be entitled to a licence to establish or hold a private market or fair unless the site is approved by the Medical Officer of Health.

18. A licence issued under by-law 16 may be cancelled by a Rural Court on a second or subsequent conviction of the licensee for a breach of any of those by-laws relating to markets and fairs or of the conditions of the licence, and the licensee shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of the cancellation.

19. The Chairman may refuse to issue a licence under by-law 16 to any person whose previous licence has been cancelled by a Rural Court.

20. It shall be lawful for the Chairman, Medical Officer of Health, Sanitary Assistant or any person authorised in writing by the Chairman, at all reasonable times to enter and inspect any private market or fair or any article of food exposed or kept for sale therein, and no person shall obstruct or resist any officer aforesaid in the exercise of his powers under this by-law.

21. In these by-laws—

“Chairman” means the Chairman of the Committee;

“Committee” means the Village Committee of the Othara Palata village area; and

“village area” means the Othara Palata village area.

Schedule.

Licence to establish and hold a Private Market/Fair.*
_____ of _____ is hereby licenced to establish and hold a private market*/fair on the land called _____ and situated at _____ in the Othara Palata village area, from the date hereof until the thirty-first day of December _____, subject always to the subjoined conditions.

Date: _____
_____ Chairman,
_____ Village Committee.

Conditions of the Licence.

1. A table in English, Sinhalese and Tamil of the rents and fees leviable at the market*/fair shall be exhibited in a conspicuous place in the market*/fair.

2. The licensee shall not allow any person to sell or expose for sale in the market*/fair any article the keeping or sale of which is prohibited by or under any by-law made by the Committee;

3. The licensee shall take all steps necessary to ensure that fruits, vegetables, meat, fish or other articles of food in the market*/fair are not placed on an unclean or insanitary surface.

4. The licensee shall not expose for sale any cooked article of food otherwise than in a clean and properly constructed fly-proof glass case.

5. The licensee shall not allow any 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, to use or occupy any stall, seat or space in the market*/fair, or to expose for sale thereat any article whatsoever until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

6. The licensee shall keep the premises of the market*/fair clean and free from filth and rubbish and shall cause all sweepings and refuse from the premises to be burnt, buried or otherwise disposed of in such manner as to prevent the breeding of flies or the creation of any nuisance.

7. The licensee shall maintain order within the premises of the market*/fair.

8. The licensee shall provide a separate portion of land in or near the premises of the market*/fair for the parking of vehicles.

9. The licensee shall provide a sufficient number of fly-proof receptacles with closely fitting lids for the deposit of rubbish and refuse.

10. The licensee shall provide on the premises of the market*/fair a sufficient number of latrines of a type approved by the Chairman on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health.

11. This licence may be suspended by the Chairman, on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health, during any epidemic, and the licensee shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of the suspension.

* Strike out inapplicable word.

L. D.—B. 100/48./L. G. D.—GA. 4/95.

THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE.

BY-LAWS under section 49 of the Village Communities Ordinance (Chapter 198), made by the Village Committee of the Wegampattu-Nilgala village area in the Badulla District, and approved by the Minister of Health and Local Government by virtue of the powers vested in him by sub-section (3) of that section, 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, September 30, 1948.

By-laws.

Bakeries.

1. In these by-laws—

“bakery” means any premises in which bread, biscuits or confectionery is baked for sale as food for human consumption and includes any premises in which such food is prepared, or in which the materials for the preparation of such food are stored; and

“Chairman” means the Chairman of the Village Committee of the Wegampattu-Nilgala village area.

2. (1) No person shall establish, or carry on the business of, any bakery except on a licence issued in that behalf by the Chairman on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health.

(2) Every licence issued under this by-law shall, unless it is cancelled under by-law 10, expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued.

3. No person shall be entitled to a licence under by-law 2, unless the premises to be used as a bakery are in conformity with the following requirements:—

(a) the premises must be well ventilated and well lighted;

(b) the walls must be plastered with lime mortar and white-washed;

(c) the floor must be cemented;

(d) the premises must be provided with sufficient latrine accommodation and sufficient drains;

(e) a ceiling of suitable materials must be provided so as to prevent dirt and dust falling from the roof;

(f) the premises must not be situated within fifty feet of any cesspit, permanent manure heap, latrine or open sewer;

(g) the premises must be provided with a separate kneading room having a superficial floor space of not less than 12 feet by 10 feet;

(h) there must be a free external air space, not less than seven feet wide, on at least two of the sides of the kneading room which contain doors or windows, and

(i) the door of the oven must not open directly into the kneading room.

4. The licensee of a bakery shall cause—

(a) all utensils, furniture, and other requisites used in or belonging to the bakery to be kept clean;

(b) the tops of the tables in the bakery to be made of well seasoned and closely fitting planks, or of some non-harmful and impervious material, and the tables to be scraped and cleaned daily;

(c) the floor of the bakery to be swept at least once in every twenty-four hours and the sweepings to be placed immediately in an impervious and covered receptacle and removed from the bakery daily;

(d) the premises of the bakery to be kept clean and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy, or cesspit and from any other similar nuisance;

(e) the flour which is used in the bakery to be kept on a platform raised at least three feet above the ground;

(f) all refuse from the premises of the bakery to be removed and the drains to be flushed daily;

(g) at least two spittoons to be kept in some part of the premises other than the kneading room, but so as to be easily accessible to those engaged in the manufacture of bread;

(h) clean water, clean towels, a nail brush and soap to be provided on the premises for the use of those engaged in the manufacture of bread; and

(i) a copy in Sinhalese of these by-laws relating to bakeries to be exhibited in a conspicuous part of the bakery.

5. The licensee of a bakery shall not—

(a) allow the bakery to be used as a place for sleeping or for keeping any animal or any article other than an article necessary for the purposes of the bakery;

(b) allow any bread, biscuits or confectionery to be exposed for sale otherwise than in clean and properly constructed fly-proof glass cases;

(c) allow any person engaged in the manufacture of bread, biscuits or confectionery to use any flour, water or any other materials which are not good and wholesome;

(d) use or keep in the bakery any furniture or equipment which cannot be moved about for the purpose of cleaning the floor; or

(e) allow any gambling or disorderly conduct to take place in the premises of the bakery.

6. Every person employed in the preparation or baking of bread, biscuits or confectionery shall wash his hands before engaging in that process, and shall wear a clean white apron covering the chest, arm-pits and body and also a white cap or turban.

7. No person shall spit within the premises of a bakery except into a spittoon provided for that purpose.

8. No person who is suffering or has suffered from any contagious, cutaneous or infectious disease, or has been in

attendance on any person suffering from such disease, shall be permitted by any person in charge of a bakery to enter the bakery or to take part in the manufacture or sale of bread, biscuits or confectionery until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

9. (1) It shall be lawful for the Chairman, or the Medical Officer of Health, or the Sanitary Assistant, or any officer authorised by the Chairman in writing, at all reasonable times and at any time when the process of kneading or baking is being carried on, to enter and inspect a bakery.

(2) The licensee or the person in charge of a bakery shall permit the Chairman, or the Medical Officer of Health, or the Sanitary Assistant, or any officer authorised by the Chairman in writing, to enter and inspect the bakery, and shall render him all such assistance as may be necessary.

10. It shall be lawful for the Rural Court, in addition to any other punishment that it may impose, to cancel the licence of any licensee convicted twice or oftener of any breach of any of these by-laws relating to bakeries, and the licensee shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of the cancellation.

Eating-houses, Restaurants and Tea or Coffee Boutiques.

11. No person shall establish, or carry on the business of, any eating-house, restaurant, or tea or coffee boutique, except on a licence issued in that behalf, by the Chairman on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health.

(2) Every licence issued under this by-law shall, unless it is cancelled under by-law 19, expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued.

12. No person shall be entitled to a licence under by-law 11, unless the premises to be used as any eating-house, restaurant or tea or coffee boutique are in conformity with the following requirements —

- (a) the premises must be well ventilated and well lighted ;
- (b) the walls must be plastered with lime mortar and whitewashed ;
- (c) the floor must be cemented ; and
- (d) a ceiling of suitable materials must be provided so as to prevent dirt and dust falling from the roof.

13. The licensee of any eating-house, restaurant or tea or coffee boutique shall cause—

- (a) the premises thereof to be kept in a clean and sanitary condition ;
- (b) all utensils, furniture or other equipment used in or belonging to the eating-house, restaurant or tea or coffee boutique to be kept clean ;
- (c) all refuse and dirt in or about the premises of the eating-house, restaurant, or tea or coffee boutique to be swept and removed twice daily ;
- (d) all cakes, sweets and other food exposed for sale on such premises to be kept in clean and properly constructed fly-proof glass-cases ;
- (e) all waste tea, coffee, or milk and all remnants of food to be collected in a fly-proof receptacle with a closely fitting lid or cover and removed from such premises twice daily ;
- (f) all utensils used in the preparation, sale and consumption of food or drink to be washed with soap and water at least once in twenty-four hours ;
- (g) every utensil or receptacle to be washed immediately after it is used by a customer and before it is used by another customer ; and
- (h) a list of the names and addresses of all employees to be kept at all times in the premises so as to be available for inspection.

14. The licensee of any eating-house, restaurant, or tea or coffee boutique shall not permit—

- (a) any waste tea, coffee or milk or any remnants of food to be thrown on the floor of the licensed premises ; or
- (b) any gambling or disorderly conduct to take place on the licensed premises.

15. The licensee of any eating-house, restaurant or tea or coffee boutique shall cause at least two spittoons to be kept at all times on the licensed premises so as to be readily available to the visitors to the premises as well as to the employees.

16. No person shall spit within the premises of any eating-house, restaurant, or tea or coffee boutique except into a spittoon provided for the purpose.

17. No person who is suffering or has suffered from any contagious, cutaneous or infectious disease, or has been in attendance on any person suffering from such disease, shall be permitted by any person in charge of any eating-house, restaurant, or tea or coffee boutique to enter such place or to take part in the preparation or sale of any food or drink therein until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

18. It shall be lawful for the Chairman, or the Medical Officer of Health, or the Sanitary Assistant, or any officer authorised by the Chairman in writing, at all reasonable times to enter and inspect any eating-house, restaurant, or tea or coffee boutique, and the licensee or the person in charge

of the licensed premises shall permit him to enter and inspect those premises and shall render him all such assistance as may be necessary.

19. It shall be lawful for the Rural Court, in addition to any other punishment that it may impose, to cancel the licence of any licensee convicted twice or oftener of any breach of any of these by-laws relating to eating-houses, restaurants, or tea or coffee boutiques, and the licensee shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of the cancellation.

L. D.—B. 289/41/L. G. D.—GC. 14/23/10.

THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE.

BY-LAWS under section 49 of the Village Communities Ordinance (Chapter 198), made by the Village Committee of the Hiripitiya village area in the Kurunegala District, and approved by the Minister of Health and Local Government by virtue of the powers vested in him by sub-section (3) of that section, 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, October 1, 1948.

By-laws,

Village Markets and Fairs.

1. The area within a circle having a radius of two miles from any village market is hereby declared to be the market area for that market.

2. Within the market area of a village market no person shall, on any day on which that market is open, sell or offer or expose for sale any vegetables, fruits, fish, meat or other perishable articles of food at any place other than that market ;

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

- (a) the sale of vegetables or fruits by itinerant vendors who do not sell at fixed places, or do not for the purpose of such sale establish themselves on the public roads or other public places ; or
- (b) the sale, by the licensee of an eating-house or a tea or coffee boutique, of ripe plantains or other fruits for consumption on the premises ; or
- (c) the sale of young coconuts by any person.

3. Every village market shall be open from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. on such days of the week as may be determined by the Committee and notified to the public by notices in English, Sinhalese and Tamil displayed at that market by the Chairman.

4. Where the Committee has set apart any portion of a village market for the sale of any article or class of articles, no person shall—

- (a) sell or expose for sale such article or class of articles in any place in such market other than the portion so set apart ; or
- (b) sell or expose for sale any other article or class of articles in the portion so set apart.

5. A fee at the following rates shall be levied and paid for the use of any stall, seat or space in any village market—

	Per Day.	
	Rs.	c.
For a stall for the sale of tobacco ..	0	25
For each square yard of floor space in the vegetable market ..	0	25
For a stall for the sale of curry stuffs or dry fish ..	0	50
For a stall for the sale of cloth ..	2	0

6. The Committee may lease the right of collecting the fees leviable under by-law 5—

- (a) if the lease is determined by private treaty, to an approved person entering into such treaty ; or
- (b) if tenders for the lease are called for, to an approved tenderer ; or
- (c) if the lease is sold by public auction, to an approved bidder at such auction.

7. No person shall use any stall or space in a village market unless he is the holder of a permit issued in that behalf by or under the authority of the Chairman, or otherwise than in accordance with the terms and conditions of such permit. Every such permit shall expire on the date specified therein.

8. The fees payable under by-law 5 shall be paid to the Chairman or to such other person as may be authorised by the Chairman, and no permit under by-law 7, shall be issued to any person until he has paid the fees due from him.

9. The Chairman shall cause to be exhibited in a conspicuous place in each village market a notice setting out in English, Sinhalese and Tamil the fees payable for the use of that market, and no person shall demand or receive any sums higher than those set out in such notice.

10. Whenever the Committee is satisfied, after consultation with the Medical Officer of Health, that the use or consumption by the public of any particular article of food is injurious or harmful, it shall be lawful for the Committee, by beat of tom-tom or other sufficient notice, to prohibit for such time as to the Committee may appear necessary, the introduction and sale of such article of food in any village market or fair.

11. No person shall sell or expose for sale in any village market or fair—

- (a) the carcase or meat of any animal which has been slaughtered at any place other than a village slaughter-house or a licensed slaughter-house; and
- (b) any article the keeping or sale of which is prohibited by or under any by-law made by the Committee;

Provided, however, that the preceding provisions of this by-law shall not apply to the sale of frozen meat, game or fish.

12. 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 use any stall, seat or space in any village market or fair, or expose for sale there at any article whatsoever, until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

13. No person shall—

- (1) behave in any disorderly manner or commit any nuisance in or about a village market; or
- (2) carry on cooking in any part of such market; or
- (3) remain in or loiter about such market after it is closed for business at 6 P.M. without being able to give a satisfactory account of himself; or
- (4) damage, or in any way deface, any portion of any building, stalls, lamps or any other property of the Committee in or about such market, or defile or pollute the water provided for use in such market; or
- (5) enclose in any way any portion of the building or premises of such market, or erect any permanent awning, screen or fixture of any kind; or
- (6) leave any goods in or about the premises of such market between the hours of 6 P.M. and 6 A.M. without the special permission of the Chairman; or
- (7) keep at such market any article of food on any unclean or insanitary surface; or
- (8) expose for sale at such market any article of cooked food otherwise than in a clean and properly constructed fly-proof glass case.

14. Every person using any stall in a village market or fair shall keep in or near such stall a fly-proof receptacle with a close-fitting lid or cover and shall deposit all rubbish and refuse in such receptacle.

15. No person shall throw in the premises of a village market or fair any rubbish or refuse or any bone or skin of any animal or any article likely to be offensive or injurious to the public health.

16. No person shall obstruct or resist the keeper of any village market, or any other person appointed by the Committee to superintend or collect the fees or to enforce order and cleanliness in such market in the lawful execution of his duty.

17. The driver of a vehicle shall not keep that vehicle within or alongside the premises of any village market for a longer period than is necessary for loading goods into or unloading goods from that vehicle.

18. The Chairman shall give notice, by beat of tom-tom or in such other manner as he may deem adequate, of the temporary closing of any village market or fair.

Interpretation.

19. In these by-laws—

- “Chairman” means the Chairman of the Committee;
 “Committee” means the Hiripitiya Village Committee;
 “Medical Officer of Health” includes a Field Medical Officer; and
 “village area” means the Hiripitiya village area.

L. D.—B. 84/48/L. G. D.—GB. 14/60/5.

THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE.

BY-LAWS under section 49 of the Village Communities Ordinance (Chapter 198), made by the Village Committee of the Uda pattu village area in Kukul korale in the Ratnapura District, and approved by the Minister of Health and Local Government by virtue of the powers vested in him by that section, 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, September 30, 1948.

By-laws.

Bakeries.

1. (1) No person shall establish, or carry on the business of, any bakery except on a licence issued in that behalf by the Chairman on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health.

(2) Every licence issued under this by-law shall expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued.

2. No person shall be entitled to a licence under by-law 1, unless the premises to be used as a bakery are in conformity with the following requirements—

- (a) the premises must be well ventilated and well lighted;
- (b) the walls must be plastered with lime mortar and white-washed;
- (c) the floor must be cemented;
- (d) the premises must be provided with sufficient latrine accommodation and sufficient drains;
- (e) a ceiling of suitable materials must be provided so as to prevent dirt and dust falling from the roof;
- (f) the premises must not be situated within fifty feet of any cesspit, permanent manure heap, latrine or open sewer;
- (g) the premises must be provided with a separate kneading room having a superficial floor space of not less than twelve feet by ten feet;
- (h) there must be a free external air space, not less than seven feet wide, on at least two of the sides of the kneading room which contain doors or windows; and
- (i) the door of the oven must not open directly into the kneading room.

3. The licensee of a bakery shall cause—

- (a) all utensils, furniture and other requisites used in or belonging to the bakery, to be kept clean;
- (b) the tops of the tables in the bakery to be made of well seasoned and closely fitting planks or of some non-harmful and impervious materials, and the tables to be scraped and cleaned daily;
- (c) the floor of the bakery to be swept at least once in every twenty-four hours, and the sweepings to be placed immediately in an impervious and covered receptacle, and removed from the bakery daily;
- (d) the premises of the bakery to be kept clean and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy or cesspit and from any other similar nuisance;
- (e) the flour which is used in the bakery to be kept on a platform raised at least three feet above the ground;
- (f) all refuse from the premises of the bakery to be removed and the drains to be flushed daily;
- (g) at least two spittoons to be kept in some part of the premises other than the kneading room, but so as to be easily accessible to those engaged in the manufacture of bread;
- (h) clean water, clean towels, nail brush and soap to be provided on the premises for the use of those engaged in the manufacture of bread; and
- (i) a copy in Sinhalese of these by-laws relating to bakeries to be exhibited in a conspicuous part of the bakery.

4. The licensee of a bakery shall not—

- (a) allow the bakery to be used as a place for sleeping or for keeping any animal or any article other than an article necessary for the purposes of the bakery;
- (b) allow any bread, biscuits or confectionery to be exposed for sale otherwise than in clean and properly constructed fly-proof glass cases;
- (c) allow any person engaged in the manufacture of bread, biscuits or confectionery to use any flour, water or other materials which are not good and wholesome;
- (d) use or keep in the bakery any furniture or equipment which cannot be moved about for the purpose of cleaning the floor; or
- (e) allow any gambling or disorderly conduct to take place on the premises of the bakery.

5. Every person employed in the preparation or baking of bread, biscuits or confectionery, shall wash his hands before engaging in that process, and shall wear a clean white apron covering the chest, arm-pits and body, and also a white cap or turban.

6. No person shall spit within the premises of the bakery except into a spittoon provided for the purpose.

7. No person who is suffering or has suffered from any contagious, cutaneous or infectious disease, or has been in attendance on any person suffering from such disease, shall be permitted by any person in charge of a bakery to enter the bakery or to take part in the manufacture or sale of bread, biscuits or confectionery, until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

8. (1) It shall be lawful for the Chairman, or the Medical Officer of Health, or the Sanitary Assistant, or any officer authorised by the Chairman in writing, at all reasonable times and at any time when the process of kneading or baking is being carried on, to enter and inspect a bakery.

(2) The licensee or the person in charge of a bakery shall permit the Chairman, or the Medical Officer of Health, or the Sanitary Assistant, or any officer authorised by the Chairman in writing, to enter and inspect the bakery, and shall render the Chairman or such officer, all such assistance as may be necessary.

9. It shall be lawful for the Rural Court, in addition to any other punishment that it may impose, to cancel the licence of any licensee convicted twice or oftener of any breach of any of these by-laws relating to bakeries, and the licensee shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of the cancellation.

Eating-houses, Restaurants and Tea or Coffee Boutiques.

10. (1) No person shall establish, or carry on the business of, any eating-house, restaurant or tea or coffee boutique, except on a licence issued in that behalf by the Chairman on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health.

(2) Every licence issued under this by-law shall expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued.

11. No person shall be entitled to a licence under by-law 10, unless the premises to be used as any eating-house, restaurant or tea or coffee boutique are in conformity with the following requirements:—

- (a) the premises must be well ventilated and well lighted;
- (b) the walls must be plastered with lime mortar and white-washed;
- (c) the floor must be cemented; and
- (d) a ceiling of suitable materials must be provided so as to prevent dirt and dust falling from the roof.

12. The licensee of any eating-house, restaurant or tea or coffee boutique shall cause—

- (a) the premises thereof to be kept in a clean and sanitary condition;
- (b) all utensils, furniture or other equipment used in or belonging to the eating-house, restaurant or tea or coffee boutique to be kept clean;
- (c) all refuse and dirt in or about the premises of the eating-house, restaurant, or tea or coffee boutique to be swept and removed twice daily;
- (d) all cakes, sweets and other food exposed for sale on such premises to be kept in clean and properly constructed fly-proof glass cases;
- (e) all waste tea, coffee or milk and all remnants of food to be collected in a fly-proof receptacle with a closely fitting lid or cover, and removed from such premises twice daily;
- (f) all utensils used in the preparation, sale and consumption of food or drink to be washed with soap and water at least once in every twenty-four hours;
- (g) every utensil or receptacle to be washed immediately after it is used by a customer and before it is used by another customer; and
- (h) a list of the names and addresses of all employees to be kept at all times in the premises so as to be available for inspection.

13. The licensee of any eating-house, restaurant or tea or coffee boutique shall not permit—

- (a) any waste tea, coffee or milk or any remnants of food to be thrown on the floor of the licensed premises; or
- (b) any gambling or disorderly conduct to take place on the licensed premises.

14. The licensee of any eating-house, restaurant or tea or coffee boutique shall cause at least two spittoons to be kept at all times on the licensed premises, so as to be readily available to the visitors to the premises as well as to the employees.

15. No person shall spit within the premises of any eating-house, restaurant or tea or coffee boutique except into a spittoon provided for the purpose.

16. No person who is suffering or has suffered from any contagious, cutaneous or infectious disease, or has been in attendance on any person suffering from such disease, shall be permitted by any person in charge of any eating-house, restaurant or tea or coffee boutique to enter such place or take part in the preparation or sale of any food or drink therein, until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

17. It shall be lawful for the Chairman, or the Medical Officer of Health, or the Sanitary Assistant, or any officer authorised by the Chairman in writing, at all reasonable times to enter and inspect any eating-house, restaurant or tea or coffee boutique, and the licensee or the person in charge of the eating-house, restaurant or tea or coffee boutique shall permit the Chairman, or such officer to enter and inspect the premises and shall render him all such assistance as may be necessary.

18. It shall be lawful for the Rural Court, in addition to any other punishment that it may impose, to cancel the licence of any licensee convicted twice or oftener of any breach of any of these by-laws relating to eating-houses,

restaurants or tea or coffee boutiques, and the licensee shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of the cancellation.

19. In these by-laws—

“bakery” means any premises in which bread, biscuits or confectionery is baked for sale as food for human consumption and includes any premises in which such food is prepared, or in which the materials for the preparation of such food are stored;

“Chairman” means the Chairman of the Committee;

“Committee” means the Village Committee of the Uda patta village area; and

“Medical Officer of Health” includes a Field Medical Officer.

L. D.—B. 67/46/L. C. D.—GC. 14/30/7.

THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE.

BY-LAWS under section 49 of the Village Communities Ordinance (Chapter 198), made by the Village Committee of the Dambadeniya village area in the Kurunegala District, and approved by the Minister of Health and Local Government by virtue of the powers vested in him by sub-section (3) of that section, 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, September 30, 1948.

By-laws.

Village Roads and Paths.

1. Every village road or path shall be constructed or reconstructed and maintained in accordance with the decision of the Committee as to the width of such road or path and the course which it is to take.

2. (1) Whenever any work of construction or of repair is commenced on any village road or path, the Chairman shall have the power to prohibit the use of such road or path by the public for such time as may be necessary, after giving at least three days' notice of such prohibition by beat of tom-tom or otherwise.

(2) It shall be lawful for the Chairman, whenever authorised by the Committee by a resolution in that behalf, to restrict or to prohibit the use of any village road or path, by any kind or class of heavy vehicular traffic.

3. It shall be lawful for any person thereunto authorised in writing by the Chairman—

- (1) to enter between 7 A.M. and 5 P.M. with all necessary workmen, vehicles, animals and implements, upon any land adjacent to or near any existing or proposed village road or path, for the purpose of executing any work connected with such road or path;
- (2) to throw upon any land adjacent to or near any existing or proposed village road or path such earth, rubbish or materials as it may be necessary to remove from the place of any work connected with such road or path;
- (3) to make any temporary road through the grounds near any existing or proposed village road or path during the execution of any work connected with such road or path; and
- (4) to enter upon any land for the purpose of constructing, repairing or cleaning such drains, water-courses, fences or culverts as may be necessary for the preservation, improvement, repair or construction of any village road or path:

Provided that the earth, rubbish or materials referred to in paragraph (2) shall be removed within a reasonable time, and the temporary road referred to in paragraph (3) shall not run over any ground whereon any building stands or over any enclosed garden or yard.

4. No person shall—

- (a) injure, damage, obstruct, encroach upon or otherwise interfere with the use of any village road or path, whether constructed or in the course of construction; or
- (b) except with the permission of the Committee, divert the line of any village road or path, whether constructed or in the course of construction.

5. (1) It shall be the duty of the proprietors and cultivators of any paddy field through which any public footpath runs, to maintain such footpath at its customary width.

(2) No person shall cut or encroach upon any such footpath so as to reduce its width to less than its customary width.

6. In these by-laws—

“Chairman” means the Chairman of the Committee; and
“Committee” means the Village Committee of the Dambadeniya village area.

L. D.—B. 44/47/L. G. D.—BC. 105.

THE TOWN COUNCILS ORDINANCE, No. 3 OF 1946.

BY-LAWS made by the Kalmunai 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, September 30, 1948.

BY-LAWS.

General By-laws relating to Licences.

Interpretation of Terms.

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

- “Council” means the Kalmunai Town Council;
 “Chairman” means the Chairman of the Council;
 “licensee” means the person holding a licence issued by the Chairman authorising the use of any premises or place for any special purpose mentioned in the licence in pursuance of the 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;
 “dangerous or offensive 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 cwts., 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 and icing of fish.

2. No person shall within the town of Kalmunai use any premises or place for keeping any bakery, eating-house, tea or coffee boutique, restaurant, hotel, butcher's stall, fish stall, dairy, common lodging house, hairdressing saloon or barber's shop, aerated water factory, or ice factory, or for carrying on any dangerous or offensive trade without an annual licence from the Chairman, which licence the Chairman shall issue to all persons complying with the conditions provided for the issue of such licence. Every such licence shall remain in force until December 31 of the year in respect of which such licence is issued, unless such licence is previously cancelled under by-law 8 or by-law 9.

3. No licence shall be transferable.

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

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

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

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

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

9. If at any time during the period for which a licence has been issued the licensed premises cease to 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.

10. No person shall be entitled to a licence to keep a bakery 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 woodwork must be oil-painted or limewashed.
- (f) The floor must be cemented throughout.
- (g) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage.
- (2) (a) The room in which kneading takes place must have a superficial floor space of not less than 12 feet by 15 feet, and the lower 4 feet of the internal surface of the walls must be covered with glazed tiles or plastered with cement.
- (b) There must be a free external air space not less than 7 feet wide on at least two of the sides of the kneading room which contain doors or windows.
- (c) The door of the oven must not open directly into the kneading room.
- (d) Every kneading room must be provided with a ceiling which is either plastered and limewashed or made of closely fitting boards which are either limewashed or oil-painted.
- (3) (a) The troughs, tables, and all the utensils used in the making of bread must be capable of being moved about for the purpose of cleaning the floor and the walls.
- (b) The tops of the tables used in the making of bread must be made of well-seasoned, closely-fitting planks or of some non-harmful impervious material.
- (4) (a) The bakery must be provided with a sanitary dust bin, at least two spittoons, and with sufficient latrine accommodation.
- (b) The bakery must be at least 50 feet distant from any latrine, cesspit, manure heap, or open sewer.
- (c) There must be no cesspit, latrine, or ashpit within or directly communicating with the bakery.

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

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

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

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

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

The platform may be of any convenient length and breadth and must consist of a single layer of stout planks supported on legs at least 3 feet high. The legs of the platform must not be permanently fixed in the floor. The edges of the planked top must stand out 9 inches away from the frame underneath, so as to prevent rats crawling up the legs and round the

edge of the planked top. The platform must be so constructed that there are no shelves or recesses under the planked top to provide harbour for rats. The platform must be a movable one, so that it may be lifted and the floor underneath cleaned. It must be placed at least 9 inches away from the wall.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

27. Every licensee of a bakery shall cause 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.

28. 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.

29. 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.

30. 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, Tea or Coffee Boutiques.

31. 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 cobwork, 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.

32. 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.

33. Every licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall cause a copy of those 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.

34. 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.

35. 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.

36. 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.

37. 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.

38. 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.

39. 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.

40. 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.

41. 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.

42. 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.

43. 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.

44. 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.

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

46. 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.

47. 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 45, or by-law 46.

48. 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.

49. 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.

50. 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.

51. 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.

52. 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.

53. 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.

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

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

56. 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.

57. 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.

58. 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.

59. 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.

60. 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.

61. 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.

62. 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.

63. 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.

64. A 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.

65. 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.

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

67. (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.

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

69. 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.

70. 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.

Restaurants.

71. 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 cobwork, with the inside thereof limeplastered and limewashed.
- (3) The eaves must be at least 6 feet from the ground.
- (4) The roof must be made of some permanent material.
- (5) The woodwork must be oil-painted or limewashed.
- (6) The ground floor must be cemented throughout.
- (7) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage with a sanitary dust bin and with sufficient latrine accommodation.

72. 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.

73. 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 at least twice a year in June and December, and at such other times as may be ordered by the Chairman in writing.

74. 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.

75. 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.

76. 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.

77. 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.

78. 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 the premises.

79. 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.

80. 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.

81. 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.

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

83. 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.

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

85. 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 44.

86. No licensee of a restaurant shall allow any person to transport for sale cooked food from or to the licensed premises unless the 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. The licensee shall take steps to ensure that every such vehicle, basket, tin, or other receptacle is always kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

87. 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.

88. No person shall be entitled to 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 10 feet in height and must be limewashed.
- (3) The eaves must be at least 6 feet from the ground.
- (4) The roof must be made of some permanent material.
- (5) The woodwork must be oil-painted or limewashed.
- (6) The ground floor must be cemented throughout.
- (7) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage.
- (8) The premises must be provided with sanitary dust bins of sufficient number and size to contain the refuse from the house, and with such bathing and latrine accommodation as is sufficient to meet all sanitary requirements. Such latrine accommodation must consist of at least one separate latrine for every ten persons for whose accommodation the premises are to be licensed.
- (9) The premises must be provided with a suitable supply of water, and the supply of drinking water and the bathing accommodation must be so arranged as to

preclude the pollution of the drinking water by persons bathing.

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

89. 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.

90. 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.

91. 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.

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

93. 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.

94. 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.

95. 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.

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

97. 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.

98. 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.

99. 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.

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

101. 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.

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

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

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

Dairies.

105. (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 woodwork must be oil-painted or limewashed.
- (d) The floor must be cemented or paved with some hard and impermeable material.
- (e) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage.
- (f) There must be a sufficient supply of pure water protected from pollution at a convenient distance for the use of the dairy.

- (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 limeplastered and limewashed; at least two opposite walls of the milk room must abut on the open air; the roofs must have ceilings of 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 100 feet distant from any latrine, cesspit, manure heap, or open sewer.
- (m) There must be no cesspit, latrine, or ashpit 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.
106. 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.
107. 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.
108. 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.
109. 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.
110. Every licensee of a dairy shall cause all utensils, furniture, and other requisites used in or belonging to the dairy to be kept clean.
111. Every licensee of a dairy shall cause every part of the dairy, its surroundings, and drains, to be kept clean and in good repair.
112. 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.
113. 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.
114. 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.
115. No licensee of a dairy shall keep any animal or bird in a milk room on any pretext whatsoever.
116. 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.
117. 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.
118. 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.
119. Every licensee of a dairy shall, for the purposes of such dairy use water—
- 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 there from by means of taps within the building, or
 - where no public water supply exists, from a suitable source capable of supplying a sufficient quantity of pure water.
120. 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.
121. 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.
122. 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.
123. (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.
124. Every licensee of a dairy shall cause all cattle food, except grass and straw, to be stored in a suitable rat-proof receptacle.
125. (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.
126. (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.
127. No licensee of a dairy shall sell or supply milk obtained from cows other than those kept in a licensed dairy.
128. (1) The Chairman shall issue annually to the owner of every licensed dairy in respect of each vendor of milk cards of registration bearing the name and thumb impression of such vendor, and the name of the licensee and registered number of the dairy. No such card of registration shall be issued until a Medical Officer deputed by the Chairman has examined and found such vendor free from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease. Such card of registration shall not be transferable.
- (2) Every vendor shall produce for inspection on demand by the Sanitary Inspector, or by any person specially or generally authorised by the Chairman, the card of registration issued to him.
- (3) Where any vendor refuses or fails to produce for inspection, on demand by the Sanitary Inspector or other authorised person, the card of registration issued to him it shall be lawful for such Sanitary Inspector or authorised person to exercise the powers given to peace officer under section 33 (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code.
129. 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.
130. 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 Kalmunai save in accordance with the conditions hereinafter prescribed.

131. (1) Every person, whether resident within or without the town of Kalmunai 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.

132. Every person registered under by-law 131, 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.

133. (1) The Chairman may in his discretion refuse to register as a purveyor or supplier of milk under the foregoing by-law 131, 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 Kalmunai by the Medical Officer of Health of the Council; or
- (b) if he is a resident in any area outside the town of Kalmunai 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 132 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.

134. Every registration card issued by the Chairman under by-law 132 shall contain the following particulars:—

- (a) Name and the registered number of the employer.
- (b) Name and thumb impression of the vendor, servant or agent.

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

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

137. No person shall sell or deliver or expose, keep, carry, hawk, or offer for sale within the town of Kalmunai.

- (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.

138. 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 woodwork must be oil-painted or limewashed.
- (f) The floor must be cemented throughout.
- (g) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

140. 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.

141. 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.

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

143. 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.

144. 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.

145. 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.

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

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

148. 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.

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

150. 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.

151. 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.

152. 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.

153. 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.

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

155. 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.

156. No person shall be entitled to a licence for an ice 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 woodwork must be oil-painted or limewashed.
- (f) The floor must be cemented throughout.
- (g) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage.
- (h) One room in such factory must be exclusively reserved for the manufacture of ice.
- (i) The premises must be supplied with an adequate supply of water obtained from a source protected from contamination and also with adequate means of transport so as to insure complete freedom from contamination of 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.

157. 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.

158. 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.

159. 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.

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

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

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

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

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

165. 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.

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

167. It shall be lawful for the Chairman or the 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.

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

Public Bathing Places.

169. (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.

170. 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.

171. 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.

Dangerous and Offensive Trades.

172. No person shall be entitled to a licence to carry on any dangerous or offensive trade 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 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 four feet from the ground, and the rest of the internal surfaces limeplastered and limewashed.
- (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 with sufficient latrine accommodation.

173. 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.

174. 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.

175. 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.

176. 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.

177. 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.

178. 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.

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

180. Every licensee shall cause refuse, sweepings, and scrapings together with waste and by-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.

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

182. 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 or 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.

183. No person shall be entitled to a licence to keep a butcher's stall 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 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 and the lower internal surface of each such wall must be covered with glazed tiles or be plastered in cement up to a height of 4 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 the other furniture 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.

184. 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.

185. Every licensee of a butcher's stall shall cause a copy of these regulations 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.

186. 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.

187. Every licensee of a butcher's stall shall cause the floor, the tiles 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.

188. 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.

189. 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 in the premises may have easy access to them.

190. 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.

191. 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.

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

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

194. 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.

195. No licensee of a butcher's stall shall permit the contravention by any person of by-law 193 or by-law 194.

196. 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.

197. 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 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.

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

199. 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 has been declared and proclaimed under section 21 of the Butcher's Ordinance (Chapter 201) or in a place appointed for the purpose under section 22 of that Ordinance or under a permit issued under section 14 of that Ordinance.

200. 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.

201. 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.

202. 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 other receptacle is at all times kept clean and wholesome.

203. 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.

204. No person shall be entitled to a licence to keep a fish stall 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 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 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 ashpit within or directly communicating with the premises.

205. 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.

206. 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.

207. 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 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.

208. 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.

209. 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.

210. 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.

211. 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 where refuse is being actually placed therein.

212. 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.

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

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

215. 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.

216. No licensee of a fish stall shall connive at or permit the contravention by any person of any of the above by-laws 213, 214 and 215.

217. 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.

218. 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.

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

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

221. 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.

222. 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.

223. 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.

224. 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*;
 - (b) must have its walls lime-plastered and lime-washed, 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;
 - (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) If any part of the building is used or is intended to be used for residential purposes, that part must be in conformity with the requirements of the Housing and Town Improvement Ordinance, No 19 of 1915.

(3) The saloon or shop must be provided with—

- (a) a sufficient supply of water at all times during which the saloon or shop is open to customers;
- (b) 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;
- (c) facilities for the hairdressers or barbers to wash their hands during the course of their work;
- (d) a sufficient number of receptacles for the disinfectants to be used for sterilizing instruments or appliances;
- (e) a sufficient supply of towels and overalls for the use of the customers;
- (f) 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
- (g) a covered and movable dust-bin made of galvanized iron or other impervious material, for the reception of hair-clippings and refuse.

225. The licensee of a hairdressing saloon or barber's shop shall—

- (a) 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
- (b) keep affixed, in a conspicuous position within the saloon or shop, a framed copy of these by-laws relating to hairdressing saloons or barber's shops in each of the languages, English, Sinhalese, and Tamil.

226. The licensee of a hairdressing saloon or barber's shop shall—

- (a) cause the walls of such saloon or shop to be lime-washed and the ceiling painted at least once in six months; and
- (b) keep clean the floor, walls, ceiling, fixtures, furniture, and equipment of such saloon or shop.

227. The licensee of a hairdressing saloon or barber's shop shall cause every hairdresser or barber employed by him in such saloon or shop—

- (a) to keep his person and his wearing apparel clean;
- (b) to keep his finger-nails short and free from dirt; and
- (c) to wash his hands with soap and water immediately before attending to each customer.

228. The licensee of a hairdressing saloon or barber's shop shall—

- (a) cause every spittoons in such saloon or shop to be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition;
- (b) 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;
- (c) 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
- (d) 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.

229. 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—

- (a) any styptic pencil, powder-puff or sponge; or
- (b) any alum or other material for the purpose of stopping any bleeding, unless such alum or other material is in powder or liquid form.

230. 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.

231. The licensee of a hairdressing saloon or barber's shop shall not—

- (a) 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
- (b) employ any person referred to in paragraph (a) in any capacity in such saloon or shop; or
- (c) knowingly permit any hairdresser or barber employed by him to attend in the saloon or shop on any person referred to in paragraph (a); or
- (d) 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

(e) 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.

232. No person shall expectorate within any hairdressing saloon or barber's shop, except, into a spittoon provided for the purpose.

233. The licensee of a hairdressing saloon or barber's shop shall not use or permit any other person to use the licensed premises—

(a) as a place for taking meals at any time; or

(b) as a place for sleeping, except at night when such premise are not open to customers.

Rescission.

234. The by-laws made by the Sanitary Board of the Batticaloa District, published in *Gazette* No. 7,873 of July 31, 1931, and therein called "Regulations", are hereby amended, in so far as they apply to the town of Kalmunai, by the rescission of the following by-laws:—

- (1) such of the by-laws in Chapter IV as relate to bakeries, eating-houses, tea and coffee boutiques, butchers' stalls, fish stalls, laundries, common lodging-houses and dairies;
- (2) the by-laws in Chapter V; and
- (3) the by-laws in Chapter IX.

L. D.—B 21/48/L. G. D.—GA. 14/89/2.

THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE.

BY-LAWS under section 49 of the Village Communities Ordinance (Chapter 198), made by the Village Committee of the Palwatta-Aralupitiya village area in the Badulla District, and approved by the Minister of Health and Local Government by virtue of the powers vested in him by that section 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, October 1, 1948.

By-laws.

Kraals.

1. No person shall erect or maintain any kraal for soaking coconut husks or timber in any public lake, river, lagoon or estuary except on a licence issued by the Chairman in that behalf.

2. No licence shall be issued in respect of a kraal that obstructs any ferry, estuary or irrigation work.

3. Every licence shall expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued.

Sale of Provisions.

4. No person shall keep any shop or place (other than a market) for the sale of meat, poultry, fish, vegetables or other perishable articles of food, except on a licence duly obtained in that behalf from the Chairman. Every such licence shall unless it is cancelled under by-law 9 expire on the thirty-first day of December in each year.

5. The owner or seller of meat, poultry, fish, vegetables or other perishable articles of food in any shop or place (other than a market) shall keep the meat, poultry and fish apart from the vegetables, and the poultry in baskets so made that the birds may not suffer unnecessary discomfort.

6. The Chairman or any person duly authorised by him in writing may inspect any shop (other than a market) used for the sale of meat, poultry, fish, fruit, vegetables or other perishable articles of food for human consumption.

7. (1) No meat shall be transported from any slaughter-house to any shop or place where meat is sold except in a box or vehicle which satisfies the conditions set out in the next following paragraph.

(2) (a) Every box used for the transport of meat must have the inside lined with zinc or other impermeable material and be fitted with a lid.

(b) Every vehicle used for the transport of meat must be provided with—

- (i) a roof to protect the meat from the sun or rain or from contamination by flies or dust;
- (ii) a covering at each open end to screen the meat from public view; and
- (iii) a compartment, the inside of which is lined with zinc or other impermeable material for storing the meat.

(3) Where any meat is transported in contravention of paragraph (1) the person liable for such contravention shall be the person on whose behalf or at whose directions the meat was so transported. Every holder of a licence under by-law 4 shall keep the premises in a clean and sanitary condition and close up all rat holes with cement and glass.

8. The holder of a licence under by-law 4 shall keep affixed in a conspicuous position the licence issued under these by-laws relating to the sale of provisions, but where such licence cannot be affixed he shall cause a board to be affixed with the licence number and the name of the licensee clearly painted in a conspicuous place in the premises or place where such trade is carried on.

9. It shall be lawful for the Rural Court, in addition to any other punishment that it may impose, to cancel the licence of any licensee convicted twice or oftener of any breach of any of these by-laws relating to the sale of provisions; and the licensee shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of such cancellation.

Public Health and Amenities, and Disorderly Conduct.

10. The owner or occupier of every house or land shall keep his premises clean and free from all weeds, rank or noisome vegetation and all refuse or rubbish or receptacles likely to form breeding places for mosquitoes, for a distance of thirty yards from such house or to the boundary of his premises, whichever is less.

11. (1) Whenever any tree, or any branch or fruit or other part of a tree, is causing or is likely to cause damage to any building or is in a condition dangerous to the occupants of any building or to the safety of passers-by along any public thoroughfare, the Chairman may, by a notice in writing served on the owner or occupier of the land on which such tree stands, require such owner or occupier to tie up and make secure, or to cut down and remove, such tree, or such branch or fruit or other part of the tree, within which such time as may be specified in the notice.

(2) Every person on whom a notice is served under paragraph (1) of this by-law shall comply with the requirements of such notice within the time specified therein, and in the event of the refusal or neglect of such person to comply with such requirements within such time, the Chairman or any officer or workman authorised in writing by the Chairman, may enter upon the land referred to in such notice and do whatever such person was required to do by such notice, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be recoverable from such person as a debt due to the Committee.

12. No person shall, in any public place, make any obscene writing or any obscene drawing or sing or recite any obscene song or ballad, or do any other act which is likely to outrage public decency.

13. No person shall throw stones or filth at the house, or into the compound, of any other person.

Village Roads and Paths.

14. Every village road or path shall be constructed or reconstructed and maintained in accordance with the decision of the Committee as to the width of such road or path and the course which it is to take.

15. (1) Whenever any work of construction or of repair is commenced on any village road or path, the Chairman shall have the power to prohibit the use of such road or path by the public for such time as may be necessary, after giving at least three days' notice of such prohibition by beat of tom-tom or otherwise.

(2) It shall be lawful for the Chairman, whenever authorised by the Committee by a resolution in that behalf, to restrict or to prohibit the use of any village road or path by any kind or class of heavy vehicular traffic.

16. It shall be lawful for any person thereunto authorised in writing by the Chairman—

- (1) to enter between 7 A.M. and 5 P.M. with all necessary workmen, vehicles, animals and implements upon any land adjacent to or near any existing or proposed village road or path, for the purpose of executing any work connected with such road or path;
- (2) to throw upon any land adjacent to or near any existing or proposed village road or path such earth, rubbish or materials as it may be necessary to remove from the place of any work connected with such road or path, so however that such earth, rubbish or materials shall be removed within a reasonable time;
- (3) to make any temporary roads through the grounds near any existing or proposed village road or path during the execution of any work connected with such road or path, so however that such temporary road shall not run over any ground whereon any building stands, or over any enclosed garden or yard; and
- (4) to enter upon any land for the purpose of constructing, repairing or cleaning such drains, water-courses, fences or culverts as may be necessary for the preservation, improvement, repair or construction of any village road or path.

17. No person shall—

- (a) injure, damage, obstruct, encroach upon or otherwise interfere with the use of any village road or path, whether constructed or in the course of construction, or
- (b) except with the permission of the Committee, divert the line of any village road or path whether constructed or in the course of construction.

18. (1) It shall be the duty of the proprietors and cultivators of any paddy fields through which any public footpath runs, to maintain such footpath at its customary width.

(2) No person shall cut or encroach upon any such footpath so as to reduce its width to less than its customary width.

Gambling.

19. (a) No person shall gamble with dice or cards, play any game for a stake, or take part in betting of any kind within the village area.

(b) No person shall allow gambling with dice or cards, or playing of any game for a stake, in any house, premises, boat, vessel or vehicle occupied by that person or belonging to him or under his control.

Cock-fighting.

20. No person shall train cocks for fighting or take part in cock-fighting in any place within the village area.

Cart-racing.

21. No person shall engage in cart-racing in any public road or path within the village area.

Wells, Spouts, Bathing Places.

22. No person of one sex shall enter any enclosure at a public well or any public bathing place set apart by the Committee for the exclusive use of persons of the other sex.

23. (1) No person who is suffering or has recently suffered from any infectious, contagious or cutaneous disease, shall bathe or wash at any public well or watering place set apart by the Committee as a 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 be drawn by a healthy person and carried for use to a distance, at least twenty-five feet away, from the well or bathing place.

24. (1) No person shall wash or bathe at any public well, spout or other watering place at which washing or bathing is prohibited by order of the Committee.

(2) Where the Committee has set apart any special place in any tank, stream or other watering place for washing, for bathing, for taking water for human consumption or for the washing of animals no person shall use any such place for any purpose other than that for which it has been set apart.

25. No person shall, without the written permission of the Chairman, remove water from any public well, tank or other watering place in any cart or barrel, or in any quantity exceeding such quantity as may from time to time be determined by the Committee.

Unwholesome Food and Drink.

26. No person shall keep or expose for sale any article of food or drink which is unwholesome or unfit for human consumption.

27. It shall be lawful for the Chairman or the Medical Officer of Health or the Sanitary Assistant or any person authorised by the Chairman in writing to seize any article of food or drink kept or exposed for sale if such article appears to be unwholesome or unfit for human consumption.

28. It shall be lawful for the Chairman or the Medical Officer of Health or the Sanitary Assistant or any person authorised by the Chairman in writing to seize any article of food or drink kept or exposed for sale if such article appears to be unwholesome or unfit for human consumption.

29. Where any officer or person other than the Medical Officer of Health seizes an article of food or drink under by-law 28, he shall place a sample of the seized in a receptacle and shall, after sealing the receptacle in the presence of the person from whose possession such article was seized, produce that sample with the least possible delay before the Medical Officer of Health or any other Government Medical Officer.

30. Where an article of food or drink is seized under by-law 28, the person seizing such article shall, upon demand of a sealed sample by the person from whose possession such article was seized, place a sample of the seized article in a receptacle, and shall, after sealing the receptacle in the presence of the person from whose possession the article was seized, give that sample to that person.

31. If the Medical Officer of Health who seized an article of food or drink under by-law 28, or the Medical Officer before whom an article of food or drink is produced under by-law 29, certifies such article to be unwholesome or unfit for human consumption, the Chairman shall cause such article to be destroyed or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for human consumption. If the Medical Officer certifies that the article of food or drink is wholesome and fit for human consumption, such article shall be returned to the owner.

32. No person shall sell or expose for sale the flesh of any animal that has died of natural causes or of any disease or by drowning, or has been killed by a wild beast or by the bite of a snake or of a rabid dog.

The Inspection and Cleansing of Drains, Privies, Cesspits, Ashpits and Sanitary Conveniences and Appliances.

33. It shall be lawful for the Chairman or the Medical Officer of Health or the Sanitary Assistant, or any person authorised by the Chairman in writing, to inspect any drain, privy, cesspit, ashpit or sanitary convenience in any premises within the village area, and for the purpose of that inspection to enter such premises at any reasonable time; and the owner or occupier of such premises shall render him all such assistance as may be necessary.

34. The Chairman may by notice require the owner or occupier of any premises within the village area, forthwith or within such time as may be specified in the notice, to carry out such measures as may be specified in the notice, being measures necessary to maintain any drain, privy, cesspit, ashpit or sanitary convenience in such premises in a sanitary condition.

35. It shall be lawful for the Chairman, by notice in writing, to require the owner or occupier of any premises within the village area within such time as may be specified in the notice, to remove the contents of any drain, privy, cesspit, ashpit or sanitary convenience in those premises, or to cause the contents to be removed to such other place, for disposal in such manner, as may be so specified.

Construction of Latrines.

36. (1) Whenever the Committee defines an area within which the owner or lessee of any premises used for human habitation shall be required to construct and maintain a latrine, the Chairman may by notice in writing served on such owner or lessee, direct such owner or lessee to construct a latrine of such type and size, and in such a position on the premises and with such connecting drains as may have been determined by the Committee and specify all such requirements in the notice.

(2) Every owner or lessee of premises on whom a notice is served under paragraph (1) shall within thirty days of the service of any such notice construct a latrine conforming in all respects to the requirements specified in such notice.

37. No person shall construct or maintain a pit latrine within a radius of one hundred feet from any well except with the permission of the Chairman.

The Disposal of the Bodies of Dead Animals.

38. On the death of any animal, it shall be the duty of the owner thereof, or in the absence of the owner, of the occupier of the premises in which the death occurs, to cause the body of the animal to be buried before the expiry of a period of twelve hours from the time of death.

39. Where any person who is responsible under by-law 38 for the burial of any dead animal fails to bury such animal within a period of twelve hours, the Chairman shall cause such animal to be buried, and the expenses incurred thereby may be recovered from such person as a debt due to the Committee.

Dairies and the Sale of Milk.

40. (1) No person shall at any time offer for sale, sell, hawk, deliver, expose or carry for sale within the village area any milk, which has been produced within that area unless he is at that time—

- (a) the licensee of a dairy of two or more cows, or a vendor of milk to whom a card of registration has been issued under by-law 54; or
- (b) a registered supplier of milk or the holder of a card of identity issued under by-law 60.

(2) No person shall at any time offer for sale, sell, hawk, deliver, expose or carry for sale within the village area any milk which has been produced outside the village area unless he is at that time a registered purveyor of milk to whom a card of registration has been issued under by-law 63.

41. No person shall keep a dairy of two or more cows unless he is the holder of a licence issued by the Chairman.

42. No licence to keep a dairy of two or more cows shall be issued to any person unless the premises in respect of which the licence is to be issued are in conformity with the following requirements:—

(1) Every building or shed on the premises intended for the accommodation of cattle must—

- (a) be built of brick, stone, cobble or wood;
- (b) have its walls and pillars lime-washed;
- (c) have a roof constructed of durable material;
- (d) have its floor paved with brick or stone rendered in cement, cement concrete or asphalt;
- (e) have drains for the purpose of conveying urine, washings and waste water into one or more covered receptacles, such drains being paved with brick or stone rendered in cement, cement concrete or asphalt;
- (f) be proportionate in size to the number of cows to be kept in that dairy, allowing for each cow a floor space of not less than eight feet in length and five feet in width and a minimum air space of four hundred cubic feet.

(2) The building or shed on the premises, intended for use as a milk room must—

- (a) be in a suitable position, at a distance of not less than twenty-five feet from the cow shed or other buildings, and not less than one hundred feet from any latrine, cesspit, ashpit, permanent manure heap or open sewer;
- (b) have walls not less than seven feet in height, built of stone, brick or cobwork and plastered and lime-washed on the inside;
- (c) have at least two opposite walls abutting on the open air;
- (d) have its floor cemented, and the junction of the floor with the walls rounded off with cement;
- (e) have a ceiling which is constructed of grooved and oil painted boards capable of preventing the ingress of dust;
- (f) have the eaves of the roof at least six feet above the level of the ground;
- (g) have at least one window and one door, the area of the window space being not less than one-fifteenth of the floor space of the room, and have each window and door covered with fly-proof netting, and one window facing at least one door;
- (h) be provided with a table covered with marble, slate, zinc or other impermeable substance approved by the Chairman, and with a sanitary dust-bin and a suitable rack for storing clean bottles.

43. The licensee of a dairy shall keep affixed in a conspicuous position on the outside of his premises a board on which the phrase "Licensed Dairy" and its Sinhalese equivalent are clearly painted.

44. Every licensee of a dairy shall keep in the dairy, so as to be available for inspection at any time, a list of the names and addresses of all employees (including the vendors of milk), and a register containing the names and addresses of all persons to whom he supplies milk.

45. The licensee of a dairy shall take all necessary steps to ensure that—

- (a) the walls of every room forming part of the dairy are lime-washed and the wood-work is 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;
- (b) the floors and the top of the milk room table are washed at least once every day;
- (c) every part of the dairy, its surroundings and drains are kept clean and in good repair;
- (d) all dung, refuse, urine and washings are removed from the dairy at least once a day and disposed of at a suitable distance from the dairy in such manner as to cause no nuisance;
- (e) all cattle food other than grass or straw, is stored in suitable rat-proof receptacles; and
- (f) all utensils, furniture and other requisites used in or belonging to a dairy are kept clean.

46. The licensee of a dairy shall not cause or permit—

- (a) any milk to be poured into any vessel which is not thoroughly cleaned;
- (b) milk to be stored in any vessel other than a vessel made of glass, porcelain, glazed earthenware or enamelled or galvanized iron;
- (c) any vessel used for the storage of milk to be kept in any place other than the milk room;
- (d) milk for the purposes of sale to be drawn from any cow unless, immediately before the time of milking, the udder and teats of the cow are thoroughly cleansed and wiped with a clean damp cloth, and unless the hands of the persons milking are also thoroughly washed and cleaned;
- (e) milk intended for sale to be kept in any place other than the milk room; and
- (f) any animal or bird to enter or remain in the milk room for any purpose whatsoever.

47. The licensee of a dairy shall provide for the purposes of the dairy only water obtained from a source approved by the Chairman.

48. (1) The licensee of a dairy shall not allow any milk vessel, butter vessel, churn, separator or other article used in the dairy to be used for any purpose other than the purposes of the dairy; and shall cause each such vessel, churn, separator or other article to be washed after each occasion on which it is used, first with cold water, then with boiling water and soda, and finally with water which has been boiled and cooled.

(2) The licensee shall of a dairy cause the brushes used in cleansing the vessels, and other dairy requisites to be boiled for ten minutes each time after use.

49. The licensee of a dairy shall cause every vessel in the dairy containing milk to be adequately protected with a clean cover or lid, and shall take all precautions to prevent the milk from being contaminated during transit.

50. The licensee of a dairy shall not use the milk room or permit it to be used for any purpose other than that of storing and preparing milk.

51. 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 be permitted by the licensee or any person in charge of the dairy or milk room to enter the dairy or milk room or to take part in the preparation, sale or transport of milk, until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

52. The licensee of a dairy shall give immediate notice to the Chairman of any case or suspected case of infectious, contagious or cutaneous disease, which may occur among the persons employed in the dairy.

53. The licensee of a dairy shall not sell, or cause or permit to be sold, the milk of any cow suffering from tuberculosis, whether of the udder or otherwise, acute mastitis, foot-and-mouth disease, anthrax or actinomycosis of the udder; or add such milk or cause or permit it to be added to any milk which is intended for sale for human consumption.

54. The Chairman shall issue annually to the owner of every licensed dairy in respect of each vendor of milk, a card of registration bearing the name and thumb impression of the 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 authorised in writing by the Chairman has examined and found such vendor to be free from any infectious, contagious or skin disease. Such card of registration shall not be transferable.

55. (1) The Chairman or any officer authorised in writing by the Chairman, may at any time demand and take a sample of milk for analysis, on payment of the value thereof, from any licensed dairy or from any person selling, exposing, hawking or delivering milk from a licensed dairy.

(2) No licensee of a dairy or registered vendor or other person shall refuse to comply with a demand lawfully made under paragraph (1).

56. Every person who desires to sell or offer for sale milk from a dairy of one cow, shall cause himself to be registered in the books of the Committee as a registered supplier of milk.

57. The Chairman may in his discretion refuse to register any person as a supplier of milk, if a Medical Officer authorised in writing by the Chairman, after inspection of the cow, premises and utensils, recommends that such person should not be so registered.

58. Every registered supplier shall take all such measures and precautions as may be necessary to ensure that—

- (a) the cowshed, utensils and other requisites are kept clean, and
- (b) the person milking the cow and the person distributing the milk are free from disease.

59. No registered supplier shall cause or permit any cow to be milked for the purpose of obtaining milk for sale unless, at the time of milking, the udder and the teats of the cow are thoroughly cleansed and wiped with a clean damp cloth, and unless the hands of the person milking are thoroughly washed and cleaned.

60. No person shall distribute milk for a registered supplier unless he is the holder of a card of identity which is obtainable from the Chairman free of charge on the application of the registered supplier.

61. Every registered supplier shall cause the milk to be collected, stored and distributed in vessels which are—

- (a) made of impervious material;
- (b) provided with a proper cover, stopper or cork, and
- (c) capable of being cleansed daily with boiling water.

(2) Every registered supplier shall cause every vessel used for collecting, storing or distributing milk to be washed after each occasion on which the vessel is used, first with cold water, then with boiling water and soda, and finally with water which has been boiled and cooled.

62. (1) Every person, who desires to sell, in any place within the village area, any milk produced outside that area shall cause himself to be registered in the books of the Committee as a purveyor of milk.

(2) Such registration shall be free of all fees or charges.

63. Every registered purveyor of milk shall cause registration cards to be issued annually by the Chairman to each vendor employed by such purveyor in the work of selling or delivering milk.

64. (1) The Chairman may in his discretion refuse to register any person as purveyor of milk under by-law 62, if the Chairman of the duly constituted local authority for the area within which the milk was produced, after inspection of the cattle, the premises and the utensils, recommends that such person should not be so registered.

(2) The Chairman may likewise refuse to issue a registration card to any vendor under by-law 63 until a Medical Officer authorised by such Chairman has examined and found such vendor to be free from any infectious, contagious or cutaneous disease.

65. Every registration card issued to a vendor under by-law 63 by the Chairman shall include the following particulars:—

- (a) name and registered number of the employer;
- (b) name and the thumb impression of the vendor.

66. Every registered vendor and every holder of a card of identity issued under these by-laws shall carry the registration card or card of identity, as the case may be, on his person when carrying, delivering, hawking or exposing milk for sale, and shall produce such card whenever authorised to do so by any person duly appointed in that behalf by the Chairman in writing.

67. No person shall sell, hawk, deliver, expose, carry or offer for sale within the village area—

- (a) any milk from which the cream has been removed unless such milk is contained in a vessel which bears a label on which is painted the phrase "Skimmed Milk" and its Sinhalese and Tamil equivalents; and is declared at the time of sale to be skimmed milk; or
- (b) any milk adulterated with water or any other foreign substance or liquid; or
- (c) any milk contained in bottles of which the mouth is not adequately covered with some impermeable material. 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 purposes of this by-law.

68. The licensee shall cause a copy of these by-laws (relating to dairies and the sale of milk) in Sinhalese, and the licence to be framed and hung in a conspicuous position in the dairy.

Markets and Fairs.

69. The area within a circle having a radius of one mile from any village market is hereby declared to be the market area for that market.

70. Within any market area no person shall, on any day on which the village market is open, sell or offer or expose for sale any vegetables, fruits, fish, or other perishable articles of food at any place other than the village market: Provided that the preceding provisions of this by-law shall not apply to—

- (a) the sale of vegetables or fruits by itinerant vendors who do not sell at fixed places, or do not for the purposes of such sale establish themselves on the public roads or other public places; or
- (b) the sale by the licensee of an eating-house or a tea or coffee boutique of ripe plantains or other fruits for consumption on the premises; or
- (c) the sale by any person of young coconuts.

71. Every village market shall be open from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. on such days of the week as may be approved by the Committee.

72. Where the Committee has set apart any portion of a village market for the sale of any article or class of articles, no person shall—

- (a) sell or expose for sale such articles or class of articles in any place in such market other than the portion so set apart; or
- (b) sell or expose for sale any other article or class of articles in the portion so set apart.

73. A fee at the following rates shall be levied and paid for the use and occupation of any stall, seat or space in any village market:—

	Per day. Cents.
For a lorry load of fish ..	60
For a bus load of fish ..	40
For a car load of fish ..	25
For a double bullock cart load of fish ..	25
For a single bullock cart load of fish ..	20
For a hackery load of fish ..	15
For a lorry load of any article other than fish ..	40
For a bus load of any article other than fish ..	25
For a car load of any article other than fish ..	20
For a double bullock cart load of any article other than fish ..	20
For a hackery load of any article other than fish ..	10
For a pingo load of fish exposed for sale on the market compound ..	15
For a pingo load of any article other than fish exposed for sale on the market compound ..	10
For a head load of fish exposed for sale on the market compound ..	10
For a head load of any article other than fish exposed for sale on the market compound ..	5
For a single bullock cart load of any article other than fish ..	15
For each square foot of space in the fish market—	
(a) From 6 A.M. to 1.30 P.M. ..	10
(b) From 1.30 P.M. to 6 P.M. ..	20
For four square feet of space in the vegetable or fish market—	
(a) From 6 A.M. to 1.30 P.M. ..	5
(b) From 1.30 P.M. to 6 P.M. ..	10
For any commodity sold by public auction, a fee reckoned at 2 per centum of the gross proceeds of such sale.	

74. No person shall hold, use or occupy any stall, seat or space in the village market, unless he is the holder of a permit issued in that behalf by or under the authority of the Chairman, or otherwise than in accordance with the terms and conditions of such permit. Every such permit shall expire on the date specified therein.

75. The fees payable under by-law 73 shall be paid to the Chairman, or to such other person as may be authorised by the Chairman, and no permit under by-law 74 shall be issued to any person until he has paid the fees due from him.

76. The Chairman shall cause to be exhibited in a conspicuous place in each village market a notice setting out in English, Sinhalese and Tamil, the fees payable for the use and occupation of that market, and no person shall demand or receive any sums higher than those set out in such notice.

77. Whenever the Committee is satisfied, after consultation with the Medical Officer of Health, that the use or consumption by the public of any particular article of food is injurious or harmful, it shall be lawful for the Committee by beat of tom-tom or other sufficient notice, to prohibit for such time as to the Committee may appear necessary, the introduction and sale of such article of food in any village market or fair.

78. No person shall sell or expose for sale in any village market—

- (a) the carcase or meat of any animal which has been slaughtered at any place other than a village slaughter-house or licensed slaughter-house; and
- (b) any article the keeping or sale of which is prohibited by or under any by-law made by the Committee.

The preceding provisions of this by-law shall not apply to the sale of frozen meat, game or fish.

79. 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 use or occupy any stall, seat or space in any village market or fair, or expose for sale thereat any article whatsoever, until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

80. No person using or occupying any village market shall—

- (1) behave in a disorderly manner or commit any nuisance in or about such market; or
- (2) carry on cooking in any such market; or
- (3) remain in or loiter about such market after the place is closed for business at 6 P.M. without being able to give a satisfactory account of himself; or
- (4) damage or in any way deface, any portion of the building, stalls, lamps or any property of the Committee in or about such market, or defile or pollute the water provided for use in such market; or
- (5) enclose in any way any portion of the building or premises of the market or erect any permanent awning or screen or fixture of any kind; or
- (6) leave any goods in or about the premises of such market between the hours 6 P.M. to 6 A.M. without the special permission of the Chairman; or
- (7) place any fruits, vegetables, meat, flesh, fish or other article of food exposed thereat for sale, on any unclean or insanitary surface; or
- (8) expose for sale any article of food, whether cooked or uncooked, otherwise than in clean and properly constructed fly-proof glass cases.

81. Every person using or occupying any stall in a village market or fair shall keep in or near such stall a fly-proof receptacle with a close fitting lid or cover, and shall deposit all rubbish or refuse in such receptacle.

82. No person shall throw any rubbish or refuse, or any bone or skin of any animal or any article likely to be offensive or injurious to the public health, on the premises of any village market or fair.

83. No person shall obstruct or resist the keeper of any village market or any other person appointed by the Committee to superintend any village market or to collect rents and fees or to enforce order and cleanliness therein, in the lawful execution of his duty.

84. The driver of a vehicle shall not keep that vehicle within or alongside the premises of any village market for a longer period than is necessary for loading goods into or unloading goods from that vehicle.

85. The Chairman shall give notice, by beat of tom-tom or in such other manner as he may deem adequate, of the establishment or the temporary closing of any village market or fair.

Private Markets and Fairs.

86. No private market or fair shall be established or held within any market area.

87. (1) No private market or fair shall be established or held within any area (other than a market area) except on a licence issued in that behalf by the Chairman.

(2) Every licence issued under paragraph (1) shall—

- a) be substantially in the form set out in the Schedule hereto;
- (b) be subject to the condition specified therein; and

(c) expire unless it is cancelled under by-law 89 on the thirty-first day of December in the year in respect of which it is issued.

(3) The fee for each licence issued under paragraph (1) shall be one hundred rupees.

88. No person shall be entitled to a licence to establish or hold a private market or fair unless the site is approved by the Medical Officer of Health.

89. A licence issued under by-law 87 may be cancelled by a Rural Court on the second or subsequent conviction of the licensee for a breach of any of these by-laws or of the conditions of the licence, and the licensee shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of such cancellation.

90. The Chairman may refuse to issue a licence under by-law 87 to any person whose previous licence has been cancelled by a Rural Court.

General.

91. It shall be lawful for the Chairman, the Medical Officer of Health, the Sanitary Assistant or any other person authorised in writing by the Chairman, at all reasonable times, to enter and inspect any market or fair or any article of food exposed or kept for sale therein, and no person shall obstruct or resist any officer aforesaid in the execution of his duty under this by-law.

Offensive and Dangerous Trades.

92. (1) The following trades shall be deemed to be dangerous trades:—

- Manufacture of copra
- Any trade in which machinery driven by oil or other fuel or steam or electricity is used.
- Extracting of oil by apparatus.
- Quarrying for cabook, gravel or metal.
- Storing of copra.
- Storing of straw.
- Manufacture of dissiccated coconut.
- Curing or storing of plumbago.
- Digging for coral stones by opening a pit.
- Burning or storing of lime.
- Manufacture of storing of fibre.
- Storing of cotton wool.
- Manufacture of matches.

(2) The following trades shall be deemed to be offensive trades:—

- Storing of cured or dry fish.
- Storing of perishable articles of food and provisions for the purpose of sale by wholesale.
- Manufacture of compost or artificial manure.
- Manufacture of vinegar.
- Curing or manufacturing of rubber.
- Manufacture of soap.
- Keeping of a tannery.
- Curing of arecanuts.
- Boiling of blood or offal.
- Storing of hides.
- Storing of bones.
- ICing of fish.
- Curing of planks.
- Keeping of a kraal for soaking coconut husks.
- Storing of artificial manure or materials used for the preparation of artificial manure in quantity over three gunny bags.

(5) The following trades shall be deemed to be offensive and dangerous trades:—

- Dyeing of fibre.
- Burning of bricks and tiles.

93. (1) No person shall carry on any offensive or dangerous trade unless he is the holder of a licence issued in that behalf by the Chairman on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health.

(2) Every licence shall unless it is cancelled under by-law 102 expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued.

94. No person shall be entitled to a licence to carry on any offensive or dangerous trade unless—

- (1) the place at which that trade is to be carried on is approved by the Medical Officer of Health; and
- (2) the building or buildings, if any, to be used for the purposes of that trade are in conformity with the following requirements:—
 - (a) the building must be in good repair, well ventilated, well lighted, and provided with adequate drainage and larine accommodation;
 - (b) the roof of such building must be made of some permanent material and the floor must be cemented;
 - (c) the eaves of such building must be not less than six feet from the ground;

(d) every room in such building must be provided with windows capable of being opened and the area of such windows when open shall be not less than one-fifteenths of the superficial floor space;

(e) the wall of every room in such building must be not less than seven feet in height and must be built of brick, stone or cabook;

(f) the internal surface of such walls to a height of at least four feet from the floor, must be plastered in cement and the rest of the walls must be limeplastered and limewashed;

(g) the woodwork of such building must be oil painted or limewashed.

95. (1) If at any time during the period for which a licence has been issued in respect of any offensive or dangerous trade, any building used for the purposes of that trade ceases to conform to the provisions of by-law 94, the Chairman, may on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health, cause a notice to be served on the licensee requiring him to do before a day to be specified in the notice all things necessary to make such building conform to such provisions.

(2) No holder of a licence to carry on any offensive or dangerous trade on whom a notice is served under paragraph (1) of this by-law shall fail to comply with such notice within the time specified therein.

96. Any notice under by-law 95 shall be deemed to have been served on the holder of a licence to carry on any offensive or dangerous trade if it is affixed to the premises at which such holder carries on the offensive or dangerous trade or if it is left with any person employed in such premises by the holder of the licence.

97. Every holder of a licence to carry on any offensive or dangerous trade shall cause—

- (a) the floor of every building used for the purposes of the offensive or dangerous trade to be swept and cleaned daily;
- (b) the walls of every such building to be lime washed at least once in every twelve months;
- (c) all apparatus, implements and vessels used in such trade to be kept clean;
- (d) all refuse, sweepings, scrapings and waste and by-products which are not to be subjected to further trade processes to be removed daily in covered receptacles from the premises in which such trade is carried on.

98. The holder of a licence to carry on any offensive or dangerous trade shall not pollute or contaminate any well or tank or any river stream, canal, channel, lake or other inland water.

99. The holder of a licence to carry on any offensive or dangerous trade shall not carry on such trade in any manner likely to cause a nuisance to or to be injurious to the health or comfort of, persons in the neighbourhood.

100. Every holder of a licence to carry on any offensive or dangerous trade shall cause any offensive vapours or gases which are emitted in the course of carrying on such trade—

- (a) to be discharged into the external air in such manner and at such a height as to admit of their diffusion without injurious or offensive effects; or
- (b) to be passed directly through a fire or into a condensing apparatus.

101. It shall be lawful for the Chairman or the Medical Officer of Health or the Sanitary Assistant or any officer of the Committee authorised in writing by the Chairman at all reasonable times to enter upon and inspect any premises in which any offensive or dangerous trade is carried on, and the licensee or person in charge thereof shall permit such inspection to be made.

102. It shall be lawful for the Rural Court, in addition to any other punishment that it may impose, to cancel the licence of a licensee convicted twice or oftener of a breach of any of these by-laws relating to offensive or dangerous trades, and the licensee shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of the cancellation.

Interpretation.

103. In these by-laws—

- “Chairman” means the Chairman of the Committee;
- “Committee” means the Village Committee of the village area;
- “market area” in relation to any village market means the area described in by-law 69; and
- “village area” means the Palwatta-Aralupitiya village area.

Repeal.

104. The by-laws made for the Province of Uva, published in *Gazette* No. 5,786 of June 14, 1901, and therein called “Rules” are hereby amended, in so far as they apply to the Palwatta-Aralupitiya village area, by the rescission of by-laws 5 to 10, 12, to 14, 76, 77, 84 and 103.

Schedule.

[By-law 87 (2).]

*Licence to Establish and Hold a Private *Market/Fair.*
 _____ of _____ is hereby licensed to establish and hold a private *market/fair on the land called _____ situated at _____ in the Palwatta-Aralupitiya village area from the date hereof until the thirty-first day of December 19— subject always to the subjoined conditions.

Chairman Village Committee,
 Palwatta-Aralupitiya village area.

_____, 19—.

[By-law 87 (2).]

Conditions of the above licence.

1. A table in English, Sinhalese and Tamil of the rents and fees leviable at the private *market/fair shall be exhibited in a conspicuous place in the *market/fair.
2. The licence shall not allow any person to sell or expose for sale in the private *market/fair any article the keeping of which is prohibited by or under any by-law made by the Committee.
3. The licensee of every private *market/fair shall take all steps necessary to ensure that fruits, vegetables, meat, fish or other articles of food are not placed on an unclean or insanitary surface.
4. The licensee shall not expose for sale any article of food whether cooked or uncooked, otherwise than in clean and properly constructed fly-proof glass cases.
5. The licensee shall not allow any 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, to use or occupy any stall, seat or space in the *market/fair or to expose for sale thereat any article whatsoever until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.
6. The licensee shall keep the premises of the *market/fair clean and free from filth and rubbish and shall cause all sweepings and refuse from the premises to be burnt, buried or otherwise disposed of in such manner as to prevent the breeding of flies or the creation of any nuisance.
7. The licensee shall provide a separate portion of land in or near the premises of the *market/fair for the parking of vehicles.
8. The licensee shall maintain order within the premises of the *market/fair.
9. The licensee shall provide on the premises of the *market/fair a sufficient number of latrines of a type approved by the Chairman on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health.
10. The licensee shall provide a sufficient number of fly-proof receptacles with close fitting lids for the deposit of rubbish and refuse.
11. The licence may be suspended by the Chairman, on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health, during an epidemic, and the licensee shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of such suspension.

* Strike out whichever is inapplicable.

L. D.—B. 15/47/L. G. D.—BC. 29.

THE TOWN COUNCILS ORDINANCE..

BY-LAWS made by the Wadduwa 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, October 1, 1948.

By-law.

The by-laws made by the Wadduwa Town Council and published in *Gazette* No. 9,815 of January 9, 1948, are hereby amended in by-law 1, in the definition of "offensive or dangerous trade", as follows:—

- (1) by the substitution, for the words "mills or chekkus," of the word "mills,"; and
- (2) by the substitution; for the words "collecting station," of the words "collecting station, manufacturing oil by chekkus, manufacturing of copra, milling of paddy, wheat, kurakkan or any other grain by machinery, manufacture of vinegar, keeping a printing press."

L. D.—B. 139/46/L. G. D.—GD 51/3/1.

THE ENTERTAINMENT TAX ORDINANCE, No 12 OF 1946.

THE following resolution passed by the Village Committee of the Nanaddan East village area in the Mannar District under sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Entertainment Tax Ordinance, No. 12 of 1946, has been approved by the Minister of Health and Local Government and is published in terms of sub-section (2) of that section.

Resolution.

"This Village Committee, under sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Entertainment Tax Ordinance, No. 12 of 1946, hereby imposes and levies, with effect from the date on which this resolution is published in the *Gazette*, a tax at the rates set out hereunder on payments for admission to entertainments (as defined in the Ordinance) held in the area within the administrative limits of the Committee.

Amount of Payment.	Rate of Tax. Rs. c.
Where the payment for admission, excluding the amount of tax—	
(a) is not less than 20 cents but does not exceed 50 cents	0 5
(b) exceeds 50 cents but does not exceed Re. 1	0 10
(c) exceeds Re. 1 but does not exceed Re. 1.50	0 15
(d) exceeds Re. 1.50 but does not exceed Rs. 2	0 20
(e) exceeds Rs. 2 but does not exceed Rs. 3	0 30
(f) exceeds Rs. 3 but does not exceed Rs. 4	0 40
(g) exceeds Rs. 4 but does not exceed Rs. 5	0 50
(h) exceeds Rs. 5 but does not exceed Rs. 10	1 0
(i) exceeds Rs. 10—	
(i) for the first Rs. 10	1 0
(ii) for each additional Rs. 5 or part thereof	1 0"

E. W. KANNANGARA,
 Permanent Secretary,

Ministry of Health and Local Government.

Colombo, September 30, 1948.

L. D.—B. 48/47/L. G. D.—BC. 148.

THE TOWN COUNCILS ORDINANCE, No. 3 OF 1946.

BY-LAWS made by the Hikkaduwa-Dodanduwa 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, October 1, 1948.

By-laws.

1. Whenever any tree within the administrative limits of the Council, or any branch, fruit or any other part of such tree is causing or is likely to cause damage to any building, or is in a condition dangerous or likely to be dangerous to the occupants of any building, or to the property or the safety of passers-by along any public thoroughfare, the Chairman may, by a notice in writing served on the owner or occupier of the land on which such tree stands, require such owner or occupier to tie up and make secure, or cut down and remove such tree or the branch or fruit or other part of such tree, as the case may be, within such time as may be specified in the notice, and where such owner or occupier on whom such notice is served fails to comply with the requirements of such notice within the time specified therein, any officer or workman authorised in writing by the Chairman may enter upon such land and at the expense of such owner or occupier do what such owner or occupier was required to do by the notice.

2. Every owner or occupier who fails to comply with the requirements of a notice served on him under by-law 1 within the time specified in such notice, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

3. In these by-laws—

"Chairman" means the Chairman of the Council; and
 "Council" means the Hikkaduwa-Dodanduwa Town Council.

THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE.

BY-LAWS under section 49 of the Village Communities Ordinance (Chapter 198), made by the Village Committee of the Wellawaya Korale village area in the Badulla District, and approved by the Minister of Health and Local Government by virtue of the powers vested in him by that section 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, September 30, 1948.

By-laws.

Offensive and Dangerous Trades.

1. (1) The following trades shall be deemed to be offensive trades:—

- (a) Manufacture of soap.
- (b) Keeping of a kraal for soaking coconut husks.
- (c) Smoking and manufacture of rubber sheets or crepe.

(2) The following trades shall be deemed to be dangerous trades:—

- (a) Storing of copra.
- (b) Extracting of oil by apparatus.
- (c) Manufacture of desiccated coconut.
- (d) Sawing of lumber or wood by the use of water, steam or other mechanical power.
- (e) Manufacture of aerated waters.
- (f) Storing of straw.
- (g) Manufacture of matches.
- (h) Storing of lime in quantity exceeding one gunny bag.
- (i) Burning or quarrying of cabook.

(3) The following trade shall be deemed to be an offensive and dangerous trade:—

- (a) Burning of bricks or tiles.

2. (1) No person shall carry on any offensive or dangerous trade unless he is the holder of a licence issued in that behalf by the Chairman on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health.

(2) Every licence shall, unless it is cancelled under by-law 4, expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued

(3) No licence shall be transferable.

3. No person shall be entitled to a licence to carry on any offensive or dangerous trade unless—

(1) the place at which that trade is to be carried on is approved by the Medical Officer of Health; and

(2) the building or buildings, if any, to be used for the purposes of that trade are in conformity with the following requirements:—

- (a) the building must be in good repair, well ventilated, well lighted and provided with adequate drainage and latrine accommodation;
- (b) the eaves of such building must be not less than six feet from the ground;
- (c) every room in such building must be provided with windows capable of being opened and the area of such windows when open shall be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space;
- (d) the wall of every room in such building must be not less than seven feet in height and must be built of brick, stone or cabook;
- (e) the internal surface of such wall, to a height of at least four feet from the floor, must be plastered in cement and the rest of the walls must be lime-plastered and lime-washed;
- (f) the woodwork of such building must be oil painted or lime-washed.

4. If at any time during the period for which a licence has been issued, any building used for the purposes of the offensive or dangerous trade to which the licence relates, ceases to conform to the provisions of by-law 3, the Chairman may on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health, cause a notice to be served on the licensee requiring him to do before a day to be specified in the notice all things necessary to make such building conform to such provisions, and if the licensee fails to comply with the requirements of such notice within the time specified therein, the Chairman may cancel the licence

5. Any notice under by-law 4 shall be deemed to have been served on the licensee if it is affixed to the premises at which the licensee carries on the offensive or dangerous trade or if it is left with any person employed in such premises by the licensee.

6. Every licensee shall cause—

- (a) the floor of every building used for the purpose of the offensive or dangerous trade to be swept and cleaned daily;

(b) the walls of every such building to be lime-washed least once in every twelve months;

(c) all apparatus, implements and vessels used in such to be kept clean;

(d) all refuse, sweepings, scrapings and waste products which are not to be subjected to trade processes to be removed daily in receptacles from the premises in which such trade carried on.

7. No licensee shall pollute or contaminate any tank or any river, stream, canal, channel, lake or other water.

8. No licensee shall carry on any offensive or trade in any manner likely to cause a nuisance or to be injurious to the health or comfort of persons the neighbourhood.

9. Every licensee shall cause any offensive vapours gases which are emitted in the course of carrying on offensive or dangerous trade—

(a) to be discharged into the external air in such a and at such a height as to admit of their without injurious or offensive effects, or

(b) to be passed directly through a fire or into a condensing apparatus.

10. It shall be lawful for the Chairman or the Officer of Health or the Sanitary Assistant or any Officer of the Committee authorised in writing by the Chairman, all reasonable times to enter upon and inspect any premises at which any offensive or dangerous trade is being carried and the licensee or person in charge thereof shall such inspection to be made.

11. In these by-laws—

“Chairman” means the Chairman of the Committee;

“Committee” means the Village Committee of the Wellawaya Korale village area; and

“offensive or dangerous trade” means any of the trades specified in by-law 1.

THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE.

BY-LAW under section 49 of the Village Communities Ordinance (Chapter 198) made by the Village Committee of the Kandapita-Walakada village area in the Matara District, and approved by the Minister of Health and Local Government by virtue of the powers vested in him by sub-section (3) of that section 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, September 30, 1948.

By-law.

The by-laws relating to bakeries, eating-houses, restaurants and tea and coffee boutiques, published in *Gazette* No. 9,883 of July 2, 1948, are hereby amended in by-law 13, by the substitution, in paragraph (c) thereof, for the words “to be kept clean”, of the words “to be swept and removed twice daily”.

KURUNEGALA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

NOTICE is hereby given under Section 27 (1) (a) of the Local Authorities Elections Ordinance, No. 53 of 1946, that a general election is to be held for the purpose of electing members to represent ward Nos. 1 to 12 of the electoral area of the Kurunegala Municipal Council.

The nomination of candidates for election will take place between 12 noon and 1 P.M. on dates mentioned below at the office of the Urban Council, Kurunegala.

Ward Nos.	Dates.
1, 2, 3 and 4	October 26, 1948
5, 6, 7 and 8	October 28, 1948
9, 10, 11 and 12	October 30, 1948

2. I have nominated Mr. L. T. Andradi, Assistant Officer, as the Returning Officer for all the wards.

3. The attention of candidates is drawn to section 30 of the Local Authorities Elections Ordinance under which each candidate for election must deposit a sum of Rupees Two hundred and fifty (Rs. 250) with the Returning Officer at the Kurunegala Kachcheri before 1 P.M. on the day immediately preceding the Nomination day appointed for the ward.

4. Nomination papers on prescribed form can from the Returning Officer before 1 P.M. of the day of Nomination for the respective ward.

The Kachcheri,
Kurunegala, October 11, 1948

W. D. GUNARATNE,
Elections Officer,
Kurunegala District.

PILIYANDALA TOWN COUNCIL.

NOTICE is hereby given under section 27 (1) (a) of the Local Authorities Elections Ordinance, No. 53 of 1946, that a general election is to be held for the purpose of electing members to represent Ward Nos. 1 to 5 of the electoral area of the Piliyandala Town Council. The nomination of candidates for election will take place on October 23, 1948, between 12 noon and 1 P.M., at the Government Central School, Piliyandala.

2. I shall be the Returning Officer for all the wards.

3. The attention of candidates is drawn to section 30 of the Local Authorities Elections Ordinance, under which each candidate for election must deposit with the Returning Officer a sum of Rs. 100 before 1 P.M. on October 22, 1948. Deposits will have to be made with me at the office of the Commissioner of Elections (Local Bodies), 15, Barnes place, Colombo.

4. Nomination papers on the prescribed form can be obtained from the Returning Officer before 1 P.M. on October 23, 1948

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

Department of Elections (Local Bodies),
15, Barnes Place, Colombo,
October 8, 1948

CHAVAKACHCHERI TOWN COUNCIL.

General Elections.

NOTICE is hereby given under section 27 (1) (a) of the Local Authorities Elections Ordinance, No. 53 of 1946, that a general election is to be held for the purpose of electing members to represent the under-mentioned wards of the electoral area of the Chavakachcheri Town Council. The nomination of candidates for election will take place between 12 noon and 1 p.m. at the office of the Divisional Revenue Officer, Tenmaradchy at Chavakachcheri, on the respective dates mentioned below against each ward:—

Ward.		
Ward No. 1	Katkuli	} October 23, 1948— 12 noon—1 P.M.
Ward No. 2	Town	
Ward No. 3	Koilkudiyiruppu	
Ward No. 4	Sappachmavady	
Ward No. 5	Arasady	} October 26, 1948. 12 noon—1 P.M.
Ward No. 6	Kalvayal	
Ward No. 7	Nunavil East	
Ward No. 8	Nunavil West	

2. I have nominated Mr. S. N. Rajah, Assistant Elections Officer, as the Returning Officer for all the wards.

3. The attention of candidates is drawn to section 30 of the Local Authorities Elections Ordinance under which each candidate for election for any ward must deposit with the Returning Officer a sum of Rs. 100 before 1 p.m. on the day immediately preceding the nomination day appointed for that ward.

4. For the convenience of candidates, the Returning Officer will be present at the office of the Divisional Revenue Officer, Tenmaradchy at Chavakachcheri, between 10 A.M. and 11 A.M. on October 20, 1948, to receive deposits. On all other days he will receive deposits, within office hours, at the Elections Office, Kachcheri, Jaffna.

5. Nomination papers on the prescribed form can be obtained from the Returning Officer before 1 P.M. on the date of nomination.

The Kachcheri, P. J. HUDSON,
Jaffna, October 8, 1948. Elections Officer, Jaffna District.

**Post of Assistant Commissioner of Local Government
(Temporary).**

APPLICATIONS are invited for 1 post of Assistant Commissioner of Local Government (Temporary) in the Local Government Department.

2. Applications should be substantially in the form appended below and should reach the Commissioner of Local Government, P. O. Box 500, not later than 12 noon on November 8, 1948.

3. Successful candidate will be paid a salary of Rs. 4,800 per annum. The post is temporary and non-pensionable.

4. The grant of leave and other conditions of service will be governed by the recommendations in Sessional Papers VIII. of 1934 and VIII. of 1946. Rent and war allowances will be paid.

5. Every candidate must fulfil the following conditions:—

- He must be a Ceylonese.
- He must have attained the age of 22 and must not have attained the age of 40 on November 8, 1948.
- He must be a Graduate of a recognised University.
- He must possess a good knowledge of Sinhalese or Tamil.

A candidate having a professional qualification entitling him to practise his profession will be regarded as eligible. A knowledge of Sinhalese or Tamil and legal experience will be

considered as additional qualifications. Preference will be given to one with a special knowledge and experience of the work of local authorities or with wide administrative experience.

6. Applications from officers already in Government Service will be considered only if forwarded through the Heads of their respective departments.

7. The selected candidate, if not already in public service, will, before appointment, be required to pass a medical examination by a Government Medical Officer.

8. Successful candidate will be required to serve in any part of the Island.

9. Any form of canvassing or attempt to influence the selection of a candidate will render the application liable to be rejected.

V. C. JAYASURIYA,
Acting Commissioner of Local Government,
Colombo, September 30, 1948.

Form of Application.

- Full name and postal address : ————
- Nationality : ————
- Date of birth : ————
- Married or single : ————
- Educational qualifications : ————
- Employment since leaving school or college : ————
- What administrative experience do you possess : ————
- What examination in law have you passed and what legal experience do you possess : ————
- Have you any knowledge of Local Government Law, practice and accounts : ————
- Are you able to converse—(a) Sinhalese : ————
(b) Tamil : ————
- What examinations have you passed in—
(a) Sinhalese : ————
(b) Tamil : ————
- Any special claims you wish to urge in support of your application.
- Names and addresses of two persons of standing to whom reference can be made as to your ability and character.
- Testimonials (attach copies of not more than three recent testimonials). Originals should not be sent.

Date : ———— Signature of applicant.

**Post of Assistant Commissioner of Local Government
(Permanent).**

APPLICATIONS are invited for 4 posts of Assistant Commissioners of Local Government (Permanent) in the Local Government Department.

2. Applications should be substantially in the form appended below and should reach the Commissioner of Local Government, P. O. Box 500, not later than 12 noon on November 8, 1948.

3. Successful candidates will be appointed on probation for 2 years and will be paid on appointment Rs. 3,000 first year, Rs. 3,360 second year and on confirmation Rs. 4,800—Rs. 10,800—10 of 360 & 5 of 480. The posts are permanent and pensionable.

4. The grant of leave and other conditions of service will be governed by the recommendations in Sessional Papers VIII. of 1934 and VIII. of 1946. Rent and War allowances will be paid.

5. Every candidate must fulfil the following conditions:—

- He must be a Ceylonese.
- He must have attained the age of 22 and must not have attained the age of 40 on November 8, 1948.
- He must be a Graduate of a recognised University.
- He must possess a good knowledge of Sinhalese or Tamil.

A candidate having a professional qualification entitling him to practise his profession will be regarded as eligible. A knowledge of Sinhalese or Tamil and legal experience will be considered as additional qualifications. Preference will be given to those with a special knowledge and experience of the work of local authorities or those who possess wide administrative experience.

6. Applications from officers already in Government Service will be considered only if forwarded through the Heads of their respective departments.

7. The selected candidate, if not already in public service, will, before appointment, be required to pass a medical examination by a Government Medical Officer.

8. Successful candidate will be required to serve in any part of the Island.

9. Any form of canvassing or attempt to influence the selection of a candidate will render the application liable to be rejected.

V. C. JAYASURIYA,
Acting Commissioner of Local Government,
Colombo, September 30, 1948.

Form of Application.

1. Full name and postal address : _____.
2. Nationality : _____.
3. Date of birth : _____.
4. Married or single : _____.
5. Educational qualifications : _____.
6. Employment since leaving school or college : _____.
7. What administrative experience do you possess : _____.
8. What examination in law have you passed and what legal experience do you possess : _____.
9. Have you any knowledge of Local Government Law, practice and accounts : _____.
10. Are you able to converse in—(a) Sinhalese _____,
(b) Tamil _____.
11. What examinations have you passed in—
(a) Sinhalese : _____,
(b) Tamil : _____.
12. Any special claims you wish to urge in support of your application : _____.
13. Names and addresses of two persons of standing to whom reference can be made as to your ability and character.
14. Testimonials. (Attach copies of not more than three recent testimonials. Originals should *not* be sent.)

Date : _____ Signature of Applicant.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

Post of Assistant Clerk, Town Council, Rattota.

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 17 years of age nor more than 25 years of age on October 28, 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 Junior; the Commercial Certificate Examination either 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 also 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 also be considered from persons holding permanent posts in the service of a Local Authority irrespective of age, provided they possess the educational qualifications prescribed in para 3 above. Applications from such candidates should be forwarded through the Mayor or Chairman of the Local Body in which they are serving. In case of Ceylonese ex-Servicemen the period of their mobilized 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 October 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 Hat pattu in the revenue district of Puttalam,
- Vavuniya South (Sinhalese Division) in the revenue district of Vavuniya,
- Bintenné pattu and Wewgam 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 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.

8. The selected candidate may be required to furnish security either in cash or by fidelity guarantee bond through an approved guarantee association.

9. 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 October 28, 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, October 4, 1948.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

Post of Peon, Town Council, Rattota.

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

2. The post carries a salary of Rs. 480 per annum, rising by 20 annual increments of Rs. 12 to Rs. 720 per annum, with efficiency bars before Rs. 576 and Rs. 672 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 20 years of age nor more than 30 years of age on October 26, 1948, and should have passed at least the third standard in English and the fourth standard in Sinhalese.

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 mobilized service will be deducted from their ages for purposes of eligibility.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. The selected candidate may be required to furnish security either in cash or by fidelity guarantee bond through an approved guarantee association.

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 October 26, 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, October 4, 1948.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

Post of Peon, Town Council, Piliyandala.

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

2. The post carries a salary of Rs. 480 per annum, rising by 20 annual increments of Rs. 12 to Rs. 720 per annum, with efficiency bars before Rs. 576 and Rs. 672 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 20 years of age nor more than 30 years of age on October 30, 1948, and should have passed at least the third standard in English and the fourth standard in Sinhalese.

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 mobilized service will be deducted from their ages for purposes of eligibility.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. The selected candidate may be required to furnish security either in cash or by fidelity guarantee bond through an approved guarantee association.

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 October 30, 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, October 4, 1948.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE:

Post of Peon, Town Council, Kalpitiya.

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

2. The post carries a salary of Rs. 480 per annum, rising by 20 annual increments of Rs. 12 to Rs. 720 per annum, with efficiency bars before Rs. 576 and Rs. 672 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 20 years of age nor more than 30 years of age on October 26, 1948, and should have passed at least the third standard in English and the fourth standard in Tamil.

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 mobilized service will be deducted from their ages for purposes of eligibility.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. The selected candidate may be required to furnish security either in cash or by fidelity guarantee bond through an approved guarantee association.

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 October 26, 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, October 4, 1948.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT:

Post of Superintendent of Village Works.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the Commissioner of Local Government, P. O. Box 500, Colombo, till 12 noon on October 25, 1948, for four posts of Superintendents of Village Works.

2. The post of Superintendent of Village Works is pensionable and carries a salary of Rs. 1,800—15 of 120 and 7 of Rs. 180—Rs. 4,860 per annum, with efficiency bars before Rs. 2,640 and Rs. 3,600. Rent and war allowances will be paid.

3. The grant of leave and other conditions of service will be governed by the recommendations in Sessional Paper VIII of 1934 and Sessional Paper VIII of 1946.

4. Applicants must be Ceylonese not more than 40 years of age. They must have completed the full course in Building Construction at the Ceylon Technical College or in any other recognized Institution or have served in some Technical Unit or any of the Armed Forces. They must hold the Senior School Certificate (English) or its equivalent. They must produce proof that they can Survey and level, are competent in plan drawing, taking out quantities and plotting survey plans and level sections. They must have a good working knowledge of Building and Road Construction and maintenance of same. They should be able to design and report on small bridges and culverts. They must have had at least 6 years' practical experience.

5. Concessions will be given in appropriate cases to ex-Servicemen on the lines of Chapter III of the Resettlement Booklet in regard to—

(1) Deduction of period of war service from age.

(2) Slight reduction in minimum educational qualifications.

(3) Consideration for skill and experience gained during war service.

(4) Fixing of salary on appointment having regard to war service and special qualifications.

6. The selected candidate will be on probation for 2 years. He will be required to serve in any part of the Island under the orders of the Commissioner of Local Government or Assistant Commissioner of Local Government of the district to which he is attached. Whilst so serving the Superintendent of Village Works will be paid a commuted travelling allowance, provided he maintains a motor cycle or a motor car for travelling on duty. On appointment he will be required to furnish security in a sum of Rs. 2,000 for the faithful discharge of his duties either in cash or through a guarantee association approved by Government.

7. The selected candidate will be required to pass a medical examination as to his physical fitness, before he is appointed. He will also be required to pass an examination in Sinhalese and Tamil before being promoted over the first efficiency bar.

8. Applications from those already in the Government Service will be considered, only if forwarded through the Heads of their Departments.

9. Applications should be made in the form noted below. Copies only of testimonials should be annexed.

V. C. JAYASURIYA,

Acting Commissioner of Local Government.

Colombo, October 1, 1948.

Application Form.

1. Name: _____

2. Address: _____

3. Age: _____

4. Educational Qualifications: _____

5. Technical Qualifications: _____

6. Employments held since leaving School: _____

7. Present post and salary: _____

8. Qualifications and experience in: —

(a) Surveying and Levelling: _____

(b) Building Construction: _____

(c) Road Construction: _____

9. Knowledge of: —

(a) Sinhalese: _____

(b) Tamil: _____

Date: _____

Signature of Applicant.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

Post of Peon, Town Council, Matugama.

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

2. The post carries a salary of Rs. 480 per annum, rising by 20 annual increments of Rs. 12 to Rs. 720 per annum, with efficiency bars before Rs. 576 and Rs. 672 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 20 years of age nor more than 30 years of age on October 30, 1948, and should have passed at least the third standard in English and the fourth standard in Sinhalese.

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 ex-Servicemen the period of their mobilized service will be deducted from their ages for purposes of eligibility.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. The selected candidate may be required to furnish security either in cash or by fidelity guarantee bond through an approved guarantee association.

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 October 30, 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, October 4, 1948.

BALANGODA URBAN COUNCIL.

Property Rate for 1949.

IT is hereby notified that the Balangoda Urban Council has under section 173 (3) of the Urban Councils Ordinance, No. 61 of 1939, imposed for the year 1949, a rate of ten per centum on the annual value of all immovable property situated within the town of Balangoda, payable in four equal instalments on March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31, respectively, the said rate being the same as was in force during the preceding year.

Urban Council Office, BARNES RATWATTE,
Balangoda, September 29, 1948. Chairman.

BALANGODA URBAN COUNCIL.

Dog Tax for 1949.

The Dog Registration Ordinance (Chapter 334.)

IT is hereby notified that the Balangoda Urban Council has, in terms of section 4 of the Dog Registration Ordinance (Chapter 334), imposed for the year 1949, a registration fee of Re. 1 on every bitch and cents 50 on every dog, kept within the administrative limits of the Balangoda Urban Council payable on or before April 1.

Urban Council Office, BARNES RATWATTE,
Balangoda, September 29, 1948. Chairman.

BALANGODA URBAN COUNCIL.

Vehicles and Animals Taxes for 1949.

IT is hereby notified that the Balangoda Urban Council has, in terms of the Urban Councils Ordinance, No. 61 of 1939, imposed for the year 1949, the following taxes, being the same as were in force during the preceding year, payable on or before March 31.

Urban Council Office, BARNES RATWATTE,
Balangoda, September 29, 1948. Chairman.

Schedule.

	Rs.	c.
For every vehicle other than a motor car, motor tricar, motor lorry, motor bicycle, cart, handcart, jinricksha, bicycle, or tricycle ..	5	0
For every bicycle or tricycle, or bicycle car or cart, or tricycle car or cart—		
(a) if used for trade purposes ..	5	0
(b) if used for other than trade purposes ..	1	0
For every double-bullock cart or hackery of whatever description ..	4	0
For every single-bullock cart or hackery ..	3	0
For every handcart ..	2	0
For every jinricksha ..	2	50
For every horse, pony or mule ..	5	0
For every bullock or ass ..	1	0

Vehicles and Animals Tax for 1949.

The Urban Councils Ordinance, No. 61 of 1939.

IT is hereby notified that the Kadugannawa Urban Council has—

- (1) under section 175 of the Urban Councils Ordinance, No. 61 of 1939, imposed for the year 1949, a tax on the vehicles and animals mentioned in the schedule hereto at the rates specified in that schedule, the said rates being the same as were in force during the preceding year; and
- (2) under section 176 (3) of the Ordinance, ordered that the said tax shall be payable on or before March 31.

Urban Council Office, K. T. JAYARATNE,
Kadugannawa, October 1, 1948. Chairman.

Schedule.

	Rs.	c.
For every vehicle other than a motor car, motor tricar, motor lorry, motor bicycle, handcart, jinricksha, bicycle or tricycle ..	5	0
For every bicycle or tricycle, or bicycle car or cart, or tricycle car or cart—		
(a) if used for trade purposes ..	5	0
(b) if used for other than trade purposes ..	1	0
For every double-bullock cart or hackery of whatever description ..	4	0
For every single-bullock cart or hackery ..	3	0
For every handcart ..	3	0
For every jinricksha ..	2	50
For every horse, pony or mule ..	5	0
For every bullock or ass ..	1	0

HAPUTALE URBAN COUNCIL.

Supplementary Budget for 1948.

EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
D.—Council lands and buildings (not charged elsewhere) :—		
(7) New works ..	2,250	0
Total ..	2,250	0

Settled and adopted by the Council at its meeting held on August 28, 1948.

Urban Council Office, F. STANLEY FERNANDO,
Haputale, September 2, 1948. Chairman.

Sanctioned by the Hon. the Minister of Health and Local Government on October 1, 1948.

G. D. SIRISENA,
for Acting Commissioner of Local Government.
Colombo, October 1, 1948.

TANGALLA URBAN COUNCIL.

Supplementary Budget for 1948.

EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
A.—General expenditure :—		
(2) Establishment expenses—		
(i.) Cost of audit ..	206	11
(4) Contributions and grants ..	50	0
B.—Thoroughfares :—		
(4) Lighting ..	600	0
D.—Council lands and buildings (not charged elsewhere) :—		
(3) Rent of office ..	35	0
E.—Public health :—		
(1) General expenditure—		
(g) Drainage construction ..	150	0
Total ..	1,041	11

Settled and adopted by the Council at its meeting held on August 28, 1948.

Urban Council Office, D. P. ATAPATTU,
Tangalla, September 3, 1948. Chairman.

Sanctioned by the Hon. the Minister of Health and Local Government on October 1, 1948.

G. D. SIRISENA,
for Acting Commissioner of Local Government.
Colombo, October 1, 1948.

WATTEGAMA URBAN COUNCIL.

Supplementary Budget for 1948.

EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
B.—Thoroughfares :—		
(2) Maintenance ..	470	0
(13) Rent on hiring car and bus stand sites ..	26	25
E.—Public health :—		
(1) General expenditure—		
(k) Anti-plague measures ..	100	0
(7) Markets and galas—		
(h) Rent on market site ..	120	0
J.—Electricity department :—		
(2) Repairs and maintenance—		
(c) Meters, switches and other apparatus ..	1,750	0
(6) Extensions and improvements ..	2,200	0
Total ..	4,666	25

Settled and adopted by the Council at its meeting held on September 4, 1948.

Urban Council Office, M. CHELLIAH,
Wattegama, September 9, 1948. for Chairman.

Sanctioned by the Hon. the Minister of Health and Local Government on September 29, 1948.

G. D. SIRISENA,
for Acting Commissioner of Local Government.
Colombo, September 30, 1948.

Property Rate for 1949.*The Urban Councils Ordinance, No. 61 of 1939.*

IT is hereby notified that the Kegalla Urban Council has, in terms of the Urban Councils Ordinance, No. 61 of 1939, imposed for the year 1949, the following rate, being the same as was in force during the preceding year, within the administrative limits of the said Council:—

Under Section 173.—A rate of seventeen and half per cent. per annum payable on March 31, June 30, September 30, and on December 31, for the quarter ending on the said days respectively, on the annual value of all immovable property situated within the administrative limits of the said Urban Council.

Urban Council Office,
Kegalla, September 29, 1948.

P. B. BALASURIYA,
Chairman.

VEYANGODA TOWN COUNCIL.**Property Rate for 1949.***The Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946.*

IT is hereby notified that the Veyangoda Town Council has, in terms of the Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946, imposed for the year 1949, the following rate, being the same as was in force during the preceding year, within the administrative limits of the Council:—

Under section 173, a rate of six per centum per annum on the annual value of all immovable property situated within the administrative limits of the said Council, payable on March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31, for the quarter ending on the said days respectively.

Town Council,
Veyangoda, September 28, 1948.

A. F. SAMARASINGHE,
Chairman.

VEYANGODA TOWN COUNCIL.**Vehicles and Animals Tax for 1949.***The Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946.*

IT is hereby notified that the Veyangoda Town Council has—

- (1) under section 175 of the Town Councils Ordinance; No. 3 of 1946, imposed for the year 1949, a tax on the vehicles and animals mentioned in the schedule hereto at the rates specified in that schedule, the said rates being the same as are in force during 1948; and
- (2) under section 176 (3) of the Ordinance ordered that the said tax shall be payable on or before March 31, 1949.

Town Council,
Veyangoda, September 28, 1948.

A. F. SAMARASINGHE,
Chairman.

Schedule.

	Rs.	c.
For every vehicle other than a motor car, motor tricar, motor lorry, motor bicycle, cart, hand cart, jinrickshaw, bicycle or tricycle ..	5	0
For every bicycle or tricycle or bicycle car or cart, or tricycle car or cart:—		
(a) if used for trade purposes ..	5	0
(b) if used for other than trade purposes ..	1	0
For every double-bullock cart or hackery ..	4	0
For every single-bullock cart or hackery ..	4	0
For every hand cart ..	4	0
For every jinrickshaw ..	2	50
For every horse, pony or mule ..	5	0
For every bullock or ass ..	1	0

The Butchers Ordinance.

NOTICE is hereby given under section 7 of the Butchers (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 44 of 1947, that the persons mentioned in the schedule hereunder have made 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 1949.

Any person residing within the limits of the Welmada Town Council who desires to object to the issue of any of these licences should furnish to me in duplicate before November 10, 1948, a written statement of the grounds of his objection for the issue of the licences.

Schedule.

M. A. Meedin Pitche ..	Room No. 2, Grain Store
M. Bahudeen ..	Room No. 3, Grain Store
M. Bahudeen ..	Room No. 5, Grain Store

Town Council Office,
Welmada, September 30, 1948.

G. WALTER PERERA,
Chairman.

MINUWANGODA TOWN COUNCIL.**Property Rate for 1949.***The Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946.*

IT is hereby notified that the Minuwangoda Town Council has, in terms of the Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946, imposed for the year 1949, the following rate, being the same as was in force during the preceding year, within the administrative limits of the Council:—

Under section 173, a rate of 4 per centum per annum on the annual value of all immovable property situated within the administrative limits of the said Council, payable on March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31, for the quarter ending on the said days respectively.

Office of the Town Council,
Minuwangoda, September 28, 1948.

A. A. P. PERERA,
Chairman.

MINUWANGODA TOWN COUNCIL.**Dog Tax for 1949.***The Dog Registration Ordinance (Chapter 334).*

IT is hereby notified that the Minuwangoda Town Council has, in terms of section 4 of the Dog Registration Ordinance (Chapter 334), imposed for the year 1949, a registration fee of Re. 1 for every dog and Re. 1 for every bitch kept within the administrative limits of the Council, payable on or before April 1, 1949.

Office of the Town Council,
Minuwangoda, September 28, 1948.

A. A. P. PERERA,
Chairman.

L. G. D.—CH. 2 (a).

KOCHCHIKADE TOWN COUNCIL.**Third Supplementary Budget for 1948.****HEAD OF EXPENDITURE.**

	Amounts.
	Rs. c.
A.—(1) (a) Secretary ..	135 71
A.—(1) (d) Peons ..	88 77
A.—(1) (f) Pensions ..	562 50
A.—(1) (g) War allowance ..	800 0
A.—(2) (g) Cost of vehicle plates ..	4 91
A.—(2) (i) Holiday railway tickets ..	70 0
A.—(3) Refunds ..	2 94
C.—(1) Wages ..	56 10
C.—(4) Maintenance ..	25 8
C.—(8) War allowance ..	103 99
D.—(2) (a) Wages ..	68 82
D.—(2) (e) War allowance ..	350 57
D.—(3) (a) Wages ..	90 76
D.—(3) (b) Carts ..	100 0
D.—(3) (h) War allowance ..	304 0
D.—(4) (d) Construction ..	300 0
D.—(7) (d) Construction ..	838 0
D.—(7) (h) War allowance ..	151 40
G.—(1) Destruction of dogs ..	30 0
Total ..	4,083 55

Electricity Scheme.

(2) (b) Engines &c. ..	340 0
10 War allowance ..	247 18
Total ..	587 18

Settled and adopted by the Council at its meeting on September 8, 1948.

Town Council Office,
Kochchikade, September 20, 1948.

J. B. L. KARUNARATNE,
Chairman.

Revised and sanctioned.

G. D. SIRISENA,
for Acting Commissioner of Local Government.
Colombo, September 29, 1948.

RAKWANA TOWN COUNCIL.**Dog Tax for 1949.***The Dog Registration Ordinance (Chapter 334).*

IT is hereby notified that the Rakwana Town Council has, in terms of section 4 of the Dog Registration Ordinance (Chapter 334), imposed for the year 1949, an annual registration fee of cents 50 on every dog and Re. 1.50 on every bitch kept within the administrative limits of the said Town Council, payable on or before April 1, 1949.

Rakwana Town Council Office,
September 30, 1948.

V. T. G. KARUNARATNE,
for A. M. ISMAIL,
Chairman.

MINUWANGODA TOWN COUNCIL.

Vehicles and Animals Tax for 1949.

The Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946.

IT is hereby notified that the Minuwangoda Town Council has—

- (1) under section 175 of the Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946, imposed for the year 1949, a tax on the vehicles and animals mentioned in the schedule hereto at the rates specified in that schedule, the rates being the same as are in force during 1948; and
- (2) under section 176 (3) of the Ordinance ordered that the said tax shall be payable on or before March 31, 1949.

Office of the Town Council, A. A. P. PERERA,
Minuwangoda, September 28, 1948. Chairman.

Schedule.

	Rs.	c.
For every vehicle other than a motor car, motor tricar, motor lorry, motor bicycle, cart, hand cart, jinrickshaw, bicycle, or tricycle ..	5	0
For every bicycle or tricycle, or bicycle car or cart, or tricycle car or cart :—		
(a) if used for trade purposes ..	5	0
(b) if used for other than trade purposes ..	1	0
For every double-bullock cart or hackery ..	4	0
For every single-bullock cart or hackery ..	2	0
For every hand cart ..	1	0
For every jinrickshaw ..	2	50
For every horse, pony, or mule ..	5	0
For every bullock or ass ..	0	50

The Butchers Ordinance.

NOTICE is hereby given under section 7 of the Butchers (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 44 of 1947, that the persons mentioned in the Schedule hereunder have made 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 1949.

Any person residing within the limits of the Passara Town Council who desires to object to the issue of any of these licences should furnish to me in duplicate before October 21, 1948, a written statement of the grounds of his objection for the issue of the licences.

Schedule.

H. Noor Mohammed ..	Stall Nos. 1 and 3, Public Market
R. M. Habibo ..	Stall No. 4, Public Market.

A. S. ABDUL MOOMIN KHAN,
Town Council Office, Chairman.
Passara, September 30, 1948.

POLGAHAWELA TOWN COUNCIL.

Property Rate for 1949.

The Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946.

IT is hereby notified that the Polgahawela Town Council has, in terms of the Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946, imposed for the year 1949, the following rate, being the same as was in force during the preceding year, within the administrative limits of the Council :—

Under section 173, a rate of six per centum per annum on the annual value of all immovable property situated within the administrative limits of the said Council, payable on March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31, for the quarter ending on the said days respectively.

Town Council Office, K. B. EPAKANDE,
Polgahawela, September 9, 1948. Chairman.

POLGAHAWELA TOWN COUNCIL.

Dog Tax for 1949.

The Dog Registration Ordinance (Chapter 334).

IT is hereby notified that the Polgahawela Town Council has, in terms of section 4 of the Dog Registration Ordinance (Chapter 334), imposed for the year 1949, a registration fee

of Re. 1 for every dog and Re. 1.50 for every bitch, kept within the administrative limits of the Council, payable on or before April 1, 1949.

Town Council Office, K. B. EPAKANDE,
Polgahawela, September 9, 1949. Chairman.

POLGAHAWELA TOWN COUNCIL.

Vehicles and Animals Tax for 1949.

The Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946.

IT is hereby notified that the Polgahawela Town Council has—

- (1) under section 175 of the Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946, imposed for the year 1949, a tax on the vehicles and animals mentioned in the schedule hereto at the rates specified in that schedule; and
- (2) under section 176 (3) of the Ordinance ordered that the said tax shall be payable on or before March 31, 1949.

Town Council Office, K. B. EPAKANDE,
Polgahawela, September 9, 1948. Chairman.

Schedule.

	Rs.	c.
For every vehicle other than a motor car, motor tricar, motor lorry, motor bicycle, cart, hand cart, jinrickshaw, bicycle or tricycle ..	5	0
For every bicycle or tricycle or bicycle car or cart or tricycle car or cart—		
(a) if used for trade purposes ..	5	0
(b) if used for other than trade purposes ..	1	0
For every double-bullock cart of whatever description ..	4	0
For every single-bullock cart or hackery ..	3	0
For every hand cart ..	4	0
For every jinrickshaw ..	2	50
For every horse, pony or mule ..	5	0
For every bullock or ass ..	1	0

Danger of Rabies.

NOTICE is hereby given in terms of section 11 of the Rabies Ordinance, Chapter 333, of the Legislative Enactments of Ceylon, that there is danger of Rabies within the administrative limits of this Town Council, Point Pedro.

Any dog found in any public place or road or any place other than a private building, compound or garden, within the limits of this Council, and not being tied up or led shall be liable to be destroyed forthwith by any person authorised by me in writing.

This proclamation shall take effect from October 10, 1948, to December 31, 1948.

Town Council Office, N. NADARAJAH,
Point Pedro, October 4, 1948. Chairman.

VEYANGODA TOWN COUNCIL.

Dog Tax for 1949.

The Dog Registration Ordinance (Chapter 334).

IT is hereby notified that the Veyangoda Town Council has, in terms of section 4 of the Dog Registration Ordinance (Chapter 334), imposed for the year 1949, a registration fee of Re. 1.00 for every dog and Re. 1.50 for every bitch kept within the administrative limits of the Council, payable on or before April 1, 1949.

Town Council, A. F. SAMARASINGHE,
Veyangoda, September 28, 1948. Chairman.

KALMUNAI TOWN COUNCIL.

Property Rate for 1949.

The Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946.

IT is hereby notified that the Kalmunai Town Council has, in terms of the Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946,

imposed for the year 1949, the following rate, being the same as was in force during the preceding year, within the administrative limits of the Council :—

Under section 173, a rate of six per centum per annum on the annual value of all immovable property situated within the administrative limits of the said Council, payable on March 31, June 30, September 31 and December 31, for the quarter ending on the said days respectively.

Town Council Office, M. M. I. KARIAPPER (Jnr.),
Kalmunai, September 17, 1948. Chairman.

KALMUNAI TOWN COUNCIL.

Vehicles and Animals Tax for the Year 1949.

The Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946.

IT is hereby notified that the Kalmunai Town Council has—

- (1) under section 175 of the Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946 imposed for the year 1949, a tax on the vehicles and animals mentioned in the schedule hereto at the rates specified in the schedule the said rates being the same as are in force during 1948, and
- (2) under section 176 (3) of the Ordinance ordered that the said tax shall be payable on or before March 31, 1949.

M. M. I. KARIAPPER (Jnr.),
Kalmunai, September 25, 1948. Chairman.

Schedule. Rs. c.

For every vehicle other than a motor car, motor tricar, motor lorry, motor bicycle, cart, hand-cart, jinrickshaw, bicycle or tricycle	5 0
For every bicycle of tricycle, or bicycle car or cart or tricycle car or cart :—	
(a) if used for trade purposes	3 0
(b) if used for other than trade purposes	1 0
For every double-bullock cart or hackery of whatever description	3 0
For every single-bullock cart or hackery	1 50
For every hand-cart	1 50
For every horse, pony or mule	2 50
For every bullock or ass	0 50

KOCHCHIKADE TOWN COUNCIL.

Property Rate for 1949.

The Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946.

IT is hereby notified that the Kochchikade Town Council has, in terms of the Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946, imposed for the year 1949, the following rate, being the same as was in force during the preceding year, within the administrative limits of the Council :—

Under section 173, a rate of six per centum per annum on the annual value of all immovable property situated within the administrative limits of the said Council, payable on March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31, for the quarters ending on the said days respectively.

Town Council Office, J. B. L. KARUNARATNE,
Kochchikade, October 5, 1948. Chairman.

KOCHCHIKADE TOWN COUNCIL.

Dog Tax for 1949.

The Dog Registration Ordinance (Chapter 334).

IT is hereby notified that the Kochchikade Town Council has, in terms of section 4 of the Dog Registration Ordinance (Chapter 334), imposed for the year 1949, a registration fee of Re. 1 for every dog and Re. 1.50 for every bitch, kept within the administrative limits of the Council, payable on or before April 1, 1949.

Town Council Office, J. B. L. KARUNARATNE,
Kochchikade, October 5, 1948. Chairman.

KOCHCHIKADE TOWN COUNCIL.

Vehicles and Animals Tax for 1949.

The Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946.

IT is hereby notified that the Kochchikade Town Council has—

- (1) under section 175 of the Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946, imposed for the year 1949, a tax on the vehicles and animals mentioned in the schedule hereto at the rates specified in that schedule, the rates being the same as are in force during 1948; and
- (2) under section 176 (3) of the Ordinance ordered that the said tax shall be payable on or before March 31, 1949.

Town Council Office, J. B. L. KARUNARATNE,
Kochchikade, October 5, 1948. Chairman.

Schedule.

	Rs. c.
For every vehicle other than a motor car, motor tricar, motor lorry, motor bicycle, cart, hand-cart, jinrickshaw, bicycle or tricycle	5 0
For every bicycle or tricycle or bicycle car or cart or tricycle car or cart—	
(a) if used for trade purposes	5 0
(b) if used for other than trade purposes	1 0
For every double-bullock cart or hackery	4 0
For every single-bullock cart or hackery	3 0
For every hand-cart	4 0
For every jinrickshaw	2 50
For every horse, pony or mule	5 0
For every ass	1 0

The Butchers Ordinance.

NOTICE is hereby given under section 7 of the Butchers Ordinance (Chapter 201) as amended by section 6 of the Ordinance, No. 44 of 1947, that the person mentioned in the Schedule hereto, has made an application to me for carrying on the trade of a butcher in the premises stated against his name in the aforesaid Schedule, during the year 1948.

Any person residing within the limits of the Aturugiriya Village Committee area who desires to object to the issue of the licence 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 the licence.

Schedule.

Name of Applicant.	Name of Premises at which the trade is to be carried.
U. S. Naina Mohamed, 168, Nawala road, Rajaguriya	Aturugiriya
Do.	Battaramulla
Do.	Kottawa

M. K. D. W. S. SENANAYAKE,
Office of the Village Committee,
Aturugiriya Village Area,
October 2, 1948. Chairman.

The Butchers Ordinance.

NOTICE is hereby given under section 7 of the Butchers (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 44 of 1947, that the person mentioned in the schedule hereunder has made application to me for carrying on the trade of butcher in the premises stated against his name in the aforesaid schedule, during the year 1948.

Any person residing within the limits of Kammal Pattu Village Committee area, who desires to object to the issue of a licence, should furnish to me in duplicate, within 14 days from the date of this *Gazette*, a written statement of the grounds of his objection for the issue of the licence.

Schedule.

Name of Butcher.	Premises.
J. K. Vincent Perera	Ambagahawatta in Waikkal
	W. K. C. W. FERNANDO, Chairman.
	Kammal Pattu Village Committee Office, Nainamadama, Wennappuwa, September 24, 1948.

The "Ceylon Government Gazette".

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

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19 lines to 36 lines	20	0
37 lines to 45 lines	25	0
46 lines to 54 lines	30	0
55 lines to 63 lines	35	0
64 lines to 72 lines	40	0
73 lines to 81 lines	45	0
82 lines to 90 lines (one column)	50	0
One page	100	0

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