



THE CEYLON GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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PART IX.

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

LOCAL GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

L D—B. 8/36/L G D—AD 537.

THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCE

Order

BY virtue of the powers vested in me by section 7 of the Thoroughfares Ordinance (Chapter 148), 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 order, upon application made in that behalf by the Provincial Committee of the Western Province, that, with effect from the date on which this Order is published in the *Gazette*, that portion of the Welisara-Horape Village Committee road which is specified in the Schedule hereto and which now forms part of the premises of the Government Explosives Magazine at Welisara be stopped up

S W. R. D. BANDARANAIKE,
Minister of Health and Local Government.
Colombo, December 17, 1948.

Schedule.

That portion of the Welisara-Horape Village Committee road which lies between—

- (1) an imaginary line drawn across the Welisara-Horape Village Committee road, at a right-angle to the southern boundary of that road, at the point where that boundary meets the wire fence forming the western boundary of the Mawanmahara Village Committee road, and
- (2) an imaginary line drawn across the Welisara-Horape Village Committee road, at a right-angle to the southern boundary of that road, at the point where that boundary meets the bank about thirty-one yards west of the iron bridge across the Kalu-oya

L D—B. 69/41/L. G. D—G 2/34.

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 Wattala 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, December 13, 1948

L G D.—A 123/L. D—B 207/30.

THE URBAN COUNCILS ORDINANCE, No. 61 OF 1939.

BY virtue of the powers vested in me by sections 2, 5, 6 and 39 of the Urban Councils Ordinance, No. 61 of 1939, 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 Order published in *Gazette* No. 7,797 of August 8, 1930, in so far as that Order relates to the limits of the town of Ratnapura; and

- (b) the Order relating to the number of members of the Ratnapura Urban Council and the number and limits of the electoral divisions of the town of Ratnapura published in *Gazette* No. 9,094 of March 5, 1943.

- (2) order that, subject to the provisions of paragraph (4), the limits of the town of Ratnapura shall be those defined in the First Schedule hereto.
- (3) order that, subject to the provisions of paragraph (4), the Ratnapura Urban Council shall consist of eleven members, and the town of Ratnapura shall be divided into eleven 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 Ratnapura Urban Council who are in office at the date hereof

S W. R. D. BANDARANAIKE,
Minister of Health and Local Government.
Colombo, December 21, 1948

First Schedule.

Limits of the Town of Ratnapura

North By a line drawn from a point on the northern village limit of Weralupe (part) F. V. P 347 at the centre of the Colombo-Ratnapura road north-eastwards along the said village limit to its eastern extremity.

East By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point south-eastwards, westwards, south-westwards and again south-eastwards along the eastern village limit of Weralupe (part) F V P. 347 to its southern extremity where it meets the northern boundary of lot 1 in Town Survey Sheet L. 19/60/4W, thence by a line drawn eastwards along the land marked northern boundaries of lots 1, 2 and 4 and northwards along the northern boundary of the said lot 4 in Town Survey Sheet L. 19/60/4W and along the western boundaries of lots 33, 10 and 9 in T. S. Sheet L. 19/60/4E, across the Malwala road and along the western boundary of lot 2, eastwards along the northern boundary of lot 2 across the stream, along the northern boundaries of lots 3 and 4, south-eastwards along the eastern boundary of the said lot 4 in T. S. Sheet No. L. 19/60/4E, across the Malwala road and along the northern boundary of the Magurankanaimo Dola till it meets the centre line of the Kalu Ganga, thence by a line drawn southwards along the centre lines of the Kalu Ganga and the Uman Dola to a point in line with the western boundary of lot 5 in T. S. Sheet No. L. 24/5/1W, thence by a line drawn northwards across the Uman Dola and northwards, north-eastwards and eastwards along the landmarked western and northern boundaries of the said lot 5, north-eastwards, south-eastwards and south-westwards along the northern, eastern and southern boundaries of lot 1 in T. S. Sheet L. 24/5/1E, southwards and westwards along the eastern and southern boundaries of lot 1 in T. S. Sheet L. 24/5/3E, westwards along the southern boundary of lot 2, south-westwards along the eastern and southern boundaries of lot 3 and the southern boundary of the Ella south of lot 3 to the centre line of Ehelapola Wells (abandoned), thence by a line drawn southwards along the centre line of the said Wells to the eastern boundary of lot 2 in T. S. Sheet L. 24/13/1E, thence by a line drawn south-eastwards and south-westwards along the eastern and southern boundaries of the said lot 2, the eastern boundary of lot 1 and eastwards and southwards along the northern and eastern boundaries of lot 6 in T. S. Sheet No. L. 24/13/1E, to the

centre line of Ehelapola Wella, thence by a line drawn south-eastwards along the centre line of the said Wella to the centre of the confluence with the Ketan Dola.

South By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point south-westwards along the centre line of the Ketan Dola and passing the bridge on the Batugedara main road to the centre of the confluence with Dodangaha Ela, thence by a line drawn westwards along the centre line of Dodangaha Ela, and crossing the bridge on the Karawita road and the railway line to the centre of the confluence with the Wey Ganga, thence by a line drawn north-westwards along the centre line of the said Wey Ganga to a point in line with the south-eastern boundary of lot 58 in T. S. Sheet L. 24/4/3E, thence by a line drawn westwards across the said Ganga and along the southern boundaries of lots 58 and 56, the southern and western boundaries of lots 55 and 54 and the southern boundary of lot 53 in T. S. Sheet L. 24/4/3E, to the eastern boundary of the road west of the said lot 53, thence by a line drawn southwards along the eastern boundary of the said road to a point in line with the southern boundary of lot 88 in T. S. Sheet L. 24/4/3W, thence by a line drawn across the said road and south-westwards along the southern boundary of said lot 88, the eastern boundary of lot 89, the eastern and southern boundaries of lots 90, 91, 94 and 139, the eastern boundaries of lots 140 and 142, the eastern, southern and western boundaries of lot 143, across the Ela, along the southern boundary of lot 144, the eastern and southern boundaries of lots 150 and 151, the eastern boundary of lot 154, the eastern and southern boundaries of lots 154½ and 162, the southern boundaries of lots 168 and 171, across the channel and along the eastern and southern boundaries of lot 172 in T. S. Sheet L. 24/4/3W to the centre line of the Ethoya Ela, thence by a line drawn south-westwards along the centre line of the said Ela and passing the anicut to a point in line with the southern boundary of lot 29 in T. S. Sheet L. 24/11/2E, thence by a line drawn westwards across the said Ela and the Ethoya road to the southern boundary of said lot 29, thence by a line drawn south-westwards along the southern boundary of the said lot 29, the eastern and southern boundaries of lot 31, the eastern, southern and western boundaries of lot 34, the eastern boundary of lot 35, south-eastwards, south-westwards and north-westwards along the landmarked eastern and southern boundaries of lot 45 in T. S. Sheet L. 24/11/2E to the landmark at the south-western corner of the said lot 45.

West By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point north-westwards along the landmarked western boundary of lot 45 in T. S. Sheet L. 24/11/2E across Browning road and along the western boundary of lot 13 in T. S. Sheet L. 24/3/4W, north-eastwards along the western boundaries of the said lot 13 and of lots 11 and 1 across the Galamune Dola and along the western boundary of the said Dola to the southern boundary of the right of way west of lot 57 in T. S. Sheet L. 24/3/2W, thence by a line drawn north-eastwards and westwards along the southern boundaries of the said right of way and of lot 38, north-westwards and north-eastwards along the southern and western boundaries of lot 36 to the western boundary of the Elage Dola, thence by a line drawn northwards along the western boundary of the said Dola to a point in prolongation of the northern boundary of lot 36, thence by a line drawn eastwards along the said prolongation and the northern boundary of the said lot 36, northwards along the western boundary of lot 34½, south-eastwards along the northern boundaries of lots 34½, 35 and 34, southwards along the eastern boundary of lot 34, eastwards along the northern boundaries of lots 33 and 32 in T. S. Sheet L. 24/3/2W to the centre line of the Mullewatte Ela, thence by a line drawn northwards along the centre line of the said Ela to the centre of the confluence with the Kalu Ganga, thence by a line drawn westwards along the centre line of the Kalu Ganga to the centre of the confluence with the Kotambe Ela, thence by a line drawn northwards along the centre line of the said Ela and crossing the Nambapana road to the northern boundary of lot 2 in T. S. Sheet L. 19/59/4W, thence by a line drawn north-eastwards along the northern boundary of the said lot 2 till it meets the western village limit of Weralupe (part) F. V. P. 347, thence by a line drawn northwards and north-eastwards along the western and northern village limits of Weralupe (part) F. V. P. 347 to the starting point of the northern limit of the area.

Ratnapura Urban Council Wards.

Second Schedule.

Ward No. 1, Kospelawanna.

North By a line drawn from the western extremity of the northern limit of the Urban Council area north-eastwards along the said limit to its eastern extremity.

East By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point south-eastwards, westwards, south-westwards and again south-eastwards along the eastern limit of the Urban Council area representing the eastern limit of Weralupe (part) F. V. P. 347 till it meets the northern boundary of lot 1 in T. S. Sheet L. 19/60/4W.

South By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point north-westwards along the northern boundary of lot 1 in T. S. Sheet L. 19/60/4W, and northern boundary of lot 18 in T. S. Sheet L. 19/60/3E, across estate road, and along the northern boundary of lot 17 to the centre line of Ekwada Wella Ela, thence by a line drawn north-westwards along the centre line of the said Ela and crossing the Katugas Ela to the eastern boundary of lot 29 (railway reservation) in T. S. Sheet L. 19/60/3W, thence by a line drawn north-westwards along the eastern boundary of the said lot 29, the eastern boundary of lot 5 (railway reservation) in T. S. Sheet L. 19/60/1W and the eastern boundary of lot 17½ (railway reservation) in T. S. Sheet L. 19/59/2E, south-westwards along the northern boundary of the said lot 17½ (railway reservation) across the railway line, along the northern boundaries of lots 12, 11, 9, 5 and 4½, across the Heen Ela and along the northern boundary of lot 1 in T. S. Sheet L. 19/59/2E, across the Weralupe main road, and along the northern boundaries of lots 1 and 2 in T. S. Sheet L. 19/59/2W, southwards along the landmarked western boundary of the said lot 2, the western boundaries of lots 34 and 36 in T. S. Sheet L. 19/59/2E, the western boundary of lot 16, the western and southern boundaries of lot 16½ and the western boundary of lot 29 in T. S. Sheet L. 19/59/4E, south-westwards along the western boundary of Ela, joins west of lot 49 and the western boundary of said lot 49, south-eastwards along the southern boundary of said lot 49, the western boundaries of lots 50, 50½ and 50¼ in T. S. Sheet L. 19/59/4E across the road, along the western boundary of lot 6 in P. P. A. 39, southwards along the western boundary of lot 73 in T. S. Sheet L. 19/59/4E, the western boundary of lot 1 in T. S. Sheet L. 24/3/2E, westwards along the northern boundaries of lots 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, in T. S. Sheet L. 24/3/2E, the northern boundaries of lots 8, 7, 6, 4, and 3 in T. S. Sheet L. 24/3/2W, the eastern and northern boundaries of lot 4 and the northern boundaries of lots 3 and 2 in T. S. Sheet L. 19/59/4W till it meets the western limit of the Urban Council.

West By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point northwards and north-eastwards along the western limit of the Urban Council area to the starting point of the northern limit of the Ward.

Ward No. 2, Weralupe

North By a line drawn from the landmark at the north-western corner of lot 2 in T. S. Sheet L. 19/59/2W on the southern limit of Ward No. 1 north-eastwards along the said limit to the north-eastern corner of lot 17½ (railway reservation) in T. S. Sheet L. 19/59/2E.

East By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point south-eastwards along the southern limit of Ward No. 1 to the centre of the Katugas Ela, thence by a line drawn southwards along the centre line of the Katugas Ela to a point in line with the southern boundary of lot 20 in T. S. Sheet L. 24/4/1W.

South By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point south-westwards along the centre line of the Katugas Ela and north-westwards along the centre line of the Kalu Ganga to the centre of the confluence with the Kotambe Ela.

West By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point northwards along the western limit of the Urban Council area to the southern limit of Ward No. 1, thence by a line drawn eastwards and northwards along southern limit of Ward No. 1, to the starting point of the northern limit of the Ward.

Ward No. 3, Porupakelle.

North By a line drawn from a point of the confluence of the Katugas Ela and the Ekwawelle Ela on the southern limit of Ward No. 1 south-eastwards along the said limit to the centre of the estate road, east of lot 17 in T. S. Sheet L. 19/60/3E.

East By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point southwards along the centre line of the estate road and the Malawala road to the centre of the junction with the main road.

South By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point south-westwards along the centre line of the main road to the centre of the junction with the Inner Circular road, thence by a line drawn northwards 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 and Inner Circular road to the centre of the junction with the Railway Approach road.

West By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point north-westwards along the centre line of the Railway Approach road and Inner Circular road to the centre of the bridge over the Katugas Ela, thence by a line drawn northwards along the centre line of the said Ela to the northern limit of the Ward.

Ward No. 4, Gobbagamawa.

North By a line drawn from the eastern extremity of the northern limit of Ward No. 3 eastwards along the southern limit of Ward No. 1 to the eastern limit of the Urban Council area, thence by a line drawn eastwards, north-eastwards and south-eastwards along the eastern limit of the Urban Council area to the centre line of the Kalu Ganga.

East By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point south-westwards along the centre line of the Kalu Ganga to a point in line with the eastern boundary of lot 47 in T. S. Sheet L. 24/4/2E.

South By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point westwards along the centre line of the Kalu Ganga to a point in prolongation of the western boundary of lot 64 in T. S. Sheet L. 24/4/2W, thence by a line drawn north-westwards across the Kalu Ganga and along the western boundary of the said lot 64 to the centre of the Mosque lane, thence by a line drawn southwards along the centre line of the said lane to the centre of the junction with the path running through lot 68 in T. S. Sheet L. 24/4/2W, thence by a line drawn north-westwards along the centre line of the said path to the centre of the junction with the main road, thence by a line drawn south-westwards along the centre line of the main road to the southern extremity of the eastern limit of Ward No. 3.

West By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point northwards along the eastern limit of Ward No. 3 to the starting point of the northern limit of the Ward.

Ward No 5, Angammuna

North: By a line drawn from the centre of the bridge on the main road over the Kalu Ganga north-eastwards along the centre line of the Kalu Ganga till it meets the eastern limit of the Urban Council area, thence by a line drawn south-eastwards and north-eastwards along the said limit to the rock landmark at the north-eastern corner of lot 1 in T. S. Sheet No L. 24/5/1E.

East: By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point south-eastwards, south-westwards and again south-eastwards along the eastern limit of the Urban Council area to its southern extremity.

South: By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point south-westwards along the southern limit of the Urban Council area to the centre of the bridge on the Batugedara main road over the Ketan Dola, thence by a line drawn north-westwards along the centre line of the said main road to the centre of the junction with the Batugedara old road.

West: By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point north-westwards along the centre line of the Batugedara main road to the starting point of the northern limit of the Ward.

Ward No 6, Batugedara.

North: By a line drawn from the centre of the confluence of the Wey Ganga and the Kalu Ganga north-eastwards along the centre line of the Kalu Ganga to the western limit of Ward No. 5.

East: By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point south-eastwards along the western and southern limits of Ward No. 5 to the southern limit of the Urban Council area.

South: By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point north-westwards along the southern limit of the Urban Council area to a point in line with the southern boundary of lot 1 in T. S. Sheet L. 24/12/2E.

West: By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point north-westwards along the southern limit of the Urban Council area and along the centre line of the Wey Ganga to the starting point of the northern limit of the Ward.

Ward No 7, Bazaar.

North: By a line drawn from the centre of the junction of the Goods Shed road with the Inner Circular road south of the Goods Shed, south-eastwards and north-eastwards along southern limits of Wards 3 and 4 to the northern limit of Ward 6.

East: By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point south-westwards along the northern limit of Ward 6 to a point in line with the centre line of Warakatota road.

South: By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point westwards across the Kalu Ganga and along the centre line of the Warakatota road to the centre of the junction with the main road, thence by a line drawn westwards along the centre line of the main road to the centre of the junction with the Church road.

West: By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point northwards along the centre line of the Church road and crossing the railway reservation to the starting point of the northern limit of the Ward.

Ward No 8 Fort.

North: By a line drawn from the centre of the Kalu Ganga in line with the northern boundary of lot 145 in T. S. Sheet L. 24/4/1 W, north-eastwards across the Kalu Ganga and along the northern boundary of the said lot 145 to the centre of the junction of the Hospital road and Wace road, thence by a line drawn north-eastwards along centre line of Wace road to the southern limit of Ward No. 7, thence by a line drawn eastwards along the said limit to its eastern extremity.

East, South and West: By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point south-westwards and north-westwards along the centre line of the Kalu Ganga to the starting point of the northern limit of the Ward.

Ward No 9, Pulungupitiya.

North: By a line drawn from a point on the southern limit of Ward 2 at centre of the confluence of the Kalu Ganga with the Katugas Ela north-eastwards along the southern and eastern limits of Ward 2 till it meets the western limit of Ward No. 3.

East: By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point south-eastwards and southwards along the western limits of Wards 3 and 7 to the northern limit of Ward 8.

South: By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point south-westwards along northern limit of Ward 8 to the centre of the Kalu Ganga, thence by a line drawn south-westwards and north-westwards along the centre line of the Kalu Ganga to the centre of the bridge on Browning street.

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

Ward No 10, Muwagama.

North: By a line drawn from a point on the western limit of the Urban Council area in line with the northern boundary of lot 36 in T. S. Sheet L. 24/3/2W south-eastwards and north-eastwards along the western limit of the Urban Council area to the southern limit of Ward 2, thence by a line drawn south-eastwards along the said limit to the western limit of Ward 9.

East: By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point south-eastwards along the western limit of Ward No. 9 to the centre of the bridge over the Kalu Ganga on Browning road, thence by a line drawn westwards and southwards along centre line of the said road to a point measured 16 chains north-eastwards from the western limit of the Urban Council area along the centre line of Browning road.

South: By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point south-westwards along the centre line of Browning road to the western limit of the Urban Council area.

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

Ward No 11, Mudduwa

North: By a line drawn from a point on the eastern limit of Ward No. 10 in line with the northern boundary of lot 3 in T. S. Sheet L. 24/3/4E eastwards along the eastern limit of Ward No. 10 to the centre of the Kalu Ganga, thence by a line drawn eastwards and south-eastwards along the centre line of the Kalu Ganga to the centre of the confluence with the Wey Ganga.

East: By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point south-eastwards along the centre line of the Wey Ganga to the southern limit of the Urban Council area, thence by a line drawn south-westwards and south-eastwards along the said limit to the landmark at the south-eastern corner of lot 45 in T. S. Sheet L. 24/11/2E.

South: By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point south-westwards along the southern limit of the Urban Council area to its western extremity.

West: By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point north-westwards along the western limit of the Urban Council area to the western extremity of the southern limit of Ward No. 10, thence by a line drawn north-eastwards and northwards along the southern and eastern limits of Ward No. 10 to the starting point of the northern limit of the said Ward.

L. D.—B. 139/46/L. G. D.—GC. 48/23.

THE ENTERTAINMENT TAX ORDINANCE, No. 12 OF 1946.

THE following resolution passed by the Village Committee of the Polpitigama village area in the Kurunegala 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—	
(1) for the first Rs. 10	1 0
(2) for each additional Rs. 5 or part thereof	1 0"

E. W. KANNANGARA,
Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Health and Local Government,
Colombo, December 18, 1948.

L. D.—B. 115/33/L. G. D.—BB. 263.

THE URBAN COUNCILS ORDINANCE, No. 61 OF 1939.

BY-LAW made by the Badulla 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, December 18, 1948.

By-law.

The by-laws of the Badulla Urban Council published in *Gazette* No. 8,080 of September 21, 1934, are hereby amended under the heading "GENERAL BY-LAWS RELATING TO LICENCES", in by-law 9, by the substitution, for the words and figures "Rs. 50 (Rupees fifty)", of the words "two hundred and fifty rupees".

L. D.—B. 138/35/L. G. D.—BB. 755.

THE URBAN COUNCILS ORDINANCE.

BY-LAW made by the Weligama Urban Council under section 61 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 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, December 18, 1948.

By-law.

The by-laws relating to the resthouse, made by the Weligama Urban Council and published in *Gazette* No. 9,492 of December 7, 1946, as amended by the by-law published in *Gazette* No. 9,637 of November 29, 1946, are hereby further amended in paragraph 1 of the Schedule thereto, by the addition at the end thereof of the following —

For occupation (in case the following articles, that is to say, towels, table linen, bed linen, and mosquito curtains are not used), the minimum consolidated fee shall be 25 cents."

L. D.—B. 37/47/L. G. D.—BC. 135

THE TOWN COUNCILS ORDINANCE, No. 3 OF 1946.

BY-LAWS made by the Dondra 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, December 18, 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 Dondra 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;

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

Manufacturing manure, tanning, curing arceanuts, boiling blood or offal, making or extracting fat, making soap, dyeing fibre, manufacturing or storing fibre, keeping a kraal for-soaking coconut husks, storing Maldive fish or salt fish or dry fish in any quantity over 5 cwt, storing lime, hides, bones, artificial manure, materials for the manufacture of artificial manure in any quantity over 1 gunny bag, storing copra, manufacturing coconut oil by mills or chekkus, manufacturing desiccated coconuts, manufacturing bricks or tiles, burning lime, keeping a saw pit, curing or storing plumbago, storing straw, icing of fish, storing of citronella oil, keeping an establishment to manufacture jewellery, keeping a forge, keeping a toddy collecting station, storing timber or firewood, keeping a rice mill, keeping a carpentry shed.

Licences.

2. No person shall within the town of Dondra keep any bakery, eating-house, tea or coffee boutique, restaurant, hotel, butcher's stall, fish stall, gala, dairy, common lodging-house, aerated water factory, ice factory, hair dressing saloon or barber's shop, or carry on in any place any dangerous or offensive trade without an annual licence from the Chairman, which licence the Chairman shall issue to all persons complying with the conditions provided for the issue of such licence. 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 and the requirements of the bakery are in conformity with the following conditions —

- (1) (a) The premises must be in good repair and well ventilated and well lighted, and every room must be provided with windows capable of being opened, the area of which when open must be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space.
- (b) The walls of every room in every part must be not less than 7 feet in height, and must be built of brick, stone or cabook, with the inside thereof limeplastered, and limewashed
- (c) The eaves must be at least 6 feet from the ground
- (d) The roof must be made of some permanent material.
- (e) The woodwork must be oil-painted or limewashed
- (f) The floor must be cemented throughout
- (g) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage.
- (2) (a) The room in which kneading takes place must have a superficial floor space of not less than 12 feet by 15 feet, and the lower 4 feet of the internal surface of the walls must be covered with glazed tiles or plastered with cement

- (b) There must be a free external air space not less than 7 feet wide on at least two of the sides of the kneading room which contain doors or windows.
- (c) The door of the oven must not open directly into the kneading room.
- (d) Every kneading room must be provided with a ceiling which is either plastered and limewashed or made of closely fitting boards which are either limewashed or oil-painted.
- (3) (a) The troughs, tables, and all the utensils used in the making of bread must be capable of being moved about for the purpose of cleaning the floor and the walls.
- (b) The tops of the tables used in the making of bread must be made of well seasoned closely fitting planks or of some non-harmful impervious material
- (4) (a) The bakery must be provided with a sanitary dust bin, at least two spittoons; and with sufficient latrine accommodation
- (b) The bakery must be at least 50 feet distant from any latrine, cesspit, manure heap, or open sewer.
- (c) There must be no cesspit, latrine, or ashpit within or directly communicating with the bakery.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 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.

Cattle Galas.

71. No person shall be entitled to a licence for a gala unless the premises to be licensed are in conformity with the following conditions:—

- (1) The premises must be levelled and drained and the ground must be either paved or consolidated with broken metal, so that it keeps a hard and level surface.
- (2) Every building or shed intended for the accommodation of cattle in a gala must be built of brick, stone, or cabook, and the walls and pillars must be limewashed and plastered with cement to a height of 4 feet from the ground. The roof must be of permanent material. The floor must be paved with brick or stone rendered in cement, cement concrete, or asphalt. Drains, similarly constructed, must be provided so as to convey the urine, washings, and rain water into one or more covered receptacles.
- (3) The premises must be provided with an ample supply of water, both for drinking and for washing the premises.
- (4) The premises must have sufficient latrine accommodation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Restaurants.

78. No person shall be entitled to a licence to keep a restaurant unless the premises to be licensed are in conformity with the following conditions:—

- (1) The premises must be in good repair and well ventilated and well lighted, and every room must have a minimum superficial area of 120 square feet and must be provided with windows capable of being opened, the area of which when open must be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space.
- (2) The walls of every room in every part must be not less than 7 feet in height, and must be built of brick, stone, or cabook, with the inside thereof 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.

79. 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 authorized by him.

80. 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.

81. 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.

82. 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.

83. 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.

84. 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.

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

86. 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.

87. 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.

88. 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.

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

90. 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.

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

92. 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.

93. No licensee of a restaurant shall allow any person to transport for sale cooked food from or to the licensed premises unless that person is in possession of a card of registration signed by the Chairman and by such licensee and unless such food is carried in a closed vehicle, or a closed basket, tin, or other suitable receptacle. 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.

94. 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.

95. No person shall be entitled to a licence to keep an 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-fiftieth 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.

96. 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.

97. 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.

98. 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.

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

100. 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.

101. 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.

102. 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.

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

104. 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.

105. 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.

106. 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.

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

108. 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 Assistant 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.

109. 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.

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

111. 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.

112. 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 with rounded corners at its junction with the walls, the walls of the milk room must be not less than 7 feet in height and must be built of brick, stone, or cabook with the inside thereof limoplastered and limewashed, at least two opposite walls of the milk room must abut on the open air, the roofs must be ceiled with grooved boards to prevent the ingress of dust, and must be oil-painted; the eaves must be at least 6 feet from the ground; there must be at least one window and one door, and the area of the window space must be not less than one-fiftieth 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.

(n) 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

113. 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

114. 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.

115. 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.

116. 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.

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

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

119. 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.

120. 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.

121. 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.

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

123. 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.

124. 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.

125. 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.

126. Every licensee of a dairy shall, for the purposes of such dairy, use water—

- (a) from a public water supply where such a supply is available and shall, in such case cause pipes to be laid from the nearest main, and the water supply to be obtained therefrom by means of taps within the building, or
- (b) where no public water supply exists, from a suitable source capable of supplying a sufficient quantity of pure water.

127. 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.

128. 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.

129. 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.

130. (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.

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

132. (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.

133. (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.

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

135. (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 Assistant, 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 Assistant or other authorised person, the card of registration issued to him, it shall be lawful for such Sanitary Assistant or authorised person to exercise the powers given to peace officers under section 33 (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code.

136. The Chairman, the Medical Officer of Health, the Sanitary Assistant, 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.

137. 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 Dondra save in accordance with the conditions hereinafter proscribed.

138. (1) Every person, whether resident within or without the town of Dondra 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.

139. Every person registered under by-law 138, 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.

140. (1) The Chairman may in his discretion refuse to register as a purveyor or supplier of milk under the foregoing by-law 138, 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 Dondra by the Medical Officer of Health of the Council, or
- (b) if he is a resident in any area outside the town of Dondra 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 139 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.

141. Every registration-card issued by the Chairman under by-law 139 shall contain the following particulars:—

- (a) Employer's name and number on register.
- (b) Name of vendor or servant or agent, and his thumb impression.

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

143. (1) No person delivering milk or carrying or hawking milk for sale within the town of Dondra 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 Assistant 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 Assistant or other authorised person to exercise the powers given to peace officers by section 33 (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code.

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

- (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 contained in bottles of which the mouth is not covered with paper or other impermeable material;

- (4) 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

Aerated Water Factories.

145. 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.

146. 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.

147. 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.

148. 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.

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

150. 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.

151. 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.

152. 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.

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

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

155. 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.

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

157. 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.

158. 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.

159. 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.

160. Every licensee of an aerated water factory shall cause all dung, refuse, urine, and washings from the cattle shed, latrine, 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.

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

162. It shall be lawful for the Chairman or any Sanitary Assistant 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

163. 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 ensure complete freedom from contamination or pollution in transit and with properly constructed tanks or reservoirs.
- (j) The factory must be provided with a sanitary dust bin, at least two spittoons, and with sufficient latrine accommodation.
- (k) The factory must be at least 50 feet distant from any latrine, cesspit, cattle shed, manure heap, or open sewer.
- (l) There must be no cesspit, latrine, cattle shed, or ashpit within or directly communicating with the factory.
- (2) A special room or place for storage of fuel must be provided and so situated that fuel can be carried to it, or from it to the furnace, without passing through any of the rooms of the factory in which ice is made, stored, or placed for delivery

- (3) The water used in the manufacture of ice must be passed through a suitable filter approved by the Chairman and connected with the plant: Provided that the Chairman shall have the power to exempt from the operation of this by-law water derived from an approved public supply.
164. 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.
165. 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.
166. 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.
167. Every licensee of an ice factory shall cause the floor of the factory to be washed at least once every day.
168. 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.
169. No licensee of an ice factory shall introduce into the factory materials or articles other than those used in the manufacture of ice.
170. No licensee of an ice factory shall employ any person under fourteen years of age in the factory.
171. 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.
172. 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.
173. No licensee of an ice factory shall keep any animal or bird within the factory on any pretext whatsoever.
174. It shall be lawful for the Chairman or the Sanitary Assistant 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.
175. No water which is unwholesome or unfit for human consumption shall be used by any licensee for the manufacture of ice.
176. (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.
177. 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.
178. 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.
- (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 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.
180. 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.
181. 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.
182. 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.
183. 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.
184. Every licensee shall cause the floors of the premises in which his licensed trade is carried on to be constructed of some impervious material and to be maintained in a proper state of repair and to be cleansed daily.
185. 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.
186. 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.
187. 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.
188. 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.
189. 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.*
190. 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 seven feet in height, and must be built of brick, stone, or cabook, with the inside thereof limeplastered and limewashed, and the lower internal surface of each such wall must be covered with glazed tiles or plastered in cement up to a height of four feet from the ground.
- (3) All the eaves must be at least 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.
- (7) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage,
- (8) The tables and all 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.
- Offensive and Dangerous Trades*
179. No person shall be entitled to a licence to carry on any offensive or dangerous trade unless the premises to be licensed are in conformity with the following conditions —
- (1) The premises must be in good repair, 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.

- (11) The premises must be at least fifty 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

191. Every licensee of a butcher's stall 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.

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

193. 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.

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

195. Every licensee of a butcher's stall 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.

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

197. 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.

198. 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 the cement as soon as found.

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

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

201. 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 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.

202. No licensee of a butcher's stall shall permit the contravention by any person of by-laws 200 and 201.

203. 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.

204. No licensee of a butcher's stall shall allow any place on the same level with the butcher's stall and forming part of the same building to be used as a sleeping place, unless it is effectually separated from the butcher's stall by a partition extending from the floor to the ceiling, and unless such sleeping place is provided with an external window, the area of which when open shall not be less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space.

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

206. 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 is duly declared and proclaimed under section 21 of the Butchers Ordinance (Chapter 201) or in a place appointed for the purpose by the Chairman under section 22 of the said Ordinance or under special licence issued under section 14 of the said Ordinance.

207. 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.

208. 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.

209. 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 in 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.

210. 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

211. 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-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 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 six 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 impervious material.
- (7) The premises must be provided with a sanitary dust bin and with sufficient latrine accommodation.
- (8) The premises must be at least fifty 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.

212. 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.

213. 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.

214. 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.

215. Every licensee of a fish stall shall cause the floor, the tiled or cemented portion 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.

216. 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.

217. 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.

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

219. 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.

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

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

222. 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.

223. No licensee of a fish stall shall connive at or permit the contravention by any person of the above by-laws numbered 220, 221 or 222.

224. 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.

225. 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.

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

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

228. 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.

229. 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.

230. 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.

231. 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 have its walls limeplastered and limewashed, its roof provided with a wooden or other similar ceiling painted white, its floor cemented and the junction of the floor with the walls rounded off with cement ;
- (b) must be well lighted and well ventilated ;
- (c) must be provided with satisfactory drains and with satisfactory latrine accommodation either within the building or on the premises ; and
- (d) 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*.

(2) 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 of either 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.

232. The licensee of a hairdressing saloon or barbers' 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 in each of the languages, English, Sinhalese, and Tamil.

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

- (a) cause the walls of such saloon or shop to be limewashed 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.

234. 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 ;
- (c) to wash his hands with soap and water immediately before attending to each customer.

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

- (a) cause every spittoon 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, chopper, 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.

236. The licensee of a hairdressing saloon or barbers' 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.

237. 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.

238. 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.

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

240. 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 premises are not open to customers.

L. D.—B. 46/47/L. G. D.—BC 156.

THE TOWN COUNCILS ORDINANCE, No 3 OF 1946.

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

E. W. KANNANGARA,
Permanent Secretary,

Ministry of Health and Local Government.
Colombo, December 18, 1948.

By-laws.

1. In these by-laws—

“Chairman” means the Chairman of the Council,
“Council” means the Mullaitivu Town Council, and
“gala” means any place which, by a notice signed by the Chairman and displayed at that place, is reserved for the parking of handcarts and bullock carts.

2. (1) No person shall take or drive a handcart or bullock cart into, or park a handcart or bullock cart in, a gala unless he is in possession of a valid licence issued in that behalf by the Chairman.

(2) A fee calculated at the rates specified in the Schedule hereto shall be charged for each licence issued under paragraph (1) of this by-law.

3. The person in charge of a handcart or bullock cart in a gala shall, when required to do so by a police officer or a person authorised for the purpose by the Chairman, produce for inspection the licence under the authority of which such cart is parked in the gala.

4. No person in charge of any handcart or bullock cart in a gala shall conduct himself in a disorderly manner.

5. Every contravention of any of these by-laws shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

Schedule.

	Per diem.	Per mensem.
	Rs c	Rs. c.
For a handcart	0 5	1 0
For a single-bullock cart	0 5	1 0
For a double-bullock cart	0 10	2 0

L. D.—B 75/47/L. G. D.—BC. 160.

THE TOWN COUNCILS ORDINANCE, No. 3 OF 1946

BY-LAWS made by the Belatta 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, December 18, 1948.

By-laws.

1. In these by-laws—

“Chairman” means the Chairman of the Belatta Town Council;
“Council” means the Belatta Town Council, and
“urban area” means the area within the administrative limits of the Council.

Scavenging.

2. Upon the establishment of a scavenging service for the whole or any specified part of the urban area, the occupier of any premises situated within an area for which such service has been established shall cause all ashes, sweepings and other refuse from his premises to be deposited in a covered metal dust-bin, the height of which is not less than twenty-four inches, and the diameter of which is not less than eighteen inches at the top and fourteen inches at the bottom.

Provided that the Chairman may permit any occupier of any premises, on the ground of poverty, to keep instead of such dust-bin, any other covered receptacle approved by the Chairman.

3. The occupier of any premises referred to in by-law 2 shall—

(a) daily between such hours as the Chairman may, from time to time, notify by beat of tom-tom or otherwise, cause such bin to be placed by the edge of the road outside such premises but so as to cause no obstruction to traffic on the road, and

(b) cause such bin to be removed within half an hour of the emptying of such bin by the scavenging labourers of the Council.

4 No person shall collect or remove dust, ashes, rubbish, refuse, or filth from any street or public place within the urban area, unless he is authorised to do so by the Chairman.

5 Every contravention of any of the foregoing by-laws relating to scavenging shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and in the case of a continuing contravention with an additional fine of five rupees for every day during which the contravention is continued after conviction thereof by a court of competent jurisdiction, or after service of a written notice from the Chairman, or other officer authorised in that behalf by the Chairman, directing attention to such contravention.

The Housing and Penning of Animals

6. (1) No building or shed shall be used for the accommodation of cattle, horses, sheep, goats or pigs—

(a) if it is situated at a distance of less than forty feet from any habitable room, or

(b) if its floor is not paved and drained and maintained in a clean and sanitary condition.

(2) In this by-law, “habitable room” means a room constructed or adapted to be inhabited.

7 Every contravention of by-law 6 shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

L. D.—B. 75/47/L. G. D.—BC. 159.

THE TOWN COUNCILS ORDINANCE, No. 3 OF 1946

BY-LAWS made by the Belatta 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, December 18, 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 the 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 Belatta Town Council.

L. D.—B. 45/47/L. G. D.—BC 147

THE TOWN COUNCILS ORDINANCE, No 3 OF 1946

BY-LAWS made by the Samanthurala 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, December 18, 1948

By-laws.

Overhanging Trees

1. Whenever any tree within the administrative limits of the Samanthurala Town 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 such building, or to property

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 upon which such 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, 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 its requirements 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 the owner or occupier do what the owner or occupier was required to by the notice. The expense incurred thereby may be recovered as a debt due to the Council.

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 liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

3. In these by-laws, "Chairman" means the Chairman of the Samanthurai Town Council.

L.D.—B 37/47/L G D.—BC 157.

THE TOWN COUNCILS ORDINANCE, No 3 OF 1946.

BY-LAWS made by the Dondra 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, December 18, 1948

By-laws.

Overhanging Trees.

1. Whenever any tree within the administrative limits of the Council, or any branch, fruit or 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 such building, or to 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, 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 its requirements 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 the owner or occupier do what the owner or occupier was required to do by the notice. The expenses incurred thereby may be recovered as a debt due to the Council.

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 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 Dondra Town Council.

L. D.—B 24/47/L G D.—BC 145

THE TOWN COUNCILS ORDINANCE, No 3 OF 1946.

BY-LAWS made by the Mannar 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, December 18, 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 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 is 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) of this by-law 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) of this by-law has been lost or stolen, issue to the owner of that plate a fresh plate on the application of that owner and on payment by him 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 the Chairman of the Council;

"Council" means the Mannar Town Council,

"Ordinance" means the Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946.

Schedule.

For a bicycle used for other than trade purposes	JMP
For a bicycle used for trade purposes	JMT
For a cart	JMC
For a hand cart	JMH
For a jinricksha	JMR

L. D.—B 136/46/L G. D.—GA. 14/18/3.

THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE.

BY-LAWS under section 49 of the Village Communities Ordinance (Chapter 198), made by the Village Committee of the Galasiya Pattuwa village area in the Kandy 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, December 18, 1948

By-laws.

Wells, Spouts, Bathing Places, &c.

1. 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.

2. (1) No person who is suffering or has recently suffered from any infectious, contagious or cutaneous disease or has been recently in attendance on any person suffering from such 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 feet away from the well or the bathing place.

3. (1) No person shall wash or cause to be washed, any animal, or any clothes, mats or other articles whatsoever, at any public well, or at any place set apart as a public bathing place.

(2) No person shall lead or drive, or take any animal into any public bathing place for any purpose whatsoever.

(3) No person shall in any manner pollute the water or the precincts of any public well or bathing place.

4. (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 or 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 so set apart.

5. 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.

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

6. 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 the occupier of such premises shall render all such assistance as may be necessary.

7. 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 in order to maintain any drain, privy, cesspit, ashpit or sanitary convenience in a sanitary condition.

8. 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.

Gambling, &c.

9. (1) 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.

(2) No person shall allow gambling with dice or cards, or the 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.

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 and other undergrowth, and all refuse, 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 area is less.

11. No person shall cause any annoyance to any other person by publishing any obscene writing or by making any obscene drawing or by singing or reciting any obscene song or ballad, or do any other act which is likely to outrage public decency.

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

13. In these by-laws—

“Chairman” means the Chairman of the Committee;

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

“village area” means the Galasiya Pattuwa village area in the Kandy District.

14. The by-laws made by certain Village Committees in the Central Province, and published in *Gazette* No. 7,727 of August 9, 1929, and therein called “Rules”, are hereby amended, in so far as they relate to the village area, by the rescission of by-laws 58, 59, 60, 65, 70, 77, and 78.

L. D.—B. 135/47/L G. D.—GA 14/2/4.

THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE.

BY-LAWS under section 49 of the Village Communities Ordinance (Chapter 198), made by the Village Committee of the Gandahe North village area in the Kandy 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, December 18, 1948.

By-laws.

Dangerous and Offensive Trades

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

- (1) Manufacture of aerated waters.
- (2) Manufacture of copra.
- (3) Any trade in which machinery driven by oil or other fuel or steam or electricity is used.
- (4) Extracting of oil by apparatus.
- (5) Quarrying for cabook, gravel or metal.
- (6) Storing of copra.
- (7) Storing of straw.
- (8) Manufacture of desiccated coconut
- (9) Curing or storing of plumbago
- (10) Digging for coral stones by opening a pit.
- (11) Manufacture of coconut oil by machinery.
- (12) Burning or storing of lime.
- (13) Manufacture or storing of fibre.
- (14) Storing of cotton wool
- (15) Manufacture of matches.

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

- (1) Storing of cured or dry fish.
- (2) Storing of perishable articles of food and provisions for the purpose of trade by wholesale.
- (3) Manufacture of compost or artificial manure.
- (4) Manufacture of vinegar.

- (5) Curing or manufacture of rubber
- (6) Manufacture of soap.
- (7) Keeping of a tannery
- (8) Curing of arecanuts
- (9) Boiling of blood or offal.
- (10) Storing of hides.
- (11) Storing of bones
- (12) Laying of fish.
- (13) Seasoning of planks
- (14) Keeping of a kraal for soaking coconut husks
- (15) Smoking and manufacture of rubber sheets or crepe.
- (16) Storing of artificial manure or materials used for the preparation of artificial manure in quantity over three bags.

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

- (1) Dyeing of fibre.
- (2) Burning of bricks or tiles.

2. (1) No person shall carry on any dangerous or offensive 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 earlier 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 dangerous or offensive 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 purpose of that trade is 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 roof of the building must be made of some permanent material and the floor must be cemented;
 - (c) the eaves of the building must be not less than six feet from the ground;
 - (d) every room in the 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;
 - (e) the walls of every room in the building must be not less than seven feet in height and must be built of bricks, stone or cabook;
 - (f) the internal surface of such walls to a height of at least four feet from the floor must be plastered with cement, and the rest of the walls must be limeplastered and lime-washed; and
 - (g) the woodwork of the 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 dangerous or offensive 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 dangerous or offensive 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 purposes of the dangerous or offensive trade to which his licence relates 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; and
- (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.

7. No person shall establish a lime kiln or a brick kiln at a distance of less than fifty yards from any dwelling-house.

8. No licensee shall pollute or contaminate any well, tank, river, stream, canal, lake or other inland water.

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

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

- (a) 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 effect; or
- (b) to be passed directly through a fire or into a condensing apparatus

11. It shall be lawful for the Chairman, or 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 and inspect any premises at which any dangerous or offensive trade is being carried on, and the licensee or person in charge thereof shall permit the inspection to be made.

12. In these by-laws—

“Chairman” means the Chairman of the Village Committee of the Candahe North village area.

L. D.—B. 115/40/L. C. D.—GA. 14/93.

THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE

BY-LAWS under section 49 of the Village Communities Ordinance (Chapter 198), made by the Village Committee of the Soranatotota 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, December 18, 1948.

By-laws.

Dairies and the Sale of Milk.

1. (1) No person shall 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 16, or
- (b) a registered supplier of milk or the holder of card of identity under by-law 22.

(2) No person shall offer for sale, sell, hawk, deliver, expose or carry for sale within the village area any milk which has been produced outside that area unless he is a registered purveyor of milk or he is a vendor of milk to whom a card of registration has been issued under by-law 25.

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

3. 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, cabook or wood;
- (b) have its walls and pillars limewashed;
- (c) have its 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 the dairy, allowing for each cow a floor space 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 cabook, and plastered, or limewashed on the sides,
- (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 floor 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.

4. The licensee 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.

5. Every licensee shall keep in the dairy so as to be available for inspection at any time a list of the names and addresses of all persons to whom he supplies milk.

6. The licensee shall take all necessary steps to ensure that—

(a) the walls of every room forming part of the dairy are limewashed 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 floor 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 the dairy are kept clean.

7. The licensee 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 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 person 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.

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

9 (1) The licensee 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 for 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 cause the brushes used in cleaning vessels, and other dairy requisites to be boiled for ten minutes each time after use.

10. The licensee 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.

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

12. 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 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.

13. The licensee 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.

14. The licensee shall not 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 the milk of such animal or cause or permit it to be added to any milk of other animals which is intended for sale for human consumption

15 The licensee shall not sell or supply to any person milk obtained from any cow other than a cow kept in the licensed dairy

16. The Chairman shall issue annually to the owner of every licensed dairy in respect of each vendor of milk, a card for 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 cutaneous disease. Such card of registration shall not be transferable.

17 (1) The Chairman or any person 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 licensed vendor, registered supplier, holder of a card of identity or registered purveyor of milk.

(2) No licensee of a dairy, licensed vendor, registered supplier, holder of a card of identity, or registered purveyor of milk shall refuse to comply with a demand lawfully made under paragraph (1)

18 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

19. 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.

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

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

21. 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 are thoroughly cleansed and wiped with a clean damp cloth, and unless the hands of the person milking are also thoroughly washed and cleaned.

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

23. (1) 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 proper cover, stopper or cork; and
- (c) capable of being cleansed daily with boiling water

(2) Every registered supplier shall cause the 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.

24. (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) No fee shall be charged for such registration.

25 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.

26 (1) The Chairman may in his discretion refuse to register any person as a purveyor of milk under by-law 24, if the Chairman or 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 25 until a Medical Officer authorised by such Chairman has examined and found such vendor to be free from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease

27. Every registration card issued to a vendor under by-law 25 by the Chairman shall include the following particulars.—

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

28. Every registered vendor and every holder of a card of identity issued under the by-laws relating to dairies and the sale of milk, 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 required to do so by any person duly appointed in that behalf by the Chairman in writing.

29. 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 words "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 impervious 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 purpose of this by-law

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

Land and Property.

31. No person shall destroy, damage, or interfere with the use of any ambalam, madam, open space, or place for public recreation

32. No person shall destroy, damage, or encroach upon any public land vested in, or under the control of the Committee

33 Where any common pasture land has been set apart by the Committee for the use of any specified village, no person who is not resident in any such village shall tether any cattle, or permit any cattle to stray, upon such pasture land without the written permission of the Chairman.

34. No person shall damage any fence or obstruct any gateway, or befoul or poison any pond, situated on any land set apart as a communal pasture.

35. Cattle (other than buffaloes brought into the village temporarily for the purposes of cultivation) belonging to the persons resident outside the village area may with the written permission of the Chairman be pastured on any common pasture land under the control of the Committee on payment of a fee calculated at the rate of fifty cents per month for each head of cattle

36. The owner or occupier of every private land shall cause the boundaries of such land to be marked by live fences or ditches, or stones firmly embedded in the ground or in such other manner as may be approved by the Chairman

37. In the case of any two adjoining private lands the owners or occupiers of both lands shall be jointly responsible for seeing that such boundaries are laid down, marked or erected and are maintained in good order.

38 No person shall knowingly or wilfully alter, deface or do any act likely to damage the fence or boundary of any land, or remove any land mark therefrom

39. Any person may with the written authority of the Chairman enter upon any private land within the village area for preventing any damage to, or for repairing or remedying defects in, any wires or apparatus or the supports thereof maintained for the purposes of any public service.

Disposal of the Bodies of Dead Animals.

40. It shall be the duty of the owner or the person in charge of any dead animal to bury its carcass within a reasonable time of its death. In the absence or the default of the owner or person in charge, the Committee shall cause the carcass to be buried and the expenses incurred thereby may be recovered from such owner or person in charge as a debt due to the Committee

41. No person shall deposit the carcass of any animal on any land or premises without the permission of the owner of such land or premises

Offensive and Dangerous Trades.

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

- (a) Manufacture of aerated waters
- (b) Manufacture of copra
- (c) Any trade in which machinery driven by oil or other fuel or steam or electricity is used
- (d) Extracting of oil by apparatus
- (e) Quarrying for cabook, gravel or metal
- (f) Storing of copra
- (g) Storing of straw.
- (h) Manufacture of desiccated coconut.
- (i) Curing or storing of plumbago
- (j) Digging for coral stones by opening a pit.
- (k) Manufacture of coconut oil by machinery.
- (l) Burning or storing of lime.
- (m) Manufacture or storing of fibre.
- (n) Storing of cotton wool
- (o) Manufacture of matches.

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

- (a) Storing of cured or dry fish.

- (b) Storing of perishable articles of food for the purposes of sale by wholesale
- (c) Manufacture of compost or artificial manure
- (d) Manufacture of vinegar.
- (e) Curing or manufacture of rubber.
- (f) Manufacture of soap
- (g) Keeping of a tannery.
- (h) Curing of arecanuts.
- (i) Boiling of blood or offal
- (j) Storing of hides.
- (k) Storing of bones
- (l) Icing of fish
- (m) Curing of planks.
- (n) Keeping of a kraal for soaking coconut husks
- (o) Smoking and manufacture of sheet rubber or crepe rubber
- (p) Storing of artificial manure or materials used for the preparation of artificial manure in quantity over three bags

The following trades shall be deemed to be dangerous and offensive trades —

- (a) Dyeing of fibre.
- (b) Burning of bricks and tiles

43 (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 52, expire on the thirty-first day of December in the year in respect of which it is issued

44. 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) any building to be used for the purposes of that trade is 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 roof of the building must be made of some permanent material and the floor must be cemented;
 - (c) the eaves of the building must not be less than six feet from the ground;
 - (d) every room in the 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,
 - (e) the walls of every room in the 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 with cement and the rest of the walls must be lime-plastered and lime-washed, and
 - (g) the wood-work of the building must be oil painted or limewashed.

45 (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 44, the Chairman may, on the recommendations 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 to be in conformity with 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

46 A notice under by-law 45 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 he carries on that trade, or if it is left with any person employed by him in such premises

47. 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 such trade to be swept and cleaned daily,
- (b) the walls of every such building to be limewashed at least once in every twelve months,
- (c) all apparatus, implements, and vessels used in such trade to be kept clean, and
- (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.

48. No holder of a licence to carry on any offensive or dangerous trade shall contaminate any well or tank or any river, stream, canal, channel, lake or other inland water.

49. No holder of a licence to carry on any offensive or dangerous trade shall carry on that trade in any manner likely to cause a nuisance to, or to be injurious to the health or comfort of, persons in the neighbourhood

50 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 that trade—

- (a) 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 effect; or
- (b) to be passed directly through a fire or into a condensing apparatus

51 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 at which any offensive or dangerous trade is being carried on, and the licensee or person in charge thereof shall permit the inspection to be made

52 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 any breach of any of these by-laws relating to offensive or dangerous trades, and the licensee shall not be entitled to compensation in respect of any such cancellation

Interpretation.

53 In these by-laws—

- “Chairman” means the Chairman of the Committee;
- “Committee” means the Village Committee of the village area;
- “dairy” means any place where two or more cows are kept for the purpose of obtaining milk for sale,
- “offensive or dangerous trade” means any of the trades specified in by-law 42; and
- “village area” means the Soranatotota village area.

L D.—B 116/48/L. G D —GA. 14/14/2.

THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE.

BY-LAWS under section 49 of the Village Communities Ordinance (Chapter 198) made by the Village Committee of Kandupalata village area in the Divisional Revenue Officer's Division of Yati Nuwara in the Kandy 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, December 18, 1948.

By-laws.

Dairies and Sale of Milk.

(1) No person shall sell or hawk, or expose, offer or deliver for sale, any milk produced within the village area unless he is—

- (a) a licensee of a dairy of four or more cows, or
- (b) a registered supplier of milk, or
- (c) a vendor of milk who is employed by a licensee of a dairy or by a registered supplier of milk and to whom a card of registration has been issued under by-law 21.

2. No person shall keep a dairy of four or more cows except on a licence issued by the Chairman in that behalf.

3. No licence shall be issued under by-law 2 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 intended for the accommodation of cattle must—
 - (a) be built of brick, stone, cabook or wood,
 - (b) have its walls and pillars limewashed and, unless constructed of wood, plastered with cement to a height of four feet from the ground,
 - (c) have its 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 accommodated therein, 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 intended for use as a milk room must—

- (a) be 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 of not less than seven feet in height, built of stone, brick, or cobwork, and plastered or limewashed 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 dirt and dust falling from the roof;
- (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 superficial floor space of the room, and have each window and door covered with fly-proof netting, and have at least one window and one door facing each other, and
- (h) be provided with a table covered with marble, slate, zinc, or other impermeable material approved by the Chairman, and with a sanitary dust-bin and a suitable rack for storing clean bottles.

4 The licensee of a dairy shall cause—

- (a) a board with his name and the words "Licensed Dairy" legibly painted thereon in English, Sinhalese and Tamil, to be affixed in a conspicuous position on the outside of the dairy;
- (b) a copy in Sinhalese and Tamil of these by-laws relating to dairies, and the licence, to be framed and hung in a conspicuous position in the dairy;
- (c) a list of the names and addresses of all employees and a register containing the names and addresses of all persons to whom he supplies milk, to be kept in the dairy so as to be available for inspection at any time;
- (d) the walls of every room forming part of the dairy to be limewashed and 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;
- (e) the floor of every building and the top of the table in the milk room to be washed at least once every day;
- (f) Every part of the dairy, its surroundings, and drains, to be kept clean and in good repair;
- (g) all dung, refuse, urine and washings, to be removed from the dairy at least once a day and disposed of at a suitable distance from the dairy in such manner as not to cause a nuisance;
- (h) all cattle food, other than grass or straw, to be stored in a suitable rat-proof receptacle;
- (i) all utensils, furniture, and other requisites used in or belonging to the dairy to be kept clean;
- (j) each milk or butter vessel, churn, separator, or other article used in the dairy, 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;
- (k) the brushes for cleaning articles used in the dairy to be boiled for ten minutes each time after use;
- (l) every vessel to be thoroughly cleansed, before milk is poured into it; and
- (m) every vessel in the dairy containing milk to be adequately protected with a clean cover or lid and all proper precautions to be taken to prevent the milk from being contaminated during transit.

5 The licensee of a dairy shall not use for the purpose of the dairy any water other than water obtained from a source approved by the Chairman and capable of supplying a sufficient quantity of pure water.

6 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.

7. (1) 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.

(2) The licensee of a dairy shall not cause or permit any vessel used for the storage of milk to be kept in any place other than the milk room.

8. The licensee of a dairy shall not cause or permit milk 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 person milking are also thoroughly washed and cleansed.

9. (1) The licensee of a dairy shall not cause or permit milk intended for sale to be kept in any place other than the milk room.

(2) 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 or preparing milk.

10. The licensee of a dairy shall not cause or permit any animal or bird to enter or remain in the milk room for any purpose whatsoever.

11. (1) No person who is suffering or has suffered from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease, or 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.

(2) The licensee or person in charge of a dairy shall not employ, or admit into the premises of the dairy, any person who is suffering or has recently suffered from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease, or has been recently in attendance on any person suffering from such disease until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

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

13. (1) The licensee of a dairy shall, whenever an animal in his dairy is affected with any contagious or infectious disease, forthwith give notice of that fact to the Chairman, and shall, in order to prevent infection or contamination, forthwith remove 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, the licensee of a dairy shall carry out such instructions for the control of the outbreak as may from time to time be issued by the Chairman or any person authorised by the Chairman.

14. The licensee of a dairy shall not—

- (a) sell, or cause or permit the sale of, 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 such milk to be added to any milk which is intended for sale or human consumption; or
- (b) adulterate milk by the addition thereto of water or any other foreign liquid or substance; or
- (c) sell, or supply to any person milk obtained from any cow other than a cow kept in the licensed dairy.

15. (1) No person shall keep a dairy of not more than three cows, unless he has been registered by the Chairman as a supplier of milk.

(2) The Chairman may, in his discretion, refuse to register any person as a supplier of milk, if the Medical Officer of Health, after inspection of the dairy which that person intends to keep recommends that such person should not be so registered.

(3) No fee shall be charged for the registration of any person as a supplier of milk.

16. Every person registered as a supplier of milk shall take all such measures and precautions as may be necessary to ensure that the cow-stalls, utensils and other requisites are kept clean, and that the cow-shed is at a distance of at least twenty-five feet from the nearest cesspit or latrine and is provided with an adequate supply of water.

17. No person registered as a supplier of milk shall cause or permit any cow to be milked for the purpose of obtaining milk 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 also thoroughly washed and cleansed.

18. Every person who milks the cows, and every distributor of milk, from a dairy kept by a registered supplier of milk shall be free from disease.

19. Every registered supplier of milk shall cause—

- (a) the milk to be collected, stored and distributed in vessels which are made of impervious material, are provided with a proper cover, stopper, or cork, and are capable of being cleansed daily with boiling water; and
- (b) Every vessel used for collecting, storing or distributing milk to be washed after each occasion on which such vessel is used, first with cold water, then with boiling water and soda, and finally with water which has been boiled and cooled.

20. (1) No person shall sell in any place within the village area any milk produced outside the village area unless he has been registered by the Chairman as a purveyor of milk, or is a vendor of milk who is employed by a registered purveyor of milk and to whom a card of registration has been issued by the Chairman under by-law 21.

(2) The Chairman may refuse to register any person as a purveyor of milk, if the Chairman of any duly constituted local authority for the area within which the dairy from which the person intends to obtain milk is situated, after inspection of the dairy, recommends that that person should not be registered as a purveyor of milk.

(3) No fee shall be charged for the registration of any person as a purveyor of milk.

21. (1) No licensee of a dairy, registered supplier of milk, or registered purveyor of milk, shall employ any person as a vendor of milk unless that person holds a card of registration issued to him by the Chairman.

(2) The card of registration issued under this by-law to any person shall bear—

- (a) the name and thumb impression of that person, and
- (b) the name and the licence number or registration number of the licensee of a dairy, registered supplier of milk, or registered purveyor of milk under whom that person is employed.

(3) No fee shall be charged for the issue of a card of registration under this by-law.

(4) The Chairman shall not issue a card of registration under this by-law to any person until a medical officer nominated by the Chairman has examined and certified that person to be free from any infectious, contagious or cutaneous disease.

(5) A card of registration issued under this by-law shall not be transferable.

22. Every person to whom a card of registration has been issued under by-law 21 shall carry such card on his person when selling or hawking or exposing, offering or delivering for sale milk, and shall on demand made by the Chairman, or any person authorised thereto by the Chairman, produce such card for inspection.

23. (1) No person shall sell, or hawk, expose, offer or deliver for sale, or carry, within the village area—

- (a) 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 with the equivalent term in Sinhalese and Tamil, 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 any bottle, of which the mouth is not adequately covered with some impermeable material.

(2) 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.

24. (1) The Chairman, the Medical Officer of Health, the Sanitary Assistant or any other officer generally or specially authorised by the Chairman, may at any time demand and take a sample of milk for analysis, on payment of the value thereof from any licensee of a dairy, registered supplier of milk, registered purveyor of milk, or vendor of milk.

(2) No licensee of a dairy, registered supplier of milk, registered purveyor of milk or vendor of milk, shall refuse to comply with a demand lawfully made under paragraph (1) of this by-law.

25. In these by-laws—

"Chairman" means the Chairman of the Village Committee of Kandupalata village area; and

"village area" means the Kandupalata village area in the Divisional Revenue Officer's Division of Yata Nuwara in the Kandy District.

L. D.—B. 126/48/L. G. D.—GA. 14/8.

THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE

BY-LAWS under section 49 of the Village Communities Ordinance (Chapter 198), made by the Village Committee of the Medapalata village area in the Divisional Revenue Officer's Division of Udunuwera in the Kandy 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, December 18, 1948.

By-laws.

Interpretation of Terms.

1. In these by-laws—

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

"Chairman" means the Chairman of the Village Committee of the Medapalata village area in the Divisional Revenue Officer's Division of Udunuwera in the Kandy District; and

"Medical Officer of Health" includes a Field Medical Officer.
Bakeries.

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 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 thirty 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 those 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, closely fitting planks, or of some non-harmful, 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 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) the 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, biscuit 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, biscuit 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.

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

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

8. No person who is suffering or has recently 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, biscuit 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 the bakery.

(2) The licensee or the person in charge of the 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 and Coffee Boutiques.

11. (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.

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 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.

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 daily;
- (d) all cakes, sweets and other cooked 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 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, 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 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 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 any eating-house, restaurant, or tea or coffee boutique shall permit him to enter and inspect the 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 the 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 such cancellation.

20. The by-laws made by the Village Committees of certain village areas in the Central Province and published in *Gazette* No. 7,727 of August 9, 1929, and therein called "rules", are hereby amended, in so far as they relate to the Medapalata village area, by the rescission of by-laws 31 and 32.

L. D.—B. 15/45/L. G. D.—BB. 1165.

THE URBAN COUNCILS ORDINANCE, No. 61 OF 1939.

BY-LAWS made by the Wattegama Urban Council under sections 166 and 170 (10) 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, December 22, 1948.

By-laws.

1. No person shall slaughter any animal in any slaughter-house unless such animal has been approved as fit for slaughter by the Medical Officer of Health, or any other officer appointed by the Council for the purpose.

2. Every person who brings any animal into the premises of any slaughter-house, shall, if the animal is rejected as unfit for slaughter, remove such animal or cause it to be removed from those premises immediately after such rejection.

3. The Medical Officer of Health or the officer referred to in by-law 1, may prohibit the slaughter of any animal if after it has been approved under by-law 1, it is found to be diseased or unfit to be slaughtered for human consumption.

4. If the meat or offal of any animal slaughtered in any slaughter-house is, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health or of the officer referred to in by-law 1, diseased or unfit for human consumption, he shall cause the meat or offal to be destroyed immediately or so disposed of as to prevent such meat or offal being exposed for sale or used for human consumption.

5. The officer in charge of any slaughter-house shall not permit the slaughter of any animal which has not been approved as fit to be slaughtered for human consumption under by-law 1 or the slaughter of which has been prohibited under by-law 3.

6. No person shall remove from any slaughter-house, except under the directions of the Medical Officer of Health or the officer referred to in by-law 1, any meat or offal which has been declared under by-law 4 to be unfit for human consumption.

7. In the case of any sheep or goat, a written permit authorising the slaughter of such sheep or goat and signed by the Medical Officer of Health or the officer referred to in by-law 1 shall be produced at the slaughter-house by the person who brings such sheep or goat for slaughter.

8. No animal shall be slaughtered in the presence of any other animal or until the carcass of every animal previously slaughtered in the premises shall have been removed or screened off and the premises cleansed.

9. A fee at the following rates shall be paid in advance to the Council for the use of the slaughter-house—

	Cents.
For cattle	75 per head
For sheep, goats, or pigs	25 per head.

10. Any person who commits a breach of any one of the foregoing by-laws shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for any one offence, and in the case of a continuing offence, to an additional fine not exceeding twenty-five rupees for every day during which the offence is committed after conviction or after service of a written notice from the Chairman drawing attention to such contravention.

11. The rules relating to the slaughtering of animals published by notification dated May 12, 1900, in *Gazette* No. 5,691 of May 18, 1900, are hereby rescinded.

12. In these by-laws—

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

L. D.—B. 287/40/L. G. D.—GB. 14/33/2.

THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE.

BY-LAW under section 49 of the Village Communities Ordinance (Chapter 198), made by the Village Committees of the Godapitiya and Akuressa village areas in the Matara District of the Southern Province, 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, December 22, 1948.

By-law.

The by-laws relating to the tax on vehicles and animals published in *Gazette* No. 8,722 of March 7, 1941, are hereby amended as follows:—

- (1) by the re-numbering of by-law 8 as by-law 9; and
- (2) by the insertion, immediately after by-law 7, of the following new by-law:—

“ 8. It shall be lawful for the Chairman, or any officer authorised by him in writing, to stop and detain any vehicle proceeding on any road or path, for the purpose of inspecting the plate which is required by by-law 7 to be affixed to that vehicle, and the driver or person in charge of any such vehicle shall, on being requested by the Chairman or such authorised officer to do so, stop the vehicle and permit and assist the Chairman or such officer to inspect such plate.”

L. D.—B. 95/45/L. G. D.—GC. 14/15/7.

THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE.

BY-LAW under section 49 of the Village Communities Ordinance (Chapter 198), made by the Village Committee of the Piduma 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, December 18, 1948

By-law.

Overhanging Trees.

Whenever any tree within the Piduma village area, 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 to the occupants of such building, or to property or to the safety of passers-by along any public thoroughfare, the Chairman of the Village Committee of the Piduma village area may by a notice in writing served on the owner or occupier of the land upon which such 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, 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 its requirements within the time specified thereon, any officer or workman authorised in writing by such 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. The expenses incurred thereby may be recovered as a debt due to the Committee.

L. D.—B. 121/48/L. G. D.—BB. 1141.

THE URBAN COUNCILS ORDINANCE, No. 61 of 1939.

BY-LAWS made by the Panadura 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, December 18, 1948.

By-laws.

1. In these by-laws—
“Chairman” means the Chairman of the Council;
“Council” means the Panadura Urban Council; and
“open space” means any open space or place vested in or under the control of the Council.
2. Except with a permit under the hand of the Chairman and except in accordance with the conditions of such permit, no person shall, in any open space—
(a) hold a public meeting or reception, or
(b) graze any cattle.
3. No person shall, in any open space—
(a) commit any disturbance or behave in such manner as to annoy any other person; or
(b) commit any nuisance; or
(c) use, for any purpose other than that of sitting, any seat provided by the Council, or place his foot on any such seat.
4. No person shall uproot or cause any damage to any tree, plant or shrub, or without the written permission of the Chairman, pluck any flowers from any tree, plant or shrub, growing in any open space.
5. No person suffering from any cutaneous, infectious or contagious disease shall use any seat provided in any open space by the Council.
6. Every contravention of any of these by-laws relating to open spaces shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding fifty rupees and in the case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine not exceeding twenty-five rupees for every day during which the offence is continued after conviction.

L. D.—B. 95/45/L. G. D.—GC. 14/15/6.

THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE.

BY-LAWS under section 49 of the Village Communities Ordinance (Chapter 198), made by the Village Committee of the Piduma 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, December 18, 1948.

By-laws.

Offensive and Dangerous Trades.

1. (1) The following trades shall be deemed to be offensive trades:—
Storing of cured or dry fish.
Storing of perishable articles of food for the purpose of trade by wholesale.
Manufacture of compost or artificial manure.
Curing or manufacture of rubber.
Manufacture of vinegar.
Manufacture of soap.
Keeping of a tannery.
Curing of arecanuts.
Boiling of blood or offal.
Storing of hides.
Storing of bones.
Laying of fish.
Seasoning of planks.
Keeping of a kraal for soaking coconut husks.
Smoking or manufacture of rubber sheets or crepe.
Storing of artificial manure of materials used for the preparation of artificial manure in quantity over three bags.
- (2.) The following trades shall be deemed to be dangerous trades:—
Manufacture of aerated waters.
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 of cabook, gravel or metal.
Storing of copra.
Storing of straw.
Manufacture of desiccated coconut.
Curing or storing of plumbago.
Digging for coral stones by opening a pit.
Manufacture of coconut oil by machinery.
Burning or storing of lime.
Manufacture or storing of fibre.
Storing of cotton wool.
Manufacture of matches.

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

- Dyeing of fibre.
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 earlier 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 is 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 roof of the building must be made of some permanent material and the floor must be cemented;
(c) the eaves of the building must be not less than six feet from the ground;
(d) every room in the 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;
(e) the walls of every room in the 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 with cement, and the rest of the walls must be limeplastered and lime-washed; and
(g) the woodwork of the building must be oil-painted or limewashed.

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 purposes of the offensive or dangerous trade to which his licence relates to be swept and cleaned daily;
(b) the walls of every such building to be limewashed at least once in every twelve months;
(c) all apparatus, implements and vessels used in such trade to be kept clean; and
(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.

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

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

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

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

10. It shall be lawful for the Chairman, or the Medical Officer of Health, or the Sanitary Inspector or any officer of the Committee authorized in writing by the Chairman, at all reasonable times to enter upon and inspect any premises at

which any offensive or dangerous trade is being carried on and the licensee or person in charge thereof shall permit the inspection to be made.

11. In these by-laws—

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

L. D.—B. 139/46/L. G. D.—GC. 48/19.

THE ENTERTAINMENT TAX ORDINANCE, No. 12 OF 1946.

THE following resolution passed by the Village Committee of the Meda Palata village area in the Chilaw 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.	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, December 18, 1948.

L. D.—B. 139/46/L. G. D.—GC. 48/22.

THE ENTERTAINMENT TAX ORDINANCE, No. 12 OF 1946.

THE following resolution passed by the Village Committee of the Pannala village area in the Kurunegala 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.	Rs. c.
Where the payment for admission, excluding the amount of tax—	
(a) is not less than 25 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, December 18, 1948.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

Post of Revenue Overseer, Village Committee, Hikkaduwa, Galle District.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the above post

2. The post carries a salary of Rs. 660 per annum on the scale: Rs. 660 per annum rising by 7 annual increments of Rs. 42 to Rs. 954 per annum. A temporary cost of living allowance at Government rates will also be paid. No special temporary allowance is payable.

3. Applicants should not be less than 25 years of age nor more than 40 years of age on January 17, 1949, and should have passed the 7th standard in English and 8th standard in Sinhalese. Preference will be given to candidates who have experience in work connected with the collections of revenue and distraming work.

4. Applications will also be considered from members of the Local Government Service, irrespective of age and educational qualifications provided they otherwise qualified for the post. Applications from such candidates should be forwarded through the Mayor or Chairman of the Local Authority. In the case of Ceylonese ex-Servicemen, the period of war service will be deducted for the purposes of eligibility under paragraph 3 above.

5. The Local Government Service 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 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 in cash.

8. Applications in the candidates' own handwriting, stating age, qualifications and full particulars of experience, together with copies only of certificates and testimonials, should reach the Chairman, Village Committee, Hikkaduwa, not later than January 21, 1949.

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

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

D. A. SIRISENA,
Acting Chairman.

Village Committee Office,
Hikkaduwa, December 23, 1948.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE

Post of Market Supervisor, Public Health Department, Municipal Council, Colombo.

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

2. The post carries a salary of Rs. 540 per annum, rising by annual increments of Rs. 48 to Rs. 1,200 per annum and thereafter by annual increments of Rs. 60 to Rs. 1,500 per annum, with an efficiency bar before Rs. 1,200 per annum; for those who joined the Colombo Municipal Council's Service prior to January 1, 1935, and Rs. 480 per annum, rising by annual increments of Rs. 30 to Rs. 1,200 per annum for those who joined the Colombo Municipal Council's Service on and after January 1, 1935. If a person not in the Council's Service is selected, he will be placed on the latter salary scale. A rent allowance in accordance with the Government Scheme and a temporary cost of living allowance according to Government rates or the Colombo Municipal Scheme, whichever is higher, and a special temporary allowance at rates approved by the Commission, merged in the salary will be paid.

3. Applicants should not be over 40 years of age on January 26, 1949.

4. 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.

5. Applications will be received from those who have passed the Junior School Certificate (English) Examination or other higher examination and have a colloquial knowledge of Sinhalese and Tamil. Preference will be given to candidates holding the certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

6. Applications will also be considered from those holding permanent posts in the Local Government Service or in the Government Service irrespective of age provided they are otherwise qualified. Applications from such candidates should be forwarded through the Mayor or Chairman of the Local Body or through the Head of the Government Department, in which they are serving.

7. The selected candidate will be on one year's probation or trial and will be required to furnish cash security deposit of Rs. 50. He will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Service Ordinance, No. 43 of 1945, and the Regulations made thereunder.

8. Applications in the candidates' own handwriting, stating age, qualifications and full particulars of experience, together with copies only, of certificates and testimonials,

should reach the Chairman, Local Government Service Commission, P. O. Box 530, Colombo, not later than January 26, 1949.

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.
Colombo, January 5, 1949.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

Post of Clerk, Grade II., Town Council, Mannar.

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

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

3. Applicants should be not less than 17 years of age nor more than 25 years of age on January 25, 1949, and should have passed the Senior School Certificate (English) Examination or equivalent or higher examination. Preference will be given to those with a knowledge of 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 are otherwise qualified for the post. Applications from such candidates should be forwarded through the Mayor or Chairman of the Local Authority 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. Applications will be entertained only from persons who have been resident, for a period of at least 3 years immediately prior to January 1, 1949, in the area comprising—

the revenue districts of Jaffna, Mannar and Trincomalee;
the revenue districts of Puttalam, exclusive of Demala hatpattu,
the revenue district of Vavuniya, exclusive of Vavuniya South (Sinhalese Division);
the revenue district of Batticaloa, exclusive of Bintenne pattu and Wewgam pattu

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. 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, on or before January 25, 1949.

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.
Colombo, January 5, 1949.

HAMBANTOTA URBAN COUNCIL.

Budget for the Year 1949.

HEAD OF REVENUE.	Amount.		Total.
	Rs.	c.	
A.—General revenue :—			
(1) Property rate—173 (1)	9,650	0	
(2) Acreage tax, 173 (1)	—	—	
(3) Vehicles and animals tax—175			
(1) (a)	300	0	
(4) Licence duties	3,000	0	
(5) Other taxes—175 (1) (c)	—	—	
(6) Refund of stamp duties (Schedule VI.)	500	0	
(7) Refund of liquor licences	300	0	
(8) Compensation for opium revenue	3,750	0	
(9) Fines by Court (not included elsewhere)	250	0	
(10) Auctioneers' and Brokers' licenses	—	—	
(11) Interest	25	0	
(12) Sale of old stores	50	0	
(13) Refund of overpayments	—	—	

HEADS OF REVENUE.			HEAD OF REVENUE.		
	Amount.	Total.		Amount.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. o. c.	Rs. o. c.
(14) Miscellaneous ..	—		I.—Weights and measures (Chapter 127) —		
(15) Warrant costs ..	100 0		(1) Fees for stamping ..	—	
(16) Subsidy on account of war allowance ..	17,018 0		(2) Fines ..	—	
(17) Block grant from Government	8,688 0	43,631 0	J.—Electricity Department :—		
B.—Thoroughfares —			(1) Sale of current ..	32,000 0	
(1) Subsidy in lieu of Labour tax ..	1,640 0		(2) Rent of meters ..	200 0	
(2) Other collections, e.g., fines for injuries, &c. (198), cattle seizing fees 104 (2), sale of badges and faretables, &c.	—	1,640 0	(3) Works executed for customers ..	500 0	
C.—Resthouses and ambalams :—			(4) Miscellaneous ..	—	
(1) Fees (61) ..	7,150 0	7,150 0	(5) Refund of overpayments ..	—	
D.—Council lands and buildings (not included elsewhere) :—			(6) Subsidy on account of war allowance ..	5,749 0	38,449 0
(1) Rents ..	1,100 0		K.—Fire protection —		
(2) Sale of produce ..	—		(1) Fees ..	—	
(3) Sale of lands ..	—	1,100 0	L.—Supply of fruit trees ..		
E.—Public health :—			M.—Reading rooms and libraries :—		
(1) General—			(1) Subscriptions ..	—	
(a) Fines under Part IV. ..	—		Total estimated revenue ..		94,749 0
(b) Fees for services of midwife ..	—		Estimated surplus balance on January 1, 1949 ..		22,474 0
(c) Maternity home and child welfare clinic—			Total ..		117,223 0
(1) Government contribution ..	750 0				
(2) Other receipts ..	—				
(d) Sale of forms ..	10 0	760 0			
(2) Scavenging—					
(a) Fees, 170 (9) (b) ..	—				
(b) Sale of refuse (132) ..	—				
(c) Fines on contractors and labourers ..	10 0	10 0			
(3) Conservancy—					
(a) Fees, 170 (b) ..	24 0				
(b) Sale of refuse (132) ..	—				
(c) Fines on contractors and labourers ..	5 0	29 0			
(4) Slaughter-house and cattle pound—					
(a) Fees, 170 (10) (a) ..	100 0				
(b) Sale of refuse ..	—	100 0			
(5) Water supply :—					
(a) Water rates, 143 (b), 148 ..	—				
(b) Private water service fees ..	—				
(c) Distraint fees ..	—				
(d) Works executed for customers ..	—				
(e) Rent of meters ..	—				
(f) Private water service connections ..	—				
(6) Hospitals—					
(a) Contributions from Government ..	—				
(b) Rent of hospital grounds ..	—				
(7) Markets and galas—					
(a) Rents, 170 (11) ..	1,800 0				
(b) Boutiques and stalls, 170 (11) ..	—				
(c) Fees for private markets, 152 (3) ..	—				
(d) Licences, 165 (1) ..	—				
(e) Grain store rents ..	—	1,800 0			
F.—Public recreation, 170 (6) :—					
(1) Rents ..	—				
(2) Cattle grazing fees ..	—				
(3) Licences for public performances ..	—				
G.—Cemeteries (Chapter 181) :—					
(1) Fees ..	30 0				
(2) Hire of hearse ..	—				
(3) Graves sold for erecting monuments ..	—	30 0			
H.—Dog registration (Chapter 334 and 333) :—					
(1) Registration fees ..	50 0				
(2) Fines ..	—				
(3) Sale of dog collars ..	—				
(4) Seizing fees ..	—	50 0			

HEAD OF EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.	HEAD OF EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
D.—Council lands and buildings (not charged elsewhere):—			F.—Public recreation, 170 (6), 172		
(1) Wages ..	—		(1) (g)—		
(2) Commission to collectors ..	—		(1) Wages ..	—	
(3) Rent of office ..	1 0		(2) Maintenance ..	—	
(4) Maintenance ..	2,600 0		(3) Allowance to band ..	—	
(5) Furniture ..	—		(4) Acquisition ..	—	
(6) Loan charges ..	—		(5) Contributions and grants ..	—	
(7) New works ..	—		(6) War allowance ..	—	
(8) War allowance ..	—		(7) Printing ..	—	
		2,601 0			
E.—Public health:—			G.—Cemeteries (Chapter 181):—		
(1) General—			(1) Wages ..	—	
(a) Salaries (Inspectors and mid-wives) and wages ..	2,616 0		(2) Maintenance ..	200 0	
(b) Allowances ..	450 0		(3) Construction ..	—	
(c) Uniforms ..	—		(4) War allowance ..	—	
(d) Printing ..	100 0				200 0
(e) Disinfectants ..	700 0		H.—Dog registration (Chapter 334 and 333):—		
(f) Instruments and drugs ..	250 0		(1) Destruction of dogs ..	150 0	
(g) Drainage construction ..	—		(2) Commission to collectors ..	—	
(h) Drainage compensation ..	—		(3) Cost of dog collars ..	—	
(i) Expenses of health week ..	75 0		(4) Fees to seizers ..	—	
(j) Fees for analysis of milk ..	25 0		(5) Maintenance of dog pound ..	—	
(k) Anti-plague measures ..	200 0		(6) Construction ..	—	
(l) Anti-smallpox measures ..	—				150 0
(m) Anti-malaria campaign ..	50 0		I.—Weights and measures (Chapter 127):—		
(n) Maternity home and child welfare clinic ..	1,000 0		(1) Fees to Inspectors ..	—	
(o) Burial of dead stray cattle ..	—		(2) Stores ..	—	
(p) War allowance ..	1,238 0				
(2) Scavenging—			J.—Electricity Department —		
(a) Wages ..	5,000 0		(1) Generation of electricity—		
(b) Carts, bulls and lorries ..	1,500 0		(a) Fuel ..	6,915 0	
(c) Stores ..	250 0		(b) Oil waste and engine room stores ..	2,251 0	
(d) Incinerator ..	—		(c) Salaries and wages at works ..	2,829 0	
(e) War allowance ..	6,291 0		(d) War allowance ..	2,987 0	
(3) Conservancy—			(2) Repairs and maintenance—		
(a) Wages ..	3,425 0		(a) Buildings ..	250 0	
(b) Carts, bulls and lorries ..	100 0		(b) Engines, boilers, machinery and plant ..	2,000 0	
(c) Stores ..	400 0		(c) Meters, switches and other apparatus ..	1,250 0	
(d) Rent of night soil depot ..	—		(d) Maintenance of supply mains and transmission lines ..	1,500 0	
(e) Maintenance of latrines ..	1,500 0		(3) Service and house connections—		
(f) Acquisition ..	—		(a) Materials ..	1,000 0	
(g) Construction ..	—		(b) Labour temporary ..	—	
(h) War allowance ..	3,799 0		(4) Management and general expenses—		
(4) Slaughter-house and cattle pound—			(a) Salaries, &c. (electrician and clerk) ..	2,572 0	
(a) Wages ..	—		(b) Salaries, &c. (outdoor staff) ..	1,602 0	
(b) Maintenance ..	50 0		(c) Printing and stationery ..	400 0	
(c) Acquisition ..	—		(d) Sundries ..	1,340 0	
(d) Construction ..	—		(e) War allowance ..	2,762 0	
(e) Cattle disease ..	—		(5) Loan charges—		
(f) War allowance ..	—		(a) Interest ..	1,825 0	
(5) Water supply—			(b) Capital repayment ..	2,135 0	
(a) Wages ..	—		(6) Extensions and improvements ..	750 0	
(b) Stores ..	—		(7) Reserve for depreciation ..	—	
(c) Maintenance ..	300 0		(8) Refunds ..	—	
(d) Acquisition ..	—		(9) Refunds to general revenue of advances made therefrom for capital expenditure ..	—	
(e) Construction ..	—		(10) War allowance ..	—	
(f) Loan charges ..	—				34,368 0
(g) Commission to collectors ..	—		K.—Fire protection:—		
(h) Public bathing places ..	—		(1) Cost of fire extinguishers, refills, &c. ..	25 0	
(i) War allowance ..	—				25 0
(6) Hospitals—			L.—Supply of fruit trees —		
(a) Wages ..	—		(1) Wages ..	—	
(b) Maintenance ..	—		(2) Maintenance ..	—	
(c) Paupers ..	—		(3) Other ..	—	
(d) War allowance ..	—		(4) War allowance ..	—	
(7) Markets and galas—					
(a) Wages ..	—				
(b) Maintenance ..	500 0				
(c) Printing, &c. ..	—				
(d) Construction ..	—				
(e) Compensation ..	—				
(f) Acquisition ..	—				
(g) Loan charges ..	—				
(h) War allowance ..	—				
		29,819 0			

HEAD OF EXPENDITURE.			HEADS OF RECEIPTS.		
	Amount.	Total.		Amount.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.
M.—Reading rooms and libraries :—			F.—Public recreation 107 (6) :—		
(1) Salaries and wages ..	—		(3) Licences for public performances ..	300 0	
(2) Books, periodicals, &c. ..	—		(4) Entertainment tax ..	3,000 0	3,300 0
(3) Furniture ..	—				
(4) Maintenance ..	—		G.—Cemeteries (Chapter 181) —		
(5) War allowance ..	—		(1) Fees ..	60 0	
			(3) Graves for erecting monuments ..	40 0	100 0
Total estimated expenditure ..	97,347 0		H.—Dog registration (Chapter 334 and 333) :—		
Estimated surplus balance on December 31, 1949 ..	19,876 0		(1) Registration fees ..	100 0	
			(2) Fines ..	10 0	110 0
			J.—Electricity Department —		
			(1) Sale of current ..	14,000 0	
			(2) Rent of meters ..	1,400 0	
			(3) Works executed for customers ..	100 0	
			(4) Miscellaneous ..	50 0	
			(6) Subsidy on account of war allowance ..	2,800 0	18,350 0
			Total estimated revenue ..	50,293 0	
			Estimated balance on January 1, 1949 ..	3,600 0	
			Total ..	53,893 0	

Settled and adopted by the Council at its meeting held on November 12, 1948.

Office of the Urban Council, T. K. BURAH,
Hambantota, November 16, 1948. Chairman.

Revised and sanctioned by the Honourable the Minister of Health and Local Government on December 17, 1948.

G. D. SIRISENA,
for Acting Commissioner of Local Government.
Colombo, December 21, 1948.

KULIYAPITIYA URBAN COUNCIL. Draft Budget for 1949.

REVENUE.			EXPENDITURE.		
Heads of Receipts	Amount.	Total.	Heads of Payments.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.
A—General revenue —			A.—General expenditure :—		
(1) Property rate 173 (1) ..	10,300 0		(1) Salaries of officers (not otherwise charged)—		
(3) Vehicles and animals tax 173 (1) (a) ..	200 0		(a) Secretary ..	1,800 0	
(4) Licence duties ..	3,000 0		(b) Clerks and Revenue Inspectors ..	2,600 0	
(6) Refund of stamp duties (Schedule VI.) ..	350 0		(c) Peons ..	1,200 0	
(7) Refund of liquor licences ..	300 0		(e) Pensions ..	90 0	5,690 0
(9) Fines by Court (not included elsewhere) ..	100 0		(2) Establishment expenses—		
(10) Auctioneers' and Brokers' licences ..	50 0		(a) Allowances (not otherwise charged) ..	350 0	
(12) Sale of old stores ..	50 0		(b) Travelling ..	350 0	
(14) Miscellaneous ..	150 0		(c) Commission to tax collectors (not otherwise charged) ..	500 0	
(15) Warrant costs ..	150 0		(d) Assessors fees ..	287 0	
(16) Subsidy on account of war allowance ..	4,730 0		(e) Legal expenses ..	—	
(17) Block grant from Government ..	4,758 0	24,138 0	(f) Stationery, &c. ..	1,000 0	
			(g) Registration of voters and elections ..	—	
			(h) Cost of cart and boat plates ..	100 0	
			(i) Cost of audit ..	500 0	
			(j) Holiday railway tickets ..	100 0	
			(k) War allowance ..	3,500 0	6,687 0
B.—Thoroughfares .—			B.—Thoroughfares .—		
(1) Subsidy in lieu of labour tax ..	885 0		(1) Salaries and wages—		
(2) Other collections ..	100 0	985 0	(a) Inspector of works (allowances) ..	180 0	
			(b) Overseers ..	860 0	
C.—Resthouses and ambalams —			(2) Maintenance ..	1,000 0	
(1) Fees (61) ..	1,400 0	1,400 0	(4) Lighting ..	1,600 0	
			(9) Loan charges ..	784 0	
D.—Council lands and buildings (not included elsewhere) .—			(13) War allowance ..	730 0	5,154 0
(1) Rents ..	—		C—Resthouses and ambalams —		
(2) Sale of produce ..	10 0	10 0	(1) Salaries ..	1,300 0	
			(2) Maintenance ..	700 0	
E.—Public health :—			(3) Furniture and equipment ..	150 0	2,150 0
(1) General—			D—Council lands and buildings (not charged elsewhere) .—		
(a) Fines under Part IV. ..	50 0		(1) Wages ..	180 0	
(i) Government contributions ..	200 0	250 0	(3) Rent of office ..	300 0	
			(4) Maintenance ..	—	
(2) Scavenging—			(5) Furniture ..	—	480 0
(b) Sale of refuse 132 ..	500 0		E.—Public health .—		
(c) Fines on contractors and labourers ..	25 0	525 0	(1) General—		
			(a) Salaries (Inspectors and Mid-wives) and wages ..	2,000 0	
(3) Conservancy—			(b) Allowances ..	300 0	
(b) Sale of refuse (132) ..	500 0		(d) Printing ..	25 0	
(c) Fines on contractors and labourers ..	25 0	525 0	(e) Disinfectants ..	25 0	
			(f) Instruments and drugs ..	50 0	
(4) Salughter-house and cattle-pound—			(g) Fees for analysis of milk ..	50 0	
(a) Fees 170 (10) (a) ..	600 0	600 0	(k) Anti-plague measures ..	50 0	
			(l) Anti-small pox measures ..	—	
(7) Markets and galas—			(m) Maternity Home and Child Welfare Clinic ..	100 0	
(a) Rent 170 (11) ..	—		(n) War allowance ..	500 0	3,100 0
(b) Boutiques and stalls 170 (11) ..	—				
(c) Fees for private markets 152 (3) ..	—				
(d) Licences 165 (1) ..	—				

HEADS OF PAYMENTS.		Amount.	Total.	AVISSAWELLA URBAN COUNCIL.			
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Budget for 1949.			
				REVENUE.		Amount.	Total.
				Head of receipts.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.
(2) Scavenging—				A.—General revenue :—			
(a) Wages	4,000 0			(1) Property rate, 173 (1)	10,672 0		
(b) Carts, bulls and lorries	—			(2) Acreage tax, 173 (1)	—		
(c) Stores	—	4,000 0		(3) Vehicles and animals tax, 175			
(3) Conservancy—				(1) (a)	125 0		
(a) Wages	4,000 0			(4) Licence duties	4,250 0		
(b) Carts, bulls and lorries	—			(5) Other taxes 175, (1) (c)	—		
(c) Stores	—			(6) Refund of stamp duties (Schedule VI.)	647 0		
(e) Maintenance of latrines	—	4,000 0		(7) Refund of rent of foreign liquor taverns	501 0		
(4) Slaughter-house and cattle pound—				(8) Compensation for opium revenue	—		
(b) Maintenance	50 0		50 0	(9) Fines by court (not included elsewhere)	50 0		
(7) Markets and galas—				(10) Auctioneers' and brokers' licences	—		
(b) Maintenance	100 0			(11) Interest	52 0		
(e) Compensation	—	100 0		(12) Sale of old stores	25 0		
F.—Public recreation 170 (6) 172 (a)				(13) Refund of overpayments	—		
(g):—				(14) Miscellaneous	30 0		
(6) Supervision allowance	600 0		600 0	(15) Warrant costs, &c.	400 0		
G.—Cemeteries (Chapter 181) :—				(16) Subsidy on account of war allowance	20,808 0		
(1) Wages	400 0			(17) Block grant from Government	10,762 0		48,322 0
(2) Maintenance	100 0		500 0	B.—Thoroughfares :—			
H.—Dog registration (Chapters 334 and 333) :—				(1) Subsidy in lieu of labour tax	764 0		
(1) Destruction of dogs	100 0		100 0	(2) Other collections, e.g., fines for injuries, &c. (98), cattle seizing fees (104) (2), sale of badges and fare-tables, &c.	—		764 0
J.—Electricity Department :—				C.—Resthouses and ambulams :—			
(1) Generation of electricity—				(1) Fees (61)	5,000 0		
(a) Fuel	1,600 0			(2) Other	75 0		5,075 0
(b) Oil, waste, engine room stores	650 0			D.—Council lands and buildings (not charged elsewhere) —			
(c) Salaries and wages at works	3,600 0			(1) Rents	998 0		
(2) Repairs and maintenance—				(2) Sale of produce	137 0		
(a) Buildings	100 0			(3) Sale of lands	—		1,135 0
(b) Engines, boilers and machinery	200 0			E.—Public health :—			
(c) Meters	100 0			(1) General revenue—			
(d) Maintenance of supply mains and transmission lines	200 0			(a) Fines under part IV.	—		
(3) Service and house connection—				(b) Fees for services of midwives	—		
(a) Materials	100 0			(c) Maternity Home and Child Welfare Clinic	—		
(b) Labour (temporary)	50 0			(1) Government contribution	1,280 0		
(4) Management and general expenses—				(2) Other receipts	—		1,280 0
(a) Salaries, &c.	3,000 0			(2) Scavenging—			
(c) Printing and stationery	100 0			(a) Fees, 170 (9) (b)	—		
(d) Sundries	100 0			(b) Sale of refuse	126 0		
(5) Loan charges—				(c) Fines on contractors and labourers	10 0		136 0
(a) Interest	800 0			(3) Conservancy—			
(b) Capital re-payment	5,000 0			(a) Fees, 170 (9) (b)	—		
(6) Extensions and improvements	—			(b) Sale of refuse (132)	—		
(10) War allowance	2,800 0		18,400 0	(c) Fines on contractors and labourers	10 0		10 0
K.—Fire protection —				(4) Slaughter-house and cattle pound—			
(1) Cost of fire extinguishers, &c.	50 0		50 0	(a) Fees, 170 (10) (a)	250 0		
Total estimated expenditure			51,061 0	(b) Sale of refuse	—		250 0
Estimated balance on December 31, 1949			2,832 0	(5) Water supply—			
Total			53,893 0	(a) Water rate, 143 (b) 148	1,769 0		
				(b) Private water service fees	—		
				(c) Distraint fees	250 0		
				(d) Works executed for customers	—		
				(e) Rent of meters	—		
				(f) Private water service connections	—		2,019 0
				(6) Hospitals—			
				(a) Contribution from Government	—		
				(b) Rent of hospital grounds	—		
				(7) Markets and galas—			
				(a) Rents, 170 (11)	750 0		
				(b) Boutiques and stalls, 170 (11)	1,900 0		
				(c) Fees for private markets, 152 (3)	—		
				(d) Licences, 165 (1)	24 0		
				(e) Grain store rents	—		2,674 0

Settled and adopted by the Council at its meeting on November 1, 1948.

Office of the Urban Council,
Kuliyapitiya, November 6, 1948.

M. R. DE SILVA,
Chairman.

Revised and sanctioned by the Hon. the Minister of Health and Local Government on December 17, 1948.

G. D. SIRISENA,
for Acting Commissioner of Local Government,
Colombo, December 21, 1948.

Hheads of Payments.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.	Hheads of Payments.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
(6) Hospitals—			L.—Supply of fruit trees :—		
(a) Wages	—		(1) Wages	—	
(b) Maintenance	—		(2) Maintenance	—	
(c) Paupers	—		(3) Other	—	
(7) Market and galas—			M.—Reading rooms and libraries :—		
(a) Wages	971 0		(1) Salaries and wages	—	
(b) Maintenance	500 0		(2) Books, periodicals, &c.	—	
(c) Printing, &c	—		(3) Furniture	—	
(d) Construction	—		(4) Maintenance	—	
(e) Compensation	—				
(f) Acquisition	—		Total estimated expenditure ..		91,748 0
(g) Loan charges	—		Estimated balance on December 31, 1948		8,063 0
(h) War allowances	1,118 0		Total ..		99,811 0
		2,589 0			
(8) Epidemics—			Settled and adopted by the Council at its meeting held on October 27, 1948.		
F.—Public recreation, 170 (6), 172			Urban Council Office, S. MANAMENDRA, Avissawella, November 10, 1948/ Chairman.		
(1) (g) :—			Revised and sanctioned by the Hon. the Minister of Health and Local Government on December 17, 1948.		
(1) Wages	—		G. D. SIRISENA, for Acting Commissioner of Local Government. Colombo, December 18, 1948.		
(2) Maintenance	—				
(3) Allowance to band	—				
(4) Acquisition	—				
(5) Contributions and grants	—				
G.—Cemeteries (Chapter 181) —					
(1) Wages	516 0				
(2) Maintenance	250 0				
(3) Construction	—				
(4) War allowance	560 0				
		1,326 0			
H.—Dog registration (Chapters 334 and 333) —					
(1) Destruction of dogs	300 0				
(2) Commission to collectors	—				
(3) Cost of dog collars	—				
(4) Fees to seizers	—				
(5) Maintenance to dog pound	—				
(6) Construction	—				
		300 0			
I.—Weights and measures (Chapter 127) :—					
(1) Fees to Inspectors	—				
(2) Stores	—				
J.—Electricity Department :—					
(1) Generation of electricity—					
(a) Fuel	3,000 0				
(b) Oil, waste and engine room stores	1,200 0				
(c) Salaries and wages at works	2,360 0				
		6,560 0			
(2) Repairs and maintenance—					
(a) Buildings	250 0				
(b) Engines, boilers, machinery and plant	3,708 0				
(c) Meters, switches and other apparatus	500 0				
(d) Maintenance of supply mains and transmission lines	1,000 0				
		5,458 0			
(3) Service and house connections—					
(a) Materials	—				
(b) Labour (temporary)	—				
(4) Management and general expenses—					
(a) Salaries, &c. (electrician and clerk)	1,720 0				
(b) Salaries, &c. (out door staff)	435 0				
(c) Printing and stationery	200 0				
(d) Sundries	750 0				
(e) Allowance to collector	240 0				
		3,345 0			
(5) Loan charges—					
(a) Interest	—				
(b) Capital repayment	—				
(6) Extensions and improvements—					
(7) Reserve for depreciation—					
(8) Refunds—					
(9) Refund to general revenue of advances made therefrom for capital expenditure—					
(10) War allowance	3,449 0				
		3,449 0			
K.—Fire protection :—					
(1) Cost of fire extinguishers, refills, &c.	150 0				
		150 0			

Settled and adopted by the Council at its meeting held on October 27, 1948.

Urban Council Office, S. MANAMENDRA,
Avissawella, November 10, 1948/ Chairman.

Revised and sanctioned by the Hon. the Minister of Health and Local Government on December 17, 1948.

G. D. SIRISENA,
for Acting Commissioner of Local Government.
Colombo, December 18, 1948.

Supplementary Budget of the Nuwara Eliya
Urban Council for the Year 1948.

EXPENDITURE.

	Rs. c.
A.—General expenditure :—	
(1) Salaries of officers—	
(a) Secretary	878 66
(b) Clerks ..	3,955 65
(c) Peons	219 0
(2) Establishment expenses—	
(a) Cost of audit	122 36
(b) Insurance of workmen	34 83
(m) War allowance	959 22
(3) Refunds	60 0
(4) Contributions and grants—	
(a) Midday meals to school children	1,362 28
(b) Independence celebrations	1,000 0
B.—Thoroughfares :—	
(1) Salaries and wages—	
(a) Superintendent of works (salary)	426 0
(c) Clerk, &c	182 55
(4) Lighting	3,410 69
(13) War allowance	6,565 46
D.—Council lands, &c. :—	
(1) Wages	46 60
(2) Commission to collector	76 75
(7) New works	52,860 29
E.—Public health —	
(1) General—	
(a) Salaries	181 47
(c) Uniforms	247 74
(m) Fly campaign	468 86
(2) Scavenging—	
(a) Wages	381 68
(b) Carts, bulls, &c.	926 86
(f) War allowance	1,760 34
(3) Conservancy—	
(a) Wages	2,739 15
(b) Carts, bulls, &c.	70 2
(s) War allowance	1,673 14
(5) Water supply—	
(e) Construction	11,500 0
(s) War allowance	2,265 24
(6) Hospitals—	
(d) I. D. H. Bills	434 19
(e) Ayurvedic dispensary	1,523 11
(f) War allowance	120 80
F.—Public recreation :—	
(1) Wages	368 3
(7) War allowance	1,196 16
(9) Entertainment tax	20 0
G.—Cemeteries —	
(1) Wages	5 0
	98,042 13
Settled and adopted at meetings of the Council held on February 28, March 15, April 27, August 2, September 28 and December 20, 1948.	
Office of the Urban Council, J. J. KANAGABETNAM, Nuwara Eliya, December 22, 1948. Chairman.	

RATNAPURA URBAN COUNCIL

Sale of Properties.

NOTICE is hereby given that in the absence of movable property liable to seizure, (1) rents and profits from 1 to 3 years, (2) timber and produce, (3) materials of house and (4) the under-mentioned properties themselves, seized in virtue of a warrant issued by the Chairman of the Ratnapura Urban Council, in terms of section 135 of the Municipal Councils Ordinance, Chapter 193, for arrears of assessment tax and water rate due on the premises mentioned in the subjoined schedule for 3rd quarter, 1948, will be sold by public auction on the spot at the time therein mentioned, unless in the meantime the amounts of assessment tax, water rate, and costs be duly paid.

U. C. Office, R. SYDNEY ELLAWALA,
Ratnapura, December 20, 1948. Chairman.

Schedule.

TIME OF SALE TO COMMENCE AT THE FIRST-NAMED
AT 9 30 A.M. EACH DAY.

Thursday, January 27, 1949

Hospital road. Nos. 57/3, 57/5 and 57/6.
Browning road. Nos. 44/2, 44/10, 44/16, 44/17, 44/22.
Muwagama road. Nos. 23/3, 39, 41/2, 47/4, 47/21, 59/4,
59/16, 63/8, 63/9, 63/16, 63/17, 16/6, 46/3, 54.
Main road. Nos. 291/1, 5, 89.
Warakatota road. Nos. 13, 47/1.

Friday, January 28, 1949.

Weralupe Main road. Nos. 9, 63, 56.
Weralupe Old road. Nos. 37/1, 37/3, 39/5, 39/7, 39/12, 41,
45/1, 51/1, 55/2, 18/1, 24/1, 26/2, 34/4, 46.
Inner Circular road. Nos. 47, 1, 23/1, 25, 27, 35/1
Outer Circular road. Nos. 11, 11/1, 11/3, 60/23.

Monday, January 31, 1949

Malwala road. Nos. 13, 19/2, 63, 65, 48, 74/5.
Gilmale road. Nos. 15, 21, 27/1, 29, 31/1, 43/6, 43/9,
43/12, 47, 49, 53/3, 53/4, 55, 12, 16/4, 16/9, 16/11, 24, 26,
28/1, 28/3 and 28/4, 30 and 30/1, 36, 42/1, 48/2.

Tuesday, February 1, 1949.

Angammana road. Nos. 5, 5/1, 13/1, 29/2, 43/3, 55/4, 59,
65/1, 4/3, 8/1, 8/2, 8/3, 10/1, 20, 20/2, 30/5, 42/6, 44/2, 48, 50,
Vihare road. Nos. 3/2, 6/2, 6/3, 6/5, 14, 14/2, 14/5, 14/6.
Intake road. Nos. 5, 7, 15/1, 15/2, 8/2, 12/3.

Wednesday, February 2, 1949.

Batugedera Main road. Nos. 41, 41/1 and 41/2, 49/7, 53,
53/1, 83/6, 85/1, 85/4, 85/11, 89/3, 105/2 and 105/3, 105/4,
105/6, 105/10, 107, 119, 20/2, 22, 26/2, 36/5, 36/6, 70, 72/1,
94, 112, 112/1, 114, 136.
Batugedera Old road. Nos. 1/7, 1/18, 5/7, 5/14, 5/15,
5/16, 5/17, 5/21, 5/23, 5/28, 5/29, 5/31, 11, 15/6, 21, 31/6,
31/18, 31/21, 31/22, 31/23, 31/25, 31/27, 31/28, 33, 33/12,
12, 20, 28, 28/1.
Demuwata road. Nos. 9, 6/1.

Wednesday, February 2, 1949.

Main road. Nos. 262/2, 262/3, 264, 264/1, 237.
P. O. lane. Nos. 9/2, 9/3.
Church road. Nos. 7, 9.
Warakatota road. Nos. 50, 56, 62/2.
Riverside road. Nos. 17, 17/1, 20, 74 and 76, 78
Hospital road. Nos. 29/5, 29/8, 29/24, 29/30.
Browning road. Nos. 3/3, 25/1, 27.

Thursday, February 3, 1949.

Thomson avenue. Nos. 3/1, 3/4, 5/2, 7, 7/1, 11, 13, 15,
29/4, 10/11, 10/14, 10/17, 10/18, 10/20, 14, 26, 26/3.
Getangama road. Nos. 7/2, 15/8, 15/11, 19, 12/1, 14,
20/1, 20/2, 20/3, 22, 41, 43, 51, 55/1, 55/4, 57, 24/3, 26/2,
26/4, 26/5, 32/5, 48/2, 52, 52/1, 58, 78/4, 78/5, 80, 84, 90, 98

RATNAPURA URBAN COUNCIL

2nd Supplementary Budget of the Ratnapura Urban Council
for the Year 1948.

	Rs. c.
A.—General expenditure :—	
(2) Establishment expenses—	
(e) Legal expenses	848 50
A.—General expenditure :—	
(4) Contributions and grants	15 0
E.—Public health :—	
(1) General expenditure—	
(f) Instruments and grants	90 0

	Rs. c.
E.—Public health :—	
(2) Scavenging—	
(b) Carts, bulls and lorries	600 0
E.—Public health :—	
(3) Conservancy—	
(b) Carts, bulls and lorries	750 0
E.—Public health :—	
(5) Water supply—	
(a) Wages	125 0
F.—Public recreation :—	
(5) Contributions and grants	500 0
J.—Electricity department :—	
(1) Generation of electricity—	
(a) Fuel	1,700 0
J.—Electricity department :—	
(2) Repairs and maintenance—	
(b) Engines, boilers, machinery and plant	14,000 0
J.—Electricity department :—	
(3) Service and house connections—	
(a) Materials	1,300 0
J.—Electricity department :—	
(4) Management general expenses—	
(b) Salaries, &c., (outdoor staff)	720 0
J.—Electricity department :—	
(7) Reserve for Depreciation	617 50
Total	21,266 0

Settled and adopted at the meeting held on December 15,
1948, by Resolution 7

SYDNEY ELLAWALA,
Chairman

Urban Council Office,
Ratnapura, December 18, 1948.

BALANGODA URBAN COUNCIL.

Supplementary Budget for 1948.

EXPENDITURE.

	Rs. c.
A.—General expenditure :—	
(1) Salaries of officers (not otherwise charged)—	
(a) Secretary	250 0
(2) Establishment expenses—	
(a) Allowances (not otherwise charged)	200 0
(f) Stationery, printing, advertising and office expenses (not otherwise charged)	500 0
(e) Cost of audit	250 0
C.—Resthouses and ambalams :—	
(3) Furniture and equipment	100 0
(5) War allowance	20 0
E.—Public health :—	
(1) General expenditure—	
(b) Allowances	300 0
(m) Maternity home and child welfare clinic	300 0
(n) War allowance	25 0
(2) Scavenging—	
(a) Wages	225 0
(e) War allowance	375 0
(3) Conservancy—	
(a) Wages	150 0
(b) War allowance	275 0
(5) Water supply—	
(b) Public baths	8 50
G.—Cemeteries (Chapter 181) :—	
(1) Wages	40 0
(4) War allowance	50 0
Total	3,068 50

Settled and adopted by the Council at its meeting held on
November 12, 1948.

Urban Council Office, FRANCIS L. GOMEZ,
Balangoda, November 16, 1948. for Chairman.

Sanctioned by the Hon. the Minister of Health and Local
Government on December 17, 1948.

G. D. SIRISENA,
for Acting Commissioner of Local Government
Colombo, December 21, 1948.

BATTICALOA URBAN COUNCIL.

The Butchers Ordinance.

NOTICE is hereby given under section 7 of the Butchers Ordinance (Chapter 201) as amended by section 6 of Ordinance No. 44 of 1947, that the persons mentioned in the schedule hereunder have made applications to me for carrying on the trade of butchers during the year 1949.

Any person residing within the limits of the Batticaloa Urban Council, who desires to object to the issue of any of these licences, should furnish me in duplicate, within 14 days from the date of this *Gazette*, a written statement of the grounds of the objections for the issue of licences.

Name.	Premises
1. K. O. S. Ibrakmsa	Beef stalls Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Urban Council Market
2. A. Samath	Mutton stall No. 4, Urban Council Market
3. J. Abdeen	Mutton stall No. 5, Urban Council Market
4. K. M. M. Haniffa	Mutton stall No. 6, Urban Council market

Urban Council Office,
Batticaloa, January 4, 1949.

S A SELVANAYAGAM,
Chairman.

HAPUTALE URBAN COUNCIL.

Assessors for 1949.

IT is hereby notified that in terms of section 35 of Chapter 43 of the Legislative Enactments of Ceylon, I have appointed the persons named below to assess the immovable property situated within the administrative limits of Haputale Urban Council for the year 1949.

Urban Council Office,
December 18, 1948.

F. STANLEY FERNANDO,
Chairman.

W. H. Silva of Haputale
A. C. Cadarsa of Haputale
G. H. Charles Silva of Haputale

KULIYAPITIYA URBAN COUNCIL.

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 applications 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 Kuliya-pitiya Urban Council, who desires to object to the issue of any of these licences 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 licences.

Name	Premises
M. D. Joseph Appuhamy	Premises No. 320, Kuliya-pitiya
I. S. M. Omer Kathu	Premises No. 275 and 276, Kuliya-pitiya

Office of the Urban Council,
Kuliya-pitiya, December 21, 1948.

M. R. DE SILVA,
Chairman.

WATTEGAMA URBAN COUNCIL.

Supplementary Budget for 1948.

EXPENDITURE.	Rs. c.
A.—General expenditure —	
(3) Refunds	8 91
Total	8 91

Settled and adopted by the Council at its meeting held on September 27, 1948.

Urban Council Office,
Wattegama, October 7, 1948.

M. CHELLIAH,
for Chairman.

Sanctioned by the Hon. the Minister of Health and Local Government on December 17, 1948.

G. D. SIRISENA,
for Acting Commissioner of Local Government.
Colombo, December 18, 1948.

TALAWAKELLE-LINDULA URBAN COUNCIL.

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 has made applications to me for carrying on the trade of butchers in the Talawakelle-Lindula Urban Council area during the year 1949.

Any person residing within the limits of the Talawakelle-Lindula Urban Council, who desires to object to the issue of the licence should furnish to me in duplicate, within 14 days from the date of the *Gazette*, a written statement of the grounds of objection for the issue of the licence.

Name	Premises
1. A. Vellasamy	Mutton stall No. 1 in the U. C. Temporary mutton stall
2. M. Mardasurvey	Mutton stall No. 2 U. C. temporary mutton stall
3. Naina Mohamed	Beef stall No. 1 U. C. temporary beef stall

Talawakelle-Lindula Urban Council Office,
Talawakelle, December 21, 1948.

G. P. H. D. SILVA,
Chairman.

L. G. D.—CI. 72 (a).

KATTANKUDY TOWN COUNCIL.

Eighth Supplementary Budget for 1948.

HEAD OF EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.
A.—(1) (g) War allowance	217 51
A.—(2) (a) Allowance	45 0
C.—(8) War allowance	32 80
D.—(2) (e) War allowance	136 51
Total	431 82

Settled and adopted by the Council at its meeting held on December 11, 1948.

Town Council Office,
Kattankudy, December 13, 1948.

S. M. M. MUSTAFA,
Chairman.

Sanctioned

G. D. SIRISENA,
for Acting Commissioner of Local Government.
Colombo, December 20, 1948.

L. G. D.—CI. 48 (a).

MULLAITTIVU TOWN COUNCIL.

Fifth Supplementary Budget for 1948.

HEAD OF EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.
A.—(1) (a) Secretary	750 0
(1) (d) Peons	130 75
(2) (a) Allowances (not otherwise charged)	75 0
(2) (f) Stationery, printing &c	151 0
(2) (h) Cost of audit	200 52
(2) (j) Incidental expenses	50 0
D.—(2) (c) Stores	15 0
D.—(3) (e) Maintenance of latirnes	2 50
D.—(5) (c) Maintenance	27 0
Total	1,401 77

Settled and adopted by the Council at its meeting held on November 13, 1948 and December 4, 1948.

Town Council Office,
Mullaittivu, December 13, 1948.

S. SWAKINPILLAI,
Chairman.

Sanctioned.

G. D. SIRISENA,
for Acting Commissioner of Local Government.
Colombo December 20, 1948.

L. G. D.—CH. 2 (a).

KOCHCHIKADE TOWN COUNCIL.

Fourth Supplementary Budget for 1948.

Transfers—	Rs. c.
From D. 1 (a) (4) Overseer to A.—1 (f) stationery, printing, &c.	90 0
From D. 1 (a) War allowance to A.—1 (g) War allowance	150 0

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Estimate for 1949. Rs. c.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Estimate for 1949. Rs. c.
(g) Cost of vehicle and boat plates	30 0	(5) Water supply—	—
(h) Cost of audit	400 0	(a) Wages	—
(i) Holiday Railway tickets	150 0	(b) Stores	—
(j) Incidental expenses	50 0	(c) Maintenance	—
(k) Office furniture and equipment	100 0	(d) Acquisition	—
(3) Refunds—	—	(e) Construction	—
(4) Contributions and grants	—	(f) Loan charges	—
	8,284 0	(g) Commission to collectors	—
		(h) Public baths	—
		(i) War allowance	—
B.—Thoroughfares —		(6) Hospitals—	—
(1) Salaries and wages—		(a) Wages	—
(a) Superintendent of Works (Salary/allowances)	300 0	(b) Maintenance	—
(b) Overseers	—	(c) Paupers	—
(c) Labourers	—	(d) War allowance	—
(2) Maintenance	500 0	(7) Markets and gas—	—
(3) Plant and tools	—	(a) Wages	—
(4) Street lighting	—	(b) Maintenance	—
(5) Dust laying	—	(c) Printing, &c.	—
(6) Cost of badges and faretables	—	(d) Construction	3,000 0
(7) Acquisition	16,500 0	(e) Compensation	—
(8) Improvements	—	(f) Acquisition	—
(9) Loan charges	—	(g) Loan charges	—
(10) Shade trees	—	(h) War allowance	—
(11) Surveys	—		21,539 0
(12) New works	1,500 0		
(13) War allowance	—	E.—Public recreation, 170 (6) —	
	18,800 0	(1) Wages	—
		(2) Maintenance	—
		(3) Allowance to band	—
		(4) Acquisition	—
		(5) Contributions and grants	—
		(6) War allowance	—
C.—Council lands and buildings (not charged elsewhere) —			
(1) Wages	360 0	F.—Cemeteries (Cap. 181) —	
(2) Commission to collectors	—	(1) Wages	—
(3) Rent of office	360 0	(2) Maintenance	—
(4) Maintenance	—	(3) Construction	—
(5) Furniture	—	(4) War allowance	—
(6) Loan charges	—		
(7) New works	—		
(8) War allowance	573 0		
	1,293 0		
		G.—Dog registration (Caps. 334 and 335) —	
D.—Public health —		(1) Destruction of dogs	—
(1) General—		(2) Commission to collectors	—
(a) Salaries—		(3) Cost of dog collars	—
(1) Sanitary Inspectors	360 0	(4) Fees to seizers	—
(2) Public Health Nurse	—	(5) Maintenance of dog pound	—
(3) Midwives	180 0	(6) Construction	—
(b) Wages	696 0		
(c) Allowances	220 0	H.—Weights and measures (Cap. 127) :—	
(d) Uniforms	—	(1) Fees to Inspectors	—
(e) Printing	—	(2) Stores	—
(f) Disinfectants	75 0		
(g) Instruments and drugs (Midwife)	—	I.—Fire protection —	
(h) Drainage construction	—	(1) Cost of fire extinguishers, refills, &c	—
(i) Drainage compensation	—		
(j) Expenses of Health Week	—	J.—Reading rooms and libraries :—	
(k) Fees for milk analyses	—	(1) Salaries	720 0
(l) Anti-plague measures	—	(2) Wages	—
(m) Anti-smallpox measures	—	(3) Books and periodicals	—
(n) Maternity home and child welfare clinic	1,200 0	(4) Furniture	—
(o) War allowance	737 0	(5) Maintenance	—
(2) Scavenging—		(6) War allowance	—
(a) Wages	2,365 0		
(b) Carts, bulls and lorries	2,551 0	Total	720 0
(c) Stores	25 0	Grand total	50,636 0
(d) Incinerator	—		
(e) War allowance	3,442 0		
(3) Conservancy—			
(a) Wages	2,438 0		
(b) Carts, bulls and lorries	50 0		
(c) Stores	600 0		
(d) Rent of night soil Depot.	—		
(e) Maintenance of latrines	100 0		
(f) Acquisition	—		
(g) Construction	—		
(h) War allowance	3,500 0		
(4) Slaughter-house and cattle pound—			
(a) Wages	—		
(b) Maintenance	—		
(c) Acquisition	—		
(d) Construction	—		
(e) Cattle disease	—		
(f) War allowance	—		

Settled and adopted by the Council at its meeting on December 8, 1948, subject to revision by the Commissioner of Local Government.

Town Council,
Valvettiturai, December 15, 1948.
Revised and sanctioned.

A. THIRUPATHY,
Chairman.
G. D. SIRISENA,
for Acting Commissioner of Local Government.
Colombo, December 20, 1948.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.		Estimate for 1949.		HEADS OF REVENUE.		Estimate for 1949.	
		Rs	c.			Rs	c.
(3) Service and house connections—				D—Public health —			
(a) Materials		4,000	0	(1) General—			
(b) Labour (temporary)		750	0	(a) Fines under Part IV		—	
		4,750	0	(b) Fees for services of midwife		—	
				(c) Maternity home and child-welfare clinic—			
(4) Management and general expenses—				(1) Government grant		750	0
(a) Salaries and allowances (not otherwise charged) (Administrative)		3,402	0	(2) Other receipts		—	
(b) Salaries and allowances (not otherwise charged) (outdoor staff)		4,182	0	(2) Scavenging—			
(c) Printing and stationery		1,000	0	(a) Fees, 170 (9) (b)		—	
(d) Sundries		3,000	0	(b) Sale of refuse, 132		200	0
		11,584	0	(c) Fines on contractors and labourers		10	0
(5) Loan charges—				(3) Conservancy—			
(a) Interest		9,232	0	(a) Rate, 143 (b)		2,500	0
(b) Capital repayment		9,232	0	(b) Fees, 170 (9) (b)		—	
		18,464	0	(c) Sale of refuse, 132		125	0
(6) Extensions and improvements		4,000	0	(d) Fines on contractors and labourers		10	0
(7) Reserve for depreciation		—		(4) Slaughter-house and cattle pound—			
(8) Refunds		—		(a) Fees, 170 (10) (a)		—	
(9) Refunds to general revenue of advances made therefrom for capital expenditure		—		(b) Sale of refuse		—	
(10) War allowance		8,200	0	(5) Water supply—			
		8,200	0	(a) Water rates, 143 (b) 148		—	
Grand Total		76,913	0	(b) Private water service fees		—	
				(c) Distraint fees		—	
				(d) Works executed for customers		—	
				(e) Rent of meters		—	
				(f) Private water service connections		—	
				(6) Hospitals—			
				(a) Contributions from Government		—	
				(b) Rent of hospital grounds		—	
				(7) Markets and galas—			
				(a) Rents		2,750	0
				(b) Boutiques and stalls, 170 (11)		—	
				(c) Licences for private markets, 152 (3)		100	0
				(d) Licences, 165 (2)		—	
				(e) Grain store rents		—	
						6,445	0
Settled and adopted by the Council at its meeting held on December 15, 1948, subject to revision by the Commissioner of Local Government				E—Public recreation, 170 (6) —			
				(1) Rents		—	
				(2) Cattle grazing fees		—	
				(3) Licences for public performances		200	0
				(4) Entertainment tax		500	0
						700	0
				F.—Cemeteries (Cap 181) —			
				(1) Fees		150	0
				(2) Hire of hearse		—	
				(3) Graves sold for erecting monuments		50	0
						200	0
				G.—Dog registration (Cap 334 and 333) :—			
				(1) Registration fees		50	0
				(2) Fines		—	
				(3) Sale of dog collars		—	
				(4) Seizing fees		—	
						50	0
				H.—Weights and measures (Cap. 127)			
				(1) Fees for stamping		—	
				(2) Fines		—	
				I—Fire protection —			
				(1) Fees		—	
				J—Reading rooms and libraries —			
				(1) Grants		—	
				(2) Subscriptions		—	
						—	
				Grand Total		34,427	0
				HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.			
				Estimate for 1949.			
				Rs		c.	
A.—General revenue —				A—General Expenditure —			
(1) Property rate, 173 (1)		4,000	0	(1) Salaries of officers (not otherwise charged)—			
(2) Vehicles and animals tax, 175 (1) (a)		500	0	(a) Secretary		1,950	0
(3) Licence duties		4,500	0	(b) Clerks		681	0
(4) Other taxes, 175 (1) (c)		—		(c) Revenue inspectors		660	0
(5) Refund of stamp duties (Schedule VI)		100	0	(d) Peons		495	0
(6) Refund of liquor licences		—		(e) Cost of technical advisers		—	
(7) Compensation for opium revenue		—		(f) Pensions		—	
(8) Fines by court (not included elsewhere)		500	0	(g) War allowance		3,514	0
(9) Auctioneers' and brokers' licences (Cap. 93)		—					
(10) Interest		—					
(11) Sale of old stores		50	0				
(12) Refund of overpayments		—					
(13) Warrant costs		350	0				
(14) Subsidy on account of war allowances		10,982	0				
(15) Miscellaneous		300	0				
(16) Grant-in-aid from Government		3,534	0				
		24,816	0				
B.—Thoroughfares —							
(1) Subsidy in lieu of labour tax		1,756	0				
(2) Other collections, e.g., fines for injuries, &c. (98), fines on and proceeds of sale of stray cattle (104 (2)), sale of badges and fare-tables, &c		200	0				
		1,956	0				
C.—Council lands and buildings (not included elsewhere) —							
(1) Rents		210	0				
(2) Sale of produce		50	0				
(3) Sale of lands		—					
		260	0				

N. NADARAJAH,
Chairman

Point Pedro, December 17, 1948.

Revised and sanctioned

G. D. SIRISENA,
for Acting Commissioner of Local Government
Colombo, December 21, 1948

DONDRA TOWN COUNCIL

Budget for 1949.

Part I—General Budget

HEADS OF REVENUE.

HEADS OF REVENUE.		Estimate for 1949.	
		Rs	c.
A.—General revenue —			
(1) Property rate, 173 (1)		4,000	0
(2) Vehicles and animals tax, 175 (1) (a)		500	0
(3) Licence duties		4,500	0
(4) Other taxes, 175 (1) (c)		—	
(5) Refund of stamp duties (Schedule VI)		100	0
(6) Refund of liquor licences		—	
(7) Compensation for opium revenue		—	
(8) Fines by court (not included elsewhere)		500	0
(9) Auctioneers' and brokers' licences (Cap. 93)		—	
(10) Interest		—	
(11) Sale of old stores		50	0
(12) Refund of overpayments		—	
(13) Warrant costs		350	0
(14) Subsidy on account of war allowances		10,982	0
(15) Miscellaneous		300	0
(16) Grant-in-aid from Government		3,534	0
		24,816	0
B.—Thoroughfares —			
(1) Subsidy in lieu of labour tax		1,756	0
(2) Other collections, e.g., fines for injuries, &c. (98), fines on and proceeds of sale of stray cattle (104 (2)), sale of badges and fare-tables, &c		200	0
		1,956	0
C.—Council lands and buildings (not included elsewhere) —			
(1) Rents		210	0
(2) Sale of produce		50	0
(3) Sale of lands		—	
		260	0

D.—Public health —			
(1) General—			
(a) Fines under Part IV		—	
(b) Fees for services of midwife		—	
(c) Maternity home and child-welfare clinic—			
(1) Government grant		750	0
(2) Other receipts		—	
(2) Scavenging—			
(a) Fees, 170 (9) (b)		—	
(b) Sale of refuse, 132		200	0
(c) Fines on contractors and labourers		10	0
(3) Conservancy—			
(a) Rate, 143 (b)		2,500	0
(b) Fees, 170 (9) (b)		—	
(c) Sale of refuse, 132		125	0
(d) Fines on contractors and labourers		10	0
(4) Slaughter-house and cattle pound—			
(a) Fees, 170 (10) (a)		—	
(b) Sale of refuse		—	
(5) Water supply—			
(a) Water rates, 143 (b) 148		—	
(b) Private water service fees		—	
(c) Distraint fees		—	
(d) Works executed for customers		—	
(e) Rent of meters		—	
(f) Private water service connections		—	
(6) Hospitals—			
(a) Contributions from Government		—	
(b) Rent of hospital grounds		—	
(7) Markets and galas—			
(a) Rents		2,750	0
(b) Boutiques and stalls, 170 (11)		—	
(c) Licences for private markets, 152 (3)		100	0
(d) Licences, 165 (2)		—	
(e) Grain store rents		—	
		6,445	0
E.—Public recreation, 170 (6) —			
(1) Rents		—	
(2) Cattle grazing fees		—	
(3) Licences for public performances		200	0
(4) Entertainment tax		500	0
		700	0
F.—Cemeteries (Cap 181) —			
(1) Fees		150	0
(2) Hire of hearse		—	
(3) Graves sold for erecting monuments		50	0
		200	0
G.—Dog registration (Cap 334 and 333) :—			
(1) Registration fees		50	0
(2) Fines		—	
(3) Sale of dog collars		—	
(4) Seizing fees		—	
		50	0
H.—Weights and measures (Cap. 127)			
(1) Fees for stamping		—	
(2) Fines		—	
I—Fire protection —			
(1) Fees		—	
J—Reading rooms and libraries —			
(1) Grants		—	
(2) Subscriptions		—	
		—	
		34,427	0
HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.			
Estimate for 1949.			
Rs			
c.			
A—General Expenditure —			
(1) Salaries of officers (not otherwise charged)—			
(a) Secretary		1,950	0
(b) Clerks		681	0
(c) Revenue inspectors		660	0
(d) Peons		495	0
(e) Cost of technical advisers		—	
(f) Pensions		—	
(g) War allowance		3,514	0

Settled and adopted by the Council at its meeting on December 11, 1948, subject to revision by the Commissioner of Local Government

R. K. J. DE SILVA,
Chairman
Dondra, December 14, 1948.

Revised and sanctioned.

G. D. SIRISENA,
for Acting Commissioner of Local Government.
Colombo, December 21, 1948.

MADAMPE TOWN COUNCIL.

Assessment book for the year 1949.

NOTICE is hereby given under section 117 (1) of the Municipal Councils Ordinance (Chapter 193), as read with section 179 of the Town Councils Ordinance, No 3 of 1946, that the assessment book for the year 1949 is now ready and open for inspection at the Council's office during office hours.

Town Council Office, J. C. W. MUNASINGHA,
Madampe, December 22, 1948. Chairman.

L. G. D.—CH. 81a

MADAMPE TOWN COUNCIL.

Eighth Supplementary Budget for 1948.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amount	
	Rs.	c
A.—(1) (d) Peon	78	85
C.—(8) War allowance -2 0
D.—(1) (b) Wages	96	20
D.—(1) (c) War allowance	115	20
F.—(4) War allowance 2 0
Total	294	25

Settled and adopted by the Council at its meeting on December 14, 1948

J. C. MUNASINGHA,
Chairman.
Town Council Office,
Madampe, December 16, 1948

Sanctioned.

G. D. SIRISENA,
for Acting Commissioner of Local Government.
Colombo, December 21, 1948.

WELMADA TOWN COUNCIL.

Assessment Book for the year 1949.

NOTICE is hereby given under section 235 (1) of the Municipal Councils Ordinance, No. 29 of 1947, as read with section 179 of the Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946, that the Assessment Book for the year 1949 is now ready and open for inspection at the Council's Office during the office hours

G. WALTER PERERA,
Chairman.
Town Council Office,
Welmada, December 23, 1948.

UDUWAGGAM PATTU VILLAGE COMMITTEE.

The Butchers Ordinance.

NOTICE is hereby given under section 7 of the Butchers Ordinance (Chapter 201), as amended by section 6 of Ordinance, No. 44 of 1947, that the persons mentioned in the schedule hereunder have made applications to me for carrying on the trade of butchers during the year 1949

Any person residing within the limits of the Uduwaggam Pattu Village Committee, who desires to object to the issue of any of these licences should furnish me in duplicate, before January 20, 1949, a written statement of the grounds of his objection for the issue of the licences.

Names of applicants

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. P. M. K. Ahamed, Balangoda | } Beef stall at Pinna-wala |
| 2. E. L. M. Jamaldeen, Balangoda | |

Village Committee Uduwaggam Pattu, P. PALIS COORAY,
Morahela, January 4, 1949 Chairman.

VILLAGE COMMITTEE, DIKWELLA.

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 hereto, has made 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 1949.

Any person residing within the limits of the Village area of Dikwella, 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 objection for the issue of the licence.

Schedule.

Name of applicant.	Name of premises at which the trade is to be carried
M. I. Abul Hassan	Meat stall at public market in Dikwella

Village Committee Office, D. VID GOONARATNA,
Dikwella, December 20, 1948. Chairman.

VILLAGE COMMITTEE OF KAMMAL PATTU.

The Butchers Ordinance.

NOTICE is hereby given under section 7 of the Butchers Ordinance (Chapter 201), as amended by section 6 of Ordinance, No 44 of 1947, that the persons mentioned in the schedule hereunder have made applications to me for carrying on the trade of butchers, during the year 1949.

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

Schedule

Name.	Premises
1. A D N Appuhamy	Angampitiya
2. A. D. Grigoris Appuhamy	Thambarawila
3. W. M. Peduru Fernando	Uthitiyawa
4. A. K. Sumeon Appuhamy	Boralessa
5. W. Benjamm Thamel	Katuneriya
6. J. K. Vincent Perera	Waikkal

W. A. M. TISSERA,
for Chairman
Village Committee Office,
Nainamadama, Wennappuwa, December 21, 1948

HAMANGALLA VILLAGE COMMITTEE IN KURUNEGALA DISTRICT.

The Butchers Ordinance.

NOTICE is hereby given under section 7 of the Butchers Ordinance (Chapter 202), as amended by section 6 of 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 during the year 1949.

Any person residing within the limits of the Hamangalla Village Area, in Kurunegala District, who desires to object to the issue of the licence should furnish to 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 licence.

Schedule

Name	Premises.
I. L. M. Junaidu	Girulla Bazaar

B. WEERASINGHE,
Chairman
Village Committee Office,
Narangamuwa,
Girulla, January 4, 1949

PALLISPATTU WEST VILLAGE COMMITTEE.

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

NOTICE is hereby given under section 2 of the Butchers (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 44 of 1947, that the person mentioned in the schedule hereunder has made an application to me for carrying on the trade of butcher in the premises stated against his respective name in aforesaid schedule, during the year 1949.

Any person residing within the limits of Pallispattu West Village Committee area, who desires to object to the issue of this licence, should furnish to me in duplicate within 14 days from the date of this *Gazette*, a written statement of the ground of his objection for the issue of the licence.

Schedule

M. S. Anthoo, Watakkelle estate, Madulkelle (beef stall)
Village Committee Office, D. B. ABEYSINGHE, Henegehawala, Chairman. Teldeniya, December 21, 1948.

**PAYAGAL AND MAGGON BADDAS
VILLAGE COMMITTEE.**

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

NOTICE is hereby given under section 7 of the Butchers (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 44 of 1947, that the persons mentioned in the schedule hereunder have made applications to me for carrying on the trade of butchers, during the year 1949.

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

Schedule.

Name of applicant.	Name of premises at which the trade is to be carried.
(a) W. M. Zacheriya	Stall No 1, public market, Maggona and the stall at public market, Kuda Payagala.
(b) T. M. A Ismail	Stall No 2, public market, Maggona and the stall at public market, Maha Payagala

Village Committee Office, Payagala, December 20, 1948. H. RATNAYAKA, Chairman.

UDAGAMPAHA VILLAGE COMMITTEE.

The Butchers Ordinance.

NOTICE is hereby given under section 7 of the Butchers (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 44 of 1947 (Chapter 201), that the person mentioned in the schedule hereunder have made application to me for carrying on the trade of a butcher in the premises stated against his respective name in aforesaid schedule, during the year 1949.

Any person residing within the limits of the Village area of Udagampaha in Pata Dumbara, Kandy District, who desires to object to the issue of the 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

Schedule.

1. A. M. Haniffa of Madawala	Beef stall Madawala
Madige Wattagama	Bazaar

Village Committee Office, Hurikaduwa, December 22, 1948. U. P. Y. JINADASA, Chairman.

MEDA PALATA VILLAGE COMMITTEE.

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 applications to me for carrying on the trade of butchers in the premises stated against their names in the aforesaid schedule, during the year 1949.

Any person residing within the limits of the Village Committee of Meda Palata Village Area, who desires to object to the issue of the licenses should furnish to me in duplicate, within 14 days from the date of this *Gazette*, a written statement of the grounds of his objections

Schedule

Name of Applicant.	Name of premises at which the trade is to be carried.
1. M. A. Abdul Hamid	Ihala Kottaramulla
2. W. Lawus Fernando	Tabbowa
3. M. H. Anthony Appuhamy	Mudukatuwa

Village Committee Office, Meda Palata, Nattandiya, December 22, 1948. ALBERT F. PEIRIS, Chairman

KANDAPITA-WALAKADA VILLAGE COMMITTEE

-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 hereto, has made 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 1949.

Any person residing within the limits of any ward of the Kandapita-Walakada 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* notification, a written statement of the grounds of his or their objection for the issue of the licence.

Name of Applicant.

Name of premises at which the trade is to be carried.

Davood Naima Marikar Mohamed of Kirinda, Puhuliyella	Ward No. 2, Deiyandara Kandapita-Walakada Village Committee
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Office of the Village Committee, Kandapita-Walakada, December 18, 1948. M. W. DON JANIS, Chairman.

PANNIL PATTU VILLAGE COMMITTEE.

The Butchers Ordinance.

NOTICE is hereby given under section 7 (2) of butchers (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 44 of 1947, that the person mentioned in the schedule hereunder has made an application to me to issue him a licence to carry on the trade of a butcher in the premises stated against his name in the aforesaid schedule, during the year 1949.

Any person residing within the limits of the Village Committee area of Pannil Pattu, Atakalan korale, who desires to object to the issue of licence, should furnish to me in duplicate, within 14 days from the date of the publication of this notice in the *Gazette*, a written statement of the grounds of his objection to the issue of the licence.

Schedule referred to above.

Name and Address.	Place and Nature of Trade.
S. M. Muttaleph, Wellandura, Kahawatta	No 15 (A), Wellandura V C Town, Beef Stall

V. C Office, Wellandura, Kahawatta. K. B. GAJANAYAKE, Chairman.

OTHARA PALATA VILLAGE COMMITTEE.

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 applications 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 Othara Palata Village Committee, who desires to object to the issue of any of these licences should furnish to 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 licences.

Schedule above referred to.

M. Sebastian Fernando	.. Katana East, Katana
L. Alexander Fernando	.. Katana East, Katana
E. M. Sally	.. Poruthota, Pallansena
E. M. Sally	.. Pallansena North
W. D. Stephen Appuhamy	.. Kandawala
W. D. Stephen Appuhamy	.. Dalupotha
A. R. M. Sulaiman	.. Kongodamulla
S. M. Sally	.. Kattuwa
S. M. Sally	.. Eththukala
N. Omardheen	.. Madampella
Ambrose Fernando Pingho	.. Daluwakotuwa
Eronis Fernando Pingho	.. Manawariya
W. Joseph Fernando	.. Bambukuluya
M. Abdul Haseen Dheen	.. Palangathurai
M. Abdul Hassen Dheen	.. Kattuwa
L. Reglas Peiris	.. Welhena
W. D. Joseph Cyril	.. Henmulla

Office of the Village Committee, Othara Palata V A, Katana, December 21, 1948. S. EDWIN SILVA, Chairman.

MALIMBODA VILLAGE COMMITTEE

The Butchers Ordinance.

NOTICE is hereby given under section 7 of the butchers Ordinance (Chapter 201), as amended by section 6 of Ordinance, No. 44 of 1947, that the person mentioned in the schedule hereunder has made an application to me for carrying on the trade of a butcher in the premises stated against his respective name, in the aforesaid schedule, during the year 1949.

Any person residing within the limits of the Malimboda village area, who desires to object to the issue of the 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.

Schedule

Name of applicant	Name of premises at which the trade is to be carried
Thalibu Lebbo Mohammado Lebbo of Watagedaramulla	Kongahawatta at Watagedaramulla
Office of the Village Committee, Malimboda, Telijawila, December 17, 1948.	HENRY ALLES, - Chairman

GANNEWA VILLAGE COMMITTEE

NOTICE is hereby given under section 7 of the Butchers (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 44 of 1947, that the person mentioned in the schedule hereto has made 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 1949

Any person residing within the limits of the village area of Gannewa, 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 objection for the issue of the licence

Schedule.

Name of Applicant.	Name of premises at which the trade is to be carried.
M. Samsudeen	Rahatungoda Bazaar
Village Committee Office, Poramadulla, Rikalgaskada, December 25, 1948	T. P. RATNAYAKE, Chairman.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES ELECTIONS ORDINANCE,
No 53 of 1946

IT is hereby notified for general information that Annesley Mervin Sigismund Perera, Esquire, C C S, has been appointed under section 4 (1) (b) of the Local Authorities Elections Ordinance, No 53 of 1946, Assistant Elections Officer for the Anuradhapura District with effect from October 1, 1948.

E W KANNANGARA,
- Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Health and Local Government.
Colombo, January 4, 1949.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES ELECTIONS ORDINANCE,
No 53 of 1946

IT is hereby notified for general information that Gunasilu Sepala Paudita Dahanayaka, Esquire, has been appointed under section 4 (1) (b) of the Local Authorities Elections Ordinance, No 53 of 1946, Assistant Elections Officer for the Matara District with effect from January 5, 1949

E W KANNANGARA,
- Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Health and Local Government
Colombo, January 5, 1949.

MINUWANGODA TOWN COUNCIL

NOTICE is hereby given under section 37 of the Local Authorities Elections Ordinance No. 53 of 1946, that the following candidate has been elected to represent Ward No. 4 of the Minuwangoda Town Council as specified in the Schedule below.

F. O. FERNANDO,
Commissioner of Elections (Local Bodies).
December 23, 1948.

Ward No.	Name of Candidate.
4	Jayasekera Mudalige Don Paulus Jayasekera

KALUTARA URBAN COUNCIL.

Local Authorities Elections Ordinance, No. 53 of 1946.



NOTICE is hereby given under section 39 of the Local Authorities Elections Ordinance, No. 53 of 1946, that—

- the Bye-election for Ward No. 3—Heenatiyangala in the above Urban Council is contested
- the names of the candidates and their proposers and seconders; the distinctive symbol allotted to each candidate; the date on which polling will take place; the situation of polling station and the groups of voters for whom the polling station will be set apart are specified in the schedule below.
- the poll will be open from 8 A.M. to 5.30 P.M. on polling day.

The Kachcheri,
Kalutara, January 7, 1949.

M. W. C. GUNARATNE,
Assistant Elections Officer.

Schedule

I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.
Ward No.	Names of Candidates	Symbol Allotted	Names of Proposers and Seconders.	Date of Poll.	Situation of Polling Station.	Groups of Voters for whom Polling Station will be set apart.
3	Abdul Majeedu Sagu Junideen		Proposer Meera Lebbe Marikkar Mohammed Hasen Seconder Miskin Lebbe Moham- madu Aboobacker	January 22, 1949	Kl/Govt Tamil Mixed School, Kalutara, situated in Heenatiyan- gala	For all the Voters of the Ward
	Mohamed Abubaker Marikkar Mohamed Munises		Proposer Segu Lebbe Marikkar Jeleel Seconder Addaraman Marikkar Mohammed Thahir Proposer Marikkar Lebbe Mohamed Sameem Seconder Mohamed Salideen Marik- kar Hamid Ali Proposer Mahamed Saripa Mohamed Masur Seconder Yusoof Lebbe Mohamed Hanifa Hadjar			

ROAD COMMITTEE NOTICES.

Appointment of D. R. C. Members, Colombo and Kalutara Districts.

THE Provincial Road Committee of the Western Province, acting under the provisions of section 30 of the Thoroughfares Ordinance (Chapter 148), has appointed the persons undermentioned as members of the District Road Committees of Colombo and Kalutara Districts respectively for the years 1949, 1950 and 1951 —

Colombo District.

Member for the European community —
Mr. B. O. Ashby, Padukka estate, Padukka

Kalutara District.

Member for the European community —
Mr. F. H. Griffith, M.P., Usk Valley estate, Latpandura.

Member for the Burgher community —
Mr. E. S. de Kretser, J.P., Pahan estate, Kalutara.

Provincial Road Committee Office, L. L. HUNTER,
Colombo, December 21, 1948 Chairman, P. R. C. W. P.

Election of D. R. C. Members, Colombo and Kalutara Districts.

UNDER section 28 of the Thoroughfares Ordinance (Chapter 148), I declare that the persons undermentioned have been duly elected as members of the District Road Committees of Colombo and Kalutara Districts for the years 1949, 1950 and 1951 —

Colombo District

Member for the Burgher community —
Mr. A. C. B. Jonklaas, Ermland, Hanwella

Member for the Ceylonese community —
Mr. L. E. O. Livera, Rammutugala, Kadawara

Kalutara District

Member for the Ceylonese community —
Mr. Hector O. W. Obeyesekere, Proctor S. C., and N. P.,
Paiyagala

Provincial Road Committee Office, L. L. HUNTER,
Colombo, December 21, 1948 Chairman, P. R. C., W. P.

No. AD. 525.

THE Hon. the Minister of Health and Local Government has been pleased, under the third proviso to section 20 of the Thoroughfares Ordinance (Chapter 148), as modified by the Proclamation under section 88 (1) of the Ceylon (Constitution) Order in Council, 1946, published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 9,773 of September 24, 1947, to appoint the Assistant Commissioners of Local Government mentioned in Column I. of the schedule hereto to be additional members of the District Road Committees mentioned in Column II. of the schedule, for the years 1949, 1950 and 1951.

E. W. KANNANGARA,
Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Health and Local Government.
Colombo, December 20, 1948

Schedule.

Column I. A. C. L. G.	Schedule.	Column II. D. R. C.
Mr. L. Mututantiri (N. W. R.)	Kurunogala and Chulaw	Puttalam
Mr. W. J. Fernando (Uva R.)	Nuwara Eliya	
Mr. B. A. Jayasinghe (W. R.)	Colombo and Kalutara	
Mr. L. B. Rajakaruna (N. C. R.)	Vavuniya	
Mr. D. Rajendra (Head Qrs. and Sab. R.)	Ratnapura and Kegalla	
Mr. C. Suriyakumaran (N. R.)	Jaffna and Mannar	
Mr. P. D. Udumela (C. R.)	Kandy and Matale	
Mr. W. A. Wijesinghe (S. R.)	Galle, Matara and Hambantota	
Mr. A. H. M. Ismail (E. R.)	Baticaloa and Trincomalee	

The "Ceylon Government Gazette".

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

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